From the Eclectic Review for Sept. 1840.

THE MOSAIC BOOKS.

The Mosaic books profess to be a public record, and to contain mainly well-known and public facts, though for a special religious purpose it extends its communication beyond the people to whom it particularly refers, and even beyond the sphere of tradition, to events and circumstances, concerning which no source but revelation could afford certain knowledge. But leaving what is strictly matter of revelation, we may find in that portion of its contents which related to the Jewish nation sufficient means of testing its credibility. We wish it to be particularly observed, that it did not first come to light as an ancient document; it did not come forth, professing to have been written at a certain remote period, and to detail extraordinary events, of which nobody had ever heard till it announced them; it had not remained buried, or locked up in some tomb, or cabinet, or in an unknown language, through many centuries, till some discoverer brought it to light. But it was written and made public, and generally appealed to during the lifetime of its author, and in fact had become, long before his death, the law of the people over whom he ruled. The whole nation of the French are not more certain of the genuineness of the Code Napoleon, nor the English of their Magna Charta, than the Jews of that age, and of every succeeding age, of the gennineness of their Mosaic history, their civil and ecclesiastical code. From the time of its first promulgation, during the life of their founder and legislator, the whole nation were either in possession of the record, or fully inform-'ed of its contents; had read it, or were accustomed to hear it read, and recognized it, both as a true history of their public affairs, and an exact account of that peculiar religion which they had observed and practised from the date of their sojourn in the wilderness. At the time of their first reception of this work of Moses, there were alive a large proportion of the parties concerned in the history. It was in fact the history of themselves, and the main part, therefore, of the circumstances related in it, were as familiarly known to themselves as to their legislator. The publicity of the recorded events, as well as the publicity of the record itself—followed by its immediate reception by the whole people at the time, and succeeded by its unquestioned authority through all their future generations-afford to us an ample guarantes, both of its genuineness and authenticity. The whole nation of the Jews

were the witnesses to the authenticity of the detail contained in the books of

Moses, as well as to the authorship—and they are accordingly often and openly appealed to, as the still living witnesses to the truth of the matters

The generations that immediately succeeded that first race, which witnessed the transactions and attested the truth of the public records, were competent judges of these two points, first, whether such a public document had been in existence before their time, had been spoken of by their fathers, and taught to themselves as containing both their law and their religion, or whether it had first been heard of in their own day. The total silence of their predecessors or elders upon the record or the matters contained in it would afford a convincing proof that it could not have had any previous existence, and certainly could not have been known as a public document, the only accredited standard of law and religion. It would be hard indeed to conceive that the first generation after that contemporary with Moses, could ever have been deceived into the belief, that their law had existed as a written document before their age, if it had only arisen to notoriety and been established in the times that themselves had witnessed. A nation may be persuaded to believe a thing on the credit of others-concerning which they could pretend to no knowledge themselves. But no people, we suppose, were ever yet persuaded to believe that a law, enacted in their own days, was enacted before they were born, or that an event they had themselves witnessed had really not taken place in their own age, but properly belonged to that of their ancestors. It would hence be impossible to gain general credit for any public document under such circumstances. The obvious fallacy of its statements would effectually preclude its reception. No nation would suffer itself to be imposed upon by a record so utterly false. Its authority never could be established, even among barbarians. The attempt to persuade them that they had received their religion from their fathers, and had heard them tell of a law, a religion, and a history, all of which had first been divalged and published in their own times, would be rejected as too absurd even for fable. But the Jews of the time of Moses did receive his writings, as containing an account of facts which themselves had witnessed, and of the religious observances which commenced in their own age, as well as of the national polity by which

they were first incorporated. But the case is greatly strengthened when we advert to the nature of the facts recorded; for, their being extraordinary, and in some instances miraculons, and yet all alleged to have taken place openly and before the eyes of the whole people, it would become still more incredible to suppose that an immense number of persons, who had never witnessed any of them, should be persuaded to believe and admit they had. Can any one believe it possible for a living writer to produce, and cause to be universally accepted as true, a history which should state that all the contemporaries of his own nation, and of about his own age, had formerly lived in a state of slavery to a neighbouring nation; and that about forty years since, he had delivered them in a certain manner from that vassalage, and brought them into the possession of the land they inhabited; -that in their course they had witnessed the miraculons dividing of a large body of waters to admit their passage;-that they had for a number of years been living on a peculiar kind of food, which fell in the night upon the ground, and was gathered every morning for their daily supply? Not only would it be found impracticable to persuade a whole people that they had seen and experienced things so strange, when nothing of the kind had really occurred, but the very attempt would be ridiculed, and, if it did not bring upon its author the indignation of his people, it would at least defeat itself, by sinking into immediate contempt and forgetfulness. It is not in the nature of things that it could be respected as true, or that the law, combined with it, could have exercised any anthority over the understandings and consciences of men. The whole must have been instantly scouted as a barefaced attempt at imposition. It could have gained credit and permanence among no people. Many false records have no doubt been fabricated, and many fabrilous narratives have been believed,—but never by the parties to whom they principally related, when their own consciousnes supplied the evidence of that falsity. The detection of the imposture would be entirely in their own hands, and it is impossible to admit that a whole people could be brought to assent to the truth of a record essentially false, especially when its authority was employed to bring them under the restraints of a law, which the greater part of them loathed and complained of as an intolerable burden. The necessary inference is, that the Jews of that age must have known the truth of the Mosaic history, and have felt the divine authority of the code of law under which they were then placed, and that their succeseors of the next and of all following generations must have found it impossible to shake the foundation of their great legislator's authority; or to shake off from their own shoulders the stringent obligations to obey it, and to trans mit it unimpaired and unimpeached to their descendants age after age: or otherwise, had there been a flaw in his statements, or a want of authority in his law, they would gladly and long since have delivered themselves from the yoke, under which they have so often groaned, but which has held them, as with an adamantine fetter, to the law and religion of their forefathers.

Some general rules have been laid down by learned men as applicable to the belief of such matters of fact as are recorded in the Mosaic history. When these four criteria meet in reference to any alleged facts, those facts

may be admitted as certainly true. 1. If the things recorded be such as the witnesses might judge of by their

2. If the transactions or events were open and public.

3. If some public monuments and national observances were expressly appropriated to keep up the memory of them.

4. If such monuments are known to have been erected, and such national observances to have commenced, at the precise period of the facts which they were designed to perpetuate, or immediately after, while the memory and impression of them was strong and universal.

Dr. Middleton is said to have endeavoured for twenty years to find ou some pretended or fabulous narrative, to which these four rules should apply, but without success.

It may, therefore, be safely affirmed, that the genuineness and authenticity

of the Mosaic records are substantiated by ample evidence, such as no other facts, no other records, of ancient history possess: and that, if these be set the lifetime of Moses: secondly, they were of such a character that all could judge of their reality by their ordinary senses, and all were conscious of having witnessed them; they and their children were all concerned in them: praying. thirdly, there were various monuments of the different events preserved from time to time as they occurred, and remaining from age to age; there were faithful sister Anna, that she felt at peace within her boson. Her calmness the overthrown walls of Jericho, the miraculous stream of water in the wilderness, the tables of the law, the pot of manna, Aaron's rod that periodically budded, the feast of the passover, regularly commemorated every year from the night of their departure out of Egypt; there was circumcision, the annual feast of tabernacles, and that of Purim; there was the family of Aaron, and ple of God." the tribe of Levites, the conquest of Canaan, and expulsion of the Canaanites; the twelve large stones set up in Gilgal, and many other memorials or observances connected with the different events of their extraordinary history, all attesting, at the time, the certainty of the facts they were intended to per-

petuate, and the truth of the history that recorded them. The commencing

of these monuments and observances in the very age of their occurrence,

and their preservation down to the latest periods of the Jewish national his-

tory, afford full satisfaction to the fourth rule above laid down; and, in con-

nexion with the preceding, completely answer to the tests that have been

We might notice several other important topics intimately connected with the argument, especially the remarkable fact of the inflexible attachment of the Temple of Lelius, or Tower of Babel, which lies distant about six miles abundant materials to be gathered from profane writers, attesting their national existence as far back as the time of Moses. But as we are merely but a little way haven the matter of the notice of any residence of the second o introducing to the notice of our readers the subject of the canon, and the ascertainment of the text, we must cut short our observations, with briefly visit rose upwards in the distance like a great bill. Nine o'clock found us observing that the sanction given alike to the Mosaic writings and the rest of seated at the foot of the visit heaps and accumulations which may be said to the Old Testament, by Jesus Christ, sufficiently authenticates it for all the sacred nurnoses for which we as Christians use it.

From the London Evangelical Magazine. NOTES ON THE LAST ILLNESS OF MRS. HEMANS. "For she was born beyond the stars to roar, And kindling at the source of this adore."

It is peculiarly delightful to the intelligent and devout mind to learn, is any instance, that an individual possessed of superior acquirement, and prethat individual enters eternity, reposing unlimited confidence in the love and atonement of the Redeemer; and when this person is one who exerts a commanding power over his age, as a writer, whether in prose or poetry, it is nost refreshing to ascertain that the divinity of the Christian religion is reognized; and that the claims of that religion are experienced; and that, in building has never been carried much beyond its present height. The mathe dying hour, the supports of that religion are enjoyed.

persons of cultivated minds, poetic taste and sensibility, in every district of the land, as the late Mrs. Hemans; and in the productions of few female magination, graceful, tender, and glowing thought. The versification of her poems, the imagery employed, the range of subject, and the vivid and impressive manner in which her principal compositions are penned, combine to render her one of the most captivating and influential writers of the British of the height are scattered large blocks of molten tealls and vitrified masonry. empire. How delightful, then, is it for the Christian to be able to cherish the hope that, during her last illness, she was brought effectually to the Saviour. and that when she expired, she died calmly and happily in the Lord.

-" Scaring to the world Of light, and fadeless joya above." for smelted ore. We found it a work of labour to detach from them the A few concise notes to exemplify the correctness of these observations, may prove interesting and beneficial to every enlightened believer in Jesus troyed by fire, and must have been laid waste by a great and most consuming who peruses these pages, and may augment the gratification of those who conflagration. Not alone did this part of the ruin bear marks of the flame: often read her exquisite poems, "A Domestic Scene;" "The Graves of a Household;" "The Better Land;" "The Silent Multitude."

remely unwell. When among the mountain scenery of the fine country of foundations extend themselves in the direction of the Euphrates. This mo Wicklow, during a storm she was struck by one beautiful effect on the hills: nument is called by the Arabs Birs-i-Nimrood, or "Nimrod's Tower;" and it was produced by a rainbow diving down into a gloomy mountain-pass, their tradition relates, that it was raised by that "mighty hunter before the t was produced by a rainbow diving down into a gloomy mountain-pass, their tradition relates, that it was raised by that "mighty hunter before the which it seemed really to flood with its colored glory. "I could not help Lord." Travellers recognise in it the Tower of Belus, or Temple of Jupiter, thinking," she remarked, "that it was like our religion piercing and carry- which once occupied a position within the walls of Babylon. However, ing brightness into the depth of sorrow and of the tomb." All the rest of the scene around that one illuminated spot was wrapt in the profoundest darkoess.

During her last illness, Mrs. Hemans delighted in the study of sucred literaare, and particularly in the writings of some of our old and choice divines. This became her predominant taste, and it is mentioned respecting her, that The plain is partially cultivated, and loses itself in the adjacent desert. We the diligent and earnest perusal of the Holy Scriptures was a well-spring of returned to Hillah in the afternoon, and early the next morning we were on daily and increasing comfort. She now contemplated her afflictions in the right manner, and through the only true and reconciling medium, "and that Babylon; and so truly have the prophecies concerning her been fulfilled that relief from sorrow and suffering for which she had been upt to turn to the fictitions world of imagination, was now afforded her by calm and constant meditation on what alone can be called 'the things that are.'"

When the cholera was raging in Dublin, she wrote to a dear relativeme there is something extremely solemn, something which at once awes and calms the spirit, instead of agitating it, in the presence of this viewless dan-ger, between which and ourselves we cannot but feel that the only barrier is the mercy of God. I never felt so penetrated by the sense of entire dependance upon Him, and though I adopt some necessary precautions on ac count of Charles (her son,) my mind is in a state of entire serenity."

While the work of decay was going on surely and progressively, with regard to the earthly tabernacle, the bright flame within continued to burn with steady and holy light, and at times even to flash forth with more than wonted brightness. On one occasion she finely expressed, when there was a favourable change in her condition-" Better far than these indications of recovery is the sweet religious peace which I feel gradually overshadowing ne, with its dove-pinions, excluding all that would exclude thoughts of God.

This gifted lady wrote, with peculiar beauty, on another occasion, "I wish I could convey to you the deep feelings of repose and thankfulness with which I lay, on Friday evening, gazing from my sofa upon a sunset-sky of the richest suffusions, silvery green and amber kindling into the most glo-rious tints of the burning rose. I felt his holy beauty sinking through my inmost being with an influence drawing me nearer and nearer to God."

Her confidential attendant, a most interesting young female, devotedly attached to her mistress, expressed herself respecting her in the following delightful and impressive manner: "It may well be said this was not her rest. She ever seemed to me as a wanderer from her heavenly l'ather's mansion, who knew too much of that home to seek a resting place here. She often said to me, 'I feel like a tired child, wearied and longing to mingle with the pure in heart.' At other times she would say, I feel as if I were sitting with Mary at the feet of my Redeemer, hearing the music of his voice, and learning of him to be meek and lowly; and then she would say, ' Oh, Anna do you not love your kind Saviour? The plan of redemption was, indeed, glorious one; humility was, indeed, the crowning work. I am like a quiet babe at his feet, and yet my spirit is full of his strength. When any body speaks of his love to me, I feel as if they were too slow; my spirit can mount lone with Him into those blissful realms with far more rapidity."

The sufferings of Mrs. Hemans, prior to death, were most severe and gonizing, but all were borne in the most uncomplaining manner. Never was her mind overshadowed by gloom; never would she allow those around her to speak of her condition as one deserving of commiseration.

Her sister finally remarks, " The dark and silent chamber seemed illumine y light from above, and cheered with songs of angels, and she would say hat, in her intervals from pain, no poetry could express, nor imagination conceive, the visions of blessedness that flitted across her fancy, and made her waking hours more delightful than those even that were given to tempotary repose.'

At times her spirit would appear to be already half etherealized. He nind would seem to be fraught with deep, and holy, and incommunicable houghts, and she would entreat to be left perfectly alone, in stillness and darkness, to commune with her own heart, and reflect on the mercies of her Saviour. She continually spoke of the unutterable comfort which she derived from dwelling on the contemplation of the atonement, and stated that this alone was her rod and staff when all earthly supports were failing.

In the heaviest affliction, she desired the assurance to be given to one of her friends, that the tenderness and affectionateness of the Redeemer's character, which they had contemplated together, was a source, not merely of reliance, but of positive happiness, to her:

"The sweetness of her couch."

The powers of memory, for which Mrs. Hemans had already been so remarkable, shone forth with increased brightness while her outward frame was so visibly decaying. . She would lie for hours without speaking or moving, repeating to herself whole chapters of the Bible, and page after page of Milton nd Wordsworth.

The conviction of the inestimable value of affliction, as the discipline of hea ven, was ever present to her mind, mingled with the deepest humility, the most entire resignation, an equal readiness to live or die, a saying with the whole heart, " Behold the handmaid of the Lord. Be it unto me according

"I feel," she would say, "as if hovering between heaven and earth," and she seemed so raised towards the sky, that all worldly things were obscured and diminished to her view, while the ineffable glories of eternity dawned upon it more and more brightly.

In her physician, Dr. Croker, Mrs. Hemans was wont to say, she had at aside, all history must be abandoned as fable. In the first place, the facts and which she dearly loved, and which he had first made known to her—a selecticumstances were all public,—we speak of those which took place during tion from the works of Archbishop Leighton. The last time of her listening nce a physician and a pastor. He frequently read to her from a little book to it, she repeatedly exclaimed, "Beautiful! beautiful!" and with her eyes upraised, she appeared occupied in communion with herself, and mentally

> When her spirit was nearly gone, she said to her darling Charles, and her continued unbroken, till, at 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, May 16, 1835, her spirit passed away, without pain or the endurance of a struggle, and the pleasing hope is cherished, was translated, through the mediation of her blessed Redeemer, to that uninterrupted "rest which remaineth for the peo-

> The remains of this gifted lady were deposited in a vault beneath St. Anne's Church, in Dublin, almost close to the house where she died. A small tablet was placed above the spot where she lies, inscribed with her name, her age, and the date of her death, and with the following lines, from a dirge of her own:—

Culm on the bosom of thy God, Dust, to its narrow house beneath ; Pair spirit rest then now.
Pair spirit rest then now.
Pair spirit rest then now.
Iliseen! was on thy brow. Soul, to its place on high:
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to dis." From the English Weslevan-Methodist Magazine.

TOWER OF BABEL. Our horses were saddled soon after sunrise, and we set out on our way to suburbs, when we got on to the plain of Shinar. The ruin that we came to form the outworks of the pile. The height and magnitude of this tower whose top should reach unto heaven,"* are exceedingly great, and convey an impression that, of all the edifices which may have belonged to Babylon, this has been by far the most distinguished. Before we ascended the eminence, or commenced our examinations, breakfast was ordered to be prepared; and, whilst the kettle was boiling, I hastened on a voyage of discovery, and strayed about for some time. The mass rises from the plain in a pyra midical shape, and recedes within itself from the base upwards. The whole of the mound, or body of the ruin, is covered with rubbish, and seems to inent talent, is under the influence of the grace of the gospei, and that have been a solid structure, composed in its various stages of different materials: towards the base, sun-dried brick, with layers of reeds, has been genelime-morter and bitumen, has been chosen. The area of the summit does

soury exposed is perforated by numerous lateral and transverse channels, as Few writers of the age, it is obvious, have imparted so much pleasure to if to give a free admission to the winds. The uppermost stage of the pile is crowned by the section of a wall of considerable elevation, and which appears to have formed the wing of a turret or watch-tower. This wall is rent in nthors do we find more beautiful specimens of polished language, vigorous twain by a large crack or fissure: the bricks which compose it are placed between very thin layers of lime-coment; and they are now so decayed that they may easily be broken by the slightest blow; some of them were marked with inscriptions in the arrow-headedt character. On the extreme portions These masses did not appear to have fallen shivered, as buildings generally do, but must, whilst standing, have been rendered liquid by fire. They were as hard as granite; and might, if seen near to an English factory, be taken

not occupy any very considerable space ; and appearances indicate that the

smallest fragment. They here ample evidence that the pile has been des the devouring element appears to have passed over the lowest stages of the fabric. A large mound, on which is built the tomb of some Mohammedan Shortly after her arrival in Ireland, where Mrs. Hemans died, she was exshould it not be acknowledged as a portion of the rains of that city, from the appearance of the materials employed in its erection, the Birs-i-Nimrood must be allowed, if not antecedent, to be, at least, coeval with, the Babylonian

age. In the vicinity of the rums the plain of Shinar is covered with bushes and thorny brambles, which serve as a cover to partridges and wild hogs. our way to Baghdad. Complete and signal has been the destruction of the traveller, in contemplating the almost undefinable evidences of her former existence, may look in vain, beyond a few broken mounds and heaps of rubbish, for more satisfactory proofs to assist him in his researches.

f Arrow-headed or emeiform character; rather outre, but yet true. 1" Behold, I am against thee, O'destroying mountain, each the Lord, which der troyest all the earth; and I will stretch out mine hand upon thee, and roll thee down from the rocks, and will make thee a burnt mountain."—(Jer. N. 25.)

From the N. Y. Sunday School Advocate. VISITING SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In the third number of the Sunday School Advocate, under the above heading, the following questions are asked:-1. "Is it advisable for the teacher of the absentee to visit, or to have one

person as visitor-general for the whole school?"

2. "Should it be done on the Sabbath or any other day !" 3. "How long a time should elapse after the first omission in attendance

before inquiry should be made ?"

It is likely, Messrs. Editors, you will receive answers to the above from all points of the compass: I will, however, among the rest, offer the following o your consideration :-

Anacer to Question 1 .- The whole secret of success in Sunday-School teaching is love. If a teacher does not love his class, and love to teach it, his scholers will never love him. And if there be not mutual love, little good le will follow. But if a teacher love his class, wi he feet like parative stranger to look after the absent ones? And suppose he should, will that vister be likely to be half as the teacher himself? The cause of absence may lave arisen in the class, perhaps from something right, or wrong the teacher has done himself. Who then is so likely to set the matter in its true light as the teacher !

Anscer to Question 2 .- " Should it be done on the Sabbath?"-Yes, for a egathe and a positive reason.

1. There is no harm in it. There is no more harm in going home to teach a scholar his duty, than in that scholar coming to Sunday-School to be taught it. The Saviour impliedly acknowledged it to be right to lift a beast out of a pit on the Sabbath; and if a scholar has fallen into the pit and snare of the devil, -- such as had company -- is it wrong to try and get him out on the Sab-bath? "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." Should we turn from our path on the Lord's day to persuade you group of noisy wandering boys to go with us to Sunday-School?

2. There is good in it-good that cannot be accomplished on any other day. The object of a teacher's visit to a family is not merely to see the scholar, but to see the parents and other members of the family, and get them to feel interested in the school; and when they are so, and the teacher is faithful, there are few absentees. He or she has also an opportunity of dropping a few words of religious counsel or instruction, of praying with them, and gaining their good will and respect. But in our manufacturing and agricultural districts this could not be done during the week, for the family would be scattered at their employment.

Answer to Question 3 .- "How long," &c. Suppose that a shepher saw that one of his lambs was missing, how long would it be before he went in quest of it? Suppose a father or guardian missed from the family circle one of the "little ones," how long would it be before he started to find it?-How many nights could be sleep at ease, not knowing what had become of it?" As to "visiters general," they can do no harm; on the contrary, they may do good; but no one can do the work of the teacher. From my exper ence and observation, I am satisfied that when a school goes down from absentees, it is the Superintendent's and Teacher's fault. Their motto should ever be PERSEVERE. A TEACHER.

From the English Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine.

GOD'S REVENGE AGAINST MURDER. An instance of their (the natives') keen sight and scent occurred when

was in New South Wales. A settler on the great Western Road was missing from his small farm. Hi convict Overseer gave out, that he had gone off privately to England, and left the property in his care. This was thought extraordinary, as the settler was not in difficulties, and war a steady, prudent man. The affair, however, was almost forgotten, when, one Saturday night, another settler was return ing with his horse and cart from market. On arriving at a part of the fence on the road-side, near the farm of his absent neighbour, he thought he saw him sitting on the fence. Immediately the farmer pulled up his mare, hailed his friend, and, receiving no answer, got out of the cart, and went towards the fence. His neighbour (as he plainly appeared to be) quitted the fence, and crossed the field towards a pond, in the direction of his home, which, it was supposed, he had described. The farmer thought it strange, re-mounted his cart, and proceeded home. The next morning he went to his neighbour's cottage, expecting to see him; but saw only the Overseer, who laughed at

the story, and said, that his master was, at that time, near the shores of England. The circumstance was so inexplicable, that the farmer went to the nearest Justice of the Peace. (I think it was to the Penrith Bench,) related the preceding circumstances, and added, that he feared foul play had taken place. A native Black, who was, and, I believe, still is, attached to the station as a Constable, was sent with some of the mounted police, and ac companied the farmer to the rails where the latter thought he saw, the evening before, his deceased friend. The spot was pointed out to the Black without showing him the direction which the lost person apparently took, after quitting the fence. On close inspection, a part of the upper rail was observed to be discoloured: it was scraped with a knife by the Black, who next smelt at it, and tasted it. Immediately after, he crossed the fence, and took a straight direction for the pond near the cottage. On its surface was a scum, which he took up in a leaf; and, after tasting and smelling it, he declared it to be white man's fat." Several times, somewhat after the manner of a bloodhound, he coursed round the lake: at last, he darted into the neighbouring esty; and in her life virtue.

thicket, and halted at a place containing some loose and decayed broshwood. On removing this, he thrust down the remod of his musket into the earth, smelt at it, and desired the spectators to dig there. Instantly spades were brought from the cottdge, and the body of the settler was found, with his scall fractured, and presenting every indication of having been some time immersed in water. The Overseer, who was in possession of the property of the deceased, and who had invented the story of his departure for England, was committed to gaol, and tried for murder. The foregoing circumstantial evidence formed the main proofs: he was found guilty, sentenced to death, ind proceeded to the scaffold protesting his innocence. Here, however, his hardihood forsook him. He acknowledged the murder of his master: that he came behind him when he was crossing the identical rail on which the farmer fancied he saw the deceased, and, with one blow on the head, killed him: dragged the body to the pond, and threw it in; but, after some days, took it out, and buried it where it was found. The sagacity of the native Black was remarkable; but the unaccountable manner in which the murder was discovered, is one of the inscrutable dispensations of Providence.- R. M. Martin's

EVENING.

Colonial Library, vol. ii., pp. 156-158.

The moon shines brightly in the unclouded heavens, inviting the soul to weet and holy meditation!

All Nature reposes, serene and lovely, under the culming influence of her

If we stretch our vision to the utmost over creation, we behold the might and beauty of its formation—and, as we turn our eyes upward, towards the Throne of its Great Architect and First Cause—we behold innumerable worlds, bright and shining, covering the blue expanse-to which there is no

How grand the sight! What wisdom doth it not be speak! What astonishng sublimity of design doth it not exhibit! The soul is lost in devout admirtion-and the tongue is speechless with amazement! And we are led to despise our comparative nothingness, in the presence of so wonderful a power, that only spake—and worlds on worlds sprang into bright existence at the lofty command!

Scepticism and infidelity vanish from the mind-and we are constrained to acknowledge that something mightier than "chance" called into being so sublime a universe!

Thus, "looking through nature up to Nature's God," we mentally exclaim with David the Psalmist:—"The Heavens declare the glory of God: and the Firmament showeth his handy-work!

Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge!" Cincinnati Watchman of the Valley.

A NEW WAY OF GETTING A SCHOOLMASTER.

"The passion for knowledge received not many years ago a singular and striking illustration. The people who inhabited a rude district of the Commera mountains, felt the necessity of a teacher for their children. They were a half-savage race, who had 'squatted' among the rocks and bogs, parts of which they had reclaimed, so as to afford them something beyond the means of existence. They could, however, offer very little inducement to a schoolmaster to settle among them; every temptation was tried without effect; at length they resolved upon a daring expedient to remove the evil of which they complained. They took forcible possession of a dominie, and conveyed him by night from a distance of several miles to the vicinity of their ude mountain huts. He was freely and bountifully given every thing to make him comfortable; a cabin was built for him; his garden' was dug and planted; a 'slip of a pig' was added to his household goods; and he was told that he had only to order to have aught that the ! neighbours' could procure him. But he was closely watched, and given clearly to understand that until he had educated one of his new pupils, and fitted him to supply his place, he was not permitted to wander a mile from his domicile. This imrisonment actually continued for five years; and it will, perhaps, surprise no one to learn that, when the dominie obtained permission to visit his old friends and communicate to them the fact of his boing still in existence, ha positively refused to stir, and died among the people to whom he had become attached, and whose children's children he lived to educate."—Hall's Ireland.

For the Christian Guardian.

A PARAPHRASE ON THE 13th CHAP. OF FIRST CORINTHIANS.

Though with the tongues of men and angels, I "Though with the tongues of men and angels, a Could speak,—and have not love, or charity, I, in God's sight, as sounding brass become, Or tinkling cymbal,—still I nothing am.
And though I have the gift of prophecy, And understand all kinds of mystery, All knowledge too;—and though all faith I have, So that I mountains could likewise remove,— And have not in me love, or charity, And have not in the love, or charty,
I nothing am,—unfit to dwell with Thee.
And though I all my goods and store bestow,
To feed the poor and desolate,—and though
I give my body to the burning flame, And have not love, no profit have, -- nor claim.

Love suffereth long, year charity is kind, It neither envies, boasts, nor polls the mind; Itself doth not behave unseemly, is not prone To anxious care,—she seeketh not her own;
Is not provoked,—no evil doth devise. Rejoiceth not in iniquity's rise; But, in the truth, rejoiceth constantly, Exults in all mankind's felicity; All things doth bear, all things for best believe, Hopeth all things, - all things endure in love. Love never faileth, but although there be Future events made known by prophecy, These all shall fail,—or whether tongues there be, They too shall cease, and knowledge also flee,-For we know in part, - In part we prophesy; But when that perfect state doth come to be. Then, that which is in part shall pass away, By the superior light of endless day. When yet a child, I spake, I knew, and thought Just as a child; but when to manhood brought, a Such childish things I freely put away, As light and knowledge on my mind here sway,

For now we see but darkly through a glass, But then (above) we shall see face to face ;-

Now, I know in part, (no more is shown,)
But then I'll know, even as I'm also known.
And now abideth faith, hope, love,—these three,— The greatest gift of these is charity.

York, 3rd Concession, January 29th, 1842.

HOSANNA IN THE HIGHEST.

rom Olivet's sequester'd seals What sounds of transport spread? What concourse moves through Salem's

streets, To Ston's holy head? Behold Ilim there in lowliest guise. The Saviour of mankind! Telumphal shouts before him rise, And shouts reply behind:

string: He comes—Hosanna to our King !"

Their present King adored: An earlier and a later strain Extol the self-same Lord. bedient to his Pather's will. He came—he lived, he died; And gratulating voices still fore and after cried, All ball the Prince of David's line ! Hosanna to the Man divine !

He came to earth; from eldest years, A long and bright array Of Prophet bards and Patriarch scers The light of heaven in every breast, I's fire on every lip, In uneful chorus on they prest, A goodly fellowship: And still their pealing anthem rao, " Flosanna to the Son of Blan!"

J. W.

He came to earth, through life he past A Man of griefs; and lo. And, " Strike," they cry, " your loudest A noble army following fast His track of pain and won : All deck'd with palms, and strangely bright That suffering host appears; And stainless are their robes of white, Though steep'd in blood and tears; And aweet their martyr-authem flows.

> From ages past descends the lay To ages yet to be, Till far its echoes roll away luto eternity.
> But O! while saints and angels high Thy final triamph share, Amids thy followers, Lord, aball 1. Though last and meanest there, Receive a place, and feebly raise A falst hosanna to Thy praise?

" Husanna to the Man of woes!"

ALL MAY LEARN.-At a late ecclesiastical conference in Maine, says an exchange paper, a lay paper stated a fact, from which a valuable practical hint nay be taken. He said, "Were you to enter the Sabbath-school with which I am connected, you might see in one pew old and grey-headed people, with their spectacles on, studying the Scriptures; in another, their children, thomsolves parents; in a third, their grandchildren, all engaged in the same employment." It were well if this beautiful model of a school were more generally adopted.-Philadelphia Repository.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady, is when she has in her countenance mildness; in her speech wisdom; in her behaviour mod-

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 2nd, 1842.

A LETTER FROM OUR PRESIDENT.

After an almost impatient expectation, we have had the pleasure of receiving the following very welcome letter from the Rev. WILLIAM RYERSON, terested in it. It is a favourable circumstance, too, that the Rev. Egerton President of our Conference,-a Christian Minister whose vigorous mind, powerful pulpit and other public efforts, and protracted and valuable services for the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, have obtained for him perseverance, command for the College an attention, admiration, and an effiuniversally deserved respect and affection. It is unnecessary for us to say ciency it never has obtained.—There is, likewise, the abounding spiritual sucto him, we hope this communication will soon be followed by another on any cess of our Circuits. The invigorated, universide, and thoroughly Wesleythe present prospects of our Church are quite in accordance with our own; they are, by Pusevite men the authority and gifts of the christian ministry, and his reference to the anomalous procedure of the London Missionaries is they give full proof their work is of God, and not of men; that the converbe in vala in the Lord."

London, Feb'y 21, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR Sin,-It was my intention, and perhaps my duty, to

write to you long before this; but have been prevented by very severe family afflictions, which so fully occupied my time and thoughts that I have been unable to attend to any thing else.

I was intending to send you an account of our missionary tour through the Niagara, Gore, and Home Districts; but as communications from the different circuits have already placed before your renders the most that I was wishing to say, it is unnecessary for me to repeat it again. I would just say however, that we everywhere met a most cordial, affectionate reception, and were treated in the most liberal, friendly manner, at every place we visited, without exception. Our Meetings were very numerously and respectably attended, and apparently pleased and encouraged by the statements and information we were enabled to lay before them, and in nearly every place resolved to renew their exertions and increase their liberality the ensuing year. Our collections and subscriptions are, I should think, from ten to twenty per cent higher than last year; so that I hope we shall be able to prosecute our Missionary labours the present year without serious pecuniary | Every dollar is expended for the religious instruction of destitute white and embarrassment. We were greatly encouraged and strengthened by the efficient assistance most cordially afforded us by the Ministers and other friends on the different Circuits we visited; to all of whom I would present my heart-felt thanks.

'I think, on the whole, our prospects as a Church are quite encouraging, much more so than they have been at any period for the last seven or eight anity; the exertions of the Society extended to the very limits of the pecuniyears. I was happy to learn that interesting revivals were prevailing in ary means it possesses. The people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of Canada, of every religious denominations are made and the people of the people of Canada, and the people of Can The societies in general appear to be in a peaceful, prosperous, contented state, and there are encouraging prospects of our having a considerable increase of members on most of the Circuits this year. Our people are united and happy; there exists the most perfect union and interesting work of Education will not be abused. Her Majesty has conficonfidence between our Ministers and their respective charges. I am happy dence in our Conference : so have the Governor-General and his Council; to say that the reproachful, humiliating efforts which have been, and still are being made, in different parts of the country, to divide and distract our flocks, and destroy our influence and usefulness, have, for the most part, entirely failed, and are becoming more and more impotent and contemptible every day, although not less anti-christian; while our members generally appear to be improving in personal picty, to be growing in grace and in the knowledge of God our Saviour, and are evidently increasing in a spirit of liberality, and in the deep and anxious interest they feel in the prosperity of all our institutions.-religious, moral, and literary. Instead, therefore, of yielding to discouragement or despondency, we have abundant cause for gratitude to the gracious Father of all our mercies, and every encouragement to prosecute our important work with increasing diligence and devotion, fully assured that our labour shall not be in vain in the Lord. W. RYERSON. Yours, most affectionately.

OUR CHURCH-SUCCESS-RESPONSIBILITY.

It would be quite gratuitous, and perhaps uncalled for, were we to give expression to this affirmation-Never did our admiration of the WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CARADA rise higher than at this time; but it would betray a thoughtless mind, if not an ungrateful heart, to allow to pass unnoticed the present propitious circumstances of our Church, when the Divine favour is shown her in the most obvious manner, and the Divine blessing bestowed with an unprecedented beneficence. Much of the effect of circumstances now on a thankful heart, will be obtained from a review of past occurrences, and a contrast between the former and present state of our body. What has been of evil we hope will never be again; and what of good, we desire a return, with unlimited multiplication.

For some years our Church has been in a state of adversity, mocked by brilliant hopes of sufficiency never realized, and even by promises of affinence from others never accomplished. The perfidy of friends has been more obnoxious and injurious than open hatred and attack. An itching for change in some has planned for innovation, and when disappointed, been more troublesome on account of failure. The schismatic again and again has prostatized make us melancholy. We have already noticed several articles by its editor from the people whose principles and spirit he said were faulty, and which he complaining of the generous attention of Churchmen to our body; and the late could not mend; and in too many instances apostacy has been cursed with the Missionary Meeting held in Kingston by our people has called forth the bilowevils made the ground of it. The man of mistaken views has attributed error ing sorrowful effusion which we take from the Church of last Saturday. To to our body; the man of malice, enmity; the man of politics, political partizanship; the man of pride, disloyalty; the man of desputie notions, wishes, and selfish bias, anti-Wesleyanism; some High-Churchmen have been most sedulous to perpetrate a robbery of the divinity of our ministry. the efficacy of our sacraments, the purity and prosperity of our membership. But not all the fearless cosets of ungodly men have been intended to be more perilous to our Zion than the virulent and active antagonism of persons who call themselves Wesleyans,-who have denounced her, and laboured without rest to divide-scatter-destroy her children; and who to-day live and labour in Upper Canada for this purpose. She has been convulsed repeatedly; commotion has followed convulsion; and dismay both: and, after all, the earthquake has spent its terrors; there is quietude where there was turbulence; and confidence where there was fear. Victory, thank God, is ours, and the song of triumph may be sung by our Church. .

Success is as much her present reward, as trial has been her painful lotthe success of preservation and of increase. 1. The success of preservation. The doctrines of our Church remain unadulterated. What Wesley preached with so much clearness, fervour, and effect, is better understood, defined, and enforced by our Ministry. We know nothing of heterodoxy.... The holiness of our Church is uncontaminated. The early Methodists enjoyed and inculcated sanctification, and sought the sanctification of the world; and the same blessing being possessed, and its possession by others strongly desired, and efforts made to reach such a consummation, the God of holiness works by our people as well as in them.-The discipline of our Church is inviolate, endangered as it has sometimes been: and we believe it was never so just and time that it heaped contumely and neglect upon the loyalists, so now, upon a similar suicidal principle, do we see too many nominal Churchen looking upon the wants of their own communion with an unmoved eye, or at all events dividing their contributions between the Church and Dissent. The love of shocks they have received have established them; and they show proportions such persons to the Church must be nearly as strong as that of the pretended and beauties, and operate with an efficiency unknown to them before.-The privileges of the Church are uncircumscribed. Strengous exertions were made to infringe and reduce them; and exertions quite as strenuous have been made by our people to prevent both. The Canada Conference was independent before, during, and has been since, the Union. No scheme however specious; -- no power however authoritative; -- no threats however titute, Church." thundered, have been sufficient to wrest from that Conference its birth-right -freedom, and its consequent rights and privileges. It has not allowed a de. manded foreign "efficient control," and, therefore, knows nothing of foreign interference, mandate, impeachment, or punishment: and we believe never have been pronounced illegitimate Wesleyans by the Church; placed in -never will. To an overruling Providence-wise, gracious, and powerful, do we owe the continuance of these varied and valuable gifts and privileges, which constitute the wealth, and may innocently be made the boast, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada. What He has bestowed should be prized; and, because bestowed for the most important purposes, defended, and at no time surrendered.

2. The success of increase our Church is favoured with. At no time was there so deep an interest taken in our Missionary operations, nor so generous a liberality shown in sustaining them. The entire amount raised for their support the first year after the Union was about £200. Last year, the first ofter the so-called dissolution of the Union, the amount was upwards of views of "Wesley. The British Wesleyans, it is at length discovered, are £2,300. This year, there is little doubt, the amount will be £3000! Last year it was thought that passion, chiefly, governed the gifts. This year it is discovered that was a mistake, and that a sound judgment, and an ardent attachment to Methodism, ruled in what was, and rules in what is now, done.

The Educational enterprise of the Church is extending. The Upper Cauada

The Palacational enterprise of the Church is extending. Academy at Cobourg has not disappointed, but met, the expectations of its numerous high-minded projectors and friends. Royal patronage and muniti- coming abuse and misrepresentation of the doctrine, and of those who, with | publication of the Annual Report. This amount, with what will be raised the

conce have given that Institution a respectability, influence, and stability it ould not otherwise have had. An augmentation of both on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty in the incorporation of the Institution under the style of Victoria College, and in the bestowment of another gift for its aid, render it still more influential. The lamented Lord Sydenham was its noble wellwisher and promoter; and His Excellency, Sir Charles Bagot, we are sure, is not less so. Many official, and other gentlemen in Canada are deeply in-Ryerson has been elevated to the Principalship, who will by the might of his intellect, the richness of his mind, and habits of application, enterprise, and subject he may select. The intelligence he now gives us has a gladdening an devotedness of our valued ministerial brethren throughout the country subject he may select. The intelligence he now gives us has a gladdening an devotedness of our valued ministerial brethren throughout the country better, far better to say so at once, with the candour and boldness of heaest effect on our own mind, and will have on our whole Church; his views of heightens our estimation of their character, call, and labours. Denied, as men, than to affect a hollow and treacherous friendship, while the permittens as just as it is adapted to the circumstances of our body. As a religious sion of souls does not depend on the possession of human credentials and people we have "every encouragement to prosecute our important work exclusive privileges; but on the inward call and grace of God, the voice of with increasing diligence and devotion, fully assured that our labour shall not Providence, and the baptismal visitations and energy of the Holy Ghost. If interrupted Apostolical Succession," they have what they ever desire, the hundred thousand souls attending their ministrations. Last year the additions to the Wesleyan Methodist Church amounted to 1,900, which were reduced by an unnatural accession; this year we have good hope the additions will amount to 2000, without any subtraction on account of secession; but rather increased by the wise return of some persons into our Church who last year were among the secoders; which is already the fact. Unto God be all the Success, however, brings assensibility; and the more remarkable the

one, the weightier the other. We believe our Church is well aware of this and will act accordingly. Our Missionary success requires that the most scrupulous attention be given to the expenditure for the Missions now in existence, and others which are called for. Thank God our Missionary Board makes no appropriations for dividing societies and proselytism Indian persons. The Missions now in operation must be rendered, if possible, still more useful in the instruction given to the adults and children connected with them: other tribes of Indians gathered and taught: other white settlements immediately visited, and supplied with the ordinances of christi nation, have confidence in the wisdom, fidelity, and plans of our Missionary Society, and it will not be disappointed .- The success of our Church in the so have the Provincial Legislators. Their confidence will not be betraved. Upper Canada Academy has been a great blessing to Canada: Victoria College will be a greater. The first institution in Canada empowered by the British Sovereign to confer literary honours, they will not be awarded to ignorance for party purposes, but on gentlemen meritorious by their acquirements. A practical education will be the standard of excellence; and christion principles the pure test of character. The Royal Charter and Grants seem to us to place, in conjunction with other noble Canadian Institutions, the youth of this country in charge of our Church as a solemn trust; calling for deepest solicitude-sleepless guardianship-literary and pions devotedness.—The spiritual success of our Circuits adds to the number and arditous ness of the labours of our ministers on them. Labour proceeds, attends, and follows a revival of religion. The revivals which have taken place, and are now in delightful progress, go to confirm us in the opinion, that the history of Methodism is a history of revivals. But while this is said to the honour of our Church, how serious is her accountability! What fear should there be est she at all fail in the discharge of her duties! What concern that the new-born souls among us should be watched in their joys and temptations ! What anxiety on the part of the Ministers that they may do the work of prudent, affectionate, and patient pastors! What toils that all who come into our societies may be found faithful-faithful even unto death! The agents of our Church in all her departments are succeeded by the Divine Spirit. Be it their inexpressible solicitude to retain and improve the talents God has given them;-to spend and be spent for His glory;-to continue in labours more abundant, till He shall say to each, "Well done good and aithful servant. . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

A LAMENTATION.—Had we not so much to cheer us in our own Church, and so many proofs of liberality to it on the part of Charchmen. and other christians, the dolorous statements made by the Church paper would see an Honourable Churchman in the Chair at the Kingston Mucting; to see and his lady, and other members of the Church of England, making handsome donations, cannot be borne. The Church objects to the "language of importunity." Who is so importunate as he is; and yet who does lessby it? He speaks of the Methodists as being disloyal. Do they, as he does, wil the Executive it "advanced the disaffected to honour and influence?" He will have to assume a different tone, before the members of his own community submit to his guidance. Can he not yet lenca from their benevolent support of the Methodist Church that they repudiate, and are determined not to be governed by, his exclusive principles? His High-Church woilings produce no sympathy for, but a conscientious resistance to, him. If he will not listen to the claims of a genuine christian charity, many of his own members tell the Province they will.

"We have to thank some zealous friends of the Church for pecuniary contributions towards the printing of Tracts. Their bounty, in part anticipated, was vince to aid us in our humble undertaking. Save one or two hundsome donations, we have scarcely received the slightest assistance is Toronto, and it appears that the members of our Church, as a body, have yet to learn that a spontaneous portunity. While pounds and pounds are bestowed upon Dissenters by Churchmen, -those very Churchmen, who give make the pounds are best ones. churchmen.—those very Churchmen, who give such melancholy proofs of religious liberalism, and of indifference to the paramount and daily increas retigious tiverausm, and of indifference to the paramount and daily increasing claims of their own communion,—those very Churchmen, we say, have never assisted us with one furthing, but have left us to labour, unaided by their help, in disseminating a knowledge of the principles of the Church, and in counteracting the poison of treasonable and infidel publications. A political axiom, -- exploded, we sincerely trust, by our present Governor

.- has been brought into practice in religious matters. As the late Executive advanced the disoffected to honour and influence, at the same muster, who acquiesced in Solomon's proposal to cut the living child in half,—
'Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it.'

"While we make these remarks in greef, and from an irresistible sense of duty, we rejoice to add that we daily hear of numerous and increasing instance in which Churchmen have resolved not only to pray against schism, but to with hold pecuniary and from it, and to devote every portion that they can spare from their worldly substance to the wants of their own beloved, but sadly des

"THE WESLEYAN" AND "THE CHURCH."- We smile at some of the signs of the times, and may as well just tell our readers what is doing. It is known to them that the Methodists of the Canada Conference odious opposition to the so-called British Wesleyans, and attempted to be degraded by contrast; we have been blamed for stating the evils of the Church of England, and for the language we have employed; the British Wesleyans have been pronounced loyal, honourable, Wesleyan persons, -so near perfection, that the Church has again and again expressed a wish to have them in his fold; while the members of our own body have been denounced for every thing abnoxious. We thought a change would come; and come one has. In the last Church there is a letter in reply to the Wesleyan, from which we take the following introductory remarks. It will be seen the Wesleyan is charged with "unbecoming abuse and misrepresentation;" "a hollow and treacherons friendship;" and "views" "at variance with the principles and ANTI-WESLEYAN! and this, because the Wesleyan does not believe in the Apostolical Succession;" which Mr. Wesley denied outright.

"I concur with the Wesleyan of the 12th ultimo, 'that curiosity,'-(he over the melanchaly instance he has given of human inconsistency and weak-ness, in departing from his own admirable rule, and rushing at once into unbe-

as much love of the truth, and intellect to comprehend the truth as the Wesleyan, firmly believe that Episcopacy is an indispensable mark, visible, satisfactory, and abiding, of 'The Church' founded by the holy and inspired Apostles, and concerning which, our Lord and Saviour Jeans Christ has said, 'the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' The fVesleyan, ingeniously enough for his own purpose, but most ungenerously towards the Church of England and her nembers, parades a formidable legion of evils as the necessary concomitants members, parades a formidable legion of ents as the necessary concominants of the doctrine; and having as he obviously designs, entisted the prejudices of the darkened understanding and the bad feelings of the natural mind against both, he pomponsly and vidiculously exclaims, 'With our present views of divine truth, we cannot cease to uprose the dogmas of Succession. We can show them no quarter. We are Westeynns, and must defend our rights and privileges.' Sir, I honestly confess my regret that each language and sentiments should proceed from a British Wesleyan journal; for I have always considered that body, notwithstanding its irregularities, as belonging to the Church of England, and in nowise forming any portion of discent. But if the present views of the Canadian section of British Wesleyans be so materially at variance with the principles and views of its venerable founder, and withering spirit of dissent and schism lurks at bottom; for a renuncia-tion of the doctrine of ' Apostolical Succession' is a virtual separation from that branch of the boly Catholic Church which our blessed Lord, in great and Church. distinguishing mercy, has established in our father-land, whose goodly branches are overspreading the mighty empire of Britain."

REVIVAL IN QUEBEC .- A respected friend in Quebec writes To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. they lack, what they do not covet, the fancied henour of the trumpeted "Un- us on the 15th of February, saying, "We have lately had very good times in us on the 15th of February, saying, "We have lately had very good times in Rev. And Dear Brother.—As no doubt the members and friends of the Quebec. The people here are very well pleased with the Rev. Messrs. Lang Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada and of her very important and prosperhonour which cometh from God; thousands of seals to their ministry; near a and Brock. I think about sixty have been converted this last month, and the ous Missionary operations, will experience more or less anxiety at the present hundred thousand souls attending their ministrations. Last year the additions society is in a very good state. I trust the work of conversion in your part of warranty. I heaten to present the present informasociety is in a very good state. I trust the work of conversion in your part of the Church is in progress, and that your additions this year may be large; and the parts of your work be well sustained!" Our friend will be glad to present that the work of conversion among us in the West is in progress; that with many others, I experience in view of the continued favour of the Most hear that the work of conversion among us in the West is in progress; that our additions were never so large as this year; and that the work was never so well sustained in all its branches as now; and we beg to assure him, that though we cannot rejoice in the work of division in Upper, we can, and do, in

> persons have been converted to God within a short time." This is delightful Irish news.

> Boz, the most popular Novelist of the day, has lately come are giving \$20 for admission to one of his many balls of welcome, and then

up the ice then cuming down from Lake Erie, formed a solid bridge across the stream extending upwards very near the cataroct, and downwards as far as the eye can reach. It is expected to continue till May.

tament, as soon as he can obtain the sanction of the representatives of the cople. It is feared the plan is a concession to Pusevism.

this city from their laborious and anccessful missionary tours.

Bombay papers mention the remarkable fact, that the last nouthly mail conveyed no fewer than eight thousand newspapers from India to

England: thus showing the interest taken in Indian affairs at home.

We direct attention to a "Coroner's Inquest," in another column. To Correspondents.—We regret a pleasing letter from the Rev. A. Green came too late for insertion this week. The communication from the Rev. E. Adams shall appear. "A Steward on the Nelson Circuit"

We should be gratified to receive shortly from some of our valued corres ondents, articles for our first page.

Quarterly Meetings for the London District-4th Quarter.
St. Thomas March 26th and 27th London April 30 & May 1st
Malahide April 2nd and 3rd Thomes May 7th and 8th
Simcoe " 9th and 10th Gosfield " 14th and 15th
Oxford " 16th and 17th Dumfries " 21st and 22nd
Brantford " 23rd and 24th Hamilton " 28th and 29th
THE DISTRICT MEETING for the London District, will be held at Mount
Pleasant, Brantford Circuit, on 25th and 26th of May.

W. RYERSON, Chairman.

•	,	
	Quarterly Meetings for the 2	Toronto District-4th Quarter.
•	Credit Mission April Ist	Barrie Mission May 7th and 8th
	Toronto Circoit " 9th and 10th	Lake Simcoe " 15th
.	Yonge Street " 16th and 17th	
	Whithy " 23rd and 24th	Stainford " 21st and 22nd
		St. Catherines " 21st and 22ud
	Brock " 30 & May 1st	Geimsby " 28th and 29th
	Albion	Toronto City June 5th
F	Newmarket May 7th and 8th!	Anson Green, Chairman.

ADDITIONAL MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Recsorville Thu Mar. 3 6 Hewist's Mon Mar. Howell's Frid 4 6 Homber Tue	7 6 8 6
Clarendon, Monday, March 7, at 6 Pembroke, Thursday, March 10, Westmeath, Wednesday, " 9, at 6	et 6

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

By Rev. Wm. Coleman, Oxford Circuit.				I
On his own sub- ? Eli Allea	eo.	5 '	0	ŀ
On his own sub- scription £1 5 0 Eli Alleo Mary Allen	0	5	0	i
By Rev. R. Corson, Napance Circuit.				i
John G. Switzer, Esq 6 5 0 Benjamin Switzer	5	0	. 0	I
Mrs Mary Empy 1 10 0 Christopher Bush	2	10	0	ı
By Rev. Wm. McFadden, Peterboro' Circuit.	:			ı
Thomas Milhurn 1 5 0 William Pollin	0	5	0	ı
James Faster, Toronto Circuit,	5	0	0	Į
By Rev. R. Corson, Simene Circuit, David Macr	0	10	0	ł
By Rev. C. Flumerfelt, Gosfield Circuit, Thomas Renwick, Esq.	2	10	0	ł
By Rev. S. Waldron, St. Thomas Circuit. John Sutton	1	5	Ð	l
William Mulholland, Yonge Street Circuit,	. 7	10	0	j
				ı

DEDICATION .- The Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Shell's Neighbourhood Toronto Circuit, will (D. V.) he dedicated to the service of God on Sunday the 6th day of March next. The Rev. Egenton Ryenson will attend on the occasion.

Religions Intelligence.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS ON THE HAMILTON CIRCUIT. Hamilton, 23rd Feb., 1842. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR. - Our Missionary Meetings for this Circuit have just closed, and with a solitary exception, they have all done nobly. The Waterdown Meeting, held some few weeks ago, was an excellent one, on account of the blessed reliious influence that privaded it, as well as the liberality of the contributions Amount paid and subscribed was between 11 and 12 pounds—a few pounds year than were raised last. Then the province was particularly called on to more than was received from that place lost year.—Our Meeting at Sancea, a express its approval or disapproval of your proceedings: and it gave a tangible small village on the Grand River, was, considering every thing, probably the one in fuvuur of the Canada Conference." nost profitable of any hold in the Province. Here the people, though intelligent, are, with two or three exceptions, quite poor; yet such is their glowing the Union, with that raised the first year after the dissolution of that Union, zeal for the salvation of the heathen that they contributed £22, 10s. towards strong impression has been made on our mind of the Divine approbation. The the promotion of that glorious object. Our liberal-heatted friend, James Little, first amount was about two hundred pounds,—the latter as transp bundred. ably augmented. The principal reason of this extraordinary liberality in ca may be found in the fact, that a gracious revival of religion has been alone in feeling and exhibiting the mighty promptings of the christian spirit;— the Lord, will He not let it appear more and more unto his servants, Glanford—another flourishing partion of our interesting circuit—him also mani- glory unto their children, and let his beauty be upon us, and estab Glanford—another flowtishing parties of our interesting circuit—instalso manilested a commendable diffusive goodness in behalf of the perishing of our work of our hands upon us? lested a commendable diffusive goodness in british of the perisanne of our work of our name upon us to be present a few of the perisanness. About £13 were collected and subscribed at this meeting, and the Rever in my whole life have I been led oftener to say that the hearts of all amount will be increased. Neither are the Ruck Chapel friends at all behind men are in the hands of the Lord; and never perhaps have I more sincerely species. About £13 were collected and subscribed at this meeting, and the collections and subscriptions £32 10a., which is nearly £10 more than was her canvass spread; receiving the delightful breezes; moving forward most contributed last year. The Treasurer of the Dondas Branch has in hand about magnificently:—receiving at every port an unusual number of passengers, and £12 10s., received on last year's subscription, and which was paid since the all on board singing in delightful strains—

present year, will exceed £45. In the collection at Dundas were found three ten-dollar folls, carefully rolled up together, given evidently by some one benevolent individual. For several years past three five-dollar bills have been found together in the Missianary collections at that place, and were undoubtedly the offering of the same bumble and devoted christian, who has now doubled the amount. Great will be his reward!

The aggregate avails of all the Missionary Meetings held on this circuit the present year will, at a moderate calculation, amount to £200. The Report of last year orodits this circuit with £156; so that you see, Mr. Editor, the motto of our Missionary friends about the head of Lake Ontario is "Onward! One ward!" May this sentiment inspire the universal church of our Divine Redeemer until it shall be proclaimed, "Behold the kingdoms of this world

re become the kingdoms of one Lord and his Christ!" are become the kingdoms of one Lord and the Christ!

Before I close permit me to bear my homble testimony to the punctuality, faithfulness, and success, which have characterized the labours of our excellent breaken, the Rev. Messrs. John Ryerson and Peter Jones, the Deputation appointed to attend Missionary Meetings on the London District. Their acceptable sermons and interesting speeches will be long remembered by the layers of our Zion on this circuit. Wishing you success in your department of the work, I am, yours affectionately, A MACNAB."

P. S .- I have great pleasure in anknowledging the receipt of £3 from Philip Spaun, Esq and family, to the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist A. McN.

KINGSTON MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Kingston, Feb'y 17, 1842.

High, and the increasing patronage of an intelligent community, towards our Missionary efforts; and especially as manifested in the spirit which pervaded

and the prosperity which marks the Kingston Anniversary.

The sermons on the Sabbath were prenched by the Rev. Anson Green, the esteemed Secretary of the Society, and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Principal of REVIVAL IN DUBLIN.—As we learn from the N. Y. Christian effective, and produced in collections the sum of £9. The Public Meeting on Monday evening was well attended, though there were no less than three other public garberings are sufficient to a fideral to the sum of £9. The Public Meeting on Monday evening was well attended, though there were no less than three other public garberings are sufficient to a fideral to the sum of £9. Advocate and Journal, the Rev. Jemes Caughey, who was lately very useful on thought for gatherings convened in the City at the same time. On the platin Lower Canada, writes to a friend in the States:—"An astonishing revival form were the Hon. R. B. Sallivan, F. Parke, Esq., M. P. P., Captain R.
of religion is now in progress in this city (Dublin), and about six hundred Jackson, the Rev. Messrs. A. Green, J. C. Davidson, E. Rysrson, C. Van-Jackson, the Rev. Messrs. A. Green, J. C. Davinan, G. Messionsty. The Hon. R. B. Sullivan presided during the services of the evening with an ability and grace peculiar to that Hon, gentleman. In connexion with introducing the business of the Meeting the Hon. Chairman gave utterance to a flow of eloquence from England to the States, we suppose to obtain fresh material for new works marked with sacred zent in the great Missionary enterprise in general, and a of mischief. No writer of his class has done more to enervate the public mind, and unfit it for religion; as is too evident from the fact, that many people gained for the Hon. speaker the most enthusiastic applause.

In a giving \$20 for admission to one of his many balls of welcome, and then lance all night as if mad with joy!

The Falls of Niagara at present furnish a scene of unusual interest. Two weeks ago the wind blow strongly up the river, and, blocking up the letter to strongly up the letter, and blocking up the letter of spologized through the Hon. Chairman on account of being another to a throng the letter of spologized through the Hon. Chairman on account of being unwell, and the next day forwarded his subscitution of £5. Among the larger subsciptions next day forwarded his subscription of £5. Among the larger subscription at the Meeting may be mentioned, the Hop. R. B. Sulliven and Lady £12 10. next day forwarded his subscription of £3. Among the larger subscriptions at the Meeting may be mentioned, the Hun. R. B. Sulliv. nond Lady £12 10s.: T. Parke, F.sq., M. P. P. £10; Capt. R. Jackson, £20; Mr. Walker, £7; 10s.; Mr. Brady, £7; &c. The proceeds of the Sunday-School Missionary Box and those of Miss Peterson and Miss Wilkinson amounted to about £10. BISHOPS.—The Oxford Chronicle says, Sir Robert Peel intends The Public Collection on Monday evening amounted to £12 18s. 6d. The profits of the Missionary Tea, on Tuesday evening, is £9 16s. 3d. The total of the avails of the Anniversary Services at present is £186, being £44 10s, in advance of the former year. The collectors duty of canvassing the Wards and receiving additional subscriptions is yet to be attended to. I have It affords us much pleasure to say, that the Rev. Messrs. Green, part of the business included in Missionary Analyses and Mr. Herchimer, have returned without accident to pate their success. Kingston will do its part in filling the earth with songs of lessedness, and heaven with shouts of triumph by means of Missionary exections. To God be praise for both the spirit and the means!

. H. WILKINSON. Yours troly,

MOUNT PLEASANT MISSIONARY MEETING.

Mr. A. H. Nelles writes us :- The Meeting was convened on the 15th inst. The Rev. John Bryning (Presbyterian Clergyman) was called to the chair, and stated that he felt great pleasure in assisting to curry on the grand work of Missions, particularly in connexion with that body of Christians termed Methodists, as it was in his power to say that they had, from an early period, evinced a warmsh of feeling in behalf of the Aborigines of our country which had never been equally manifested by any other Society. After which and "A Steward in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada" are under the Rev. Gentlemen-John Ryerson. Thomas Spencer, James Musgrove, S. Crawford and Peter Jones, together with Lewis Burwell and Douglas Griffin, Esqra., delivered addresses :--whose remarks, stating the advancement of the Missionary cause; advacating the high claims which it has upon us as a Christian people: and the incalculable good that has arisen from it in moralixing and Christianizing our native Indians, where at once very appropriate and heart-stirring, calculated to call forth and kindle a missionary feeling in every heart that holds the good of his fellow-bring as his aim and object. It was stated by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, that the first resolution that ever he stoke from on a missionary platform was, "that the cause of Missions was the cause of God?"—and that, after eighteen years' observation, be was more fully convinced that the cause of Missions was the cause of God. He said, the day had gone by when fears had been entertained that the labours of Missionaries among the Henthen would full; and many living witnesses would go to demonstrate that the cause of dissions was the cause of God, and consequently demonstrate that the cause of Missions was the cause of God, and consequently must, and would, prospec. It was stated again, that the heathen in almost all parts of the world were waiting for the Gospet; and among the Turks, the Mohammedans, the Pagans, and even the Papists, there was an aneasy, restless desire for the true religion of Jeans Christ. Their infatuated systems of worship are trembling to the very centre, the foundation of which will rend at the approach of the Christian Missionary. Men are ready to carry the Gospet to them:—money alove is wanted. The translation of the Bible into the different heathen languages has in a givest degree removed the obstructions of Christian-tring the heather. The Turk Page Lorge's removed the obstructions of Christian-tring the heather. tzing the heathen. The Rev. Peter Jones's remarks were very appropriate, and went to show the improvements that religion had made noon his people the Indians. He spoke of the attachment which they generally manifest towards the Scriptures after their conversion. Upon the whole, the remarks that were made went to show that such a time as the present never before was. It would seem as if the heathen were ripe for conversion. How great a stimulus cersinly to our endeavours, to see the means that we have used owned and blessed, way open for future operations! Let none who acknowledge the title of Christians sould down in lothersy, fiving within the reach of the Gospel purselves, while thousands of our fellow-brings are groping their way in darkness. We all have our talents to improve: they that commut preach, can give to send the Gospel to the benighted heathen. Let us deny ourselves of worldly superfluities, and the cry of "hard times" will not be so often cast into the missionary-box in room of that which would fill it to better advantage.

WARWICK AND ADELAIDE MISSION.

Feb. 17, the Rev. D. Hardie writes us: - Although our increase of numbers has not been so very great, yet I have reason to bless God that we have not been wholly destitute of his Divine power and presence amongst us." For he has watered the word, and by his Spirit has been stirning up some souls to seek their way to the kingdom. I have buely held a Protracted Meeting in a new settlement, which has resulted in the formation of a class of ten members on trial; and there is a general awakening in the neighbourhood, and a pleasing prospect of more being added to the Church. We closed with a Temperance Meeting, at which twenty signed the technial pledge. In another neighbourhood a class have been gathered of eight members.

From the Bosanquet Class our dear Sister Vail has gone to her rest. On the 16th of January, when I called in to see her, after reading and prayer, I said to her, "How is the case with you?" She answered, "My case is a good one—I have a good hope. I am reconciled to God." Then laying her head back on the pillow, she lifted her eyes to heaven, and gently waved her right hand, and said—"My work is done; I have nothing to do but to suffer a few more pains, and then go home to heaven." The next day, whe to see her, I found her in much pain, but resigned to the will of God—fast sinking into the arms of death. When I inquired the state of her mind, she raised her eyes, and with a wenk voice said—"I am reconciled to God.". These were the last words I head her speak; and, about eight o'clock in the evening, she entered the world of spirits.

STAMFORD CIRCUIT. Feb. 14th, Rev. H. Biggar writes us:-Conversing with a valued friend of our Church, previous to the comme of our Missionary Meetings, un what would probably be the result of these meetings the present year, he replied, "I think you may expect less funds this

When we have compared the amount raised in the province the first year of the Union, with that raised the first year after the dissolution of that Union, a the promotion of that glorious object. Our liberal-hearted friend, James Little, first amount was about two hundred pounds,—the latter as many hundred Equ. came forward with his £10; and when our excellent and long-tried over two thousand. This must tell loudly, on every well-regulated mind, the friend, John Jackson, Esq., and others, shall have had an opportunity of doing pulse of the Province. And from every information a still stronger proof is likely to be given of its attachment and confidence in the Canada Church, notably appenented. The original reason of this attachment and confidence in the Canada Church, notably appenented. withstanding to many their peculiarly hard year. In one place on this circuit, owing to a very great failure of the crops, I expected a deduction, but was hapsense may be found in the fact, that a gracious revival of reigion has been been and for the crops, I expected a dealer and the lately effected there, embracing about three-and-twenty subjects. The spirit of liberality, Sir, is unquestionably the legitimate offspring of the Gospel. Religion, wherever it is received, has a natural lendency to open and expand the beart. Every real christian is like the Nile, overflowing its banks, and leaving a rich deposit on the neighbouring lands. Seneca, however, is not followed that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And, if of the later that the work is of the Lord? And if the later that the work is of the Lord? And if the later that the work is of the Lord? And if the later that the work is of the Lord? And if the later that the work is of the work is of the later that the work is of the Lord? And if the later that the work is of the Lord? And if the later that the work is of the Lord?

heir brethren in the liberality of their Missionary offerings. About £15 will prayed, that if we are not of His right-hand planting, he may turn the hearts be realized in that neighbourhood. Our much esteemed and spirited friends of of all men against us. If things that have actually taken place had been fore-

" We are all united heart and hand, Joined in one bond completely."

Our prospects are in many places very flattering. : We have peace in all our where are now the drunkards that almost literally througed our streets? borders; and as increased prosperity is the pleasing result of general tran-quillity. I hope we shall realize it here; and see the divine illumination and A year, and what has quieted the riotous and disgusting assemblies which somethe extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Our collectors are, I believe, alive to the interests of the Missiorary cause. Nor are they to be intimidated by any remarks that may be made by your, I was going to say, pugnacious neighbour Editor. Really if such men were to live alway, we might despair of ever seeing the envy of Ephraim depart, and

THOROLD. February 10th, Mr. John Ker writes us:-The village of Thorold is situate on the Welland Caoal, four miles from St. Catherines and seven from the Falls of Nigaru. In the spring of 1341 it contained 76 families, numbering 379 souls; 205 are above the age of fifteen years; fifteen and down to six, 97; six and under, 77. By the kind assistance of the friends of Methodism in and about this village, the Methodist Society succeeded in raising a commodious chapel which was faished in 1833. At that time the in raising a commodition chapter which was natured in 1635. At that time the society was small and feeble, numbering from 12 to 20 who met in class.—Although few in number, there is one pleasing circumstance that gives me pleasure when I remember days gone by—that, ever since there has been a society established in this neighbourhood, which is lifteen years, we have always lived in peace and friendship with each other. In this way several years passed by with but fittle change, when it was thought beat to hold a Protracted passed by with but fittle change, when it was thought best fithold a Protracted Meeting, which came under the care and management of our respected and beloved Preachers, the Rev. Messrs. S. Belton, and J. Spencer, then on this circuit. This meeting, after several weeks-labour, closed in March, 1841, and was greatly owned of God; many souls were soundly converted, and united with the Church. As the account of that meeting was published at the time, I will pass on to say, that with very few exceptions all the converts are striving to walk in the narrow way that leadeth unto life. And this will be quite consolatory to every true lover of Zion, and especially to those who had the pleasure and the burden of administering the worl of life to them, and saw their falling tears for sin, and heard their thankful acknowledgments to God for the blessing of pardon. During the last summer the meetings were well attended. blessing of pardon. During the last summer the meetings were well attended, and a few sools converted, and there was quite a desire to have another Protracted Meeting, which the Superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd and his tracted mosting, which the superintendent, the MeV. Mr. Superior and inscallengue willingly and cheerfully approved of, and were making pentations to commence the labour in a few days; but previous to the intended time, at a Sahbath evening Prayer Meeting, there was an invitation given to those who felt their need of salvation, and were determined to forsake their sins and serve God, to manifest their desires by coming forward to the altar; when ten or twelve persons presented themselves as seekers of this great salvation. The intended Protracted Meeting then commenced, and, after three weeks labor, 33 souls united with the Church, and a number of them have been brought to feel the joys of paraloned sin. The Meeting it still going on; the penitent benches are crowded with those who are inquiring the way of salvation, and laying their complaints at the feet of Him who pardoneth iniquity, transgression, and sin. Great are the changes that have taken place to our highly favoured village within the last twelve months: from a little handful we now number very near one handred that meet in Class. There is also a flourishing Sabbath-school of about 40 scholars, and a Sabbath-school Library of more than one hundred values. The Temperance cause is also in a prosperous condition. But in the midst of all these privileges and blessings there are sinners who are unconverted to God, who are hardening their hearts and stiffening their necks. the people of God are looking forward to better days, when the Lord will shortly pour all the follows of his love.

COBOURG. Feb. 22nd, the Rev. Edwy Ryerson writes us:-COBOURG. Feb. 2210, the Rev. Luwy Ryerson withes us:

Our Missionary Meeting was a very interesting one. G. Boswell, Esq. M.P.P. Laze, and the great fabric will surely full. Where then will she demon hide his kindly consented to take the chair. The Society will exceed the amount of last year. We have had an interesting meeting in Cobourg: about twenty professed to have found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Hay the chain forth he diven:
The tyrint's lating apart be riven.
With thunders from the topmost fleaven—

L'ORIGNAL CIRCUIT. The Rev. George B. Butcher writes us: I am happy to say we have had refreshing showers from the spiritual heavens. Twenty-four persons have been converted lately, and joined the Methodist Church, as the fruits of a Protracted Meeting. We intend to hold another Church, as the fruits of a Protracted Meeting. We intend to hold another meeting of the same kind shortly in Longueit. May the drops already received prove the precursors of more identeous rains of righteousness!

Temperance Vindicator.

Trafalgar, Feb. 3rd, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. MR. EDITOR,-A few weeks since I stated, through the medium of you columns, that certain resolutions were offered at a Temperance meeting in this commiss, that certain residuans were decreased at a temperature metric in this neighbourhood; the object of one of those resolutions was to suppress the illegal vending of spirituous liquous amongst the people. I had the hunor of bringing forward these resolutions by the request of a respected Minister who was present, and also by leave of the Vice President of the Temperance Society, though I do not claim to be the originator of them: that however belongs, I believe, to the Temperance Convention held to Montreal to June last. The way in which those resolutions was finally disposed of by a Temperance Society is airendy before the public, and I am desirous to see correct public opinion ex-

I have lately had the pleasure of attending some Missionary Meetings, where several of the christian Indians were present; who stated, in the course of their addresses, that, before the introduction of the Gospel amongst them, their peoole were wasting away by the effects of the fire-waters, (to use their own ex-pression) like "the melt saw before the south wind," and that since its introduction one of their greatest besetments was the fire-waters. I am aware that there are many evil-disposed white men, especially around their actilements, who for the sake of their money, their fish, or their game, would sell, or barter spirituous liquors to the Indiaus. I would therefore remind them of an Act that has been passed especially for their protection, the 5th William IV, char. ix, which continences in the following manner,—" Whereas the Indians at the Grand River, Credit, Mancey, and other places in this Province, have peritioned that the sale, barrer, exchange, or gift, of any distilled spirituous liquous, by any person or persons whatsoever, to any Indian man, woman, or child, shall be strictly prohibited by law, and summarily punished; and whereas it is expedient to prompt the peace, comfort, preserving and harminess, and for the dient to promote the peace, combet, presperity, and happiness, and for the bester regulation of the Indians of this Province, that the prayer of their petitions should be granted." The provisions of this Act were amended and made permanent by the 3rd Victoria, chap, xiii, which reads as follows:—" That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, butter, exchange, or give, to say Indian man, woman, or child, within this Province, wkind of enicitoous Bouers, in any manner of way, or to cause or procure the same to be done, for any purpose whatever, under the pains and penalties to be biflicted by the authority of this Act.

II. That it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, of any District wherein any offence against the provisions of this Act shall have been committed, upon the testimony of one or more credible witness, or witnesses, to fine the offender for each and every offence so complained of, in a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, a moiety (or half), whereof shalf he paid to the informer (or person making the complaint) and the other maiety (or half) shall be collected and applied in the same manner as fines and penalties are now collected and applied, under the Act for the summary punishment of petty Trespasses, to be applied for the improvement of the roads, through the section of the country where the offence was committed : Provided always, that the penalty in this Act mentioned shall not be incurred by the furnishing to any Indian, any spiritums liquor, by a Medical man in case of sickness, or under the direction of any Medical man."-

This law is in force as it stands here, and, like other laws, is intended to be acted upon, when occasion may require; and for the more effectual benefit of the Indians. I would suggest that, at their different locations, they form themselves into Committees of Yigilance, for their own protection, and the more effectually carrying this law into operation. And I would recommend that the whole of the penalty or fine be applied to the improvement of the roads, or some other use for their benefit. I feel confident that If the above suggestions are acted upon, they will prove a very great safeguard to that injured people. I um happy to hear that the Indiana t the Credit, from what they have seen in the Guardian are already about to form themselves into such a Committee. And I also feel confident that every good subject and true friend of temperance will lend his sid in carrying into operation those laws which have for their object the suppression of intemperance and vice, and the promotion of temperance and virtue. I remain, yours respectfully, A MAGISTRATE.

[We do not like to reject the following article on account of its length, but it is necessary for us to say to our Temperance friends, (and others too) that they must do their best to send us short articles; our sheet being small, and matter abundant, -En.]

COLBORNE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Colborne, February 15, 1842. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR,—As you are known to be a friend to the cause of total-absti-neace. I venture to request you to publish the proceedings of our annual Meeting, in conformity with the resolution below.

. The chair was taken at half-past 6 by the President, Mr. J. M. Merriman, and after prayer by the Rev. Juseph Mesamore, the Meeting was addressed by that gentleman, and Rev. J. H. Leonard, and Mr. John Wilson, and the fol-

lowing resolutions passed, viz.: That whereas numbers of the members of this Society desire that Branch Succeedes be formed, especially at a distance from this place, the Officers and Committee be empowered to set off such portions into organized Branch Societies, as they may deem desirable or expedient for the better advancement

2nd. That in view of the very great and efficient information disseminated through the medium of the publications issued from the press of the Montreal Temperance Society, we ought in gratitude to do all in our power to increase

the circulation of these publication 3rd. That a member of a Total Abstinence Society is justifiable in employing and keeping in his employ a man of intemperate habits, so long as he used

for reclaiming him.

4th. That the following persons be elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz.;

James M. Merriman. President; J. A. Johnson, Vice-President; James P.

Scott, Secretary; William Easton, Treasurer; and a Committee of 15 persons.

5th. That the proceedings of this Meeting, together with the Report, be

After the business of the meeting was concluded, subscribers to the pledge were called for, when 17 were added, and a collection taken amounting to 10s. 6d, in aid of the Society 6 funds.

Lam, Sir, yours truly,

JAMES P. SCOTT, Sec'y C. T. A. S. FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLBORNE TOTAL-ABSTINENCE

conversion of the ungodly; the arousing of the lukewarm from their supion times diagraced our little village? One year, and in that time what influence state; the reclaiming of the wandering backsilder from the path of error; and has been successfully exerted to promote the peace and harmony at public meetings, where are transacted all the important affairs of our community, and which were marked by strife, discord, quarteling, and bloodshed, the tire concomitants of the stimulating cup and the insbriating drought? What has brightened many a care-worn cheek, given lustre to many on eye, and life and buoyance and spirit to many a desponding and despairing heart? What has rendered comfortable the desolate fireside of the toebriate, filled his cupboard with the necessaries and even luxuries of life, and clothed his almost naked And what has softened the obdurate heart of the sinner, and open Menrings? ed a way for the divine light of the Gospel, and resulted in imparting a joyous hope of immortality and eternal life? Verily some benign, soft, and tody in-fluence, to be traced either directly or indirectly to this Society, and to the principles of Temperance and fee-totalism, which beget sobriety, and sobriety ibonefitfulness.

A year ago, and who would have believed, had it been predicted, that nearly 500 of the inhabitants of this vicinity would have furezone all the pleasures, inclinations, and habits imbibed by the drinking usages of society 1. Who would have deemed it possible that, in Ireland alone, the Apostlu of Temperance could have enlisted more than 5.000,000 of his countrymen under the bloodless banner of Temperance? Who dreamed of a receiving and rebellion in the tanks of the enemy in the United States, where 75.000 drunkards have asserted their liberty, joined in the general battle cry of "Onward to conquest and to victory," and gloriously fighting in the holy warfare of Tee-totalism ?

During the past year this Society has held 26 for all meetings in the neighbor-

hood, within a redius of probably four miles, at all of which, more or less sig-natures have been added to the pledge, with but one exception. The great success which has attended our labours under Divine Providence is to be attri-buted to the great zeal and activity displayed by a few individuals whom we may mention without making invidious distinctions, viz., Messrs. the Rev. Joseph Messmore, J. C. Davidson, J. H. Leonard, and Wm. Reid, and Messrs. Joseph Parker, Thomas Newton, and John Wilson, and many others to whom, on behalf of the Society, this Committee beg leave to return their warmest and most heartful their warmest and iost hearifelt thanks.

The interest and excitement has been kept alive and in operation by holding requent husiness and other meetings of Committee, and by two celebrations, one of Her Majesty's birth-day in May last, and the other the celebration of the New Year; and they both passed off well. There have been appended to the pledge during the year, 512 names; deduct for withdrawals, removals, deaths, &c. 30. leaving 422, of which number shout 35 to 40 are children under 12 years of age, making the number of adult members 442.

Your Committee desire to record their high sense of the very great influence exected by the Montreal Temperance Society in the dissemination of so much intelligence and information through the excellent publications, (Advocate, Anti-Bacchus and Tracts.) and believe that they have been mainly instrumental in he extension of the great movement in Canada.

They learn with the liveliest satisfaction of the success of the travelling Agents in different parts of the Province, but regret that none has been provided for this section, believing that it would have majerially assisted the non existing Societies in carrying the principles, and establishing Societies in the back townships and more remote settlements. They learn, too, with pleasure, that all efforts put forth are attended with prespected success in all parts of the world, and rejoice that religion and morality is progressing everywhere; even here the great movement of temperance has been followed by a great our-pouring of the Spirit of God, and nearly 200 have been hopefully converted to christianity, and the work is still going on. The empire of intemperance totters to the very

And drunkarda knowa no mor JAMES P. SCOTT. Secretary.

EAST GWILLIMBURY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY .- Feb. 14 Mr. Aylward writes us:—According to announcement, a Temperance meeting was held in our place of worship on the evening of the 10th instant: the house was densely filled, and after the chair was taken by Mr. J. Aylward, we had five addresses delivered in favour of Total Abstinonce; after which there was a move for volunteers, and twenty-six gave in their names; which, together with the number which had joined before, made ninety-two. Then we proceeded to the organization of the Society, which consists of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer. Secretary, and eighteen or more to compose the Committee, of which the half were to be females.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y Commercial Advertiser, of Feb. 21st. LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Burgundy, Captain Walton, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 9th of January, bringing Paris papers to the 7th in-clusive, in which are London advices to the 5th.

The Conway had arrived in England from China, having on board the dollars extorted by Capt. Elliott from the authorities of Canton as ransom for that The receipt of this money seems to have been well-timed and very

The King of the French had extended his clemency to Quenisset. Columbies and Brazier, the three who were sentenced to death by the Chamber of Peer an account of the conseivacy against the lives of the King's sens. Quenisact is transported and the other two sent to the bulks—all for life,

No reply had yet been made to the King's speech, though the committee in the Chamber of Peers appointed for this purpose, consisting of the President of the Council, the Minister of Finances and the Minister of Foreign affairs vere engaged in its preparation, as also the committee in the Chamber of Deputies. La Presse of the 6th says that the members of the latter have re olved to demand of the Ministers the fullest information concerning the conventions of the 13th of July, the trenty concerning piracy and the right of visitation, as well as concerning the commercial negatistions in progress with Belgium. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Wac, &c., are to be interrogated as to the condulon of their several departments.

at Bethe and Vienna for their co-operation.

Baron Rothschild had been seized with sudden and dangerous illness. The operations on the Bourse were seriously affected by this.

SPAIN.

The speech of the Regent of Spain, at the opening of the Cortes, is ex-pressed in a manly and excellent spirit. It alludes to the payment of the public debt in terms highly honourable to his government, and is based on the true principles of antional faith. His Highess abserves that the salt and stamp duties have enabled him to procure funds to meet privileged obligations. He alludes to the contralization of the custom revenues and tariffs, and points especially to the proceeds of national property from the sales of extinct evclesi-actical establishments, which augment the mass of private property and diminish

By royal decree of the 9th December, 1840, all the buildings that were used as manasteries or convents of the suppressed religious communities of both sexes, are directed to be sold, to be noid for in coupons for interests overdue on the consolidated debt, without any difference between the foreign and internal,

for their full nominal value;

and a project of a law will be brought forward "for their full nominal value;" and a project of a law with ne prongin forward in the Cortes to give effect to the heads of a decree, dated the 21st of January last, for the safe and payment of the properties of the secolar clergy. The whole of their property has been valued at 2.000.001,070 reals do vellon, equal to about £21,230,000, but at public safes these properties, it is expected, will fetch at least 3.000,000,000, equal to £31.875,000.

ENGLAND. LONDON, Jan. 4 .- This being the 4th of the month, it was thought that mo ney would have been in demand, but it was not so; on the contrary, people are all anxious to part with their surplus cash before the January dividends come into play, at the end of this week; believing that the rate of interest will then he lower because the aluggish state of our domestic trade does not offer scope for the employment of the large amount of money, about ten millions, which will be thrown upon the market simultaneously by the dividends. Of this sum it is believed that not more than one million and a half will be absorbed by the

JAN. 5 -Stock Exchange, 12 o'clock .- The stock market wears rather a flat appearance, but consols, owing to some rather large sales that have been made, are most affected. It is said the Hebrew party have thrown this security on the market. Money is, however, now so easy that the depression may be only temporary. Consuls opened at 894 sellers. Bank stock 167 163; reduced 31 994 to §; Exchequer bills 13 22 pm; India stock 246. Dutch 24

re-payment of the remnorary loans at the Bank,—Globe,

Four o' Clock .- Carsals for account closed at 894. The arrival of the Conway from China with part of the ransom paid by the Chinese is of great service in strengthening the position of the Bank of England, and in lessening the danger of a renewal of the pressure on the currency this Spring. Indeed, we now consider this danger very remote, as the influx of bullion to England has assumed a stendy course; and we do not think it will be materially checked by very large imports of corn during the Spring; because we find it stated in the corn factors' circulars at the end of the year, that there still exists a stock of 900,000 quarters of duty-paid foreign corn in the different ports, remaining over from the imports of last autumn; besides 300,000 quarters of corn and flour in bond, waiting another reduction of duty before it can

This supply is considered, by disinterested persons, to be amply sufficient, in conjunction with that of English growth, to meet the diminished consumntion which will be required for our population previous to the next barvest,—Globe.

Government, it is currently reported, has resolved to establish a line of steam communication between the Pacific coast of South America and New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The authorities of Papama, we may add, have invited an English engineer to survey a line of railroad across the lathmus, and are most desirous that the line should be executed by an English company, to which they are prepared to grant extensive privileges .-

When we contemplate the great and mighty change that has taken place in the moral atmosphere of this community of late, we may well exclaim, "What has attended the efforts of the friends of morality and religion in this vicinity, philanthropy, benevolence, and love? What greater blessing of Divine Providence would be calculated to inspire the soul with praises to the Most High God! A twelvementh only has elepsed since the formation of this Society, and

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOME DISTRICT acknowledged by the petitioners, who consider their best interests involved in its success. PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Standing Committee on Education - Julin W. Gamble, Esq., Chairman f Wm Thompson, Esq., Dr. Crewe, Franklin Jackes, Esq., E. Skae, Esq. The sanding committee upon Education beg to report that they have duly considered the Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the stablishment and maintenance of Common Schools, and have had before then the Councillors from the several townships of the District with a lew to brain the information necessary to the properly dividing the severa townships into School Districts. That from the best calculation the data within their reach enabled them to make, they are of opinion, that the total number of children within the District between the ages of five and eixteen years will be found to be about 20.000. That the number of School Districts into which it will be necessary to divide the several townships, will be in round numbers about 400. That the number of school-houses now built, and which may be available is 239. leaving 161 to be constructed. That in forming the townships into the requisite number of districts, the division that upon first sight would appear most advisable, namely, that of square blocks containing as nearly as possible an equal area, cannot now be made in consequence of the large quantity of wild load in many townships; the large streams and marshes nearly as possible an equal area, cannot now be made with the object of yild land in the stire of the present school-houses in all. They are therefore of opinion that the division should be made with the object of retaining the school-houses now occupied in situations as nearly central as possible, and with a view to the means of access to the same, afforded by the roads now opened. Hud it been importative upon the Council, and the time assure you that, apart from those considerations, the Company's solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of this Province, would prompt them to spare no exertions of pains, is promoting these interests by every means in their power and the belief that this fine country is described. Superintendent of Education is not required to apportion the Government Grant before the third Monday in May, this precludes the Council from levying the rate required to entitle the District to its portion of that Grant during the present session, no object would be gained by that proceeding which, by delaying it until its next meeting, and acting upon the suggestions of your committee, should the Council see fit to adopt them, together with the additional information such delay will place within our reach, the division may then be made in a manner more satisfactory to the people than could now be effected. Another reason why the delay should take place is that many of the plans laid before your committee, have been arranged with the intention of an union of the property of the property of the plans had before your committee, have been arranged with the intention of an union of townships, a course that is at variance with the statute. To this matter the attention of your committee has been particularly drawn by numerous petitions from persons residing near the boundaries of adjoining townships and it does appear that the act will bear hardly upon the inhabitants wherever as school-house has been erected on the line between townships, and a school has been established and supported by the people of both townships. It does not appear, however, to your committee that any relief can be afforded in these cases if the present Act is to be followed,—these school-houses are gena school-house has been erected on the line between townships, and a school has been established and supported by the people of both townships. It does not agreed, however, to your committee that any relief can be afforded in these cases if the present Act is to be followed,—these school-houses are generally situated in one of the townships, and not between them, consequently if half a school district was formed from each township, one helf would be obliged to contribute to its funds, while the Commissioners of the other would have the sole control of the school, a proceeding at variance with both the spirit and letter of the Act.

In two instances it has been proposed to divide a township into thirty-five.

Robert Moore, James Christie, a man of the name of Kelly, and Anne Ballantyne, the wife of the deceased; on Wednesday, the ninth day rented in the house of George Moore, situated in Market Place in the said city, being the day after a Ball held in the house of the said George Moore,—that the death of the said A lexander Ballantyne was necelerated by intemperate habits, and, when in a dying state, by the immediate cause of fulling down stalts in the house of William Griffith, in Market Lane."

Robert Moore, James Christie, a man of the name of Kelly, and Anne Ballantyne, the wife of the deceased; on Wednesday, the ninth day of February, in the apartment of the said Alexander Ballantyne, occupied and Anne Ballantyne, the wife of the deceased; on Wednesday, the ninth day of February, in the apartment of the said Alexander Ballantyne, occupied and Anne Ballantyne, occup letter of the Act.
In two instances it has been proposed to divide a township into thirty-five

or thirty-six districts—a number, in the opinion of your committee, altogethetoo great. Several desire more than twenty; but it would be advisable, in making the division, not to permit that number in any instance to be exceeded.

The probable revenue that will be derived, under the present Act, may be

estimated as follows, viz:
Twenty thousand children, between the ages of fifteen and sixteen, supposing the tax of 15s. per annum to be collected on one-half—a large allowance, after deducting the expense of collection—it would leave, nett, £6.000. To this sum, add the Government Grant, say £1,500, and an additional rate of £d. in the pound, (to entitle us to the same.) £1.500 more will make, in all, £9.000. This divided among four hundred schools, gives the revenue of £22 10s. to each—a very inadequate remuneration for the services of a competent teacher.

Voir committee recommend that the inhabitation of the District generally for Your committee recommend that the inhabitants of the District, generally, should be made aware that there is little reason to suppose that the Council vigilance in putting down so crying an evo, and which at present prevents so many from the before the commencement of the next year; and that, in the meantine, they giving evidence that will convict the flicit retailers of spirituous liquors, should themselves make the best arrangements in their power to keep their soluble in operation.

They recommend that, in dividing the townships into School Districts, the Wightman, Isanc Rubinson, Geo. H. Cheney, Lawrence Lawler, William Wallis, John Wesley,—Star.

A position, signed by the Lord Bishop of Mon-

ossible; and that an union of townships be abandoned as repugnant to the

Your committee, after giving the subject all the attention that the time will admit of, are of opinion that insuperable difficulties will present the time whenever, whenever the trial is made to carry out the provisions of the Common School Act.—The treasurer will be required, to open four hundred accounts with the different school districts; twenty assessment rolls will be wanted for any township having as many echool districts; the amount of the assessment connever be fully collected; and the losses sustained in each district must be deducted from the roll of that district.—The mode of collecting the tax imposed in lieu of fees for thition, will be found to involve endless trouble and vexation; and the tribunal before which defaulters are to be prosecuted, will entail ad-

ditional expense and delay.

The giving the whole control of these schools to the Commissioners, without aying down any uniform system of proceeding for their guidance, is open to

The duty of inspecting the schools, your Committee fear, will be inadequately performed; and while the direct tax will be severely felt, the remuneration to the Tenchera, derived from that source, will be insufficient.

On the whole, your Committee do not besitate to pronounce the act as ob-

ectionable in principle, complicated in detail, and altogether mefficient for the attainment of the desired object : and they cannot but express their regret, that a measure so deeply affecting the whole community, so intimately connected with its welfare, and from which so much had been hoped, should not have been more maturely considered, ere it became the law of the land.

All which is respectfully submitted. Committee Room. 12th February, 1842. J. W. GAMBLE, Chairman.

Secretary's Office, (West,) 16th February, 1842.—His Excel-Details have been received from Odessa of the autumn campaign of the Russians against the Ciceassi as, and of their defeat at Jatcha, where some 500 were shin. It is believed that the Russians have lost some 3,000 men. mostly by disease. The Crimean hospitals are filled with the sick.

La Presse of the 6th bas a letter from Vienna, which says that the three great powers, Ergland, Russia, and France, which have stipulated the independence of Greece, are extinately giving their attention to the difference between at Betha and Vienna for their co-operation.

His Excellency's Reply to the Address of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto. I receive with great pleasure your congratulations on my arrival, and the expression of your wishes for the successful

gratus tons on my arrival, and the expression of your wisnes for the succession conduct of the affairs of this country under my Government.

I feel perfectly suisfied, that, in the performance of my important duties, I shall receive every assistance and co-operation from the Clergy of the Church of England throughout the Province, and that they will never cease to incultate among those committed to their charge the duties of good-will towards their subjects, obedience to the laws, and respect for the constituted authoriremoves different to the laws, and respect for the constitute authorities of the country. On my part I tember you every assistance in my power to promote the diffusion of religious and moral education ibrough all parts of this Province:- I am well aware that the means for such education are generally deficient, and I recognize the duty of the Government to make every exertion to remove this deficiency, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the people. It will, therefore, afford me the highest gratification if, by the blessing of Divine Providence, I am permitted, during my administration of the Government, to aid in this sacred work, and to contribute towards rendering the uhabitants of this Province a religious and a happy people.

happiness, and prosperity. I shall endeavour to carry out their views and those of the Provincial Legislature in this respect; and I trust that my exertions in his sacred cause may, by the blessing of Providence, be not altogether without

form the numerous friends of this Institution, that the Trustees have rented that spacious and elegant building, situated at the west end of Kingston, sometimes called the Sydenham House, the property of the Venerable Archideacon Stunct, for the purpose of cambling the Professors stready appointed, to open classes for the instruction of Students. It will be abserved by an advertisement in this paper, signed by the Principal of the College, that the first Session will be opened in this place on the first Monday of March next.—Kingston Chron. The Agricultural Petition .- The following correspondence

vill inform our readers of the steps which have been taken regarding the Agriitural Petition to both houses of Parliament and the address to the Que These important documents could not have been entrusted to better hands than these of Mr. Widder, who is the zealous and indefaignble friend of every measure calculated to improve the condition of the agricultural population.

We have witnessed with much satisfaction the unanimity that has prevailed mong the entire press of Western Canada with regard to this important moveneat, and we enanot but ambeigate that the just demands of the Canadian Agriculturists will be promptly conceded .- Examiner.

Toronto, 14th February, 1842. Gernlemen,—A Memorial to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament has been adopted, and signed by upwards of 15,000 of the agriculturists of Western Canada, praying for certain alterations in the Corn Laws, and for the

Western Canada, praying for certain anguations in the Corn Laws, and for the protection of a riculture in this Colony.

The intension of the Committee resident in this portion of the Province was originally to have sent an agent to advocate the prayer of the petition with Her Mujesty's Government, but from the necessity of having the Memorial present. ed with as little delay as possible, the Committee has decided upon sending it with the number of names now attuched thereto, rather than wait the delay which would necessarily occur before the returns from the distant districts could

Believing that the interests of the Canada Company are identified with those

any exertions made by the Company in obtaining this been will be gratefully

its success.

The Canada Company, in complying with their request, will confer a lasting obligation upon the agriculturiate of this Colony; and should the prayer of the memorialists be granted, no measure will be more likely to promote the advancement of a Province destined, at no distant period, to be one of Her Majesty's most valuable possessions. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, W. B. Jarvis.

Chairman of the Committee for the protection of Agriculture.

To the Commissioners of the Canada Company.

To the Commissioners of the Canada Company.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Toronlo, 17th February. 1842.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., transmitting to us a Memorial to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, adopted and signed by upwards of 15.000 of the Agriculturists of Canada West praying for certain alterations in the Corn Laws, and for the protection of Agriculture in this Colony—which Memorials the Committee has decided upon entrusting to our charge for the purpose of being forwarded to the Governor and Directors of the Canada Company, with a request on the part of the Agriculturists, that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne, and presented to both Houses of Parliament, by such persons as the Company think fit.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the Memorials are now on their way to Buston, to be forwarded by the Royal Mail Steamer "Culedonia," from that port, on the 1st proximo.

the prosperity and happiness of this Province, would prompt them to spare he exertions or pains, in promoting these interests by every means in their power —impressed, as the Company is, with the belief that this fine country is destined shortly to be one of Her Majesty's most walcable possessions. I can therefore have no hesitation in stating, that the Memorials you have intrusted to the care of the Governor and Directors of the Company, will receive that zealous attention, and the object sought to be attained be pursued in a manner corresponding to the distinguished confidence which you, on behalf of the

Agriculturists of Canada West, have placed in them.

For your information, I beg to enclose a copy of my letter to the Court of Directors, dated 16th instant, on transmitting these Addresses, or Memorials.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

F. Widden, Commissioner.

W. B. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman Com. Protection of Agriculture, &c. Toronto. Coroner's Inquest.—The Jury summoned to inquire into the eath of Alexander Ballantyne, after a close investigation of the matter, have returned the following verdict :-

Robert Moore, James Christic, and Anna Ballantyne are now in Jail, where they will remain to take their trial at the next Assizes.

The Jacy made the following presentment to the City Authorities, and we trust they will use their utmost endeavours to do away with the nuisance com-

Toronto, February 21st, 1842. We, the Coroner's Jury, called to inquire into the causes of the death of Alexander Baliantyne, would respectfully beg to present to the City Authorities, that we cannot but view with the deepest regret, the frequent occurrence of crime and loss of life, that have their origin in a low class of what are called taverns and illicit dram-shops. These are a disgrace to this City, and if permitted to remain, we cannot contemplate where the evil is to terminate: therefore we earnestly and respectfully call on the City Authorities to use the numest while never the contemplate where the community at large to

treal, by the Clergy, many of the principal Merchants, by the Mayor, some of the Aldermen and Councillors, and others of the most respectable persons in Quebec,—was lately forwarded to the Governor General praying His Excellency's interference in preventing the opening of the l'ost Office for the reception and delivery of Letters on the Sabhath Day. About five hundred signatures were appended to the decument. His Excellency has promised to consider the matter.—Quebec Mercury.

Noble Proposal .- In the Herald of yesterday, appears a proposition, emanating from Mr. Roy. Civil Engineer, to effect a cut from the river Humber to Toronto, by means of which no less than 22 mill seats, having each 15 feet, could be obtained. It is a magnificent proposal, and we only rish it were of so feasible a nature as to be carried into successful execution.---Toronto Chronicle.

Opening of the Navigation .- The steamer Transil, Capt. Richardson, is advertised to ply between this port and Ningara on the 1st, March. The Hudson is open between Albany and New York. - Church.

Louis Michel Viger, Esqr., of Montresl, Advocate, has been of A. N. Morin, Esq., who has accepted the office of District Judge.

Toronto Market Prices - March 1, 1842.

	Flour, fine, per barrel,	. 23s. 0	H. a 27	. 6	Pork, per cwt 19	G	a	17	6
١	Wheat, per bushel,	46	a 5	3	Butter, per 10	- 6	a	v	U
	Barley, do	. 26		8	Turkeys 2	. 6	a	3	9
	Cats do	1 4	لتما	G	Gerre 2	. 0	σ	9	6
	Polaines, do.	13	a 19	D	Chickens, per pair, 1	- 13	æ	1	3
	Turning do	1 0	a 0	D	Eggs, per dožen,	71	•	- 17	10
	Onione, do	. 76	a 10	0	Hay, per ton,	e	a	611	17
	Beef, percwt	16 3	a 17	Ö	Fire wood, per cord, 11	а	a	15	6
				-					

NEW-YORK MARKETS, February 21. Askes .- About 60 barrels of pots have been taken at a fraction below \$6 50. Flour.-The market is dull, and prices the same as quoted on Saturday.

About 2,000 barrels of Georgetown were taken late on Saturday at \$6, on a few days credit, for the Liverpool market. . We quote Canal at \$6 25.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At her residence, in Berlin, (Waterlon Township.) Mrs. HARRIET BARRER, second daughter of Samuel and Lydia Bowers, on the 18th Jan. 1842, after an illness of about 22 hours, aged 22 years. Hatriet embraced religion when about 13 years of age, at which time her parents did not know the saving power of Divine grace in their own hearts. Her unform obedience, and steady conduct, had a good effect upon their minds; and soon after, they both embraced religion. In 1839 she was united in marriage to Mr. Barber, and shortly after their union, through her instrumentality, he too obtained the same blessing, and joined heart and hand with her, to travel on to the promised land. Sister Barber was loving, and obedient to her parents; kind, tender, and affectionate to her husband; and an exemplary, cross-bearing, and humble christian; much attached to the church, and kind to the ministers, in making them comfortable at her hospitable home. Sixter Barber, when attacked by was precious; she had peace; and then said she would not recover; she would inhabitants of this Province a religious and a happy people.

His Excellency's Reply to the Address of the Presbyterian Church.—I return you my shanks for your congratulations on my arrival and assumption of the Government.

I am well convinced of the zeal which you have shown in the diffusion of sound religion and morality among those committed to your charge, and you satisfied that I shall ever be ready to competate with you in that object. There is nothing in which the Queen and Her Majesty's Ministers feel a deeper interest than in the diffusion of religious instruction among all classes of the infinite gain. The occasion was improved in English, from Rev. ii. 17, and in grouple, as there is nothing that affords so sure a guarantee for their reasy and those happiness, and prosperity. I shall endeavour to carry out their views and those die; and wished her husband to send for her parents, and nearly the first words affected congregation. Let my last end be like hers.

MARRIED .- At the residence of the bride's father, February 10th, by the Rev. J. Black, Mr. William Dempsey to Miss Charlotte Brickman, daughter Queen's College.—We have great pleasure in being enabled to of W. Brickman, Esq., both of Ameliasburgh. February 24th, by the Rev. W. McFadden, Mr. Thomas Young to Miss Mary Robinson, both of the township of Cavan.

> Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 1. D. Hardie, Edwy Ryerson, R. Corson, W. Coleman, P. Keefer, A. McNab, T. M. owes 3s. 9d.) J. Scott, sen., H. Wilkinson, A. Davidson 2, W. Mcedden, J. Black, J. Musgrove.

> Pooks have been forwarded to-J. Spencer, I parcel, care of E. Jackson, Hamilton. B. Spencer, 1 parcel, care of Rev. A. McNab, Hamilton.

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144 King Street, three doors West of Yonge Street. 643 3m

PRICE & EWART, ATTORNEYS, &c. Office on the East side of Yonge St., between Newgate and Hospital Sts.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE .-A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 4th instant, at Eighl o'clock, on ASTRONOMY, by Mr. Dwyer.

Admittance Free.

JAMES F. WESTLAND, Secretary.

Toronto, March 1st, 1842.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS SELLING OFF.—The Subscribers being about to discontinue the retail Branch of their business will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of Staple and Faney Dry Goods, at a great sacrifice, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving ; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower prices than they can be imported: the whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

1st March, 1842.

PATRICK'S PURGATORY OF LOUGH DEARG.

The London Quarterly Review, in making the following extract, observes:
"We borrow a sketch of the notorious Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg—
a sketch as faithful as it is striking—from Mr. Carleton, than whom no one has caught more accurately the lights and shades of Irish life; though, at times, perhaps, from the very nature of the facts, he exhibits a certain degree of irreverence, which to English ears is painful, even when the subjects spoken of or irreverence, which to English ears is painful, even when the subjects spoken of see the worst errors of Rome. Of this Purgatory or place of penance, we can only say that it was in full vigor in the last year—1840!—so the account is no antiquated fiction!!"—N. Y. Observer.

'As soon as we ascended the hill,' says Mr. Carleton, 'the whole scene was instantly before us; a large lake surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, bleak, uncomfortable, and desolate. In the lake itself, about half a mile round the edge next us, was to be seen the 'island,' with two or three slated houses on it, naked and unplastered, as desolate-looking almost as the mountains.—

A little breve publicly infimated that the First Session of Queen's College, Kingston, and Martenatics and Strik, Mattenatics and Strik, Mattenatics and Strike Theory, and Oriental Languages.

It is ported by circumstances over which neither the Trustees with its particular and prevented by circumstances over which neither the Trustees with instanting lieir intention to ernot their neithers as to canoline, may be made either pensations to mitudents of their friends, as to canoline, may be made either pensations to mitudents of their friends, as to canoline, may be made either pensations to mitudents of their friends, as to canoline, may be made either pensations to the day of commencement, to ALEXE PRINCIPLE, D.D.;

The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling

more, except a living mass of human beings crawling slowly about like worms on a dead dog. The first thing the pilgrim does when he gets a sight of the lake, is to prostrate himself, kiss the earth, and then on his knees after up | Trofalgar, Dec. 27, 1841. three paters and ares, for the favor of being permitted to see this blessed pla When this is over, he descends to the lake, and after paying tempence to the ferryman, is rowed over 10 the purgatory.

The first thing I did was to hand over my three cakes of oaten bread which

THO MAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Igo made in Petigo, tied up in a handkerchief, as well as my hat and second shirt, to the care of the owner of one of the huts; having first, by the way, undergone a second prostration on touching the island, and greeted it with fitten holy kisses, and another string of prayers. I then, according to the regulations, should commence the stations, lacerated as my feet were after so long a journey, so that I had not a moment to rest. Think, therefore, what I must have suffered on surrounding a large chapel, in the direction of from east to west, along a pavement of stone spikes, every one of them making its way along my nerves and muscles to my infortunate brain. I was absolutely supply and dizzy with the pain, the proping, the justling, the elbowing, the scrambling, and the uncomfortable whining of the whole crowd. I knew not what I was about, but went through the forms in the same mechanical dead spirit which pervaled all present. As for that solemn, humble, and heartfelt sense of God's pervaded all present. As for that solemp, humble, and heariful sense of God's presence, which Christian prayer demands, its existence in the mind would not

ther: and the manner in which the pilgrim gets as far as the innermost, resembles precisely that in which school-boys enter the walls of Troy upon their slates. I moved away from these upon the sharp stones with which the whole island is surfaced, keeping the chapel, or "prison," as it is called, upon my right; then turning, I came round again, with a circumbendibus, to the spot right; then turning, I came round again, with a circumbendities, to the spot from which I set out. During this circuit, as well as I can remember, I repeated fifty-five paters and area, and five creeds, or five decades; and be it known that the fifty prayers were offered up to the Virgin Mary, and the odd five to God! I then commenced getting round the external beds, during which I repeated, I think, fifteen paters and area more; and as the beds decreased in circumference, the prayers decreased in length, until a short circuit, and where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business. three poters and ares finished the last and innormost of these blessed couches, I really forget how many times each day the prison and these beds are to be surrounded, and how many thousand prayers are to be repeated during the circuit, though each circuit is, in fact, making the grand tour of the island; but I never

The only luxury allowed me was the privilege of feasing on one of my cakes (having not tasted food that blessed day until then)—upon one of the

cakes, I say, and a copious supply of the water of the lake, which, to render the repast more etomachable, was made lukewarm!

At last, night came: but here to describe the horror of what I suffered, I hold myself utterly inadequate. I was wedged in truckle-hed with seven others, one of whom was a Scotch Papist—anniher a man with a shrunk leg, who were a crutch—and afflicted with that disease which northern men that feed on cathering the light to the last of meal are liable to.

"I was just on the point of enjoying a little rest, when a man, ringing a large hand-bell, came round, crying out, in a low supernatural growl, which could be heard double the distance of the lundest shout, "Waken up, waken up, and come to prison." The words were no sconer out of his mouth than there was a sudden start, and a general scramble in the dark for our respective garments. When we got dressed, we proceeded to the waters of the lake, in which we washed our face and hands, repeating prayers during the ablution. This to me was the most impressive and agreeable part of the whole station.—
The night, while we were in bed, or rather in torture, had become quite stormy, and the waves of the luke beat against the shores with the violence of an egistated sea. There was just sufficient mean to make the "darkness visible," and to show the black clouds drifting with rapid confusion, in broken masses, was now both. which we washed our face and hands, repeating prayers during the ablotion.
This to me was the most impressive and agreeable part of the whole station.—
The night, while we were in bed, or rather in torture, had become quite stormy, and the waves of the lake beat against the shores with the violence of an sgistated sea. There was just sufficient mean to make the "darkness visible," and to show the black clouds drifting with rapid confusion, in broken masses, over our heads. This, joined to the tossing of the billows against the shore-the dark silent groups that came, like shadows, stooping for a moment over the surface of the waters, and retreating again in a manner which the severity of the night rendered necessarily quick; raising thereby in the mind the idea of gliding spirits—then the preconceived desolation of the surrounding scenery—the indistinct shadowy chain of dreary mountains which, faintly relieved by the lurnelt of the elements about us—the loneliness of the place—its isolation and remoteness from the habitations of men—alt this put together, joined to the feeling of deep devotion in which I was rapt, had really a sub-line effect upon me. Upon the generality of those who were there, blind to the matural beauty and effect of the bour and the place, nod viewing it only through the leaves articles warranted equal to any In the world.

January 10, 1842.

No. 5, City Buildings.

No. 5, City Buildings.

No. 5, City Buildings.

LACK IN C, WATERPROOF PASTE, IVORY BLACK, BLUE and BLACK BRITING INKS, &c. &c.—The sub-critical states of a sub-critical states. The return his sencer thanks to the public for their liberal support since his scient thanks to the public for their liberal support since his scient thanks to the public for their liberal support since his scient thanks to the public for their liberal support since his scient thanks to the public for their liberal support since his scient thanks to the public for their liberal support since his scient thanks to the public for their liberal support since h upon me. Upon the generality of those who were there, blind to the natural beauty and effect of the hour and the place, and viewing it only through the medium of superstitions awe, it was indeed calculated to produce the notion of something not belonging to the circumstances and reality of human life. ' From this scene we passed to one which, though not characterized by its dark, awful beauty, was scarcely inferior to it in effect. It was called the

"prison."
On entering the prison I was struck with the dim religious twilight of the place. Two candles gleamed faintly from the alar, and there was something, I thought, of a deadly light about them as they burnt feebly and stilly against the darkness which hung over the other part of the building. Two priests, facing the congregation, stood upon the alar in silence, with pale spectral visages, their eyes cytching an aneathly glare from the sepulchral light of the selender tapers. But that which was strangest of all, and, as I said before, without parallel in this world, was the impression and effect produced by the deep, drowsy, hollow, hoarse, guttural, ceaseless, and monotonous hum which proceeded from about four hundred individuals half asleep and at prayer.

[We should suggest that it is part of the superstition of the place, that who-ways fell as the Wesleyan-Methods Room, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, fout and the Post, wore and laid; plain, gilt, coloured, cunbossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tissue Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parehment different sizes and qualities; Pastebourd; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass luk-Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Classes for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sealing Wax: Wafera

' Now the poor pilgrims forget that this strong disposition to sleep arises from the weariness produced by their long journeys—by the exhausting penance of the station, performed without giving them time to rest—by the other natural consequences of not giving them time to sleep—by the drowsy darkness of the chapel—and by the heaviness caught from the low peculiar murmur of the pilgrims, which would of itself overcome the lightest spirit. I was here but a very abort time when I began to dura, and just as my chin was sinking placidly on my breast, and the words of an Ave Maria dying upon my lips, I felt the charm alliat once broken by a well-meant rap on the occiput, conferred through the instrumentality of a little angry-looking squat urchin of sixty years, and a remarkably good blackthorn cudgel, which, along with its owner, was engaged in threaching the heads of such sinners as, not having the dread of in-

engaged in measuring the measure of such sametre as, not having the thread or in-sunity and the regulations of the place before their eyes, were included to sleep, After all, I really slept the better half of the night; nay, I not only slept, but dreamed. I experienced also that singular state of being in which, while the senses are accessible to the influence of surrounding objects, the process of thought is suspended, the man seems to enjoy an inverted existence, in which the soul sleeps, and the body remains awake and susceptible of external impressions. I once thought I was washing myself in the lake, and that the dashing noise of its waters rang in my ears; I also fancied myself at home, in conversation with my friends; yet in neither case did I altogether forget where

I was. Still, in struggling to bring my mind back, so paramount was the dread of awaking deranged should I fall saleep, that these occasional visions . . . and this jumbling together of broken images and disjointed thoughts had such an effect that I imagined several times the awful penulty was exacted, and that my reason was gone forever. I frequently started, and on seeing two dim lights upon the altar, and on hearing the ceaseless and eternal murmurs going on around me, without being immediately able to ascribe them to their proper cause. I set myself down as a lost man; for on that terror I was provokingly cause, I set myself down as a lost mon; for on that terror I was provokingly clear during the whole night. I more than once gave an involuntary groun or shriek on finding myself in this singular state; so did many others; and these grouns and shrieks were wildly and fearfully contrasted with the never-ending hum, which, like the ceaseless noise of a distant water-fall, went on during the night. The perspiration occasioned by this inconceivable distress, by the heat of the place, and by the unchangeableness of my position, flowed proheat of the place, and by the unchangeableness of my position, flowed pro-fusely from every pore. About two o'clock in the morning, an unhappy young chitis, fc. fc.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This man, either in a state of lethargic indifference, or under the influence of these sudden paroxysms, threw himself or fell from one of the galleties, and was so shattered by the fall that he died next day at 12 o'clock; and, what was not the influence of the select of the reparent gentry of the island without the headst of Syrun is perfectly from from any mineral substance, being entirely recordable. much to the credit of the reverend gentry of the island, without the benefit of Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable, the clergy; for I saw a priest with his stole and box of christa, finishing off his Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable extreme unction when he was quite dead. . . . The under jaw of the corpse bung down, his eyes were open, and stared with the wild glassy look of death hung down, his eyes were open, and stared with the wind glassy look of death, his nostrils were distended and filled with mucus, his hair was on end, and shout his brows and the upper part of his face lay the frosh of the perspiration which exuded in the agonies of death. There was the priest, rubbing his oil over the dead body of this victim of superstitting confident that such an application would benefit his soul before the awful tribunal of eternal justice."

TO MILLERS.—WANTED, a FLOURING MILL (with a Store attached if possible) for a term of years, capable of manufacturing twenty barrels of flour per day. Possession wished in May or June. For further particulars apply to H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, near the Post

Toronto, Feb. 22nd, 1842.

642 4 w

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

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

PURCHASERS for a CORNET or CORNOPEAN,

Dyestuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL

RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Interior Drinks, and to the public generally, that

1101, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

DENTAL SURGERY.—A. V. BROWN, M.D. only be a moral but a physical impossibility in Lough Dearg.

When I commenced my station, I started from what is called the "beds," and God help St. Patrick if he lay upon them: they are sharp stones placed of single placed of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano card Company of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the property arrest of them to prove the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the property arrest of them to prove the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the provention of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the provention of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the provention of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the provention of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and Company of the provention of the carth, with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and the carthy with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and the carthy with the spike ends of them up, one circle within ano and the carthy with the spike ends of them up, one circle within another the carthy with the spike ends of them up, one circle within another the carthy with the spike ends of the carthy with the spike ends of the carthy with the spike with the carthy with the spike ends of the carthy Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Coments, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life TO OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

Sept. 23, 1341.

Street Lying In Hospital, Duelin, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE: where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ladies, for upwards of twenty years both in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable

inhabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calls shall forget that I was the best part of a July day at it, when the soles of my for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind feet were theyed, and the stones had enough to broil a beef-steak!!

ence, and attention, the will give general satisfaction. Terms moderate, according to circumstances Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841.

A U T I O N .- The public are cautioned against purchasing a LOT of 200 Acres of LAND in Chatham, from Rosert Kellt, as the Heir-at-Law some time since made over his right equally to said Robert and his two younger orphan brothers. IT Editors in the Province generally will serve the orphans by publishing

Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1842. CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by No. 5, City Buildings. January 10, 1842.

the above.

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

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

P. R. LAMB, New Street, Toronto

FOR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

receided from about four hundred individuals half askeep and at prayer.

[We should suggest that it is part of the superstition of the place, that who-assorted sizes and colours, in loxes or parcels of an onuce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony ever folls asleep during his stay in this prison is visited by medness. - Quar- handled Wafer Stateps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Peoclis

just received by Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings. 629

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R. Brewer's, 168, King Street, Toronto TITHE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings,

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, nseed Oil,
15 casks Venitian Red,
16 " Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperas,
1 " Alum, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 200 "Olive do-200 " Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco,

1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs. Medicines, Paints, Dyo

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 Provincet—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urqubart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niegara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, and Brockville. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

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

Rochester, Oct. 9, 1841.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testi-

Reconsister, UCL 9, 1041.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testing patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of the the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of Fish's Lilly in a case of phthisio in my family has been eminently successful. Also that my youngest chief, about nine months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same time, if they wish, the advice of their youngest chief, about nine months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same time, if they wish, the advice of their youngest chief, about nine months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same time, if they wish, the advice of their youngest chief, about nine months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same time, if they wish, the advice of their youngest chief, about nine months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same time, if they wish, the advice of their youngest chief, about nine medicine; as the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &co., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their youngest chief, about nine are the same time, and the same time, for the same time, and the same time, are the same time, and the same time, are the same time, and the same time, and the same time, and the same time, are the same time, and the same time, and the same time, are the same time, and the same time, and the same time, and the same time, are the same time, and the same time, are the same time, and the same time time to the same time. I. B. Pettingill.

at this Office; if by letter, post-paid.

Esq., and the Office of Henry Latham, Esq., on Saturday last, between land 2 o'clock, TWO RECEIPTS from Mr. William Ware, for £10 each, dated in 1834 or 1835. These papers can be of no use to any person but the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, dated in 1834 or 1835. These papers can be of no use to any person but the Acco. Wholesaleand Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Subscriber, who will give a Reward of One Pound to the finder on leaving them.

The Property and Line Pro at either of the Offices of Messrs Buldwin or Latham, Toronto.

Springfield, Feb. 14, 1842.

41 3p

THOS. K. LUSTY.

Toronto, and by ell other Droggists in Canada.

The PERRIN & CUBITAL Assays.

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable Country Trade. L. PERRIN & COMPANY

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

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

Toronto, 1st November, 1841. MACHINE CARDS.—The subscribers have

just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

631

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, 400 lbs. Nulgalls. 100 " " Logwood, 100 " " Fustic, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, Turmeric, 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Red Sanders, Verdigris, 2 tons Alum, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, " Copperes,
" Blue Vitriol, Pearlash. Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks. sacks Sumac, 2 bls. Red Argol, 500 lbs. Indigo, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. Toronto, 21st June, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

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

G ARDEN SEED S .- A supply of fresh GARDEN LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto, 7th Feb., 1842. No. 5, City Buildings.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, telephone to his new place, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent election to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Clothers.

Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, Toronto.

These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigour, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had reacced sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive non-truns of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed; in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was careety personance of the provided by the property of the provided by the provided by the provided by the partial beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The PHENIX RUTTIERS are as a rank declarate they rossessable nower of restartly the consequence of the provided by the provided the provided that their provided that their offices of the provided that their offices of their offices of the provided that their offices of the provided that their offices of their offices of the provided that their offices of the provided that their offices of the provided the provided that their offices of the provided that their offices of the pro

partial Dissing. So great indeed had their efficacy invarianty proven, that it was scarcely tess than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the thready it is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are entirely executible, composed of roots found only to certain parts of the Western country, which will infaitibly cure FEVERS and AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eractical entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Savaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Heal; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and meakers of the most impalied constitutions. As a remedy for Caronic and Inflammatory Recumation, the efficacy of the Thomix Bit. ters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the apportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of permicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pilb are purely and source y exerable, and contain neither Mercury. Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plains, the victnes of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and remediates one of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, with remediates one of the stomach and bowels the valous functions of which though long known to several toldina tribes, with the institute of a single botto of the containty eccanose these, and crudities constantly sett

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which th Vege able Life Pitts are well known to be infallable:

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

DYSPE'SIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, tostead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatukeny, Fairtation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart burn and Headache, Realiersness, Hittemper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspersia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Castineness, by cleansing the whole tength of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrkas and Chelera, by removing the charp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the charp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the blond to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Medichors have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gone in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and figaments of the joints. Dropstes of all kinds, by freeling and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Graved. Also Horms, by dishudging from the intrings of the bowels the slimy matter to which those creatures adhere: Asthma and Concumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the nucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scarny, Cheers, and Investrate Sores, by the perfect purity which these hife Pilis give to the blond and ill the humours; Scarbutic Ereptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the ekin, the mothid state of which tocasions all Eruptive effect upon the thost through Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; States and State Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, In great variety, Patent Colours sold separately. Camel Hair Pencils, India Bubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Poldera, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Silps, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Also—Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and 8vo post Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: As Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books, &c. &c.

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

TEECHES.—1,000 FRESII LEECHES
LYMAN, FARR & Co.

the results of a fair trial. Advice to Females. - Females who value good health should never be with out the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddiness, dinness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any sime, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Moffat's Life Medicines, make it a mie to take them two or three those a-week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep of the latential of see Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in

the house: as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Gout in the stommels, Cramps, Spasms, Provers, and other atarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses .- It is a fact established by the annual bills

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughe, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Ileart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery etween Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, Now-York. Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or min eral preparation; and \$1,000 roward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, enfety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine sale and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine

well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inesti-mable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and found not a G TROMBONE, and a SERPENT, may be heard of by applying OST, on King Street, between the Office of Robert Baldwin, wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its

UF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett

SITUATION WANTED,-SITUATION WANTED,—
by a man of 'religious character, and creditable business habits,—either
in a Store, Manufactory, Steam-Boat Office, or otherwise, where a knowledge of writing and accounts would be required. Salary moderate. Application may be made (postage paid) to the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

200 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED for Sale by LYMAN, FARR, & Co., No. 5, City Buildings. January 10, 1842.

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

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

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

Office, Longe Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s 6d, currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mergange, the mortgoger will be charged at the above rates.

Annicontons made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to

Applications made to the Government for persons emittled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizes Act, for persons emittled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizes Act, for persons emitted to claims of Intestates, lastatments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock hought and sold. Debits and Rent scaleticed. Loans on Real Estate procured, Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and deepatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and with Land in most Townships in Caunda, Agent for the Literary Gardand and Commercial Messenger. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841,

E. P E L L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, J. E. P. E. L., Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., corner of Yongs and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

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

OR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON. within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, conraining 100 screes, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply (if by lotter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, Executors.

THOMAS SNIDER. Executors.

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

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVESI
R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King
Street, Toronto, keeps on band 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, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th. 841.

XES. GEORGE DODES A E S. — G E O R G E D O D D S begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes. Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province,

Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

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

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

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

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

Also, A veluable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheap.

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

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for CASH, or approved Credit.

IVER COMPLAINTS. AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.

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

DR. Lin's Temperance Life-Bitters & Chinese Blood-Pills.

The Greatest Secret Discovered !—Purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sofferes have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purping was not necessary, but too much has been done, without the moic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must? The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the gravith of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and stift retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These Pills will do k; and the Temperance Briters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalids for days or weeks an months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the softem yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful busyance.

There are cases, so numerous, of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an antempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and are no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Connel, in the Clerk's files of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York," Warranted the only genuine, For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Spents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

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

Nov. 12, 1840. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

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

Delhi, July 17, 1839. W H O WILL GO BALD! COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact; that Dr. Bingham, of Geneses county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. Now-York, Sept. 28th, 1338.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing bair. I shell be happy to convince the most increducious 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,

Christian Guardian.

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

The price of this paper is Twelve shillings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance The price of this paper is Twokee skillings and Sispence a year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one mouth after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and most also be paid within one mouth after receiving the first number.

*** Altravelling and local Preachers of the Weeleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure the responsible shakeribers, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions and by them to the Guardino Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid to,—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, naless from authorized Agents, wast be post paid.

35° The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the defliciencies of poor Circuits which are unable a support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.