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[The writer of the following communication is a shrewd "Observer," and speaks what he thinks. Honest and liberal at heart, he sees an honest pen—calls things by their proper names—rebukes evil fearlessly—defends his Church unflinchingly, and convinces us he is a fast friend of religious liberty. We wish he would shortly send us another of his strong, common-sense replies to the vain, schismatical Church paper.—Ed.]

## AN ANSWER TO THE CHARGE OF SCHISM AGAINST THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Christian Guardian* of the 22nd of March, I saw a few remarks of yours on an observation of the Editor of the *Church* respecting some Ladies in the City of Toronto making collections for charitable purposes, which he says is to promote schism. I think the Editor of the *Church* worthy of notice only as the conductor of the organ of the Episcopalian body, and not as a man. He appears to me to be too contemptible to merit notice on any other account; and I would advise those concerned to always keep the present incumbent where he is, as it is very doubtful whether another individual can be found possessing the same capabilities of doing the dirty work of the Episcopalian Church. Who ever heard of such an accusation before? A small number, or a large number, as the case may be, of Ladies collecting a little money to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, cannot be permitted to prosecute their benevolent designs without being exposed to the mean attacks of that insolent man. It is possible that members of his own Church, wealthy as some of them may be, are as much benefited by these efforts as any others. What would he have us do? Why, I suppose the ignorant and wicked must not be instructed, the hungry must not be fed, the naked must not be clothed, the sick must not be visited, and we must have no benevolent or religious, no Bible Societies, no Missionary Societies, no Tract Societies, no Temperance Societies,—unless all this is done by the Episcopalian Church. Every thing done by any one else is "schism." Really we are about falling back on those good olden times when every thing must be done by the direction of the priesthood.

I began with the intention of making a few remarks on the word "schism." The word, in the original, means "a splitting; division; discussion." This, I conceive, is not applicable to us for the following reasons:—

1. The required condition of membership, as stated in our Discipline, forbids such an application of the word: "There is only one condition previously required of those who desire admission into these societies—a desire to flee from the wrath to come."—See Discipline.

2. In the administration of the Lord's Supper we show no exclusiveness; we are willing to commune with all who, we believe, love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; thus acknowledging them as members of Christ's mystical body—as members of the same great family.

3. In our expressed design "to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land," irrespective of name or party.

The Episcopalian Church in Canada, having failed to secure a dominancy in the Province by political scheming and executive influence, will now try what can be done by an assumption of spiritual power,—if she can make people believe that she can open and shut the portals of heaven at pleasure, and by the continual cry of schism and heresy may frighten some weak minds to take shelter from so horrible an evil in the bosom of her sanctuary, where they may become orthodox. But if we go back to the time before the Reformation, where shall we find this Episcopalian Church? And have not the same anathemas been fulminated at her that she has lately fulminated at others? If we look into the history of this Province we shall find a long space in which there were few Episcopalian clergymen in it, and these few located, generally, in some pleasant town or village on the frontier, while the spiritual children in the interior were either left entirely destitute of religious means, or obliged to depend upon some schismatical (?) or heretical teacher (?) for that religious instruction and edification which were denied them by their own clergy through criminal neglect. And now when he comes to a strange neighbourhood in the interior, and finds his own people have been preserved from infidelity, or some scarcely less evil, on account of the self-denying labours of some whom the Editor of the *Church* denounces as schismatics, one of the first things he does, if he do not openly attack the character of the Methodist Clergyman, is to throw out hints and insinuations prejudicial to him, to build himself up in the affections of the people at the expense of his more laborious predecessor. This is not mere supposition or hearsay, but a fact; and facts are substance things.

But what has the Episcopalian Church to offer us for all our hard-earned privileges and enjoyments? What will she give us for our itinerancy? what for our local preachers? what for our hundreds of pious and useful exhorters and leaders? what for our class and prayer meetings?—What indeed! Baptismal regeneration, and some strange, undefinable, or unaccountable something in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper when administered by one of these successors (?) of the Apostles. But will these be an equivalent for the doctrine of Justification by Faith? the Witness of the Spirit? the necessity of holiness in order to happiness in heaven? These are held by us as doctrines plainly taught in the Scriptures of the New Testament, and as fundamental ones too. They are doctrines which the Apostle Paul taught, and of which he says, (Gal. i. 8.) "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." But this evidently is another gospel, or another something substituted for it; too gloomy and superstitious, however, to be entitled to so glorious an appellation.

If the Episcopalian Church ever expect to gain that supremacy at which she so evidently aims, both in England and this country, she must assume some more pleasing aspect, or array herself in some more fascinating attire. With all her art, and with all her attempts to the contrary, she cannot convince plain common-sense men that there is not in her present movements, whether intended or not, a strong tendency to Popery. Scarcely more than three centuries have passed away since rivers of blood were shed for opposition to dogmas a little more gross than what are now promulgated by her. The remembrance of former sufferings and former persecutions will have the effect to make people of Protestant countries more jealous of their civil or political liberties, as well as liberty of conscience, and to guard the portals to both with more vigilance and care. And so long as the Bible is a common book, read and understood by the people at large, so long may we rest secure of our privileges, though we may not be insensible to the gathering of the portentous cloud.

But I ask when or where the Methodists have noted the part of schismatics? Through their means, principally, the poor have the gospel preached unto them. This has been the case since Methodism was brought to the continent of America by a local preacher; and this, if we have any glory, is our glory still, and I hope ever will be. I am not aware that Methodists have made divisions in any other church in any place. If members of other churches unite with us for the time, they have, as a matter of course, the privilege of withdrawing from us whenever they find it inconvenient to remain with us; and as they have had never been united with us in church-fellowship. Besides, thousands are gathered up by us who never before were members of any religious body. Is this schism? If our plan of itinerancy should be given up, it would make a gap which would not be easily made up by any plan now in operation for the evangelization of the world. And so sensible is the Episcopalian Church of its importance, that some of her ministers have, in part, become itinerants, by which means they preach to many more than they could if confined exclusively to a single congregation.

The cry of "Apostolic Succession" has become rather stale, because it wants the essential qualification to make it a genuine one, viz., proof. But if we suppose them able to prove the succession, and that they can bring down their descent from the Apostles through that foul and corrupted channel, the church of Rome, does it necessarily follow that all others are wrong? We appeal to the effects of our labours as a proof of our having been called of God to the work in which we are engaged,—to the thousands "saved by grace through faith as living epistles known and read of all men." If we admit their claim, we must then admit that God has confined himself to these men, or that he has bound himself to them, and cannot employ other agents to carry on his work in the evangelization of the world, however incompetent or wicked they may be, which is too glaring an absurdity to be admitted by any man of common sense. The time has passed away in which mere assertions or dogmas are taken for granted without a shadow of proof. The world has become a little wiser through experience; and in clearing away the rubbish which has been for ages accumulating, both in religion and politics, it has come a little nearer to the truth—a little nearer the original foundation. So long as we keep the Bible in our hands, and seek sincerely the aid of that Spirit by which it was dictated, there can be little fear of our going astray. Let others content themselves with assuming great spiritual powers, and claim for themselves an exclusive right to minister in holy things, but let us be content to pursue the course so plainly marked out for us by the providence of God; and though persecuted and despised, yet the Most High will be our helper, and enable us to hold up to the world the word of eternal truth as "a light that shineth in a dark place." The same remarks will nearly apply to other non-Episcopalian Churches; but we shall leave them to speak in their own defence.

How TO PREVENT SCHISM.—Were all Christians like the heavenly Leighton, or the amiable and pious Doddridge, the flames of schism would expire in the universal church for want of fuel. We may learn a lesson even from those who were too near the times of Romish domination to comprehend the whole doctrine of religious liberty, when, with Calvin, they exclaim, "I should not hesitate to cross ten seas, if by this means, holy communion might prevail among the members of Christ!" Similar appear to have been

the feelings of Bruce, Peter Martyr, Knox, and many more reformers. Even Joseph Hull, when at Dordt, forgot his *jus dictum* episcopacy; and in his sermon addressed Presbyterians as "a most holy assembly of the prophets;" saluted the Dutch church as the "pure spouse of Christ;" reproached party-names; and exclaimed, "We are one body, let us also be one of mind. Aim at peace, brethren; enter into peace; that, laying aside all prejudice, party-spirit, and evil affections, we may all come to a happy agreement in the same truth." Beautiful exhibition of charity! why should it not be universally imitated? Of such instances, happily, no denomination is destitute of some examples; let Christians make the examples their own!—*Hoppus on Schism.*

From Zion's Herald.

## FALL OF ANTI-CHRIST.

VIEWS OF METHODIST STANDARD WRITERS.

Do Methodist standard writers unite in teaching, that, before the arrival of that glorious state of the church which shall be realized before Christ's coming at the end of the world, called the Millennium, the papal power or the kingdom of Anti-Christ, shall be destroyed? They do; and the following is a brief statement of the evidence:—

1. Mr. Wesley, in stating the order of events connected with the millennium, in his notes on Rev. xx. 2, represents the event immediately preceding that glorious time to be the overthrow of the "beast," and in his note on Rev. xxi. 20, he calls the "beast" the "beast of Rome," or the papal power. He says immediately preceding the thousand years reign, or the millennium, "At the conclusion of the third wo, the beast is overthrown, and cast into the lake of fire. At the same time, the other grand enemy, the dragon, shall be bound and shut up." Then follows his view of the thousand years reign of Christ.

2. Mr. Watson quotes with approval the following from Mr. Jones, who, in representing that Christ will come not personally or visibly, but invisibly, to destroy Anti-Christ as he did to destroy Jerusalem, says: "He will in the same way come to destroy Anti-Christ and the kingdom of Satan, in the world, and introduce the millennium."—Watson's Dict. p. 650. Again, on page 62, he says: "Every thing in the state of the world betokens a speedy overthrow of the Papal and the Mohammedan powers."

3. Mr. Benson says that the design of the sublime imagery contained in the verse immediately preceding the view of the apocalyptic millennium contained in Rev. xxi. 1-6, "is to show in the most expressive manner the complete downfall of Popery, with all its delusive and destructive abominations, and the triumph of the pure and genuine religion of Jesus; the true word of God will in the end prevail over every species of superstition and idolatry, all the powers of Anti-Christ shall be completely subdued, and the religion of Rome, as will Rome itself, be totally destroyed."—Benson's Com. on Rev. xxi. 21.

4. Dr. Clarke, in speaking of the circumstances immediately preceding the true millennium, or the reign of the saints on earth, as described in Daniel vii. 27, which he says "shall last as long as time shall endure," notices the fall of Anti-Christ as a preparatory circumstance. And in speaking of the time when this shall occur, he says: "If we knew precisely when the papal power began to exert itself in the anti-christian way, then we could at once fix the time of its destruction. The end is probably not very distant; it has already been grievously shaken by the French."—Clarke's Com. on Dan. vii. 25.

5. Mr. Fletcher, in speaking of the events immediately preceding the millennium, says: "Rome shall be destroyed, and anti-christianism will share the same fate. The greatest wonders and signs shall attend these revolutions, inasmuch that Turks and Jews, heathen and savages, shall know the word of the Lord, bow their stubborn hearts to his grace, and give glory to him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever."

In conclusion we remark:—

1. We have seen, in a previous paper, that the standard writers of our church harmonize in the doctrine of a temporal millennium, or that the millennium is a glorious state of the church which will take place "long before the end of the world."

2. From the above we see that these same writers unite in teaching that the fall of Anti-Christ is to take place before the commencement of the millennium.

3. While, therefore, the M. E. Church, through the medium of her standard writers, teaches that the millennium will take place "long before the end of the world," and the fall of Anti-Christ before the millennium, is it not a little Anti-Methodist to teach, in opposition to this, that the fall of Anti-Christ will take place at the end of the world, and the millennium after that?—*Saccarappa, Jan. 24th, 1843.* M. HILL.

## THE WORLD BEFORE SIN ENTERED IT.

He is a God of love. He delighteth not to impoverish but to enrich his creatures. Beautiful and infinitely good, he rejoices in their happiness, and to shower upon them the fulness of his benignity. In the morn and spring-time of the world, when all was clothed with beauty, and all exulted with joy; when every creature sported itself beneath the smile of its Creator, and experienced the fresh and as yet unmingled blessedness of life, playful as infancy, but in the strengthened vigour of its full maturity; when the earth, the air, the sun, poured on each happy being that tenanted the bowers, or loved to wander amidst the shades of Eden, its purest influence of happiness and love; when angels bending from their spheres delighted to hold converse with man whom God had made in his image, and raised from dust and nothingness to be a partner in the bliss of immortality; when He who was afterwards to appear amongst us in the form of a servant, and in the likeness of man, then arrayed with garments of light and glory, and wielding all the powers of Godhead, loved to survey the new-made world, and trace out the long perspective of its future history; when he marked, with the approving eye of perfect wisdom, its fountains abounding with water, its mountains settled on their base, its hills brought forth, its fields adorned with loveliness, the heavens prepared on high, a compass set upon the face of the depth, the clouds established above, the foundations of the great deep strengthened beneath, the sea obeying his decree that the waters should not pass his commandment, the whole frame and order of nature so goodly and so fair, bedecked with grace and beauty, and fixed in its arrangement and its permanence; when he, who had thus been with the Creator forever, and daily his delight from everlasting, rejoiced now in the habitable part of the earth, and to walk abroad, in sacred and fond anticipation, among the sons of men!—then how did the infinite mind of the Creator participate in the general felicity! How joyously he witnessed the glow of pleasure, pure, holy, and like unto his own, which was diffused over all that he had made! All, all was beauty, melody, delight. Every voice spoke rapture; every breath was praise. Whatever glided through the waters, or soared upon the wing, or roamed abroad amidst the vernal scenery of earth, lived, moved as in an element of bliss; for life itself was joy; sorrow was yet unknown; withering and decay had not yet seized upon the bloom of nature; nor shame and pain, and care and change, and danger, harrowed the soul of man. Fear had not yet found entrance, and the still air had not as yet resounded with the cries of anguish and the groan of death. The horrid sight of blood; the ghastly paleness and the chilling silence, and the appalling and motionless form, and the quenched light, and the vanishing beauty, and the still deepening gloom, that shrouds and mingles over us when the spirit is fled; these had not yet proclaimed the triumphs of the destroyer. It was a scene of unimpeded purity, and peace, and love; a scene on which the eye of God could rest with holiest satisfaction, and on which he delighted to gaze. Then all was congenial to his nature, and in perfect harmony with his design. The sweetest incense, the costliest oblation, the dazzling pomp of the most solemn and the proudest ceremonials, the prostration of innumerable worshippers, and the loudest hymns of praise, are not so grateful to him, as was the pure and tranquil joy of the world's first Sabbath, when he ceased from all the labours of creation, and pronounced it good, resting in hallowed contemplation and ineffable repose. No! he desireth not sacrifice; he delighteth not in burnt-offering. Is it joy to him to see the innocent lamb bound and trembling as it is led forth to slaughter? when its life ebbs silently away, and its quivering limbs cease from their motion; when its meek eye closes in darkness, and it is laid, still and helpless, to be consumed upon the altar? Does the God of love take pleasure to behold it? Shall the throes of mortal agony and the moan of departing life be grateful to him, amidst the rapture and the melody of heaven? It cannot be. The conclusion is irresistible. We perceive, as in a light of noonday certainty, that objects such as these are in themselves most abhorrent to him, and to all the complacency of his regard; that they must have sprung from some far different origin; that their foundation and their essence are in sin.—*Dr. R. S. McAll.*

From the Harbinger.

## CLAIMS OF CHILDREN ON THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The conversion of sinners" is confessedly an important theme. To promote this, the Christian Church is under various and solemn obligations. The great design of the Gospel, the duties devolving upon the saved, and the importance of salvation in its bearing upon individuals and social life, alike urge to this duty. Hence, notwithstanding the apathy of the Church in past times, she is waking up to her high and imperative duties, and is evincing a missionary zeal for the revival and extension of pure and undefiled religion. It is gratifying to observe the augmented activity of the servants of God, the growing triumphs of the doctrine of the Cross, and the wider and extending fields that are opening for Christian labour.

There is one field of enterprise, however, which it appears to the writer

has been too much neglected, or at least not sufficiently cultivated, namely, children. We have sought the conversion of men and women, of all diversities of age, and rejoiced in their accession to the church. We have aimed to enlist youth on the side of God, varying from fourteen years old and upwards and many of these are amongst the most exemplary and useful in our churches. But have we not overlooked the *lamb* of the flock? Have our efforts been as direct and persevering for the salvation of the younger branches of our families, as for youth and adults? If at times we have made the attempt, have we not had less hope than with persons of riper years? In our churches we may sometimes see a number from sixteen years old and upwards, but how rarely do we meet with any under that age! How can this be accounted for? Should we not enlist the affections of children on the side of the Saviour? Are they not capable of loving and serving him? Are we not acquainted with many cases of very early piety? We can call to mind instances of consistent and decided godliness in children of four, seven, ten, and twelve years of age; why should they not be trusted as well as the youth of seventeen and twenty, and be as cordially received into Christian fellowship? In John's epistle to Christians, children are addressed and reminded of their duties; and Paul, in writing to the churches of Christ at Ephesus and Colosse, enjoins upon children their respective duties; which evidently implies that there were some in those societies.

As an individual, I have for some time thought that we have erred on this subject, and have not paid sufficient attention to this class of immortal minds. I do not plead for any rash and imprudent measures in promoting the conversion of children, nor for any precipitate steps for their admission into our churches; but I wish to awaken inquiry, to excite special and immediate action, and to elicit remarks on the best mode of securing the lively affections and the active energies of children to the service and honour of our glorious Redeemer.

In the meanwhile, let parents make prayerful and strenuous efforts for the conversion of their offspring. Let the converted members of families labour in this noble employ; and let ministers and members of churches take children by the hand more than they have done, and lead them to the feet of Jesus, and there plead the Saviour's claims to the homage of their hearts. My impression is, that, if this field is cultivated, we shall have vast accessions to the cause of Christ, and increased ground for joy and triumph. Should our efforts be crowned with success, we must be careful to throw nothing in the way of these young disciples, and be ready to receive them to our watchful and tender care in the church.

February 3, 1843.

## SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The conclusion of the Conference was solemn and impressive. The Bishop, (Andrew) in his closing address, reminded the preachers of the peculiar connexion into which the travelling ministry are brought by the organization of Methodism; the fraternal bonds which wound their links around all hearts, and made the hour of meeting at an Annual Conference so delightful. He said he had rarely in his life attended a session where a kinder spirit, a finer fellowship had prevailed. But the parting hour was come; and while it was necessarily characterized by the gush of strong and overflowing sensibilities, it was also full of moral sublimity. Here are a hundred ministers, most of them married men, with the acknowledged responsibilities of that relation daily felt by them; and yet, with the right of choosing a field of labour for the year voluntarily and fully surrendered, they wait to receive their appointments, and are ready to set out to-morrow for any field of toil, any post of danger and difficulty, within the conference district. And this because they believe, and are persuaded, that such an arrangement is the very best, the nearest to the apostolical plan for carrying out the glorious Gospel of the grace of God into all the earth. This is their work. No emoluments are found in it; it is no couch of downy repose; *work, work, work*, is before them; trials and temptations in abundance await them. But what then? How precious are the epistles they shall win! How enduring the good they shall accomplish! How glorious the final recompense of the reward which shall crown their labours! With impressive earnestness he bade them go to their appointments, cultivating the loftiest personal piety; maintaining daily an abiding fellowship with God; seeking, by most fervent prayer, that union of the Holy Ghost, that power from on high which alone gives efficiency to the Christian ministry. "Keep your souls," said he, "baptized with the Holy Ghost, then shall your ministry be all animate with the vital spirit; and whether you preach to Greeks, or barbarians, you will feel *debtors* to all, and will be ever prepared to contribute your full share of influence toward the conversion of the world." He reminded them of the importance of union among themselves; of the necessity of faithful pastoral visitation among the people; and charged them to do their holiest, best endeavours to return their circuits at the next Conference in improved condition.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

From the London Watchman.

## MARIOLATRY OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

We extract, from a recent number of the recognised Newspaper organ of Popery in this metropolis, the following new evidence of the blasphemous extent to which the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary is carried by Romanists. Who that knows and loves the truth, will not feel abhorrence of such a system, and earnest desire for the spiritual emancipation of its degraded vassals!

*Devotion to the Virgin Mary.*—A rev. correspondent in Ireland has requested us to give insertion to the following extracts from a little work entitled, "The New Month of Mary; or, Reflections for each Day of the Month on the different Titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the Litany of Loretto." By the Right Rev. Dr. Kendrick.—"Most powerful Virgin, pray for us." The Holy Virgin is most powerful with Jesus Christ. While on earth the Divine Saviour was subject to her, and obeyed her as his mother; according to St. Luke, He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject to them. Luke ii. 51. She is His mother no less in heaven than she was while on earth. How powerful, then, must Mary be with her Divine Son! "The Son," says St. Bernard, "will surely hear the Mother." When Solomon, who was a type of Christ, saw his mother approach, he arose from his throne, bowed to her, and ordered her to be seated on a throne at his right hand. When she intimated that she had a petition to make, he replied, "My mother, ask, for I must not turn away my face." 3 Kings i. 20. If this great king thus honoured his mother, and gave her such influence over him, although she was a poor sinful creature, how much more efficacious with Jesus will be the prayer of Mary, who has not only the natural influence of a Mother, but whose perfect holiness must render her so acceptable to God, the author and rewarder of all sanctity! May we not then say, in the language of the learned and truly pious Cardinal Bellarmine, "How secure must we be, when protected by so great a Mother! Who will draw us from her? What temptation or affliction can overcome those who confide in the protection of her who is the Mother of God, and our Mother also?" We have a striking instance of Mary's power with her Divine Son recorded in the Gospel of St. John. John ii. At the marriage-feast of Cana of Galilee, when the wine was exhausted, she represented to Him that they had no wine; although He declared that His hour was not yet come for manifesting himself to the world, yet, in compliance with her request, He changed water into wine, which was the beginning of His wonders. Is Mary likely to be less powerful with Him now that His hour for applying the fruits of his Redemption is come, than she was then? Will He be less moved with her representation of our spiritual necessities than He was by her charitable interference on the occasion referred to? or will she be less likely to interest herself for us, when she beholds the multiplied dangers which surround us, and our spiritual destitution, than she was to prevent the confusion and disappointment of the guests at the marriage-feast? We may be assured that Mary will plead for us with her Son still more effectually than she did at the marriage-feast. Will the Eternal Father refuse anything to her on whom He has accumulated so many favours, who was ever obedient to His commands, and whom He made use of in the great work of the Incarnation of His Son? Will the Holy Ghost, by whose mysterious power she conceived Jesus Christ—who always dwelt in her by his grace, and who always found her so docile to his inspirations—will He refuse her, when she petitions for a communication of the same grace to our souls? Or will Jesus, the amiable Saviour of mankind, reject the entreaties of her, who brought Him forth, who nursed His infancy, and cared His childhood, and who, in all the circumstances of His life, from Bethlehem to Calvary, participated in His labours and sufferings for the redemption of the world? We cannot reflect on these motives of confidence in Mary, without entering into the sentiments of St. Bonaventure, "It is the great privilege of Mary to be most powerful with her Divine Son. *Dignare me laudare te. Virgo Sacratissima, da mihi virtutem contra hostes tuos.* The efficacy of Mary's intercession has been experienced and celebrated in all ages of the Church. By means of it have the most hardened sinners been converted, and by the fervour of their penance have consoled the Church, which they had before scandalized by their disorders. By it has many a wavering heart been confirmed in its virtue, and many a faithful servant been excited to go from virtue to virtue, and make renewed efforts to attain perfection. Why, then, has it not produced in us similar effects? We will find perhaps that our tepidity or neglect of her services, and the want of fidelity and fervour in our devotional practices to Mary, are the causes of the little benefits we may have derived from the appeals we have hitherto made to her. Let us animate ourselves to increased exactness in all that appertains to her service, and, with St. Bernard, "Venerate Mary with all our heart and affection, because such is the will of Him who has been pleased to give us all through Mary. Let us then address to her, and not let her go until she bless us, for she is powerful."

## OBERLIN AS A PASTOR.

On his first entrance upon the ministry, with ever-increasing zeal, and in later years, with greater ability and success, it was Oberlin's earnest desire and unceasing endeavour to win for Christ the souls of the flock committed to his care; and to encourage both old and young in the way of eternal life. For this he daily supplicated at the throne of grace. Every hour, every leisure moment which his numerous engagements left him free, he bowed the knee to Him who alone can grant those gifts and graces which were necessary for his station. He poured out his affectionate heart in petitions for the salvation of his charge, and in the latter period of his life it was his peculiar custom to pray individually for every one of his parishioners in rotation, and for this purpose he every morning referred to his registry also, that he might be reminded more particularly of their several necessities. Thus ardently did this man of God daily and hourly supplicate for his church before the Lord; and the errors and inconsistencies which he noticed in them occasioned him such distress, that he has been heard through a whole night to pray for them, repeatedly crying out, "O my church! O my church!" It was after having awakened by prayer every energy of his soul, and fanned his love into a flame, that Oberlin went forth on his Master's service, and preached those words of truth which alone can bring true salvation. His sermons were exceedingly simple, peculiarly adapted to the capacities of his hearers,—at times interspersed with similes, which, though they would have been inappropriate to a fashionable auditory, accomplished here their entire aim. He very often brought forward the lives of eminent Christians, and nature afforded him constant comparisons for every transitory good. But still every thing was made subservient to the honour of the Holy Scriptures. This was the ever-flowing spring from which he drew the waters of life, the subject of his unwearied researches; and it might very properly be said, that all his sermons were scriptural truths in scriptural language, for he was persuaded that the simple recitation of the words of truth was one of the best means of obtaining a blessing and inspiring attention. The afternoon was always devoted to catechizing the children. In this he was even more simple and more easily comprehended than in his sermons. Oberlin spoke as a child to children, choosing often the most singular but always applicable comparisons, to make himself understood. Every Friday morning he held a meeting for instruction and education, at his own house, for those of his congregation who only understood German. It wore the appearance of a large family circle, and in later years Oberlin might have been taken for a grandfather entertaining his children with his adventures. Even the very entrance into the house might become instructive; for there was scarcely a place in which a text of scripture, written in plain characters, did not meet the eye; and by the perusal of these texts, it was his custom to prepare the minds of his people for any thing to which they were much opposed.

## "DON'T LEND YOUR BOOKS."

An article under this caption is going the rounds of the papers. We don't believe in the principle, or, in fact, in any one that is so utterly founded on selfishness. "No man liveth to himself," and, on the same principle, no man's library should be confined to himself. A reverend divine, (Dr. Wightman of Scotland, whose praise is in all the churches of that country,) in a late rejoinder to some public eulogy, admits that he may have done good to some young people, in lending them books.

We knew a young man, raised in an obscure part of the country, the son of a widow in poor circumstances, to whom an intelligent and wealthy lady of that neighbourhood offered the use of her well-filled book-case. Under the blessing of God, whatever has been useful and honourable in that young man's subsequent career, has been mainly owing to that opportunity of reading in early life; and, whatever of piety in his character and actions, to, not exactly the loan, but the gift of the "Book of Books" from the "American Bible Society," while he was quite a boy.

We know a lady, who some three years ago loaned a copy of "Sargent's Temperance Tales" to a family now in Alabama, who, about the same time, received a cask of wine imported direct from Madeira; through the influence of that book, that cask has never yet been broached; and we expect it never will,—at least, to be used as a beverage; nor has wine of any description been used, except for medicinal purposes, in that family ever since.

"Don't lend your books!" How does this compare with, "From Him that would borrow of us, turn not away!" What! when you have abundance, deny intellectual food to one perishing with hunger! A man that would put a lock on his library, and keep shut up his "Locks on the Human Understanding," would put a lock, if he could, on the understanding of his race. A man refusing the key of his book-case, would declare, if he could, "the key to knowledge" to his whole kind!

"Lend your books!"—There is as much true charity in this, as in many more vaunted schemes: it is a quiet, unobtrusive, but very effectual way of doing good. True, we may come of losers, as we must by our accounts to do, in every disinterested work of benevolence; but what of that, if, thereby, your book may cheer a heart, inform a mind, enlighten an understanding, or save a soul. On the principle of giving a cup of cold water in His name, who sanctifies and blesses all, you shall not lose your reward. Then, if even you are left with not an "odd volume," what matter, if thereby your name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life!

From the "Forget-me-not" for 1843.

## THE DEAF MAN'S SOLILOQUY.

To me, while neither voice nor sound, From earth or air may come; Deaf to the world that braves me round, That world to me is dumb.	The glory of the Lord display, And to all nations preach. Now, though one outward sense is seal'd, The mind remains free.
Yet well the quick and conscious eye Assists the slow, dull ear; Sight can the signs of thought supply, And with a lock I hear.	To teach me needful knowledge, yield Thy earnest aid the more.
The song of birds, the water's fall, Sweet tones and grating jars; Hail, tempest, wind and thunder—all, Are silent as the stars—	Yet hath my soul an inward ear, Through which its powers rejoice; Speak, Lord! and let me love to hear Thy Spirit's still small voice!
The stars that in their tranquil way, In language without speech,	So when the angel from the ground Shall summon great and small, The ear now deaf will hear that sound, And answer to the call.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

**AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE.**—The Rev. Adolphe Monod, in a treatise which we recently noticed, gives the following as an illustration of the benefits arising from the reading of the Bible:—"The mother of a family was married to an infidel, who made a jest of religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. One day asked her how she had preserved them from the influence of a father whose sentiments were so openly opposed to her own? This was her answer: 'Because, to the authority of a father I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent, that I might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question? did they commit any fault? did they perform any good action? I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, re-proved, or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy which surprises you.'"

**WHERE ARE THEY?**—Some mistaken calculator has put in circulation the following strange paragraph:—"Where are They?—The number who have lived upon the earth has been estimated at about 27,000,000,000,000,000. This sum, when divided by 27,314,000, the number of square miles of land, gives 1,314,522,076, to a square rod, and five to a square foot! Suppose a square rod capable of being divided into twelve graves, each grave would contain a hundred persons; so that the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants, supposing they had been equally distributed. Were the bodies laid upon the surface, they would cover the land to the depth of 100 feet."

How the author arrived at this estimate is beyond our comprehension. Almost any person can calculate with a near approach to accuracy, and will find that the 200 generations who have dwelt upon the earth, (allowing nothing for the former longevity of human beings,) do not furnish it with the thousandth part of the above number of inhabitants. At the rate of twelve graves to a square rod, three or four of our largest states would afford burial for the whole world in all its ages. The state of Ohio would afford a convenient space for all the purposes of the coming judgment.

Such calculations as the above have served the purposes of infidelity, especially that type of it called Universalism. They ought, therefore, to be corrected. Let the reader, by simple multiplications and divisions, proceed to make the calculation, and be satisfied. Arithmetical is useful in treating of numbers.—*Ladies' Repository.*

**BULWER.**—This celebrated novelist has intimated his intention of writing no more works of fiction, as his severer studies have gradually unfitted him for the task of the Romancer, and he bids adieu to his light labours and flowing dreams. He regrets the necessity, and styles his farewell a mournful one! To us the position of this man is unenviable in the extreme. The retrospect should have confounded and grieved him. His crimes as a novelist are great, and the poison which he has diffused by his writings, and which has been injected with fatal efficacy into many a young heart, should cause him to be distrusted and abhorred by others, and to distrust and abhor himself. Yet he looks upon the past only with regret that his falling powers should unjustly him to persist in his iniquitous course. How fearful will be the doom of such a man, who has perverted his fine talents to the cause only of sin!—*Presbyterian.*



Wednesday, April 26th, 1843.

Finally, it is no evidence either of a prejudiced or unchristian spirit, when persons differing from the Church, (knowing how powerful, in this vain world, such influences are in the strengthening or dissolving all attachments,

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE**, published at New York by the Rev. Messrs. Lane and Sanford, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a very neat publication in its appearance, and increasingly judicious, suitable and edifying in its contents, making, in our estimation, one of the most useful Sabbath School periodicals on the American continent.

A mineral water was discovered last year near Kingston, which, it is thought, will soon become celebrated for its useful properties. The Rev. James Williamson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, has lately analyzed the water, and spoken favourably of it.

Religious Intelligence.

which church also has the blessing of God descended. Amen, as the

	Whites	Colored	Indiana	Total	Travelling Freedmen	Boys.	Prisoners at Large
Texas.....	2,363	407		2,795	23		36
Alabama.....	12,856	7,505		29,381	95		327
Georgia.....	32,713	11,457		44,170	154		100
South Carolina.....	27,728	30,860		58,586	103		253
Baltimore.....	46,444	13,526		60,370	192		22
Philadelphia.....	39,024	9,066		48,107	136		3
New Jersey.....	25,321	643		25,964	114		4
New York.....	39,344	419		39,763	214		26
Troy.....	26,102	84		26,186	160		9
Providence.....	13,303	93		13,401	57		7
New Hampshire.....	20,281			20,281	163		22
New England.....	15,779	133		15,918	99		13
Pittsburg.....	43,079	532		43,611	153		10
Maine.....	24,738			24,738	156		15
Black River.....	15,616	36		15,652	100		9
Erie.....	22,777	61		22,838	116		13
Oneida.....	25,009	77	53	25,139	161		22
Michigan.....	17,414	5	182	18,628	92		3
Rock River.....	11,250	20	165	11,435	100		2
Galesburg.....	30,641	60		30,702	164		13
North Ohio.....	27,283	128	201	28,218	103		5
Kentucky.....	37,685	5,544		43,229	134		10
Illinois.....	30,266	54		30,320	17		6
Ohio.....	66,493	611		67,104	178		19
Missouri.....	13,356	1,874	332	20,612	87		3
Holston.....	35,406	3,805		39,271	59		6
Tennessee.....	27,340	4,336		32,176	100		1
Indiana.....	63,697	245		62,942	183		9
North Carolina.....	17,698	5,163		22,861	63		7
Memphis.....	21,636	3,535		25,171	73		1
Arkansas.....	5,627	1,091	2,274	29,659	94		7
Virginia.....	25,270	1,379		10,022	63		1
Mississippi.....	12,594	6,048	110	18,552	95		8
Liberia Mission.....		818		818	10		19



Mr. PALMER has relinquished his Registry Office.  
Toronto, March 1, 1843.



## LADIES' SEMINARY, COBORG.

The Visiting and Examining Committee for Mrs. VAN NORMAN'S LADIES' SEMINARY attended yesterday a Review of the Classes under her care. Besides those in Spelling, Reading, and Writing, which are attended to by all, there are in the School, two Classes in Geography, three in Arithmetic, three in English Grammar, one in History, one in Natural Philosophy, one in Geometry, one in Physiology, one in Perspective, two in French, one in Composition, one in Embroidery, one in Drawing, eight pupils in Music, and a Class in the History of the Bible, which is heard every Sabbath. The Committee heard nearly all these Classes reviewed, and they unhesitatingly state, that, considering the short time the greater part of the Young Ladies have been in attendance, the correctness and accuracy of the answers to the numerous questions proposed were highly creditable to those examined, and afforded the best testimony of ability and faithfulness on the part of those to whom their education is entrusted.

A Lecture is delivered weekly on some useful and interesting subject. Mrs. VAN NORMAN'S School is very conveniently located; the accommodations are ample, and of the first order. The Committee believe that every attention is paid to the health and comfort of the Young Ladies—they are regarded as members of a private family, and their manners and habits more assiduously cultivated, than could possibly be done in more public Seminaries. The ceaseless efforts of Mrs. VAN NORMAN and Miss LYON who has spent ten years at one of the first Female Schools in America in preparing herself for the business of teaching, and who has taken the place of Miss BARNES, and the general superintendence and important personal aid afforded by Professor VAN NORMAN, cannot fail of securing to the Young Ladies attending the COBORG LADIES' SEMINARY a degree of success in acquiring a thorough, useful, and ornamental Education, which must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who patronize the School.

ROBERT RYERSON, WM. KINGSTON,  
G. M. BOSWELL, EDW. RYERSON.

Cobourg, December 10th, 1842.

The Second Term will commence on the first Thursday in January next. At the proper time during the Winter Classes will be formed in Chemistry, Rhetoric, Wax-Work, &c. &c. The Ladies of this School derive great advantage from the very interesting and able Lectures of Dr. RYERSON, delivered in Victoria College.

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

Common English, including Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, per term of seven weeks, £1 0 0  
Higher English Branches, including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Astronomy, Geology, History, Moral Philosophy, &c. 1 5 0

Extra Charges.  
Drawing, Painting, and Perspective, 2 0 0  
Music, Drawing, and Painting, 2 0 0  
French, 1 0 0  
Wax-Work and Flowers, each, 1 0 0  
Embroidery, 5 0 0  
Board, including room, furniture, fuel, lights, and washing, 5 10 0

Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each term. Each Young Lady is requested to provide herself with one pair of sheets and pillow cases, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on the 20th of October, at the opening of the College.

REFERENCE is kindly permitted to the following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen, of whom Circulars may be obtained:—Rev. J. Bailey, J. McCarthy, J. P. Perry, Esq., Rev. Wm. Hayden, Cobourg; Rev. J. Scott, Dr. J. Beatty, Rev. J. H. Hamilton, James S. Howard, Esq., Rev. Lachlan Taylor, City Toronto; Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Victoria; J. Van Norman, Esq., Northampton; Rev. J. Ryerson, St. Catharines; Rev. G. Playter, Hamilton; Yonge Street; Rev. S. Belmont, Reservoirville; Rev. J. Law, Mr. B. Bull, York; P. Spain, Esq., Ancaster; Rev. J. Baxter, Whitby; Sheriff Conger, Rev. Wm. McFadden, Peterboro'; Jacob Keefe, Esq., Toronto; Rev. S. Waldron, St. Thomas; Rev. S. Philp, Cobourg; Rev. L. Warner, E. Jackson, Esq., Hamilton; Thomas Mullins, Esq., Rev. Thos. Sanford, Sarnia; Rev. J. Carroll, Prescott; Rev. H. Wilkinson, C. W. Brennan, Esq., Kingston; J. Milborne, Esq., Yonge Street; Mr. Isaac Morden, North York; Colonel Postwick, Port Stanley; Rev. Thomas Demorest, Rideau; Dr. Mitchell, Rev. Wm. Philp, Dundas; Rev. S. R. Seabrook, Brantford; Rev. M. Whiting, Nelson; Mr. R. Rich, St. Johns.

The following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a Visiting and Examining Committee:—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; Rev. Thomas Alexander, A. M.; Rev. Edw. Ryerson; G. M. Boswell, Esq., M.P.P.; and Professor Wm. Kingston, A.M. Cobourg, December 10th, 1842.

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

**FARMERS, MECHANICS, CITIZENS, AND OTHERS**—Beware of Counterfeits! The celebrity, popularity, and success which DR. SHERMAN'S LOZENGES have attained already in Canada for speedily curing Coughs, Colic, Headaches, Worms, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers and Inflammations of all kinds, Costiveness, and all Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, as well as the various other Diseases to which all are more or less liable, have tempted the avaricious propensities of certain individuals to introduce a spurious article into the market, and to the great injury of the public. But the proprietors of the genuine Lozenges, in order to guard the public against the numerous imitations of their valuable Lozenges, and to preserve the reputation which they have so deservedly acquired, not by purchased PUFFS and LIES manufactured to order, but by their sterling value for curing and alleviating disease, I hereby inform the Inhabitants of Canada that I am the only authorized Agent for the sale of said Medicines Wholesale and Retail in Western Canada, and that preparations are now in progress for appointing Agents; of which due notice shall be given to the public, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

This invaluable collection of Medicines, consisting of TWENTY SEVEN different kinds, composed of SEVERAL THOUSAND ingredients extracted from the most valuable plants and herbs in the vegetable kingdom, not one or two remedies for all kinds of disease, as generally offered to the public, but the very choicest combination of remedies of the Materia Medica adapted to the various diseases, can be had in every city, town, and village in United Canada, at a reasonable rate, and which will be the means of saving thousands upon thousands of Pounds to the people of Canada. These Medicines have, within the last four years, saved the lives of thousands, and in less than four years more they will be the means of saving millions of lives, and millions upon millions of money to the inhabitants of the continent of America.

A Box of DR. SHERMAN'S LOZENGES, which costs only ONE SHILLING and FOUR Pence, taken in time, may save you from months' confinement to bed, and your constitution from being ruined by Bleeding, Biliousness, Colic, &c., as well as save your pocket from \$5 to \$500; nay, it may save your life, or the lives of those you hold most dear, and to save which you would even sacrifice your own.

S. F. URQUHART,  
Principal Agent for Dr. Sherman in Canada West.  
Yonge Street, East side, sixth door North of Newgate St.  
Toronto, January 10, 1843. 682 fm

## LITTLE LILLY SYRUP.

**WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION** when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found, that cures this disease in that invincible Medicine, **LITTLE LILLY SYRUP**, which is unrivalled and unrivallable for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Colic, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, &c. &c. In short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegm; it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. F. ELLI, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Leslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Leslie & Sons, Druggists and Stationers, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Chemist, J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; &c. Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Ferry, Beamsville, &c. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

## REMOVAL—JOHN EDWARD PELL.

King Street, four doors west of Bay Street, Toronto, ( lately occupied by JACQUES & HAY, Cabinet Makers, &c. )

tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, as well as the public generally, for the liberal patronage with which he has been favoured in his individual capacity, since his establishment in Toronto, and conceiving it advantageous, and as likely to enable him more promptly and energetically to prosecute his business, by attending to it alone, he now offers himself to execute any work in the

## CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING GLASS, AND PICTURE-FRAME MAKING BUSINESS.

And as he works himself, and employs none but really first-rate Workmen, he trusts that he shall be able more than ever to establish that reputation which a generous public has so liberally bestowed upon him.

Looking Glasses from 1s. 3d. to £12 10s. PICTURE FRAMES of all sorts, Gilt, Mahogany, Rose-wood, Walnut, &c. &c., also ORNAMENTS of every description. In conclusion, J. E. P. would invite a call before purchasing elsewhere. November 15, 1842. 682 3m

## WANTED, A SITUATION as Housekeeper.

By a respectable female, thirty years of age, who would, if necessary, make herself useful in any other way. Application can be made, if by letter post-paid, at the Office of the Christian Guardian. 701 3

## CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BIEWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of **BLANK BOOKS**, consisting of *Leigers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books*, and all kinds of *Blank Books*, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at unprecedentedly low prices. Also all kinds of **BINDING** neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1842. 681 if

## FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, by recent arrivals from Liverpool and London, a full and complete assortment of

Combs; English, French and German Fancy Goods; Cutlery, Birmingham & Sheffield Shelf Goods; Stationery, &c. &c.

Viz:—  
3 cases Ladies' Work-Boxes and Writing Desks  
1 case London Hair Brushes  
1 do. best Dressing Combs and other Combs  
1 do. Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases  
4 cases common Looking Glasses  
6 cases Cutlery  
5 do. assorted Birmingham Fancy Goods  
1 do. Whip-Thongs  
1 do. assorted Buttons  
31 cases and 1/2 Letter Paper  
12 boxes News Printing  
12 do. Wrapping  
4 do. (1 ton) Mill Board  
1 case Bookbinder's Leather  
1 do. Merchant's Account Books  
2 cases assorted Ink  
3 do. Ink Bottles  
1 case Ink Powder  
15 cases assorted Stationery, including every article in Fancy Stationery; Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c.  
R. H. BRETT.  
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. 674

## R. D. OUT, BROTHERS &amp; CO.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

NEW SUPPLIES OF

IRON, STEEL, AND SHELF HARDWARE GOODS.

Direct from the Manufacturers in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment, including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842. 674

## FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, and offers for Sale, at the usual Terms, to the Country Trade, viz:—

165 kegs, various brands, Plug  
317 boxes do. Cavendish  
31 boxes Ladies' Twist  
46 boxes Nail Rod  
130 jars very superior Macaboy Snuff  
4 lbs. Scotch Snuff, in bladders  
73 bags Rio  
14 bags Laguna  
23 bags Pimento  
27 bags black Pepper  
55 boxes ground Pepper  
20 boxes do. Pimento  
1 crate (470 lb.) Cassia  
65 jars Mustard  
10 boxes do. in tin of 4 lb. each  
20 boxes ground Ginger  
10 boxes do. Cinnamon  
With many other Goods in the line.  
R. H. BRETT.  
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842. 674

## STEEL—SANDERSON, BROTHERS &amp; CO.'S

Shear, Spring, Blisters, and superior Cast Steel, (the latter well deserving the attention of Axe Makers), on Sale by  
RIDOUT, BROTHERS & CO.  
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. 674

## CANADA PLATES—250 Boxes, for Sale by

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & CO.  
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. 674

## STATIONARY—For Sale in the Original Packages:—

15 cases Letter Paper  
25 cases Post  
16 cases Foolscap  
6 cases assorted Fancy Paper  
1 case Superior Quills  
R. H. BRETT.  
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. 674

## CUT NAILS—BUDDEN &amp; VENNOR'S

Shingle and Ancestral Nails, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, who offer them for Sale upon advantageous terms.  
RIDOUT, BROTHERS & CO.  
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. 674

## CUT NAILS—The Subscriber has just received, and

offers for sale, 224 Kegs Blue Cut, soft, assorted sizes.  
116 Kegs Shingle Nails.  
R. H. BRETT.  
Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842. 674

## NEWS PRINTING PAPER.

The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships *Mahoea* and *Eliza*, 316 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.  
R. H. BRETT.  
Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842. 674

## CUT NAILS—Just receiving, and for Sale by the Subscriber,

120 kegs Soft Cut; 60 kegs Shingle do.  
R. H. BRETT.  
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. 674

## HARDWARE—The Subscribers are now receiving their

Winter supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assortment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edges, Spades and Shovels, Baking-Pans, Tins and Kettles, Japanese Goods, Brass and Copper, Brass-Work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shutles, &c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.  
JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.  
Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842.

## REMOVAL—MEDICAL HALL, Established in 1835.

T. BICKLE takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal support since he commenced business in HAMILTON, and begs to inform them that he has removed this Establishment to his New Brick Store, in the new Block of Brick Buildings, corner of King and James Streets, nearly opposite Pass's Pastry House, where he has for sale a large and well-assorted Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Books and Stationery, tins and Printing Ink, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Druggist's Glass, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, Surgeon's Instruments, Fancy Articles, Painter's Tools, &c. &c. &c. Which he will sell, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the lowest terms, for Cash or Short Credit.

T. B. respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. He is confident that his Stock cannot be surpassed, for extent, variety, and quality, in Western Canada; and having selected it in the best Markets in Britain and America, he can sell on the lowest terms. The public may rely on the utmost care and attention being paid in dispensing Prescriptions or executing orders. Druggists and Country Merchants are requested to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Hamilton, Dec. 25, 1842. 687

## TORONTO FOUNDRY, (late NORTON'S).

The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have very much enlarged this Establishment, and are now ready to execute orders for CASTINGS of every description, and upon the most favourable terms. The following articles comprise a part of their Stock, viz:—

Fanning Mill Irons.  
Wagon Boxes.  
Norton's Plough.  
do. do. Improved.  
Scotch Mould Boards.  
Box Plate and Cooking Stoves, whole-sale and retail.  
Thrashing Machines, from two to eight horse power.  
Together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention. They would particularly call the attention of persons intending to erect Mills, to the Percussion Wheel, as the greatest improvement ever effected for the production of power. Sale Rooms at the Foundry, Yonge Street, near Lot, and at 157, King Street, opposite the Chequered Store.  
Toronto, Oct. 1842. 78 JAS. GOOD & Co.

## HENRY E. NICOLLS,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,

&c., next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, Toronto City.

Deeds, Memorials and Petitions drawn with neatness and despatch. Titles to land searched and proved.  
Mr. N. having more good land than the Government, requests all Emigrants and others who intend buying either Wild Lands or improved Farms to give him a call. Lands purchased for persons at the Government Sales located and money paid on, and Deeds procured, at a moderate charge.  
Lands claimed and prosecuted under the Heir and Devisee Act, and Deeds taken out.  
Millia claims and U. E. Loyalist's rights procured and bought. Bank Stock and Government Debentures bought and sold. Petitions to the Governor and Council for pensions or lands prepared and prosecuted. Money advanced on letters of credit upon Great Britain, mortgage or personal security.

N. B. On all Government Land business or mortgage, a fee of 5s. will be required before the business is taken in hand.  
All letters must be Post Paid.  
Dec. 17, 1842. 685

## GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN,

Solicitors at Chancery, Barristers-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.

1104, King Street, Toronto two doors East of Messrs. Leslie Brothers.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

To all who value Health, and especially to the innumerable, the discriminating, the intelligent, and daily-increasing Patrons of Doctor SHERMAN'S

Unsurpassable Vegetable Medicated Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.

The undersigned deems it expedient and proper, in justice to his customers, as well as to Dr. SHERMAN, the Proprietor of these Medicines, to intimate respectfully, that in no Store or Office, either Drug or otherwise, in the City of Toronto, can the genuine Medicine be purchased except at his Office in Yonge Street, east side, six doors North of Newgate Street.

So beware of the serious danger, the deception of irresponsible, and surreptitiously introduced Counterfeits. In a few days another extensive supply will be received at the Office, of the following kinds, viz:—  
Cough, Sarsaparilla, Worm, Renovating, Apollo,  
Laxative, Sulphur, Cayenne, Rhuibar, Charcoal,  
Cathartic, Magnesia, Camphor, and Restorative Lozenges.

Also, Another supply of that supreme article, Dr. SHERMAN'S Poor Man's Plaster, for which invaluable discovery millions have and will say "God bless Dr. Sherman!"

AGENTS appointed—At Niagara, Geo. VAREY, Druggist; Hamilton, T. BICKLE, Druggist; Township of Toronto, First Concession, Lot No. 13, JOHN RUTLEDGE, Farmer; Lloydburgh, Township of King, Jas. H. SMITH, Merchant; Bowmanville, Township of Darlington, J. McFeeters.

S. F. URQUHART,  
March 16, 1843. 699 Agent for Canada.

## FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRANCIS HAWKINS  
Begs to inform the Inhabitants of Toronto that he has commenced Business in the above line, No. 106, North side, King Street, five doors East of Bay Street, where he will be happy to attend to any orders with which he may be favoured.

Toronto, March 28, 1843. 699y

## A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at

R. BREWER'S, 168, King Street, Toronto.

## FARM FOR SALE.

To be SOLD an EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 100 ACRES of LAND of the best description, about 75 of which is under cultivation, with a never-failing Creek passing through the Lot. There are also two comfortable Log and Dwelling-Houses, and two Barns, (one of which is first-rate for storing grain), besides two young thriving Orchards and about 30 Acres of Fall Wheat down in good condition. The said Farm is South-half of Lot 26, in the 4th Concession of the flourishing Township of Norwich, about twenty-five miles S. W. of Brantford, and about five miles from the rising village of Norwichville. It will be sold Low, as the present proprietor is under the necessity of returning to the Old Country, and consequently immediate possession will be given.

Application (if by letter, post-paid) to be made to Messrs. M. & W. SCOTT, Merchants, Norwichville, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
Norwich, March, 1843. 698 if WILLIAM SCOTT.

## ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

has removed to his new place, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers by taking in small Fells, which I purchased of Mr. K. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Toronto, December 2nd, 1840. 811f

## TIGER PILL, OR POOR MAN'S DOCTOR.

This invaluable compound Vegetable Extract is from the prescription of the eminent Dr. FARR, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, and is a senior Physician to the Western General Hospital, well known to the most profound and experienced Physicians of the age. The above Pill, a favorite remedy of his, is admitted by Medical men to be the only supreme remedy ever discovered for the certain and speedy cure or mitigation of sudden or severe attacks of disease. Its action on the human system is at once prompt, powerful, and safe—restoring health or relief to the patient generally in from 3 to 12 hours; but who, if treated in the too usual way of bleeding, blistering, Calomel, &c., would probably be confined to bed for months; and, if perchance he recover, very likely left with not only a RATTY ROCKET but with a RUINED CONSTITUTION to the bargain.

On any of the following diseases the "TIGER PILL" usually operates like a charm, viz:—Fever and Ague; Scarlet, Bilious, Typhus, and Yellow Fevers; Indigestion of all kinds, Langour, Costiveness, Headache, Delirium-Tremens, Loss of Appetite, Rheumatism, Flatulence or Colic, Dropsy, Hysterics or Fits, Acidity of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Jaundice. In fact, it is the best, the safest, and the most economical Medicine in the world for any disease that requires vigorous treatment.

The following Certificates are submitted, but many others might be given from cities in this City and the surrounding country.  
I hereby certify that a complete cure in less than 24 hours of a severe attack of Fever and Ague by taking one small Pill, which I purchased of you, and denominated the "Tiger Pill, or Poor Man's Doctor." WM. C. MCBAY.  
Toronto, Dec. 1, 1842. Yonge St. corner Newgate St.

I have no hesitation at any time to certify on oath, that I was perfectly cured in less than 24 hours of an attack of Jaundice by taking one small Pill, which I purchased of you, and denominated the "Tiger Pill, or Poor Man's Doctor." WM. C. MCBAY.  
Toronto, Dec. 1, 1842. Yonge St. corner Newgate St.

## COLD, COUGHS, SORE THROAT.

## PEASE'S CELEBRATED ESSENCE OF HOREHOUND CANDY.

Is certainly a very extraordinary Medicine for the speedy cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the heart, Liver Complaints, Night-Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all preliminary stages of Consumption. For these diseases this CONSUMPTIVE CANDY is admitted almost universally to be superior to all other remedies. The undersigned Clergy, men and Physicians have used Pease's Horehound Candy and freely recommended it to their professional brethren and the public throughout the whole continent of America:

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Rev. Mr. KELLOGG, Recent Pastor of Willet St. Church, N. Y.  
Elder KNAPP.  
Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, Pastor of M. E. Church, Forsyth Street, N. Y.  
Rev. Mr. LUCKY, Recent P. E. of New-York Conference, N. Y.  
Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER, Pastor Pres. byerian Church, N. Y.  
Rev. Mr. GRIFFIN, Pastor of M. E. Church, Bedford St., N. Y.  
Rev. Mr. BARRY, Pastor of Wesleyan Methodist Church, corner Grand and William Streets, N. Y.  
Rev. Mr. HART, No. 152, Pearl St., of Baptist Church, Gold St. N. Y.  
Rev. Mr. GIBBS, No. 111, Third Avenue, N. Y.  
Bishop OBERDUNK.  
Bishop DUBOIS.  
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To be had in Packages at 8d., 1s. 4d., and 2s. 8d., of S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Agent for United Canada. Also are counterfeits except those procured from him.

## SIR A. COOPER'S VEGETABLE POWDERS,

for the Diseases of Children.—Are admirably calculated to correct the deranged condition of the Stomach and Bowels to which Children are so liable from the age of one month to that of 14 years—such as Croup, Convulsions, Water on the Brain, Small Pox, Scarcitina, Whooping Cough, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Rashes, Eruptions or Swelled Glands, Dysentery, Worms, &c. &c. This Powder is a sovereign remedy for the cure or prevention of the above Diseases, by which nearly HALF OF THE HUMAN FAMILY are cut off before they attain the age of SEVEN YEARS.

## DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES

and the above Medicines are to be had, genuine, of S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, the Principal and only authorized Agent in Canada West. As soon as other Agents are appointed, their names will be announced to the public. Those wishing to become Agents may apply by letter, post-paid, as above. 688 6m

## BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

manufactured and sold by the proprietor, C. A. BRISTOL, number 207 Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which time it has been steadily and rapidly advancing, and is at present and deservedly has been attained; not its stationary at even this altitude of estimation, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physicians in the Country have voluntarily borne witness to its superior efficacy of value, as their written certificates and the possession of the proprietor will show. Testimony is almost innumerable from persons who have been benefited by its use, or have seen its medicinal virtues tried by their friends, are also in the possession of Mr. Bristol, which prove how many, how various, and how extreme have been the instances in which, by its operation, the sick and the almost despairing have been restored to health and happiness.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost infallible in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idiosyncrasies, hereditary predisposition, and in general all chronic and long-standing irritations and irregularities of the human system. The diseases to which it is so eminently adapted, are those to which a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence respecting its nature, its safety, its efficacy, and its almost universal success in the most ordinary, or endemic and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to this article, confident that its rare virtues only need to be known to be appreciated; that it will stand the test of any trial, and that the increased usefulness, and added popularity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance.

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen: Buffalo, Aug. 12, 1837.

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## DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the

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Surgeon-Dentist.—Teeth inserted, from an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life.  
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## MR. WOOD,