

For the Christian Guardian.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES A CALL TO NATIONAL HUMILIATION AND REPENTANCE.-No. I.

. We think we may, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of secularity, assert it to be an axiom which will not be disputed by any, that it is strictly within the province of the ministers of religion to use occasions for surveying the circumstances of the country to which they belong, or in which they reside, and to attempt their application to purposes of spiritual benefit. Their direct and stated duty is, doubless, to expound the contents of the christian economy, as bearing on the method of acceptance with God, and to call sinners to repentance, "beseeching them in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God;" and thus to spread "scriptural holiness through the land;" but they neglect a very important part of their allotted sphere if they do not seize those public events of a providential nature, occurring from time to time, which illustrate the divine character and law, and are identified with the moral interests and destinies of countries, nations, and empires. The ancient prophets were in this manner frequently employed, as all acquainted with their writings will at once perceive; and we are much mistaken if the aspect of the times in which we live do not specially call upon the spiritual watchmen of Zion thus to employ their powers with true earnestness and devotedness of -reflections have been awakened by the recent painful exertioni - 23 bereavement this country has been called to sustain in the lamented death of Lord Sydenbam, the friend of Canada. And we think they will revere his memory most who learn the great moral lessons which his death is adapted to impart. The event speaks to us as a people in a language that cannot be misunderstood,-"" Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." Dr. Watts has forcibly observed, "Dust and ashes ought loudest to preach man's infinito concern.

This country has been for a considerable period placed under a remarkable system of providential administrations; and the recent prostration of the Representative of Royalty under the blow of the King of Terrors, having nocessarily given a new impulse and excitement to the minds of men, and brought in a prominent manner before every individual the interests and prospects of the community, it will not, we think, be considered out of course if the public mind be now directed to those circumstances which it is highly important to improve. It is not our object to engage in the development of any political principles, but to impress the mind with the importance of religion and the grandeur of eternity, by reminding yon-

, 1st. That our country has been visited by the judgments of God.-Every pions mind must thankfully acknowledge, that, as a nation, we have been dessed with many and extraordinary mercies. The rise and establishment of free institutions, and that excellent balance of constitution which has prevented both the extremes of government-despotism on the one hand, and popular anarchy on the other-deserve our grateful recognition. We are favoured with the benefits of a divine religion, reformed from the corruptions which had accumulated with the course of ages; we have had an extensive diffusion of knowledge, and especially of the inspired oracles of divine truth. We are also favoured with an increasingly evangelical ministry ;--numerons and valuable are our privileges;-far higher than what are enjoyed by many other nations of the earth; "The lines," indeed. "have all out of the out of the use of the provide of the prov sent forth among us many visitations of sorrow. His voice has spoken in thunder, and His hand has wielded the rod; nor should we attempt to concoal that still he is afflicting us with his tempest, and making as afraid with his storm. A bare reference to some of these national visitations which have come from a righteons God, and which demand solemn consideration, is all that is deemed necessary to our present purpose. Those periods must be fresh in the memory of all, when the cries of deep and awful sorrow resound ed from numberless dwellings in our land in consequence of the horrid ravages of the Cholera, spreading unexpected misery, lamentation, and woe amid the abodes of comfort, happiness, and peace.

We may notice also the passion and contentions attending the various and sudden ecclesiastical and political changes and agitations which have taken place within the last few years ; shaking the very foundations of all our social, civil, religious, and political institutions; causing us to feel that we held our dearest rights and liberties by an uncertain tenare ; and finally involving our country in all the horrors of a civil war. The alternate hopes and fears which successively agatated the public mind, in reference to the interests and future destinies of this Province, involved in the mission and lamented death of Lord Darham, cannot soon be crased from the mind. No event, perhans. in the entire history of this country so deeply affected the interests of its inhabitants, as did the mission of that noble Lord ; and few, we think, will be disposed to regard his death in any other light than that of a public calamity As regards the present lamented bereavement our country is called to sustain there can be but one opinion : all well-regulated minds will regard the death of so distinguished a statesman as a great public loss, deeply affecting the condition of Canada.

The minds of men are now agitated with many forebodings; there are

Taylor's splendid talents have imposed upon many, and have gained him more credit than he deserved. Like many pions Papists, he could write well upon devotional subjects; but he is no safe guide as a Theologian. Dr. Hook, self the "God of Love." The studies, therefore, which we pursue, as the and the Authors of the Oxford Tracts for the Times, are evidently itstroduing Popery into the Church of England, and spreading it in the nation.

Many of the Clergy of the Established Church are strongly opposed to the of Apostolical Succession. They perhaps think it is calculated to add import-ance to their Ministry in opposition to the Methodists and Dissenters. A spirit f exclusiveness is indeed very general amongst the Clergy.

An opinion top of the Divine Eight of Episcopacy has spread extensively in he Church of England ; most of them seem willing to believe it. Hence the Clergy, generally speaking, are not the men from whom a refutation of this of Apostolical Succession is to be expected. Yet it evidently inlectrine creases Popery in the church and the nation. Its exposure may be a general benefit to Protestantism.

It will not be amiss here to obviate a difficulty that may arise in some minds. erhaps some persons, especially the members of the Establishment, may think that the writer is attacking the Church. If by "the Church" they will understand the principles of the Reformers, Archbishop Cranner, Bishop Jewell, &c: on the questions here discussed; then he most unhesitatingly declares that, with some trifling exceptions, he heartily embraces them, and means to defend them : but if, by " the Church," they mean the principles of such men as Archbishop Land, and his disciples, the Oxford Tract-men, Dr. Hook, &c., then he does controvert them; because he believes them to be unscriptural, anti-Protestant, exclusive, intolerant and Popish. The author writes not to attack, but to defend. These men make the attack. The consepuence of their principles is to charge all other ministers as thieves and robbers; they try to trouble and frighten their flocks; they expect their gain by gathering those they never sought out of the wilderness :- what sort of shepherds, then, should we be to look with indifference upon such proceedings ?

In prosecuting the subject, we shall first produce the statements of this doctrine of Apostolical Succession from the Affvocates of the system. We shall then endeavour to give the true state of the question, and refute the arguments advanced in farour of that system. In the next place, the arguments against these Claims will be brought forward, showing the whole o be contrary to the principles of the Reformation, and leading to persecution and Popery. THE STATE OF THE GENERAL QUESTION.

Having exhibited a general view of the doctrine of Succession as taught y these high Churchmen, it may now be proper to clear our way by giving the true state of the Question.

The Succession Divines maintain.

1. That Bishops are, by DIVINE RIGHT, an order superior to, distinct from and having powers, authority, and rights incompatible with Presbyters, simply

2. That this order of Bishops are the SOLE SUCCESSORS of the Apostles as onDAINERS of other Ministers, and GOVERNOES both of Pastors and People :

3 That this Succession is a PERSONAL SUCCESSION, i. e. it is to be traced through an historical series of Persons, transmitting in an unbroken line this Episcopal order and power to the latest generations:

4. That no Ministry is VALID, except it have THIS Episcopal Ordination and that ALL ordinances and sacraments are VAIN, except they be administere by such Episcopally-ordained Ministers.

Now we deny every one of these positions. And we shall shew,

1. That Bishops and Presbyters are, by DIVINE RIGHT, the SAME ORDER and that Presbyters, by dicine right, have the same power and authority as Bishops: That ORDINATION by Presbyters is equally ralid with that of Bishops; and consequently that the Ministry of all the Reformed Protestant churches is coually valid with that of any Episcopal church :

2. That Presbylers are as much the successors of the Apostles as Dishops 3. That a succession of the TRUTH of DOCTRINE, of FAITH and Holiness

of the Pure Word of God, and the Sacraments duly administered, is the ONLY ESSENTIAL Succession necessary to a Christian Church :

4. That all are true Christian Churches where such a Ministry and such ordinances are found.

of the Succession Divines and their followers require such proofs. They tary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. renture to suspend the ralidity of their own ministry and ordinances, and the WHOLE CHRISTIANITY of all THEIR PEOPLE upon this doctrine; what wretched apprehensions then must they have except their proof be scriptural, clear, and strong. The interests of other Christian Churches require this. The result tant churches of Europe. He that attempts this should show cause why he read by Napoleon." does it. His own character requires this; this is necessary for the conviction

master of its fruits-the tender charity caught from the happiness of the hum blest creature--will be at home in His presence who hath pronounced him means of intellectual delight, or the instruments of acquiring wealth and honour among men, are valuable at the close of life only as they have prompted those disputitions which constitute the bliss of an unending existerrors of these men ; and they have spoken out manfully in the pages of the ence. Tested in its bearing and results, it transcends all other sciences. giving of thanks ; and should, therefore, be conducted by pious persons, who Christian Observer. They seem however to be very tender of this doctrine The knowledge which it imparts, does not perish with the stroke which dis-

ineffable reward to which we aspire. It is the preparation for immortality, which should be daily and hourly wrought out, amid all mutations of time.

From the Northern Advocate. THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

Each successive year yields an impressive comment on the urgent imporince of some more adequate means for the theological training of the junior ministers in the M. E. Church. We do not intend anything to the dispar agement of that class of our ministry-far from it. They do well-better by far, in many cases, than could be expected from their opportunities. In deed, we believe that those young men who are entered as candidates in our itinerancy, possess a nerve of intellect not a whit behind the same class in any other church. Still, it would be triffing with facts and with reason to say that they are as well qualified, in all respects, for their work, as those who have enjoyed the advantages of a theological training, or as they them selves would be with those advantages. We do not advocate a seven-years course at a literary and a theological institution before engaging in the high and holy duties of the ministry, but we think an improvement on our facilities for proper ministerial education might and should be made. Indeed, we appear, as a church, singularly inconsistent in this respect. We offer no id, while we exact an amount of knowledge that can not be obtained with out ome foreign aid offered to the student. I any of our ministers an taken from their worldly avocations and put upon their probation in the itinerant ranks, with little or no intermediate preparation, so far, we mean, as systematic divinity, Biblical literature and criticism, and homiletics are con cerned. The two years of their probation may be regarded (as they certainly should be) as their preparatory years, in which they are expected to lay a good foundation and show some proficiency in the proper studies of a miniter. But in this work what aid is rendered by the church? Does she fur nishinstructors? Does she supply books or defray any charges whatever as to allow a successful pursuit of his studies? We put these questions with painfal interest, while we leave the experience and observation of our readers to answer them. Let us not be misunderstood. We are pleading for that aid only, on the part of the church, that will suffice to lay the foundation in the mind of the candidate for the ministry, for permanent and lasting use future. And such aid, we are emply convinced, might be duly rendered without offering the least impediment, either to the genius or the practical efficiency of our economy-but increasing the latter an hundred-fold.

There are, we are happy to know, elements at work among us that mus result in the establishment of higher advantages to our ministry than ever we have yet realized. Many attempts may be made, many schemes devised before we may hit upon "the most excellent way"-but the impression is widening and deepening every year, that something more may be done and should be done. In this respect the Genesee Conference evinces a spirit of laudable and ardent enterprise. We look forward with a large degree of onfidence, and with emotions of unalloyed satisfaction, to the lapse of a few short years, when something shall be done among us, worthy of the grand end to be achieved and honourable to the zeal and intelligence of this growing body. This is a topic that should live in the prayers, the solicitudes and benevolence of the church. We intend it shall be presented before the public through our columns and commended to the judgment, the conscience and the benevolent co-operation of our brethren.

From the N. Y. Christian Intelligencer. NAPOLEON.

Among the extraordinary circumstances combined with Napoleon's mos ventful life, the fact recently elicited, that he who so long was the Antocrat This being the state of the question, the roor of their own propositions of Continental Europe, during the latter part of his exile in the Island of lies upon the Succession Divines. Their profis must be scriptural, clear, and strong. This is evident from the interest of both parties. The interests and strong other proofs, this occurrence has been published by the Secre-

" The Abbe Bonavita and his companions, while in England, on their way to sojourn with Napoleon in Helena, were assisted, in making purchases, by a person immediately connected with the Bible Society. The Abbe under took to present to Napoleon the Royal Octavo New Testament, superbly of this doctrine, they are aware, is, to excommunicate all the other Protectionad, which, he assured his friend, would be highly prized and constantly

But the Report of the French Bible Society for 1841, contains a notice

PIETY IN CHURCH CHOIRS. There is too much that he to formation though we would not sub-ribe to the sentiment that none but the pious should sing in church choirs Employing ungodly choirs of singers in the church is a barrier to the progress of the Gospel. Singing is a very important part of divine worship. It is either adoration, confession, deprecation, intercession, supplication, or sing with the spirit and with the understanding also." Christians would unites the body fromits ethereal companion. Whilst its precepts lead to the not think it right for ungodly men to engage in public prayer in the sanctuary highest improvement of this state of probation, its spirit is congenial with the of God, but would be greatly shocked with such an impropriety; and yet there would be no more impropriety in that, than for ungodly choirs to lead the singing of public worship; for in both cases the holy God is to be addressed and worshipped. Far too little attention is paid to this subject in every section of the church; and hence in many of our places of worship, when that Being is to be praised before whom angels veil their faces, we have no devotional singing, but a groud performance of sundry conceited, vala; and giddy young people, who praise God with their lips, whilst their hearts are far from him. Their spirit, gestures, and general behaviour, as well as much of their music, would be more accordant with the opera, than the house of God; and yet, strange to say, many of them are remunerated for their valuable services !- Rev. Robert Young.

CAST-IRON CHURCH.

St. George's Church, Everton, Liverpool, is an object of considerable nterest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first iron church crected in Great Britain. The whole of the frame-work of the windows, doors, groips, roofs, pulpit, organental enrichments, are of east-iron. The length is 119 feet, the breadth is 47. It is ornamented by a cast-nora window of stained glass. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that a great proportion of the larger manufactories erected in England within the last ten years are all iron except the walls. And within two years past, several cottages and country villas have been put up near London, which are exclusively cast-ironvalls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, sash, &c. When once finished, such buildings require no repairs; and the most finely-carved ornaments cost little more than plain castings .- Zion's Herald.

ANECDOTE.-A young minister received a call from two different societies at once, to become their pastor. One was rich and able to give him a large salary, and was well united. The other was poor, and so divided that they bad driven away their minister. In this condition he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro servant, who overheard what was said, inade Nay, does she willingly relinquish her claim upon the minister's time, so far this reply : "Massa, go where is the least money and the most devil." He took the advice, and was made the instrument of uniting a distracted church, and converting many souls unto Christ.

The Douth's Friend.

For the Christian Guardian. - A BUNCH OF VIOLETS. I saw a bunch of viriets, Ting'd with the deepest blue of heavin, More levely than the commets fore lovely than the cornerts For which vain man has often striv'n. And while I gazed upon their hue, A whiteper, borne on zephyr's wing, Said, "Maiden, like to these are you?". I turn'd to chide the flattering thing. Thus beautiful I could not be; My graces did not shed around Such perform'd fragmance; nor are we As these mock flow'rets lowly found.

Again I looked upon the flow're; O : yes, methought, the whisper's right; Their fate in death, O ro is oute, And we, like them, receive a blight. 'Mangst the sweet group is here and there One soil'd and faded: so am L: Sin's blight has passid; and where, O where, Can I escape the sentence, " die ?" Then, zephyr, on thy wing of down To other maids a contion hear; And as they muse on pleasures flown. For death approaching—O prepare!

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, TIME.

Time, like a dream, is soon forgot: It was, and is, and yet is not. Time, like a shadow, disappears A thing of nought, like former years, Time, like a post, keeps lastening on, Nor slacks his race till life be done Time, like a hand breadth, measured o'e Eludes the grasp and is no more. Time, fike a weaver's simming files As quickly born, as swiftly dies. Time, like the beauty of a flower, Continues but its transient hour.

Toronto, Oct., 1841.

have extracted

EUSEBIUS.

Tine, like a tale, which has been tokl, By repetition soon grows old. Time, like the watch that ends with night. Ten thousand ages puts to flight. Time, like an eagle, cuts the air, With wing extended every where Time, like a vapour, floating round, Leaves not a trace, or faintest sound, But deckness all, a deep profound ! Till time itself shall ever be One yast, immense Etersity.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

It is in the relation of brother and sister that the moral informer-ef woman is more conspicuous than in that between sisters. There her mission is early displayed in restraining the bad passions, in softening the manners, and developing the affections of mankind. The first harmonizing influence to which man is subjected, is the intercourse with his sisters, almost from the cradle. His natural desire of society compels him to seek their company, and mingle his sports with theirs. But the doll and the baby house will not stand the same rude treatment with his tops and hobby-borses, and unless he can make some treaty with them he cannot get them out to see him make his dam, and sail his ship in the gutter. The first condition and law of his intercourse with them, then, is the law of gent'eness and self-restraint. This moral influence extends not only to manners but to sentiments. The boy, by associating exclusively with his own sex, becomes not only rule in manners, but coarse in his sentiments, and gross in his tastes. Thus the first defence is thrown down, which God has built up around his principles and his morals. He is more open to the approach of vicious associates, he may be farther initiated into their ways before he is aware of their dangerous influence. The nicer moral perceptions of the female mind are usually the first to descry the signs of approaching peril, and a different relation gives the sister the power of a more frank and emphatic admonition than the parents enjoy. There is scarcely a more interesting sight on earth, than a brother and sister in the bloom of life, united by true affection, and true to all those duties and attentions which they mutually owe each other. And candour compels me to confess that failure is most seldom on the sister's part. There is a generosity and self-sacrifice of sisters to advance the interests of a brother, which I fear is not often reciprocated. I could fill more than one lecture with instances which have come to my personal knowledge, in which sisters have nobly contributed their all to raise a brother to the advantages of a liberal education, it subservient to the peace and salvation of his soul. With what sacred and thus to elevate him to eminence, to station and to wealth .- Burnap's emotion were they filled, when, after the death of that prisoner, the fact was communicated which led them to believe that the numerous prayers which Lectures. they had offered on his behalf, might have been the means, through grace

undefined but perplexing expect and commotions: in the solemn language of Christ, "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." No ord nary exertion of memory can be applied to the past-no common effort of observation can be applied to the present, without perceiving that our nation has been torn and smitten by some mighty hand, and that the elements have been moved by some mysterious and invisible power, kindled and stirred with the energies of appalling wrath. That mighty hand is the band of Gon. There is indeed a sinful and fatal disposition abroad to account for things only by speaking of fortune and chance, or by referring, at most, to the passions and principles of these human agents to whom the management of national interests is entrusted. This forgetfulness of the Most High, amounting to a practical atheism, and spread widely in the habits of men, is one of the worst signs of the times in which we live; and to correct men, is one of the worst signs of the times in which we ave; and to correct to gain. It is a common trick with the Papists to be the most confident where it, and bring back the beings who are afflicted, to the humble recognition of the time to be the most confident where Him whose hand is upon them, would be to accomplish an object unspeakably important and beneficial. That Author of all visitations we now proclaim; we would lead all to own the marked interference of Him "who doeth according to his will among the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth,"--informing us by His word that the various events enumerated are to be considered as "the judgments" of God. ABEDNEGO. Bath, October 11th, 1841.

THE FABULOUS APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION .--- No. IV.

The Succession itself is imaginary."-Rev. Richard Watson. The "Introduction" and "2nd Section" of " An Essay on Apostolical Succes sion," by the Rev. Thomas Powell, Wesleyun Minister.

" Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free," is a divine command. The truth of God, at the Reformation, made the Protestant churches free from Priestly Tyranny, and the Traditions of Men. It is the duty of every Protestant to watch against all encroachments upon this liberty. Popery commenced on the principle of exclusiveness and bigotry. " Out of the church is no salvation ;- the church of Rome is the only true church ;urgo, out of the church of Rome is no salvation." This is the logic of Rome ; enforced, according to opportunity of power, and circumstances, by excommunication and confiscation; by fire and faggot to the body, and perdition to

the soul, against all who have dored to resist its claims. intoicrance. When his part of God's church asserts its right to the whole inhoritance of his people, it publishes an act of ejectment against the rest; and the spirit that dictated the ejectment, will, when circumstances seem favourable, endeavour to effect its object by persecuting those who do not admit this exclusive claim. To admit an unjust claim, is to encourage injustice. Our Christian birthright is a trust from Heaven; and we cannot "sell it for a mess of pottage," without an Esau's profaneness.

A certain class of men have, at different times since the Reformation, come forward to effect that in the Protestant Church which Popery endeavours to effect as to the church universal. This they try to accomplish by a sophistical method of reaching the doctrine of Apostolical Succession. By this doctrine till that citadel of life reveal its hermit policy-but will these researches be they excommunicate all the other Protestant churches in Europe. This is done seriously and in earnest, and that by men of considerable influence and learning too. The writer is convinced that the broad absurdity of their arrow gant pretensions will be sufficient to lead many to treat those claims with just contempt. However there are some that seem willing to receive the bold assertions and pretensions of such men as proofs sufficient to support their claims. 1 Others who do not believe them, would yet be glad to see plain reasons for rejecting them. It is for this class of persons, chiefly, that the following Essay is designed.

Another object with the writer is to develope the nature of genuine Pro testantism, and to supply an Antidote to Popery. POPERY IS A DEEP-LAID CHEMZ. Its principal BASIS is Priestly arrogance, generating the direct This is not founded on the worn or Gon, but in the Traditions of Tyranny men. This foundation must be exposed and broken up, or in vain shall we attempt to break the iron yoke of Popery. Now it is a matter worthy of the | will go with it into eternity. The adoring awe, the deep humility, inspired most serious and careful observation by the reader, that nearly all the great succession Divines are Semi-Papists. Archbishop Laudis supposed to be the ished who pursued the science that demonstrates it-will find a response father of them. Amongst his distinguished Disciples will be found Dr. Hickes, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, the Authors of the Oxford Tracts for the Times, Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, &c.

of the offenders, and for the satisfaction of the public. Bishop Taylor, and upon the same topic, which is too valuable to be omitted. some others, have attempted it; we shall examine their attempts. Dr. Hock, the most important portions of it. " Beyond the region of South Western Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, indeed, is unwarrantably arrogant and insolent upon the subject. He says an island in which, more than twenty years ago, a revival of religion took

amongst other arrogant things, in his Two Sermons on the Church and the Establishment, "It is very seldom: that the Clergyman of the Parish feels it place,-thanks to the circulation of the Bible !-- one of the characteristics of to be worth his while to enter into controversy with the dissenting teacher .-which was the formation of several meetings for prayer, reading the Scrip tures, and spiritual edification-in which not only some of the inhabitants of He knows his superiority, and that he has nothing to gain by the contest." p. 21. Now this is not so meek, -first to excommunicate you, and then to the Isle united, but also several soldiers. The Sovereign of the Island there insult you for asking the reason for this sentence. "He knows his super- retained a French military officer. During the tedious hours of solitude, he ORITY, and that he has nothing to gain by the contest." Indeed ! what, no needed those great and powerful consolations of which God alone is the justification for this tremendous sentence ? What, then, has he something Supreme Disposer. The pious solicitude of these around him penetrated his feelings. Among the soldiers who were daily appointed to gnard the to lose here? Truth always goins; error and evil deeds only lose by the light. Dr. Hook may possibly find he has something to lose, if he has nothing prisoner, were some Christians, who discerned the secret of his griefs, and beheld him no longer as a hostile stranger, but merely as an unfortunate person, whose sonl was dear to them. Not having the means of direct commu they have least proof. They know many of their deluded followers will exercise an implicit faith in their assertions. This will do-Reasoning would nication with him, so as to be able to diffuse over his wounded mind the con soling balm of the Gospel-but knowing, by sweet experience, that the possibly lead many to doubt-perhaps to do more. "Tis wise in such a cause o avoid it, and to treat your adversary with scorn. Why not? you have Saviour is present wherever two or three meet together in His name, and nothing to CAIN" by the controversy. Dr. Hook, however, has favoured that the fervent prayer of the Redeemed, offered in faith, is of great efficacy ns with the outline of his scheme and argumentation. These we shall notice to promote the spiritual benefit of others, they continued to address to ' the Throne of Grace,' on his behalf, the most fervent supplication, and to ren their place quest the God of goodness and mercy to alleviate his affliction, and to render

Now though the proof, as we have said, lies upon these assertors of this Personal Succession scheme; and though no man ought to be required to PROVE A NEGATIVE ; yet as they are shy of their proofs, and in their stead rive the world their important ipse dixits ; and as their bold assertions may trouble many, an exposure of the baselessness and fatility of these assertions may be useful. Let the reader remember, that if we can only show that a reasonable "doubt" lies upon this scheme "it is damned." If we show more; if we show every proposition to be doubtful ;-yea, more still, every tained them as companions with that prisoner, during his captivity, that he proposition to be DASELESS and PALSE; then the whole fabric fails to the ground.

THE MIND BEYOND THE GRAVE .- By MRS. SIGOURSEY.

We cannot but feel that we are beings of a twofold nature-that our jour ney to the tomb is short, and the existence beyond it immertal. Is there any attainment that we may reserve, when we lay down the body? We know that, of the gold which perishes, we may take none with us when dust returneth to dust. Of the treasures which the mind accumulates, may we carry aught with us, to that bourne whence no traveller returns? We may have been delighted with the studies of nature, and penetrated into those caverns where she perfects her chemistry in secret. Composing and decomposingchanging matter into nameless forms-pursuing the subtlest essences through the air, and resolving even that air into its original elements-what will he the gain when we pass from material to immaterial, and this great muscum and laboratory, the time-worn earth, shall dissolve in its own central fires? Marathon, Platea, and Salamis. But his countrymen forgot their obligations

We may become adopts in the physiology of man, scanning the mechanism of the eye, till light itself unfold its invisible laws-of the ear, till its most hidden reticulations confess their mysterious agency with sound-of the heart, available, in a state of being which "eye hath not seen, nor ear beard, nor the heart of man conceived ?" Will He who fathoms the water, and computes its pressure and power, have need of this skill, "where there is no more Will the mathematician exercise the lore, by which he measured the sea $1^{\prime\prime}$ heavens-or the astronomer, the science which discovered the stars, when called to go beyond their light? Those who have penetrated most deeply into the intellectual structure of man, lifted the curtain from the birth-place of thought, traced the springs of action to their fountain, and thrown the veiled, shrinking motive into the cracible, perceive the object of their study taking a new form, enter disembodied an unknown state of existence, and re ceiving powers adapted to its laws and modes of intercourse. We have no proof that the sciences, to which years of labour have been devoted, will sur-

rive the tomb. But the impressions they have made-the dispositions they have nurthred-the good or evil they have helped to stamp upon the soulby the study of the planets and their laws-the love of truth, which he cheramong archangels. The praise that was learned amid the melodies of na- lost from the chaise, left his work, harnessed his borse, and set out to over from a scraph's harp. The goodness tanght in the whole frame of creation, lives would be endangered. He rode six miles before he overtook them.

The reader may be surprised to find the celebrated Bishop Taylor repre- by the flower lifting its boney-cup to the insect and the leaf drawing its green Providentially the wheel had not run off. The geoleman was concerned ented as a semi-papist; let him read his " Clerus Domini," and his " Epis- curtain around the nursing chamber of the smallest bird-by the pure stream, alarmed on account of the risk he had run, and very grateful for the benevo- for many years, is still standing near, and in good repair. N. Y. Commercial copacy Asserted," and he will see the evidence of the statement. Bishop refreshing both the grass and the flocks that feed on it--the tree, and the lent deed done him. 15-551 24/11/1902

TELLSTROM, THE FIRST SWEDISH MISSIONARY TO LAPLAND .- Such is he title of a very pretty and interesting little volume, which Mr. John S. Taylor has just published. It was written by the Reverend George Scott, he excellent Wesleyan Missionary at Stockholm, who has been speuding the minimer among the churches in this country, and is now about to return to his field of labour. We speak what we know to be true when we say that his visit to our country has been highly acceptable. No foreign preacher, of any denomination, ever made a finer impression upon our people. And long will he be remombered, after he has left us, and not a few will bear him and his cause on their hearts when they approach a throne of grace. He has done well to comply with the wishes of some dear friends, who have requested him to leave some souvenir of his visit. He has done this by preparing this little book, which contains the life of a very pious Swedish youth, who devoted himself, a few years ago, to the work of making known the blessed gospel in Lapland -- a work, considering the character and habits of the people among whom it is prosecuting, the nature of the climate, and all the other difficulties which must be encountered, the most difficult and selfdenying imaginable .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A VETERAN GONE .- The oldest inhabitant of Flushing is no more !-During the windy afternoon of the 25th instant, one of the venerable oaks which for so many years have been a prominent object in Bowne Avenue, near the village of Flushing, was prostrated to the ground. To a stranger this conveys no higher occasion for regret than the removal of a noble tree by the operation of the inevitable laws of nature ; but to those who have passed many a happy hour of childhood in gathering the acorns which fell from it, and have made it the scene of their youthful sports, it seems like the removal of a venerated relative-as if one of the few visible links which in this utilitarian land connects us with the past was severed,

To the members of the Society of Fr ends these trees possessed a historical interest, from the circumstance that beneath them, about the year 1072, the launiless founder of their sect, with that power and eloquence of truth which drew to his standard Penn and Barclay, and a host of men like them, preached the gospel of redemption to a mixed assemblage, among which might be seen many a son of that swarthy family whose wrongs and sufferings elicit to this day the active efforts of his followers on their behalf.

Some seventy years since, these hononred trees were threatened with An old gentleman, with his wife, was travelling in the town of C-, N. II. demolition by the owner of the adjacent property, but for the take of the and while ascending a hill, lost from the axletree of his chaise, the pin and the venerable past were purchased by John Bowne, a lineal descendant of the but which secure the wheel in its place. A gentleman who was at work in id worthy of the same name, who listened to the preaching of Fox and cmhis shop near by, discovered them in the road, and, supposing them to be braced his doctrines, for which he was afterward sent to Holland in irons, ture-or from the lyre of consecrated genius-may pour its perfected tones take them. He did this, because, in the event of the wheels coming off, their where he was honourably liberated by the Dutch Government, and a severe reprimand administered to Stuyvesant. The time-bonoured mansion in which he entertained Fox, and accommodated the regular meetings of the society

nowerful and prevalent intercession of Christ on behalf of sinners, whose ature he assumed, and whose sins he atoned by his sufferings and death. He took our mortal flesh, to show The wonders of his love; For us he paid his life below, And prays for us above. "Father," he cales, "forgive their sins, For I myself have died;" And then he shows his open veins, And pleads his wounded side.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR ?- The following fine anecdote forcibly reminds one of our Saviour's answer to the inquiry, "Who is my neighbour ?"

both to his valor and his genius; and in compliance with the voice of popular clamor, he was unjustly sentenced to death, and would have been immediately executed, but that his brother Aminius, who had lost a hand in the service of his country at the battle of Salamis, promptly threw off his cloak, and presented the maimed arm to the view of his brother's judges. The appeal, though silent, was powerful, and Æschylus was in consequence

This touching anecdote has been happily employed as an illustration of the

from on High, of bringing down the dew of heavenly blessings upon his soul !

Among other details, they learned from persons whose attachment had de-

read the Sacred Scriptures-that he spoke of them with respect-and that under

his sufferings, the name of the Saviour, who revealed the Book of the Coven

ant of Grace, was frequently on his lips ! That soldier who, during his cap

precious name of the Saviour, was NAPOLEON !"

benevolence.

pardoned.

tivity, read and meditated on the Bible, and whose hips often uttered the

The preceding statements, it must be remembered, are published with the

united sanction of the British and French Bible Societies, who will doubtless

elicit, ere long, all the testimony upon that interesting topic which can be

procured. It comprises one of the most splendid triumphs of the dissemina-

tion of "the oracles of God," hitherto recorded in the annals of Christian

PREVALENT INTERCESSION .- Aschylus, one of the most celebrated poets

of Greece, lived about four hundred years before Christ. With his two

brothers, Cynegirus and Aminius, he distinguished himself in the battles of

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, October 27th, 1841.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS OF CANADA.

In sending forth, as we do to-day, the first number of the Thirteenth Volume of the Christian Guardian, one of the oldest and most-widely circulated Journals in the Province, it may not be deemed inopportune for us very briefly to advert to the Periodical Press of Canada; a subject which must be grateful to overy participercour sufficiently acquainted with it; and which is so to us, imperfect as may be our knowledge of its claims on the observation, general approval, and patronage of the public.

The discovery of the art of Printing, about the middle of the fifteenth century, of which the remarkable Faust must have the honour, was as the breaking forth of solar-light on the world; a scene, for the most part, enveloped in darkness, where, if anything was known, much perplexity and application were required, and the knowledge obtained limited and often uncertain. The transcriber might be correct; but the labour of transcription was so tedions, onerous, and expensive, that the sources of knowledge which were accessible were not, in many instances, made available; and those which were, only partially. Sir Isaac Newton got from the descent of the apple the thought which opened the kingdom of nature to him : Faust perceived the utility of moveable types, and an intellectual and moral glory wraps the world. Unspeakable are the benefits derived from the discovery, to commerce, politics, science, literature, and religion. What triumphs would Luther have achieved in the Reformation without it, and what progress would the English Reformers have made? What advance would there have been among men, in learning, languages, and philosophy? We must not pursue this topic, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of saying, in the classic language of Dr. Vicesimus Knox, " Before the introduction of printing, the student, who revolted at the idea of languishing in the sloth of monkery, had scarcely any scope for his industry and talents, but in the puorile perplexities of a scholastic philosophy, as little adapted to call forth the virtues of the heart, as to promote valuable knowledge; but since that important era in the annals of learning, every individual, even the poorest of the Musses' train, has been enabled to obtain, without difficulty, the works of those great masters in practical and speculative ethics, the Greek and Roman philosophers. He is taught by the same instructors who formed a Xenophon and a Scipio, and can hold converse, in the retirements of his chamber, with the celebrated sages of antiquity, with nearly the same advantages as if he actually sat with Socrates beneath the shade of the plane-tree. walked with Plato in the Lyceum, or accompanied Cicero to his Tuscan villa."

Mankind, then, possess the Press; and loud and long should be the boast of Britons, and all of British origin, that to them it is unfettered ; unless for purposes of licentionsness and blasphemy : and freedom for these would be tyranny. Never did Sir James McIntosh utter a more welcome or nobler truth, than when, on the trial of Peltier, he with enthusiasm said, " The press of England is still free. It is guarded by the free constitution of our forefathers. It is guarded by the hearts and arms of Englishmen." This can CANADIANS say; and let them say it with thankfulness.

The Press of Canada is not employed on massive works of literature and science; but chiefly on periodical publications. We are not among those persons, however, who extol the one to the depreciation of the other. We would that the advancement and weath of society in this country were such before he closes the volume ; and when closed, has not offering of gratitude to as to require and facilitate the acquisition of superior and expensive works; God for what He has done for poor Africa. We wont to make a few extracts, till then we consider our periodicals of great importance and use to the but know not which to select, all being so much to our mind. The first is an He told the Jury that the legal gentlemen for the prosecution "were but the population. The mode of communicating knowledge is frequent, popular, cheap, and acceptable; and better adapted to a newly-formed and active community, than one more erudite and costly ; and what is communicated is varied, novel, and applicable to the circumstances of the reader. The Canadian Newspaper is a miniature home-library, and can be read by the settler "On leaving the banks of the Elephant River, we commenced our journey in in a few hours; and he has a fresh one every week. If Dr. Johnson gave the preference to a volume sufficiently portable to be carried in the boson and read by the fireside; much more may the weekly sheet be preferred. It is worthy of notice that Magazines find little encouragement in a new com-try; but the few we have are creditable to the publishers. The mechanical execution of some of our journals night be much improved; while there are others which are fair specimens of typographical neatness. Generally, their literary talent is in advance of that of their readers, and has a tendency to improve it. Their editorial management, with very few exceptions, is com-utitted to gentlemen of intelligence, whose standing in Canadian society is respectable. And be this suid to their honour; not one that we know of is respectable. And be this said to their honour; not one that we know of, is the conductor of a licenticus or an infidel paper. Such an alarming phenomenon has yet to appear, and we sincerely hope will never have an existence herd, who had black sheep as well as white, --having said, when least wish to be censorious, we may, however, be permitted to remark, that they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd;" among us. Few countries are alike guiltless in this particular. Without the some of our papers ought to be conducted without their painful personalities and netalance, and with more courtesy and generosity; others should be more intellectual, to suit the taste, or, at least, necessities of the people; and we shall not, we hope, be blamed for saying, that generally there ought to be a more marked deference to morality and piety. It is deplorable to see, in from the mattress, the wind having changed, and said, 'We will remove our led some cases, the most vain and sinful amusements encouraged, and, consequently, religion not even negatively supported. Ought this to be with persons who, in a great degree, are responsible for the right control of public opinion and public manners ? Notwithstanding these checks on commendation, we are not backward to avow, that, in intelligence and morality, the press of Canada is not a step behind that of any other in the world; the age of our institutions, and the temporal circumstances of the colonists duly considered. Let the gentlemen of the press maintain their high position.

a more friendly-hearted man than the true Briton ; and, thank God, the people of our adopted country are British; and no part of the Divine law do they gratification to day to present this Jourual to our readers improved in appearwith greater readiness obey than, " Fear God, and honour the King." Be it ance, in its paper, and we hope in other respects. Should there be a complaint, our purpose to combine for the public good. What Cicero said has an applica. it will be, that the paper we use in printing is too good. All we can say to tion here : "We should all of us therefore propose the same end, and every a complainant is, we are glud it is so. But we have a little information to give one think his own interest in particular to be the same with that of the community in general." Be the intellectual progression of all classes an object never lost sight of. Be peace and virtue strenuously inculcated; for knowledge without these is a curse. But he who stops short at these, practically denies 2. We want more money than our Agents are remitting. The paper just the privileges of the transcendent dispensation under which we live; and is received is bought for present cash payment; and the very low price of the not a true christian. The peculiar, Divine, and renovating traths of the Bible should be recognized-promulgated-defended; and in this way the millen- agricultural patrons have had the happiness of shouting "Harvest home," nium antedated; for it is to be supposed, that when this period shall come,

the Press will be consecrated to Christ. May CANADA in all her magnificent institutions and enterprises,-civil, commercial, scientfic, and religious, be blessed; and, to remotest generations, her population be distinguished for their wisdom, christianity, prosperity, and happiness !

THE EDITOR'S DESK

MEMORIALS OF SOUTH AFRICA : By BARNABAS SHAW, Wesleyan Missionary, Resident in the country nearly twenty years. Lane & Sandford, New York. To the ensmies of Africa, who assert that her children are a species of monkey," we say, read this volume; to men who are ignorant and audacious nough to affirm that they cannot be christianized, we present it, and challenge them to refute its statements, and prove that thousands of Africans have not been made christians. The ignorant among them have been taught ; the indolent and filthy have become industrious and cleanly; the wandering have been settled in communities; hunters have become farmers; warnors have become peaceful; cannibals have been humanized and saved; Africa has some of her once degraded millions singing the sorg of Moses and the Lamb in glory. Missionaries belonging to various Societies have heroically and patiently contributed to this result, and among them, in foremost rank, stands high-minded and holy men sent by the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society; and of hose not the least worthy, the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, the author of this delightful volume. Long have the christian public been acquainted with his name; often have we taken up the "Missionary Notices" published by that Society. expecting to find something from Africa written by Barnabas Shaw ; and when we have, an indescribable emotion has been ours while we have read his ariless stories of the triumphs of the Redeemer among the people of his sable charge. There are various Missionary works extant written by Ellis, Williams, Kay, Duff, Campbell, and others ; but the "Memorials," though last, have a value, in a certain particular, not exceeded by any former publication. There is so much simplicity, brevity, bonesty, affection, and scriptural phraseology, in what Barnabas Show writes, and so apt a selection of facts, that what he says is inimitable in its beauty, and irresistible in its pathos. , The table of contents is too full of particulars for us to copy it; but we may say, the work is a narrative

of Mr. Shaw's labours while in Africa, with notices of the establishment of the different Wesleyan Missions there, and the labours of other Missionaries. There are likewise several chapters devoted to the discovery of the Cape: the origin, character, hubits, &c., of the people ; and another chapter on Natural History. We have had an exquisite pleasure in reading the volume, and have been so led on in haste from page to page," that, contrary to our usual justom in reading, we left the striking passages unmarked, and instead of this, in transgression of one of our rules, turned the leaf down when we met with a

more than common passage: and many a leaf is bent. We never read an entire novel; and while Shaw and more like him give the public volumes like this, we shall never think of reading one. The "Memorials" have the fascinations of a romance without its fiction; and we envy not the imagination or the heart of any one who can take them up and not desire to read the whole account of a remarkable providential occurrence which took place when Mr. Shaw was leaving Cape Town, with wagon and many oxen, in search of a people with whom to labour far off in the desert, " not knowing whither he more, Mr. Shaw says,-

" On leaving the banks of the Elephant River, we commenced our journey is evidently perceptible throughout the whole of this event, it was proposed that i should accompany the chief to his kraal; at this he was highly delighted, and willingly accepted the offer At our evening's service, he, with his people howed their faces to the ground, and when Jesus was set forth as the great Skep on eard

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN-AGENTS, &c.-It affords us our Agents and Subscribers, which relates to two particulars. 1. We want more Subscribers ; and the improvement which has taken place in the Guardian has been made as well for the satisfaction of old and deserving subscribers, as to gain others. Will our Agents do their best immediately to send us more ? Guardian is a reason why our friends should be punctual; and now that our hope they will without delay let us have the happiness of shouting it too.

Christian Guardian.

To persons who are not subscribers we beg to say, the departments of the Guardian have lately been increased. The articles on the first page, original and selected, are on Divinity, Literature, and other interesting subjects. The other departments are distinguished by the following heads : "Religious Intelligence," " The Youth's Friend," " Temperance Vindicator," " Foreign and Domestic News," " The Provincial Press," " Agriculturist's Directory," " The Gleaner," "Obituary," &c. &c. The Editorial department is general in its subjects, and comprehends Reviews, Notices of Books, &c. For the satisfaction of many of our subscribers we this week add another department, which will comprise the Montreal, Turonto, and other Market prices. Indeed, nothing shall be left undone to render the Christian Guardian what, as the organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, it is intended to be.

"THE FABULOUS APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION."-It will have been seen from our first page, that a few weeks ago we commenced a series of articles having this heading; and our reason for doing so, is, the unscriptural and imperious claims of the Church, as lately put forth in a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bethune, and a charge by the Bishop of Toronto, both delivered at the Primary visitation in this city; and in other articles published in that Journal. It was our intention to animadvert on these High Church productions editorially; theo again we thought it might be more acceptable to the Church, and strengthen still more the impossibility of refutation, to borrow the defensive weapons of others; even those of eminent Wesleyan Ministers in England, whom that paper invidiously styles BRITISH Wesleyans! We know the ground we are upon, and the invincible position of the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada, and are quite prepared to vindicate it; but we have given place, to let the English Wesleyans be our defendere: and powerful and bold they are. The three numbers already published of the series we denominate " The Fabulous Apestolical Succession," were written by the Editors of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine,-the Rev. Messre. Jackson and Cubitt : and go to show what they think of Powell's Essay on the Succession. They highly approve of, and thank him for it. We now continue the series by extracts from Powell's work itself, which the Wesleyan Editors so much commend. Let it be observed, that they speak the sentiments of the Wesleyan Connexion at home; and that Powell himself is a Minister of it. Recently the Editor of the Church has expressed an anxious wish for a " closer alliance" between his Church and the Wesleyans; but he will see, that the materials he would blend are not adhesive and they never will be until the Wesleyans lose their orthodoxy or the Church men their heterodoxy on the " Succession" question. The Editor may be assured, that his darling plan of union, and for exce senting the Ministers and members of our Canada Church, is big with futility.

MR. McLEOD .- In another column to-day will be found Judge Gridley's comprehensive and impartial Address to the Jury in McLood's case We understand that, contrary to expectation, the latter has arrived at Montreal, and was to leave that place for Western Canada last Thursday. On what authority we know not, but the Woodstock Herald of the 18th inst. says. McLood has been offered \$1 000 by some New-York publishers for a bistory of his case. Mr. Spencer, Counsellor for his defence, acquitted himself nobly in the trial, and addressed himself to the Prosecutors in lacerating language. corporal's guard of the [Hunter's] army spread all along the frontier." He said, "It is my conviction that the frontier can farnish any given number of men who will come forward and swear either McLeod to the gallows, or the vent." After a weary travel of many days, and expecting to be as many country to a war, upon being called for;" "but 1 can scarcely think that the wo countries will go to war because the scum of the frontiers wish it." Of the witnesses for the prosecution he said, " Melt them all in a crucible, and then see how much of honour, of honesty, or of manhood, can be found in the entire mass." A few such men as Mr. Spencer would frown into order a host of Mackenzies.

> TEMPERANCE .--- In another column we insert an ably-written sticle from John Dougall, Esq., " On the Wine used at the Lord's Supper." Of course it is a subject on which we cannot express ourselves officially; but our own individual opinion agrees with the writer's. We should be glad to receive a communication in reference to it for the Guardian from any intelligent friend.

> Respecting our Temperance course, the Rev. C. R. Allison, Chairman of the Augusta District, wrote us yesterday :-- "Your remarks in this week's Guar dian on the subject of Temperance are very acceptable to the friends in these parts. Some of them entertain the same opinion as Mr. Dougall."

October 27, 1841.

Religions Intelligence.

MATILDA CIRCUIT. October 11th, the Rev. B. Nankevill writes us:-I was delighted with the Guanlian of last week: its contents were truly refreshing to the friends of our Zion. The accounts of rovivals which are weekly contained in the Guardian show plainly that the powers of darkness are giving way; that error, ignorance, and cold and lifeless forms, are beginning to fall, like Dagon of old, before the ark of the Lord. My prayer has long been. "O Lord, revive thy work;" and this shall be my prayer until the whole church shall be blest with a mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

We have great reason to thank the Lord for what he did on this circuit last year; but I think our prospects are brighter this. We commenced a Protracted Meeting about the middle of September; and though the farmers had much to require their presence at home, yet they resolved to leave all in obedience to the command of Christ, and "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." And not a few have sought with their whole heart, for they are now rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God. We commenced the second meeting on the 2nd of October, and closed on the 14th. And O, Sir, with what thankfolness to God did our breasts glow when we saw the youth of twelve, with others far, far advanced in life, pressing forward and saying, in the bitterness of their hearts, " Pray, O do pray for me: what must I do to be saved ?" 1 should think upwards of fifty persons have experienced the pardoning love of God at these meetings; forty-five have joined our church, and others are waitng an opportunity.

REVIVALS .-- The Boston Christian Watchman says :-- We ake the following account of revivals in various parts of our country from the New York Baptist Register

In the last Religious Herald, a letter from brother H. A. Dick, dated August 29, informs of a revival in the church in Bethel, where the standard has been Il but overthrown; 31 had been baptized. In the same: a letter from brother P. P. Smith, of the 22ad September, from Exchange, Cumberland county, states that at the church at Fork of Willis, about fifteen had obtained hope, and the

that at the church at Fork of Willis, about filtern had obtained hope, and the work was still progressing. The Buckingham church were also enjoying an Interesting session i about 30 bad been received on profession of their faith. Another letter in the same, from Gaintsville, Ala., of sept. 11, from brother S. T. Williamson, says.....⁴⁴ I believe every church within twenty miles of this place has been blessed with revival. Hundreds of sinners have been converted, and between sixty and seventy have been added to some churches. To the shurch is Gaintaulia aroue 25 have been added to some churches. church in Gainesville, some 35 have been added, and many are still inquiring." The Pioneer and Banner contains a letter from brother H. P. Smith, of Denmark, Madison county, Teno., of the 28th August, which says Cane Creek burch has received 20 by baptism. About half a mile from Denmark, the Lord has blessed the efforts of his people. To Brown's Creek church about 33 or 34 have been added by baptism, and 37 were added to Big Creek church. Another letter in the same, from brother A. D. Sears, dated Flemingsburgh, Ky., Sept. 1, informs that the churches of Ohio, Locust, and Bracken, are enjoy ing a season of revival; to the latter there has been an increase of 35, and to he former 19 have been added. In Dover, 25 were baptized. At Sordis, 47 lave been received by experience and baptism. of which number 21 came from he Methodist Church. Another letter in the same, from brother T. J. Fishee, dated Holgenville, Sept. 2, states that the Lord has poured out his Spirit in a wonderful manner in the church on Rolling Fork, Nelson county. "I happized 44 persons," he says, " in the presence of two thousand persons. Bless the Lord, O my soul !"

In the Christian Index, a letter from brother A. E. Whitten, dated Louisville, Winston county, Miss., August 16, says, "Revivals appear to be spreading very much through the country. Brother Smith informs me he has heard 175 experiences during the last six months. The field is great, but labourers are ew. Cannot some of our Georgia ministers come over and help us?"

REVIVALS IN MISSOURI .- The Presbylerian says: A friend as transmitted to us the following extract of a letter, dated Marion College, September 20th .. 1241 ----

I witnessed a score yesterday in the college chapel which would fill the heart of every christian with joy. Sixty two persons stood up in the congregation and took upon them the yows of our most holy religion; of these about fifty-six for the first time commemorated the dying love of our blessed Master. Of what a scene was that 1. Tears of contrition mingled with tears of joy. We have been, and still continue to be, richly favoured with the overwhelming presence of the Most High. During the past six months, one hundred have been admitted to the college church; all of these, excepting perhaps a dozen, on profession of their faith. The Spirit of the Lord has been working mightily in our midst within a few weeks past. In addition to the above, twenty have been admitted to the new Providence church, of which the Rev. F. K. Gray is pastor. At, Florida, about thirty miles from this place, twenty-six have hopes of a change of heart. At Newark, thirty miles distant, there have been about ersions. You can form some estimate of the character of this plac from the fact, that about two weeks ago, previous to the religious services held there, a number of men placed a table in the public street, and had a mock celebration of the Lord's Supper. Even some of these very men have been made the subjects of divine grace. In the region all round about, religion seems to form the general topic of conversation. Here the work still goes on, and between twenty and thirty last night were at the inquiry meeting. For the past six weeks religious exercises have been performed in the college chapet every night. All the students of college, with one or two exceptions, have united with the church. There are many touching scenes connected with this precious visitation of the Spirit of God. Here might be seen the sged sinner and the young blasphemer, whilst there appeared a failer, and mother, and three children, hending for the first time before the three of merey. Of what christian does not rejoice at this glorious monifestation of the boundless, precious love of God I"

Temperance Dindicator:

GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.

The Procession, of which we gave notice, took place ou Thursday last ; a particular account of which we have waited almost to the last moment to receive from the respected Secretary of the Society. This not having come to hand, we throw together a few hurried notices. Considering the unfavourable state of the roads, the meeting was well attended. The gaine

We are not prepared to say with certainty what extent the circulation of Canadian journals has reached; but from all we know of other countries, we do not think it is anywhere exceeded. The following Newspaper statistics are from an English journal, and, if properly reckoned, will be interesting to the colonists as a ground of contrast and encouragement :---

"Paris has now upwards of 27 daily papers, the average sale of which exceeds 90,000 per diem, while London has only nine daily papers, the average sale of which exceeds 90,000 per diem, while London has only nine daily papers, with a sale of about 45,000 per diem. No sufficient data exist for computing, with any degree of accuracy, the number of copies of newspapers at present annually circulated in the United States, but it probably does not fall far short of 100,000,000. (The total number of papers issued in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1837, was only 47,243, 00x). The wookly issues of the British Press of Lower Canada, 29,000; those of nonce of the workly issues of the British Press of Lower Canada, 29,00; those of the French pross 8,100. The earliest Spanish newspaper was published about the commencement of the eighteenth century. In 1800 only two political news-papers were published; and but a few years ago, only twelve newspapers for a population of 12,000,009. There are about twenty newspapers and daily journals in Portugal, and one at the Azores. The whole number of journals in Italy exceeds 260. Few of the existing papers date back further than the commence-ment of the present century. The Greeks publish 9-4 at Athens, 1 at Napoli, 2 at Hydra, and 2 at Missilonghi. The Government Gazette of Corfu is the only journal published in the Ioaian Ishands. There are about a dozen periodicals in Malta, most of them weekly. At Gibraltar, a government paper, of a very diminutive size, is published daily. The journals published at Constantinople, in January, 1841, were the Targrim Vakia, a government paper, and the Digredei Havadis, in vulgar Turkish, containing general information. In the whole extent of Africa there are 14 journals. One has appeared at Algiers regularly since its possession by the French in 1830 : two are published on the western coast, at ils American colony of Lilveria. There are 14 journals at Coast, at of Africa there are 14 journals. One has appeared at Alguers regularly since its possession by the Fronch in 1830: two are published on the western coast, at the American colony of Liberia. There are 11 political newspapers at the Cape of Good Hope, half which are printed in English, and half in Dutch. An official Gazette Was published in Persia, in 1838. It is lithographed. In Calcutta there are 6 English daily papers; 3 tri-weekly, 8 weekly, and 9 Hindustance weekly. At Bomhay there are 10 English periodicals issued semi-weekly, and 4 Hindus-tance publications. Two weekly English papers were published at Canton, but are now removed to Macao." removed to Macao."

From these calculations it appears, that the United States publishes more Newspapers than even England, unexpected as the fact may be. United Canada, we conjecture, contains a population of 1,100,000, and supports, we believe, more than 50 papers of every description, having a weekly circulation of, say 40,000.' Considering the small number of our inhabitants, the short time most of them have lived in the country, and the consequent limited resources they possess, we think the circulation of Canadian papers exceeds in proportion, that of the States. We say not these things in the way of dis paragement; but to render honour to Canada, to whom honour is due.

But the higher the honour, the more imperative is duty, and the heavier our responsibilities. This we know will be readily conceded by our numerous, ablo, and respected contemporaries. Be it, then, our purpose aright to estimate and apply the advantages of our elevation for our own persona improvement, and the improvement of the country. Be it our purpose to discharge our obligations to ourselves and the public in a spirit of wisdom 'good-will, and liberality : when we cannot think alike, to differ with reluctance, and always without rancour. Be the grand palladium of Canadian civil interests, in our judgment, the British Constitution ;-tried, beneficent wise, and glorious; and our reference to the institutions of other nations without invidiousness and malevolence. There dwells not on our wide earth i numerous as have been its inducements to make reprisals.

'And ol ahcep I have wh At another time, in reference to an escape from death, Mr. Shaw says,-

" Having been suffering for several weeks from severe pain, I went to the se from the matrices, the who having changes, and said, "We will remove dur led to mother place," where the bushes seemed better calculated to screen us from the night air. Mrs. Shaw immediately began to take away some of the bedding from the lace where we had lodged, when to hergreat surprise a large puff-adder was cucled up under the end of our bolster. I had been sitting within a few was curied up under the end of our bolster. I had been sitting within a few inches of this venomous creature more than an hour, this being the place where we had always slept; nor had we any intention of removing till the instant I rose up and made the proposal. The proposal was agreed to, or doubless me, or both of us, would, during the night, have felt the sharpness of the screent's teeth, of which there were two, formed after the manner of fishing houlds. We could not but us could available the proposal was agreed to be the screent's teeth, of but acknowledge the providential cars of Him who said, ' Even the bairs of your reads are numbered.'"

The journey to Little Namacqua-land, slready spoken of, brought him to Lily Fountain, where he laboured long and successfully; and when he left that place the "First Teacher," as the people used to call Mr. Shaw, knew not now to part. These are his words :-

Man. 1826. I received notice from the late Rev. R. Watson, to proceed with Alay, 1826. I received notice from the late feet A, watcon, to pinceed with out delay to take charge of the Cape Pown station. The Lord's Supper was ad-ministered on the 7th to a deeply affected congregation, and four adults were baptized. One of them was a female of the Bushman tribe, who said, before her baptism, 'The Lord has heard my prayer, and ik kan niet meer withouden,' (I can hold out no more.) How similar to the language of our own sweet singer,-

"Nay, but I vield, I vield; I can hold out no more."

The number of adults baptized was ninety-seven. The number of adults baptized was ninety-seven. On the 8th, at ten o'clock in the morning, the wagon was packed, and the bul-locks put to the yoke. All being in readinces, the bell was rung for prayer, and the chapel filled. Mr. Haddy, after a few verses had been sung, attempted to pray, but he was soon overcome by the solbing and sighing of the congregation. Mr. Winnaer, of the London Society, an old soldier of the cross, then commenced, but he was soon congered also. The chapel indeed became 'a boething' from which I was forced to hasten away; and having, with difficulty, got Mrs. Shaw and the children into the wagon, I immediately cried, 'Trek, trek,—loop, loop.' and the children into the wagon, 1 immediately crited, ' i rex, trex, --toop, loop,' --and the oxen set off at full speed. It was an affecting scene. Some of the Namacquas were weeping aloud, and others shouting, 'Goeden dag, mynheer; goeden dag, juffcoun,' Some were lying on the ground in distress, and so many climbed upon the wagon, and clung to the after part, that I feared some misfor-tune would happen them. Many followed us the first day's journey to our lialting place, and slept more the bases around the ways. 9th. This morning the bases around the wagon.

immediately after our worship. Some gave full vent to their feeling, by which they were only overnowered. Others endeavoured to restrain them, and scarcely they were quite overpowered. Others endeavoured to restrain them, and scarcely ottered a sentence. I was glad when the wagon began to move from this sorrow-ful place, and looking hack as we proceeded onward, we saw the people standing with their hands raised toward heaven. There was a general erv ; some shouting others weeping and waving their hands, till a turn in the road hid their from our view. May the choicest liessings of Jeliovan rest upon the congregation of Lily Fountain ! and may they be found in the day, when,

To eather home his own, God shall his augels send ; And bid our bliss, on earth begue, In deathless triauph end !"

THE CLAIMS OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES: A Lecture delivered to the Young Men's Literary Society at L'Orignal; and subsequently to respectable Audiences at Montreal, St. Andrews, and Quebec. By the Rov. JAMES T. BYRNE. Campbell & Becket, Montreal.

This is a neat and excellent Temperance pamphlet, containing condensed but comprehensive remarks on, 1. The evils; 2. The causes of Intemperance 3. The nature and effects of stimulating drinks; 4. Animadversions on Tem perance Societies; 5. Considerations in support of the practice of Total Absti nence. The style of the writer is pleasing; his reasons sound ; and these, with the striking facts he states, render the Lecture so well adapted to popular reading and utility, that we intend shortly to favour our readers with a few extracts for their perusal.

We see a reference to the "Canada Wesleyans" in the last Novascotian, which, if it be intended to apply to Western Canada only, is incorrect, inasmuch as there are between 17 and 18,000 members belonging to the Canada Conference, while there are not, we suppose, many, if any more than 2000 belonging to the English Conference. Though the Canada Conference has had many of its societies rent, and robbed of members, by the Eaglish Conference Missionaries, it has not invaded Eastern Canada a hair's breadth,

BROCK'S MONUMENT .- It is known that there have been complaints lately of the supposed neglect of the Committee for the re-crection of Brock's Monument. The New Era says, in excelption of the Committee for the delay which has taken place, that they have received subscriptions only to the amount of about £3,000, and that they cannot restore the Monument at a it seems, must bestir themselves, if the object for which more money is needed is to be attained.

No SIR F. B. HEAD .- The last Novascotian, an elegant and ery able paper we are always happy to receive, in answer to the rumour of a change in the government of Nova-Scotin, 86 ys, " that a despatch was received by the last Stenmer, in which the new Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, assures Lord Falkland of his determination to give him the most cordial support in the conduct of his administration." So that Sir Francis Bond Head is act coming to British North America.

It is stated in several papers that His Excellency Sir CHARLES BAGOT is daily expected to arrive, and that His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson gone to Quebec to meet him.

For several weeks we have intended to express our approbation of the "Christian Mirror," published at Montreal. The editorials are pleasingly simple and elegant in style, and sensible, conciliatory, and pious in spirit; while the selections are admirable for their variety, scriptural sentiment, and usefulness. Our best wishes attend the Editor in his very acceptable endeavours to do good, unconnected as he is with party.

The Quebec Mercury informs the public, that the Bishop of Montreal purposes to have a Collegiate Institution at Sherbrooke ; which is estimated to cost nearly £3,000 in its establishment, and £1000 ennually for its maintenance. It is to be called " The Diocesan College of Canada East."

Sometime ago it was stated by the papers, that Mr. Gallego, an ducated young man of colour, had a certain worthy Captain fined £5 for an assault. The list London Inquirer says, that Mr. Gallego himself has tately been fined £5 for an assault. We give no opinion of the decision of the Magistrates in either case.

The last Church says, that the total number of Bishops in the inited States is 21, and of clergy 1097, making a total of 1118.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has offered $\pounds100$, and the Rail Road Company $\pounds250$, for the apprehension of the person who set fire to the Bridge on the Rail Road between Laprairie and St. Johns.

The "Agriculturist's Directory" will be found on the last page of our journal to-day, and generally there in future.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Communications are received from Rev. C. R. Allison, J. Court, Esq., "Observer," and "The Twelve."-A correspondent who tells us courteously if we do not like his article, we may throw it under the table," is informed, it is under consideration,-We sincerely regret that a short obituary about which we have been written to by an esteemed brother, has in an unaccountable manner been mislaid. Will he favour us with it again ? We should like to have insorted what he wrote on a certain subject, but having rejected several articles on the same, we were at a loss how to do it. When will he send us a paper for our first page; for no pen is more acceptable than his.

A MEETING of the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY, for St. David's Ward, will be held in the BAPTIST CHAPEL. Lot St. East. (a few doors East of Yonge Street,) on Thursday Evening next, October 23. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

It is desirable that as many of the friends of the cause as possible will be present. Unless the Ward Meetings are encouraged by the presence of the Members of the Society themselves, it cannot be expected that they will be expected that they will be sustained and promoted by others. Observe-Punctuality and short speeches are important requisites to accomplish the design of these meetings.

Toronto, October 25, 1841.

place early in the afternoon, and in about an hour the Procession was in notion after the order of the following Programme. The occasion was better supported by ladies than gentlemen; but no part of the Procession was more delightful than that consisting of youth. After a perambulation of less expense than £5,000 ; so that the blame is made to rest on the public ; who, the principal streets, an interesting meeting was held at the Wesleyan Church, Newgate Street, when several excellent and animating speeches were delivered by ministers and gentlemen of different denominations of christians. Great praise is due to the Managing Committee for the arrangements of the day, and to the ladies for their preparation of tasteful banners, inscribed with the most suitable mottoes. The friends of the Temperance cause will be pleased to hear, and its enemies may be informed, that the Ladies' leading banner bore this inscription - " We come to the rescue." At the time when the Procession should have been in motion, we stepped into our office, and found the youngest boy in it, busy printing on a flag he had prepared-" Cold Water for ever." ' But we understand the most striking motto was another selected by the youth-" Not a drop ;" which had a conspicuous place given it in the church during the meeting. "Not a drop !" so says the widow brought to poverty and shame by her husband, brutalized by liquor; so say ragged and uneducated orphans, made so by a father hurried into eternity by liquor ;--so say children who have joined the Temperance Society, if possible, to save drunken parents ;--- so say reformed parents, as an example to dissolute children ;--so say ladies who would shame gentlemen out of their inebriety ;so say United Temperance Societies ;---so says reason, and conscience, and humanity, and the Book of God : and so say we. Let the friends of this great cause ever bear in mind the children's motto-" Not a drop ;" and to reach that happy consummation when even this phrase shall be unnecessary; and for the daily promotion of this noble object let all without delay an weariness with the ladies say, "We come to the rescue.",

Programme. Bond-Grand Marshal, (on horseback)-the Standard of the Society, (Temperance Arms)-Officers and Committee of the Society-Ladies, In corrispos-Arranila-Members-Strangers and friends from a distance-Second Marshal-Society's Flag, (name of the Society)-Members of the Society—Members of the City Ruman Catholic Society—Members of Country Societies, as follows: Pottersheld, Springmount, Lawrence's, Elliott's, Milne's, Cummer's, Thorshill, Humber, Scalboro'—Third Marshal.

ON THE WINE USED AT THE LORD'S SUPPER. Montreal, 9th October, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR,-My mind has for some time past been much exercised concern-DEAR OUT,—by much has for some time past used index exclusion containing ing the Wine commonly used at the communion of our Lord's Supper; and I. feel it my duty to lay the result of serious reflection on the subject before the religious public of Canada. For this purpose the "Christian Guardian" of-fers, I believe, the best medium, and I therefore request you to insert this letter. Several reasons against the use of the intoxicating wines of the present day at the communion table, and in favour of substituting the pure unformented juice of the grape, have suggested themselves to my mind, which I shall arrange inder the following heads :-

Ist. The intexicating Wines of the present day cannot be said to bear much, any, resemblance to the fruit of the vine given in the first communion, since even the purest of them (Benecarlo, for instance) is enforced by at least 20 callons of the strongest pure white brandy to the pipe, containing in all about 140 gallons; a fact which I learn from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity who was engaged in the wine trade during a residence of some years in the south of Spain. It will thus be seen that the wine which is commonly called purest, contains, in addition to the alcohol derived from its own formentation, parest, contains, in analiton to the alconol derived from its own formentation, one-seventh part of the strongest distilled spirits; and, be it remarked, without this addition it would not keep, but run to vinegar. Now, as there was no distilled spirit in our Saviour's time, and as it would be even more difficult to keep ferminied wines in the climate of Judea than in ours, the conclusion appears to me irresistible, that the wine He used was not fermented ; especially is we know from other sources that the juice of the grape, inspissated by licat to a syrup, will keep in any climate, and that this mode of preparation was that generally resorted to in the ancient world, as well as by the inhabitants of Palestine and other parts of the East to this day. And further, I may add that the Jews throughout the world continue to use unfermented wine (which in this country is made from raisins) at all their religious ceremonies of which wine-drinking forms a part, such as the Passover and. Marriage feasts, a fact which, by the by, may throw some light on the Marriage of Cana.

2nd. Even admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the wine used by the Saviour was fermented ; still. as it could contain no mixture of distilled irit, I think the pure unformented juice of the grape is a nearer approximation to it than any of the formented and enforced wines we can obtain here.

3rd. But I have only mentioned one of the weakest and purest wines of commerce. The wine which is commonly used at the communion-table is ch more nearly allied to brandy, so that even a very small quantity of it much more hearly allies to brandy, so that even at the start which, by causing diffuses a fiery glow over the month, throat, and stomach, which, by causing irritation and coughing, is disagreeable to many females and others unaccustomed to strong drinks. These results I have actually witnessed and experienced ; to strong drinks. These results I have actually witnessed and experienced; and when I felt the pungent and fiery sonsation, caused by taking the intoxica-ting wine, I was convinced that if ever the drunkard's craving appetite for strong drink had been formed within me, that small quantity would again have awakened it in all its desolating strength. Nor are my own zensations the only proof of this position. It is known that some reformed drunkards have relaysed by tasting alcohol wine at the Lord's table,—ard many others have been grievously tried and tempted by it. Now it appears to me a position utterly untenable that any article should be used at the table of our blessed Redeemer which has a tendency to drag back to perdition individuals who are Redeemer which has a tendency to drag back to perdition individuals who are struggling and praying to escape from it; or to shut out from communion the reformed drunkards who are everywhere, blessed be God, being placked as brands from the burning, through the instrumentality of Temperance Societies.

Ath. The evils caused by the use of intoxicating drinks are so numerous, and are now placed so prominently before the world, that communicants who are imbued with temperance principles (a large and increasing class) find their minds, while partaking of alcoholic wine at the communion, invaded by numer-ous thoughts, altogether foreign to the solema business in which they are engaged.

5th. The use of intoxicating wine in the church throws the highest possible around the use of it and other drinks of a similar character elsewhere and affords an excuse for such as manufacture and sell them; and is, therefore In my view, aiding and abetting the drinking usages of society and its therefore, in intexicating drinks, and consequently all the evils which flow from them. 6th. Many may conscientiously object to partake of intexicating wine at the redination of the society object to partake of intexicating wine at the

out, many may conscientiously object to partake of intoxicating wine at the ordinatics referred to, but I apprehend no one can have conscientious scruples respecting the pure unfermented juice of the grape. To some operation of the second two reasons, I apprehend, for using any par-ticular article as an element in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Either it is the same kind of article the Lord used, or it is suitable, considering differ-ence of slimate and customs, and unobjectionable in itself; in which latter class I would place the leavenab bread now scannable used to be in the in weither class I would place the leavened bread now generally used; but in weither view is the intexteating wine admissible. That it is not the same kind that was used by the Saviour has, I think, been already shown; but I will even pursue the matter farther, and state it as my conviction,-from some acquaint-ance with the subject, and information thereon that I deem conclusive,-that ance with the subject, and information thereon that I deem conclusive, with the Part Wine, so called, used for communion purposes, is oftentimes a com-pound of Cider, Whickey, Logwood, Elderberries, and other ingredicnts, roithout one single drop of the fruit of the Vine in it. Even upon the supposition, however, that it is the pure price of the grape, still, if fermented, it is, I believe, unlike the fruit of the vine used by the Saviour; for the first Supper took place at the Passover, when the law positively prohibiled the use of any article that was leavened or fermented; a law which the Jews were scrupulous to observe ; and therefore to believe that the Saviour used fer mented wise on that occasion, is to believe that He broke the law which He the fact. Finally, should it be generally admitted, as I think it must, that testifies with commendable prudence; for which I honour him. He had seen Bicobolis, drinks of any kind bear little or no resemblance to the fruit of the vine used by the Saviour, few, I apprehend, will be found to maintain that they are suitable in other respects as an emblem of the inestimable blessings purchased for us by His shed blood-seeing that they are the cause of a very large portion of the properism, disease, vice and crime which scourge mankind,

large portion of the paperism, disease, vice and crime which scourge maintain, and one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of the gospel of peace and the coming of Christ's kingdum. I need not add that I carnestly desire to see pure unformented wine substi-tuted for the intoxicating compounds commonly used at the relebation of the Matter and sagain. He say no one who was wounded as he went over to Davis's a substicommance alluded to, in all the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ: A substi- nor did he see McLeod. He says he saw a man whom he called McLeod, thit on which may easily be made; as by forwarding five dollars to Mr. Daniel and was as sure it was McLeod as he was that McLeod was before it me. There is Pomroy, New-York, he will forward according to instructions a bux containing, one consideration I will submit to you. When you are to independent of the provided as the says to independent of the provided as the says in t tuted for the intextenting compounds commonly used at the celebration of the ordinance ailuded to, in all the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ: A substi-I believe, half a dozen pint bottles of the purcunfermented juice of the grape each of which, when mixed with water for use, will make five pints of wine auitable for the communion.

I am, Your most obed't Servant, ... JOHN DODGALL.

. A GOOD BEGINNING-A SAD COMPLAINT-A LOUD CALL.

enos HAVE ALL THEIR OWN WAT," will encedify overised. If I may judge of what I know of the organization of the Temperace Society of this City, no place busis a better. But there certainly appearable socially of the Managers. To or every fully to carry out the measures and interious of the Managers. To one desirous of the ultimate establishment of Temprance principles, it is surprising, and morifying too, to see so thin and party supported meetings as those held in this City. The Ward Meetings are minerally calculated and designed to bring into useful and active operation the talents of those than whum none effective and efficient in multiplying converts,—the rewhich have also perative and solvent in inderpying converts, the re-formed among the operative and showing portions of the community. And yet, these meetings, notwithstanding the acknowled, good they have accom-plished, are very feebly attended, and some of the matirely neglected. This should not be Why-calata such supineness? Why lies the fault? Let overy Testotaler now resolve that it shall not be in m or her, and the evil complained of will at once be removed. The Pression opened well the companied of whill at once be removed. The trossion opened were the coming winter's campaign. Let every well-wisher to its, the best of enter-prises, backle on his armour, manfully turn out, and fi into the ranks of our modern and philanthropic ormy of Teetotalers, and cselessly wage an exthe world ever produced. Triumph, a happy and glouis triumph, already appears in view. Soon may it come !- and soon will ittome, if our duty to prease in view. Soon may it courts -- und soon and suiter, with Altona at feilow-creatures be done well. More might be said ; ut enough. Altona I. A Working TESTOTALER.

Cheistian Guardian.

UNITED STATES. From the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette,

JUDGE GRIDLEY'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY IN THE M'LEOD CASE. Tuesday, October 12 .- At five minutes before 2 o'clock, Judge Gridley rose and addressed the Jury, in substance, as follows :---

Gentlemen of the Jury-I congratulate you that at length we have arrived of the closing scene of the sarge-1 congratuate you that at the closing scene of this protracted trial. After listening five days to the testimony, and one and a half to the counsel. I congratulate you that you up proach your important duty under circumstances so auspicious to a fair discharge of that duty. We all know the interest excited throughout our land—a portion of the press have teemed with inflammatory appeals—and in one portion of your state a public commution has been excited to overawe the deliberations of justice, as we have heard. But none of these commotions have, to my nowledge, reached within these walls. We have heard of the scenes which have transpir ed. We have seen some of the distinguished men from our sister esting case.

I congratulate you again on this auspicious result. Permit me to call upon you, in the deliberations you are now to give to this subject, to lay aside all you. When spread on paper before you, you cannot hear the witness, but only considerations not connected with the case. Counsel have presented their listen to what he has said. But you can learn from the interrogatories what considerations not connected with the case. Counsel have presented their views, as they had a right to do. But this cause, stripped of everything extraeous, is a simple trial for murder-and to be passed upon like any other trial for that crime.

Two questions are presented to you. 1. Has a murder been committed 1

2. Is the prisoner guilty of that murder I

The Supreme Court have given their decision, which is binding upon yo

them decided are no longer open questions; The history of this case is, that a body of insurgents were on Navy Island The owner of the Caroline. Wells, employed lis hoat in transporting men and munitions of war to that island. The Colonial Government of Canada, seeing this state of things, decided to destroy ber-and Colonel McNub had, in pur suance of that decree, sent seven bouts on that expedition, five of which reached the Caroline, and on our shores she was taken and destroyed, and the inmates were driven on shore, and one at least was murdered.

The prisoner's counsel have contended that this was, let, an act of self-de fence; 2d., Bathorized by the Colonial Government; 3d, that it is already a subject of negotiation; and 4th, that the Government of Great Britain have recognized it, and made it their own.

But, Gentlemen, all these questions have been decided by our Supreme Court, and all that remains for you is to pass upon the facts in the case. And as the Court have decreed that those engaged in this transaction are guilty of murder, the important question on which you are to pass is, whether Alexan-der McLeud is or is not guilty of that murder. The people have presumed their testimony before you.—It is of two classes. Ist.—Direct evidence; 2nd -Evidence of confession.

The first witness who has testified on the part of the people, is Gillman Appleby: he slept in the gentlemen's cabin, and as soon as he awoke and dressed himself passed up to the cabin door ; the second time he went up, the door was pulled open and he was thrust at with a cutlass. Ho saw the feathim once-it was a passing glance; and he testifies now, that he cannot say it was McLeod.

The next is Samuel Drown. He testifies that he went up the cut and Ni agora River, and at the entrance of the cut at the beacon light, he saw the boats passing into the cut, and he thinks he saw McLeod. Stood within a

to be attached to a witness, much depends upon his appearance—his intelli-gence—whether his answers are such as to commend his testimony to you; and if ofter all you cannot attach full credit to it, you can give it such credit as you believe it is entitled to,

It is argued by the prisoner's counsel that this man, from the darkness of the right, could not have seen the prisoner and speak as certainly as he new does, when seeing the man before him.—It is also observed that this witness, when speaking on this subject, said to David Bates that he knew nothing which

rould do McLeod any good or harm. You have heard what explanation he gives. Men sometimos make carcless remarks like this-and if he made it to any one who might excuse him, it would have been some apology, perhaps; but if what he has ever be true, he could not in truth have declared that what he knew would de McLeod no good or harm. You have heard what has been said as to the restoration of his char-acter. He is a man not very intelligent, in the humble walks of life, and has live in the memory of those who saw or lived near it. I leave it to you, genulenot the opportunity of exhibiting how far he might withstand temptation if men, whether this circumstance would not have been likel thrown in his way. You have him before you, and you are to decide what mind of Mr. Press, that he may with certainty fix this time. redit you shall have to give to him.

The next witness is Isaac P. Corson, a native of this state, who was at Chiprought withes is is and r. Corona, it naive of this state, who was at Chip. I and the warking with this tarte but one day; she came down in the morning and met her fate that night not Maclan's store in the steernoon, again at 9 in the evening, and the next morning on the stoop. Ho heard him say he had killed a d-d Yankee; and again a few days alterward, he heard him say that he should like another expedition like the Caroline, and burn and cut out. Buffalo. You remember his issys he mounted his horse at Davis's, and the Marrisons say he had a horse cross examination, and one fact it is proper you should notice. The was asked put up. Archy, the lad, says he put up the horse. The difficulty arises in who was there, and you recollect his answer—that he remembered for the first this way. Press says he recollects nothing about a horse, and it would seem time on the stand, that one Caswell was there—and yet he afterward stated singular that he did not notice it. It is possible such an event may have oc-that he had, while at Court, conversed freely with Caswell on this very subject, curred and he not recollect it. You are to judge if there is any other method It is for you to judge, gentlemen, the probability of this statement of the

You, gentlemen, are to decide what credit is to be given to this witnes

abing all these circumstances into consideration. Sold Hinman is also called, who testified that he saw McLeod at survise in

the morning. He has once before testified and omitted that circumstance, and you can judge of the credibility of this man.

Justus T. F. Stevens was called and testified positively that he saw thre

The prisoner's counsel have argued upon the improbability of these state

The next species of evidence is the confessions. The law has been read to

You are to judge from the probability and circumstances of the confessions,

the presence of Reyncock and others he heard McLeod sny he had killed a

availed himself of the protection of the law not to answer these questions. He

d Yankee, on the Caroline. He admitted that he had contributed large

he found Reyncock gone, and that he knows he was not there at the time in question. Another witness, Mr. Press, tells you he had gone before the troubles. So also does Capt. Stocking-and if you believe he was not there it is an entire refutation of this witness.

The next witness is Timothy Wheaton. He testifies that about a year after the destruction of the Cerolino, he saw McLeod near the ferry at Niagara, and What no pointing to the sentinels, said, these poor fellows had a hard time. "Yes," answered McLeod, "but not so hard as the Navy Islanders"—and McLeod then said he had killed one man on the Caroline. You can give to this man's testimony as much credit as it deserves.

You are to take this whole mass of evidence, examine it, and weigh it, and decide upon its merits as you believe them fairly to be-and if you believe from it all, notwithstanding its impreachment, that the prisoner is called upon for his defence, you are to examine that defence. It is undernable that most of the testimony is questionable, though some parts are mainly unstached.

The defence of the prisoner is an alibi, and no suspicion should be cast upo

First of the Commissions-The prosecuting counsel is right in telling you that the evidence in writing is less satisfactory than when the witness is before are the standing and character of the witnesses. They ought, from their station, to be men of character; we can only judge from what appears in the ommission. It is said that the clerk of the commissioners was engaged in getting together

the witnesses, and therefore enspicion should be attached to the commission. But we have head what was done. He acted as clerk for putting down the answers, as dictated to him by the commissioners, and he wrote down as dicta-The bupreme Could have given their decision, which is binding tipon you and ma as to some matters connected with this cause, and the questions by her decided are no longer open questions. The history of this case is, that a body of insurgents were on Navy Island, be owner of the Caroline. Wells, employed his hoat in transporting men and the owner of the Caroline. Wells, employed his hoat in transporting men and as the firing of the vessel is abundantly proved. It is said that these men are not enritled to full credence, because they are accomplices. If this was an ordinary indictment for murder it would be so. But in this

case the law holds the prisoner, if, in the enterprise, guilty. Yet there are distinguished men in this country os well as in the other who do not hold the persons individually responsible, and the same degree of deduction should not be made as in the former case supposed.-You will, however, make so much deduction as you think should be made on that account. The Attorney Ge-neral has criticised this testimony will great skill and ingenuity, and has exhibited whatever discrepancies exist. If these men, or any of them, have sworn that there was no resistance, and that knowingly and falsely, it must detract from their credit. But one of the witnesses for the people testified that they, in the darkness of the right, fought with each other, and might thus have been mistaken. It is said they have stated different numbers. Some have referred probably to the whole number in all the beats-others to those which

There is ono consideration which must strike you. If McLeod knew that here men for whom he seed out a commission knew that he was in that expedition, he must be a bold man indeed. You are to say what credit is to be given to these witnesses. It is true, Captain Sears cannot say that in the darkness of night McLeed may not have been there—so Colonel McNab to the same purport. But, gentlemen, the evidence goes farther than this; some in each hoat knew McLeod-they saw the men in their own boats-they did not all know him, and they did not recognize all is the boats as known to them-but they did testify that they either knew McLeoi then or have known him eince-and they now state from seeing all in their respective bosts, that he was not in their boats. You will apply the rule as to negative and positive testimony to these witnesses-but you should apply the rule as it exists. For instance-rede with one of you to Whitestown and another of your number went there alone; he could swear positively that I was not with him, and you could positively and fully testify to that fact. Now, from cuch of the basts you have tos timony that McLeod was not in that bont. You will judge, gantlemen, of the degree of cradibility to which it is entitled; but it is the prisoner's right, standing on the question of life and death, to ask its consideration at your hands, and if he was not there, award it to him then, as it belongs to him. But, gentlemen, there is other testimony on this subject, showing that the prisoner was at another place, and, if so, he could not be at Schlosser. The first witness is Mr. Press, of Ningara, who was at Chippeira but once the senson, and that on the 29th of December. He went with two travellers in his wagon and thus identifies the time. He saw McLeod, and McLeod wish ed to go down with him-and in the early part of the sycning he took McLeod in his wagon, and left him at Capt. Morrison's. It is all important you should a cash-book, and finds an entry on that date, when he took op these men; and he must have made the charge when it appears, as consecutive charges imme distely follow. He farther recollects that the next day he heard of the burning of the Carolina. Now, in reference to dates, distinguished epochs may stand men, whether this circumstance would not have been likely to so impress the

Again, gentlemen, Capt. Stocking tells you that he saw Press at Chippewa and while walking with him that day he saw the Caroline. She was never

of solving this difficulty. You will recollect, gentlemen, that McLeod says in his examination, that he

witness. The next witness is Anson Quinby, from Pennsylvania, who testifies that he was leading his horse. But when we pass from this was find that at about 8 was leading his horse. But when we pass from this, wo find that at about 8 was leading his horse. But when we pass from this, wo find that at about 8 is in the evening—that he did not go nome, although his residence was only two in the family supposed, put up his horse. All four of the family swear he was inside from this residence was to his residence was only two in the family supposed, put up his horse. All four of the family swear he was here at 10 o'clock. The daughter says he was there at 10, when she retired. hia wifa tan and that missary, as he said, for his hay, he saw McLeod on the bridge, and heard him parlor. Mrs. Morrison testifies that his boots were placed in the kitchen to say, "he bad killed a Yankee and his blood on his slove," eturned to a about 8 o'clock, and that Col. Cameron called and informed Morrison that the

City Mail for the East .- We are requested to state that from and after Monday next, the 25th instant, until the close of navigation, the Mails for the East will be made up at 10 o'clock A. M., so us to enable the Royal Mail Steamers to leave this port for Kingston at a quarter past Eleven o'clock.-Patriot.

3

The Periodical Press.

PROBABLE COURSE OF OUR FUTURE GOVERNOR-GENERAL .---Much inquiry has been started respecting the probable course of our future Governors, Sir Charles Bagot. He is a Conservative ; and therefore it is appre-hended that there will be a departure from the policy pursued by the late lancented Lord Sydenham; but we do not participate in these forms. We have every reason to conclude that, so tar as great reading minimized as and measures are concerned, there will be no change of policy consequent on the change of Governors. He would be a rash man indeed who would after a successful course for the late that the second have transpired. We have seen some or the distinguission men from our states, country, and also others who were themselves engaged in this exciting drama, present with us—yet not one public chullition of feeling: All were ready to how to the maiest of the law which is to pass upon this important and inter-tow to the maiest of the law which is to pass upon this important and inter-the state of the days standing as so many beacons to warn blin of surrounding to the first in telling your dancer. Many men, some of them of no hitle nose, have attempted to govern failures of other days standing as so many beacons to warn him of surrounding danger. Many men, some of them of no livile nose, have attempted to govern Canada, but have wrecked their fame and the country's peace in the attempt and their experience is surely sufficient to caution the new Governor against and their experience is surely summer. to cannot the new Governor against following their example. Moreover a new principle has been formally adopted by the Government, and that principle will be respected even by a Tory Governor. It is the very principle which has restored the party to power in Great Britain; and although some of them have contended that it is inapplicable to a Colony, it has been shown to be essential to the successful working of representative government; and the only limitation that a colonial state imposed is, that the principle be not applied to things in which the " honour of the Crown, or the interests of the empire are deeply concerned."

The question, then, what will be the political course of the future Governor? resolves itself into this -- what will be the course of the Assembly, for by it he must steer his own ? Whatever his personal prepossessions may be, he has to

administer a representative government, and must therefore act in harmony with the representatives of the people. The Queen has yielded her personal opinions in deference to the House of Commons; and the Gavernor of Canada must also wave his personal predilections in deference to the Assembly of Canada. A redeeming principle of health and strength has been infused into the Colonial Constitution, and its operation will preserve the order, harmony, and efficiency of the whole system, and will correct whetever errors may be admitted therein. Bad or defective measures may be passed; but if the people find that their representatives neglect their interests, they can change them, and thereby change the administration; thus in the last resort, the general policy of the government is wintever the people chouse to make is, for it rests with them to direct the course of the future Governor. Now, does any man suppose that the present Assembly will tolerate a government conducted on Tory pinciples 4 Certainly not. A large majority of the members are Reformers ; and though there was some difference of opinion among them as to how far they should upport Lord Sydenham, there will be none at all as to supporting an avowed

Tory administration. But it may be said that the Assembly may be dissolved, and a desperate effort be made to obtain a Tory majority in the House. It would be a *desperate* effort indeed, were it made. There is so little to gain, and so much to lose, by such an effort, that it would be the intensity of desperation to attempt it. Giving Sir Charles Bagot credit for that degree of prodence which his diplo-matic experience must have taught him, he will be well inclined to "let well matic experience must have taught him, he will be well inclined to " let well nough alone," and not disturb existing arrangements. He will find them strictly constitutional, and strictly Conservative of the Constitution, and therefore he can have but little inducement to have his liouse batternd about his ears, to give him an opportunity of building it up after mother model. The proba-bility is much greater that he would be buried in its ruins, than that be would be able to erect a more perfect edifice. Conservative though he is, he can have no desire to thrust his head into the lion's mouth unnecessarily, to please some stupid starers,' or win their ignorant applause. We conclude, therefore, that no material alteration will take place under

the new Governor, but that our allisits will be conducted as at present. It would be talle to suppose that Sir Charles Bagor would not desire a change 1 but it is for the people to say whether that desire thall be ever perfected or not. Their country's desting is in their hands; and if they maintain their rights, they will be respected.-Kingston Herald.

END OF THE TRAGI-COMEDY .--- Well : 'the long agony is over ?' McLeod is restored; and to night if he chooses, he can repuse in the dominion of his legitimate sovereign. In every point of view we rejoice that the trial is

of his legitimate sovereign. In every point of view we rejude that the true is over. And we are assured our readers will participate in our joy. * * * A word of two now as to the real merits of this case. In the first place as to the destruction of the Caroline, our own private opinion is, and ever has been, in accordance with that declated so ably in the late speech of John Quincy Adams upon this subject. If the United States were right in the Junision of Florida and the capture of Pensacola, by General Jackson, many years ago-an act that was ably vindicated by Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, and justified by the American Government-then, clearly were the British authori-tics justifiable in the destruction of the Caroline. The character of that vessel and the special service in which she was engaged were never doubtful; or, if they were, all doubts have been removed by the disclosures of this trial. She was chartered by the renegado-patriot pirates. She was cut out of the ice to was chartered by the reargadupation phates. Since was call out on the not to be used by and for them, and engaged in their cut throat sagahand service. In the second place, even if the act of destroying the vessel was not just-fiable, and if the killing of Durfee was murder, we have never supposed for a fiable, and if the killing of Duries was murder, we have never supposed for a moment that McLeod was engaged therein. Our information on 12 subject has always been conclusive to our own minds upon that point. McLeod was neither there, nor did be ever, on any occasion, boast of having been there. We were present at an examination of McLeod, in the prison of this city—an examination close, searching and minute—made for the information of the Rivish Ministry; and our convictions were fully sustained. Ho was not there. And all that has been said in regard to his boasting on the point is a lie. His presented up to the boast of malice + and the investment is first. Prosecution was the work of malice ; and the jury which indicted him as they upon testimony altogether inadequate, only illustrated their own ignorance

of the dation of grand inquisitors. In the third place, we hold that in either of the above cases, or neither, the trial of McLeod by a state tribunal was wrong. From the moment the act of destruction was assumed by the Government of Great Britain as its own, the jurisdiction of the State of New York ceased in the premises.

Foreign and Provincial Tews.

From the Roston Times of Oct. 21st, ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Columbia has had a very rough passage, having encohered heavy hea the Country has not a very rough passage, having encountered neary to an gales a great part of the time. Captain Judkins is deserving fhigh credit for his ability in weathering the storms that delayed his passage.

Sir Charles Bagot has been appointed Governor General of It Her Majesty's Provinces in North America.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at the Court of St. Jates, has engaged his passage in the Great Western, which will leave Bristol for Nor York Oct. 23. Lord Morpeth has arrived from England, and intends to make a tour of fon months in the United States.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 30th dumo. The news created an unusual excitement in the metropolis and principal towns.

The news brought by the Columbia is exceedingly interesting ad important --the proceedings in Parliament are particularly interesting as linwing the measures which the new Cabinet intend to adopt or to abandon-it will be seen that the Corn-law question, which is so important to the great may in Great Britain, is to be passed over entirely until the next session of Parlament, in Finand, is to be passed over entirely until the next ression of a anament, in February, 1842, notwithstanding the numerous petitions which have been got up all over the Kingdom, to the effect that Her Majesty will not prorogue the Parliament till some step has been taken upon this question. The new Chancellor's financial scheme is given, and a loan of three millions sterling has been advertised.

Trado continues to remain in a very depressed state in England, and the sufferings of the operatives are extensive in consequence.

The Globe announces, that " directions have been received at Buckingh Palace for the reception of Her Majesty and the Court on Saturday, October 9th, where the Queen will remain till after her approaching acconchement," A meeting was held on the 29th ult, for the election of Lord Mayor for the City of London, when Aldermon John Pirie, and by trade a plasterman, was clucted. Mr. Pirie, in returning thanks, said he little thought 40 years ago, when he came to the city of London a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, that he should arrive at such a distinction.

Numerous large meetings have been held all over England, to petition the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until the Corn laws have been fully discussed. Notwithstanding these meetings, it is announced, in the Ministerial organs, that Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of October.

boats go out and return.—This is contrary to all the lestimony in the case, and there can be no doubt that this witness told a deliberate falsehood. Leonard Anson testifies that he saw McLeod in the har-room, heard him do-House of Commons, September 21st .- Mr. Villiers having clare he had shot a Yankee, and saw the blood upon the pistol as he exhibited asked Sir Robert Peel to what period Parliament would be provogoed, the Premier replied that he could not say,-it would depend on circumstances.-And to you it belongs to determine what credit is to be given to this statemen These are the only witnesses who speak to facts in relation to this subject. Sir Robert Peel obtained leave to bring in two bills-one to continue the Poor Law Commission, and the other to continue certain expiring Laws.

Section of 24th. -- Un the motion for going into committee for supply, a long ments, the darkness of the night in which they profess to have seen what they debate ensued on the state of the country. Sir Robert Peel said he would not affirm. It is for you, gentlemen, to weigh, to sift, and to pass on this ovidence, and to give it the weight to which you doem it artitled some represent it to be. The house resolved itself into a committee of supply, and voted a sum of between ten and eleven millions storling, to make good the you by the prisoner's counsel. The doctrine is that they are the most unsafe testimony on which to rely. But they are competent, and are to receive what credit under the circumstan-ces they are, in your opinion, entitled to. supplies granted in the last session. The house then adjourned to the 27th of ntember

Sir Charles Napier called the attention of Sir Robert Peel to the danger of Mr. McLeod, and hoped Parlment would not be prorogned without means being taken to protect him. Sir Robert Peel could not give Sir Charles Napier as to what credit the testimony is entitled to. Benry Myers, who had once seen McLeod at St. David's, says he saw him sgain at Ningara, and there heard, in a bar-room, a number of persons talking any assurance on the subject. The Poor Law Bill was discussed at consideralength, and several motions were made to amend the law, but they were all

then due his sword and showed the blood on it. - You are to judge of the pro-bubility of this statement. He was inquired of how he knew that it was the that Parliament would be prorogued on Friday, October 8, not to meet again for business till February, 1842.

weather from Ireland and Scotland are deplorable. The artivals this week best let this man go?"—And another said, "Alexander McLeod, had we go in are light. The duty on foreign wheat is now 10s 8d, and will, probably, be and drink ?" It is argued, gentlemen, that this is entirely in the bast trade has been tool of the prisonart of the prisonart. the close of this mun's testimony, he said. " if he ever catched McLeod on this side of the river he would serve McLeod as McLeod had him." You sales have been made at 28 @ 3s advance on previous prices. Flour is firm.

The Harvest .- The quality of this year's harvest is decidedly will judge, gentlemen, what bearing this should have upon his credibility. The next is Calvin Wilson, the ferryman at Youngstown. He stated that is Inferior on the average : the weight is also deficient ; and thus, while the aver ages fall and the delies rise, owing to the inferior quality of the home growth, good flour will maintain an exorbitant price. Before Christmas the duties on foreign corn will have reached, perhaps, as bigh as 22s. 2d. We shall have

o import from abroad two millions of quarters to supply the people with food. London Money Market, Oct. 1.--Money has been in great demand and 6 per cent. was easily obtained for loans of money upon the security The general tendency of the Funds is de of English Stock nwords; and n improvement can be expected while the present weight of Stock hangs over market. Exchequer bills steady at 12s. to 14s.

Half-past One.-There are no later arrivals from any quarter, and no intel-ligence received of the Overland Mail, which is looked for with intense anxiety.

ay, " he had killed a Yankee and his blood on his elecve." You will recollect that this witness went before Mr. Lott, a magistrate, to make an affidavit in relation to this matter, but the magistrate refused to take Caroline was destroyed; and that McLeod, when informed of it was electrified at because his character was so had. He afterward made the affidavit before and called for his borse; but was prevailed upon to stay to his breakfast, and and after a rigid cross-examination, he adhered to this declaration. Then Mr., Falls, on his way from Morrison's, the morning after the Caroline was des-Weimore, a lawyer, who resides twenty miles from Quinhy, says he once made trayed. He rade with him through Chippewa on the bank of the river, and nonivies to ascertain whether Quinby could be impeached, and found that hal says that a ball from Navy Island struck near them, and was given to McLeod. ild; but as his testimony was then unimportant, he was not impeached, and he has since even it in his (McLeod's) possession. Captain Sears also But there may be cases when men have obtained such a storiety, as in any part saw him at the same time,

Judge McLean also saw McLeod; the Judge was at McNab's quarters on of the country to be unworthy of belief; but you are the judges, gentlemen, and business from the District Attorney at Buffalo. He heard of the burning of the Caroline in the night, and the next morning near the Pavilion he saw Moyour decision I leave it. The next witness is Charles Parko, the bar-keeper at Davis's. He said the risoner went to bed at Davis's in the afternoon and arose in the evening, and, Leod going toward Chippewa. But, gentlemen, the testimony of the Morrimorning he thinks he saw him on the square; and then a few days after he saw ability d the examination of McLeod, have been read and examined with great ability by the learned Attorney General, and if you believe, notwithstanding the mistake they have made as to other dates, that they are tight as to this date—that he was with them on the night of the burning of the Caroline, then him in the mess-room, and heard him say he had killed a d-d Yankee. He estifies to other matters, which, the counsel for the prisoner contends, require ou to take his testimony with many grains of allowance. there is an end of the case. But if you believe they are mistaken as to this

He testifies as to his knowledge of McLeod, going thirty miles to see his brother pay some fees to McLeod-willough he does not recollect anything of the amount. Another circumstance—that he went to Chippewa on his way to Buffalo, and seeing a man who he feared would subprena him, he returned great epoch, then this evidence would be unsatisfactory, and you would detract so much of your confidence from it. It is to be remarked that Col. Cameron passed that way the next morning, and you will give that weight to this additional circumstance that it merits. It is enough, in a case like this, if the prisoner have presented testimony

home; and in another week he came again, and arrived at Buffelo, and there was subported. He said he supposed he was obliged to come, and he says officient to raise a reasonable doubt. It is the glury of our law that it never divides the living from the dead, except upon strong and irrefragable testimony Mr. Hawley, a lawyer of Buffalo, told him that he would bring him here on It requires that there should be such an amount of evidence as will process.-It is somewhat strange if such an opinion was given. I am not ware that a witness can be arrested in England, in Canada, or elsewhete, on vsubprena. He is an intelligent man, and it is argued that he must have doubt establish the guilt, and justify the verdict which is to consign the pri-soner to the grave. The law has thrown this great ægis around it, that no nown better than this .- He at first said he had not been asked to testify, mon is to be consigned to the grave without having that law in all its demands died with. although afterward he admits that he had been spoken to within a month by ersons in Canada who had religious scruples about war.

My duty, gentlemen, is done, and yours is to commence; and it is the most sclema duty you have to perform. You are to take with you and to deliberate upon the evidence that has been presented in the case before you; you are to weigh every part of it; you are to free your minds from all bias, if any exist. Look at the testimony which has been given from the stand as to a pole star which is to guide you; disregarding every thing but that, by aside from your minds all rumours that may have reached your care. Look to the evidence to ascertain where the truth lies.

When you have come to your decision, and determined where the truth is, you will exercise your duty with a single eye to its discharge, and I trust that all who have attended this important trial, and known the manner in which it has been conducted, the able arguments of counsel, and your patient delibera tions, will be satisfied, whatever may be the consequences, even though your country be wrapped in flames. You will pronounce your verdict irrespective of any considerations from any quarter. If you believe the prisoner at the bar guilty of the murder charged apon him you will render your verdict accord-ingly. If on the other hand you think the prisoner Alexander McLeod, has successfully established his defence, you have equally an important duty to perform, and with the same fearless intrepidity you will pronounce him not

And may the God of all justice and truth preside over your deliberations, and conduct you to that verdict which will be like His Throne, imperishable. The Jury then retired, and after an absence of tweaty-eight minutes, return ed with a verdict of Nor GUILTY.

Captain Joseph Whitney, of the Steamer United States, died at ewiston on the 12th inst., of Typhus Fever. Capt. W. was favourably known to the public, was one of the oldest commanders on Lake Ostario, having com manded the Canadian Steamer Great Britain for many years, and for the last hree years the United States.-Sackets Harbour Journal.

A Jewish Synagogue was consecrated in New York on Wed needsy, making the fifth in that city, comprising an aggregate number of that people, of from eight to ten thousand.-Montreal Herald.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Seamen and Emigrants .- The friends of Seamen and Emitrants will reinice to hear. that a meeting was held on Saturday last, at th the School of Industry was examined, in the presence of the Bethel, wh Hon. Peter McGilland others, who expressed their approbation, and requested Mr. Osgood, the Agent, to continue the School .- Montreal Herold.

 $1 \neq 1$ for the particle in the caroline. The automatical that he had contributed large-it (\$200) to the particle. The refused to answer whether he had engaged in illegal enterprizes, or whether he had harboared the felon Lett. The witness Temperance has done something to prevent the sufferings of the poor, and it ought to be extended to all unnecessary indulgences, both among the rich and the poor, the former recollecting that they are " the Stewards of the Poor."- Quebec Gazette. was not bound to answer them-and he is not to be considered as actually

guilty of these crimes. There is another consideration, which it is your duty to look to and weigh. He says with great positiveness that Reyncock was Among the passengers proceeding to England by the mail steamer Aradia, on the 19th inst. from Halifax, are the bon. Mr. Attorney

abere. The testimony is very strong that this cannot be true. [General Ogden, Mr. Grey, Private Secretary; Mr. Baring, A. D. C. to the Mr. Hamilton, a lawyor of Nisgara, has testified that Reyncock was his fate Governor General; and the Earl of Mulgrave, A. D.C. to the Commander intimate companion, and on his return from England about the 1st of November of the Forces .- Montreal Herald.

individual offence was merged it one of the higher character. The individual subject was no lunger responsible. His government was 1 not indeed to the people or the State of New York, but to the people of the Union. And the first duty of Governor Seward should have been, on heing officially advised that the British crown had assumed the responsibility of the act, to direct the Attorney General to enter a nolle prosequi in the case, and set the accused at large. In not doing so, the State of New York has taken a large stride in the South Carolina path of Nullification.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Oct. 19th.

Toronto Market Prices - Octoben 26, 1841.

| Oats do 1 0 Potatoes, do 1 0 Turnips do 1 3 | 4 5 4 2 4 1 4 1 4 5 | 3 0 3 0 0 | Butter, per lb. 0 Turkeys, 3 Gerse, 1 Chickens. per pair, 1 Regs, per dozen, 1 Hay, per ton, 55 | 0,000000 | a 0 a 4 a 2 a 1 a 0 a 70 | 9 0 3 7 2 6 |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------|---|----------------------------|
| MONODEL | | | | | | |

MONTREAL MARKETS. October 15. Askes — Pots are in good request this week, and command from 29s 6d at 30s per cwt., for good parcels. Pearls have been sold 6d per cwt. tower, say from 29s a 29s 6d. Flour.— The present low rate of freight has caused Canada fine to maintain our last quotation, viz :---23s 9d per barrel, notwith-standing the news received, per *Acadia*, of a falling market on the other side. Upwards of 1200 barrels changed hands this week at 33s 9d, and about 400 at 33s 6d, taken from the wharf. American may be quoted at 31s 6d a 32s per barrel-sales to a small extent having transfired this week at these prices. Graiu.-Canada Wheat sells readily at our quotation, viz :--7s a 7s 3d per 60 lbs., for mixed. Barley and Oats continue as formerly quoted. Peas are high, and may be quoted at 3s 3d a 3s 6d per minot for shipping. Provisions. Ligh, and may be quoted at 3s 3d a 3s 6d per minot for simping. Provisions. —Beef and Pork is still dull of sale, and inusually plenty. One for of Mess Pork changed hands a few days ago at \$13 per barrel, on time. Butter is in good request, and may be quoted at 7d a 3d per ib., and Lard at 5d. Gro-ceries.—This market is dull. Sugars have not varied in price since our last report. Teas of a good quality readily command our last quotations. Country Young Hyson may be quoted at 3s 7d a 3s 9d, Canton made at 3s 3d a 3s 5d, and Twanky at 3s 6d a 3s 8d per lb.

EXCHANGE .- On London at 60 days, 101 per cent. premium ; and on New-York, 2 per cent. premium .- Montreal Transcript.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, October 20,

Ashes.-We have heard of some small sales of Pots at \$6,25. There is nothing doing in Pearls. Flour.-There is not a great deal doing, but the receipts being light, and the demand greater than the receipts, some Fiour is going out of stole. We quote Canal at \$5,94 a \$6.-N. Y. Com. Adv.

Prices of Flour and Wheat .- At Buffsto, on the 15th, the quantity of Wheat landing was large, and sales were made as low as \$1 per bashel. Flour, \$5 per barrel.—At Rochester, on the 15th, Whoat was quoted at \$1 a \$1,06, and Flour at \$5 a \$5,25.—At Chicago, on the 8th, Wheat was sold at 80 cents, and Flour at \$5 .--- At Boston, on the 16th, common brands of Genesee were sold at \$5,94 a \$6, cash and large seles. Ohio and Michigan, \$5,87.---At Philadelphia, on the 16th, superfine Flour, \$6; Corn Meal, \$2,874 per bhl.; Rye Flour, \$3,874.--At Baltimore, on the 16th, Howard street Flour, \$5,75; wagon price, \$5,75; City Mills, \$5,874; Susquehannah, \$6.--Ib.

MARRIED.—On the 25th Sept., by the Rev. Wm. Coleman, Mr. Robt. Clen-dening, to Miss Ann Smith, both of Zorra. On the 5th Oct., by the same, Mr. Albert Burdeck, of Zorra, to Miss Mary

erry, of Woodstock

On the 6th of October, by the same, Mr. John Corey, of Oxford, to Miss Juliett feacham, of Durham

On the 7th October, by the same, Mr. John Badd, to Miss Charlotte Denman,

oth of Woodstock. On the 28th of Sept., by the Rev. Wm. Haw, Jacob A. Youngs, of Fredricksours, to Mary A. Mountany, of Amberst Island. On the 5th Oct., by the same, Peter P. Aylsworth, to Matilda E. Fralick,

At Matilda, on Tuesday evening, the 19th iast., by the Rev. Benjamin Nanke vill, Mr. Allan Turner, of Brockville, to Miss Harriet, second daughter of Jecob Brouse, Eeq., of Matilda.

DIED .- In Trafalgar, on Saturday; the 16th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. John

Oakley-sged 48 years. At Hamilton, on the 23rd inst., of consumption, Margaret, the beloved wife of Dr. Case, junr., and only daughter of Dr. H. Smith, M. P. P./.-oged 22. At Rochester, (New-York,) on the 12th inst, after a long and sovere illness, James Grey Bethune, Esq., aged 48 years-late an inhabitant of Cobourg.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending October 26. W. Haw (to No. 635.) J. Curroll ("no,") G. Beynon, S. Rose, E. DeCeu pays to No. 610,} P. Kerr, J. Musgrove, R. Corson, E. Vary (all right.)

HOUSE TO LET in one of the most agreeable situations A HOUSE TO LEI IN One on the those of convenient, and in Turonto. It is a Brick Building, in good repair, very convenient, and the rent reasonable. Apply at the Guardian Office.

Christian Guardian.

Agriculturist's Directory.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The members of this Society met pursuant to public notice upon Wellnesday, the 13th instant, for the purpose of holding the Spring Fair and Fat Cattle Show, when the following Gentlemen obligingly acted as Judges:-

Mesars. Jonathan Dunn, William Mason, Thos. Coates,-Sheep and Hogs. Mesars. James Bell, George Hunter, Robert Armstrong,-Young Cattle and Horses

Messrs. Robert Barns, John Wickens, Thos. Nightingale,-Fat Cattle and Sheep.

There were 23 competitors-75 different specimens of Stock-and the Fremlums were neurled as follows: ______ There were neurled as follows: _______ There are neurled as follows: _______ There are neurled as the second Aged Rams .-- 1st, John Hockridge-2nd, Aaron Barker-3rd, John Hockridge-(a beautiful specimen of Leicester Sheep, imported since last October

Agen HAMS.--18t, John FlockFulge---End, Aaron Barker---3rd, John Flock-ridge--(a beautiful specimen of Leicester Sheep, imported since last October Fuir; John Hockridge, therefore, will be entitled to a double premium.)
Ram Lamb.--Ist, George Simpson---2nd, George Miller---3rd, John Taylor. Ewes.--Ist, William Miller---2nd, George Miller---no 3rd premium.
Ewe Lamba.--Ist, George Miller---2nd, George Miller---3rd, William Campbell.
Bonr.--Ist, John Sovereign---2nd, William Compbell---3rd, William Campbell.
Horse under 3.--Ist, John Moore--2nd, Mr. Garper--no 3rd premium.
Mare under 3.--Ist, John Moore--2nd, William Armstrong--3rd, none worthy.
Horse under 2.--Ist, John Moore--(John Ironside, 2nd and 3rd.)
Spring Colt, or Filly.--Ist, Thomas Reatton--2nd, William Armstrong--3rd, Thomas Naylor.
Bulla and Heifers under 2,--none worthy of a prize.
Spring Bull.--Ist, John Taylor--2nd, Thos. Stevenson--3rd, G. D. Wells.
Spring Heifer.--Ist, John Scott-- 2nd Jonathan Dunn---3rd, John Taylor.
Fat Cattle.--Ist, Llobert Armstrong--2nd, Jonathan Scott---no third.

Fat Sheep .- Ist, Robert Armstrong-2nd, Jonathan Scott-to third GEORGE D. WELLS, Sec'y H. D. A.S.

October, 1841. PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS .- The following simple and effi-

tor the present month. To any farmer who is annoyed with these incom-braners (and most of the farmers in this region have them in abundance) this braners (and most of the farmers in this region have them in abundance) this scarce a sump or a bulk to be seen on my form, except some very abort paragraph is worth a year's subscription to a newspaper, ten times over. There is scarce a sump or a bulk to be seen on my form, except some very handsome shade-trees purposely left for sheltering in the heat of summer. There is scarce a scarcompliable do y a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it may, be beneficial to those who have their lands encoundered with trees and stampe. Troute a digrehan, lever, base twonty feat. long, and six to sight inches in diameter, a good stout long chain, with two yokse of orach, this is all the may chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a chain around the stump a little above the stump in the cattle are to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this chain around the stump a little above the stump; make the chief cast to this chain around the stump a little above the stump; make the chief as to this chain around the stump a little above the stump; make the chief as to this chain around the stump a little abo of the lever, drawing the lever light against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a civile, of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will gen-erally twist out the largest of them to the should not the power thus applied be sufficient to more the sume, the side means the more thus applied be erany twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the sump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers. puffed in the papers.

IMPORTED STOCK .- We are happy to announce the return from England of our friend, A. B. Allen, Esq., of Buffalo, who has visited Great Britain upon an agricultural tour, and inspected all the principal herds of the kingdom. Perhaps we have no one who could have done this to better advantage. Mr. Allen has long been devoted to the breeding of cattle, and has raised some beautiful Durhams and pigs, such as we have never seen surpass raised some ownerna formans and pigs, such as we have never seen sur-passed. He now brings home from his extension a large collection of South Downs, York, Kenilworth and Berkshite pigs, shepherds' dogs, Dorking fowls, English phensanis, &c. 11e has under his care valuable sheep worth \$500 a head, for Hon. Mr. Stevenson, Bishop Meade, of Virginia, and F. Rotch, Esq., of Buttermins, N.Y. Mr. Roich's Lamb is a South Down, only six months old, and weighs one handred and fifty-two pounds. It is indeed an montos ora, and weights one hundred and fifty-two pounds. It is indeed an nequisition to our State, and we doubt not will prove a source of profit to the importer. Mr. Allen came a passenger in the Hondrick Hudson, Captáin Morgan. The last-named gentleman brought out a very fina Durham cow for his own farm on the Connecticut. We also learn that an extended notice of this stock will appear from Mr. Allen's own pen in one of the agricultural periodicals at an early day.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP .- An intelligent and successful woolgrower informs us of the method by which he entirely prevents the inroads of this discuse.

It is known that the sheep, when removed from its native mountains and rocks to the soft and luxuriant pastures, no longer has its hoofs worn away as in a state of nature, by which as they grow they are preserved fresh and sound it but the outer part, which is naturally intended to support the weight of the animal, grows out of all bounds, ustil it laps more or less over the sole, and retains the accomulated earth and fith which collects within. From this the disease originates.

Accarding to our informant, by repeatedly and carefully paring off this crest of the hoof as often as necessary, the disease is effectually prevented. Where It has already made progress, something more is necessary, as the application of turpenine, or tar with cauterization, the disease being very similar in nature to the "foul in the foct" in cattle, which is successfully treated by rubbing a bot iron rud with far between the hoofs. Although it had made such progress in the flocks of our informant as to cause indirectly the loss of several hundred sheep, yet he has succeeded, after a year or two of careful attention, in removing it entirely. He thinks it rarely reaches that degree of malignancy described by European

writers, by whom it is represented to become contagious; and occasion directly the destruction of the animal; or at least that several years would be required to produce such a result; death appearing here to be caused by the severity of winter operating on weakened and emacisted animals affected by the disease. -New Genesee Furmer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ALDEN MARCH, M. D., President, and Professor of Surgery. JAS. MCNAUMTON, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine. T. ROMETN BECK, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Natural History. LEWIS C. BECK, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. JAMES II. ARMSBY, M. D., Registrar, and Professor of Anatomy. EDENELER ENMONS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Wo

men and Children. Thomas Hus, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

Amos DEAN, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

The Lectures commence on the First Tuesday in November, and The Lectures commence on the First Juesday in Dovember, and continue sixtoen weeks. The Fees for all the Courses amount to \$70, which must be naid within ten days after the commencement of the Term. The Matriculation Fee is \$5; and the Graduation Fee is \$20. Saturdays are devoted to Clinical instruction in Surgery and Medicine by the Professors of those Branches, and an opportunity is afforded for Students to visit the Almshouse.

isit the Almshouse.

In addition to the former very extensive collection in their Museum,-consisting of an immense number of dried natural anatomical preparations, a very valuable suite of wax preparations from Germany, and the celebrated Anatomicul proparation of M. Auzons, &c., -the Faculty and Trustees, availing them-selves in part of the late minificent Legislative grant of \$15,000 to the College, and the late tour of Professor March in Europe, have made very important addi-tions to their valuable means of instruction since the last Session of Lectures.

Albany, October 15th, 1841. 624 UPPER CANADA ACADEMY .--- THE WINTER SESSION

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-

11. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT; embracing the studies of the 1st Depart-nent, with Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French. III. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS; Mathematics, Natural Philoso-hy, Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy. IV. DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS; Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Faugh Hebrand, Loris, Instantion, Mathematics, Market, Hebrew,

| 1. Board, including Room, Furniture, Washing, &c per Annum £22 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|----|
| | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Higher Branches of do. including Natural and Moral Philosophy, | 5 | ۵ |
| 4 Incinding Latin Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental Languages or | 2 | ٠. |

| Mathematics.* | •• | 2 0 | 0 |
|---|--------|------------|-----|
| Extra Charges. | | | |
| Prench Drawing and Painting | | 1_10 | . 6 |
| Brawing and Painting | | 10 | 0 |
| | | | |
| Music, Drawing, and Painting | | 20 | 0 |
| Use of Plano, | | 0 10 | 0. |
| * The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches 1 | be tan | ght. | |

Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term of eleven J. HURLBURT, Principal. ecks. Cobourg, Sept. 8th, 1841. 619

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK

Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sesling Wax; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in baxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony

handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils Silver Pencil Cases; Leads for do. : Slates and Slate Pencils of different sizes; Paint

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

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

Office, Yonge Streed. This Office is established for the accommodation of persons deshous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Morigaging, Letting, or Reading head Property. Persons desirous of disnosing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum Every person entering this name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum Every person entering this name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum Every person entering the name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum Every person entering the name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum Every person entering the name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum Every person entering the name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each parity will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Art, for persons entitled to the the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Reats coffeened. Loans un Bral Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Ganada Agent for the Liverey Grainad and Commercut Messenger. 37 All communications to be post pald. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

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 Tuscan, Patent, Dunstable, and Depon. Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashion, which, for Chenpness and Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, which is the trade. Briery, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade. Torouto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Ronner and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Threat Plaits, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be latrasted, with promptitude and exactness. 95 (f

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

| Toronto, January, 1841. | · · | 587 11 | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| W ANTED IMMEDIA THREE JOURNEY WOMEN a Making Business. Toronto, March Sid. 1841. | ATELY, b nd TWO AFP | y R. WIGHT RENTICES to 1 | MAN & Co the Straw Bonn 501 (f |
| R E M.O V A L J. has removed his FASHIONABLE City Buildings, King Street, next door he has now opened, and will be consta Fancy Doc-Strins, a varinty of Vesting make up to order in a superior manner, o terms. A choice and extensive assortmen Toronic, October 29, 1840. | Cast to Alessis utly supplied s, &c., of the a the shortest n | i LYMAN, PARR with, Broad Clo latest fushions lotice, and on th | e most reasonable |

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES. LYMAN, FARR, & Co., AGENTS, No. 5. City Buildings, Toronio LIL LYMAN, FAIR, & Co., AGENTS, No. 5. City Duildings, Foronto. "These Medicines are indebied for their pame to their, manifest and sensible oction in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endoing them with renewed tone and vigour, and to the undonisted fact that at a very early period in their bistory they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an unlinely grave, zfter all the deceptive nos-truins of the day, prescribed by physicians, had uterly failed; in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life their is but a partial blessing. Sogreat indeed lad their effects invariably proved, that it was scarcely east than intrachlous to those who were unacquainted with the broattfully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act. The PHENIX INTERS are en called, because they possess the power of restoring the explring embers of health to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Physics is reading to ensist from the relevent of its own dissolution. The Physical compared of ranks found only of the scarse they also.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOL
 Room, Toronto:
 Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. Evo. sheep.
 Bang's History of the Melhodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheep.
 Bang's History of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers and Formilies, 18mo. sheep.
 Methodist Southern Africa, by the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, Wesleyan Mission of Sarapartial, and will sumerfailed to be described in *Evolutional Action on Science and Policational Science and Polication Science and Policational Science and Polication I and Science*

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

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stamachs, and creating, low of pure healthy ble, histered of the stale and world kind; *Elatatoney, Palpitatone a he Heart, Loss of Appetic. Heart burn and Headeach. Resilesances, Ill comment* bandled Wafer Stamps, different size; Guills of every quality; Drawing Pencis;
 bister Teuli Casse: Leasts for do.; States and States Pencis of different size;
 bister Teuli Casse: Leasts for do.; States and States Pencis of different size;
 bister Teuli Casse: Least for do.; States and States and State Pencis, Cassel Hair Pencis, India Rubbet and the radia ond events of properties. If the value of the value Advice to Females. — Females who value good health should never be with-out the Life Medicines, as they putify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. To Parents and Others. - Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, bendacho, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

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

62Itf Sept. 23, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.-Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying In Hospital. DURLIN, MRS. MAHON. MIDWIFES Street Lying In Hospital, DueLIN, 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, in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable ubabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calls for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind 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, experi-ence, and attention, she will give general satisfaction.

| Ì | Terms moderate, according to circumstances. Turonto, 15th Sept., 1841. | 620 |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | I YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, C are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assor | lity Buildings, meat of Drugs, |
| 1 | Chemicals, Points and Oils, Turpenline, Tar, Pitch, 1 | Rosin, G.c., which |
| 1 | they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. Toronto, 21st May, 1841. | 603 |

CHEAPER THAN EVER! HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the Sign of the Gilt Hat, opposite Cheapside House, No. 133, King Street, Toronto.

T. & W. H. GLASSCO beg leave to call the attention of the public to their Lorge and Splendid Assortment of Fashionable Superfine Black and Drab, Beager and Salin Beaver HATS, together with a General Assortment of

Beater and Saith Beater HATS, tigether with a destern Associated of Men's and Youth's Hats of every description. -Also-A Large Assortment of Fur & Cloth CAPS. Buffalo Robes, Car-riage Mats, Fur Gloves, S.c. & c.; which they will sell as cheep if not cheaper than can be found in the Province. Only one trial will prove the fact. Persons than can be found in the Province. Only one trial will prove the fact. wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewbere

N. B .- Merchants and Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

The subscribers return their slucere thanks to their friends and the public for the very likeral support they have received since their commencement in busi-ness, and take this opportunity of informing them that they have made very great additions to their stock as above mentioned.

T. & W. H. GLASSCO. 50 3m Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1941.

E. P E L L, Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and J. E. P E L L, Carver, Guaci, Louis J. Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., corner Yonge and Temperance

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every description, made to order. 611 Gm

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

617 Toronio, September 1, 1841.

R E M O V A L.-WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchum's, where has intends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable. 620 if

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.-T. ELLIOT begs to aniounce to the friends of Moral Reform through the agency of Total Abstinence from all Interiority Drinks. as well to the buble generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the occore modulion of TRAVELLERS and hopes, by attention to his guessiod order. a due share of the patronage of the lovers of peace, quictness A steady Hostler kept in atendance. 614



X E S. - J E O R G E D O D D S A X E S. - J E O K G E b b some menered on hege to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced on AXE FACTORY, on Lt Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he axe factor of Yonge Street, a little was of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand achoice assortment of Chopping Ares, Broad Axes, With diways keep on Land abloice assortment of Chopping Azes, broad Azes, Hand Azes, Adzes, Chiels, Hoes, S.c., inferior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail. at the Factory. Axes Jumpel and Groud in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. The Sciencific Advention in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in material cturing the above articles, with and for the lato Mr. Shepard, if. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and fom his basig conducted the business for Champion Brothers, & Co., for thisst three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All three sent, will receive prompt attention. Taronto, June 24th/841.

I ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, bas removed to his own place. No 4 Wellington Buildings. where, by diligent attention to his enstroneible hopes to receive a continuance of their orders. 1 R keeps constantly hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MRs. ROBINON has lately received a large assortment of TRAW and Tracas Besure, of the latest Fashions. Toronta, December 2d, 1840. 81.11

VALUABE PROPERTY FOR SALE .-H. E. NICCLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, offers for se the following Property :

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First Insertion, in Brewler or Minion type, six pence per line. Every subsequent insertion of do, one peony halfpenny per line Adventisements set in Nonpareil to be reckoued at the rate of six lines for four. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly. Nota .-- The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pance a line is equal to four pence of the common measure.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

D on Thursday, the 23th instant, from persons disposed to supply the Ordnance Barrack Department at this Station, during the ensuing year, with FIFTEEN THOUSAND BUNDLES OF CLEAN OATEN STRAW,

of 12th each bundle :--- To be delivered at the several Barracks every two

or 1210 cach bundle; 10 be delivered at the several Barracks overy two months, in such quantities as may be required by the Barrack Master. Two sufficient Sareties will be required, whose bona fide signatures, together with that of the person undering, must be affixed to the Tender; forms of which may be obtained at this Office. 24.2

ISTOFLETTERS remaining in the THORNHILL POST OFFICE, October 5th, 1841.

| - · · the THORNE | HER FORT OFFICE | Ottove, 010, 1041 | 1 |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Atkinson Jeremiah | | Killingloack Tho's | |
| Atkinson John | Charlton John | Keffer Adam | Robinson Alex'r |
| Brown George | Cooper Mrs. | Kuight Thomas | Roach David |
| Blough John | Fenin Thomas | Keigan James | Sergeunt Robert |
| Brown Alexander | Fleming Robert | Kilfeder Francis | Sinclair David |
| Browley James | Ferrier Joseph | Lorcey Thomas | Stoutenborough Jas. |
| Bens Joseph | Glass Margnret | Leviston John | Shepherd Peter |
| Byer Mrs. | Goatley Joseph | Meek 'Thomas | Suart George |
| Black Elizabeth | Gaulcy Thomas | Mollhonney Fanny | Smith Edward |
| Bens E. C. | Hunter Francis | McEchen Edward | Scott Aaron |
| Bells Junes | Hutchinson Rev. | McNair Robert | Sanderson John |
| Burr Rowland | Daniel Herwer | McKay Neil | Smith Margaret |
| Bur John | Homer Joci | McGuill Mrs. | Thompson George |
| Burges Francis | Hussey John | McCullum John 🐇 | Troyer Christian |
| Button Major | Hoover Abraham | MeJimry John · | Vanhorn Abraham |
| Case Hugh | Ingraham James | Newton James | Vance Alexander |
| Clapham William | | Nalton John | Wismare David |
| Currie James | Joaston Benjamin | O'Connor James | Watson William |
| Christy John | Jenkims William | Pereton John | Wright John |
| Cook Thomas | Kelley Edward | • | • · |
| | · · · · | WILLIAM PARSO | ONS, Posimaster. |
| | | | |

PRING TRADE.-The Subscribers beg to D announce to their Connexion and the Trade generally, that they are now receiving to hand their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., Toromo, while a good draf more variety has been introduced into their Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Monufactured Gools have had the advantage of the per-sonal superintendence of their Mr. Barris; and their Stocks of West India Produce, &co., which have this year been imported for their Grocery Depart-

ment, 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, 1341. 603

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

LAST INDIA HAR DYE.—Colors the Hoir, and will not the Skin !! This Dye is in form of a l'owder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repenting a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a portect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in nemoving it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test. *** These forts are warring by the section who munfactures is who is $*_*$ ^{*} These facts are warranted by the gentieman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of *Constock's Chemistry*, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

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

Toronto, 18th October, 1841. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon The provide Pieces; solected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Mathematical Church in Control of the Conference of the Wesleyan

Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841. 588

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| UST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,- | ļ |
| Hay's Liniment for the Piles, | ľ |
| Lio's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, | ľ, |
| - Thompson's Eye Water, | |
| Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, Sc. | 1 |
| Swaim's Panacea, Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, { for Putifying the Blood. | |
| Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy, | Ĺ |
| Bartholomew's Pink Expectorent Syrup, | 1 |
| Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, } for Rhoumstien for | |
| Whitehead & Essence of Mustara, | |
| Roach and Bed Buy Bane, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia-for the growth of the Hair. | ľ |
| Dalley's Infallible Pain Extracter, | |
| Rowand's Tonic Mixture-a speedy & certain cure for the Fover & Ague. | |
| Ching's Lozenges, Raman's Saige Nues for Worms, | ľ |
| Ramsay's Spice Nots, Stor Oornis. | , |
| Cephalic Snuff, | |
| Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir | |
| Astley Cooper's Pills. | |
| Toronto, May 21st, 1341. 603 LYMAN, FARR & Co. | |
| THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings. | į |
| 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, | 1 |
| 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red, 200 " Olive do. 10 " Lampblack. | j |
| 200 " Olive do. 10 " Lamphlack, 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 6 tons Whiting, | Ì |
| 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 4 " Epsom Salis, | |
| 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff, 2 " Copperas, | 1 |
| 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 " Alum, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 " Solohur | |
| 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Solphur, ith a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye | • |
| ulis, &c. &c. | ì |
| NER STUFFS INTE Description of Math Building | |
| YE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 100 bls. Ground Nicersgue, 400 lbs. Nutgells. | 2 |
| 100 " " Logwood, 10 carboys Oil Vitrial, | |
| 100 " " Fustic, Turmeric, | 1 |
| 40 " Camwood, Red Sanders, | 1 |
| 20 " Madder, Verdigris, | (|
| 2 tons Alum, Copper-Ashes, 2 " Copperas, Olive Oil, | |
| 4 "Blue Vitriol, Pearlash, { | |
| 2 sacks Sumac, Press Papers, | |
| 2 bis. Red Argol, Clothier's Jacks, | ļ |
| 500 lbs. Indigo, Tenter Hooke, &c. &c. | |

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Mofare 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 off the infimities of age.

Heads of Families 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, Choten Muritus, Gout in the scanned, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other atarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the anamal bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off hefore attaining seven years of are: and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and howels which produces the centention of worms. As the safe restore of locatithe field in, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, athrough Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superfort o any other.

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Take weekly the Fills, and dally the Bittors: and if you are or have been lovalids for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and pre-vented from a return, and the solicov yellow have of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful buoyancy. There are cases, an humerous, of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an itempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name-O. C. Lis, M. D.-on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:--"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D 1841, by Tuos, Connet, 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.

TO BELLET, a commodious and very neat brick DWELLING HOUSE, in one of the most pleasant situations in Teronto. It has every convenience, and the rent moderate. Apply at this office.

A House and Li, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a prate family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the Hase is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wid-house. Sec. Also, A valuar Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of Clarence Otrow District 200 Accessment in head a head

Clarence, Ottaw/District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheap.

Mr. N. begs testate that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, belonging to perons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. Toronto, Mg. 1, 1841.

DOCTOFTAYLOR'S BALM OF, LIVERWORT, FR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughs, Colas, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Sitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palphiation of the Heart, Op-pression and Soreness of the Chest, Whapping Cough, Pleuvisy, Herbe Fever, Night Smeats, Difficult or Profuse Expectora-tion, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver.

IP This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, etween Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., New-York.

Liverswet, even in the common way of proparation, is universally known as the best snicle for discases of the Lungs, ever discovered ; and it is obvious that a fighly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable berk, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bogleweck, Lungwort, Fover Roat, and many other roots and hefs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or minand heris. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mine-eral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this mediofne to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign termedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astomishing effect attending its use. Playing a true from a conviction of its mildness, sofety and success, employ it preparation, purely vegetable, and the truty astomshing effect afterning its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and fullow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their submining. hysician.

To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at right, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inesti-mable value of this celebrated medicino has been rightly tested, and found not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success: and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advocated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of our .

EF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co. ; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, foronto, and by all other Droggists in the Province.

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

Christian Auardian.

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