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Whole Nowors:

.. For the Christian Guardian. "WE HAVE ABRAHAM TO OUR FATHER."-No. II.

Have the Jews left any successors? We venerate antiquity. We cherish feelings of high regard for things and persons nearly lost in ages long since gone by. This is perhaps owing to something in the constitution of our nature. Thave often thought that the less we know of ancient characters the more highly we think of them-if the occasion upon which they are introduced gave an opportunity for the display of some exalted virtue. Our veneration appears to increase with the distance of time and the little we know of them. Perhaps there are few Christian Churches who do not think more of themselves on account of the excellent and great characters who were instrumental in their first organization, and who were associated with their early history. We dwell with feelings of delight and satisfaction upon things of this kind. But whenever the piety of our predecessors is produced as an argument in our favor instead of evidences of vital godliness, and fruits of good living at the present time; or whenever the piety of former days is brought in to cover present defects, it is an approach to the spirit of the Jews, "We have Abraham to our futher." If we are correct, no Church has dealt more in this kind of argument than members of the Church of England. The early fathers of that Church, we believe, would not suffer by comparison with men of any community, or of any age; nor have there ever been wanting, in that Church, persons who have been bright examples of every virtue which can exalt human nature, and every grace which can adorn the christian character. But in the later periods of that Church's history such characters have been scarce.-This has been the exception, rather than the general rule. There has been a falling off. The majority have not possessed the spirit of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, and the early confessors and martyrs of the Church of England. Nay, it has come to pass, that while they profess the highest esteem for those persons so justly celebrated in their bis tory, they regard with suspicion those who possess most of their spirit; or use terms of ridicule or censure, or manifest a spirit of persecution against such as imitate their zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of men. But when this sad falling away from the primitive spirit and character of their Church is pointed out, resort is frequently had to an argument substantially the same as that employed by the Jews. Instead of proving that the primitive spirit and character of their Church remain; instead of referring to persons once noted for vice now reformed and saved by their ministry as seals of their apostleship; instead of showing that the spirit of glory and of God still rests upon them by the abundance and success of apostolic labours for the spread of scriptural holiness in the world, we are informed of the purity of their doctrine, the excellency of their prayers, and the homilies and liturgy as contained in the Church service: the scriptural form of their Church order and government; the long list of martyrs and confessors which their Church has produced, or their descent from earlier times. Now these things may all be very good; some of them necessary. But pure doctrine, and scriptural prayers, and excellent sermons, and correct forms printed in a book, and acknowledged as the service of the Church, do not constitute a gennine Christian Church. There is a wide distinction between the one and the other .-The faith of the present members of any such Church may be widely different from their printed articles of belief. And they may be destitute of the vital

godliness recognised in their prayers, and inculcated in their Church service.

The Jew might have said, "Where will you find any writings which can compare with the excellency of our Scriptures? Where have such men ever been found as our nation has produced? Where will you find so distinguished and exalted a character as Abraham, the father of our race? What untion has ever given birth to such men as Moses, and Joshua, and Samuel. Elijah and Elisha, David and Solomon, Isaiah and Daniel; these were all of our nation, and surely you will not insinuate that there is any danger that we should be cast off, and our nation destroyed, and our religion abrogated .-We have Abraham to our father." But the answer of God to all such claims and reasonings is,-" The righteonsness of the righteons shall be upon him and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him." " My ways are equal, I will judge every one of you according to his works." "Though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Joh stood before me, they should deliver neither son nor daughter, they should only deliver their own souls by their righteoneness." The faith and picty of living characters cannot benefit their contemporaries who do not imitate that faith, or who are not careful to be possessed of that piety. It appears that temporary favours may be shown to the living on account of the proyers and piety of those with whom they are connected; but there are limits beyond which these benefits do not extend.— The rightcourness of others is beneficial to us only as it is the means of leading us to acquire the same conformity to the Divine will, and the same meetness for glory. Beyond this it is of no religious importance to us. There is the two Summers of Chester and Winchester-Bishop Pepys of Worcester, no such transfer of virtue or moral excellence from one individual to another the Earl of Chichester, Lord Glenelg, Lord Sandon, Lord Teignmouth, and as speeches of this kind appear to suppose. They are founded upon assumptions not contained in the Holy Scriptures, and which God will not recognise assemblage indeed. The speakers were of a high character, and some of prosper, that these who hesitate no longer about giving their in his dealings with men at the last day. There is no such thing as works of them of great interest. Bismor Sunner, of Chester, was the first speakersuperreogation in our present frail and imperfect state. The utmost that we can do will not merit salvation in our own behalf. God has a claim, in justice, countenance reminded me much of our dear Bishop Meade. He makes no upon all that service which we are able to render, and still we come far short display in speaking, but speaks with great wisdom, and directly to his point. of discharging our obligations to his infinite mercy. At last, after all that we can do, we must accept salvation as the reward of merit not our own, but seems to be everywhere beloved. And whether in London, or Chester, or life is a tall, thin man, with white hair, and an intelligent and rather striking. as the gift of his free grace through the Mediator. "When we have done all, we are unprofitable servants; we have done what was our duty to do."

It is always in the same manner, with the highest expressions of affection and reverence. His influence is that of very known. His address was also extremely good,—I cannot resist. Mere daty can never merit anything. We can make no claim on the score of justice, because we have done what we were under previous obligation pearance is consistent with this character; and when he rises to speak, you pose that good men in former times have left a stock of merit over and above what was necessary for themselves, as the property of the church to which he exhibited the blessing of God which had rested upon it, and the effects the belonged and that this redundance descends to appear to the cause he advocated, worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated, worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the Church whose ordinary to the cause he advocated and worthy of the cause he advoc they belonged; and that this redundancy descends to successive generations which had been produced by it. I can give but little idea of his admirable

I have heard persons of my own communion (Methodism) express themselves of this century, and consider how not only this country, but the face of the towards the Church of England as she now exists, (the membership constituting the Church) on account of the purity of her doctrine, and liturgy, and the executency of those characters who have from time to time been of her communion. We have heard the Church complimented on account of the almost inspired character of her liturgy; the writings of her ministers being almost inspired character of her liturgy; the writings of her ministers being Society's operations; I think it would go far to rekindle the ardour of some, the lights of christendom; and the noble army of her martyrs and confessors; which, I grieve to say, has been sadly chilled in this country. I think it would and a great deal that is similar. We have heard such things till we were tired with hearing them, in the manner in which they have been spoken. "Tis true, to such language as the above, making some shatement for hyperbolical expressions, we have no particular objection. We would desire to pay the same regard to truth and virtue wherever they may be found. We believe that no persons more highly esteem such characters as are mentioned above, whether of ancient or modern time, then we ourselves do. We venerate their memories. We regard them as having been blessings in their generation. And we ardently wish that the number of such were greatly multiplied: Yes, that all ministers of all churches were such "burning and shining lights" as these were in their day. When these things are mentioned as facts of history, or when such persons are held up as worthy examples, "whose faith we should follow," so far all is very well. To this we have not even the shadow of an objection. But when the same esteem which is due to those ancient worthies, on account of their high moral worth, is claimed for others, without respect to their character, who, perhaps, can bear no comparison with the former, who may be infinitely short of their excellency, or directly their reverse in doctrine, in picty, and in practice-merely because they are of the same Church, to this we demar. We may admit the predicate but not the inference. We see no necessary connexion between the one and the other, Bosides, there appears to us, in this manner of speaking, to be a real, though indistinct and unavowed recognition of the popish doctrine of the merit of good works,-that these persons mentioned have performed more than were necessary for their own salvation,—that they have left behind them a stock of merit, which, by some kind of transmission undescribed, and perhaps indescribable, descends to those who succeed, and compensates for their deficiencies. However high may be our opinion of the founder of Methodism, we do not think that the present generation of Methodists are deserving of any more respect on that account. When we attempt to form an estimate of their character, we would wish to divest them of all circumstances that are foreign to the point in hand, to contemplate the aspects which that character now presents, and to weigh these in the balances of the sauctuary; and then to give them credit for whatever we find in them according to truth and righte ousness, and no more. And by the same rule would we judge of all others, leaving "the righteensness of the righteens upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked upon him." September 29th, 1842. COGITANS.

LATE AT CHURCH.-" Late at Church," is one sign of a heart not right with God. To say nothing of the indecency of disturbing all the rest of their fellow-worshippers by their naisy footsteps, with what degree of reverence can such a man regard the presence of the High and Holy One, of whom it may be said, "The Lord is in his holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him!" Take such an insult and "offer it now unto thy Governor; will be the pleased with thee, or accept thy person?" No, they would cord which has anionated the proceedings of the Committee, and the general fear to offend a king, but not the King of kings. The manifold sins involved concerns of the Society, and say, that concord produced amongst such period a want of punctuality in the attendance of God's house, must make it to sous, and existing on such a subject, is a strong proof of the blessing of God, be regarded as one of the greatest evils resulting from this bad habit. Their and that he is guiding the minds and influencing the actions of those concern own devotions are hindered, those of others are disturbed, their minister is ed. If the result also be such as the Report has declared, then we have a proof grieved, their God insulted, and all for what? for a trifling indulgence of sloth of success; and success, under such circumstances, is a proof of the Divine or self-will.- Chambersburg Messenger.

Prote the Episcopal Recorder. DR. TYNG'S RECOLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND—INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH AND POREIGN BIBLE SO-

CIETY-PRINCIPLE OF UNION-FRIENDS OF THE SOCIETY. Dear Brethren,-The Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society is always one of the most important and interesting of all the Annua any meeting. I was surprised, however, not to find it more crowded. But effect it was intended to produce, which it ought to produce, and which it the divisions which have been made among the friends of the Society, upon must produce, if blessed of God, and which it could not produce without, and because the meetings were not introduced by prayer. These have therefore very limited, though many of the Clergymen and Laymen who perhaps be treated in somewhat the same way; and I regret to say, that it is sustain it, are of the most respectable and influential character. Still further a question on which many excellent men, many with whom I desire to walk many of the clergy of the establishment have withdrawn from the Bibli in the house of God as friends, differ from us. They complain of the pracheard myself,—but I certainly deeply regretted it. I am fully convinced, that mark upon it now. But all these causes have operated to diminish the they who read them will learn that way and follow it? We cannot read the which is by no means the most numerous meeting, though excelled by no

ther in the character of the assembly. The visit which I had made at the House of the Bible Society much pleased ne. Their establishment in Earl Street, near Blackfriars' Bridge, is a very plain one, though extensive and capacious. The Secretaries of the Society, be Rev. Mr. Brandram and the Rev. Mr. Brown, the former a clergyman of the establishment, the latter a Dissenter,—are gentlemen of the highest character, and most agreeable deportment. I was received by them with an attention to which I could only be entitled as the delegate from the American most orderly and neat manner. Their efforts and influence are known to be e seen to have been, one of the highest of privileges and honours.

Clergy and Laymen of the land. The venerable Lord Boxley took the chair were ready to receive them, or whether they could be of any benefit to those ing-continued and most cordial greetings of applause. It is delightful to see in him, as in our good old Bishop White, how long-tried integrity, and Christian wisdom, and meekness, gain the confidence and respect of a community. Every Christian in England venerates the character of Lord Bexley; and when he expressed in a short address his pleasure at being allowed in his the Scriptures we have sent? Can we make the people of Madagascar, who advanced age to meet the Society again, though his voice could be heard cannot read their Bibles without danger of being put to death, complain that ouly within a short distance around him, the loud response of the meeting spoke again their pleasure in seeing turn once more. The venerable Lord Harrowby, so long known in the political history of Britain, was on his left, are but "scarcely saved." It is then absurd to sup- have the instant impression that a boly and apostolic man is asking your at- gratification at the Bishop's speech, of which he said,--" I shall say no more to supply any defect which may chance to exist. This notion is unscriptural address, or of the conviction which it produced. It was an admirable argu-I have often had my own thoughts upon other things which, perhaps, have some connexion with what I have stated above. That is, the manner in which tract from the address as I can. He said, "If we go back to the beginning feelings of all I now address. We are met this day to declare, that, as we this Society, as regards the word of God, we shall, and not till then, have a withdraw our dependence upon those by whom those principles are carried just view of what this country and the world at large owes to its exertions. For another reason, too, I should be glad if we could take this survey of the not only encourage us to further exertions, but also tend to mollify the feelings of those who are extreme to mark what they think amiss in the constitution or measures of this Society. I would go tack to the time when the demand of this country for printing the Scriptures was satisfied by 20,000 or 30,000 copies in a year, - when men would have been startled at the thought of 800,000 copies being required by this Society-when, throughout the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, the Scriptores were an unknown book-when, with regard to the Principality of Wales, it was hopeless to procure a single copy—when you might go over the great part of the Continent of Europe, and scarcely find a copy of the Scriptures to be procured, even at the largest price-when there were but thirty-seven translations of the Scriptures into foreign languages, and most of those chiefly confined to the knowledge of the curious; and in this way would I meet the objections which we sometimes hear against the constitution and plans of this Society. I would, in this respect, take an example from the great Athenian commander, who, when assailed by calcium, replied to his accusers in one word, which brought to the knowledge of the assembly the recollection of his victory-and that word was 'Marathon.' His enemies calomniated him, but his friends deigned only to repeat, 'Marathon?' So when we are told of forth to the battle, not trusting to busing a remour, -not arrayed in the panoply our indiscriminate associations with others, and of our imperfect constitution, let us answer, that we have 137 translations of the Scriptures; that we have circulated 14,000,000 of copies of the word of God; and have more than 7,000 kindred or affiliated Institutions. There is another matter of encouragement and confidence; it is that the endeavours we are using to circulate the word of God receive the blessing of Him who gave it. Will it be said by any that this is dangerous ground, and that we are not at liberty by the event to judge of the propriety of any operations? In some instances, I am aware, cess would be an improper criterion whereby to judge of the favour of God; but here, where questions of right and wrong cannot be confounded, we are at liberty thus to judge. In mere matters of expediency, I think it is right to consider whether our measures have the favour of God, and are such as we ought to pursue or not. Now in that matter which is brought against the Society, that many persons who differ upon the interpretation of the Bible unite in circulating it, there can be no wrong; no question of right and wrong can here be confounded. Even under the most selfish expectation, even supposing what I believe never entered the head of any one connected with the Bible Society, that a person united with it because he desired an opportunity to promote his own views, the objection cannot hold; for no one has any private opportunity beyond another of carrying his views out, for he must circulate the Scriptures without note or comment. So, then even here no question of right and wrong is concerned; it is a more question whether such co-operation is likely to succeed. And now, we may safely Society during so many years! And we may safely appeal, too, to the consous, and existing on such a subject, is a strong proof of the blessing of God,

example? Are we not allowed to form our judgment by Scripture? 1 need not remind this assembly, that it was a question with the apostles themselves, and with others in the early days, of which we read in the Acts of the Apostles thenselves, whether the Henthen converts were justified in not disurbed and peoplexed the Church, saying, * Except ye observe these ordireligious meetings in Loudon. On the occasion which I attended, the Hall this question? They inquired what effect the Gospel, received without the was well filled, and with as dignified and respectable an audience as I saw at ordinances of the Jewish law, had upon their hearts and lives: had it the the various questions which have been agitated upon the subject of its had it the effect of purifying their hearts by faith? The answer was given by organization and operations, have tended to diminish the attendance of late Peer, 'Seeing that God bath put no difference between them and us, purifyyears at its Anniversary. Some have withdrawn on the Baptist question, ing their hearts by faith, therefore let us not perplex or trouble them, or by a separated, because Sociains were allowed to form a part of the Society, cord and a unity which they declare never can be produced among persons mostly united in a new Society called the Trinitarian Bible Society, the essential-let us not trouble or perplex the Society with questions of this kind, Anniversary of which I was analyle to attend. That Anniversary was held but let us proceed on our way, believing that we have the countenance and receipts of that Society are about £1,200 or \$6000. Its operations are glory. There is another question connected with the Society which may Society who were originally connected with it, in consequence of their on tices of the Society, and many of them refuse to unite in its proceedings willingness to act in any way for religious purposes with Dissenters, among because they are not satisfied with regard to the perfection of our versions. whom there is often a bitterness of spirit against the Established Church,- I believe that the versions circulated by this Society have not in any degree which I think can find no justification or reasonable defence. Several suci the imperfections which have been laid to their charge. But let us put the persons I know, who are strong opposers of the Hyper-Episcopacy of the question in the fairest way; many of them are imperfect versions; they are Daford party, but who cannot feel, as they said to me, a sincere fraternal made in languages with which we have but a trifling acquaintance, and some pirit with men who on all other occasions are so decidedly the opposers of of them are versions which Roman Catholics will recognise. I was going to Catholics will approve of no version. They will never admit one any further the extreme acerbity of many modern dissenters has done very much towards than they are obliged. Still there are versions which they will recognise. riving many very catholic men in the Church to a stand against them, But the question is, Have these versions the effect which the Scriptures which they have taken very nuwillingly. This subject, however, I shall have ought to have? Do they transform the characters of men-are they found therefore I say, why perplex and trouble the Committee with questions of this kind, which we may have full confidence they will always judge of with the follest desire to honour God's word and perform his will? Let us not lay a yoke on them, but let us gladly join in circulating these versions, the best we can procure, trusting that He who has hitherto blessed them, and by whom alone they can be made a blessing, will continue to carry home that Word to the hearts of all to whom it is sent. Indeed, it is a great comfort with regard to the proceedings of this Society, that we cannot proceed one step in it, except as God, I may say, leads us by the hand. He whose words we are cir-Bible Society. Every thing in their concerns seems to be conducted in the culating, must co-operate in every measure we use, and in every new translation we attempt. I do not think this has been often considered; I am sure nost extensive :- with an income of near \$500,000, and circulating near a not by the enemies of the Society, for they have not looked into its concerns, million of copies of the Bible every year, in 150 languages—they stand pre-eminent among the great instruments of God for the promotion of his plans that there is one thing only which the Society can do without the co-operation of mercy for wan and of glory for himself. So important, simple, boly, and and blessing of Almighty God. The Society might purchase Bibles, stow uncompromising for any Christian principle, seems to me, the organization them away in chests, and freight vessels to carry them ont, and land them on of the Bible Secrety, that I deeply regret to see it in any degree neglected or foreign shores; (indeed, this is what some people imagine to be the character slighted by those, to whom union will it would be now, and will hereafter of our operations, for it was only last week that I read, in a tract intended for general circulation, that shiploads of Bibles had been sent to foreign countries This Anniversary was attended by many of the most distinguished of the and trampled under foot there, and no thought taken whether the people as the president, and his appearance upon the platform was welcomed by who had them :) but can we incline the people to whose country these Bibles are sent to become distributors in sending them through the land? For instance, in France, could we provide that there should be eighty-four colporteurs to carry our Bibles through the provinces of that kingdom? Or could we persuade the Bechuanas to give up their sheep or their goats to purchase their books are wearing out, and ask for new ones? No. The Society employs agents, but we know on whom the agency of the heart depends. It is God's own Spirit that moves the heart, and inclines the people to receive his own word, and provides beforehand the means necessary for his purpose. We have heard such interesting accounts of the Society's operations in this hands to this work; certainly, that none of its friends will think of leaving it. I wish nothing more than this, that, as it is a Bible Society for the world, so it may be the Bible Society of the world."

the man by whom it was delivered, and worthy of the Church whose ordinances he administers. I am happy in being able to declare, that I look upon have given in former times our sanction to the principles of this Society, so nothing has since occurred to shake our confidence in those principles, or to into effect. Allusions have been made to circumstances which might seem calculated in no small degree to counteract the operations of the Society .-We have, indeed, had difficulties to encounter; at the same time I must say that those difficulties have been fewer in number than those which other Institutions have been called to experience. There have, indeed, been days of darkness; but surely if, in the time of the infancy of this Society, when its powers were yet immature and unknown, we were not induced to abandon its cause, the present is not the period we should choose for relinquishing our support. Now, when, in every part of the habitable globe, its labors are extended and its success recognised,-when we hear of fourteen millions of copies having been circulated throughout the world, eight hundred thousand being issued during the last year,—when we hear of seven thousand kindred Societies,—when every sun lights up some memorial of our triumphs, and every moon repeats the history of our success, this is not the period, of all others, when we are to be dismayed and tremble for this Society; this is not the period when we are to doubt its success, to relinquish its banners, or despair of its final triumphs. There have been days, when the great, the learned, and the wise, set themselves in array against this Society, as yet unconfirmed in its strength, and untried in the exertion of its latent energies. But, if assailants were not wanting, neither were there wanting champions in our cause; and those who then conducted the Society,-some of whom still continue among us, though others have been removed to their reward,-went of mortal arms, -but they sought and they found their victorious weapons in the armory of God. They went forth to the battle, not regarding those who differed from them in this country as enemies; those were not the enemies against whom they marshalled their array. No; the enemies they fought, ere ignorance, and vice, and iniquity, under whatever shape, in whatever land; whether under the smiling aspect of an over-elaborate civilization, or the more obtrusive and disgusting vices of Heathenish atrocities. These were the enemies whom they pursued; and they went forth to the contest in the spirit that animated every heart in that selected band of three hundred, who, on a memorable occasion, in a state of weariness and hunger, came to Jordan's bank, faint, yet pursuing. The time of faintness is, I trust, past; but the time of pursuing, remains. So long as there are territories to be explored; so long as sin and vice are to be subdued,-so long the pursuit must be continued and wax hotter from day to day. We know that it is destined, that the sacred volume which we circulate shall one day be the law of the habitable globe. We know that all the events and circumstances of this state of things are forming, and collecting, and concentrating together, to one great object—the establishment of one magnificent dominion, under that great Potentate to whom the eternal promise has been given, 'I will give hee the Heathen for thine inheritance, and the attermost parts of the earth for thy possession.' At what period that glorious consummation may arrive. it is not for us to say. This rests in the mind and will of Him with whom a thousand years are as one day: although, in the present aspect of things. one might perceive somewhat of approximation to that grand consummation in the general movements throughout the globe, in the jostling and burrying logether of great events, in the varying positions and diversifying phases of the great states of this world; in all these things we see some preparation for that great period."

There were other excellent addresses also to which I have not space to

refer. Lord Sandon, the son of Lord Harrowby, and Dr. Pepys, the Bishop of Worcester, were both interesting. The Rev. Dr. Vangban, an independ blessing. Am I wrong if I think we may even here introduce a Scripture cut minister at Kensington, and a very leading man among the dissenters

delivered an address displaying much mind and thought, though having no unusual eloquence in its style or enunciation. It was the only speech which I beard at any anniversary that sounded as if it had been previously written, This in a good degree diminished the interest of it for such an occasion erving the ceremonies of the law of Moses, and that there were those who Indeed I think but little is ever gained on such occasions, by going into discussions which seem to be abstract, and to have been finished for the purposo mices, ye cannot be saved.' To what did the apostles refer with regard to previously. They always lack the animation, and adaptation to present circumstances, which are the chief points of interest in anniversary speeches. I was much interested in a short address from the Hon, and Rev. II. M. Villiers, a young clergyman who has lately come to St. George's, Bloomsbury, as the successor of Dr. Short, the present Bishop of Sodor and Man, He is brother to the present Earl of Clarendon, is decidedly evangelical, and is one of the most useful of the London clergy. On this occasion he came forward very distinctly to announce, with others, his devotion to this cause. which is simply whether translations into foreign languages shall be allowed yet upon their neck, which neither we nor our fathers were able to hear.' The other speeches I do not pass over because they were less worthy of to use the word immersion for haptism, and thus to teach heathen converts. Therefore, I would say, since God has thus blessed this Society, which its notice. This was far from the fact. But I profess to give only recollections to Christianity, that there is no baptism without immersion. Others have exemics say cannot be blessed; since the Spirit of God has produced a con- of what were most interesting to myself, and I have not room to carry even these out to the extent which would be agreeable. I considered the two who differ in things to themselves important, but still not in the sight of God addresses to which I have particularly referred, as so important to the cause that, from my anxious desire that all should love it, and unite in it, I could not refrain from extracting largely from them. The meeting was a very imat the Freemason's Tavern, and I understand was very thinly attended. The support of Him whom alone we desire to serve and to whom we give all the pressive and useful one. None could fail, I think, to be encouraged, and mimated, and convinced by it, in this great and important course of Christian duty, ... I met with several persons at this anniversary, whom I had much desired to see; among them was Mr. Wilks, the Editor of the Christian Observer; Mr. Carus, of Cambridge, the successor of Mr. Simeon, who was afterwards to me a brother indeed, and of whom I shall have much occasion to speak in a future letter; and also, good old Josiah Pratt. When first seated on the platform, a venerable-looking clergyman at my side addressed me in words of great kindness and affection. His countenance was he picture of benevolence, wisdom, and love; I was delighted with him but did not know him. I begged him to give me his name. "My name," said be, "is Pratt." "What," said I, "Josiah Pratt!" "The same." "You the Church. I did not wonder at this course after the many things which | say that Roman Catholics will approve, but I am convinced that Roman are one of the very men," I replied, "that I came to England to see." I could not but rejoice indeed thus to meet a mon of whom I had known so much, and whose character I had so sincerely venerated. I had subsequently a more intimate acquaintance, and the more I saw of him, the more I revored and loved him. I do not refer to the effort in speaking which I made myself occasion to speak of in another communication, and will defer further re- to convey the way of salvation through Christ Jesus in such a manner that on this occasion. Your readers have bad some account of it, and it is of little consequence. It was received with far more attention and respect than attendance upon the Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, records of this Society without finding numerous instances of this sort; and it deserved, and I could have no other feeling than a deeper humiliation over my own unworthiness, while God allowed me to be so cordially welcomed and esteemed among his servants, so eminent and important in his Church. No one can have the opportunities which I have had to notice the manners of English Christians, and especially the clergy of the Established Church, without being much impressed with the uniform blandness and cordiality by which they are distinguished. The apostolic precept "be courteous," they exemplify in a very attractive way. And such deportment adds a very pecuinr charm to Christian Society and intercourse in their connexion. The officers and leading friends of the Bible Society dined on the day of the an-

niversary with Lord Bexley, who had honoured me with an invitation to meet hem. It was a large and brilliant company of gentlemen of much and varied istinction in the Church of our Lord: The venerable Earl of Harrowby and his son Lord Sandon, the Marquis of Cholmondelly, the Earl of Chichester, Lords Glenelg and Teignmouth, the Bishops of Chester, Winchester, Worcester, and Norwich, Dr. Pearson the dean of Salisbury. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian minister, Sir Thomas D. Acland, old Dr. Steinkopf, and many others, all of whom, in their character and history, presented points of interest to me. A more affectionate and truly Christian party I have never met, and the occasion was very delightful and improving. I had much pleasant conversation with the Bishops of Winchester and Worcester before dinner, both of whom were interested in inquiries concerning our Church and country. The Bishop of Worcester is a son of Sir William Pepys, the correspondent and friend of Hannah More, whose benevolent and sprightly letters have thrown such a charm into her memoirs. His whole aspect and deportment would certify his personal resemblance to the excellent and attractive character of his father. All that I saw and heard of him was in cor-respondence with this impression. I was seated at dinner between Lord Glenelg and Sir Thomas D. Acland, and here again was charmed with the truly religious and frank conversation of them who are equally distilliguished for intelligence and worth. The spleudours of nobility were before me and around me, in all the magnificent provisions for the dinner. But though I am not an inattentive observer of these things, and have no affinity with the spirit which would affect to despise them in their proper relation, I could not but think, over and over again, of the honor which England gains from the piety and religious influence of so many of her distinguished sons, as far above all the honours of their rank and station among men. These men are the glory of the nation; and to see them and converse with them, was to me equally an honour and a delight. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this unaffected kindness and dignity, united with undisgnised love and defence of the Gospel, which mark the conversation and conduct of such men. I hope, in such an expression of my feeling, I shall not be considered as having unduly spoken of persons who shrink from such remark. But this whole day was to me one of the most delightful and instructive days I passed in England, and I cannot but always cherish with gratitude a recollection of the exceeding kindness with which, in public and in private, I was this day re-None of these men of Ga shall I proba but I rejoice to remember that we are journeying together to a glorious kingdom, where all the children of God shall dwell in everlasting union and intercourse and bliss.

S. II. T.

GIDEON OUSLEY.

The following beautiful and striking miniature likeness of that great and good man, Gideon Ousley, is from the pen of Dr. Elliott, editor of the Wes-leyan Christian Advocate. There was something in Mr. Ousley's refusing the peerage and estates of his ancestors, and "choosing to suffer affliction with the people of God," so strange that we question if his parallel can be found in all history, except in the case of Moses. Blassed man, his reward must be great!—N. Y. Advocate.

Mr. Ousley was a marvellous man. He possessed a strong mind, well cultivated with a good university education. He was of a noble family; but became an itinerant Methodist preacher early in life, and for about fifty years kept the field, in labors most abundant. He preached in the Irish and English languages with equal fluency. The Irish language (the opinion of others to the contrary notwithstanding) is the foremost language under heaven for the pulpit. In this he preached with power to those who understood it. His pulpit performances usually amounted to twenty-one each week; two each day, in the open air, and one each evening, in a church, house, barn, &c., as the case might be. He preached thousands of sermons on horseback, in the markets, at horse-races, cock-fights, &c.; and when the multitudes were inclined to leave, which was seldom the case, he followed them in their movements. He was often persecuted, way-laid, and beat so as to be left for dead; but God always raised him up. The Popish clergy hated him to execuation; and though many attempts were made on his life, he always escaped, except with the loss of one eye. His violent persecutors mostly came to an untimely end. So manifest was the hand of God in his preservation that the Papists concluded it would not do to kill him, as by this means he would obtain the reputation of a martyr. He controverted, most freely, the errors of Popery, and exposed them unsparingly, always remembering to point the errorist to the Lord Jesus Christ for mercy. Many thousands were converted from Popery through his instrumentality.

At the death of Sir Gore Ousley, his nucle, he became heir to his estate in this peerage; but he relinquished both in favor of the next heir, and continued his preaching till death. Few men of the age equalled him for usefulness and labors.

I'M GOING HOME.-BY THOMAS RACE.

A poor agod Christian, who had passed upwards of seventy years on earth, see-

"I'm going home, prepare the bridal wreath! My Saviour bids my happy spirit come. Damp not with tears the Christian's bed of death; Rejoice !- I'm going home !

" Earth hath its cares : for three-score years and ten My lot has been 'midst thorny paths to room;

I would not track those desert scenes again-

"I'is past !—I'm going home!

" The dove bath found her nest-the storm tossed, A place of rest beyond the dashing foam Of grief's wild hillows ; thither am I bound :

Joy, joy !-I'm going home! " Earth's flowers all fade, -there fadeless roses blow

Earth's sunniest light is shaded by the tomb; Earth's loves all simmber in the vault below-

Death dwells not in that home.

I see the city of the blest on high, With the freed spirit's ken, I come ! I come !

Ye calling voices, catch my beart's reply-Home! home! I'm going home!"

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

Wednesday, November 2nd, 1842.

THE TIME FOR SPECIAL EFFORTS.

We wish not to be classed with persons who are advocates for periodical revivals only, while our settled opinion is, that it is the privilege of the Church of Christ to have uninterrupted and interminable revivals of religion. Were there any interruption to the flood-stream of man's iniquity, or any by us and read by others with approbation, and from them we hope in fuprospect of its cossation without Christian efforts, then might there be a semblance of reason for holding the doctrine of occasional outpourings of eary for us to repeat what we have already reiterated, that no exertions will the Spirit of truth and salvation. But the stream of man's iniquity flows be spared by the Book Steward to secure the earliest and regular transmission ceeded to a remarkable extent, and we have no doubt that country has often rushes-widens-desolates-threatens to desolate still more; and the Scriptures famish not a single sentence to sanction that doctrine. Revivals may it worthy of tranmission and support. be common and constant. Nevertheless, accommodating our language to the circumstances of the population of the farming portions of this Colony, of the Journal, which has a wide circulation, we are sure, that with very 20th of last July contumeliously and slanderously says,and somewhat to the expectations and expressions of pious people, we say, little exertion several hundred more paying Subscribers could be immediatethe time for special efforts among the Wesleyan Methodists is arrived. ly obtained. A few reasons may be given why this should be attempted by Though we think ail months in the year are favourable to such efforts, the the Agents. To them we say, the journal is the organ of your own Church; and who calls himself a bishop, was present; but he is just as much of a bisho winter months are most favourable, and should, without delay, be turned to it contains more religious. Wesleyan, temperance, and literary intelligence

a portion of the Press has showed itself adverse to them, and a Minister of best quality; no labour is withheld to have every article that appears init noother Church has sent forth a Puseyite veto on them, which we noticed in correct, and the utmost punctuality and despatch are observed in sending t several defensive articles, to which we beg to refer the reader. Imaginary out. How is it then that in some neighbourhoods where we have fifty mein the and horrible evils were exhibited, and our adversaries with a more than Napoleon prowess battled them, while our vindication went to say, Why two or three subscribers? How is it that so many Methodist families, and The Rev. Albert Barnes, in one of his excellent "Sermons on Revivols" we have just obtained, well says, "It is to be feared that not a few professing which our Journal states? Let our respected Agents, then, in every house Christians in all Churches in cities regard, at heart, revivals of religion as of they visit, ask, Do you take the Guardian? If not, Will you take it-take | redinance is saving, Christ died in value. And yet we are boldly informed, it doubtful value, or as scenes of wildfire, and fanaticism. Are there not it now? When it would be too much for one individual to pay for it, let many that would concede all that the scopical or the scoffing opponent three or four persons be called on to unite in taking it. This plan would would desire to have conceded?" Except in the way of defence, the time succeed in a hundred places. Inquire of the new-settlers. Delicacy ought is past for us to prove that such Meetings are of a Scriptural and saying to be laid aside in this important matter. Wesleyan Ministers have from with us, a member of Christ, a child of God, an inheritor of the kingdom character.

The baptized toland with us, a member of Christ, a child of God, an inheritor of the kingdom character.

And this he is made by a sacrament—a mysterious and inscrutable in the first had not only to preach, but sell their Connexional publications, for

of saving souls.

1. Immediately make out a comprehensive plan of Protracted Meetings for paper—the Christian Guardian. every Circuit, and Mission. We, of course, cannot say how comprehensive, but sufficiently so to embrace all the places in their charge, which time, the number of labourers, and their strength, will admit of. They must judge of the subject on which he writes before the people "from the pulpit," he each of these; and where the governing principle in coming to a decision is means on a week-day, and then not during a service, but at the close of it. a burning love for perishing souls, the plan will be as comprehensive as pos- This understood, we carnestly commend his suggestion-all his suggestions, sible. Then give the carliest notice of the plan at all the places it compre- to our Agents. hends. How much depends on this! when we know that the success of many a Meeting, as to the number of hearers, has been owing to anxious be crowned with eminent success. And we have repeatedly importuned out

who is experienced in Protracted Meeting labours, tells us, he has always found it best to commence a meeting at the time appointed, and continue it, whatever the weather might be. It is a fact that bundreds of persons who have many times apologised for their absence from the house of God during the year, have gone to the Protracted Meeting despite of showers, sludge, or the year, have gone to the Protracted Meeting despite of showers, sindge, or seen and felt. FOURTEEN NEW SUB-CRIBERS. We will confess it, it made storm. What are those, or opposing men and devils either, when the Spirit us glad; we were delighted at the 'result;' and confirmed in our opinion of is in a neighbourhood. Then it is felt and seen that the business of salvation must be done-done now.

3. Let special Prayer Meetings precede a Meeting for some time. Whatever a commercial, scientific, or medical man attempts to do, it is a matter of daily occurrence that attention to preliminaries is indispensable to secure suc-

4. Give all the official members of our Church something to do. Methodism is a machine of many dependent parts, and not one can be spared. Cooperation is conquest. And each labourer is to employ all his talents. The Rev. Robert Young remarks, "Employing one talent is no legitimate argument for hiding others in the earth; as all the powers with which we are But you may have a station. Well, are there not many of your people that invested are to be employed for the glory of God, and the benefit of man."

5. Adont the best method for conducting a Meeting. This advice comprises preaching, invitation, praying, and receiving persons on trial into our Church. What method is best? That which saves most sinners. The absorbing and are generally large, and your influence over your people deservedly great. Will not you make a trial of this matter? We would like to see each of you heartily controlling object must be the PRESENT SALVATION of souls. He who fixes his attention and heart on this will know how to speak and pray. Let the this good work. We venture to predict that such a union of effort would secure Law speak to the confusion of scoffers. Let the Law speak to the conviction the object we have so much at heart; and in which all of us have a mutual interest. Drethen, begin this work. 'What your hands find to do, do it with all your might.'" of the preacher and of the exhorter-practice-practice, now-now. Insist on this, nor take a step from your earnest position. Ask in every prayer for this; wander not in prayer from this. When the sinner trembles, weeps, and, smiting his heart, cries out, "What must I do to be saved?" rush to his relief with the Gospel, the balm for the wounded. The popular William deliverance from infinite evils, and a personal possession of infinite benefits." Invite the penitent to the altar for this salvation, and "compel" him to be saved. These means judiciously and unweariedly used in entire dependance upon God, He will bless them.

6. Be shepherds of the returned wanderers. Some objections have been raised to a Minister publicly giving persons under religious influence an opportunity of joining the Church. And if compulsion were used, or illiberal remarks made on other Churches, we should object to it. Why should not a Christian Minister stand forth in a congregation, and, like Moses, ask, in reference to membership, "Who is on the Lord's side!" Be it observed, whoever unites with our Church, does it as a catechamen for six months, and, while reasons for its being done are assigned, the act on his part is voluntary and in the face of many who are witnesses of it. When we say, Be shepherds, we think, too, of the requirements of the New Converts, and Seekers, when a Meeting has terminated. Then is there most for a Minister to do. Visit-visit from house to house, or much of your ardness toil at the Meeting will be lost. It is important to bring souls in; but how much more important to keep them! God has made them your charge,

On the imperative demand there is made upon Ministers and people to cave sonls, we add, in the words of Mr. Young, as we find them in his pracsical "Suggestions for the Conversion of the World," "It is cruel to destroy the character of man, either by artifice or falsehood; the property of man, either by fraud or violence; the life of man, as did the Spartans, for a mere pastime amusement: but what is character, however dear; property, however valuable; or life itself, however precious, when compared unto the soult Character may be regained, property may be recovered, and if a man die he shall live again; but when the soul is lost, it is lost forever!" ..

Constrained by Divine love, then, let us seek the souls of men; influenced by the Divine authority, let us rescue them; and in all our doings, believing the truth of the Divine promise, let us pray,-

"Light of the world, again appear In mildest majesty of grace, - And bring the great salvation near, And claim our whole anostate race."

CAMP-MEETINGS .- The excellent Pittsburgh Christian Advocate says, "This has been emphatically the Camp-Meeting year; we do not recollect ever to have heard of so many in one year; nor do we remember ever to have learned that this means of doing good was more signally blessed." This is an answer for the enemies of Camp-Meetings in Canada, some of whom, and Journalists too, have affirmed that as society becomes nure intelligent such Meetings will go down. With an increase of Schools and Colleges there must be an increase of Camp-Meetings. Men need heat as well as light; grace as well as gifts.

BENEVOLENCE FALSIFIED .- In the last Hamilton Catholic we are an article headed "Nice Pickings," showing the receipts of the various religious societies in England, in which it is said, "Yet with all these abundant means of doing good, both at home and abroad, no pagan nation has been converted by them to the Christian faith, and the mass of the English population are described by the Bishop of Oxford as little better than pagnas!!" A self-evident falsehood, like this, needs no reply.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN-NEW VOLUME-AGENTS.

This is the second number of our Fourteenth Volume, and we cannot com nence it without presenting our warmest acknowledgments to all persons who have in any way promoted the acceptability and circulation of the Christian Guardian during the past year; - the Subscribers, Agents, and Correspondents. At present we have more subscribers than we had at the Conbrance, some of whom have been prevented by the unfavourable state of money affairs in the country from paying as punctually as they wish, but who, we have no doubt, will no longer postpone the time of payment. The religious and literary contributions of our correspondents have been received ure to receive many short, suitable, well-written articles. It is hardly necesof the Journal to the subscribers, while none shall be spored by us to renier

While we thank our numerous Agents for their attention to the intensts the best account.

The best account.

The province is the paper on which it is printed is of the commercial; it is low in price; the paper on which it is printed is of the commercial. bors, and three or four times that number of hearers, we have not more than ceedings of our Church, and the progress of religion in the world, both This being a settled point with us and the Ministers of our Church, we the diffusion of truth and the glory of God. Duty, Conference authority beg, in view of the approaching winter, to offer them a few suggestions and funds, the religious claims of our people, and the wants of the populaintended to stir up their minds, and direct them in their momentous work tion generally, all conspire to urge on you the obligation of an increasing and untiring activity to extend, at once, the circulation of the Conference

We highly approve of the following editorial from the Richmond Christian

"JUST WHAT WE WANTED -We have often expressed the opinion that, i expectation, and a preparative feeling and sympathy resulting from it. The brether to make the risk. Now and then a brother has proceeded just free notice should not be less than a month.

2. Do not wait for teather. Our zealous and useful friend, Mr. Long, effort, the subscription list to Five Thousand. This ought to have been done everal years since. We have another instance to record of the success that has attended the bringing of the claims of the paper before the nongregation. The Rev. R. C. Maynard, of the North Carolina Conference, In a letter received last week, says:—'I received your letter relative to the R. C. Advocate, and proceeded forthwith to urge the claims of the paper upon the Church, before several of my congregations: the result may be seen below.' And it was both to reach that point. Brother Maynard, we thank you, and beg you to go on-Don't stop. Who will 'go and do likewise?' Brother! you have a circuit of from eight to twenty congregations. How

many families in each are without any religious periodical? And how much de they softer, how much does the Church lose, by their want of information?ocurrence that attention to preliminaries is indispensable to secure suc-May not the failure of many of our most promising local and general enterprise.

May not the failure of many of our promising local and general enterprise be traced to the limited circulation of our periodicals? Look this matter right in the face. How many springs of charity might be set in operation by the regular perusal of a religious paper? Ought you not, as one powerful mean of doing good, to give more attention to this matter. The people will read. That

need just such reading as a religious paper affords? And ought you not to bring the matter before them from the pulpit? Try it for once, when the congregation is large.

Presiding Elders! You may do much in this matter. Your congregations

engaged in this work. Come, brethren, set the younger brethren an example in

directions by the fine-spirited and useful Bunden, an intimate friend of the Rev. Richard Watson, are worthy the pen, head, and heart from which they come. The with the opening of the College, that a Preparatory School is now in operation Ministry is not what some think it is, and call it, a profession followed for a Dawson, at the first Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held in England, said, livelihood; it is not a mercenary affair; not a ladder to mere popularity, "We believe that this salvation is of infinite importance, as being a complete pleasure, and applause. If it is to be called a profession, it is one Divine in its character, spiritual in its aims, solemn and eternal in its results. It has to do with the soul, Calvary, heaven, hell. Woo be to the man who enters it with an unsanctified spirit, or follows it for gain! Woe be to him who enters the sacred desk masent by God and uncalled by the Church of Christ! Better them in better health."-New York Christian Advocate, Oct. 26. had it been for that man he had never been born. Gives God the gospe trumpet into the hands of a man who has not himself obeyed its sound? Does the God of love commit the truth to unfaithful men? Does He bestow the bread of life for distribution on him who has never partaken of it himself? Can He employ a man hastening to perdition, to deter others from doing it? Such is not the conduct of the Head of the Church. If these observations be correct, every Student in Theology should ponder them well. A theological training for the Ministry is not of an ordinary character. It is not a business but a pupilage under the teachings of the Great Teacher, and the hallowing inspirations of the Holy Ghost; and this for highest saving purposes, and the glory of God. We commend these directions to all such Students. We bave read them with great satisfaction, and we hope advantage. In all our studies how important it is that we should, as expressed in the seventeenth direction, "cultivate, with daily solicitude, spirituality of mind?"

1. Reflect much on the indispensable and transcendent importance of per-

2. Aim, with the most conscientious solicitude, at purity of motive in all rour ministerial engagements.

3. Repress, to the utmost, the feelings of vanity and pride, and the undu desire of popular applause. 4. Let the grand points in religion have their due prominence in your

Aim, in preaching, at the utmost seriousness and earnestness of manner

6. Let a deep sense of responsibility at the divine tribunal secure ministerial

7. Let there be in your discourses the atmost clearness of discrimination between the two great classes of characters of which your hearers must

necessorily consist. 8. Let pointed appeals to the beart, and direct spelications to the conscience

form a prominent feature in your discourses. Do not aim at a degree of originality to which you are not equal, owhich the subject under consideration does not admit.

10. Study assiduously the best way of access to the human mind.

11. In your preparations for the pulpit, endeavour to derive from the sub-

ect on which you are about to preach, that spiritual benefit which you wish our hearers to receive, 12. Attach dus importance to the devotional parts of public worship, and be

icitous to conduct them in a spirit of evangelical fervour.

13. Cherish earnest desires and encouraging expectations of success."

14. Exercise an numble and entire dependence on the promised influences

15. Endeavour to adopt the most interesting and efficient methods of convey-

ing religious instruction to the young.

16. Endeavour to regulate, on principles which an enlightened conscience will approve, the time devoted to pastoral visits and friendly intercourse.

17. Cultivate, with daily solicitude, spirituality of mind.

13. Cultivate and display Christian zeal for the general interests of

ligion, both at home and abroad. 19. Propose to yourself, as a model, the character of the Apostle Paul.

20. Guard against every approach to a sectarian and party spirit; and cherish the feeling of christian love to all who embrace the faith and "adorn

the doctrine" of the gospel. 21. Do full justice to the talents and excellencies of other ministers, without

the epirit of rivalry or jealousy.

22. Deem it not justifiable for a christian pastor to include, beyond certain

limits, in the pursuits of literature and science.

23. Suffer not the pressure of public engagements to contract unduly the xicises of private devotion.

4. Guard against levity of spirit and demeanour.

S. Cherish the strictest purity of thought, of sentiment, and of demonaur S. Cultivate and display the most delicate sense of honour in all the inter

27. Remember the pre-eminent importance of prudence and discretion. 28. Study and display that courtesy which is the essence of true politene

29. Observe punctuality in all your engagements.
30. Do not hastily abandon a station of usefulness, in which you have equired a moral influence.

Puserism.—We have not been in error when we have said that he views of Puseyites were opposed to Methodism and Scripture truth. Methodism is a system which has not been exceeded in its usefulness since the days of the Apostles, and tens of thousands of our fallen race have had the best reason for thanking God it ever came into operation. In Ireland it has sucbeen indebted to it for peace, when enarchy threatened to overwhelm it. Not-Church Intelligencer, under the head of "Methodism in Ireland," on the

" The Conference of the preachers of the Wesleyan religion in Ireland has just been held in Dublin. Mr. James Dixon, president of the Wesleyan Conference in England, presided. A person of the name of Soule, from America as any of the 'Brummagem priests,' the manufacture of which commenced a Birmingham about six years ago. And these Wesleyan Irishmen ordained, a seems that this sect in Ireland has increased by 362 during the last year, but has lost 869 by emigration; so that in fact it has decreased. pounds appear to have been sponged out of these poor delibed people towards the 'centenary fund;' that is, towards a fund for proclaiming to the world that the Wesleyan religion is only a hundred years old, and that it is conse

To the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration we have again and again beat ye the air? Some are beating it still, and splendid are their victories! other families favourable to Methodism, are kept in ignorance of the pro- lecidedly objected, it being in our judgment denied not only by the Bible, but the plainest common sense. If the water can wash the soul, we annot see what need there was for the blood of Christ to be shed." If a mere he following extract from the New-York Churchman, that the infant is made child of God by a sacrament! We never saw the error so unblushingly stated l'hat paper says.---

> "We hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. The baptized infant ans of conveying God's grace, the regenerating influence of the Holy Spirit And this is no figure, no metaphor embodied in action, no type, no bare symbol, no signifying that which may be, or may be not; no Jewish sacrament, as Timothy Dwight would make it—but a saving ordinance, a reality teufold more real than any phenomenon that is presented to us in type, or yet in space.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—It affords us much pleasure to present on our first page to-day a most interesting letter respecting Advocate; supposing that, when the excellent writer advises the bringing of this Society by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, a Minister of the Protestant Episcopa Church in the States, of a charming spirit. It is long; but the magnificence of the Bible Society, and the fact that Puseyites in Canada are attempting it injury, if not destruction, are sufficient reasons with us for its insertion. Besides, the testimony of Dr. Tyng in its favour is the testimony of a Churchman!

We beg, of course unofficially, to remind the Ministers of our body of the Circular they received during Conference from the Upper Canada Bible Society, and to say, the request it contains claims their immediate attention and merits

BENEVOLENT Soiree This Evening!-A Soirce for replenshing the funds of "The Toronto Female Benevolent Society" will take place in the Wesleyan Church, Newgate Street, this evening, at half-past 5 o'clock. By reference to particulars stated in another place, it, will be seen where and at what price Tickets of admission can be obtained, which, in our opinion, are Contributors to its funds are found in nearly every Church in the City, and the distribution of articles to indigent and sick females, is not confined to the mem bers of one Church, but extends to all. The visitors never ask. What is your allows it. It is gratifying to us to be able to say, that among the Ministers expected to address the meeting, is the Rev. George Copway, a Native Mis-

Success of Methodism .- In the Western Christian Advoate we rejuice to find it stated that, at the seven Conferences of the Methodise Episcopal Church, recently held in the West of the United States, it was scertained that there had been an increase of members to the amount of 37,964; and, recknning a proportionate addition to the other Western Conferences, the total increase will be 50,000. The Editor very opportunely says. Our object in noticing this topic for the present, is, to exhort our ministers and people to consider how great their responsibility is, arising from so vust on increase to their number." Success is delightful, but solemn in its obligations. Verily, God is in the West. May our brethren there see a still greater spicitual light!

QUEEN'S COLLEGE .- Dr. Liddell has just returned from Scotland, bringing with him the Rev. James Williamson, recently appointed Pro- and but little interruption. An old black woman, however, could not well keep says, "We have great pleasure in announcing to the public, in connexion and attached to the College." The School, it is said, is to be conducted by help it. I shall have to go home, then!" Professors Campbell and Williamson. These movements, in friendly conjunction with others of a similar character, promise much for our favoured Colony.

"ARRIVAL OF BISHOP SOULE .- We are happy in being able a announce that Bishop Soule, and Brother Sargeant, who sailed from Liverpool on the 1st instant, arrived in this city on Monday last. We never saw

A Rebuke.—The Dayspring says, that "the heathen of a single city have contributed almost as much to support one religious festival as all Protestant denominations of Christians in the world gave last year (1841) to send their religion to the heathen!"

A young gentleman when begging a paper should pay postage.

The TORONTO FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will give a

Benevolence.

Tickets, Is. 6d.,—To be had at the Guardian Office, at the Stores of Messrs.

J. R. Armstrong & Co., Bowes & Earl, G. Simpson, J. Sanderson, I. Robinson,
G. Walker, R. H. Brett, R. Brewer, J. Leak, W. Flock, &c.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. - A Public Meeting of the Temperance Reformation Society will be held in the Congregational Chapel, on Friday evening the 4th November, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messes, Roof and Lamb, and Mr. McDonald (an Agent of the Montreal Society.) Mr. McDonald will exhibit Dr. Sewell's pelebrated Lithographic Prints, showing the effects of Alcohol on the Human. Stomach; he will also extract Alcohol from fermented or vincus Liquors.

As the funds of the Society are more than exhausted, a Collection will be aken up,-to which circumstance the attention of the friends of the cause

is specially invited. A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held in Cummer's Chand,

Yonge Street, on Monday, 7th November inst., commencing at one o'clock, P. M.; and as the propriety of forming a District Association, employing a Travelling Lecturer, and other business, will be taken into consideration, it is oped that Delegates and others interested in the cause, from as many Socicties as possible, will be present.

· For the Christian Guardian. A DIALOGUE ON DRESS,

A rap was beard at the door one fine evening, when the maid opening it, evidently delighted, to bid welcome to his visitor; and, in the most cordial manner, giving him his hand, said, Good evening, brother A: I am most happy to see you, and hope you may have leisure and the disposition for con-

proof, as you and I differ on this point.

B. With pleasure. I contend that too many persons who love galety and ent in dress, glory in their shamo; and if they are professor that they act in contrariety to the spirit of the Gospel, which declares that the

riendship of the world is enmity against Goil.

A. I presume you are not opposed to decency in dress, even amongst our

wn people?

B. Certainly not; but to superfluity and pride I am. I wish every thing to "be done decently and in order." But decency in this respect must be made up of cleanliness, neatness, and comfort, under the supervision of christian humility and the minimizer of the supervision of christian numiting and the principles of tree modesty. Where it is avident that the study of the individual has been to attract the attention and admiration of others, a departure has been made from "the rule of christian duty, offensive to God, and detrimental to the spiritual welfare of him or her so offending."

A. But you would not have our richer brethren and sisters to place themselves on an equal footing with the poorer in this respect; in short, should we not dress according to our ability?

B. Now, brother A, you have come just to the point,—that point where so many have become the victims of delusion and error. Yes, they say, we should dress according to our ability! Now, examine this rule for a moment, and see the result. It lays no restraint but the want of means; and implies, if we had been indebted to it for peace, when anarchy threatened to overwhelm it. Notthe wealth of nobles and princes, we should appear in the style of nobles and
withstanding its advantages in social as well as religious life, the London
princes: and what becomes of the wholesome disciplinary rules upon this subject, and of the bar between the spirit of christianity and the spirit of the Can you tell?

A. Why, I must confess, it would give too wide a latitude, and perhaps lead to the overthrow of disciplinary burders, and let in, as you remark, the spirit of the world,—from which as christians we are to stand aloof; but what is to be the standard of duty in this matter?

B. The standard of duty in this matter?

B. The standard of duty should be the Bible, and a conscience enlightened by the spirit and procepts of the Gospel; a heart glowing with love to God and man; and, in furning judgment thereon, a submission to the guidance of the rules of the excellent Discipline of our Church, drawn as it is from the Word of God, will direct us rightly and sofely. In general, the wealthy are soto attire themselves as not to move the envy of the poorer brethren, and give them cause to suppose that they are proud, especially by their wearing laxurious and use-less ornsuments; for this thing will surely beget macuorings, and so disturb the feelings and sentiments of love between those who should love as brethren, that estrangement and bardness will arise, destructive at once of the unity and prosperity of any class or society where these circumstances may exist. Again: Methodists should not dress so fine that they are afraid to kneel in the house of God, and in consequence become advocates for standing while addressing a Throne of Grace, lest they should soil their "purple and fine linen," and also to wish to avoid the contact of perhaps a poorer brother or sister, as if afraid of pollution. We should oberish the axiom, True worth needs not such decoration. Dress, moreover, brings with it the love of show in other respects. St. James gives us some good counsel on the subject of showing preference to

the rich to the contempt of the poor, which is most worthy of our A. I see it is useless to try to justify the practice of some persons, and hope reformation may take place; and as the evening is growing late, I must beg o dismiss the subject at present,—to resume it, perhaps, at some other time.

B. But, brother, before we part, let us, as blessed with abundance, strive to set a good example before our people, and, by a self-denying spirit, strive to do good with that which we have spent hitherto in ascless vanity, and Good will reward us; while we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been blessing rather than a curse to society. SPECTATOR.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.

From a Correspondent of the New York Observer.

Messrs, Editors,—I arrived in "the Queen City," as they call it, on the morning of a market-day; and if I had seen all the tents of I-rael, mounted each on a camel's back, the impression would not have been more singular than the sight of the 300 or more tent-like angens, which crowded the streets. It looked amazingly like "bard times!" Large hours for 3 or 4 "bits" (stilliogs) a piece; butter 6 to 10 cents a pound; eggs 4 cents a dozen; stawberries 4 or 5 cents a quart, and hundreds of bushels of a morning. Surely the poor people of Cheinnati must be in a surving condition!

But "money is very scarce at the West?" Yes, terribly scarce! The first

thing I saw on landing was a piece of silver, lying among the stones, which I picked up and pocketed. A few days ago P tof. Mitchell started the project of purchasing a telescope, and forthwith more than \$7 000 were subscribed for the purposa: the astronomer has started for Europe, with \$1,000 dollars in his pocket for expenses; and, shortly, if Prof. Hopkins, of old Williams, wants to see the little stars, he will have to turn his back on his observatory, and look through the Cincinnati mammoth's eye. The White Water Canal needed a lift, and very soon a sum sufficient to complete the enterprise was subscribed. And benevolent matters are by no means neglected. Dr. Beecher's church alone contributed this year \$1,000 to the A. B. C. F. M., and the Secretary of the too low for so proiseworthy an occasion. Little need be said in commendation Tract Society received not fer from \$1,000 as the result of his recent visit,—of it: but it may be well for us to remark, that this Society is not sectarian. Yet it is "hard times," and always will be so, so long as men have not as much money as they want. Shame on this incressant crouking, when God is shower-ing upon this nation such munifold mercies; when the carth groups with un distribution of articles to indigent and sick females, is not confined to the mem-bers of one Church, but extends to all. The visitors never ask, What is your too, blessings richer infinitely than more temporal gifts, are strewed over the creed? but, What is your temporal condition? We are ready to hope that land with a divine profusion? Offer a little of the spirit of hamility and conthe Meeting will be attended by all charitable-minded persons whose time tentment of the Shepherd of Salisbury, to be diffused over the mass of this wonderfully favoured community!

I believe I commenced talking about the markets. One is surprised, in pass-

expected to address the meeting, is the Rev. George Copwey, a Native Missionary from the for North West. It is a delightful consideration, that the or one half of the people from the surrounding country, whose wegons crowd deeds of the Christian friends of such a Cociety for the poor and afflicted, are the streets, are of this class. They have a great horrer of the forest and the memorialised in Heaven. improved. Then they pursue their own peculiar mode of culture, raising all the small vegetables and fruits which are ensiest brought to market, and afford the best profit. They form a large and increasingly important part of the population of the West. Not less than 12,000 or 14,000 of the population of Cincinnati are Germans; and at St. Louis there are 3,000; and in all the West at least 1,000,000. The characteristics of this population, their moral condition, and the means of their evangelization, will form the subject of a future con-

The market houses, which are very handsome, are used for other purpos than those of traffic. Almost every Salbath, during the warm season, they serve as places of worship for the English or German attendants. Rev. Mr. Nast, the leading German Methodist Preacher of the West, often proclaims the truth in the street. A Subbath or two since I heard Rev. Mr. Mills address some hundreds of people in the 5th street market house, from Isaith ly, 6, 7, "Seek ye the Lord," &c. &c. The subject was admirably chosen for the occasion, and there was a directness and vividness in the style, well suited to arrest the careless bearers. For the most part, there was respectful attention ier peace. But cried out, as some familiar text, or simple thought was uttered. "Bless the Lord! my soul bears witness!", &c. The procedure siter enduring the interruption for a time, requested her not to interfere with the enjoyment of others. "Well," said she, as if thinking aboud, "I'm so happy, I can't

Cincinnati has an able ministry. Rev. Drs. Beecher and Wilson are well known to your eastern readers,—especially the former. The latter is in such a state of health as to load to the apprehension that his work is nearly done.—His son is now settled as his colleague. Dr. B. seems to have lost little of the rigour and strength of his earlier years, and is beginning to huid the same im-portant position in the esteem of his own church, that he formerly held in N. E. It is worthy of remark that whatever of influence or reputation " Every tub stands on its own bottom" in at the West, he must acquire here. his valley; so that however great a man may be on the "Atlantic slope," it is of little worth when he crosses the mountains.

Religions Intelligence.

For the Christian Guardian

BRANTFORD-SUNDÁY.

I had seen the war-dance of the Pagan Indian; but on this morning, at the Mohawk Church, for the first time I beheld the red men in the worship of the true God. This primitive looking structure is said to be the oldest in Western Canada, and the first to send forth the sound of the "church-going bell!" the The TORONTO FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will give a SOUR E.E., in the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, Newgate Street, on Wednesday Evening. November 2nd, at half-past 5 o'clock. The proceeds to be applied to aid the funds of the Society.

The objects of this Society are, (1) to provide the Children of the Poor with articles of Clothing, to enable them to attend the Sunday Schools; (2) to assist poor Women in sickness or need; and (3) in any other way which may be approved, by a majority of its Members, to accomplish the ends of Female Benevolence.

The objects of this Society are, (1) to provide the Children of the Poor with articles of Clothing, to enable them to attend the Sunday Schools; (2) to assist ing company of boys from the Institution, all dressed alike, accompanied by their Tutor, and took their places on henches rising one above another, to the approved, by a majority of its Members, to accomplish the ends of Female Benevolence.

The objects of this Society are, (1) to provide the Children of the Poor with the left and the females on the right; presently came in a clean, healthy-look-articles of their sunday Schools; (2) to assist ing company of boys from the Institution, all dressed alike, accompanied by their Tutor, and took their places on henches rising one above another, to the right, I was struck with the shy and retiring conduct of the women on entering the church: their blanket is drawn closely up about the neck and face ing the church; their blanket is drawn closely up about the neck and fuce towards the men's side of the bouse,—and as if this were not concealment enough, they avert their faces from them, and seem to move no the aisle in a sidding manner. Mr. N., the clergyman, was ill, and did not attend. A respectable, serious-looking Indian went into the pulpit, and read very becomingly the morning service in the Mohawk language, the responses being made by the congregation. I, too, took up a Prayer Book in the same language and followed; and though theirs was to me an unknown tongue, I entered into the spirit of their worship, for I felt that we were not socializing to an unknown God, but to Him who is no respecter of persons, and says, "To this man will I look even to him that is rown up led a consistential and troubleth as were I look, even to him that is poor, and of a contribe spirit, and trembleth at my word." The singing was good, and the tunes being familiar made me feel quite at home. Would that I could oftener see the "ornament of a meek and niet spirit" exhibited by the worshippers in other churches and chapels which this day appeared to rest upon these simple-minded sons of the forest! After service the same Indian addressed the people, as I afterwards learnt, upon the duty of being more punctual in their attendance, and also with a view to remove from the minds of some of them doubts as to the validity of the beptism administered by the Church and Methodists, caused by the preaching of some persons amongst them of late.

JENKSVILLE.—Rev. B. F. Lambord writes, 11th inst., "The Lord has, for some months past, been pouring out his Spirit in this village in a remarkable manner. That a marked alteration in the views, habits, and manners of many who were victous and prolligate has transpired, must be apover A was uncontend to my host, who, being a most affable man, arose, the delighted, to bid welcome to his visitor; and, in the most cordial gregation is rarely to be found in the community than in this village. Sometimes they appear to yield to the word, like the bunding trees under the zephyra times they appear to yield to the word, take the burning trees more the zeparts of heaven, encouraging hope that the Gospel will soon become the power of God to their salvation. More than forty have stready professed to find God's pardoning mercy, and many, with heavy hearts and downcast looks, are seeking the Saviour. As l'aul confessed, 'I was once a persecutor, and injurious?' happy to see you, and hope you may have lessure and the disposition for conversation this pleasant evening.

A. I thank you, brother B, and shall be happy to enjoy the pleasure of your society for an hour or two, with your permission.

B. Amongst the interesting topics of the day, the changes that have taken place in the social would, from primeval simplicity, may be considered one of the most evening.

On the 3rd Sabbath in September, we baptized twenty-three, and administered On the 3rd Sabbath in September, we baptized twenty-three, and administer A. Ah, neighbour B, I see at once what you are siming at, particularly as I the holy communion; and it was a glorious and refreshing season. Upwards am acquainted with your aversion to the innovations of fashion, and especially of twenty have joined our Church on probation, the most of whom are going as they affect our own Church; and shall, therefore, prepare myself for a re- on to perfection, and, I trust, will adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour with proof, as you and I differ on this point.

B. My expressed sentiments on this subject are my true ones, and I hope to that the Spirit may never be restrained, either through irregular conduct, or convince you of their converteess; and shall with pleasure listen to your object supineness, on the part of Christians; but that it may continue to descend as supineness. the min, and distil as the dew, till not an individual shall be found like 'the A. Will you be so kind us to state the position you will take in the argument? heath in the desert, not knowing when good cometh." Zion's Herald.

From the Boston Recorder.

GREAT REVIVAL AT SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a Letter to an American gentleman at Honolulu, from a Missionary, dated, Hilo, Sandwich Islands, Nov. 16, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—So for as it is in my power, I shall enswer your inquiries with perfect frankness, though I much regret that they could not have been suggested when you was with us, as it will be impossible for me to give you in this letter all the facts and circumstances necessary to a full understanding of the subjects of inquiry.

Your first question relates to the praying of multitudes at once. I answer that this was done for a section, but not by my approach or instruction. The

that this was done for a season, but not by my suggestion or instruction. The history of the case is simply this. When the revival was in strong progress, and feeling was deep and irrestatible like the movements of the occan; or, in other words, when "the power of the Highest" overshadowed the people, and profound and awful solemnity—such as I cannot express, but can never forget, rested on the minds of many thousands in my parish; it was at this time that I was engaged in a protracted meeting, in the open field, in the heart of Pana. The meeting had been in progress for a day or two, and feeling, like confined gases, seemed pressing on all sides for vent; when, suddenly, and in the midst of a sermon, the truth secured to fall on the guilty consciences of the great congregation, like a cateract of fire, and the whole congregation cried day of Pentecost, or like Brainard's Indians,—"What shall we do to be saved?" day of Pentecost, or like Brainard's Indians, "" What shall we do to be saved?" Or, literally, "The Lord have mercy on us! The Lord have mercy on us! We are all dead men! What shall we do!" The scene was awfully We are all dead men! What shall we do!" The scene was awfully sublime. The effect was "as the voice of Almighty God when he speaketh." It was streetly overwhelming. I was struck dumb. The Holy Ghost became the preacher, and I, a poor, trembling earthen vessel, was called upon to "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." Here were thousands praying audibly at once; and this continued, with weeping and confession, for the space of helf an hour. This I believed to be, and still believe to be, the work space of that an inner. This I observe the second and accounted it the work of the Holy Ghost; and with these views, to have pronounced it the work of the devil, or foolish, or wrong, would have had, on tny mind, the effect of blasphemy. As the "great sheet" taught Peter a new lesson, so this exhibition of avereign grace taught me one; and, like Peter, I must reply to my accusers, "What was I that I should withstand God!" I was afraid to lay my carrait of any acting grace taugitt me one; and, the twier, I must reply to my actinates, "What was I that I should withstand God!" I was afraid to lay my carrent hand on what I conceived to be the work of God, and to say at once to my weeping, trembling hearers—as some would have had me, if I understand their objections, and insinuations—this is all confusion and fanaticism, and wild-fire and wickedness; and "you must report at once, and at all events." What effect would such a rebake have had upon my weeping and impiring people? I had never seen such a scene before, and my educational prejudices had been as strong against every thing of the kind as Peter's were against enting with the Gentiles. And I had even supposed that the Bible forbid the use of a multitude of vnices in prayer at the same time. But us I, was determined not to be rash, but "to prove all things," I appealed "to the law and the testing with but instead of finding that the Scriptures condermed such praying, I found that facts of the kind were there recorded in giving the history of great revivals. I therefore determined to say little about it, on the one side or the other, but to continue the plain and pungent preaching of "the word," with humble reliance on the spirit of greet to give it its legitimate effect. This I did, and in the progress of the revival, similar scenes to the one described were often utiness. of the revival, similar scenes to the one described were often uitness ed. But my silence, or my not rebuking and putting down at once and forever, this supposed unscriptural and dangerous practice among the people, was, by some, construed into an approval not only, but an encouragement of this supsome, construed into an approval not only, but an encouragement of this supposed wild-fire. I soon saw that the proctice was perverted by some, as every thing, however good, may be perverted. Hypocrites, without any godly sorrow or fear, would cry out and pray as the Egyptian. "Magicians with their enchantments," imitated the miracles wrought by the hand of Moses. Of course I warned the people against hypocrity in religion, and met every symptom of evil with rebuke. This kind of proving gradually subsided, as feeling became less intense, and at last it passed silently away without violence, as I supposed it would, if not treated tashly. I give you these feets for what they are worth. I estimate Christian character by its fruits, and not by the guestice of the absence of noise and physical excitement. But in judging of the coosor the absence of noise and physical excitement. But in judging of the ques-tion in hand, I would remember that the gospel at the Sandwich Islands oper tion in land. I would remember that the gaspet at the Sadawich Islands operates on a rade and semi-barbarous, not on an enlightened and philosophical people. But I have dwelt too long on this point, and must puss on: * * * * You next inquire, "whether, since the revival, the number of worshippers has diminished at all our stations?" I am not certain that I understand your

question; but if you ask whether our several congregations in Hilo and Puna are now less full than during the strength of the revival, I answer, yes; just as is the fact in all places after a tevival. Our congregation at this station is not half as large as it then was, and for these reasons. One half of the congregation was then made up of strangers from distant parts of the parish, who, of course, cannot be permanent worshippers here; while another class, living immediately around us, but who have never been in the kabit of attending worship, were called out by the excitement, and fell off again as soon as the

in Hilo and Puna than it was before the revival, I answer emphatically 20 but, on the contrary, it is augmented four-fold. Provious to 1835 we had no church member, and consequently, no worshipping congregation except at this station. We have now 20 worshipping assemblies, and several thousand church members dispersed over our field, with probably 10 or 20 times the number of Bibles and Testaments, Bymns. &c., which were then in circulation. The present number of worshippers in all our congregations is, probably, not far

Do you ask, whether there is not a painful degree of spiritual declension among my people since the revival? I answer, yes; but when you inquire whether I "doesn it a natural result of the measures pursued," I reply, by no means; and I should consider such an assertion not only gratuitous, but ungenerous and unjust, as it can never be proved. Why refer a religious declension to the measures used in a revival, when there may be a combination of most children research to require for it, and when reviews and it revivals them. sion to the measures used in a revival, when there may be a combination of most obvious reasons to account for it; and when, perhaps, all revivals that ever existed from the creation of the world, not even excepting the most pure and wisely-conducted, have been succeeded by more or less decline. The revival here was not a temporary and spasmodical excitement, but a steady and protracted work. It commenced in 1836, and continued without suspension for 4 years. And even up to the present time, and notwithstanding all our guilty backsliding, we have no communion, without receiving some from the ranks of the world. But do you ask again, why the present spiritual apathy, among your people? The only answer I will now give is, that I stribute much of it, but to my measures but to my effections; to my slow and loodish heart. If measures produced declension here, what produced a deeper and sudden declension at some other stations where such measures—a misnomer sudden declepsion at some other stations where such measures-a misby the way—were never used?

I am happy to say that our prospects here are somewhat brightening. Our poeting-house is well filled on the Sabbath. The church is peaceful—very

Grand Ligne, Oct. 12, 1342.

I do not think I have forgotten one former trials of faith, yet I do not believe we have ever been placed in circumstances so calculated to teach us our dependence on the Lord as at the present time. May He embit us to glorify his name by holding fast to his promises, it is not in vain that He eays "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee." He will assist us to keep near to him with our charge, and because he is faithful he will

The went of funds is a source of constant anxiety in every department of our work; we are very much embarrassed about completing the school-house at St. Pie which is already far advanced, yet we cherish the hope that we shall receive sufficient to finish it before winter, for we shall be obliged to give up the room we have had heretofore for our schools and meetings. A very interesting new station 15 miles from St. Fie increases our expenses. We are resting new station 15 miles from 51. Fie thereases our expenses. We are making every preparation to open a school there; meetings have already been held, and the blessing of God evidently attends them. The approach of winter increases my solicitude, for alas, I am not like the virtuous woman in Proverbs, "who is not afraid of the snow for her household, for all her household are clothed with double garments"—mine has not even single garments, and among all its members there is not one, of whom I could say I am not shuid of the snow for that one, and the most of them are so destitute that they already suffer; not only the pupils are in this condition, but also the teachers and even gelists; of the latter, who ought to be dressed in a becoming manner, there are ome who not only have no warm winter clothing, but are obliged to appear so shabbily, that I am mortified, and for the present we are so citoated that it is impossible to make any change.

This emergency, with all our other wants, we have spread before our beavenly Father, who knows that we are in need of many things; and since he feeds th fowls of the air, and clothes the grass of the field, He will not forget his children, but will give them food and raiment, and perhaps even while we are speaking to Him of our poverty and all our difficulties, He has already provided the means of our deliverance.

vided the means of our deliverance.

Dear friends, pray for us, that our faith fail not, and that we may not say with distrust, "what shall we cat, what shall we drink, or wherewahal shall we be clathed." Whilst I cannot meet the wants of this work, of our numerous family and our dear fellow labourers at Chazy, St. Pie, and Milton, I would not murmur nor be over unxious, nor depressed, but say to them, and to myself with confidence, the Lord will provide, let us wait upon him.

Present my salutations to all you may meet who think of us, and whom I HENRIETTA FELLER.

PETTY CLERICAL INTOLERANCE. -- An instance of petty clerical intolerance, worthy of the name of Ignatius Loyola, occurred in Leeds a few days ago. A little girl, named Smith, whose friends reside in Poinfret-lane, and who had been in the habit of attending the Bank Church School, Fast Street, took ill and died in the course of last week. The school companions of the took it and died in the course of last week. The school companions of the little girl manifested a wish to attend the decreased to the grave, which was "permitted," accordingly, by the clerical superintendents of the school. But it was discovered, meanwhile, that the child was to be intered in the buryingground of her family, which was that attached to Queen Street Independent Chapel. The danger of allowing the mupils of the Back Church School to come in contact with "Infield Dissent" was at once perceived; and the Rev. Mr. Todd, one of the Ministers superintending the school, informed the children that, if they entered Mr. Scales's Chapel, they would at once be turned out of that (Bank Church) school. This, however, was not sufficient: Miss Sharpe, one of the Superintendents of the Girls' school, was sent round to the parents of the upils, warning them not to allow the children to enter the pol-luted resort of the "low Dissenters," &c. Another teacher was actually sent down to Queen Street Chapol, and stationed herself at the door, in order to prevent the children from entering. Several were kept out in consequence: though five of the children, by the persuasion of a gentleman, were induced to enter. The Church female teacher, who had come from the Bank Church School on her Christian mission of charity, remained outside with her trembling little urchins, snauched from the clutches of Dissent.—Leeds Times.

Temperance Vindicator.

For the Christian Guardian. HOMICIDE BY BRANDY.

-, not many miles from the City of Toronto, lived In the Township of man, to whom an uncle or some relative had left an excellent farm, well cleared, and in a state of good cultivation. At the time this person came into possession of the property alluded in, he was, to the best of my knowledge, a young, healthy, sober man. But he had not long enjoyed his estate, when a Tavern-keeper fixed his eye on the young man's farm, and marked the owner as his victim. By a succession of fraudulent actions, the doomed unfortunate was induced to characterize that his contractions the doomed unfortunate. was induced to place himself under his care, with the understanding that the man of whiskey should supply him with board, lodging, and other necessaries during his life, and take his farm as the price. This woold seem tolerably fair. But mark the sequel. The title to the land was now safely lodged in the possession of the Tavern-keeper. The miserable ex-owner was only so much dead weight; a mere unavoidable incumbrance while his life lasted, and the sooner a period was put to his existence the better. Well, bow was this desirable event brought about? Did "mine host" take his razor and apply it to his vic-tim's throat, to the "dividing asunder" of the carrotid arteries? Oh no; the tim's throat, to the "dividing asunder" of the carrotal arteries? On no, the Law, that terror to evil-doers, has decreed, that the perpetrator of such unlicensed operations shall suffer its extrement penalty. This course, then, was impracticable;—what other? Did he administer a few grains of areenic, and thus speedily accomplish the desired end? Oh, no! The suspicions of the watchful public, the Coroner's Inquest, the Doctor's examination, the Chemist's Luboratory, the Court of Justice, and the hungman's holter, are events and circumstances that would too probably follow, too surely detect, and too certainly punish, to admit the use of such means. Was there any other? All yes there was. Did it prove quite as effectual? Yes. Were any of the dangerous and disagreeable concomitants present, which would have attended the there? Not one! And pray what was the means? One QUART of BRANDY others? Not one? And pray what was the means? One quart of Brandy, or poison, overy day, effected the rum-seller's purpose just as well, and nearly as soon, as would the arsenic or the razor, with this important difference, that, by using these has, he would have furfeited his life, but by employing the first, he has gained an estate!

And here I might indulge in some moral reflections arising out of this not

unusual occurrence; I might show the obsurdity of punishing a man for murder, if he uses one instrument, and receiving money for granting him the liberty to

do what indirectly accomplishes the same object. But should any ask, Who is the man that has thus deprived a sinful creatu of life, and hurried him into the presence of his great Judge, in a most awful condition? Will the good man complain if I write his name, that it may be universally executed? He, the Tavern-keeper, who is now in possession of a farm worth some hundreds of pounds, belonging, in justice, to another, for which he gave a few months lodging and some gallons of bready! He, the unprincipled man, has recently creeted another bouse of evil on this same farm, introducing his guilty self and his destructive poison into a praceful neighbour hood, to shed their joint-demoralizing influence on all around.

AMATOR JUSTITIE.

Toronto, October 31, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR Ser.-Notwithstanding the many accidents and deaths which daily cent from intemperance; and not withstanding the efforts of men of beneve lence to stay the curse, our epparently devoted city yet abounds with Taverns, of every grade, from the low back-street and by-lane groggeries to the respectable front-street Inns, all licensed (and unlicensed) by our worthy Corporation, where the destructive spirit is unsparingly desit out to the unfortunate inebriate. Strange that men will not become wise! Strange that men will not be persunded by fair argument and incontrovertible reason to abstain from that which only leads to evil! Sometimes, where morel sussion fails to make an impression, example produces the desired effect. Allow me to give one—the

This morning I saw the remains of a man, in the prime of life, which had just been taken out of the water beside the Yonge Street wharf, having been there since Saturday night last. On inquiry, I learned that on that night, in company with others, he had been drinking till midnight, when he left to find his way on board a vessel in the harbour, and stumbled off the wharf and was drowned;—thus adding another to the monster Alcohol's miserable victims! May this example, which is only one among many, serve as a warning to the ober as well as to the moderate drinker and the drunkard. INDEX.

FATHER MATTHEW, during his late visit to Glasgow, admiristered the tec-total pledge to upwards of 11,000 persons. The proceedings were marked by one extraordinary feature, which excited great surprise among the citizens; the most ignorant of the population imagined that the great apostle of temperance had the power to cure all manner of discusses, and accordingly they brought to him numbers of "the lame, the mained, and the blind," in expectation that he would exercise upon them a miraculous agency, and restore them to soundness of body. Of course, those who approached him under such a delusion were signally disappointed.—London Watchman.

Agriculturist's Directory.

A HAPPY PARMER.

In one of those beautiful valleys in which the country abounds, where the surrounding hills in June are revered to their summits with the richest herbage, and dotted over with the rejoicing herds, at the foot of the hills, near a small stream which here and there spreads itselflike a clear micror incused in a frame of living green, and then at other places forces its gargling waters through some narrow passes of the rocks, you may find an humble, unpainted cottage, with the various apportenances of sheds, and siyes, and barns, around it. Three

pans are glittering in the sun; and the churn and the pails are scrabbed to a

where harmony reigns supreme, and a congeniality of tosts and purpose and deter them from the set.

character exists among all the partners in the firm. The kitchen, the dairy, the ... We conceive, however character exists among all the partners in the firm. The kitchen, the dairy, the sinners are inquiring. Our schools are doing well. Our new meeting house would have been up and nearly covered by this time, had not the master-builder, a Chinaman, left it some six weeks ago with a promise to return in the bonds of Christ, your friend and brother,

In the bonds of Christ, your friend and brother,

From the New York Observer.

THE SWISS MISSION AT GRAND LIGNE.

Grand Ligne, Oct. 12, 1342.

Character exists among all the partners in the firm. The kitchen, the dairy, the dairy, the dairy, the dairy, the dairy, the corner for a world it is a thousand pittle to see such a precious common while, with its carded rolls upon its bench, keeps silence in the corner for a while, during the presence of the guest. The kitchen walls were hong round with ornaments of their own industry—the long tresses and skeins of yarn, the substantial hosiety of the family, and the homespun linen, constanting line whites unit or a popular legislation, would doubtless be followed by a change in the composition ness of the snow-drift. The fluors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition ness of the snow-drift. The fluors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition ness of the snow-drift. The gloors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition ness of the snow-drift. The gloors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition ness of the snow-drift. The fluors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition ness of the snow-drift. The fluors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition of the today; the transportent sweets of the dairy; the transportent sweets of the grand transportent sweets of the fluors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition ness of the snow-drift. The fluors are carpeted, and the beds are made composition of the today, but the occasion of nets, indicating a settled purpose to obstruct popular legislation, would doubtless be followed by a change in the composition of the today, but the occasion of nets, the poultry-yard, the garden and the crehard, lead the table with delicious luxuries. There are books for their leisure hours; and there stands too the revered bass-viol in the corner, constant like its owner to appear at Church on Sundays, and kind always to assist in the chant of the daily morning and evenschool of respectful manners, where the words of age, and grey hairs, and superiority, still have a place; inured to early hours and habits of industry; and with a curiesity and thirst for knowledge stimulated the more from a feel-

highly respect, I would show my readers the path which leads to the house, and they should look at the original for themselves.

The owner, when I visited him, was forty-five years old. At twenty-one years old he was the possessor of only fourteen dollars, and with the blessing

only of friends no richer than himself. His whole business has been farming, and that only. He married early; and though he did not get a fortune with a wife, he get a fortune in a wife.— They have comforted and sustained their parents on one side of the house. They have brought up three children; and, with the co-labor of the children, they have given them a substantial and useful education, so that each of them, now of sufficient age, is capable of keeping a good school, as they have done, with a view to assist their own education. He began with thirty-five acres of lend, but has recently added fifty-five more to his farm at an expense of nearly thir-teen hundred dollars, for which there remained to be paid five hundred; a debt which, if health continued, he would be able to discharge in two years. The products of his farm are various. He raises some young stock; he fattens a

to sells, in a neighbouring village annually, about one hundred dollars worth of fruit, principally apples and penches. Such a sinution may be considered, in the best sense of the term, as independent as that of any man in the country. Now what are the causes of such success? Persevering industry; the strict est and most absolute temperance; the most purcicular frugality, and always turning every thing to the best account: living within his own resources; and above all things, never in any case suffering himself to contract a debt, except ing in the purchase of land, which could be made immediately productive, and where, of course, the perfect security for the debt could neither be used up. nor wasted, nor squandered .- Colman's Report.

Foreign and Provincial News.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

" Royal Exchange, London, Oct. 8, 1042. "The Custom-House frauds, as you will see by the reports in the daily journals, attract great interest here. Not only are one or two houses of hitherto fair characters involved, but some of the nobility are likely to have an Exchequer Writ issued against them, probably through the fault of their servants indulging in a contraband trade, by means of yachts employed for the purpose. The operations of those implicated have been in progress for years, and it is, therefore, impossible for any correct estimate to be given of the losses sustained by the revenue. That, directly and indirectly, they amount to hundreds of thousands of pounds, is bardly doubted in any quarter.

"The Canadian timber trade, here and at Liverpool has been much more brisk within the last week or ten days, than for months before, transactions in

brisk within the last week or ten days, than for months before, transactions in anticipation of the period for the change in the customs duty being made very

freely. There is an improved market also for Ashes, especially at Liverpool. value of Canadian Flour here is at 28s 64, to 29s. 6d. per barrel, with a good demand. The impression is, that there will be a good many sales of

Canadian and American Flour as the season advances.

"In the manufacturing districts, the resumption of activity by the artizans has been nearly universal, at least where the masters have orders to execute. The general adoption of plaids as an article of dress has much, very much interrupted the sale of old stocks of goods, and the retail dealers of the Metropolis are therefore complaining most bitterly of the patronage given, at such a season of the year, by Her Majesty to the produce of the Scotch. However, a short time will remedy the evil, as Scotch plaids can be manufactured as well in Spital Fields, Manchester, &c., as in Scotland.

26. Notwithstanding the number and extent of public sales in the Tea market, which have been unusually large, prices continue to be fairly supported. The confidence displayed by the trade, in the early part of the month, appears to have acted as an inducement to proprietors to bring heavy parcels forward, which has in some degree checked the spirit for business; thus, in the face of the declarations for the 7th instant, the sule now current, which commenced on the 30th ultimo, exhibits an unusual caution and want of spirit on the part of buyers; i fair business, both for home consumption and export, has existed throughout the month. The deliveries continue to present a fair average. Of the sale of the 30th, about 12,000 packages have past, of which about one-

third found buyers. The trade evimend no disposition to buy.

"Comparative statement of London imports and deliveries for the first 9 months of 1041 and 1342, and stock on the 30th September in each year: Imports 1341, 11,451,539 lbs.; 1842, 27,958,506 lbs. Deliveries, 1341, 14,451,539 lbs.; 1842, 27,958,506 lbs. 24 861.059 lbs.; 1842, 26,352,361 lbs. Stock, 1841, 25,761,007 lbs.; 1842

"The following ure the prices current:-Bohea, Is. to Is. 3d.: Congou ord. to good ord., 1s. 8d. @ 1s. 24d.; do. Pekoc, flavoured, 2s. 4d. @ 2s. 9d. Pouchors, 1s. 5d. @ 1s. 9d.; Souchors, ord. to good ord. 1s. 3d.; mid. t good mid. 2s. 4d. @ 2s. 9d.; Twankay, ord. to but mid. 1s. 34d. @ 1s. 84d. mid. to Hyson Skin, 1s. 11d. @ 2s. 1d.: Hyson, good ord. 2s. 1d. @ 2s. 2d.; but mif. 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 6d.; mid. to good mid. 2s. 10d. @ 5s.; Young Hyson, ord. to good ord. 1s. 8d. @ 1s. 10d.; but mid. to mid. 2s. 1d. @ 3s.; Imperial, 2s. 3d. @ 3s.; do. Conton kind, 1s. 6d. @ 2s.; Gunpowder, 2s. 9d. @ 4s. 6d.; do, Canton kind, is 6d. @ 2s. 3d. 学 清.
"Our stock market is firm, and cash protty plentiful, though rather less so

"Our stock market is firm, and cash profity piential, indugar numer less so than it was, as the payments into the Treasury on account of duties are heavy.

The quarter's revenue, to be made up on Wednesday evening, will show an particle of about a million sterling, it is said; the payments upon 10 2900,000 quarters of foreign grain and flour being a great help to the receipts.

Consols this afternoon were quoted at 92½ to 92. Exchange Bills at 50.2 28

Built h American Real Sharms at 6 discount. Canada Compony's 16 the quarter's revenue, to be made up on Wednesday evening, will show an increase of receipts of about a million sterling, it is said; the payments upon 100,000 quarters of foreign grain and flour being a great help to the receipts. So who were quoted at 92½ to 93. Exchequer Bills at 50s. The seminant Bank Shares at 6 discount. Canada Company's horse are nominal."

The New Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, arrived there by the May Steamer, and met with a flattering reception. The Parsees 12 Barrels E. I. Sugar 15 Barrels Sperm Oil 15 Barrels Roasted Coffee 40 Roxes Cavendish Tobacco 26 Wompowder 16 Barrels Sperm Oil 27 Barrels Sperm Oil 28 Barrels E. I. Sugar 29 Barrels E. I. Sugar 20 Barrels Sperm Oil 200 Jars Durham Mustard 28 Bags Liverpool Stored Salt 29 Bags Laggyra Coffee 28 Wolfe Lead 36 Would be delighted with the elevation by Her Canada Company of this hody to the dignity of knighthood. The new knight Lares are nominal."

tiere by the May Steamer, and mot with a flattering reception. The Parsees (3rc-worshippers) of Bombay were highly delighted with the elevation by Her Majesty of one of this body to the digainy of knighthood. The new knight for Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, had, in commemoration of the event, made to his co-religionists the manificent gift of three loss of rupees, to be vested in trustees, for the purpose of having instruction disseminated among them. The Cholera nd considerably abated in its ravages.—Evening Mail.

UNITED STATES. .

Prospects.-A friend, who has been looking over returns of prious kinds, says the United States Gazetta has arrived at the conclusion vortious kinds, says the United States Gazetta has arrived at the conclusion that the following is about a fair estimate of the amount and value of the agricultural products of the present yeart—120,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth to the growers \$65,000,000; 23,000,000 bushels ryo. \$5,000,000; 5,000,000 bushels burley, \$2,000,000; 20,000,000 bushels burley, \$2,000,000; 100,000; 100,000; 200,000; 000,000 bushels corn, \$60,000,000; 120,000,600 bushels porators, \$12,000, Only: 15,000,000 tons of hay, \$75,000,000; 1,000.000.000 pounds cotton, \$60,000,000; 60.000 On0 pounds tobacco, \$10.000,000; 100,000.000 pounds rice. \$3.000,000; 130,000,000 pounds sugar, \$3,000,000—total, \$206,000,000. -Zion's Herald.

. The Mormons. - It seems to be verified that Joe Smith has actually been arrested, or has surrendered himself into custody. The Springfield (Illinois) Journal, however, suspects that his surrender was not made until he as tolorably well assured of a speedy release by habeas corpus or some other signed by ten late members of the Mormon Church, who declare that they have been "most scandalously imposed upon in matters and things of a Divine character." Oliver H. Oney, late a preacher of the Mormon doutrines, has also renounced all connexion with the "Latter Day Saints," as they call themselves, having been a winess to the corruptions and debaucheries of their leaders .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. An action for damages, brought by Mr. Stanton against Mr. Weller, has been tried at the present Assizes in Toronto. It will be remembered, that last winter one of the stage coaches upset at Rouge Hill, and that Mr. Stanton, being a passenger, had his arm dislocated. This action was brought to recover damages from Mr. Weller, the stage proprietor, for the injury the sustained by Mr. Stanton, and the Jury awarded £25. In another case of damages, brought by an Emigrant against Dr. Bradly, the emigrant agent here, for an assault committed upon the plaintiff, the Jury found a verict-damages £12 10s. against Dr. Bradley .- Colonist.

Mr. Thomas of Toronto has received a verdict of £150 against desses. Mead for a libel published in the Toronto Herald. Mr. Aylwin has been returned for Port Neuf, without opposition.

The Tory papers, in the agony of their rage and fear, at the narrow passes of the rocks, you may find an humble, unpainted cottage, with the various apportenances of sheds, and styes, and barns, around it. Three or four stately trees present themselves in front of it. The door-yard is filled with flowers and shrubs, and the buildings seem to stand in the midst of a flourishing and full bearing orchard, the trees of which are clothed with living green, with no suckers at their roots, unadorned with the nests of the caterial building to the failure of the bill to remove doubts respecting the pending elections, by the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council being swamped in consequence thereof, the Patriot bares in the recent political changes, sometimes treat us to a piece of mock heroics, in which they clatter sway right classically. In all the majesty of Olympian Jove. The Toronto Patriot has lately indulged in this "King Cambyses vein."—Alloding to the failure of the bill to remove doubts respecting the pending elections, by the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to it, and the probability of the Council's having tacked registry clauses to

The Government have given proof that they dare do anything that justice to the whole country requires to be done; and if that required the Council to be whiteness absolutely without a stain.

The house is as neat within as without; for such results are not seen but swamped, the Patriot's defiance, and a hundred Patriots to boot, would not

Sig. - In the Inspector General's returns published in last week's Guardian there is an error in the summing of the items under the first head, of sufficient magnitude to merit correction, viz:—for £246,553 17s. 9J. read £201,553 17s. 9J. MERCATOR: 27 th October, 1842.

[We published the total as we found it in our printed copy .- Ep.?

He was a man respected by almost all who knew him, and died in hone of "a glorious immortality," leaving a wife and six children to deplore his loss. But they "moura not as those who have no hope." The occasion of his departure was improved by an impressive discourse, by the Rev. W. McFadden, from "Bo ye therefore always ready, for he such an hour as ye think not the Son of man coneth." He shall rest in peace until "Gabriel's trump shall sound," "Then I shall seatisfied, when I awake with his likeness," G. K. Williamstown, Oct. 3rd, 1812.

ye therefore always ready, accometh." He shall rest in peace until "Gaune."

1 Shall be satisfied, when I awake with his likeness,"

Williamstown, Oct. 3rd, 1842.

Accidentally Drowned,—October 3rd, 1842, in Tilsonshurgh, County of Derehan, Taliant District, Mary Alvisa, only daughter of Sherod C. and Sophronia L. Gilman, aged three years and six days. She is supposed to have been playing, in company with a little boy, on the bank of the race, leading to the axe shop, and falling in, was carried down by the current ten ruds into the floom, where she lodged, closing the apertion, and thereby stopped the works. The father, who was combloyed in the works, strove to shut the gate, but could not; the wate, was immediately drawn off, when the afflicted parents found the lifeless body of their beloved daughter to be the cause of the obstruction. Brother Chirch in Ganada. He formerly lived in this country, but moved to the State of Chirch in Ganada. He formerly lived in this country, but moved to the State of Mary Vork, Jamestown, Chautauque country, from thence he removed, with bis characteristic of all kinds of Worms.

Was Longers would give them immediate relief. Hundreds of instances have come to our knowledge, where persons on the brink of the grave, first individual and proposed them is the only bope, to Sherman's Worth Lozenges, which have restored them to have work. Jamestown, Chautauque country, from thence he removed, with bis characteristic of all kinds of Worms.

Headacke, Palpitation, Lorences of Spirtles, Fatirne, Fainting, Despondency, Nervous Diseases generally, and Sea Sickness, are all subject pondency, Nervous Diseases generally, and Sea Sickness, are all subject pondency.

MARRIED,—In this city, on the 27th October, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. Joseph Huggins to Miss Zomia Hughes, both of Whitby. - At St. Catharines, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, Mr. Thomas Rausom Watts, to MissiMary Ann Glass, both of Ningara.

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. McCullaugh, Mr. John Davis to Miss riscilla McCofnell, both of Thurlow, DIED,—At Sidney, on the 22nd inst., Matilda, Consort of the Rev. Michael

'awcett, Wesleyan Minister, in the 24th year of her age,—a woman of sterling nety, and esteemed in all the relations of life.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending November 1. S Brownell, M Magill, Wm Youell, J. Williams, S Hunnlegton, J Carrol, I Chep, J Allan, II Wilkinson, W Pollard, A Davidson, W M Whitehead, I Longking, M Scott, W Pollard, S Hurlburt.

Books have been forwarded to-

S Brownell, I box, care of D Moore, Hamilton; H Shaler, I box, care of H Calder, Esq Kingston, and Rev T Bevitt, Rytown; S Miles, I box, care of H Calder, Esq Kingston, and John McEwen, Esq Gananogue; J Williams, Esq I parcel, care of Robt Chisholm, Esq Oakville; A Davidson,

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon on Monday, the 7th of November next, for the supply to the Ordannee Barrack Department at this Station, of such quantities of CLEAN OATEN STRAW (free from Weeds and Thistles) as may be required during the year, from 1st April, 1843, to 31st March, 1614; not exceeding, in the whole, 14,000 Bundles of 12lbs, each ;—to be delivered monthly in such of the whole, 14,000 billions of the whole real signatures must be affixed to the Two Sureties will be required, whose real signatures must be affixed to the

Tender, forms of which may be obtained at this Office. The rate to be stated n Corrency, per Bundle of 1215s.

Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, Depository. 23 Yonge Street. T. a Meeting of the Committee, held on the 26th inst., the fol-T a Meeting of the Committee, held on the 25th inst., the 10th lowing Resolutions were unanimously passed?——

Resolved—That Tracts to the value of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings bo

disposed of gratuitously, in the following manner:—Ministers of the Guspel, of all denominations, and other individuals, to the number of fity, upon collecting or providing the sum of Fivs Dolfars for Tract distribution in their respective neighbourhood, and remitting the same to the Depository, shall each be entitled to receive One Dollar's worth of Tracts, without charge; or in all, Six Dollars worth of Tracts.

worth of Trects.

Resolved.—That the first fifty applicants be the parties entitled to receive the said Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings worth of Tracts.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CARLESS, DEPOSITART.

A supply of Sunday School Requisites just received, at the Depository, from the London Sunday School Union.

Toronto, 29th Oct. 1842.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION

On Wednesday, the 9th November, instant, At the Stores of ROBERT MACKAY & Co., King Street, of TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

There will be sold a choice assertment of the above Goods, consisting in part as follows, viz (—

58 Bags Liverpool Stored Salt 98 Kegs White Lead 62 "Cut and Wrought Nails. ALSO-Black Lend, Indigo, Saleratus, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Blacking, Brooms,

The Trade will do well to attend and lay in their Full Supplies.

Terms—Under £25, Cash; 25 to £100, three months; over £100, half in three, and half its four months, on furnishing approved endorsed Notes.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

A. MACDONALD, Auctioneer.

Brushes, Fish, Fruits, Pickles, Spices; with a great variety of other articles

Toronto, 1st Novr., 1842.

O T I C E .- The Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Citizens of Toronto and the Public generally, for their past favours and liberal support, and would now intimate that he has OPENED in the Brick Buildings, belonging to John S. Baldwin, Esquire, opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. &c., and would solicit a continuance of their custom.

The Subscriber is daily adding to his Stock, and now offers for Sole, low for Cash, or on short approved Credit, viz.t-

Teas, Sugars, Coffees Chocolate, Cocoa Pot and Pearl Barley Rice, Oatmeal
Split Peas, Sago
Almonds, Nuts
White and Bluck Pepper
Allspice, Cayenne Pepper
Ground Allspice, and Pepper
White and Grey Ginger
Ground Ginger, Arrow Root
Salt Petre, Epsom Salts
Currants, Cloves
Raisins, Mace
Nutmegs, Isinglass, Cinnamon
Indigo, Fig Blue
Starch, Carraway Seeds
Patent Gross's and Barley Rice, Oatmeal Staten, Carraway Seems
Patent Grosts and Barley
Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel
Salerains, Mustard
Sauces, Pickles
Ketchup, Capers
Curry Powders, Floats
Canister Powder
Shot Paints Shot, Paints Shoo and Scrubbing Brushes
Stove and White Wash Brushes

Sulphur, Cream Tartar Liquotice, Sugar Candy Plug and Cavendish Tobacco Ladics' Twist and Cut Tobacco Tobacco Pipes, Matches Table Codish Lochane Herrings Raglish and American Cheese Blacking, Bed Cords Table Salt, Bath Bricks Naccaroni and Vermicelli Sperm and Tallow Candles Castile and White Soap Brown and Yellow Soap Lamp Black, Whitening Lamp Black, Whitening
Common Tumblers
Ground and Cut Tumblers
Common and Cut Wine Glasses
Window Glass and Putty
Boiled Linseed Oil
Sperm and Olive Oil
Lemon Syrup
Pepper Sauce
Stoughton Bitters
Treacle and Malasses Treacle und Molasses Vinegar, &c. &c. W. C. ROSS.

Corn Brooms and Whisks

TORONTO FOUNDRY, (late NORTON'S),—
The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have very much enlarged this Establishment, and are now roady to execute orders for CASTINGS of every description, and upon the most favourable terms. The following articles comprise a part of their Stock, viz:--

Fanning Mill Irons. Waggon Boxes. Norton's Plough. do. do. Improved. Scotch Mould Boards. Box Plate and Cooking Stoves, wholesale and retail.

Thrashing Machines, from two to eight

Toronto, October 25th, 1842.

Carding Machines, Saw Mill Irons. Patent Balance Wheels, for Saw Mills. Percussion Water Wheels for do. Grist Mill Castings. Counter Scales. Platform Scales.

horse power. Sugar Keules. Tugether, with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention. They ns intending to ere Percussion Wheel, as the greatest improvement ever effected for the production

of power. Sale Rooms at the Foundry, Yonge Street, near Lot, and at 157, King Street, opposite the Chequered Store.

Toronto, Oct. 1842.

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JAS. GOOD & Co.

W H A T A B A D C O U G H!
The principal Agency for the sale of DOCTOR SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES, n Western Canada, is now opened at No. 40, Yonge Street, between Tem-

perance and Newgate Streets, CITY OF TORONTO. One Box of them will cure your Cough in a few hours.

Experience for Four Years has fully tested the extraordinary virtues of this price. Several million Boxes have been sold and given perfect satisfaction a all who have used them. Physicians and Clergymen, Lawyers and Professors, rich and poor, high

obside the good grandmother in her chair of state, with a countenance as mild and benignant as a summer evening's twilight; happy in the consistion of duty successfully discharged by training her children in habits of temperance of duty successfully discharged by training her children in habits of temperance and industry; and receiving, as a kind of household deity, the cheerful iribute from all of reverence and affection.

Some may call this poerry; it is indeed the true poetry of hundle rural life, but there is no fection nor embellishment about it. The picture is only true; and, if it were not a violation of the rules which I have prescribed to myself to mention names in such cases, and that I might offend a modesty which I highly respect, I would show my readers the path which leads to the house, and they greated and tow—in fact, nearly the whole American people, have given them their sanction, and they are now fast spreading their influence to every part of the known world. The Hon, A. Clark, ex-Mayor of Rew York; J. Sherman Brownell, Esq. Register of New York; Dr. Candou in the year 1819, and an 'er the practical to a protracted Meeting held in Emily, about II years ago, was awakened to a distinguished Occulist; Rev Darius Anthony, Oneida Conference; Rev J. M. Maffut; Rev Sebastian Streeter, Boston; Dan'l M. Frye, Upper Police Office; gate of God; since which period he has been a consistent member of the West. Dr. Candou in the year 1819, and un'er the practical to a protracted Meeting held in Emily, about II years ago, was awakened to a distinguished Occulist; Rev Darius Anthony, Oneida Conference; Rev J. M. Maffut; Rev Sebastian Streeter, Boston; Dan'l M. Frye, Upper Police Office; gate of God; since which period he has been a consistent member of the West. Dr. Candou in the year 1819, and un'er the practical to a protracted Meeting held in the year ago, was awakened to a distinguished Occulist; Rev Darius Anthony, Oneida Conference; Rev J. M. Maffut; Rev Sebastian Streeter, Boston; Browner, and tow—in and low—in fact, nearly the whole American people, have given them their sanction, and they are now fast spreading their influence to every part of the known world. The Hon. A. Clark, ex-Mayor of New York: J. Sherman

in boxes with his name attached. The Doctor being an educated and experienced Physician, and a Member of the Medical Society of the City of New York, gives a character to his preparations that no others enjoy.

Coughs. Colds, Consumption. Asthma, Tightness of the Chest. Whoop-

ing Cough, Cough attending Measles, and all affections of the Lungs, vie

pondency, Nervous Diseases generally, and Sea Sickness, are all subject to the curative properties of Sherman's Camphor Louenges. They care severe Headaches, &c., in ten minutes. In fact, they operate like a charm, and na person should go to Sea without them, as they are infallible in Sea Sickness. Persons subject to fatigue, or attending crowded parties, will find them a relief for all legitude and expression.

relief for all lassitude and oppression. Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges are the best active Bilious Cathartic Medicine in use. They are remarkably pleasant, and leave the system free from all duliness and oppression.

Sherman's Poor-Man's Plaster, for 7td. only, cures Pain or

Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, or any part of the body—also, Rheumatism and Lumbago. They are warranted superior to all other Plasters. One million sold yearly,—the best evidence of their properties. IF Agents for the Country wanted. Apply as above, if by letter post-

paid.

CUT NAILS, Just receiving, and for Sale by the Subscriber, R. H. BRETT. 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber.

**Coronto, April 12, 1842. 491f , GEORGE SIMPSON. Toronto, April 12, 1842.

of Canada West; Solar and Loner Tables, with history of names of the Mouths; Kings and Queens of England; Chronological Table of Methodism in Canada; Canada Wesleyan Conference, and its Institutions; Chronological Table of Methodism in the United States; do. in England; Royal Family of Great Britain; Imperial Government; National Debt of Great Britain. &c. &c.

Sold at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings. IF A liberal discount made to country dealers, and the usual allowance to our Agents.

Toronto, October 1st. 1842. Editors in the city and throughout the country are respectfully requested to insert the above.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, and offers for Sale, at

the usual Terms, to the Country Trade, viz :-165 kegs, various brands, Plug
317 boxes do Cavendish
31 boxes Ladies Twist
46 boxes Nail Rod

1 barrel Cloves
1 barrel Nutmer
6 frails hard she . 1 barrel Nutmegs
6 frails hard shell A'monds

50 boxes Pipes

30 boxes Starch

4 tierces Saleratus

4 bales Cotton Twine
10 cases Glass Tumblers

I casa Raw-hide Whips

55 bales, a good article, Cotton Batt'g 80 half bales do

STATIONARY.

4 do Merchant's Account Books

I case Bookbinder's Leather

2 casks assorted lnk
3 do lnk Bottles

1 case Ink Powder

R. H. BRETT.

R. H. BRETT.

674

2 froils soft shell 10 bags Filberts 46 boxes Nail Rod 130 jars very superior Macoboy Sauff
4 bbls Scotch Sauff, in bladders 270 boxes best Muscatel 270 boxes best Muscatel 270 Raisins 78 bogs Rio 14 bags Laguna Coffee 364 half boxes do 35 kegs, a good article

27 bags black Pepper 55 boxes ground Pepper 20 boxes do Pimento 1 crate [470th] Cassia 65 jars Mustard 10 boxes do in tins of 1 lb. cach 20 boxes ground Ginger

22 bags Pimento

10 boxes do Cinnamon With many other Goods in the line.

161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, by recent arrivals from Liverpool and London, a full and complete assortment of Combs; English, French and German Fancy Goods; Cutlery, Birmingham & Sheffield Shelf Goods; Stationary, &c. &c.

V1z:--Viz:—
3 cases Ludies' Work-Boxes and Writing Desks
1 cask London Heir Brushes
4 do best Dressing Combs and
4 do (1 ton) Mill Board t do best Dressing Combs and other Combs

I do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases 4 cases common Looking Glasses 6 casks Cuttery
5 do assorted Birmingham Fancy Goods I do Whip-Thongs

I do assorted Buttons 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

S T A T I O N A R Y .-- For Sale, in the Original Packages:-15 cases Letter Paper 25 cases Pott

16 cases Foolscap
6 cases assorted Fancy Paper
1 case Superior Quills R. H. BRETT 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

R I D O U T, B R O T H E R S & Co ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRM!NGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

Corner of King and Yongs Streets, Toronto, NEW SUPPLIES OF IRON, STEEL, AND SHELF HARDWARE GOODS,

Direct from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on band, will comprise an assortment, including every article usually furning a part of the Iron mongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail at their customers the given rivers. tomory low prices.

Toronto, Oct. I, 1842.

STEEL.-SANDERSON, BROTHERS & Co.'s Sixear, Spring, Blister, and superior Cast Steel, (the latter well deserving the attention of Axe Makers), on Sale by

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

CUT NAILS-BUDDEN & VENNOR'S Shingle and Annealed Naile, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, who offer them for Sale upon advantageous terms.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

ANADA PLATES-250 Boxes, for Sale by RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

PEMOVAL JOHN TYNER

J. T. wishing to accommodate his friends east of the city, has opened the shop next house cast of Armstrong and Beaty's Leuther Store, King-street, which will be attended to by his nephew Richard Tyner, who he has no doubt will give general satisfaction.

Toronto, October 1st, 1842.

WINTER!-LAMB'S WATER-PROOF PASTE AND BRUNSWICK BLACK.

. The Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and the public generally, that ha is now prepared to supply them with the above articles to any amount. He feels that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in further recommendation of the Water-proof Paste, as the four last years' experience has proved it to be a sure preventive to damp feet,—to say nothing of its Leatherpreserving qualities. It must be advantageous for the community at large to have it to general use.

The subscriber would respectfully remind all good housewives, who wish to

have their Stovepipes and Dumb Stoves look well all the winter, and to save themselves trouble, and labour, that they would do well to put on a good coat of his Brunswick Black a few days before putting up their stoves.
PETER R. LAMB,

Blacking and Ink Manufucturer, corner of Yonge and Temperance Sts. Toronto, October 1, 1812.

WHOLESALE DRY GOOD WAREHOUSE,

No. 22, Yonge Street.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade generally that they will in a few days be receiving their FALL INPORTATIONS; comprising an Extensive and General Assertment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, selected by their resident partner in Britain, and which they are enabled to offer upon the most favourable terms, and at very reduced prices.

GLMOR & COULSON. Toronto, September 22, 1842.

ARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assertment of Tuble Knives and Forks and Cuttery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edge tools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, Rec. &c., which they will self at very low prices.

Toronto. 1st June. 1842.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB LISHMENT,-HAMILTON.-The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their present Stock of Fancy and Stople Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are confident will be found in every respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided conviction of their cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in order to ascertain where they may lay out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchasers is, that this Stock is entirely new and purchased when the trade was in its most depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods already depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods survey injured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are fully confident that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their goods shall have been made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hotel.

Hamilton, 12th July, 1342.

M. & C. MAGILL.

TEMPERANCE: HOTEL RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.

THOMAS . HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intexicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

TERMS.

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

Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cobourg. For more particular inquiries reference is made to the following gentlemen, from whom cards can be obtained giving full information of every department of the Academy!-be obtained giving full information of every department of the Academy!—
Rev. A. Green, President of the Canada Conference; D. Thempson, W. P. P., Indiana; Rev. W. Clarke; — Morrell, Esq., London; Rev. G. R. Sınderson, Stamford; Rev. D. Wright, Credit; John Stinson, Esq. Hamilton; A Cock, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidson, Esq. Niagara; W. Warren, Esq. Darlington; Rev. A. Hurlburt, Put Hope; Charles Biggar, Esq. Carrying Place; J. P. Roblin, M. P. P. Ameliasburgh; J. P. Williams, Esq. Bloomfield; Billa Flint, Esq., G. B. Spencer, Eac. Belleville; J. Counter, Mayor of Kingston, M. Cameron, M. P. P., Rev. H. Wilkinson, S. W. Brady. Esq., Kingston; W. Matthie, Esq., — Buell. Esq. kinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston, M. Cameron, M. T. T., Rev. B. Wilkinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston; W. Matthie, Esq., — Buell. Esq., Luther Houghton, Esq. Brockville; Alfred Hooker, Esq., Rev. W. Pitriek, David See, Esq., W. D. Dickinson, Esq., Prescott; G. Brouse, Esq., Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matilda; W. Clegg, Esq., J. Burrows, Esq., Rev. T. Bevitt, Bytown; John Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabee; G. Boulter, Esq. Auclias-hurch.

Mrs, J. B. HURLBURT, Preceptress; Miss R. Boulter, Assistant. Other Assistants will be engaged as the wants of the Academy require.

The following Gentlemen compose the Vicining and Examining Co. Sheriff Ruttan, Colonel G. Ham, Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Frincipal of Victoria College; Professor Wm. Kingston, A. M.; Rev. James Spencer, Cobourg. August 15th, 1842:

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the airangements for the Season of 1342, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO:

PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGIL 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—City of Toronto; From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday-Princess Royal; 15 cases assorted Stationary, including every article in Fancy Stationary; Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c.

And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets call at Cobourg and Port Hope, coch way.

[] All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and Kingston, April, 1842.

LAKE ONTARIO. - THREE TIMES A-WEEK

THE STEAMER AMERICA .- CAPTAIN TWOILY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rockester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday. Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope,

every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.
The Steamer Beitannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America. Toronto, August 16th, 1842.

THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR, Will leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock,

Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Port Hepe every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Cobourg every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Wellington every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock.

UPWARDS.

Will leave Oswego every Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday avening at 7.

day evening at 7. Wellington every Monday and Thursday morning at 2 o'clock.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, part of the whole of

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. R MOVA Least OHN TYNE R tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons generally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of syens, and now informs them and the public generally that he has removed his Boot and Slose Establishment, from his old stand opposite the Market, to his new buildings on Yongo Street, next house north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

It is unsers, negainst loss or damage by fire public Buildings, Dwellings, when any of the functions of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has recently been directed to the development of their neticular profession and public; and a lively interest has removed in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honorable prompting the most public and liberal principles, paying its losses with honorable prompting the most public and liberal principles, when any of the functions of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has removed in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honorable prompting the most public and remained of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has removed in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to the most just and officency with full confidence of its being the most safe of the medical profession and public in the development of the medical profession and public in the developm

and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent, References by permission to-

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
WILLIAM WILSON. Esq., Cashier, Branch Bank of Moutreal.
John Cameron, Esq., Cashier, Branch Com. Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medler, Esq., Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British

North America.
MESSES. J. F. SMITH & Co. Sentember, 1842. 670 R I N T E R S' I N

K.-PETER R. LAM B, Manufacturer of Lamb's Blacking, begs to inform Printers in British North America, that he has, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced work-man, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' INK. He is now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to him. His Ink will be warranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap.

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.

IF Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscriber, will receive the amount in Ink.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1849.

The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan out the United States and Canada.

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

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, Sec. Sec. 1101, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

1 X PENCE REWARD The above Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and return a run-away Apprentice Boy, OBADIAH DUNN by name. The public are cautioned against giving him enything on my account, as I will not pay his J. B. BEYNON. King, October 17, 1342.

SHORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED.— It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.
No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily, Rheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and imme-

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New York; and Lyman,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price SIXPENCE,

Will open on the second Monday (12th) of September.—Students can divided into Four Departments, embracing all the solid and ornamental branches of a complete system of Female Education, with Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Containing,—besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,—Statistics of the British Empire; Officers of the Government of Canada; Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly; Sheriffs, Clerks of Peace, and District Treasurers; Registrars of Conneces, and other Officers; Divisions of Canada West; Subra and Lungar Tables, with history of news of the Terms of Charada with sixtery of news of the School is under the general superintendence of Professor Van Norman, of Canada West; Subra and Lungar Tables with history of news of the school is under the general superintendence of Professor Van Norman, of Canada West; Subra and Lungar Tables with history of news of the success which, their Parents or Guardians may direct.

The R M S.

The R M S.

The C O B O U R G.

MRS. VAN NORMAN and MISS BARNES present their grateful acknowledgments to their friends for the success which, though their kind-acknowledgments to their friends for the success which, though their kind-acknowledgments to their friends for the successfully pursuing their studies under the successfully pursuing their studies under their supervision and instruction. And as they have every reason to the present successfully pursuing their studies under their supervision and instruction. And as they have every reason to the open the successfully pursuing their studies under their supervision and instruction. And as they have every reason to the open the successfully pursuing their studies under their supervision and instruction. And as they have every reason to their friends for the successfully pursuing their studies under the instruction. And as they have every reason to the pursuing their studies under the pursuing their studies under the successfully pursuing their studies

whose services are of great importance. In addition to other local advantages, the Ladics of this School will have the privilege of attending the various Courses of Lectures delivered in Victoria College.

As a special incitement, their improvement will be noted at each recitation, of which a faithful record will be preserved, and forwarded regularly to their parents, in quarterly renores.

parents, in quarterly reports.

TERMS.

Common English, Including Orthography, Beadier, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Dengraphy, per term of eleven weeks, £1 0 0 Higher English Branches, Including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Astronomy, Geology, Distory, Moral Philosophy, &c. 1 5 0

Extra Charges. 1 0 0 Music, with use of Plans, 2 0 0 Music, with use of Plans, 2 0 0 Music, With use of Plans, 1 0 0 Wax Frait and Flowers, each, 1 0 0 Wax Frait and Flowers, each, 1 0 0 Music, Wax Frait and Flowers, each, 1 0 0 Music, Drawing, and Fainting, 5 10 0 Board, including room, furniture, fue', lights, and washing, 5 10 0 Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each term. Each Young Lady is requested to provide herself with one pair of shorts and pillow

Young Lady is requested to provide herself with one pair of shorts and pillow cases, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on the 20th of October, at the opening of the College.

The following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen have kindly consented to act

as a Visiting and Examining Committee:—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; Rev. Thomas Alexander, A. M.; Rev. Edwy Ryerson; G. M. Boswell, Esq., M.P.P.; und Professor Wm. Kingston, A.M. Cobourg, August 20th, 1842. Victoria College.

I have much pleasure in spontaneously adding to the above advertisement the expression of my strong conviction that the Seminary kept by Mrs. Van Norman and Miss Barnes will confer upon the Pupils attending all the advantages which were enjoyed in the (late) Upper Canada Academy, together with several additional facilities for improvement.

Egenton Ryenson.

C UT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, 224 Kegs Blue Cut, soft, assorted sizes.

116 Kegs Shingle Nails. Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842. R. H. BRETT.

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The suberitor begs to call the attention of the public to his well-releated Stock of PRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Surts. GRAUNGEY BEADLE. St. Catherines, March 1, 1842.

N. B.—The Proprietor of the Brilish American Cultivator, and Mr. George Lestin King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 tf

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

CR. 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 Books, 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 Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheep, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1841.

N E W S P R I N T I N G P A P E R.—
The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Eliza,
816 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes,
Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842.
R. H. BRETT.

E. P E L L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver F. P. E. L. Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker. Glazier, Sc., 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 nearly framed.

HE STEAMER GORE—CAPTAIN KERR, Will leave Hamilton, Toronto, and other Ports, for OSWEGO, to Messrs. Thomas Clarkson & Co., who are nuthorized to settle all matter connected with the said Estato.

W. CAWTHRA. JOHN THOMSON, THOS. CLARKSON, J. CHARLES, W. GOODERHAM, FRED. PERRON.
M. O'DONOHOE,
Trustees.

Toron'o, Scpt. 4, 1842.

And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday morning at 2 o'clock.

Port Hope every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

Port Hope every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage from Oswego apply to Messrs. Bronson and Crocker, or to Messrs. Fitchugh and Co., Oswego. or to the Captain on hoard.

The Gure will also touch (weather permitting) at Bond Head and Durlington.

Toronto, Angust 16, 18 42.

D O C T O R S C O T T, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 King Struet, to Neugate Street, opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

The British Colonist, Patriot, Christian Gauranam, Please insert the above two months.

71 8

WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND, AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Cure of Conghs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, 'Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pleases that is sweeping hundreds to a premature grove, under the fictinus name of coassumption, can be cured by this Medicine. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, heating more than an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the

The peculiar virtues of this compound have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has tual Charter, recently been directed to the development of their active powers and pul-

children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the garden of nature that will not only mitigate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With these views strongly impressed on our tuinds, every one should feel a great desire to investigate to the utmost of his power, the great arena of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction which the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with much care and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible nostrums of the day, with which this country is The use of one bottle of the Syrup will be sufficient to convince the mos

ceptical of its beneficial effects. Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor without which none are genuine.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by J. Winer, Chemist and

N. B.—A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

For sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King-Street,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE. Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Druggists through-

This subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan entirely new, which possesses many advantages over those now in use, while the United States and Canada.

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which this properties are now in use, while the properties of the properties of

which, or no upration, he area and the dimest despatting have been restored to health and langhiness.

BRISTOUS SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of veretable remedies of established medical value, and from his peculiar properties is nimost initialide in all completions that arise from impurities of the thood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idiospheracies, bereditary prefisposition, and in general all chronic and long start ling infimilities and irregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the discasses in which it has been found to be a covereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only lief suggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and reter him to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed lutellizance respecting its efficacy, in nearly all cases of complaint except those of the most ordinary, or endemic and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally direct to to this article, confident that its rare victures only need be known to be appreciated; that it will stond the test of any triat, and that increased usefulness, and added popularity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance. Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

Buffalo, Aug. 12, 1837. We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsaparilla, manufactured by C.C. Bais Tot, and baving made use of it more or less in our practice, believe it to contain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we exteem it 23 one of the best we have ever met with.

J. TROWBRIDGE, M. D. CHARLES MINES, M. D. JOSIAN BARNES, M. D. J. E. HAWLEY, M. D. A. MILLER, M. D. H. R. STAGE, M. D. CYRENIUS CHAPIN, M D Moses Dribtol, M D J E Masshall, M D A. S. Sprague, M D F L. Harris, MD

The reader is referred to a work of 100 pages, published by the proprietor and to be had of any of the Agents, containing some of the most wonderfu cures on record. Also, certificates from the first medical gentlemen, and editorial notices from the most respectable newspapers.

IT Important caution to those who would get the true article-always ob serve that the WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL. is on a red stamp across the cork of the bottle.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, For sale in Toronto by Lyman, Forr & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Niagara; by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. Druggists in Canada.

Bride, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Canada.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

In Adjourned General Quarter Session, Toronto, 2d June, 1842.

ESOLVED that, with a view to improve the respectability of the Innkeep ers and the accommodations which their houses should afford to the travelling community, it is desirable that some understanding of the Bench of lustices should exist as to the propriety of reducing the number of houses now licenced; that those interested in obtaining licences for the coming year, may take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

It be Ordered,—That for the future no Licence for keeping a Public House

will be renewed as a matter of ocurse, nor unless they shall have accommodations of a superior description, and an unquestionable character for sobriety and general good conduct; and that when two or more applications are made for licencing houses in the same vicinity, a preference will invariably be given to those possessing the best character and accommodations. And no applications for licencing new houses will be entertained unless it shall be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Justices not only that the applicant, is a fit and proper person to keep a public house, has sufficient accommodation for that purpose, but that also a necessity does positively exist for a tavern in that situation. GEORGE GURNETT. A true extract,

Clerk Place, H. D. POR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, being Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Chinguacousy, 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-House, Stebles, 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 lott 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 emplosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by amplying to the owner, W. LAWSON, applying to the owner, W. LAWSON,

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

N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lat. 52 tf

FOR SALE,-THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON within 34 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, con taining 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Let No 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Borns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-houses; a

good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For forther information apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Cirufton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned.

Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER,

Executors,

DENTAL SURGERY. - A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist .- Teeth inscreed, from one to an entire set. 1 pon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching.

OFFICE, No. 6, Bay Street, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841. A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R Brewer's, 163, King Street, Toronto.

TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Touch preserved for life

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Backskins, 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 Cash, or approved Credit.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, has renewed to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Emildings, where, by diligent strentien to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Rearr-Mars Charants.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Donners, of the talest Fashions. Toronto, December 22ud, 1840

S Y R U P. WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTIONS when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISII'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and invaluable Medicine, FISII'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Conghs, Colds, Sputting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Brownchitzs, &c. &c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viseid phlegm; it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory section which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocat 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:—Lessile Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lessile & Sons, Druggists and Stationers, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenstan, St. Catharines, the Forty, Beamsville, &c.

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

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.— CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical non, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles,
For all Dropsy,
All swellings of the Extremities,
Rheumatism, acute and chronic,
Lumbugo and Sciutic,
Tender Feet,

neert, are as follows:

Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings of the Neck.
Sore Throat, by Caucers or Ulcers,
Fresh Wounds, hilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend and attendant Solomon Hays.

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

Croup,
Whooping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children.
All Braises and Sprains,
Scald Head,

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures; some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectsome 57 Editors, and 75 Domins—nestace above 3000 cures among respect-uable private citizens. These layer come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PLLES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to com-municate on so delicate a discase, how many thousands have been relieved and

sured by this worderful "death-bed bequest!" out one half the above number are known to have been cored of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article—And of all this number to 6 males are commercied. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

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

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

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD: Top. 12, 1840.

TO THE BALD HEA'DED.

This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Dalhi village. The above article I bought at Griswohl, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comsteck & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Delki, July 17, 1839.

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

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New-York, Sept. 25th, 1338.—I have been entirely hald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMRIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS for sale 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.

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J. R. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.