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CONDEMNATORY OBSERVATIONS ON A TRACT ENTITLED regret what I think so evident a departure from the doctrines of their own "THE DANGER OF DISSENT."-No. II.

Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR. -In my first communication on this subject, I think it was made to appear, pretty evidently, that, notwithstanding the boasts of the Church of England, there is as much difference, or nearly so, among themselves on the subject of the Apostolic succession, as between themselves and

My business in this is to show-which some extracts from the tract in question will do-that, in thus assuming to be the only authorised, or legitimate, expounders of the word of God, they have departed from the doctrines of their own Church as laid down in their Articles. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not object to the Church's claiming dissent from the Apostles, but to the consequences deduced from it, "That all dissenters are wrong and cannot be Christians." I have carefully, for many years, read the New Testament, and I can find nothing in it which proves there were three orders of ministers in the Primitive Church, for which they so strongly contend. Beside this I believe, with Mr. Wesley, there is nothing in it to justify a national establishment. But it is not my intention to find fault with the Establishment, nor with its ecclesiastical economy. All I wish for is, -in common with other dissenters,-to worship God according to the dictates of my own conscience, without being compelled, against its dictates, to pronounce the Shibboleth of a party. I would also advise the Church to use a little more modhas much more to fear than dissenters. -At the same time I think the Church has done much good, and still continues to do good. And nothing will more effectually cramp her energies than this dogma.

In the absence of all proof they talk about Councils and Fathers, and adduce the decisions of the former and the sayings of the latter to make it appear that they are right in this matter. But neither the one nor the other can be authority in this case. The Bible is the only guide to Christians in every thing relating to salvation. Councils composed of a number of fallible men, not under the immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit, could in no case come to a decision infallible, nuless it can be proved that a definite number of fallibles put together can, or will, make something infallible.

This dogma of "the mother of harlots" shows itself with little disguise. I is the doctrine of the Church on this subject ? Let us hear the Prayer-Book, and then contrast that with the dogma put forth in this tract.

The Eleventh Article, which speaks of justification, is as follows :- " We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own works and deservings: Wherefore, that we are justified by Faith only is a most wholesome dectrine, and

At pp. 2 and 3 of the tract in question it is stated, "When our Lord Jesus Christ sent forth his Apostles to convert and teach all nations, his command was as follows:- Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.-Matthew axviii. 19. He that believeth and is haptized shall be saved.' Mark xvi. 16. There cannot be, I suppose, a difference of opinion as to the plain meaning of these words; namely, that faith and baptism are necessary to salvation. This position may be corroborated by very many passages from the Acts of the Apostles, as in the case of Paul, the Ethiopian cunnch, and the Philippian jailor, in which it appears that, as soon as a new convert professed his faith in Christ, he was straightway baptized; nor was he a member of the Christian Church until that holy sacrament had been received."

It will be plainly seen from the quotation above, that "faith and boptism" -the words "and baptism" being italicised-are conjointly made the condition of instification, or "salvation;" and the slightest comparison of this quotation with the eleventh article will plainly show that there is, in this tract, an evident departure from the doctrines of the Church as given to us in her "faith alone," as the only condition in the scripture, is still as plain as the Apostle Paul, in Romans v. 1, says, "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Not one word about baptism as necessary to justification, or salvation. It is found necessary thus to corrupt the plain scriptural doctrine, by "adding thereto," in order to renwould be rejected with disdain. But the errors here propagated, being thus blended with truth, render them still more dangerous; and this circumstance shows, most evidently, that the design of its author was not the dissemination of truth, but some unhaly scheme must be adopted to advance these unscriptural dogmas. A bad cause needs some such support to ensure success, for a plain statement of the ultimate design would ensure its own defeat.

The following extract from p. 3, will show the correctness of my views solemnly and earnestly, to bear with my bigotry and illiberality, when I express my serious apprehensions that they have never received christian bap- full scope in traversing the world of wonders depicted by our modern novel- and unanimous request to occupy it. He accorded to the This proceeds upon the same assumption that the Church clergy are the only authorised teachers of the word of God. Had this been expressed her fanciful masters and mistresses, and to take realities for bubbles, and bubin direct terms, it would, at once, have shown the design of the author; but bles for realities. It became with her the mark of a refined imagination to estinguished his career. In June of that year he became united in marriage it answers his designs better, seriously to express his doubts, as if he had despise common things and common duties. To sew or to knit were but with Miss Wrangham, of Epsous, a connexion of the venerable archdeacon great concern for the souls of Dissenters. There appears to be some mys- vulgar employments. On all which from her throne in the clouds she looked terious efficacy attached to the ordinances, when dispensed by these successors of the Apostles, that they do not possess when received from a dissenting and eccentric in her manners and doings-and these things, when observed

Page 4. " Now, I beg Dissenters to observe the point of my argument. I do not mean positively to assert (God forbid!) that they have not been baptized. God is their judge; but I do assert that there is great reason to doubt whether they have been baptized or no. But this is a most awful question, best to imitate them. There were Edwins and Morlands, and Olivias and As many as have been baptized into Christ "says the Apostle Paul" | have put on Christ.' Gal. iii. 27. If they have not been baptized into Christ, they have not put on Christ." 'By one spirit,' he says in another place," 'ye are baptized into one body.' 1 Cor. xii. 13. "If they, then, have not been baptized, they are not members of that spiritual body." The last quoted passage, 1 Cor. xii. 13, evidently refers to that spiritual baptism which every soul receives that savingly believes in the Lord Jesus Christ; and by no distortion imaginable can it be made to support the hypothesis of the author of this tract. To suppose, that an ungodly person—which is not at all improbableby being sprinkled with a little water by a bishop or priest of the Church of England is thereby made a living member of Christ's mystical body, is so repugnant to scripture and common sense that it cannot be entertained for a moment; and yet the whole question turns upon receiving the sacraments from the hands of a Church clergyman. Not a word is uttered about "repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ," and a subsequent holy life; but the great question is," do you believe in the Apostolic succossion, and do you believe we are the men?" If so, all is right. By a very slight reference to the past history of the Church, any one may see that the Church herself, as much as she affects to despise and condemn Dissenters, is, under God, indebted to Dissenters for many of her most able and pions ministers. What was she when Wesley and his condjutors first began their career? We need not stop to answer this question. It stands written on the page of history, which almost any one may read. And even at the present time, if a Dissenting minister leaves his own Church and joins the Church of England, it is regarded as a great triumph. "He is now an excellent man;" yet while out of the pale of the establishment he is denounced as a heretic-wolf in sheep's clothing;" and the whole vocabulary of abuse is exhausted to blacken his character; and means, like the tract in question, are used to raise doubts in the minds of the very people he has been instrumental in gathering into the fold, as to the validity of his ordination and call to the ministry: though he may have the sanction of his Divine Master, and his labour may be owned of Him in the conversion of many souls.

This is, most assuredly, extremely unfair and unchristian. If the Church be so much superior to other denominations as she pretends, and can trace her succession from the Apostles, then is she bound to exercise a superior degree of forbearance towards her wayward children and give us proof incontestable that she is what see claims to be. Until this is done, as God has, in an eminent degree, blessed the labours of Dissenters, she cannot reasonably blame us for hesitating to comply with her imperious dictation. I should, also, much like to know by what process men are made so much better when they receive episcopal ordination. Does the bishop really communicate the Holy Ghost by the imposition of his hands? That I may not be accused of censoriousness, I will here transcribe that part of the ordination service : Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained. And he thou a faithful dispenser of the word of God, and of his holy sacraments," &c. Now, if it can be shown that the bishop does in reality, communicate to the ordained priest this unspeakable blessing, then all doubt and all controversy, on this subject, must come to an end. If this be actually the case, Dissent, from the Church, must be a very heinous sin. But if not, the use of these words, in the ordination service, can be little better than blasphemy; and Dissenters should be allowed to go on, and do all the good they can in their own way.

As my sheet is nearly full, I must close this hasty communication for the present. I eincorely regret that a sense of duty obliges me thus to array 'myself in bostility to a body I ever wish to love and respect. I also sincerely strait gate."-Mother's Magazine,

Church. I can find nothing in the Prayer Book about Apostolic Successor, and the conclusions drawn from this assumption. I can find nothing in the Prayer-Book that would oblige any Churchman to condemn as heretics indiscriminately, all who Dissent from him. I regret it the more because, when the "ancient landmarks have been removed," it is not so easy to tell where this may end. She certainly cannot expect to gain much by arraying all Dissenters against her. It would be infinitely better for her to cultivae a friendly feeling, as far as she could consistently, with all orthodox Disseners; and would redound much more to the glory of God and the good of the world. I think she has much more to fear, by the agitation of this quesion, than Dissenters can have, as it will lead Dissenters to examine more closely her claims to such superiority; and that they will not be satisfied with nere

NOVEL READING .-- No. III.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

assertious without proof.

My DEAR Sir.-You will observe that the task the novel-writer attempts them are fitted to magnify his glory; so the man who sets about, as the novelise does, to give us a full history of a number of human beings, with all the inesty in this matter; because I think, by the agitation of this question, she cidents that befal them in their pilgrimage, attempts an imitation of the order of things which God has established; he attempts to give us a copy of that very concatenation, established by the Creator of all things, between antece dents and their consequents—between a certain line of conduct, and certain results which attend it. But here comes an important question,-Does the novel writer copy the visible phenomena of the divine government so perfeetly that we can really trust to the illustration with which he furnishes us, in his narrative, of the adjustments and dependencies of things in this world?-We know that what is usually called wisdom is the result of years of experience, by thoughtful persons, who have been much conversant with men and things. It is experimental knowledge slowly acquired, and when acquired is peculiarly precious. Such a man, or the scholars of such a man, can Dissent from the Church of England is made to be sin. Now, if men live | seldom, if ever, meet with serious disappointments; for their views of human and die in sin. there can be no hope of heaven; consequently, according to life are chastened into sobriety, and their knowledge of the adaptation of the this very illiberal assumption, there can be no salvation out of the Church. means needful to accomplish an end, is exact. They form no higher views of human bliss than what the nature of things here below warrauts, and, in do not believe that this is exactly the meaning of those who condemn dis- striving to reach the mark they have set before them, they so run as to obtain scuters as heretics; but this is fairly deduced from the premises. But what the prize. They have counted the precise cost of the things on earth, and they use the very means needful to secure what they stand in need of. And this is a wisdom as needful to the christian as to the man of the world.-Indeed it is that without which the christian would make shipwreck of his faith, and sink back into the crooked ways of the world. This question I ask then-Does the novel writer give a perfect verisimilitude of the laws of antecedent and consequent which God has fixed in his government of human beings? I am not here exactly speaking of the mere circumstance of repre senting good men as being in the end happier than badmen,—for this may be done in some sort of way by depraved authors whose writings have been proved to be permicious,—but I am speaking of a discrepancy existing between the system of things as arranged in a novel and that which exists under the providence of God. Is it not true that novel-writers, speaking of them gen erally, not only give us imaginary personages but an imaginary world?world in which the men and women are not only not composed of flesh and blood, but the conjunctures in their lives, and all the rincula between causes and their consequents, differ, both in kind and in degree, from those which God has established. I admit that men are sometimes prosperous in their plans and doings, and sometimes the opposite—but is it not true, that the exaltation and the depressions of the personages in a novel depend on things altogether strange and anomalous, and that are not to be counted on in real life? I fear every one in the least degree acquainted with the nature of these productions will admit that this idealism enters deeply into their whole character and composition-and that the anti-types of that wisdom they profess to teach are to be found in the brain of the enthusiast who gave it birth, and not in the pheown articles. The departure from the plain simple mode of justification by nomena that meet the eye of a devout and accurate observer. And if such is the case that their gaudy productions corrupt the very fountain of wisdom, other. It is making baptism, administered by a Church of England elergy- by giving a distorted view of that visible platform on which the footsteps of man, in conjunction with faith in Christ, as necessary to salvation. The the God of the Bible may be traced, their tendency must needs be injurious. They pervert the conduct of men by infusing into their hearts and understandings false views of the scheme of divine providence. They lay them open to the assaults of the enemy by shutting out from them that wisdom which humbler observers cull for their own immediate guidance and direction. der this scheme less liable to objection; for, were it stripped of all truth, it They pave the way also for that sorrow which worketh death, for no man can live always in an ideal state of existence: indeed I can conceive no disappointment more awful on this side of time than that of the novel-reader at length brought to perceive the world of reality around him.

ments were it needfal. I shall submit only one. Miss -She soon learned to invert the order of things under the guidance of down with aversion if not with contempt. She was moreover extravagant by the villagers, they were so charitable as to ascribe to her extraordinary genins-but in this they were mistaken. She held converse not with them, but with an ideal world-and there she found personages male and female Felicies, all bright heroes and herolnes, whose glorious sentiments and marvellons doings she secretly admired-and what was thought by many to be marks of superior genius and originality of mind was referable altogether to vulgar imitation of Beings who yet had no other being but a name. It was doubtless a pity that some of the fairy gentlemen she so much admired had not been made up of flesh and blood, for she would certainly have become the wife of one of them. As matters stood she was never so privileged-she at last opened her eyes upon the sad delusion she had practised upon herself. and when she found out of what materials the world was composed, her feelings were too sensitive to endure the shock, and she died of a broken heart! Who does not commiserate such a case as this, and feel indignant at the drivelling though seductive writings which wrought out such a sad catastrophe! And yet it might be easy to multiply illustrations of evils of the same magnitude traceable to the same kind of mental training as that in which the wretched lady above referred to so unhappily indulged. The man or woman who has been accustomed to see a being, in the midst of a sea of difficulties, suddenly raised by the hand of a Magician above them all, and established in all the security of ease and honour, may well be supposed to have imbibed a temper of mind too sanguine for real life. Such a person may be fitted for trying his fortune in a lottery, for the ardour of hope will whisper to him success" though there are a thousand to one against it, but he is certainly unprepared for obeying the injunction of the Apostle to provide things onest in the sight of all men, in the only honourable way in which these can be provided, by fortitude and self-denial.

I might have spoken also of the discrepancy between the scenes and sentiments of a novel, and the realities of a heaven of glory, or a hell of everlasting despair; and how poorly prepared that wretched being must be who spends his precious hours in coursing over such a volume, for fleeing from the one and laying hold upon the other yes, the Bible, as the author of many volumes said upon his death-bed, is the One Book we ought to peruse,* and every other book that would interfere with its lessons of wisdom and of holiess, must be put away from us though replete with the eloquence of an angel of light. It was in this way the early christians acted; they meditated on the word of God both in the closet and in the world, and it is in this way we too must act, if we would be accounted worthy to walk in their footsteps or to share in their bliss and deathless glory. Believe me, my dear Sir, 16th May, 1842. Yours very truly,

* Sir Walter Scott.

A FACT FOR PARENTS. On the first of January, 1815, a sermon for the new year was preached in 1-r, Mass, by the postor, in which it was stated that during the previous 40 years about 500 persons had been added to the church in that place. Of these, four hundred and eighty had been the children of believing parents. During he same time the number of unbelievers, or of those who did not profess the religion of the gospel, in the congregation, had been double that of profess ors or church members. " I will be a God to thee, and to thy seed after thee," Let the alarm be sounded in the ears of unbelieving parents. For forty rears in that congregation, although pious parents constituted only one-third of the whole, the conversions among their children, compared with those of the children of non-professors, were as 24 to one! Do not ungodly parents keep their own children out of heaven? How can they answer for it in the great day? Have they no compassion for their own offspring? Do you well, dear friends, to be stumbling-blocks to your own children, to stand directly in the way of their entering into the kingdom of God? Oh! for the sake of your little ones, if not for your own sakes, "strive to enter in at the

REV. DR. JOHN HARRIS, THE PRIZE ESSAYIST. BY EEV. JOSEPH BELCHER.

A village, called Ugborough, near Madbury, in the county of Devon, gave birth to the subject of this sketch, in the year 1804. To wealth or worldly honour his parents had no chim. They were, however, esteemed for their correct, moral, and Christian deportment. The father of our friend now resides in the metropolis to enjoy the filial gratitude of his honoured son, and rejoice, as a father and a Christian, in his success and his popularity.

While he was young, John Harris removed with his parents to Bristol, and was admitted to the Sundry school connected with the Tabernacle in that city. At this period of his lie, we have reason to know that his ready obedience, amiable manners, and cheerful sociability, secured for him the high esteem of all who knew him. Nor were indications wanted, even then, of that brilliant genius, and that determined labour in the acquirement of learning, for which he has since become eminently distinguished. We have heard the doctor relate, in his own playful and interesting manner, an account of a visit once paid to the Sunday school by the distinguished Joseph Lancaster, who, with a happy instinct, singled him out as the first lad of the is of a very responsible kind. He undertakes to give us, as I apprehend an school. It happened at that time that a Mr. Bird, a popular lecturer on illustration or episode of the Government of God over his creatures; -for as astronomy, who, we believe, still resides in the neighbourhood of Windsor, all creatures are placed under the government of God, and his dealings with was then lecturing on his favorite science at Bristol; and Lancaster, by a note stillin existence, introduced his little friend to the lecturer, as one who would greatly profit by an attendance on his instructions. The lectures to which he listened, opened to his mind worlds, and systems, and facts, which astonished and delighted him, and contributed in no small degree to expand his understanding, and increase his thirst after knowledge.

Having given evidence of the power of religion on his heart, and become Connected with the Christian church in whose Sunday School he had been Englit the doctrines of the Saviour, he entered the College at Hoxton, to prepare for the duties of the Christian ministry, in the year 1823, when carcely nineteen. Here his character became more fully developed, and bose who best knew him, and who were most fully qualified to form a adgment, predicted that he would attain to no small eminence among his

Having completed his preparatory studies at the "school of the prophets, 1827, Mr. Harris became the paster of a small church of Independents at ongregation, he cultivated his personal religion, and acquired large stores of eneral and scriptural learning. His mind, equally capacious and clear, is markable for its readiness in apprehending truth in all its aspects and connxious; while, blessed with a retentive memory, he never seems for a motent to forget what he has once known.

Beyond a very limited circle around Epsom, Mr. Harris was scarcely lead of the Church was preparing him for his present extensive and sucossful labours. In this secluded situation he wrote the manuscript of his "Great Teacher," which, after several disappointments, he was enabled to esent to the world; and which was silently, but certainly, making a deep pression on the public mind, when an event occurred which at once raised in to the pinnacle of fame.

Mout the time of the publication of "The Great Teacher." Dr. Conquest offered a prize of one hundred guineas for the best essay against the Sin of Coretousness, constituting the Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel the adjudicators. Mr. Harris, after carefully surveying his subject, determined to become a competitor; and though nearly one hundred and fifty persons were candidates with him, to the delight, but not to the surprice of his intimate friends, he became the victor. Of this work nearly thiny-five thousand copies have been sold in Great Britain, besides a very arge impression in the United States. Its influence on the Christian world is a ready known to have been great, in increasing the funds of benevolent institutions; but we apprehend that its most eminent usefulness has yet to aprear; for we have been personally assured by a professional gentleman of mountied veracity, that he can testify to its mighty influence on the authors of wills, involving property to an amount which, if stated, would scarcely be

Shortly after the publication of "Mammon," the Committee of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society offered a prize for the best essay on the claims of seamen to the regard of the Christian world; when Mr. Harris again became the successful competitor, and published his work under the title of Britannia," having first received from his late Mojesty, William IV., a beautiful letter, authorizing the dedication of the volume to His Majesty. This admirable work has also been republished in the United States, under the altered title of " Zebulan."

But we cannot now dilate, as we would, on his "Christian Citizen," his Witnessing Church," his "London," or his "Union." All these have ombined with his previous labours to place him in the very first rank of from whose spirit the delusive spell of the charmer has departed, and he is beological authors. Nor will his eminence be at all lessened by the recent ecision of such men as Drs. Welsh, Wardlaw, and Bunting, and the Rev. Many very solemn illustrations might be given of the truth of these state- Ressrs. Crisp and Melvill, that he is entitled to the prize of two hundred - was the gimeas for his essay on Christian Missions, about to be published under the Now I entreat my dissenting readers, and I do so most tion, which, if properly regulated, might have served as a noble auxiliary in the lege having become vacant by the decease of the Rev. W. Broadfoot, the n his duties in the early part of 1838. Over this institution we pray that he of that name; and in the September following, the College of Amherst, in th United States, (the President of which, the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, had roublished his "Great Teacher," with an able introduction) conferred on Mr. Harris the degree of D. D.

As a preacher, no man is more popular than Dr. Harris. With a beauti-As a preacher, no man is more popular than Dr. Harris. With a beautifully sweet and distinct voice, he unites a most attractive manner, and a style of delivery which commands general admiration, while the thoroughly evangelist of this discourses makes them equally acceptable to believers.

To banish our saddress, and lighten our bordens of care again. who had captivated her whole soul, so that as a matter of course she did her o' delivery which commands general admiration, while the thoroughly evanglical character of his discourses makes mem equany acceptants. With dew on her locks she is coming again in Icsus of every class. This is indeed evident from the fact that Christians with dew on her locks she is coming again of every denomination invite his services, and flock by thousands to the Leaning, exulting she cometh again. With blossom and breeze, Independents, the Wesleyans, and the Baptists, have all sought and been favoured with his aid on their anniversaries.

favoured with his aid on their anniversaries.

We have already intimated that the whole of Dr. Harris's works have been on the united States, where they have attracted unprecedented interest. We happen to know that when the Rev. Dr. Wayland, the distinquence of the seasons, she cometh again! guished President of Brown University, was lately in this country, he not only sought the society of Dr. II. and spoke of it as one of the highest treats he lad enjoyed in England, but took to the library of the University over which he presides, the MSS. of all his works, esteeming them as some of its Sending their shouts over mountains a guished President of Brown University, was lately in this country, he not richest treasures.

We have spoken of Dr. Harris as a Sunday scholar; and we know too nuch of the nobleness of his heart, to believe that he would wish a fact so dress, especially in women. Being invited to dine at a gentleman's house, nteresting to be withheld. We have heard an interesting account from his there were two ladies belonging to the family who had dressed themselves in own lips, since he has attained his present eminence, of a visit he paid privately to the Tabernacle at Bristol, and of his placing himself on the seat While at dinner he noticed the young ladies and their dress, and at the same which he once occupied as a Sunday scholar, that he might cherish feelings time took particular notice of the servant-maid's dress, who waited at the to be inculged in their full extent nowhere else. Would that we could know table, which was very plain-1 cannot, said he, but admire the dress of from his own pen what those feelings were! Still, from our own experience, we think we know something of them.

To Sunday school teachers, we may be allowed to say that they never ough enceforth to think of the name of Dr. Harris, without deriving from his history inducements to a more vigorous and prayerful prosecution of their duties. How many men are there eminent for piety and usefulness, fulfilling the engagements of the Christian minister in our land, and of the missionary in heathen climes, who were once in our schools. And has the Sunday school furnished all the agents for doing good which it is capable of doing ? No; there are many yet in our classes who may become the heralds of salvation, or the Presidents of our colleges. Sanday school teachers, "At average:—
tempt great things! expect great things!" Your work is God's, your object is His glory; the result of your labours will characterize eternity.

From the Philadelphia Christian Repository. BIBLE FOR THE BLIND.

There was a circumstance of great interest to the preachers and apparently to the spectators, occurred in the late New Jersey Conference. During the morning session on Saturday, the 30th ult., brother E. S. Janes, financia secretary of the American Bible Society, who was present, had brought with him a copy of the Psalms, printed by that noble Society, in raised letters, for the blind; and, by his request, the Bishop presented it to sister Mary Collins, a hlind sister in New Jersey, who is generally known and highly esteemed by the preachers of that Conference.

. The presentation took place in the Conference, in front of the President's saile, she having been led in and seated for the purpose. It was preceded of the afflicted of our race.

enough, in sums of one dollar each, to make sister Collins a life member of thoroughly 'cleaned, repaired,' and 'set agoing' in the world to come, "...

the A. Bible Society. We heard her ejaculate as she passed down the aisle, going out of the Conference-room, "This is one of the happiest days of my

It would have been a fine opportunity for an artist, had one been present, to have sketched the group, and their expression of countenance, as they gathered round, and fistened to the blind lady reading, for the first time in her life, the first Psalm. In his sketch would have appeared, doubtless very conspicuously, the Bishop in front; the venerable patriarch of the Philadela phia Conference on his left, bending forward with attention fixed; the wellknown book-agent, from New-York, a little to her left; the Missionary Secretary, from New-York, a little to her right, with his full, round, smiling face, as though he were the very personification of good nature, pleased and delighted; his expression made yet more expressive by a shower of tears; and the financial Secretary-certain he ought not to be absent from the foreground of the picture; but it was not so easy to discover him in the midst of the score or two who thronged around and pressed forward to hear the words of the fair reader. To this should be added the few scores who sat back still on their seats, or who stood or bent over the gelleries, with their hands behind their ears striving, and, for the most part, rainly striving, to catch the words of the psalm; and the reader will have some, though indeed, but the faintest idea of the scene which was actually presented. Again, we say, it was a rare chance, for an artist, and such as but seldom occurs.

COKE AND COOKMAN.

These names are associated by more than ordinary ties. The distinguished individuals who bore them were not only natives of the same clime and ministers of the same church; but they both came to their end in a mysterious way, and now their bodies are tenants of the same watery grave, and their spirits, we doubt not, of the same heaven. The former was on a mission of nercy to the heathen,—the latter, on an errand of filial love to his native land; when in the dispensation of a wise but mysterious Providence, they were arrested in the midst of their voyage, and cut off in the height of their ministerial usefulness. But we may apply to each of them what the latter most eloquently said of the former in one of his most excellent missionary addresses:-" The ocean was his sepulchre, but he being dead yet speaketh." Little did Mr. Cookman think at the time he made this remark of Dr. Coke bsom, in Surrey. Here, surrounded by an affectionate and increasing that it would ever be so applicable, and so applied to himself. But it has thus come to pass, and the remark is true in reference to both of them.

Through their pious lives, their extensive labors, their writings, and their mysterious deaths, they yet speak, and will long continue to speak, to their survivors and to posterity. Yes! Long will it be ere the ministers and members of the Wesleyan church especially, on either continent, can forget the names of "Coke and Cookman," so harmoniously and mysteriously blendhown for eight or nine years after his ordination; but all this time the great ed! Their spirits in the skies-their bodies in the deep. But the time is coming when the "sea shall give up her dead." And in reference to that period we may again apply to both of these ministers what the elequent Summerfield, also on a missionary occasion, with unequalled beauty and sublimity, said of the former:—" In that day when Christ shall come to make up his jewels, Coke shall be gathered from the ocean's bed-a diamond of the purest water."-This to some, if not to an equal extent, may also be applied to Mr. Cookman. And as diamonds of the finest Instre we think it likely the Saviour himself will deem them worthy of being for ever set in the crown of his own glory. -Rich. Christian Advocate.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald and Journal. PREACHERS' WIVES.

"Support thy pastor with thy hand and heart, for his lot is hard." Br. STEVENS :- While we rejoice in the very landable efforts which are nade, to render the situation of the itinerant as comfortable as possible, it is desirable also to have respect to her who shares his labors, and is partaker of his sorrows and privations. There is one point to which I would direct the attention of your numerous readers. It is the neglect to which they are ton

often doomed to submit. The wives of our ministers are generally selected from the most interesting circles of life. They have known the sweets of home; they have been accustomed to mingle in the social intercourse of refined, intelligent, and pious society. Think then of the sacrifice they are called to make in becoming the wives of Methodist ministers; the softest bonds are severed, the dearest friends are left behind, and their tents must henceforth be pitched among strangers. They take leave of the endearments of home, and by Providence are sent to some distant stations. When they arrive; the curious eye is fixed upon them, and they are the subject of most severe criticism. "She is too gay," or "too plain," " too reserved," or "too free." A thousand observations are made, and each differing from the other; while she is ready to exclaim, "Why am I as a speckled bird among the people?" The curiosity of the people being satisfied she is left alone. Days, weeks, and often months pass, and the countenance of no friend is seen; her afternoons and evenings are spent alone. She hath left all her friends behind to devote herself to the cause of Christ; she cheers, comforts, and prays for the servant of the Lord; but no one thinks of her. daughter of a rich man in a small village. She possessed an ardent imaginafile of "The Great Commission." The theological chair at Cheshunt Col. It is not so with the minister—he is moving among his flock, he enjoys the new acquaintance, but she is all alone. Sisters, think of her, and suffer her

SPRING. She cometh again—she cometh again, Spring in her giory convett again; Blessings hath she, For you and for me, Treasures, which ne'er may be ours again.

Other bythe spring is coming again;
With laugh and with song
She trippeth along,
Awaking the spirit of joy again. Coming again—coming again,
Of the nurs epring is coming again!

not to languish under your cold neglect.

), the pure epring is coming ag With buds and with flowers, T' culiven the hours, And halo the wastes with its smiles again.

And humming of bees. To win us away to the fields again.

Purer and better, snall waken again:
We shall arise,
When from the skies;
The Lord, Jehovah, shall come again! O, it will then be spring time again!
'A spring time that will end not again! ourveins! A spring time that will end not again ;

Roly—Eternal—

[plains: Giorous—Supernal—
ins and And Earth be an Eden of flowers again ; Wester on Dress.-Mr. Wesley was a great admirer of planness of the most fashionable manner, to do honor, as they thought, to Mr. Wesley. your servant; I think I have never seen a young woman so neatly dressed;

For there are those who will come notagain! Never again—never again! Loved—how dearly!

Chairs are vacant; and never again, Will those who fill'd them, fill them again

And when the spring time cometh again, We, who are left, may meet not again! The spirit with God, The dust areath the sod: Vamily its smiles would awake us again!

But unto us they will come riot again.

Voices are hush'd,
Spirits are trush'd,
For O, the dead return not again!

But we shall swaken again f

O. how sincerely!

commendation of their servant's dress. AVERAGE MORTALITY OF ALL MANKING.-The population of the whole earth has been variously estimated at between eight hundred and a thousand millions of souls. If we fix upon an intermediate number, say 946,080,000, and assign thirty years for the continuance of each generation, we shall find that immortal souls come into the world, and go out of it, at the following

of all that I have seen for some time, I admire it the most.' Thus the mother

of the young ladies, as well as themselves, stood reproved by Mr. Wesley's

Every moment, Every minute,.... hour, 3.600 Every day....... Every week, 604.800 31.536,000

READER,-" Whatsoever thy hand andeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest."

A WATCHMARER'S EPITAPH.—The following professional epitaph is pied from a tombetone in Lidford Church-yard, Devon, England: Here lies in horizontal position the 'outside case' of George Kontleigh, watch-maker, whose abilities in that line were an honour to his profession. by a very appropriate address from the Bishop, during which she, who was [Integrity was the 'main spring,' and prudence the 'regulator' of all the acto be the recipient, shook with emotion frequently; and many of the preach-tions of his life. Humaire, generous, and liberal, his 'hand' never stopped ers gave went to their feelings of joy and sympathy in flowing tears. This till he had relieved distresses. So sincerely 'regulated' were all his movestrong feeling, no doubt, did not arise, wholly, from the circumstance that ments, that he never 'went' wrong except when 'set agoing' by people who this sister had received the word of God, and though blind might now see; did not know this key. Even then he was easily set right again. He but because they here saw that so great a gift is thus bestowed on a large class had the art of disposing of his time' so well that his 'hours' glided away in one continual round of pleasure and delight, 'till an unlucky moment put a Immediately after the presentation and a brief response, the preachers of period to his existence. He departed this life, Nov. 14th, 1802, aged 57. the Conference and some others, who were in attendance, gave money wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker, and of being

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, May 25th, 1842.

THE RECTOR OF THOROLD'S SERMON AGAINST THE WES LEYAN-METHODISTS AND PROTRACTED MEETINGS. (CONTINUED)

Having disposed of the falsehoods contained in the obnoxious Correspon-

"Experience" of the best portions of his own Church; though its cognomen believe not every spirit, but try the spirits, echether they be of God." 1 John iv. I. Jesuits employed and bribed by the Pope of Rome? perversion to suit the purposes of Mr. Fuller's party. The evils of which he our attention, 1. Though Mr. Fuller expresses himself adverse chiefly to in North America are altogether among the Indian triber; and thus the complains, and which are the creations of his own imagination, are not doc- the manner of their being conducted, his whole publication forbids "Protracted | British public are deluded for purposes of party and division. The Secretaries trinal but refer to our mode of conducting the worship of God, and carrying Meetings" being held. In all things pertaining to God's service it is most deout great scriptural principles for the conversion of men. He has not an simble to have positive precept for what is dune. It happens, however, that objection to urge respecting what we preach, but to our manner of saving the Scriptures are silent on the length, and nanner of religious meetings. sinners. So, then, his five laboured pages to demonstrate that error in fun- In this case, the wisdom and piety of the Church of Christ must direct; addamental christian doctrine should be condemned, are foreign to the subject, bering to great scriptural principles, and the necessities of the people, as India Trants of North America, and elsewhere, in the spirit of lumble in hand, and show either his ignorance or wilfulness, or both. His own closely as possible. Under these restrictions, every Christian community has words, page 6, are, "The very epistle whence our text is taken, was written a right to regulate its own occasions and mades of worship and labour. If to meet the false teaching of those who denied the real deity of Christ, who nothing is to be undertaken but what there is a well-defined Bible law to explained away his proper humanity, and the reality of his sufferings and authorise, some of the most distinguished of the institutions of Christendon death, as an atoning sacrifice." Though Mr. Fuller's very accurate theologi- must be left to decay, -Bible, Missionary, Tract, and School Societies, Orly cal knowledge has left out a principal idea in this statement of the primary let truth and christian charity be the foundation, and the praise of God the Church believes and preaches the same doctrines the Church of England days together. professes to hold; that our sacraments are the same as hers; and that what | 2. There is an objection made respecting the end we propose in a Protract forms we use are from his Prayer Book; and yet he insinuates we are led Meeting; and likewise a direct charge of trickery, if not of legerdheretics! If we are, he is an arch-heretic .- His introduction of five pages main. Mr. Fuller says, "The principle of the contrivance is to shock the min out of twenty-one lays emphasis on the duty of christians loving one another, and drive it from the position and basis on which education and habit hid and St. John is set before us as an example, to vindicate Mr. Fuller in his fixed and established it, and to bring it under the influence of this new moal present hostile rush on our Church. That apostle and others, full of love as machinery." In proof of this he thoughtlessly quotes from a work by se they were, did sharply reprove men who were false teachers: still, in things Rev. Calvin Colton, an American writer, who says, "All the preachins, of minor difference and importance, they were eminently forbearing and addresses, warnings, entreaties, exhortations, prayers—the time, the place, tender; as Mr. Foller ought to have been. They did not, as he has done, the number and continuous succession of meetings,—are studiously contried gance," and "impiety," against a branch of the Christian Church distinguished for holiness and usefulness, but finely, and on all occasions, exemplified a lawful mechanism into our meetings to effect what only Divine power on beautiful doctrine of theirs: " Charity envieth not; seeketh not her own; do; and yet in other paragraphs an exception is taken to our much proving, things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth."

been conducted with square and rule in hand; just as buildings have been works of Methodism, and a hearer of any of our ministers, he would know erected without the use of either. The "treasure" of God's influence is in that there is no doctrine on which greater stress is laid by us, than that of the "earthen vessels;" man's work, however good man may be, will invariably necessity of Divine influence. No people have been oftener taunted with the and gone from them to the States. What is man! afford some evidence of his frailty. There has been, and there will be, charge of, "They are always praying," than the Methodists; none are nore excess. But is united prayer an evil because of an occasional chullition of hypocritical if there be not truth in the charge; none can with greater confifeeling? Is the ordinance of baptism unscriptural, because some Church- dence allow the charge; for it is evident that, since Mr. Wesley's rise, no men attribute to it a soul-regenerating efficacy? Are all Church ministers people have done more, if as much, in the purification of the Church of hypocrites because some attend the theatre and the ball-room? Is time an England, the resuscitation of other Churches, and the conversion of men, than evil because some Church ministers spend it at the card-table? Is paper not they have under the blessing of that Holy Spirit for which they have preved. to be made because Mr. Fuller has it printed to falsify and defame the Wes- and by which they have been made and kept a hely, useful people. Their : leyan Methodists ?- His Sermon is evidence that he uses a glass of prodigious ultimate object in a Protracted Meeting is—not what it is said to be, "exciteand novel power-one manufactured at Oxford-which magnifies while it ment," but the glory of God in the salvation of souls; and would Mr. Fuller multiplies the objects it is directed to, and so excites the passions of the attend one of the kind, or read attentively the statements of the results of beholder that it is morally impossible to repress the exclamation, "All I see such meetings published frequently by us, he would see that he has quite mis is evil and only evil!" Had he, with his heart warmed with christian affection, taken the Bible to assist him in his observations, he would have seen that ours profess to be, and are, a spiritual people, stretching every nerve to spread scriptural nonness, and that even the intereguent extravagancies which attend them in their remarkable success in saving souls from hell, are virtues secessions from his Church in Thorold, in favour of ours, there, might have when brought into comparison with Mr. Fuller's chilling formalities, which have been so repulsive that scores of his hearers have left him and come under the hallowed "excitement" of Methodist services before they could be true lings of the Wesleyan-Methodists, comes with a bad grace from him a Chardgehristians. Alas for his Church and congregation, and his charity! With some change of words we may address to him the appropriate observation of sermons are not sterectiped, or written, and read: we have no such interdets a distinguished divine -a man in sense and learning :- Mr. Fuller has been and shackles on the Divine spirit in his own house. - These things premised sattracted to that stream of religious influence which the Wesleyan Methodist we now inform Mr. Fuller, that one object sought in a Protracted Meeting Church has been the instrument of conveying into every part of Upper is "excitement." Man will not act till he is excited. There can be no em-Canada, only where, by accidental occurrences, it whirls in eddies, and is viction, no prayer, no conversion, no victor, over sin without it. The Rechased among the shallows; but refuses to follow it, where, in deep and tor would not have published his Sermon, nor we have answered him, ht niseless flow, it spreads along its course the beauty vegetation.

The Rector's charity carries him beyond all bounds. He acknowledges every sparingly that the Methodists "are zealous, devout, temperate," "selfdenying," and successful; but adds, these "may exist where true religion is entirely wanting;" and in proof of this, he cites the Romanists, Mohammedans, and Mormons, and leaves us to make the best we can of his hetero-, geneous classification. We make this of it: there are many members of the Church of England who "are zealous, devout, and temperate," and is he inclined to place them on a level with Papists, Mohammedans, and Mormons? This must be done, if his argument against the Methodists be sound. If they r be what he says they are, and cannot deny that their belief is the belief of the Church of England, are they not equally with her deserving of honour?and not of the injustice of being classed with heretics and impostors? A man may be suber, and an infidel. A man may be devout, and an advocate for States, as means of originating and promoting revivals. Such occasions will heterodoxy; but Mr. Fuller knows, that the Methodists are pious, zealous, and successful, and withal orthodox; and he ought to have said so. He is a plagiatist in his logic-for Souther reasons as he does, with precisely the mon discernment, who could not make allowance for the occurrence of unsame superficial effect; unless it be the production of a deep conviction that desirable things at such a time-and who would not feel himself obliged to he cannot reason about the matter. If Mr. Fuller persists in degrading the Methodists, by banding them with the Papists, will be tell us why no Church ing to the exigencies of its guilty condition, while unreconciled to God, the of modern times has supplied Rome with so many members as the Church of England?

In further disparagement of our Church, he asks, "Why so many divisions In those sects that adopt this system [of Protracted Meetings,]-a system which has rent asunder the Presbyterians in the United States, and exhibited two bodies contending against each other? And within this very Province we find the same system producing the same effects. Almost every year or two, Methodism sees a division in her ranks, so that now we have several litudes are awakened and multitudes converted, for which Christians offer bodies of Wesley's professed followers." We believe Mr. Fuller is a Cana- up their prayers every day, shall it then be made manifest that these prayers dian, and he certainly shows a knowledge of the history of Methodism in Canada we can make no pretensions to. Neither the records nor traditions of Methodism in this country inform us that Protracted Meetings have divided forms in which the Holy Ghost shall appear, and decree that He shall appear the Methodists; and if he has more authentic documents to show than those in no other?" "One thing is certain, that extra errorts and extra measures, of the Conference of our Church, we should like to see them. Till they are in some form, ARE INDISPENSABLE TO A REVIVAL, so far as they are to be produced, we affirm that such meetings, or meetings at all, have never divided brought about and promoted by human instrumentality. The Christian and our Church. Again: What authority does he rely upon when he asserts, that "every year or two Methodism sees a division in her ranks"? At this the same wonted round of a formal religious scroice to act upon them. It is rate of calculation, she having existed in the country for fifty years, there are now at least thirty-five bodies owing their existence to her. Are there twenty? Are there ten? Are there five? In contradiction of the Rector, we affirm there are not five. In connexion with the question of division be has a groundless assumption, designed to be dishonourable to our Church and honourable to the Church of England. He says, the Apostles, "St. Paul and St. John." " have transmitted the precious beguest to us, the Church as she was in the first, the purest ages of Christianity. She presents to us the "one Lord, the one faith, the one baptism." By "us," is meant the Church of England. Without staying to point out her corruptions, and her destitution of an exclusive Apostolicity, we inquire whether she is the united Church the Rector says she is,-and, in saying it, intends the reproach , of other Churches on account of their number? We are prepared to avow that no Church is more schismatic and heterodoxical in her membership than the Church of England; with this evil added to the rest-a lack of moral honesty to declare openly, what the Methodists do, the differences which exist among them. Church Ministers subscribe the same Articles, and yet the 15th of May, a second conference should take place after the afternoon serplace themselves at the poles, at the equator, and all the world over, in their vice, when the Millannarians of Lancashire will also attend."

individual creed. We say it, and we invite just contradiction while we do so, that the Church of England has within her pale and her pulpits persons We are requested to state, that the Meeting to confer on the subject of a Fernale holding the widest possible variety of religious opinions: Socinians, Arians; Academy, announced in the Guardian to be held at Hamilton last Monday. Arminians, from Pelagianism to the modified Arminianism of Tillotson; has been deferred till next TUESDAY, the 31st of May; when it will be Baxterians; Calvinists of all grades, from the Supra-lapsarianism of Dr. held in the Town Hall, Hamilton, at 7 o'clock in the Evening. A large Hawker to the moderate views of Davenant and South; Hutchinsonians; portent occasion. The Hamilton Gazette very properly says, in reference to Baptismal Regeneration advocates, and their opponents; Swedenhorgians; the proposed Academy: -"This rising town and neighbourhood can well support Modern Millennarians; believers in the unconsciousness of the soul from uch an undertaking, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity will not be lost. death till the resurrection; and followers of Mr. Irving." What means the por the spirit to sustain it wanting." dence found in Mr. Fuller's pamphlet, we turn to his Sermon,-a specious, cry throughout England of " High Church" and " Low Church"." Evansophistical production, contradictory to "Scripture," and at variance with the gelical" and "Un-avangelical"-" Oxfordmen" and "Anti-Oxfordmen" 1 -And has not Socialism, and, at last, Mormonism, got into the Church of the following sentence in the London Watchman of March 16th, after the coris, "Religious Excilements tried by Scripture, and their Fruits tested by Ex. England? Is she not at this very moment agiated internally by wavering perience." His text (we suppose by way of accommodation) is, "Beloved, Protestants, Semi-Papists, and Papists? 'Are there not now in her pulpits

Our commencing remark on the Sermon is, that the text is made an absurd | There are several specific objections in the Sermon which shall now have application of the text, he has said quite enough to show that heresy of the object of exertion, and the cause is laudable. The Jews had their religious most dangerous kind is intended; and yet his whole Sermon is designed to festivals, held for several days in succession. So had the first christians,apply-not to the belief of the Methodists, but to certain non-essential and The time of Pentecost is too obvious an example of the propriety and bemoccasional, yet useful practices. He has blundered in selecting his text: he fits of a lengthened religious occasion for us to give particulars. We hardy has blundered in treating it. He knows, that the Wesleyan-Methodist need say more, than that the Church of England herself has her feasts for

sentences in the Sermon we judge it is supposed that we bring a sort of mmillimketh no evil; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all If there be much of this, the natural inference is, there is much expected to be done by God, and that, until He hear, the measures adopted are unsuccess-It costs us nothing to concede, that Protracted Meetings have not always ful. Were Mr. Fuller a close reader of Mr. Wesley's, and other standard understood our object. He speaks of an "old way" to "awaken" the atten tion of men; and if by this he means old truths, we go with him, for we wan no new revealed truths : but if he mean that there shall be no modification of means for benefiting sinners, we shall take not a step with him. - The many convinced him that the "old" way is not the best. . wideston es No. 4 et

What he says of "contrivance"-man's contrivance-in the revival meet man. We have no forms of public worship; our prayers are not prints; our for excitement. He is frost in his logic; but fire in his zeal. Reli intended for creatures of passion; and there is no religion without it. (ur aim is to "drive" the mind from the "position and basis" on which siful duce, under God, an excitement on account of past sin which shall issui in Thus it is evident past disasters are not to prevent further discoveries. the "new" creation. And triumphant as the Rector conceives the agumentation of Mr. Colton is, that gentleman's single acknowledgment, pge 15, refutes all he says. It is this: "I am not anxious to deny, that in may of these instances the individuals thus subdued, as it is commonly called, bave REALLY been subdued to God." As great stress is laid on what this American author says, we shall cite a few sentences from one of his works. He remarks, " Protracted religious solemnities, continued from day to day, bringing together a large representation of the ministers, and churches, and people of an extended region, have proved of GREAT SERVICE in the United of course collect the best spirits and the weight of picty both from the ministry and from the churches." "Ife is a weak philosopher, and wanting in com do so. The human mind can never agitate gravely and earnestly, and accordquestion of its eternal interests, but that its vices will be up, and prominent, and quick for mischief. And shall sinners, therefore; be permitted to sleep on, and go down to hell in their sins, because, if they are awakened, som will behave themselves badly ?" "If sinners are awakened, and 'come running in and fall down,' saying, Sirs, what shall we do to be saved?-shall it be said of Christians and of Christian ministers, that they know not what to do !-and if sinners are converted, that Christians think it strange !-If mulwere mere hypocrisy?-Let Christians answer these questions before God, if there be any honesty in them. Or will they presume to prescribe the religious world soon get asleep, and are sure to sleep on, with nothing but not in human nature, and I had almost said, it is not in grace to rise above it. . . To use the plainest language possible—the world, the Church itself

continually requires some fresh and Rousing impulse. It needs to be WARED up." (To be concluded in our next.)

he samous missionary Wolff, in the Leeds Intelligencer. He is now a quiet Rector, after having gone with the velocity of a comet through the earth :-"On Good Friday, the little village of High Hoyland, near Wakefield, was again enlivened by the arrival of the Millennarians from Huddersheld and other places of the West Riding, to confer with Dr. Wolff on this most important subject in his house; but as the number present was too great to be accommedated there, Dr. Wolff was obliged to adjourn to the church, when, after the prayers of the church had been read, he preached on the Personal Reigs of Christ, the Signs of the Times, and the First Resurrection. After the service was over, a great number of the Millennarians followed Dr. Wolff to the Rectory where again the subject was discussed, and it was agreed that, on Whit Surday

FEMALE ACADEMY-MEETING POSTPONED.

THE CANADIANS INDIANS STILL-We are surprised to find THE CANADIANS INDIANS STILL—We are surprised to find the following sentence in the London Watchman of March 16th, after the corrections we have made of several erroneous statements published by the Missionay Secretaries in London in reference to Canada. It is said to be part of an exract from a Circular issued by the Secretaries previous to the May Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Whoever reads it, ignorant of the real state of things here, will get the impression that the Society's Missions in North America are altogether among the Indian tribes; and thus the Reith gubble of party and division. The Secretaries is not making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in some three feet deep, and placed himself in the way. "Not willing to enter himself, and when others would go in, he hinders them." He charged his propie against attending any more of our meetings. The new converts were, however, who lives at Lapointe, heating of the good work, lost not time in making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, a distance of one hundred miles, in snow there is making his way over there, and when others would go in, he hinders them." He charged his propie against attending any more British public are deluded for purposes of party and division. The Secretaries kee-wam to wee-kee-wam, and by singing, praying, and exhortation have so speal of "usefulness" and of what is "strong" and "holy;" they should far won upon the attention and hearts of the Indians, that they have some most powerful conversions in a clear and shouting boldness, such as give prosecute that enlarged course of usefulness which is now opened in the War. most powerful conversions in a ciear and shouting boidness, such as give double impulse to their efforts, and interest and fear in the hearts of wild Indians. While this work of grace progresses, with these seals and demonstration in New-Zealand, in the Friendly and Feejee Islands, in Western and Southern Africa, in Ceylon and Continental India, among the Islands of North America, and elsewhere, in the spirit of lumble

When it is recalled that these Minister Anna Shouting Boidness, such as give double impulse to their efforts, and interest and fear in the hearts of wild Indians. While this work of grace progresses, with these seals and demonstrations of Divine power attending it, the half-blood Catholics, servants to the American For Company, follow them up, and pour out vile stander and personal progressions. prosecute that enlarged course of usefulness which is now opened in the West Indians. Western and Southern Africa, in Ceylon and Continental India, among the piets, and of devout dependence on Him, without whom nothing is strong nothing is holy."

"THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK."-As will be seen from an dvertisement in another of our columns, a second edition of this useful work has just been published, a This having been done at the Weslevan-Methodist Book Room here, for the Author, Alexander Davidson, Esq , of Niagara, we have a better acquaintance with the work than we had when we noticed it favourably on its first appearance, and we have no heshation in saying, it is improved in several respects as to its contents, and not less so in its paper, type, and binding. It is a respectable School-book, and the price of it very reasonable. Judging from its increasing sale, and particularly from the attention and preference given to it by the School Commissionets in not a few townships, a third edition will soon be in demand; which we wish, to repay the excellent author for the pains and expense he has incurred in its publication.

"PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS."-We are pleased to notice the commencement of a republication of Pinnock's Catechisms by Mr. Hugh Scobie, editor and proprietor of the British Colonist of this city. Comprehensive in their subjects, simple and concise in their style, and, with scarcely an error, correct in their statements, they are too generally popular and useful of tradesmen and enautaenties, and into the agricultural communities. to need any commendation from us. Mr. Scobie could not well have selected works of the kind more likely to be acceptable and instructive to the Youth of Canada; and, besides their intrinsic excellence, the next and chean form of send forth into the world a slanderous charge of "self-righteousness," "arro- and applied to the great end-excitement." From the connexion of these their appearance at his establishment, we have no doubt, will ensure for them estates, are to be exempted from taxes during several years, as is the case with an extensive sale.

> Defections.—If our information be correct, the Rev. J. C. lavidson, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District, has just left our Church, and oined the London Missionary Divisionists in Upper Canada, by whom he has been appointed to this City, for the next year. This, it will not fail to be remarked, has taken place before our Conference, or even his own District Meeting, has been held.—We understand, Mr. Mockridge has left them to go into the Church of England, and that Mr. C. B. Goodrich, too, has turned about rable the heathenism in England is, and in how much ween condition her

RHODE ISLAND.—It appears from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser that the Island was more than usually alarmed on the 17th and 18th inst. The insurgent Governor Dorr began to collect his armed adherents, and seized two field-nices; and as the number of his troops increased, the citizens of Providence became convinced be intended to attack the arsenal. An attempt was made to arrest him, and he fied. Among those who took up arms at the call of the real Governor, as volunteers, were the venerable and high-minded Sullivan Dorr, the father of the insurgent, and every member of his familyconnexions capable of bearing arms. The crisis was soon over without blood being shed.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY .- The last service connected with the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath-School in this city was held in Newgate Street Church last evening. As we are in expectation of ecciving a full account of it for publication next week, all we shall do now, is to say, that the occasion has been of the most satisfactory and delightful

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—We are requested to state, that the ANNUAL MEETINGS of the Upper Canada Congregational Union will commence (D. V.) on Wednesday the first of June, by a Sermon in the Congregational Chapel, Newgate Street, by the Rev S. Harris, of Vanghan, at 7 o'clock in the evening. On Friday evening, the 3rd of June, the Public Meeting for business will be held in the same place.

BISHOP OF JERUSALEM .- According to the Church of last Saturday, which publishes an extract on the subject from the London Ecclesiastical Gazette of April 19th, "The statements of ill-treatment said to have been experienced by Bishop Alexander at Jerusalem, are nothing but fabrications emanuting from Romish agents."

the Government, is expected to ascend the river in June. Measures are being "habit" has fixed it, and this by a "moral machinery:" Our nim is to no taken to procure a sufficient supply of negro agency to aid the Expedition

> from Kingston on the 18th inst. for Montreal, &c. We are glad to see from the papers that an enthusiastic reception awaited His Excellency at that place.

BISHOP Souls and his travelling companion, the Rev. T. B. argent, embarked at New York for England, on Saturday the 14th inst.-Among the Ministers present at their departure were the Ray, Messrs, John Ryerson and Anson Green.

The New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

mmense crowds in New-York and elsewhere by his speeches on Total Abstinence, which are full of fact and cloquence.

The last Church says, that "the Toronto Church of England Tract Society" has been merged in "The Church Society of the Diocese of such operations as depend on casual and uncertain contributions. The advan-

The New York Book Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church as just published the Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, in one octave volume of 797 pages,-price \$24.

A MAIL for England, via Bostor, will be closed at the City wants of the emancipated negro population, and to the great success of missions in New Zealand, Tinnevelly, and North India. Post-Office, next Friday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon

To Correspondents .- We thank " Nero" for his kind attention to our wishes, and hope shortly to find it convenient to answer his letter

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the eccipt of the following sums:

By Rev. C. Vandasen, Waterloo Circuit. The late Elijah Beach, Esq., and family.£14 0 Elijah Whelpley,£4 0 0 | Miss Charlotte Vanluven, ... U 10 By Rev. R. Heyland, Nelson Circuit. James Applebe, Esq., 3rd Instalment,
Mis. Patience Applebe, 4th do. Matthew Langrill, 3rd & 4th do. * ******************* Rev. H. Wilkinson, for self, By Rev. James Musgrove, Brautford Circuit. Abraham Cook, Esq., 3:d instalment, MILLENNARIANS.—We have met with this statement referring to John Wilkinson 1 0 0 John Watson 1 10 0

> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.—This Anniversary will be beld THIS EVENING, Wednesday, 25th May, in the Wesleyan-Methodist Chanel, Newgate Street. A Report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year will be read. Several Clerguen and others are expected to address the meeting. The public generally are invited to attend. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.

> will be held at THORNHILL, on Monday, the 6th June next. The neigh muring Societies are requested to appoint two or more Delegates; and the same day, commencing at 7 o'clock. Several gentlemen are expected to address the Meeting.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, to commence at I o'clock, P. M.

Religions Intelligence.

Prom the Philadelphia Christian Repository. MISSIONARY INTESLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH WEST.

We have a fine prospect of an extensive revival of religion among the Chipnews Indians at our Fon do Lac and Sandy Lake Missions. From of these stations, Brother Copway, our Indian preacher there, writes that, since he has been at the post, he has spent his time in preaching, visiting, and holding social meetings among the half-bloods and Indians, until a general interest. is wakened up among Carbolics and heathen Indians. Some Catholics have been converted; some Indians taken into the Church; and a general attend-

ance by all upon public worship.

The priest, however, who lives at Lapointe, hearing of the good work, lost

When it is recollected that these Missions have just been established, Sandy Lake last year and Fon do Lac this year, and that the war between the Chippewas and Sioux is still raging, this early indication of fruit is calculated to inspire the friends of the cause with new faith and zeal, and gives assurance that, when the sword is laid by, and the excitements of war have censed, the work of the Lord will go on and prosper. Amen, so let it be. Yours truly,

B. T. KAVANAUGH.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA .- The Augsburgh Gazette, of the 24th uit., publishes, under date of St. Petersburgh, of the 11th uit., the following Ukasa of the Emperor of Russia relating to the conversion of Israelites to the

" 1. When Israelites shall conform to the Christian religion, the holy baptism must also be given to their children under seven years of age. Nevertheless, if the father or mother alone become convert, the sons shall be bartized in the first case, and the daughters in the second.

2. The converted Israelites who shall enter into holy orders are to be exempt from the taxes to which they were formerly liable. Every convert, without distinction of sex, will receive, on his or her conversion, from fifteen to thirty rubles, and the children will obtain one-half of the allowance granted to

4.3. The haprized Israelites will be entitled to embrace a commercial professlow, on declaring that they possess the required capital and proving that they pay the gilder rates; they are to be likewise admissible into the corporations stand Israelites and the domains of the Crown, are to take place, agreeably to the lawaregulating the establishment of Israelites in the Government of Cherson.

4 5. Baptized Israelites admitted on the domains of the Crown, and on private regard to Israelites embracing the agricultural profession.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Geo. Scott has encountered a violent opposition since his return to Stockholm. The Swedes seem to have taken it in high dudgeon that he Stockholm. The Swedes seem to have taken it in high dudgeon that he should have begged founds in the United States for the support of a mission paupers are than any class of the population of Sweden.—The great chemist, Berzelius, is as active as ever. He is a strenuous advocate of the temperance reformation. The second volume of Bishop Essias Tegner's speeches and addresses is published. It is said to be full of the fire of his genius. The

Sir Alexander Burns, the distinguished traveller, of whose immented death we have lately heard, was born on the 16th of May, 1805, at Montrose, Scat-land. He was killed at Calul on the 2d or 3d of Nov. 1841. He resided in India from an early age, and was skilled in the Hindostance and Persian languages. His Travels in Bokhara, etc. established his reputation. Between ganges. His travels in Bokhara, etc. established his replication. Detween 800 and 900 copies were sold in one day. Morray gave him £900 for the capyright of the first edulon. Lockhert told him it surpassed in interest any book of travels which he had ever rend. It was at once translated into French and German, and the author was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. At the time of his death, he was political resident at Cahul, with a salary of £3.000. His younger brother Charles was killed at the same time. He has left three surviving brothers. His father, also, is living; and is town

clerk of Montrose.

The last No. of the British Critic, the organ of the Oxford tractarians, contains a review of Archbishop Whutely's Essays on the kingdom of Christ, delinested, and on Christian Faith. The prelate's arguments against apostolical succession furnish a bitter pill to the arrogant high churchman. The reviewer closes in this style: "Archbishop Whately's influence is now hardly felt in the theological world; and, for the future, notwithstanding his originality of the control of expensive of expensive and what is much expression, fertility of illustration, ingenuity of argument, and what is much higher, his general candour, simplicity, and moral courage, he can expect to

leave behind him no lasting memorial."

The 6th vol. of Rev. J. H. Newman's Sermons, (spring quarter, Lent, Trinity Sunday,) have just been published. Dr. Posey has published a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which, according to the British Critic, will be extensively read, and will produce a powerful impression.

The Archaeological expedition from Perusia to Expet, has started. Prof. January lately transferred from Leinsic to Berlin, is at the head of it. The

Lensins, lately transferred from Leipsic to Berlin, is at the head of it. Royal Society of Northern Amiquacies at Copenhagen have just issued a new volume of Memoirs, and another of Annals. A new History of Rome, from the fall of the Republic to the reign of Constantine, has been published by Prof. the fall of the Republic to the reign of Constantine, has over published by thick the Great, which charles flock of Goettingen. The entire works of Frederick the Great, which are preparing for the press, by command, and at the expense of his Prassian Majesty, will be issued in two editions. The cost of the one in quarto, with splendid plates, will amount to £10,000. The German abridgement of Strauss's Life of Christ, has been translated into Swelish, and has caused a Strauss's Life of Christ, has been translated into Swelish, and has caused as great sensation in the country. An unsuccessful attempt was made to suppress it by legal process. Several answers have appeared.

A new book on Greece has just appeared by F. Strong, who has resided eight years in Athens as banker, and as Corsul for Bavaria, etc. It is said to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL took his departure be full of interesting and authentic information. He gives the following as the

Men, 6, 404—women, 4 862—boys, 6,313—girls, 3.713—foreigners, 3.573 others, 1,367. Total 26.237. Of the whole population of the image of the mountains live to a great age. An individual 132 years old, hobbled down to see Otho in one of his tours. The king gave him a valuable present. We are glad to see that Conservators of antiquities have been appointed. We wish it had been that Conservators of antiquities have been appointed.

done before Lord Elgin's days. The English Church Pasteral Aid Society expends £22,000 in supporting in whole or in part. 255 clergymen and 35 lay assistants.

Of the words of Prof. Tholock, the following editions have been published:-Church commenced its session in that City on the 18th inst.; Bishop Hedding The Discrines respecting Sin, six editions, 3762 copies; the Commentary on John, 5 editions, 3.877 copies; Commentary on the Sermon on the Mount, 2 editions, 2000 copies; Commentary on Hebrews, 3 editions, 2274 copies; Col-The Hon. Mr. Marshall, a United States Senator, is attracting lections of Sermons in various series and editions, 7200 contest Credibility of the Gospel History, 2 editions, 2750 copies; and Hours of Christian Devot 4000 copies; total copies of all the works, 25.863. The Commentary on the Romans and some smaller publications are not here included.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society propose to create a per manent fund, in order to meet the sudden exigencies which often embarras tages of such a fund are the following :- It will obviate the difficulty which arises from the fact that charitable collections are not coincident with the periods and amounts of payments to be made; and from the fact that the income is liable to vary from year to year. A Missionary Society has contracted obligations to missionaries and their families in distant countries which cannot suddenly be withdrawn. The embarrasements of this Society were owing to a large expenditure, which was incurred in the West Indies, on account of the

The spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Jerusalem will extend, as we learn from official documents, over the English clergy and congregations, and over those who may join his church and place themselves under his episcopal authority in Palestine, and, for the present, in the rest of Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia. His chief missionary care will be directed to the conversion of the Jews, to their protection, and to their useful employment. He will establish and maintain, as far as in him lies, relations of Christian charity with other churches represented at Jerusalem, and in particular with the Orthodox Greek Church. A College is to be established at Jerusalem, under the hishop, whose chaplain will be its first principal. Its primary object will he the education of Jewish converts; but the bishop will be authorised to admit into it Druses and other Gentile converts; and if the friends of the college should be sufficient, oriental Christians may be admitted; but clerical members of the Orthodox Greek Church will be received into the college only with the 2 10 0 express consent of their spiritual superiors, and for subsidiary purposes. Con-3 15 0 gregations consisting of Protessants of the German tongue, residing within the limits of the bishop's jurisdiction, and willing to submit to it, will be under the care of German clergymen ordained by him for that purpose; who will officiate in the German language, according to the forms of their national liturgy, com-piled from the ancient liturgies, and agreeing in all substantial points with the liturgy of the English church.

The King of Prussia has issued a circular and two rescripts by which he

explains the nature of the connexion between England and Prussia in the establishment of the bishopric at Jerusalem; and orders general collections to be made in the evangelical churches of Prassia in behalf of a school and hospital at Jerusalem. The latter is important, as affording an asylum for travellers in case of need. His Majesty says he shares too deeply with his country those religious and national sympathies connected with the origin of the Augsburgh Confession, to be able to concede anything of this firm and common basis or which the collective German National Courch of the evangelic faith rests .-Boston Recorder.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.—At the conclusion of a tea-party onling Societies are requested to appears the solution of Sunday-school teachers at Zion School, winsey, the number of Sunday-school teachers at Zion School, with the proposed, with the number of Sunday-school teachers at Zion School, with the number of Sunday-school teachers at Zion School teachers at Zion Sc and he an obedient and affectionate son." The speaker paused, and then added, "And may his father send him to a Sunday-school!"—Leeds Mercury.

Common School Fund.—As a great deal of complaint is made of the insufficiency of the Government allowance for the support of common schools, as it relates to the payment of teachers, we offer the following comparative statement,-by which it will be seen, that the common schools of Canada are not less liberally endowed than those of the State of New York, where education is acknowledged to be parenised on a munificent scale.

The number of inhabitants in the state, by the census of 1840, was 2,432.335, of which 572,995 were children over five and under 16 years of age, subjects there as well as here of the public allowance for common echool instruction.

The amount raised by the state, for paying teachers, was \$535,420, or £133, currency, which is at average of 4s, 94d, for each child; and the amount paid by individuals, for the same purpose, was £119,111, making, in the aggregate, £252,963. There were in the state, in 1840, 10,397 school districts, and, allowing one teacher to each, the number would be equal. The tricts, and, allowing of particular moment in dumestic or foreign, political tricts, and, allowing of particular moment in dumestic or foreign, political tricts, and, allowing of particular moment in dumestic or foreign, political tricts, and, allowing the past formed in the commercial affairs during the past formitted, with the exercising of specific of commercial affairs during the past formitted. regist, and, anowing one tractice to each, the number winds to equal. The average compensation of teachers, during the year, on the supposition that females were employed one-half the time, was £3 per month, for eight months, making £24 for the term, of which the state paid £13 5s., and the peoplo £10 15s. The average number of children, in each school district, was 56, consistering one-fourth of the total number of inhabitants.

In the absence of any correct census of the population of this province, or

any return of children over five and under fifteen years, we shall found the fol lowing calculation upon the above, as being for every purpose sofficiently correct data. Assuming, then, that Canada contains 1.125,000 inhabitants, and allowing one-fourth to be subjects of common school tuition, the number will be 281,250. To educate these, nine months in the year, Government has approprinted £ 100,000, which is an average of 7s. 2d. to each child. In addition to this, there must be paid by individuals 1s. 3d. per month for each child attending school, which, for nine months, allowing only one institute be collected for the purpose of paying teachers. will amount to £79,102, which, with the from public bodies connected with the mercantile interests in the large sequences. Government allowance, gives £179,102. If we take 49 children as the average and the great measures of the government become every hour more and more of school districts, which will give one-eighth more, in proportion, than in the assured of success. The corn importation bill was agreed to in the Hosse of state of New York, there will be 5,734 districts, and, consequently, as many Peers by a majority of more than one hundred on each division, and it the teachers; an that £179,102 divided by 5,734, the number of teachers, will give House of Commons there have been decisive majorities in favor of the Income to each the sum of £31 10s., of a bich the Government allowance is £17 19s., Tax Bill. and, that paid by parents £14 1s.—the whole giving an average of £3 10s.

The only way in which the wages of teachers, as here stated, will be liable to any diminution, will arise from the ten pounds which the Board of Education are to apportion to each township or parish in the district, and the fees paid to collectors; but we have provided for this, by only estimating one-half of the children as contributing their monthly stipend to the payment of teachers; and allowing a moiety of the other half to be exempt poor, the remainder will be more than sufficient to meet all possible contingencies.

be those than a mich are to meet an Inspirate some metal	01	
RECAPITULATION.	New-York.	Canada.
No. of inhabitants,	2,432,835	1.125,000
children receiving instruction,	572.995	281.250
teachers,	10,397	5,734
Amount raised by the state, for paying teachers,	£133,857	£100.000
and by individuals, and a dominion	119,111	79.109
Aggregate amount,	.252,968	179,102
Average No. of children in each district,	56	49
wages of teachers, per month,	£3 0	£3 to
Whole amount	24 0	31 10
Average amount paid to each, by the state,		17 9
by individuals,	10 15	- 14 1
		46 3 4 3

From the foregoing it would appear, that the cost of educating 49 children in this province, considerably exceeded that of 56, in the state of New-York but when it is considered, that our schools are taught one month longer, and that, in our calculation, we have provided for eight schools where they have but seven, it will be found that the difference is in our favor.

If females are employed three months out of the nine, and males the other six, the Canadian school fund will be more than sufficient to pay the former £1 10s., and the latter, £4 10s. per month .- St. Catharines Journal.

E'ORIGNAL LITERARY SOCIETY. April 10, Mr. D. Pattee, jr. writes us :- Encouraged by the favorable notice which you have uniformly writes us;—Encouraged by the ravoracce notice which you never another the considered in the support the considered of the price of white 10st the price of white 10st the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with cultivation of the human intellect and the diffusion of useful knowledge, we have the price of which has not transpired. English and Irish, together them been that the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with them been to the subject. From Lord Standard Company had interviews with them been to the subject. From Lord Standard Company had interviews with them been to the subject. From Lord Standard Company had interviews with them been to the subject. From Lord Standard Company had interviews with the price of white had been to transpired. English and Irish, together the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had interviews with the Directors of the Canada Company had inhabitants of L'Orignal, solicitous for the more general distribution of knowledge among their fellow-townsmen, and the resuscitation of those mental ledge among their fellow-townsmen, and the resuscitation of those including powers which in too many instances lie dormant, met in the Court-house in December last, when, Mr. Sheriff Treadwell being called to the clair, it was resulved, that a Society be formed forthwith to be called the "L'Orignal Literary and Debating Society." A committee was appointed to draw up a letterary and Debating Society." A committee was appointed to draw up a letterary and Debating Society. Constitution; which was presented and accepted at a subsequent meeting. One article of the constitution precludes the discussion of every subject of a teligious or political nature, and testricts as to those that are purely of a literary and scientific character. Three Questions are submitted at every meeting by a committee for that purpose, one of which is selected by the members of the Society to be discussed at the next meeting. The chairman, after summing up both sides of the question, gives his decision, fairly and impartially, according to the weight of argument. We meet semi-monthly, and our numbers are increasing. The inhabitants of L Original and its vicinity seem much engaged, and manifest a spirit of improvement. In connexion with the discussion: the Rev. Gentlemen of the above-mentioned denomina-tions lecture before the Society in succession, upon literary and moral subjects. And when we come to consider the obstacles which we had to encounter, and the success that has attended our efforts, we feel reason to rejoice that God has amply blessed our labours, and will justify us in urging our fellow-country-then to form similar associations—to conduct them upon strict constitutional regulations—as being one of the best means of enlightening the young and a pleasant and instructive recreation to the adult and the aged.

PERVERSION OF LITERATURE AND MORALITY .- Dr. Lardner is fecturing in Baltimore in a Universalist Church. This Lardner, be it remembered, ran away from England to France with another man's wifefollowed by some of her relatives who gave him a "whipping." comes to America with this wretched woman, who, it must be borne in mind, thus several lovely and innocent children in England by her legal husband; and

Cemperance Vindicator.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Church.

Str. -In the Church of the 2nd April; I observed some remarks upon Temperance Societies, by the Rev. Mr. Close, of Cheltenham, which you intro-duced, with an expression of sutisfaction, that so evangelical and influential a clergyman has taken a decided stand against these societies. It may, perhaps, appear rather presumptions in me to question the soundness of the reasoning cribed by the treaty, will be for the present abandoned.

The nature of the concessions on either side have not transpired. Some, clear Scriptural viewe; but I do so in all humility, and under the hope that, it however, affirm that England will give the free navigation of the St. John's for my sentiments on this subject are erroneous, some one of your able correspond- a free passage to Canada. Now, as a road or free passage to Canada can be ents may favour me with such a reply as may convince me of my error and claimed by Great Britain by right of common law, the surrender of a path-

seeks to pisce the same restriction on others by persuasion, and therefore he current of the waters will tender the use of the latter stream necessary to get admits that such restriction is lawful for a Christian man. But when association are the article to market. We should consider the navigation of the St. John to admits that such restriction is lawful for a Christian man. But when associations are formed, the individuals of which voluntarily pledge "themselves to such restriction," he says that this conduct is onsanctioned "by the New Testianent, and inconsistent with gospel liberty." Now it appears to me, that whatever is lawful for Christians, as individuals, is equally so for them when associated together; and that a pledge, which, for the benefit of their fellowmen, circumscribes that Christian liberty, which Christians are free to use or to deny themselves, is not unsanctioned by the New Testament, would appear from St. Paul taking upon himself a vow, which made him shave his head at t'enchrea, as mentioned in 18th ch. Acts, 18th verse; and on another occasion, he, at the request of St. James and the other elders at Jerusalem, joined himself to four others, who were doubtless Christian converts, for the performance of a vow, as we read in 21st ch. Acts. performance of a vow, as we read in 21st ch. Acts.

performance of a vow, as we read in 21st ch. Acts.

A further objection made by Mr. Close, is, that "combinations are made with persons of all religious persuasions," &c. But may we not combine with ruch, for lawful purposes, when, by doing so, we in no degree canction their erroneous opinions, or assist in corrying out any improper measures? Should a dreadful conflagration take place, in any town or village, which reduced many families to deep distress, and a public meeting be held for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of relieving the afflicted—would the clergy-man be justified in absenting himself, because Christians of various denominations, and some who are not Christians at all, attended and took an active part in such meeting? And when a list of subscribers was placed before him. part in such meeting? And when a list of subscribers was placed before him would be be justified in refusing to put his name down, because the name immediately preceding his own is that of some wretched infidel, or the one following his own that of some will sectarian? If, then, a clergyman may, without impropriety, attend on such an occasion, and place his name on such a list, surely he may attend a meeting to acrest the desolating effects of intemperance, to restore families from degradation and misery to respectability and comfort, and to rescue men from disease and insanity; and surely be may place his name on a list which is not the record of money bestowed, but of blessings, which it is lawful temperately to use, foregone for the sake of our

But Mr. Close says, that, although 10. See a more without fixed moral and religious principles. Now a fixed more is not wenting, and that moral principle is Temperance and the publis certainly not wenting, and that moral principle is Temperance and the publis of the Christian there is not wanting a religious principle, and that is charity; a desire to comply with the injunction of St. Paul, "As we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men." Pardon, Mr. Editor, the length of this communication, with which I have troubled you, and believe me, your's truly,

Sandwick, April 6th, 1842.

Sandwick, April 6th, 1842.

Sandwick, April 6th, 1842.

Sandwick and a return nearly to those formerly existing, is favorable for a fair trial of this new moderaking."

We have for a long period been anticipating with pleasure the coming of the Sandwick and a return nearly to those formerly existing, is favorable for a fair trial of this new moderaking."

We have for a long period been anticipating with pleasure the coming of the say trial of this new moderaking and a return nearly to those formerly existing, is favorable for a fair trial of this new moderaking."

We have for a long period been anticipating with pleasure the coming of the say the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to quality. A large allow the same and a very poor lot as low as 35s.

We have for a long period been anticipating with pleasure the coming of the say the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to quality. A large allow the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to quality. A large allow the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to quality. A large allow the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to quality. A large allow the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to quality. A large allow the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to quality. A large allow the present rates are from 40s. to 43s. 9d., according to 43s. other present rates are from 40s. fellow-men and brother Christians. fellow-men and brother Christians.

But Mr. Close says, that, although for a moral object, these combinations are without fixed moral and religious principles. Now a fixed moral principle is certainly not wanting, and that moral principle is Temperance and the pub-

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the Boston Daily Mall, May 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA-FIFTEEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. The Acadia came up about six o'clock in fine trim. She left Liverpool on

the 4th, and brings London and Liverpool papers to that day.

duction will be proposed and effected, in anticipation that the cost of the prime articles of subsistence will be lessened as soon as the new tariff comes into operation. No serious consequences have ensued, and there is reason to believe that what did transpire has been very much magnified by the caterers for the ress. Quiet, we are happy to say, has been completely restored.

The intelligence from India materially improved the English market, which

at the commencement of business was very dull, with an evident tendenty to In the British Parliament the public business goes steadily, notwithstanding

INDIA AND CHINA.

The French Government received on Saturday evening an express from their coast of Malia, announcing the arrival there, on the night of the 25th lile of the Great Liverpool, with important intelligence from India and China. "Her dates are to the 1st of March from Bombay, the 18th of February from Candahar, the 21st of the same month from Jellalabad, and the 14th of February from China.

The British in China have captured three other towns, Yapoo, Tsikes, and

Tunghova, which are situated within a circle, extending from 20 to 40 miles

abundanced the intention of attacking Canton. He was concentrating all his forces with the view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to treat with the commissioners sent to him by the emperor, being determined to treat but with the sovereign directly.

The British troops still hold their positions in Affghanistan. Gen. Sale appears to be in need of no assistance at Jellalahad. Ghuzhee, Khe-lati-

hands of the British. The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still gloomy, though there had, apparently, been some little improvement in the general state of trade.

The rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes discounted by the Bank of England, continued at four per cent.

Liverpool Corn Exchange. - May 3. - We have scarcely any arrivals of Grain, Flour, or Oatment, constraint, or from Ireland, to report, since our advice of Tuesday last, and of foreign produce nearly 1400 quarters of Wheat from Barletin.

The trade for all descriptions of free Wheat has consequently relapsed into its former state of extreme dulness, and at our Corn Exchange this morning, upon a very few trifling sales to necessitous buyers alone, a decline of 24 per 70 bs. from the rates of Tuesday last was conceded. The transactions in J. Idags say you will be apprized by this steamer, that Lord Stanley has conbond since our last report comprise 700 quarters of French Red Wheat at 6s.

9d., 600 quarters of Egyptian at 5s. 3d. per 70 lbs., and a cargo of white Tus-

The ship Mary Ellen, Capt. Swetlin, arrived this morning from Canton, whence she sailed on the 18th of January, one day later than the intelligence by the overland until to England.

The Canton Press states that seizures of junks and trading vessels continue a to be made by the British cruisers. Of this it complains bitterly as being not only unjust but nowise.

It is reported that the Chinese at Canton have three European engineer officers in their pay. Some of the works recouly constructed have been pulled down and rebuilt, peobably on more scientific principles. Great antivity is manifested in Canton and its vicinity in fortifying the river and town. They were also purchasing guns in great numbers.

Great efforts were making to enlist soldiers, and the pay had been raised om two to six dollars per month.

Several Mandarins had arrived at Macao, with a view, says the Press, of

Several Manuarine and analysis and manuarin boats were reported, in Some conflicts between the smugglers and mandarin boats were reported, in the latter were worsted. which the latter were worsted.

CANTON. January 7, 1842. We received a letter last night from Hong-kong, and another from Macao, stating that the English were preparing to come to Whampon, and would deatroy all the forts perhaps as high up as the Hongman fort, but they will not come above that. This is known only to a few at present.

We want an American boat, and half a dozen seamen, with 8 or 10 muskets, a few cutlasses and ammunition, to defend our premises in case of need, sithough we do not think there is much chance of an attack, as Canton will not be attacked by the English.

For fear that the trade may be stopped. I have loaded three chops to-day.

by the English, and that the Chinese would immediately thereupon obstruct the navigation of the river. The Niantic left Macao on the 20th of January.—

N. Y. Com. Adv. May 16th. UNITED STATES.

Northeastern Boundary.-The flying reports that have been o much in circulation of late, relative to negotiations for arranging this question, have now assumed form and nuthenticity in consequence of the publica-tion of an official letter from Mr. Webster to the Governors of the States of Maine and Massachusetts. This letter we have inserted elsewhere, and it will be seen that Lord Ashburton is authorized by her Majesty's government, to treat with that of the United States for a new and Conventional line, which shall be useful and beneficial to both parties. The arbitration then, as pres-

ents may tayout me with such a reply as may convince me of my error and change my opinions.

Mr. Close admits that an example of total abstinence is desirable and beneficial, on the part of each individual Christian, where such an example can be set without injury to builty health; and he further says, "to promote the observance of." (this abstinence) "upon individuals, shall be my endeavour, in share of the division; and as it is this timber which grows chiefly on the Arossipation of public and private;" thus, then, he places a nectain restriction on himself, and took sand other streams falling into the St. Johns, the force of gravity, and the content of the arms restriction on himself, and took sand other streams falling into the St. Johns, the force of gravity, and the

onvenient and customary routes.

There are many other absentees, among whom are Dutee J. Pearce, and the valient Mr. Sheriff Antony, both of whom the Express thinks, with Mr. Dorr, are in Washington. The pretended Secretary of State is also reported to be exercising his functions, if at all, in some other state than Rhode Island. The

"The Revolution is in a state of suspended animation. The leaders of the party have been of very uncertain location since warrants have been issued against them. Their General Assembly has evaporated, and most of the

fischarge their cargo alongside of the Atlantic Ship in the hartors of Montreal r Queber. Many of the "Old Stagers" scoffed at such a consummation as idefinitely remote, if not wholly visionary. The progress of science has now stually and literally accomplished these great objects, and we now look for-and to the vast benefits which the western country must enjoy from such a

eparture from the old system. Look at our own rising city—our splendid harbour and boundless extent of ich agricultural country behind and around us. Will it make no difference to the 4th, and brings London and Liverpool papers to that day.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is that brought by the Overand Mail from India.

The intelligence from India is viswed as highly satisfactory, and it is thought his three has been nothing of particular moment in domestic or foreign, political

There has been nothing of particular moment in domestic or foreign, political

ronto and Atlantic Forwarding Company" through whose instrumentality the almost unlimited quantities of the Agricultural productions from the mighty egion of which this Port is the natural outlet may find their way to the British market, passing through no other mode of conveyance than the stout vessels huitt in our own harhor and the sea-going ships moored at the busy Quay of Montreal or beneath the lofty samparts of Cape Diamond.

We know that, before the snows of many winters have melted, this state of things will most assuredly come to pass. May its advent be speedy!—

The great Agricultural Petition. We direct public attention

to the following Correspondence: To the Subscribers to the Great Agricultural Petition.

Toronto, 12th May, 1842. Gentlemen:—I take this method of communicating to you at the earliest moment, the very gratifying inteligence which is contained in the following letter from F. Widder, Esquire, Commissioner of the Canada Company, resident at this place—in doing so, I cannot forbear to congratulate you, not only on the favorable prospects which we may entertain of a satisfactory result to he prayer of the petition, but also upon the course which has been adopted in

forwarding it for presentation.

I feel assured that the manner to which the Canada Company have rendered their powerful aid in this matter, will be duly appreciated by the country.

I also take this opportunity of making known to you an extract of a private letter which has reference to this interesting, and to the agriculturists, vital subject 313° I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

335 bash ha assert as a sea your abedient Servaut, W. B. Jirvis, a committee for the protection of Agriculture.

- 16 to 15 to Canada Company's Office, Toronto, 11th May, 1842.

SIR.—I have the honour to inform you that by the Caledonia steamer, we have this morning received our despatches from the Court of Directors of the Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st February, had handoned the intention of attacking Canton. He was concentrating all his eace to the Great Agricultural Petitions to Her Majesty the Queen, and to

Farliament. Under date, 14th ult., from London, the Court write-Stapley who has undertaken to present the petition to the House of Commons, and who seems himself to be favourably disposed to the views of the petition appears to be in need of no assistance at Jellalabad. Ghuzhee, Khe-lat-i-dis. The Governor has had an interview with Lord Ripon, who has under-Ghilize, and Cendahar, in spite of all rumours to the contrary, temained in the bat they could not have been placed in better hands for the purpose. In regard t the petition to Her Majesty, it has not yet been determined in what manner will be most desirable to present it, whether by the Directors at the Levee, of through the Secretary of State, but the Court will do for it what appears licely to secure for it most attention. They are happy to find every disposition a the Public Departments to promote the interests of Canada." As soon as we receive further advices upon these Petitions, I shall have the

Peasure of informing you. I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant, F. Widden, Commissioner.
To W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff H. D., and President
of the Agricultural Central Committee, Toronto.

lipun, they found an impression, that what had been done in the Corn Bill, in lewering the average price on the importation of meat, butter, &c. from Canalai at lower duties, was doing enough for Canada. He was assured in a firrible, and I hope in a conclusive manner, that nothing but a free trade in orn with the Colony, would answer their purpose, and that it was trusted this would be conceded ultimately, when such duties were levied in the Colony upon American productions, as should protect the Canadian-grown stricks.—Since those interviews took place, you will observe the Colonial Duties Bills have made some progress in the House of Commons, and although I understand it was intended to leave it to the colony to legislate for themselves on the stand it was intended to leave it to the colony to legislate for themselves on the solject, duties are thereby imposed on beef and flour from the United States

This is legislating in the right direction for your interests, I believe, as leading to a free trade with the Mother Country, although, on reading what passed in the debate on the bill, I am afraid the colonists will not be satisfied with the grands upon which the measure was orged. I hope in the Province some steps will be taken to impose duties on States produce, so as to protect their corn agriculture, and that it may be fully understood at home what the feeling and interest of the Province are; for notwithstanding what you have often written lately, doubt seems, still to prevail in this country, whether the Colonial Legis-

attery will readily impose this duty.

"I have been compelled to write in great haste to day; but knowing your anxiety upon the Corn petitions and the question generally. I have taken some pains to according all that relates to them, in order that you should be informed

The accounts of Emigration to Canada this season, continue to be highly neournging. Great numbers are going from all parts of the Kingdom, especially from Ireland and Scotland.

The Home District Council has met and adjourned. Resolufore have been adopted,—" That it is expedient that this Council do impose a tax of one penny half-penny on all Absentees' Lands within the District."comes to America with this wreteled woman, who, it must be borne in mind, that several lovely and innocent children in England by her legal bushand; and after lecturing in New-York and Boston to large audiences of gentlemen and tadies, goes to Baltimore, where, on his arrival, the use of the Universalist. Church is granted him. The subject he chooses is. "The Divine Attributes as manifested in creation." What a spectacle! An open adulterer lecturing in a Church on the Divine Attributes! But ——God is all love, the Universalist tells us—justice there is none—and Lardner and his guilty paramour will both go to heaven to join the great gang of adulterers, thieves, and murderers, out of all nations!—Western Christian Advocate.

The trade may be stopped, I have long three chops to day. I think you can hardly send the boar too soon, as the Chinese will close three chops to day. It think you can hardly send the boar too soon, as the Chinese will close the Such tax of one penny half-penny on all Absences' Lands within the District."—It had a petition be addressed to Parliament, praying for another bruch the boar too soon, as the Chinese will close the choises will close the Chinese will close the Such tax of one penny half-penny on all Absences' Lands within the District."—It has a petition be addressed to Parliament, in the nuit close too soon, as the Chinese will close the Such tax of one penny half-penny on all Absences' Lands within the District."—It has a petition be addressed to Parliament, and the Chinese will close the Chinese will close the Such tax of one penny half-penny on all Absences' Lands within the Chinese will close the Chinese will close the Chinese will close the Such tax of one penny half-penny on all Absences' Lands within the Chinese will close the Chinese will close the Chinese will close the Such tax of one penny half-penny on all Absences to Parliament, and the Chinese will close t uird, which three Arbitrators shall decide the matter in dispute, which decison shall be first and binding on the parties, and that Messis. Gamble, Scarlet, and Colonel Thompson be the Committee for that purpose." "That as the dividing of the several Townships into School Districts, during the present resion of the Council, will in no wise expedite the receiving the Government appropriation for Common Schools, and many of the Councillors being unprepared with the necessary data from which to make such division in a satisfactory manner, the Councillors be intrusted to divide their respective Townships into School Districts, with the advice of the School Commissioners, during the recess, and report the same at the next meeting of the Council." The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education brought in a report, which was received and read, and ordered to be laid on the table. This report is contained the Home District, stating that the sum of £750 will be at the disposal of the Tressurer of the Home District, as the amount due for school money for 1841, to be distributed by the late Board of Education, and that the school-masters will receive their shares as usual for that year. - Condensed from the Examiner. Welland Canal.-Highly Gratifying News-New Stone

Locks - We are informed on the authority of a letter, just received from Mr. Killaly, by the Engineer in charge of the new works on the Welland Canal, that, in consequence of advices received from England, by the steamer Caledonia, at the Government House, Kingston, of a foll guaranty of abundant means from the Home Government, preparations are to be made, for the immediate commencement of the entarged stone locks, on this work—six of which, near the mountain ridge, a guard lock at the junction, and a ship lock, of 185 by 45 feet within the chambers, at Port Maitland, (Broad Creek,) will shortly be Rhode Island .- Meantime the leaders of " the movement" have placed under contract, to be finished with all reasonable despatch .- St. Cathe rines Journal.

Cobourg, May 10 .- The Municipal Council of the Newcastle We are authorized to say that Gov. Dorr will be absent for a few days on District have presented their Warden, the Honourable Walter Boswell, with a silk gown,

Toronto Market Prices-Mar 24, 1842.

MONTREAL MARKETS, MAY 13th, 1842. Ashes. - Not a heavy stock in store and prices 30s. to 30s. 6d. Pots, and

29s. 6d. a 30s. Pearls. 29s. 61. a 30s. Pearls.

Flour.—Stock increasing. The rate of freight demanded being higher than shippers are willing to pay, vessels not ready to receive cargoes, no sales of any moment have yet been made, and the price may be quoted from 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d.—although we have heard of a sale which took place yesterday of uninspected (superfine Mill band) of 300 barrels at 31s. 3d.

Provisious.—Pork is excessively dull, and the stock rapidly increasing. No

Provisions.—Pork is excessively dull, and the stock rapidly increasing. No seles have been made within the few past days, excepting for retail, for which purpose 50 barrels Ohio inspected Mess were placed yesterday at \$9\frac{1}{2}\$, and 50 Montreal inspected Mess to-day at \$9\frac{1}{2}\$. No sales of Prime and Prime Mess. experiment of transmitting goods and produce to and from the seaboard and the upper lakes without breaking bulk, is this season likely to be fully toted. Several vessels—the forerunners we trust of a large fleet, have been, or are now being, fitted up with the Ericaon propellers and will be equally adapted to be fully toted. Lake, River, and Canal Navigation. The following is from the Que. Merchy:

"It will be seen by an advertisement of Messrs. McPheison and Crane, in this day's Gazette, that we are to have forwarding from Quebec to the Upper Lakes without transchipment."

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Exchange. The "Montreal Bank" are drawing upon Liverpool payable in Landon 60 days sight, at % per cent. premium; the other Banks are not in market as sellers. I rivate bills on London have been negotiated at from 74 to 84 per cent. premium, 90 days sight for transmission per the English Mal which closed to day. In some cases where accommodation in the payment was given, we have heard of 9½ and 10 per cent. premium being given. Drafts upon New York continue to be 21 per cent. premium, 3 days? the demand is

not very great at present.

Money.—The Banks continue to curtail their line of discounts, and the present. sure in the Money Market is very great. Many respectable houses have been driven to seek renewals of their paper.—Montreal Herald.

Dien.—Universally regretted, on the 26th March, at the residence of E. C. Griffin, Waterdown, Mn. Jesekhan Shute, aged 54 years. Mr. S. was a native of New Hampshire, in the U. S., and was early favoured with the invaluable precepts and example of a pious father, and the labours of an excellent Presbyterian Minister, through whose instrumentality he was first awakened and converted; but, joining no Church, and soon leaving home, he, in the course of a short time, relapsed into his former state. In the year 1815 he emigrated to Canada, and was soon visited with heavy personal affliction, which, under the Divine blessing, was made the means of bringing him to serious reflection again. Availing himself now of the preached word by Rev. Geo. Ferguson and colleague, and attending class-meeting two or three times, he soon experienced redemption in the blood of Christ the forgiveness of his sins. At the suggestion of Mr. Richard Springer, the Leader, and one of the first and best Methodists in this place, Mr. Shute united with the Society under Mr. Ferguson, who, at the expiration of six months, received him into full connexion. The day of his union with the Methodist Church in the year 1817 was always contemplated by him with feelings of the highest joy, and often with expressions of adoring gratitude.

So rapid was his improvement in grace, and such his glowing zeal and activity

union with the Methodist Church in the year 1817 was always contemplated by him with feelings of the highest joy, and often with expressions of adoring gractitude.

So rapid was his improvement in grace, and such his glowing zoal and activity in the cause of God, that he was soon appointed to the charge of a class; indeed, three classes were given him, and for several years he performed the arduous duties thereof, regularly visiting each in its turn, and attending to bulk its spiritual and temporal interests with marked success. During a period of ten years he faithfully exercised himself in the capacity of an Exhorter, and about five in that of a Local Preacher, in both of which offices he was instrumental in the awakening and conversion of sinners, many of whom will, no doubt, he as jewels in his cown of rejoicing forever and ever. He was particularly useful in instructing the Penient respecting the nature of saving faith, or the manner in which the blessings of salvation are apprehended and personally applied, as well as in encouraging the people of God to appire after a higher and holier state of christian experience. For several years he rendered important service to the travelling Ministers in Protracted Meetings, at four of which he assisted the writer in the winter of '38. It was during the extra services of that year that his constitution, already impaired, received such a shock as no doubt hastened him to his grave. He, however, continued labouring according to his strength until about twelve months ago, when, his infimities increasing, he closed his public life, regretted by all who knew him. Having some years ago lost his property by misfortune, and heing without a home of his own, he was welcomed to the house of our esteemed friend, E. C. Griffin, Esq.; who, with his excellent family, for the space of six or eight years, kindly ministered to his neresities. For this act of lenevolence Mr. G. deserves the gratitude of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, as he will no doubt receive the blessing of Him who

support. But he is gone—gone from trial to rest, from substring to enjoyment, from probation to reward.

During the several months of his confinement, he was often visited by his friends, to whom he save the most satisfactory evidence of his acceptance with God, and of a well founded hope of heaven. To the writer, when administering to him the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, he said, "I have a settled peace," "O the love of Jesus I it casts out fear, and raises me entirely above the world," "I shall soon he with Jesus." Giving him the parting hand, and expressing a hope that we should meet in Heaven, he said, "I know we shall." A few hours hefore his dissolution, he was heard to say three times, "Come Lord Jesus and come quickly." Just as he was sinking into the arms of death, he was asked by his friend, Mr. Griffin, what he should say to his christian friends when interrogated by them respecting his last moments, to which he replied, "Tell them," said he, "all is peace;" and then, without the slightest stringle, this man of God passed into the world of spirits. Thus terminated the mortal career of one whom I regard as the best man I ever knew, and the like of whom I never expect spain to see in this world. His funeral scremon was preached to a large circle of friends, founded on the 15th verse of the 3rd chapter of the 1st Episile general of Peter, and such deep and general emotion I have never witnessed on any occasion of the kind before. May both the writer and reader emulate the virtues of our departed friend—die his peaceful death, and find the same happy home at last, in the kingdom of Heaven!

MARRIED. - On the 2nd of Feb., by Rev. C. Flumerfelt, Mr. David Ford to Miss Nancy McIntosh, both of Oxford.
On the 8th March, by the same, Mr. James Brown to Miss Charlotte Rushton,

On the 7th April, by the same, Mr. Henry West to Miss Magdalina Blakesley, both of Rateigh.

On the 11th April, by the same, Mr. Eliphalet Cobourn to Miss Mary Ana Tyherrst, both of Howard.

On the 13th April, by the same, Mr. Christopher Wilson to Miss Jane Richardson, both of Howard.

On the 19th April, by the same, Mr. Tilis Hall to Miss Hannah Wood, both of On the 25th April, by the same, Mr. John Renwick to Miss Sarah Martin, both

Romney. On the 11th May, by the same, Mr. Daniel Wilson to Miss Mary Jane Wood, both of Howard. both of Howard.

At Buttonwood, near Toronto, on Thursday 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Philips,
the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, Church Missionary at Pakenham and Fitzmy, in
the Bathurst District, to Jane Grey, second daughter of Joseph Dennis, Esq. of

of Mr. Robert Scott, Confectioner, aged 35 years.
On Tuesday, the 10th instance, in the township of Toronto, Henry Taylor, Esq., a native of Scotland, aged 49 years and 9 months.
At St. Catharines, on the 12th inst., Thomas Merritt, Esq., father of William Hamilton Merritt, Esq., M. P. P. (now on a visit to England,) at the advanced age of 82 years.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 24. Vandusen,* W. McDonell, E. Adams, A. MacNab, A. Davidson, J. Carroll, * Pated 27th April; amount enclosed £2; subscribers credited as directed £2 170. 9d.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Senson of 1842, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO:

PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY. CITY OF. TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK.

From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Monday, and at 8 o'clock, evening, Thursday—Princess Royal;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday—Niagara;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday—City of

Toronto;
And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.
From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursday—Niagara;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—Cily of Toronto;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princess Royal;
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets

call at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way. IJ All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and Kingston, April. 1842.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES, A WEEK, FROM TORONTO and HAMILTON to ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN TWONY,

Will, until forther notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock: will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hops, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR,

Will leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto; every Monday and Thurslay morning, at 9 o'clock.

day morning, at 9 o clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

IF As Travellers may proceed by Rail-Road from Rochester to Albany and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the Western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New-York, Boston, or Albany.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, valers booked and paid for. E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842.

TO SHOEMAKERS, &c.-A large assortment of LASTS,

CRIMPS, EOOT-TREES, AND PEGS, for sale by JAMES BROWN. Saddler, &c. King Street, Toronto

FOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, TOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIUK FARM, being Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Ching accousy, containing 200 acres. 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every convenience; a large Frame Barn, Driving-Hoose, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Machine, a large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in, an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoke Creek runs through the lot: the land is of the best quality; the whole front of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by analyting to the owner,

applying to the owner,

Merchant Tailor, No. 126, King Street, Toronio.

52 if 12 to N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot.

51

Agriculturist's Directory.

den will be found within it; and why should we not expect the same on every will be able to devote her excitive attention to the same on every him. There is no good reason why. But sadly different, in many instances, members of her family, she trusts that her constant superintendence will referred; the case! You see often the large farm and the small farm well cultivated and the garden almost entirely neglected. Is the latter of less importance in institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions at the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions and from the experience of many years, and from the products and froits of the garden less than others, when they have free products and froits of the garden less than others, when they have free from the experience of many years, and from the products and froits of the garden less than others, when they have free free excitative attention to a standard and the small farm will different the able to devot her trust that her constant superintendence will remove the objectiors, which are so frequently brought against more public institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated. From the experience of many years, and from the products and froits are cultivated, their morals and institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated. From the experience of many years, and from the pupils are cultivated. From the experienc driven day after day on the farm, and the garden, which perhaps has only a wretched little bed or two, is often permitted to go to weeds—unless cultivated by the poor women, who generally find their hands full with their children and domestic labors. Never was there a greater blunder than this in the cultivations. tion of the earth. There is nothing furnishes a richer amount of healthful and delightful sustenance to a family than a good vegetable garden. Indeed, some families, with very small garden apots, who carefully cultivate them, receive from them their chief support. Go into their dwellings when their tables are set, and you may see a profuse display of vegetables; and perhaps, on entering the house of a neighbouring farmer about the same time of day, and though there be an abundance of meat and bread, the display of vegetables will be lead

A little judicious expenditure of time would entirely correct this incongruity, and furnish to every farmer a rich and delightful table of vegetables through and furnish to every fatmer a rich and delightful table of vegetables through the year. In the first place he must have his little garden spot fenced off with rails, if he is not yet able to do it with pickets. It must be a separate enclosure from the rest of the farm, and kept so faithfully. He must appropriate a day to ploughing and preparing, and sowing his earliest beds—no matter what the lurry of business. After these are done well, as the season advances, and the time arrives for putting in the later vegetables, if he cannot spare time in the morning, let the team stop in the course of the day, and let them be well faished also, and the business is done until weeding-time. When this comes, an hour in the morning early, for two or three mornings in a week for a very ished also, and the business is done until weeding-time. When this comes, an hour in the morning early, for two or three minnings in a week for a very few works, will keep the beds perfectly clean, until the vegetables are fit for the table, and then what will be presented to one of the facest spots on the whole farm—a luxuriant garden, from whence a rich and healthful treat may be gathered—rendering comparatively but little animal food necessary, and furnishing decidedly the most economical as well as pleasant living for a family.

To those farmers who have been in the habit of getting along for years with n owarnen nati-cultivated ned or two for a garden, we say, try the recommendation here given for one senson, and we are sure you never need be urged to it again—for the advantages will be so sensibly felt, that, of the two, the work of the farm will be rather supended for a day, or a part of a day, if necessary, than the garden should not be seasonably and thoroughly attended to.

A spot on the north side of the garden may be advantageously kept as a temporary nursery for choice fruit-trees, (such as cherries, plums, and pears,) as they may be obtained from time to time from neighbours and acquaintages.

CHARLES CLINKINGROOMER a dwarfish half-cultivated bed or two for a garden, we say, try the recommen

as they may be obtained from time to time from neighbours and acquaintances until permanent places may be selected for their future location. Having paid nd deal of attention to trees and agriculture, we write from observation and experience.- Baptist Register.

important: "Though pototoes are of great value as a nutritious and whole some article of food, it is very important to their deserving this character, that they should be mealy, and in good condition; and that they should be mealy, and in good condition; and that they should be thoroughly dressed, yet not overdone and watery. Frequent opportunities of examination after death have convinced me that watery and underdone potatues are the most indigestible article taken into the stomach as food. It must also be observed, that, with individuals of very weak digestion, it is sometimes necessary to enjoin not only care as to quality, but greatly to limit the quantity, or wholly suspend the use of potatoes as well as of other vegetables."

NEW MODE OF PROPAGATING FRUIT TREES.—The New Hampshire Whig says-" Two of the best farmers within our knowledge secure their fruit-trees thus: they dig at some distance from the body of a favourile tree until they find a toot, which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so us to appear above ground. This sends forth shoots the first season, and bears in a few years fruit precisely like the parent Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varie-

Experienced agriculturists tell us that all plants, whether in the garden, field, or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays every day on both sides of Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers associed sizes, &c. &c. &c.

Happy the man whose wish and care-A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air

In his own ground: Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire,
Whose trees, in summer, yield him shade, In winter, fire. Blest, who can unconcern'dly find Hours, days, and years glide soft away, In health of body, peace of mind: Quiet by day. Sound skep by night; study and ease Together mix'd; sweet recreation?
And innocence, which much does plead,
With meditation.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers bog to acquaint their Correspondents, and the Trade,

they have now received very large Invoices of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde; and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto—and before the end of the month they will have a most complete assortment opened out.

1c. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not consider i

necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much larger even than usual—and especially their assortments of FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home Markets. They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to

the attention of the Trace generacy, we have prices for Cash, or short and definite payments.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

84 6 the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low

Toronto, May 181b, 1842.

TORONTO VINEGAR MANUFACTORY. BENNETT of Co. beg to inform Merchans and Desiers in Vinegar that they are making a Superior Article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR, and will be able to supply the market in future much under the price of Imported or Foreign Vinegar, and in no way inferior either in Strength, Flavour, or Trans-IF A Stock will be kept on hand by their Agent, Mr. Gronas parency. CF A Stock will be kept on hand by their Agent Sawdon, Manchester House, 103 King Street, Toronto. In convenion Packages—Barrels, 35 gallons, and upwards.

Toronto, May 17th, 1342.

TAMES WHITE, an Indented Apprentice, left the employment of the Subscriber, on the 12th April last, without any provocation.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received, or any person Subscriber, Etobicoke, 1st Concession, near Mr. Brooks', shall be paid for their trouble. All persons are hereby forbid to harbour or employ said boy, or to give him any thing on my account. He is about 13 years of age, stout made, light hair, with a scar on his right cheek.

Etobicoke, May 13th, 1842. 54 3p. CHARLES ELMORE.

J. E. P. E. L. Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto-

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

Ladies' Needle-Work neatly framed. 637 6m

A DIES'SEMINARY, COBOURG, ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

CANADA WEST.—MRS. HURLBURT, for many years Preceptress in the
U. C. Academy, would inform the public, that she intends to receive a limited
U. C. Academy, would inform the public, they have they can be thoroughly GARDENING.—Gardening time is upon us. And why should number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly number of Young Ladies into her family, where they can be thoroughly of the Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling Community that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and Education, both useful and ornamental. Having a limited number, Mrs. H. unuity that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female instructed in all those branches are instructed in all those branches are instructed in all will be able to devote her exclusive attention to their improvement. Deing to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. Chemembers of her family, she trusts that her constant superintendence will re- to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. Chemembers of her family, she trusts that he constant superintendence will re- to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. Chemembers of her family, she trusts that he constant superintendence will be a second of the constant superinte memours or ner tamily, she trusts that her constant supermemous will remove the objections, which are so frequently brought against more public institutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and liabits are neglected. From the experience of many years, and from the proficiency of the great number of Young Ladies who have been placed under her care, Mrs. Hurlburt flatters berself that her instruction will be efficient, useful, and practiced. Companying in the care of instants and written and written and written are and written and written are and written are are also and profit and are the care.

TERMS. Common English, per term of elevan weeks,

Iligher English branches, including Ruscotic, Natural Philosophy, Mental,
and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Batany, Physiology, Astronomy with
the Globes, Geology, Evidences of Christianity, &c. each per term, 0 '5
French and other Modern Languages, each "19
Music and use of Plano, "2,5
Prawing, and Painting in water colours, 10
Cill Painting, 11
Embroidery, 0 ill
Board, including room, furniture, fuel and tights, 5

Roard and Twition moid at the commonweapon of each form.

Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term. Each young lady will provide herself with one pair of sheets, one pair of sheets, one counterpane, one pair of pillows with covers, and towels. A deduction of 7s. 6d, per term will be made to those Ladies who provide their own beds."

First Term of eleven weeks to commence on the 1st of June. Students are equested to send in their names a formight previously to entering.

A fine commodities Brick Building will be in readiness in June for the commodation of Young Ladies.

Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cobourg. Cobourg, April 7th, 1342.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their friends and the Trade generally, that they will in a few days be receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS. comprising un Extensive and General Assortment of Slaple and Fahey GOODS, suitable for the Town or Country Trade, and which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved Credit. GILMOUR & COULSON.

Toronto, 10th May, 1842.

East of Church Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait upon those who may favour him with their custom.

CHARLES CLINKUNBROOMER. Toronto, May 10, 1842. . 53 13 Watch and Clock Maker. DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the

POTATOES.—The following hints upon the use of potatoes are Hospital, 144 King Street, three doors West of Yonge Street. 6433m 200 BUSHELS. C L O VER SEED for Sale by

FOR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM IVellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid pialn, gilt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes Music Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard: Block, Blue and Red Ink in bottles Walkden's Black and Red link Powders; Glass Ink-Stands; ditto, with screw top Classes for ink-atands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scaling Wax; Wafen assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony bandled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Penells Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and Slate Pencils of different st Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Penells, India Rubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards associated ALSO-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and Svo. po

Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Asa Stin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencies, Day Books, &c. &c. School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheap.

Toronto, September, 1841. BLACKING, WATERPROOF PASTE, striber began to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and as a proof of his gratitude he has determined to bore his price for the above articles a wearly per cent. The great increase lately experienced in the demand for his BLACKING having enabled bim to enlarge his business, he now effers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopkeepers at the following prices:— \(\hat{\theta}_{\text{tree}}\). effers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopkeepers at the following prices:— p.
Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 33-4 inches diameter by 1 in. deep, per gross, £2 16
Oil Paste Blacking in Penny Cakes, in Boxes county 12 grosseach, at 7e. per gross, 116
Oil Paste Blacking in Penny Cakes, in Boxes county 12 grosseach, at 7e. per gross, 12 00
Waterprinof Paste, per gross, 12 00
Liquid Blacking—quarts, per dozen, 0 9
do do, pints, do, 0 9
Go do, pints, do, 0 9
Sponge Blacking or Leather Varnish, in 6 oz. square bottles, per dozen, 0 9
Sponge Blacking, per gallon. 0 19

L. The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Second Coming of Christ, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the 6th inst. As a help to the understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, bold, argumentative, and curious. Price 5s., in advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to be post-paid.

A. J. WILLIAM SON, Agent,
648 3m.

Letter Box No. 104, Post Office, Toronto.

G A R D E N S E E D S.—A supply of fresh GARDEN
LYMAN, FARR & Co.
Toronto, 7th Feb., 1342.

No. 5, City Buildings.

WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION?
when a perfect, sale, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that
invaluable Medicine, FISH'S' LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and
unparalleled for success in civing Diseases of the Lunes, such as Coughs,
Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Sc. Sc.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This
Medicine constant by properties a free and case a waster time, thereby freeing Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegm: it also strengthens the parts from the Inflammatory petion which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syunp is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable

Public Speakers and Performers of vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

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

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

LIFE SAVED!-Read the following Ceruficate, and then buy the Syrup LIFE SAVED!—Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup One year age, last Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the lungs; in a few weeks the virulence of the disease was such that my attendant physician (one of the most ekiful in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing more to help me, and that to all human appearance I must soon die"—indeed, so hopeless was my case considered, that some friends from a distance were sent for, that Indight bid them a last farewell. At this time one of my neighbours (who had tested it) advised me to take Pish's Lilly Syrup; my friends thought it could not help me, but we were at langt induced to try it. In two days I was decidedly better, and before I had taken two bottles, I was able to make my own hed—in a few weeks my leath was restored—and since that time—more than eighteen months—my health has been remarkably good, and with the utmost confidence I can say, that the above medicine saved my life, for by its use alone I have recovered my health. The above statement can be attested to by my attending physician also by one called by him as counsel.

Rochester, Oct. 9, 1841.

Rochester, Oct. 9, 1841.

1 horeby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testmony of numerous friends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substantial the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of Fish's Lill Syrup in a case of phthiste in my family has been eminently successful. Also that my youngest child, about nine months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same nuclicine; its disease was a severe attack of inflammation on the lungs.

1. D. Fettingle.

A N A PPRENTICE WANTED.—A young mai of good moral character, and thoughtful, business habits, may obtain a EDETER R. LAMB, BLACKING MANUFACTURER, situation as an Apprentice, by immediately applying (lotters to be post paid has REMOVED to Yonge Street, corner of Temperance Street. on Mr. George Vary, jun., Druggist, Niagara.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.
THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that be has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers.

he has opened the above Establishment of the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Distances Hill Dec. 22, 1841.

34 If Ricimond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at L. Brewer's, 168, King Street, Toronto.

PERRIN & COMPANY J. PERRIN & Description of their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive DRY GOODS. and varied Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable

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

To mose who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducement—and, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command a

To-onto, 1st November, 1841. - 6m 627 WIIOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 22, Yonge Street.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their friends and the Trade generally.

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The Subscribers beg to intimate to their friends and the Trade generally. 40 " Camwood, Red Sanders, ... 2 tons Alum.

Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, " Blue Vitriol, Pearlash, Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks, 2 bls. Red Argol, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

CT. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The sub-

N. B.—The Proprietor of the 'British American Califorator, and Mr. Chonge Legalt King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 tf

No. 5, City Buildings. January 10, 1842.

M A C H I N E C A R D S .- The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will LYMAN, FARR & Co. furnish to order any kind or quantity. Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

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

Also, WEAVER'S REEDS, SHUTTLES, &c. &c.

63\$y Toronto, 26th January, 1842. ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligen ittention to his customers, he hopes to receive a confinuance of their orders.

estantiv on hand a large Slock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and TUSCAN BONNETS, of the latest Fashions.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1840. CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by January 10, 1842.

MACHINES PHRASHING The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now making PORTABLE TORASHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of agood and durable quality; to thrash 150 bushels in a day with two horses; 250 bushels with four horses, and so on. The price will be One Hundred Deltars. This Machine has been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriber hopes, after his long experience in making these Machines, to do ample justice to his customers ATrafalgar, Dundas St., near 16 Mile Creek. 1: 648 p WILLIAM KAITTING

M. R. WOOD, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West. R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST

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

And Jones comes, which much down plank.

The ten the most content, which much down plank.

The ten the most content, which much down plank.

The ten the most content is medically the plank and the p

The following are among the distressing variety of human discuses, to which the Vege table Life Filts are well known to be infallible:

The following tree monog the distressing variety of human discusses, to which th Vege table Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by theoroghly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the state and acrid kind; Flatulency, Palpitution of the Heart, Lors of Appoints, Heart burn and Handache, Restlesences, illitemper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melanchely, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish us a natural consequence of its cura. Costinences, by the amening the whole length of the lotestlines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Distribute and Cholera, by removing the sharp serial fluids by which these complains are occasioned, and by promoting the labricative secretions of the mucous membrane. Exercise of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular threulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Medicues have been known to come Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Cond in half that time, by removing the call inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Drepsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kilders, and bindder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of the luogs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occusion, which, if not reasoved, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful disseases. Serry, Ulcers, and I humour: Serrbitic Eruptions and Bad Complexious, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Couoly, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these Pills for a very shortlime will effect an entire cure of Salt Rhems, Eruptions, but their alternative for a very shortlime will effect an entire cure of Salt Rhems, Eruptions, that the originat

Alvice to Females. - Females who value good health should never be with out the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skir a besuiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

The Parents and Others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, leadache, giddless, dimness of sight, or drowsness, 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 coatain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of infantite Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for featness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms any not state, it is although the product of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

ADIES'SEMINARY, COBOURG.

MISS BARNES, late Preceptress in the U. C. Academy, and MRS.

VAN NORMAN would inform the public, that they intend to open a SELECT FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, in which Twenty Young Ladies can be well accommodated, and efficiently taught in the various Branches embraced in a complete system of Female Education, both solid

and ornamental.

TERMS. Board, including Room, Furniture, Fuel, Washing, and Lights, per Term of Eleven Weeks,
Common English Branches,
Higher English Branches, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, &c.

Mathematics,
(The charges will be the same whether one or all of the above branches be taught.) (The charges will be the same whether one or all of the above branches be taught.)

French Language.

1 10 0

Drawing and Painting.

1 0 0

Musle, with use of Piano.

2 0 0

Musle, Drawing, and Painting.

2 10 0

Musle, Drawing, and Pinting.

2 10 0

Embroidering.

Cach young Lady is requested to furnish herself with towels, and with one pair of sheets and pillow-cases.

The Company Cache of the Street of the Street of May, and close on

The Summer Session will commence on the 27th of May, and close on the 30th of September.

Books and Stationary can be obtained in Cobourg. Cobourg, April 23rd, 1342.

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

DENTAL SURGERY.-A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist .- Teath 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. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life-CF OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

Sept. 28, 1841. EECHES .- 1,000 FRESH LEECHES, just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co. 629

No. 5, City Buildings. Teranto, Nov. 16th, 1341. TIO THE PUBLIC .- Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying In Hospital, Duglin, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE i where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ludies, for opwards of twenty years, both in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable

inhabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readinces and cheerfully attend to any calls for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures these who may be kind enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experionce, and attention, she will give general satisfaction.

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

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

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841. FOR SALE,—THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres. 60 of which are cleared; being the north helf of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses; two Burns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply if by letter, post-paid.) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Terento

Township, or to either of the undersigned. Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER, Executors.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King
Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS,
consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Buoks, and
all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at

unprecedented low prices.

Also—all kinds of BINDING neatly executed ; Blank Books Ruled or Boundto any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old-

it is supposed, emigrated from his native place (England) in May, 1841, by his brother, John Dickinson, who is very anxious to hear from him. Should be see this advertisement, his brother wishes him to come immediately to where he resides, at the Salt Springs, near Brantford. Any information res-

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

Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, elonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841. X E S.-GEORGE DODDS

A X E S. — G E O R G E D O D D S begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Loi Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hocs, &c., inferior to none in the Province, Who less le and Retail, at the Factory.

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

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

Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

09tf

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

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

Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The Parents and Others.—Tersons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, leadede, giddness, dimness of sight, or drowiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at my time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Mostre Life Medicines, make it a rule to take thom two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off he this milies of age.

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