speaks what he thinks. Honest and liberal at heart, he uses an honest pen- Even Joseph Hull, when at Dordt, forgot his jus divinum episcopacy; and children. We have sought the conversion of men and comen, of all diversireplies to the vain, schismatical Church paper.-ED.]

WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH. 'S SEE AC'

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; dissension." This, I conceive, is not applicable to us for the following reasons:—

1. The required condition of membership, as stated in our Discipline, for hids such an application of the word: "There is only one condition previously required of those who desire admission into these societies—a desire to fice 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 mysti-

cal 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 sauctuary, 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 latterly 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 her spiritual children in the interior were either left entirely destitute of religious means, or obliged to depend upon some schismatical (1) or heretical teachor (?) for that religious instruction and edification which were deuted them of 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 selfdenying 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 bearsay, but a fact; and facts are stubborn 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 sity of holiness in order to nappiness in heaven; and as doctrines plainly taught in the Scriptures of the New Testament, and as time of the world, when all was clothed with beauty, and all exulted with fundamental ones too. They are ductrines which the Apostle Paul taught, and of which he says, (Gal. i. 8.) "But though we, or an angel from heaunto 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 conturies have passed away since rivers of blood were shed for opposition to dogonas 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

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 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 be as though they 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 want 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 baving 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 as 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 beiper, 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

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 religions liberty, when, with Calvin, they exclaim, "I vants of God, the growing minumphs of the doctrine of the Cross, and the Bernard, Venerate Mary with all our heart and affection, because such is the should not he state to cross ten seas, if, by this means, holy communion might prevail among the members of Christ?" Similar appear to have been There is one field of enterprise, however, which it appears to

all prejudice, party-spirit, and evil affections, we may all come to a happy efforts been as direct and persevering for the salvation of the younger

AN ANSWER TO THE CHARGE OF SCHISM AGAINST THE agreement in the same truth." Beautiful exhibition of charity! why should Hoppus on Schism.

From Zion's flerald.

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 :-

I. Mr. Wesley, in stating the order of events connected with the millennium, in his note 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, 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

2. Mr. Watson quotes with approval the following from Mr. Jones, who, in representing that Christ will come not personally or visibly, but invisibly, in this noble employ: and let ministers and members of churches take chilto destroy Anti-Christ as he did to destroy Jerusalem, says: "He will in the dren by the hand more than they have done, and lead them to the feet of 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 My impression is, that, if this field is cultivated, we shall have vast accessions 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 it the verse immediately preceding the view of the apocalyptic millennium conlained in Rev. xx. 1-6, "is to show in the most expressive manner the com plete downfall of Popery, with all its delusive and destructive abominations and the triumphs of the pure and genuine religion of Jesus; the true word of God will in the end prevail over every species of superstition and idelatry, 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. xix. 21.

4. Dr. Clarke, in speaking of the circumstances immediately preceding the true millennium, or the reign of the soints 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.

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 hand 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

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

the end of the world."

millennium.

3. While, therefore, the M. E. Church, through the medium of her stand little anti-Methodistical 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, Jun. 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 springand experienced the fresh and as yet unmingled blessedness of life, playful extent to which the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary is carried by Romanas 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, a system, and earnest desire for the spiritual emancipation of its degraded 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 perma nence; when he, who had thus been with the Creator forever, and daily his delight from everlasting, rejoiced now in the habitable part of the carth, and to walk abroad, in sacred and fond anticipation, among the sons of men ithen how did the infinite mind of the Creator participate in the general felicity! How joyously he witnessed the glow of pleasure, pure, hely, 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 sourcd 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 vanished beauty, and the still deepen ing gloom, that shrouds and mantles over us when the spirit is fled; these had not yet proclaimed the triumphs of the destroyer. It was a scene of un polluted 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 solemu and the proudest ceremonials, the prostration of innumerable worshippers and the loudest hymns of praise, are not so grateful to him, as was the purand tranquil joy of the world's first Sabbath, when he ceased from all the abours of creation, and pronounced it good, resting in hallowed contempla tion 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 it quivering limbs cease from their motion; when its meek eye closes in dark ness, 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 agon; 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 mountide 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.

Prom the Harbinger.

CLAIMS OF CHILDREN ON THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The conversion of sinners" is confessedly an important theme. Te 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

There is one field of enterprise, however, which it appears to the writer adhere to her, and not let her go until she bless us, for she is powerful."

[The writer of the following communication is a shrewd "Observer," and the feelings of Bruce, Peter Martyr, Knox, and many more reformers. has been too much neglected, or at least not sufficiently cultivated, namely, branches of our families, as for youth and adults? If at times we have made it not be universally imitated? Of such instances, happily, no denomination | the attempt, have we not had less hope than with persons of riper years? In is destitute of some examples; let christians make the examples their own! - onr 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 side of the Saviour? - Are they not capable of loving and serving him? - Are ten, and twelve years of age: why should they not be trusted as well as the Ephesus and Colosse, enjoins upon children their respective duties; which evidently implies that there were such 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 At the conclusion of the third wo, the beast is overthrown, and cast into 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 dren by the hand more than they have done, and lead them to the feet of to the cause of Christ, and increased ground for joy and triumph. Should nur 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 pecu-liar 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 delight ful. 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 gosh of strong and overflowing man of Scotland, whose praise is in all the churches of that country,) in a sensibilities, it was also full of moral sublimity. Here are a hundred ministrates a country that he may have done good to ters, most of them married men, with the acknowledged responsibilities of some young people, in lending them books. that relation duly felt by them; and yet, with the right of choosing a field of abour for the year voluntarily and fully surrendered, they wait to receive emoluments are found in it; it is no couch of downy repose; work, work, Bible Society," while he was quite a boy. work, is before them: trials and temptations in abundance await them. But bade them go to their appointments, cultivating the loftiest personal piety; maintaining daily an abiding fellowship with God; seeking, by most fervent prayer, that unction of the Holy Ghost, that power from an high which done gives efficiency to the Christian ministry. "Keep your souls," said he, "baptized with the Holy Ghost, then shall your ministry be all animate ard 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 will feel debtors to all, and will be ever prepared to contribute your full share 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 ists. Who that knows and loves the truth, will not feel abhorrence of suc

vassals ?

Devotion to the Virgin Mary .- A rev. correspondent in Ireland has request ed 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 or the different Titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the Litany of Lo retto. By the Right Rev. Dr. Kendrick:"-" Most powerful Virgin, pray 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; cording 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 heave now than she was while on earth. How powerful, then, must not Mary be with her Divine Son! "The Son," says St. Bernard, "will surely hear the 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 : petition to make, he replied, 'My mother, ask, for I must not turn away my face.' 3 Kings zi, 20. If this great king thus honomed 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 Cardi nal Bellarmin, '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 it. marriage-feast of Cana of Galilee, when the wine was exhausted, she represperform any good action? I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, remarriage-least of Cana of Games, when the wine was exhausted, she represented to Him that they had no wine; although He declared that His hour proved, or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has was not yet come for manifesting himself to the world, yet, in compliance alone wrought the prodigy which surprises you." 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 marriagerefuse 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 find that the 200 generations who have dwelt upon the earth, (allowing 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 anniable 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 Betblehein 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 landare te. Virgo Sacrata, da milit virtutem contra hostes tuos. The efficiety 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 feryour 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 neglect of her services, and the want of fidelity and fervour in our devotional in past times, she is waking up to her high and imperative duties, and is practices to Mary, are the causes of the hitle benefits we may have derived evincing a missionary zeal for the revival and extension of pure and unde- from the appeals we have hitherto made to her. Let us animate ourselves filed religion. It is gratifying to observe the augmented activity of the ser- to increased exactness in all that appertains to her service, and, with St.

OBERLIN AS A PASTOR.

speaks what he thinks. Honest and liberal at heart, he uses 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

Leven Joseph Hull, when at Dorat, forgot his just accurate, we have sought the conversion of meaning and accurate, we have sought the conversion of meaning and accurate, we have sought the conversion of the church. We have simed the sorter ability and success, it was Oberlin's carnest desire to enlist youth on the side of God, varythe most extended to enlist youth on the side of God, varythe most converse of the flock committed world and unceasing endeavour to win for Christ, the souls of the flock committed wards and many of these are amongs that have we not overlooked the lambs of the flock? Have one of mind. Aim at peace, brethren; enter into peace; that, laying aside churches. But have we not overlooked the lambs of the flock? Have one of mind. Aim at peace, brethren; enter into peace; that, laying aside churches. But have we not overlooked the lambs of the flock? Have one of mind. Aim at peace, brethren; enter into peace; that, laying aside churches. But have we not overlooked the lambs of the flock committed wards and many of these are amongs for the religious liberty.

For this he daily supplicated at the throne of grace. Every hour, every liberty layers and access on the church. We have simed in the church. We have simed in the serious desired to enlist youth on the church. We have simed in the serious distribution of the church. We have simed in the serious desired to enlist youth on the church. We have simed in the serious distribution of the church. We have simed in the serious distribution of the serious distributi On his first entrance upon the ministry, with ever-increasing zeal, and in sure 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 this be accounted for? Should we not enlist the affections of children on the for this purpose he every morning referred to his registry also, that he might be reminded more particularly of their several necessities. Thus ardently we not acquainted with many cases of very early piety? We can call to did this man of God daily and hourly supplicate for his church before the mind instances of consistent and decided godliness in children of four, seven, 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 youth of seventeen and twenty, and be as cordully received into Christian for them, repeatedly crying out, "O my church!" It was fellowship? In John's epistle to Christians, children are addressed and re- after having awakened by prayer every energy of his soul, and fanned his after having awakened by prayer every energy of his soul, and fanned his minded of their duties; and Paul, in writing to the churches of Christ at 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 nappropriate 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 bis unwearying 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 insuring attention. The afternoon was always devoted to catechising 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,

"DON'T LEND YOUR BOOKS."

ple for any thing to which they were much opposed.

to make himself understood. Every Friday morning he held a meeting for

instruction and edification, 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 purport of these texts, it was his custom to prepare the minds of his peo-

An article under this caption is going the rounds of the papers. We don't elieve 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. Wight-

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 their appointments, and are ready to set out to-morrow for any field of toil, of that neighbourhood offered the use of her well-filled book-case. Under any post of danger and difficulty, within the conference district. And this the blessing of God, whatever has been useful and honourable in that young because they believe, and are persuaded, that such an arrangement is the man's subsequent career, has been mainly owing to that opportunity of readvery best, the nearest to the apostolical plan for carrying out the glorious ling in early life; and, whatever of plety in his character and actions, to, not Gospel of the grace of God into all the earth. This is their work. No exactly the loan, but the gift of the "Book of Books" from the "American

We know a lady, who some three years ago loaned a copy of " Sargent's what then? How previous are the speils they shall win? How enduring Temperance Tales" to a family now in Alabama, who, about the same time, the good they shall accomplish! How glorious the final recompense of the received a cask of wine imported direct from Madeira; through the influence reward which shall crown their labours! With impressive earnestness he 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 comport with, "From him that would borrow of ye, turn not away?" What! when ye 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 debar, 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, unobtrasive, but very effectual way of doing good. True, we may come off losers, as we must lay 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 brawls around, ' That world to me is dumb.

Yet well the quick and conscious eye Assists the slow, dull ear;

Sight can the signs of thought supply, And with a look I hear. The song of birds, the water's fall, Sweet tones and grating jars; Hail, tempest, wind and thunder—all, Are silent as the stars—

The stars that, on their tranquil way; In language Without speech,

The glory of the Lord display, And to all nations preach. Now, though one ontward sense is scalld, The kind remaining four. There is ne needful drowledge, yield Their earnest aid the more.

Yet hath my soul an inward ear, Through which its powers rejoice; Speak, Lord! and let me tove to hear Thy Spirit's still small voice!

So when the archangel from the ground Shall summon great and small, The ear now deaf will hear that sound, And answer to the call. JAMES MONTGOMPRY

AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE.—The Rev. Adolphe Monod, in a treatise which ve 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 hildren; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. I 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 coment any fault? did they

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 27,814,000, 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 cupable of being to prevent the confusion and disappointment of the guests at the marriageleast? We may be assured that Mary will plead for us with her Son still so that the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury is more effectually than she did at the marriage-feast. Will the Eternal Father inhabitants, supposing they had been equally distributed. Were the bodies aid 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 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 or 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 subserved the purposes of infidelity. specially 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. Arithmetic is useful in treating of umbers.—Ladies' Repository.

BULWER.-This celebrated povelist has intimated his intention of writing to more works of fiction, as his severer studies have gradually unfitted him for the task of the Romancer, and he bids adjeu 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 produced in us similar effects? We will find perhaps that our repidity or 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 failing powers should disqualify him to persist in his iniquitous course. How fearwill of Him who has been pleased to give us all through Mary. Let us then I'lul will be the down of such a man, who has perverted his fine talents to the cause only of sin! - Presbyterian.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 26th, 1843.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following reply to the Editor of the Church paper by " A Churchman," proving, as it does, that the course of that editor is offensive to members of his own body. We never did-never could believe that his bigoted, vituperative, and pes tilential pen was sanctioned by the entire Episcopalian Church in Canada, there being, as is well known, some of her members who, for piety and liberality, would be an ornament to any christian Church. The writer of the present sensible, anti-sectorian, and irrefutable reply is of their number, and is esteemed for his intelligence and respectability; and though there are a few terms in it not the most suitable, the fact that it comes from "A Churchman," and is full of the spirit of good-will to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, deprives us of the least wish to criticise. Our only wish is that such a spirit may universally diffuse itself in the Episcopalian Church.

We last week plainly informed the Editor of the Church of a libelious charge he had brought against our character, and gave him in full our authority for the correct assertions we had made, expecting, if he had honour enough, he would call back the slander. This he has not done, notwithstanding his professed high sense of justice. Should we act on the carnest advice of a number of gentlemen of judgment to seek a legal reparation of the injury done us, we shall extort what is now withheld. While he shuns the honour of a man-we will not say of a christian hallowed by the unction of the "Uninterrupted Apostolical Succession!" our only alternative is frankly to say, what we believe he will remember, that he is an unblushing libeller.

"A CHURCHMAN" REBURING THE " CHURCH" EDITOR! To the Editor of the Christian Quardians ... Cobourg, April 10th, 1843.

Sin, -A few days since I took up the newspaper, published in Toronto bearing the title "The Church." The very definiteness of the name,—
The Church,—led me to suppose I should find in its columns nothing but the language of " Peace on earth, and good will towards men;" or the promulgation only of sentiments and principles in accordance with the spirit which "thinketh no evil—hopeth all things—believeth all things—beareth all things—'be with all things and things—beareth all things." In a word, that "The Church" must indeed be the Church of Christ. Great, therefore, was my astonishment and sorrow when, in its very first column. I found a repudiation of these genuine fruits of the Christian Church, declaring that men giving their countenance and support to the propagation of them were men "whom Scripture bids us mark and avoid, as causing divisions and rending the seamless garment of the Re-deemer." If there be any subject of thankful congratulation in these days of "divisions," it is that, in the midst of a diversity of opinions, as to form and doctrine, separating into countless societies the different bodies of Christians, there is yet among very many of them a unity of principlethe love of God-the love of the Brethren. If these objects of unity were more frequently looked to, the external unity would be more obvious, and the exclusive assumption, by a weekly journal, of the cognomen " The Church," might have some justification. But till these universal fruits of Christian discipleship appear, diffusing their benefits upon the unjust as well as the just, (for, be it remembered, God sendeth rain upon both,) the pretensions to such a supremacy are utterly groundless. The Churchman, as indeed every man, may well pray for deliverance " from all false doctrine, heresy, and schism," when he finds such heretical principles advocated by this defender of the Church. If the improved light in the Church is to be thus illustrated, that light is verily and indeed darkness-thick darkness. The motives of man's actions are alone known to the Searcher of hearts; and it would seem not a little presumptuous to ascribe the exercise of a holy catholic spirit to the mere impulses of a reluctant good nature. Men act from higher motives than mere feeling, or even what is called good nature, when they overcome prejudice and boldly sanction and support the the style and spirit to the spirit to the spirit to the style and spirit to t

hold out his profession in the use of his own church, there are times and seasons when the assembling together of "all orders and conditions of men" is not only consistent, but a duty. And there is perhaps none so important as when Christian Societies meet together to dispense the glad tidings of the Gospel-not over single Churches, Parishes, Districts; but over mighty and benighted regions, sunk under the desolating miseries of heathen darkness! Surely a Churchman, presiding at a meeting having for its object the amelioration of people, in such a case is not to be called "a man unworthy of principle or reflection." Had the writer of the article in "The Church" been at the Missionary Meeting held at the Weslevan-Methodist Chapel, on the 13th of March, and heard the tales of the wretchedness of his fellow-creatures scattered over this Province, even, making the greatest allowance for the to the reader. The sketches of the state of the unconverted millions of our usual license of a public speaker when roused by his subject, he would prob race are to the life, and make the heart sad. The numerous and urgent claims ably have been persuaded to have been "almost, if not altogether, a Christian," and would have thought it no unworthy act to have been among the number of those who not only listened to these memorials of wee, but who gave of their substance for its mitigation; yea, perhaps he might have cast a sidelong glance to the President's chair, and in his heart desired to occupy it. I saw and heard the President of that evening's association; and, to hi honour be it spoken, Churchman as he was, he hesitated not to bear his testimony to the value of the object for which the meeting had been convened I watched him narrowly, for I am a Churchman, to see if he said or did anything compromising the name or principle of his body; but the most rigidly moral critic could find no fault in him. He doubtless felt his situation and his responsibilities; he felt himself to be a Churchman; and he knew his elevation to be not on a throne of Ecclesiastical foundation; but he there know and felt that from that throne, as from the highest seats of the Hierarchy me cv. love, and faith in, and salvation by, a Redeemer, were alike resounded. In this unity of purpose he had no doubt; though, in reverence to the channels of its communications, he might have felt a higher delight when issning from the temple in which he had made his choice. He was unestentatious, plain, and feeling. He declared boldly his concurrence in such objects, spring they from what source they may. He doubtless had before him the vast districts of the Northern divisions of England, and of the Mining Districts of the Principality. He knew, if not from personal knowledge, from history, what these counties had been before John Wesley visited them. He knew and felt for the prodigious regions of the Province in which he was then speaking, and the wre chedness yet overshadowing it; and he hesitated not far a moment to take the chair and to become the president at the Appiversary Meeting of what the writer, in the article before me. calls a schismatical body. Although well-regulated charity begins at home, he was not unmindful of

the difference between doing something and doing nothing. He had contributed his something to that portion of the Province where provision existed tributed his something to that portion of the Province where provision existed for the spiritual wants, and he presided at this meeting to aid the giving to those who had nothing. Here a little, and there a little," was as imperative upon his feelings as the command for paying tenths. To the acceptance of such an invitation he could find no scripturally-authorized restraints; to aid such an invitation he could find no scripturally-authorized restraints; to aid the pale of his had not been a command for paying tenths. To the acceptance of simplicity, and afford of his having so recently experienced a change, is likely to give him much influence with his former companions in sin, which he may use with the best effect. If this plan were adopted, and faithfully acted upon, I have no doubt that the world, by the blessing of God, would soon undergo a greaf and salutary change. such objects he thought no robbery :—his light went far beyond the pale of human hand-marks and boundaries. He took in his view, what his Church taught him, the whole Christian family, regardless of sect or party, race or colour, band or free; nothing doubting, that in God's good time this Church—his mother Church—would reap the benefit.

As to the inconsistency of Dissenters procuring Churchmen to preside over their own Anniversary Meetings, if such countenance was sought where matters purely of church government are involved, the charge might have some foundation: but, in one common couse, common to all Christian Churches.—the proclaiming the blessings of the Gospel to distant and extensive regions—to the milious out of the pale, or sound, or life, of any church, -co-operation in such a cause, whether as President or Door-keeper, is not lightly to be condemned. These meetings strengthen unity; and, verily, it bespeaks a far more consistent principle to this eternal, immutable unity—unity tending to bring all under one Fold and one Shepherd—than profess ing to be guided by these principles and not acting up to the spirit of them :and, as to flying at the "High Game" first, such figures do not appear quite seemly or reverent, even when applied to those very orders of men, of whose countenance the Dissenters are said to be so rapacious; much less when connected with the solemn subject with which the article is involved.

All Dissenters, with properly-regulated minds, and no doubt there is a goodly number, appreciate the value and influence, in their respective stations, " of all orders and conditions of men." They know the susceptibility of mankind to such induences; and they therefore seek, where the opportunity happens, to give an additional lustre to rank, by enlisting them in a Cause which brings glory to God and honour to man. Such men as Judges, Legislative Councillors, and Sugarres even, are, of all men, the least likely to be decoyed, or to decoy;—their acknowledged wisdom protects them from temptation; and the proverbial caution of others, when dealing with men of the Law, is a pretty ample security against the snares of the

Finally, it is no evidence either of a prejudiced or unchristian spirit, when persons differing from the Church, (knowing how powerful, in this vain

whether to individuals, or congregated communities,) desire to place themselves under the presidency of the great, or distinguished ecclesiastic; nor does the solicitation of their patronage argue any deficiency of resource in their own Body; for it is in fact, and in truth, one of the strongest proofs. that those among them, fully qualified for the task, indulge in no exclusive principle, neither take the highest seats in the synagogue to themselves; but, on subjects wherein the principles of unity are alike common to Churchman and Dissenter, give honour to all. "The Lord is high, and to be feared; he is the Great King upon all the earth." A CHURCHMAN.

THE EDITOR'S DESK.

Suggestions for the Conversion of the World, respectfully submitted to the Christian Church. By Robert Young. Third Thousand. Enlarged. 18mo. Cloth, pp. 154. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by John Mason, London. The spirit and activities of the Church of Christ convince us that her mem ers more fully believe the truth, and feel the force, of the inspired affirmation "Ye are not your own," and that the period is arrived when the number of living witnesses to the correctness of the affirmation should multiply in rapid progression. The christian has been too localised in his views and exertions carcely believing that he had other neighbours than those dwelling in the same community, or, at must, country. Now the lofty conceptions of a noble cosmopolitanism begin to fill his mind, and fire his imagination and spirit, and the sublime language of his heart and tongue is, "My neighbour is my fellowcreature wherever his habitation on the earth, and whatever his condition. The Christian, in the most expansive signification of the term-Cosmopolite, s a citizen of the world. There is a waking-up to this long-hidden verity of Christ's Church, who has slept too long in her ignorance. Three topics might be dilated upon here in proof of what we have said. I. The design of the leading l'rize Essays of our times, written mostly by the Rev. Dr. Harris, a nan whose happiest employment seems to be to follow the angel flying through the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach, in order to catch seight of the volume in the engel's band, and transmit its lessons to posterity in language redolent with celestial love. The character of the most splendid and popular Essays is Missionary. 2. The pantings of the Church of Christ to send truth and salvation to nations destitute of them. 3. The benevolence in pecuniary offerings of the exercions made to send them. The Church is hastening to take her highest position, that ere long she may achieve her most

The volume before us, by an eminently pique and useful Wesleyan Minister for ten years a Missionary, is small in size and sterling in quality, -not indeed classed with the works we have named in their deservedly prize notoristy, but yet an intimate companion of them in sentiment, purpose, and tendency. The author modestly calls his thoughts " Suggestions," while, strictly speaking, they are directions of the very best description, which every christian night read with benefit. It would gratify us much to occupy two or three columns with a review of the work; but a full notice is all we can give. The seven chapters in it contain for their subjects the Nature and Importance of Conversion; human and divine Agency in the Conversion of the world; Obstacles to its conversion; individual Effort; importance of Missionary effort; conversion in every case would be clearly stated; and we are not disappointed. saving a soul from death. The manner and matter merit commendation.

coarse, or at least not vory decorous dress, is a matter of no consequence. A notive of the wilderness might hold intercourse with the inhabitance of a city in his skins, sufficient to cover and warm him, but the habiliments of civilized society would better become him.! While simplicity and perspiculty are indispensable requisites of good style, it is unnetural to bring the accountant's conriseness and dryness into works published for general reading, or make the mathematician's manner the manner of didactic religious works. Man possesses passion as well as mental power, and no work will fix and detain his vehicle which brings them to the mind and heart. Here is a fair specimen of

nature, when they overcome prejudice and boldly sanction and support the propagation of the Gospel, though not from their own temples: such need no excuses. The Churchman doubtless acts consistently with his professions of the character of Christianity leads us to expect the conversion of the world, no excuses. The Churchman doubtless acts consistently with his professions of the examine its construction and frame, its spirit and tendency; and its independence both with respect to civil policy and ecclesiastical regimen, we shall at once perceive its, adaptation, for universal diffusion, and its competency to bring all nations under its salutary influence. Christianity not only commands present themselves, and he avails himself of them and joins in the prayers and praises of his fellow-christians in their holy places. How early was it that Christ went into the temple! How prompt was Peter to obey the summons from Cornelius! how ready to dectare, "Of a truth I perceive that worketh righteonsness, is accepted with him."

But though, in the direct exercises of worship, each individual would best hold out his profession in the use of his own church, there are times and seasons when the assembling together of "all orders and conditions of men"

The author of the style and spirit; the storic in the exercision of the world, and excites them to do so, but its recipients to diffuse it throughout the world, and excites them to do so, but it is suited to all grades of, intellect, and to every station and rank of society; and will not have fully carried out its eggressive principles, nor completely developed its spirit of benerolend enterprise, until these every include a state world, and excites them to do so, but it is suited to all grades of, intellect, and to every station and rank of society; and will not have fully carried out its eggressive principles, nor completely developed its spirit of benerolend enterprise, until these every include the world, and excites them to do so, but it is suited to all grades of, intel

The author does not use himself much to common-place thoughts and ex pressions, having enough originality and independence to plan, act, and speak for himself. Having studied man in his pagan state, and been a minister to him; having laboured extensively in rovivals in his own country, and been very successful; having read much, and studied more; and withat nossessing a fine catholic soul, accustomed to yearn for the sulvation of his fellow-men. he was well able to write a book on the conversion of the world. The facts embodied in it for the illustration and confirmation of his statements are new, suitable, and convincing; and the judicious use he makes of them satisfactor of those millions on the sympathies and services of the Church are undeniable Society are respectfully requested to attend. and weighty. Her neglects and responsibilities are set forth with solemn effect; and we again and again wish they were felt in deepest conviction by all christians. The fourth chapter on " Individual Effort" searches the heart and conscience, and forces the exclamation and resolve, "I must-will act." The obstacles to action in our Churches, congregations, families, and in individuals, are said to be many, yet not insurmountable. Then comes duty-inportant, necessary, scriptural duty, not to be perceived and pondered over merely, but performed-performed without delay to save ourselves, and a sigful, sinking world. Then come motives; and the author with all his powers in action, and under the deenest emotion, brings unfaithful professors before us -tells of hidden talents-the blood of souls-of many souls in hell that might have been in heaven-makes us hear their unbraidings; then concludes with an exhibition of the benefits attending the salvation of one soul, and the glorious results. Had we the means we would place in the hands of every minister and leading member of our Church a copy of Mr. Young's " Suggestions," of which the Rev. Dr. Campbell says, " So far as the treatise extends there is not a sentence that I would desire to alter, or a sentiment I could ask to expunge." Wishing the author many laborious years of success in the conversion of men, and his invaluable work a wide circulation, we copy from his fourth chapter a suggestion as important as it is feasible :--

chapter a suggestion as important as it is teasible!—

I would most respectfully suggest that each converted person should endeavour to bring one soul to God in the course of one year. And it is more than probable that he would succeed in the important undertaking, if he diligently, and in dependence upon divine aid, used all legitimate and practicable means for that purpose. Let him equally exert himself a second year to bring another soul to the knowledge of the stuth; and there is no reason to believe that he would be less successful the second than the first year, in the work of faith and labour of live. Let each new convert be particularly instructed to do likewise, and urged to act this consistently with his renewed nature, leet he should grieve the Bloty Spirit, and lose the blessing imparted to his soul; and is see no cause that he should not and lose the blessing impacted to his soul; and I see no cause that he should not

no doubt that the world, by the blessing of God, would soon undergo a greaf and salutary change. As I but three thousand truly converted Christians, filled with charity divine, and ardenly desiring the world's conversion, would consent to act upon the suggestion, the resultof their labours would very soon, I have no doubt, astonish the church, and spread peace and salvation through all the world. And surely the Church of England could furnish one thousand, the Dissenters a second thousand, and the Wesleyan Methodists a third thousand. If we therefore assume that three thousand persons in different parts of the world, or only one half that number, will undertake this plan, and faithfully and perseveringly work it out, its success, if complete, would double the number annually, and in TWENTY YNARS, as a reference to favores will prove, endrage the entire vopulation of the TEARS. as a reference to figures will prove, embrace the entire population of the

SERTCHES OF POPULAR ANTIQUITIES; designed for the use of Young People 18mo. Cloth. p.p. 136. Price Is. 101d. Mason, London.

This is a curious volume, prepared, we believe, by the Rev. A. E. Farror, who seems to be well acquainted with antique things. While we smile at the somewhat ludicious variety and connexion of matters in his small volume, and differ from him on some subjects, we are well pleased with his "reflections," which he says " are intended to lead to a right and religious improvement of the facts communicated, by giving them a practical application." He favours us with seventeen entertaining chapters distinguished thus: - Saxon Names-The Introduction of Christianity into England-New Year's Gifts-The Cal endar-Lent-The Labarum-Tutelary Saints-Saint Swithin-The Dog-Days -Royal Titles-The Royal Touch-Public Conveyances-Christmas-The Liturgy-Ancient Carousals-The Scapular-The Sacred Scriptures. It is an old remark for us to make, but whoever goes through these chapters, will find much to surprise and inform him, something to tempt to laughter, and comething to seriousness.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE, published at New York by February 1842 to February 1843. the Rev. Mesers. Lane and Sandford, for the Methodist Episconal 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 | liamson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, has lately analyzed evorid, such influences are in the strengthening or dissolving all attachments. I Subbath School periodicals on the American continents

THE THEORY OF THE SECOND ADVENT, IN 1843, Scripturally Examined, and its Evil Tendency Exposed, in a Lecture, by R. H. Thornton, Minister of the Gospel, Whitby. Svo. p.p. 34. Price Is. 3d. J. Cleland, Printer,

This sessonable and well-written anti-Millerite Lecture by a respected Mi later shows, 1. That every attempt to interpret unfulfilled prophecy should be characterized by great modesty and caution. 2. That, in the interpretation of that oxcline prophecy has presented, and which the events of time fill up, Miller and his followers have greatly erred. 3. The author adverts to some of the fundamental errors of the system, exhibits a few of its numerous inconsistencies, and exposes its dangerous tendency. 4. Notices the end for which we should examine prophecy, in tracing the dispensations of Divine Providence In discussing some of the questions pertaining to the egitated subject of the Second Advent, the author proves his good sense by his diffidence; his respect for the word of God by his quotation of many of its passages; his fear of error and fancy by an avoidance of positiveness on grounds which the mightiest minded divines have trod without daring to be presumptuous. Our sincer conviction of the truth of this three-fold remark induces us to recommend this neatly-printed pamphiet, published at the earnest request of many persons is the vicinity where it was orally delivered, and suited for general reading in neighbourhoods where Millerism is leading its votaries from one heretical con jecture to another to the end of all-proud and blasphemous scepticism. There is not a Millerite able to refute Mr. Thornton, who says, under the first division of his useful Lecture, "' Time has ever been the great interpreter of prophecy; and the Divine Wisdom has been displayed by that obscurity which rests upor prophecy, till time declare it. " * But those who start ahead of time. the great revealer of secrets, must grope their way by a wiedom above what is written, and in a perpetual mist, through which indeed a variety of objects are visible, but none of them distinctly seen."

YOUTHFUL PIETY; being Brief Memorials of Children of Wesleyan Ministers. 18mo. Cloth. p.p. 212. Price 2s. 6d. Meson, London.

There is, in the christian world, a species of infidelity on the subject of con version among children ; and on some occasions of revival of religion, exprestions are uttered which mark the existence of the infidelity, and obstruct the work of youthful piety. We readily allow the susceptibility of a young heart to vanity and trifles; but experience teaches there is likewise susceptibility to good; and our own opinion is, that many more such hearts than are might be lastingly sanctified by the Spirit of God, if adult christians, ministers, touchers, parents, relatives, guardians and friends, were to treat the subject with greater seriousness, and bestow a deeper attention on, and without weariness use the best adapted means necessary for, the conversion and future consistency of young people. Let persons who think not with us on this point take this volume of " Memorials of Children," and read it closely and candidly, before they again express themselves doubtfully in a matter so interesting to the Church of Christ, numberless families, and Sabbath Schools. 'The "Memorials' are twenty-seven in number, twelve of which are of girls. Being the children of "Weslevan Ministers," it were to be expected that the fact and evidence of Systematic effort; no Neutrality in reference to souls, and the Importance of Of course they furnish pleasing examples of true simplicity and fervency, and of an unchecked joy in the hour of departure; and we do not know how it can The author does not; like some, write in a style which conveys the idea that be read by a person of any religious feelings without his pronouncing it a deit is quite sufficient for the thought to appear, and that its appearance in a lightful little volume. Should it not, at least, be on every Methodist family table, and in every Methodist Sabbath School Library ?

MISSIONARY ACCOUNTS .- To the Committees of our Branch Missionary Societies throughout the Province we beg to say, that much inconvenience having been experienced in preparing the General Annual Report, in consequence of the faulty manner in which some of the Branch Societies have sent in their accounts to the District Meetings, it will be well for them in future to carry out the following suggestions:-1. Let the accounts be written on a attention upon it with pleasure which does not address itself to both. The bold sheet, in open lines, and in a fair hand. 2. Let all subscriptions under volume is simple and correct in its statement of truths, and elegant in the half a dollar, obtained by one collector, (or more than one collecting together.) be included in one item, denominated "Small Sums," according to the method of the Annual Report. 3. Keep the Collections apart from the Subscriptions, and always say where they have been made. 4. If any subscriptions have been omitted in a previous Report, let them be given in a separate list; and should the amount of them have been included in the total sum of the Branch's raising reported the previous year, the fact should invariably be stated. 5. In the Balance sheet of every Branch is should be distinctly said to whom the money has been paid. Had our friends concerned had to give weeks to the prepara tion of a correct Report for the public, as we have done, they would have felt unpleasantly the importance of all the Branch Societies attending acrupulously to the foregoing suggestions. Please act on them.

> We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following orices of the Annual Meetings of the Bible and Tract Societies, to be held on Wednesday and Thursday next week: The Hon I. S. Macanlay has kindly consented to take the chair at the Bible Meeting. ... The respectable and eminently useful. Societies: whose claims are about to be advocated need no argument from us; and our hope is that the approaching occasions will be well sustained by christians of every denomination in our city and vicinity. Let them unitedly come up to the help of the Lord against error and sin, and act with energy and liberality...

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday Evening, the 3rd of May next, in the Westeran-Methodist Charet, George Street. Chair to be taken and bosiness to commence at Seven o'clock. Several Gentlemen are expected to attend, who will be able to give much interesting information. The friends of the

Toronto, 25th April, 1843.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY will be held (D. V.) on Thursday Evening, 4th May next, in the WESLETAN-METHODIST CHAPEL, George St Cheir to be taken and business to commence at 7 o'clock. The friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend.

Toronto, 25th April, 1843.

CONDENSED MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We are informed by Mr. Magill that 250 souls have been added to our Church on the Hamilton Circuit, and about the same number on the Nelson Circuit. Perhaps we have no Circuits which have been more favoured with revivals since Conference; and we quite expect our total increase this year will not be much less than 3,000.

Bishop Hedding preached a sermon at the late Philadelphia Conference on the death of Bishop Roberts, in which, the Christian Repository says, he repudiated and exposed the absurdity of the claims which are now arrogantly ent up by High-Churchmen of these days."

There are nineteen societies in Philadelphia connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which, according to late returns, number 10,868 members. Encouraging for one city.

Zion's Herald announces the triumphant death at Boston, on the 12th inst. of an esteemed Methodist Minister well known in Canada-the Rev. WILLIAM Smith, the Herald's account of which we intend to publish. Some of his last words were, "I have been trying to find doubts all day, but can't find them: if all was not right with God, why should Jesus be so precious to me?"

We are informed by the Rev. James Spencer, a minister of our Church lately returned from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, of the favourable state of that institution; and by Zion's Herald of a gracious revival of religion among the students now in progress. We have high hopes of the utility of Methodist literary institutions when the Holy Spirit is copiously poured of those who attend them.

The Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, the Rev. L. M. Lee, is col lecting material for a Life of the Rev. Jesse Lee-a minister whose praise will long remain in the christian world.

The Rev. Wm. Raymond has lately arrived at New-York from Africa .- the gentleman who went out with the Amistod captives. The Advertiser says that he and his lady have come for the purpose of recruiting their health, and in the hope of awaking an interest in behalf of that portion of Africa in which they have for some time been labouring, intending to return after the sickly season shall have passed away.

It is stated by the Washington Correspondent of the Montreal Herald that Miller is hard at work at Albany making ready for his grand finale. The 23rd of April is now looked for with dismay. If the world is not destroyed then, many of his dupes say they will burn their Bibles !" The time is past. We see by the Novascotian that a very excellent Memorial from the Mer chants and Ship-owners of the city of Helifex, to British Underwriters, Shipowners and Ship-musters, relative to sailing Merchant Ships on Temperan Principles, has been got up by the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

It is a cause for regret that the New World agent at Kingston has, accord ing to an advertisement just published by him, succeeded in changing the pur pose of the Deputy Post Master-General; so that now that paper "is to be hereafter admitted through the Post Office as formerly at the rate of newspaper postage."

The Indians of our country will smile to be informed, that the amount of fure aported from British North America last year was \$1.017.555.

From a Report of the Hamilton Total Abstinence Society, just published, it ppears that the number of members is 441-showing an addition of 244 from

A mineral water was discovered last year near Kingston, which, it is though will soon become celebrated for its useful properties. The Rev. James Wilhe water, and spoken favourably of it.

· VICTORIA COLLEGE. -- We attended the examinations which are now being held at this Institution, and felt highly gratified at the manner in which the young gentlemen acquitted themselves; the answering of some was nore than could have been expected, and every care seems to be taken by the Principal and Masters to ground the youth well in the rudiments. We would name some young gentlemen whose ready answers attracted general attention, but having been promised a detailed account we for the present content ourselves with this brief notice. Among the visiters we observed the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Jameson, Hon, H. Sherwood, G. Duggan, Esq., M. P. P., and many others, who expressed themselves much pleased.—Cobourg Star.

A NOTICE.—The last Church contains this advertisement:-"Just Published, by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and for sale at the Depository, 144 King Street, Toronto, The Danger of Dissent: a Tract, by the Rev. W. Gresley, M. A. . . . Price 14d." On immediately sending for the Tract I found it to be just what I expected it was a Lucifer-match for making mischief, manufactured by a man of the vain "Uninterrupted Apostolical Succession," and, as is stated, vended by the Diocesan Church Society of Western Canadal" This being the case, and the "Wesleyans" are attacked by the author. I intend, on my own responsibility, as soon as possible, to publish for general circulation, price 11d., an antidote to this petty. poisonous publication, and head it, THE DUTY OF DISSENT.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—There is reason to suppose that the 'authorized" report of the Herald is premature, though we still believe that Montreal will be the future seat of Government. Judge Reid's house has not been taken for the accommodation of His Excellency, as is stated by our contemporary .- Montreal Couriers ... I ave.

We are exceedingly happy to learn from the Kingston Herald that the health of His Excellency SIR CHARLES BAGOT "is considerably improved." It is said His Excellency returns to England in the Warspite.

To Correspondents.—Several valuable communications have been received, particularly one in which agother "Churchman" well reproves the "acid" zeal of the editor of the Church.

TO THE AGENTS OF THE GUARDIAN-

The Agents of the Guardian are respectfully and carnestly requested to make united and vigorous effort to collect monies due the Wesleyan Book Room, a dunced and vigorous enert to collect monies due the Wesleyan Book Room, and forward them without delay to Toronto. Fearing the brethren had forgotten us, or that some having collected money were waiting till Concerne to pay it over, I have been induced thus to call upon them for assistance in this our time of need. Heavy payments due in the month of May, render our very best exertions indispensably necessary.

A. MacNar, Book Steward.

Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto, April 25th, 1843.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, Providence permitting, may be expected to preach in Cobourg, ... April 23rd, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Port Hope, ... " 6½ " P. M.

Colborne, ... " 30th, 11 " A. M.

Peterboro, ... May 7th, 11 " "

A QUARTERLY MEETING at REESORVILLE on the 21st May next will be attended by the Rev. James Musgrove.

The FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING for the GRIMSBY CIRCUIT will be held at SMITHVILLE, on Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st of May. The Rev. Arson Green, President of the Conference, is respectfully invited to attend.

G. POOLE.

Pursuant to adjournment, the BOOK COMMITTEE will meet (Providence permitting) at the Wesleyan Book Room in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. A full attendance of members is particularly requested.

A. MACNAB. Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto, April 17, 1843.

The QUARTERLY MEETING on the Newmarket Circuit on the 6th and 7th of May will be attended by Rev. L. TAYLOR.

Religions Intelligence.

MATILDA CIRCUIT.—April 15th, the Rev. D. Berney writes MATILDA CIRCUIT.—April 15th, the Rev. D. Berney writes us: The Lord is pouring out his Spirit in different parts of this circuit. In the fall and winter, Protracted Meetings were held in the following places, viz.: Hickey's, Edwardsburgh, Williamsburgh, Jordon's, Markley's, Matilda Church, and Ault's; in all of which places souls have been converted to God. And although we cannot boast of hundreds being added to the Church, like some of our brethren on other circuits, yet we have received more than one hundred as probationers; and we are asking for more, with confidence that we shall receive. New openings are being made in the Township of Williamsburgh.—a place that, with few exceptions, has stood invulnerable against all efforts to spread the Gospel among the people. Some of them begin to inquire what these things mean, and "what they must do to be saved?"

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH .-From the Minutes of 1842, just published, we present to our readers the General Recapitulation, which is as follows:—

en de la companya de La companya de la co	/blica	oured	diane	Total.	relling chers.	chers
Texas,	2.388	407	٠.	2,795	23	- 36
Alabama,	21.856	7,505		29,361	95	327
Georgia,	32.713	11.457		44,170	124 1	4 839
South Carolina	27,728	30.860		58.530	103 1	
Baltimore,	46,844	13,526	100	60,370	192 2	
Philadelphia,	39,021	9.086	9.0	48,107	136	3 245
New Jersey,	25,321	643	9.9	25,964		4 170
New York,	39,344	419		39,763	214 2	
Ттоу,	26,102	84		26,186	160	
Providence,	13,303	93	. · · · ·	13.401		7 75
New Hampshire, .		a. 95.	4 .	20.281		2 120
New England,	15,779	139		15.918		3 102
Pittsburg,	43,079	532	- '	43,611		0 217
Maine,	24,738			24,738		5 201
Black River,	16.616	36		16,652		9 170
Erio,	22,777	61		22,838		1 189
Oneida,	26.009	77	53	26,139		8 222
Michigan,	13,741	5	182	18,628		3 145
Rock River,	11,250	20	165	11.435		2 167
Genesee	30.64L	60		30,702		9 292
North Ohio,	27,889	128	201	28,218		5 254
Kentucky,	37,685	8,544		46,229		0 399
Illinois,	30,266	54		30,320		6 438
Ohio,	66,493	611		67,104		9 439
Missouri,	18,356	1,874	382	20.612		3 232
Holston,	35,466	3.805		39,271		6 302
Tennessee,	27,840	4,336		32,176	100	1 294
Indiana,	62,697	245		62,942		9 473
North Carolina,	17,698.	5,163		22.861		8 146
Memphis,	21,636	3.535		25,171	78	1 238
Virginia,	25,870	3.777	12	29.659	94	7 153
Arkansas,	6.657	1.091	2,274	10.022		1 112
Mississippi,	12,394	6,048	110	18,552		8 212
Liberia Mission,		818		818	19	
Total this year,	890.483	115.039	3379	1.008.901	3933 30	1 7621
Total last year	782,948		2617		3732 27	
		: 				
Increase,	107,535	11,826	762	120,123	201 3	1 496

We will present the totals of the recapitulation in a different aspect, where the entire number of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church is one willion eight thousand sine hundred and one.

The number of Indians is three thousand, three hundred and seventy-nive.

The number of coloured members is one hundred and fifteen thousand, and

number of white members is eight hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and eighty-three. 🖓 The entire increase during the past year is one hundred and twenty thousand,

one hundred and twenty-three. The whole number of travelling preachers is four thousand, two hundred

and thirty-four. Of these 301 are superannuated preachers, and 3933 are efficient; though some of these are superanmerary, i. e., unable to perform full vork, yet able to do some. The number of local preachers is seven thousand, six hundred and twenty-

The whole number of preachers, travelling and local, is eleven thousand, eight hundred and fifty five.

If we reject from the 3933 the probable number engaged as professors of

colleges, editors, &c., which we set down at 133, we will have then 3800 preachers entirely devoted to the pastoral office. And if we divide the whole number of members by this last, that is, divide 1,008.901 by 3800, we will have 985 Chamber of the colleges. have 265 Church members as an average number for each preacher, aided by two local preachers; for the number of local preachers is about double the number of those in pastoral charge. But the number of members attached to

the pastoral charge of each varies from about a thousand to a very few. If we omit, however, the presiding elders out of the above calculation, the number of members for each kineragt preacher will average about 275.— Western Chris-

WASHINGTON.-In some of the Episcopal churches there has een a happy state of religious feeling. Trinity Church was much revived the faithful labours of its rector, Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, assisted by Mr. Slaughter, an Episcopal evengelist. A new Episcopal congregation is in progress under the care of Mr. French. They worship in Apollo Hall, until they shall obtain sufficient strength to build a church. The congregation at the Wesleyer Charlel, where the lamented Cookman once preached, has been much refreshed by the heavenly influences. The same is true of the Methodist church in the eastern part of the city, which lies on the bank of the Anacasta, or eastern branch of the Potomec, near the Navy Yard. On the First Presbyterian church also has the blessing of God descended. Fifteen, as the first

tica do abound.

The Roman Catholics are vigilant and laborious in their way. They watch all our movements. They are interested in all our measures. They have made within a few years far greater exertions to strengthen themselves in Baltimore and in this District than ever they have before. They have their protracted meetings in imitation of Protestants, which they dignify (shall I add meetings) in imitation of Protestants, which they dignify (shall I add meetings) in imitation of Protestants, which they dignify (shall I add meetings) in imitation of Protestants, which they dignify (shall I add meetings) in imitation of Protestants, which they dignify (shall I add meetings) in imitation of Protestants, which they dignify (shall I add meetings) in their nostriles, shivering and starving, and lowing without strength or spirit to wede in the woods and browse. Many farmers have not sufficient hap to make a hen's nest. I did not secure a whisp for my horse. Empty thanks a hen's nest. I did not secure a whisp for my horse. Empty thanks a hen's nest. I did not secure a whisp for my horse. Empty thanks, dead carcases, and green hides, are among the spoils of this famine a mongst the brute creation.

Milleriam has been preached in almost every township in Wellington. Some were alarmed, others excited to pity, and others manifested feelings of No. Y. Observer.

From the Journal of the Rev. Francis Wilson, on his late tour in his District. From the Journal of the Rev. Francis Wilson, on his take tour in his District.

Mr. Canfield,—As a number of your readers have desired it, permit me through your paper to lay before them a short extract from my journal, embracing the time employed by me his performing my last tour around the district now under my charge as presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

San Augustine, Ang. 20, 1842.—This morning I set out on my camp meeting tour, intending, if practicable, to have a camp meeting at each quarterly meeting conference in the several circuits embraced in my district. I preached at heater Ching, at violating to the program of t

meeting conference in the several circuits embraced in my district. I preached at brother Shipp's at night—the Lord was present—many "shouted for joy." The next day I travelled to Hickman's, on Jasper circuit, and the following day preached at that place. God was present to wound and to heal. In the evening I rode twelve miles to Dr. Veach's, where I met the brethren.

Friday. Sept. 2.—To-day we travelled forty miles to Turner's, on Welf Creek. Here we learned that in consequence of the illness of the preacher in charge, the people had made a mistake of one week in the time of holding the counterly meeting. But the news of our arrival soon apread through the neigh-

charge, the people had made a initiated to be well as the news of our arrival soon spread through the neighbourhood, and the next morning we had a congregation assembled to hear the bourhood, and the next morning we had a congregation assembled to hear the word. The next day being Sabbath, we again preached. We had a profitable of hostile feelings against them—both events, it will easily be seen, affording the continuance of amicable relations. meeting, notwithstanding the circumstances at first seemed forbidding. There were some awakenings, and many started afresh in the divine life.

were some awakenings, and many started afresh in the divine life.

Monday. Sept. 5.—Travelled thirty miles, and swam the Neches river.—
Tuesday, forty miles without any dinner. Wednesday, thirty-five miles on a
sew road to the Neches river, which is here large and wide, and meets the
tide water of the Gulf. We found no person at the ferry. I crossed in a
pirogue; got a large flat boat, and after one or two hours' hard work, I got
my horse on the west side. Just as the boat landed, I found the atmosphere
thecoming foggy and dark. I lay down in the boat till I recovered from my
fatigue, and then went on my way about eight miles to Corn-street Camp ground,
in Jefferson county. I arrived at this place about 4 o clock. It is situated on
an Island of timbered land about one mile wide and eight or ten long; prairies
stretching out for miles on each side. The soil is black and sandy, and covered
with palmetto; the trees tall and overhung with Spanish moss, giving them the stretching out for miles on each side. The soil is black and sandy, and covered with palmetto; the trees tall and overhung with Spanish moss, giving them the resemblance of the weeping willow, the scenery presenting altogether rather a picturesque appearance. In consequence of the immense quantity of rain which had fallen recently, the whole country is covered with water, except a few mounds of rising ground, which are small and far between. I found five camps, or tents, and three families on the ground. Only a few hearers, two preachers, one exhorter, two leaders, and fifteen or twenty members present. Waters high, and musquitoes and gallinippers so bad that we had to cover the encampment with smoke to render our stay tolerable. But all these things did not move me. My first business was to awaken the zeal and interest of the professors of religion. In this I succeeded the first day and night. On Friday, two other preachers arrived, and several friends who were able to aid us in the good work, and our congregation had increased. At night, while we were speaking, one man came weeping into the altar, asking the prayers of the people of God. This man is rich, and was one of the worst men in the country; yet God converted his soul on Sabbath night. From this evening the work increased, and the altar was crowded with mourners, and performed with the increased, and the alter was crowded with mourners, and performed with the prayers of the people of God and with the songs of Zion. We had no arbor, and sometimes the rain drove us from the stand. My clothes were wet during five days and nights, yet God preserved my health. A number of persons were baptized, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper was among the best I have

Tuesday, Sept. 13.—This morning we closed the meeting. About twenty-five had been converted, and twenty joined the Church. This is the second year since we commenced in this circuit. The country is a cow country, famous for grass, and I believe for irreligion.—But we are on the gaining hand in the low country: the habits of the people are becoming reformed, and society im-proving. Liberty circuit lies in Liberty and Jefferson countries.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.—To-day I set out with my drafted preachers and their wives. Othe rain!—and Mr. Editor, when it rains in this country it makes us know that it does rain. I had neutre operation it I put my head through it, and bear-skin off my saddle, and cutting a hole in it I put my head through it, and this helped me much. Forty miles mostly, wilderness brought us to a place for this helped me much. Forty miles mostly, wilderness brought us to a place for this steps: If this should prove true, it is very probable that another campaign lodging, wet, weary, and hungry. In the morning we renewed our journey, will become necessary, it going a great way to convince us that the Chinese through a pine forest, the earth carpeted with grass. Soon the rain poured our interests upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's. In the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's. In the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's. In the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's. In the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents upon us. Dined at brother Parmer's in the evening traveladown in torrents us know that it does rain. I had neither overcoat nor umbrella. I took my bear-skin off my saddle, and cutting a hole in it I put my head through it, and

and tarried all night.

ground, which is situated on the banks of Little Cow creek, in a mighty forest. Many tents, and one weather-boarded, and covered with three-feet boards, that would hold five hundred persons; and others but little inferior. Great preparations for men and horses; a good tent for the preachers; and amongst one of the kindest people in the world. At 11 o'clock our meeting commenced, and God was powerful and nigh. We commenced with the professors of religion—perfect love; and almost all the professors came into the allar and around und, which is situated on the banks of to seek after sanctifying grace; and some professed the entire blessing of perfect love. At night four were converted; congregation large, and the work

Monday, Sept. 19 .- Rained all day; preached in the tent; the work con-

whites and coinced; the work and coinced and sixty joined the Church the Church. There have been about one hundred and sixty joined the Church in this circuit during the year. On Monday, among Christian professors in in examining witnesses for the defence, among whom were the prisoner's Texas, the voice of prayer and praise was heard in the tents and on the ground, and in the woods all day and all night. A thousand people are supposed to have been here on the Sabbath. The conversions were clear and powerful. Our sacrament was hard to excel; one bandered and eight communicants; fourwas followed, and persecuted by a set of Tory devils. Indeed the evidence was strong that Chief-Justice Tindal stopped the case, and the prosecution was so strong that Chief-Justice Tindal stopped the case, and the prosecution teen preachers were in attendance; thirty members in quarterly meeting conferences. We licenced two men to preach, and recommended one to the travelling connection. This whole land is on the stretch for the kingdom of heaven; many have professed to be sanctified through the blood of atonement. Old sinners, the chief of sinners, and young sinners have been powerfully converted on others declared the necessity of making some better provision in the law upon the subject.

SKETCHES FROM A TRAVELEER'S JOURNAL.-No. VIII. WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Those who seldom venture beyond the smoke of their own dwellings, except when fair skies invite them, may repose on their sofas and dream of hardship; but they must leave their homes and hearths, and wander in the forest, exposed to the peltings of a Canadian winter, in order to appreciate the exertions of the Itimerant Preacher and Lecturer. I am not a preacher, but I have left my fire-side, found myself in the deep and solemn, wood, plunging through drifts and climbing over banks of snow, and witnessed the spiritual destitution of multitudes of immortol beings in many new settlements; so that I know how to value the indispensable services of, and sympathize with, the war-worn soldier of the Cross. It is no difficult task to remain at home, frowning, pouring, and complaining of the indolence of ministers, their superficial labours, and extravagant salaries; but let the complainents crucify their pride, sacrifice their property, and exercise their physical and mental faculties in the teeth of temptation, opposition, and persecution in propagating those heaven-born principles which have a tendency to evangelize the world,—and the current of their thoughts, feelings, and actions, will be changed... If a lazy and selfish world could accompany a faithful shepherd when he visits his flocks; see him print the kiss of affection on the lips of his "little ones;" dash a tear from his eyes, and go forth, clad in the armour of truth, to drive the wolf from the fold; preaching and travelling day after day, and night after night, and exploring the unfathomable mines of truth when a large proportion of the human family are wrapt in the embrace of sleep; would they endorse the unexaggerated statements sometimes placed before the public eye?

supposed that in some of the remote and recent settlements I should find myself in advance of the Missionary; the was always a head of me, blowing the silver trumpet of salvation, punctually fulfilling his appointments. Permit me to state a fact to illustrate how important the travelling preacher deems it to meet his engagements:—The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, who literally left the ranks of his countrymen to direct more efficiently the battering-ram of argument and gospel truth against the strong forts of iniquity—a man of nervous temperament and

fruits, were united to their communion at its last celebration on the first Sabbath in March. To the Fourth Presbyterian church forty were added at their last communion, to be followed perhaps by thirty more at the next similar senson, when the First also will still increase her numbers. For the Baptists, Eider Knapp preached daily and nightly for seven weeks. About ninety were immersed. A part of the time he occupied, by invitation, the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, when the two denominations wrought side by side and heart to heart in the glorious work. Asto results, the converted ones were left to choose their own church when the hour for profession arrived. In the Baptist church at the Navy Yard, the work has been very interesting. Mr. Knapp left here for Richmond about ten days since, to labour in the Baptist churches in that place. In Georgetown the revival has been powerful in the churches in that place. In Georgetown the revival has been powerful in the Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant. In Alexandria, the blessing of Gold has enriched the Second Presbyterian clurch. Thus you perceive that in this has enriched the Second Presbyterian clurch. Thus you perceive that in this day of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, He has not been unmindful of his people in this district, where error in decirine and wickedness in practical do abound. fruits, were united to their communion at its last celebration on the first Sab slender constitution—had been making a protracted and successful effort for the

monstrous ausuranties of transubstantiation, turgatory, renance, the invocation of saints, and the like. But it is by that part of their system, which they earlies to the imagination and the senses, that they must succeed.—Cor. of life, The proachers positively affirmed, with the Bible in their hands, that N. Y. Observer.

From the (Texas) Red Lander.

From the (Texas) Red Lander.

Milleriam has been preached in almost every township in Wellington. Some were alarmed, others excited to pity, and others manifested feelings of hoseiders to the imagination and the senses, that they must succeed.—Cor. of the righteous would be caught up in the air on Friday, the 7th of April, and the wicked destroyed with the world by fire the following Friday. The impressions made by these misguided and uninspired men do not appear to be permanent, and their appointing the day for the destruction of the world will have a landers to temperate their expenses and the caught up in the air on Friday. The impressions made by these misguided and uninspired men do not appear to be permanent, and their appointing the day for the destruction of the world will have a landers to the image of the caught up in the air on Friday. The impressions made by these misguided and uninspired men do not appear to be permanent, and their appointing the day for the destruction of the world will have a landers.

have a tendency to terminate their career speedity.

The cause of Temperance is advancing in this District. On the 3rd of April Delegates from different Societies in the District convened in Guelph, and originated a District Association, which embraces the combined influence, we R. efforts, and means of the Local Auxiliaries.

Foreign and Provincial News.

water & to From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, April 12. THE SECTION OF STATE FROM CHINA:

The ship Delki, whose arrival we announced yesterday, brings advices from Macao to the 17th of December, having sailed on the 20th. The principal pieces of intelligence are that the shipwrecked crews of the Ann and Nerbud-At transports had been put to death by the authorities at Formosa, and that an extensive and very destructive riot had broken out at Canton on the 7th, directed principally against the English residents, and evidently growing out

no favourable argury for the continuance of amicable relations.

The boats, conveying the right wing of H. B. M. 62nd Regiment to Dinapore, were awamped in a harricane on the 5th September, and the Madras. Spectator states that the loss is ascertained to be two licutenants, Gasan and Scatchell, for assessment of the second and Scobell, five aergeants, four corporals, and thirty five privates, with six women and twelve children.

The brig Maulmien was wrecked on the 29th September, at the north and of the Palawan passage, and with her were lost their chief officer Mr. Smith, 3rd officer Mr. Ranken, four Lascars, and the despatches.

3rd officer Mr. Ranken, four Lascars, and the despatches.

The Canton Register of the 13th, gives a particular account of the burnings and excesses which took place during the riot. That paper observes—

"It has been evident to us for sometime that a growing discontent was abroad. It is the working of the popular mind and passions as to the late war—humbled at the North, but not convinced here, or perhaps any where. Now, perhaps, the real difficulties of the China question commence."

It was said that summary capital punishment had been dealt upon some of the offenders, and their heads exposed as a warning in Hong Lape, It is, however, a coincidence that the number of heads, and of those of the mobfound dead in front of the factories, is the same, namely five, and the suspicion, that the heads of the already dead were made to serve on this occasion seems. that the heads of the already dead were made to serve on this occasion seems not to be ill founded, since during the then temper of the populace, and the very slender authority the government seemed to possess, the latter would hardly have ventured on inflicting such summary punishment. On the following morning the II. C. steamer Proscrpine anchored in front of the factories, and her opportune artival (with Sir Hugh Gough on board) caused no small excitement, as no doubt the guilty Chinese fancied that she would immediately

Up to the last accounts from Canton (the 13th) no communication, it was understood, had been received there from Hongkong; but according to our accounts from the latter place, the rumours that a strong force was immediately to proceed to Canton are without foundation.

onen fire upon the town.

Such events as the late riot at Canton prove how very unsafe it now has become; not only as a place of residence for foreigners, but as a deposit of commercial property, as the slightest pretext may, and will, we doubt not cause a repetition of each dangerous scenes, and they may very likely end still more destructively. The arrangement of the details of the treaty of peace has by this event become more complicated, if indeed the Chinese are sincerely bent upon accomplishing it. There can be no doubt that among the people much dissatisfaction exists on account of the success of the British arms, and

that many of them escribe the failure on their own side, and probably not unjustly, to the interpactic and venality of their officers.

The circumstance which has caused our suspicion that the Chinese Government does not intend with good faith to fulfil the conditions of the treaty, is the report brought from Canton, that Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner, bitherto daily expected to arrive for the arrangement of details, is said, when nor many days is govern for the property of the property of the conditions of the treaty of the conditions of the treaty.

and tarried all night.

Saturday, Sept. 17.—Creeks down. About 90'clock I arrived at the camp vicinity clear of the people. It was, however, said that the people and vildownfall of their trade. m the surro

There has been no farther disturbance, and quietness now prevails round the shire 5000 of factories, though much excitement exists in the neighbouring villages, aggrator of the hills. vated by inflammatory placards directed against the English.—Ib., Dec. 19.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of April 14th. FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ships Louis Philippe, Castoff, from Have, and South America, Bailey, from Liverpool, we have Paris papers to the 7th of March inclusive, and London to the 6th.

March inclusive, and London to the oth.

The most important intelligence from France is that of the great support given to the Soult-Guizot Cabinet by the Chamber of Deputies, in the vote on Traceday, Sept. 20.—This morning we left fifty-three converts; sixty-six the secret service money bill. An amendment, reducing slightly the amount joined the Church. We had worked up all but two men, and they ran off this strength in a direct attack on the Ministry, raking up all the hackneyed topics. morning.

Wednesday, Sept. 21.—This evening I arrived at home; found my family making arrangements for camp meeting. On Thursday we went in company with brother Perkins to the camp ground, near Col. M'Mahon's, in the San Augustine Circuit. The torrents of rain were such that we had no meeting; this evening. The friends are behind in being here and being fixed for the brother West has been sick for six months, and no preacher on the circuit. This, with the mighty rains, is the reason why no better preparations have been made.

Priday, Sept. 23.—The wagons are rolling to the ground; carriages and have a see coming in fast. A great effort on the most of the ministry and Priday, Sept. 23.—The wagons are rolling to the ground; carriages and horses are coming in fast. A great effort on the part of the ministry and numbers is being made for perfect lave. Saturday and Sunday, congregation large; a powerful work among professors. There may have been 20 converts, whites and colored; the work is powerful among the blacks—thirteen joined the Church. There have been about one bundred and sixty joined the Church in this circuit during the year. On Monday, among Christian professors in the acquired in this circuit during the year. On Monday, among Christian professors in the acquired in the acquired in the camping witnesses for the defence, among whom were the prisoner's forther acquired in the complete of the capture of the complete of the capture of t

upon the subject.

Duty on Canadian Flour.—The following conversation tool place on the 3rd, in the House of Commons :-

Mr. Labouchere wished to put a question to the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, on the subject of the proposed duty on Canadian flour. The noble lord stated the other evening to the House that it was the intention of noble ford stated the other evening to the process that it was the intention of ther Majesty's Government, in the course of the present resision, to propose a reduction of the duty on the importation of Canadian flour into this kingdom, provided the Canadian Legislature undertook to pass a measure satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the prevention of fraud, and the noble lord said he would do this in consequence of the Canadian Legislature having immosed a duty of 3s. a quarter on wheat imported from Legislature having imposed a duty of 3s. a quarter on wheat imported from the United States.

An opinion had gone abroad that it was the intention of the Government to limit this privilege te flour growing in that country, and to alter the law as it at present stood. This opinion he found prevailed among many gentlemen engaged in the Canada trade; and he therefore thought it desirable that the intentions of the Government should be clearly understood.

intentions of the Government should be clearly understood.

Lord Stanley said there was no difficulty in answering the question. The difficulty was to ascertain how it was possible that such a misapprehension could have arisen. The law at prosent made no distinction between flour made from wheat the produce of Canada, and flour made from wheat the produce of the United States, or any other country. As long as it was manufactured in Canada it was under the provisions of the Navigation Act—it was to be deemed and to be entitled to all the privileges of Canadian produce. The Government had no intention to after those provisions. The Canadian legislature proposed instead of our varying the duties on they that there legislature proposed, instead of our varying the duties on flour, that there should be a duty of 3s. a quarter on American wheat on importation across the ments sometimes placed before the public eye?

I have betrayed myself into a paragraph, without arriving at the subject naturally suggested to the reader by the caption of this correspondence. If this sheet will exhibit a chain of ideas, the above is the first link. Business of importance called me to visit every township in the Wellington District. I into this country from Canada, whether the growth of the United States or Canada. frontiers. He would repeat that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of drawing a distinction which was not drawn with regard to flour imported Canada.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertises of April 17th. FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Columbus, Captain Cole, arrived last night from Liverpool From the East .- The overland mail reached London on the

12th of March, bringing intelligence of the riots at Canton.

A letter from Hong Kong, dated December 21, says that Sir Henry Pottinger had applied for his recall, and that he had given his opinion that very amger had applied for hit recall, and that he had given the opinion that very sur-ple powers should be given to the government of Hong Kong, to counteract the lawlessness of the satinglers. Difficulty was expected in arranging the com-mercial regulations under the treaty, from the Chinese being likely to demand a reciprocity of duties on their merchandise when imported into British terri-tories. Mr. Thom, it is said, is to be the British Consul at Canton. There still remained on the Chinese coast more than twenty vessels of war

and five steamers. The land forces consisted of about 6,000 men, most of them occupying the taken towns.

A letter from Hong Kong, in the London Times, says that the censure A letter from riong Kong, in the Leanon limes, says tratt the censure of Sir Henry Pottinger (in the correspondence of which we gave a synopsis the other day) was well merited by the merchants, who, in smuggling opium and all other kinds of goods at Whampoa and Canton, had outraged all former precedents, and created much distrust in the minds of the Chinese authorities. The letter adds, "The whole course of proceedings in the Canton river has been and is a disgrace to civilization. It is admitted that, in direct contraventions of the Plenington course authority while have been despatched secretly to tion of the Plenipotentiary's authority, ships have been despatched secretly to

Lord Monteagle's motion for a select committee to inquire into be operation of the corn law of last session, in connexion with the distress of the country, was defeated-200 to 78.

on to the same effect, though differently worded, was negatived in the House of Commons—232 against 133.

The Duke of Wellington has given notice that Government will bring in a

bill to amend the poor law;
The Liverpool Mail says that, under a recent decision of the Board of Trade

American provisions which have undergone the whole process of curing in Canada will be admitted into England at the duty of two shillings per hundred weight, instead of eight shillings, as heretofore. Each percel "must answer worght, instead of eight shirings, as herectores, each paced, must answer of the terms recited," but what those terms are the Mail does not say.

A petition for the absolute repeal of the corn laws has gone from Liverpool of Parliament with 42,169 signatures.

The comet, it seems, has made its appearance to the stategozers of Parlis.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in various parts of England on the 16th of March, but we do not find that any damage was done beyond the breaking of some glass and china.

Since the sequittal of McNaughten, no less than three insure persons

een arrested on the charge of meditating mischief against Sir Robert Peel. Lord Ashley has given notice of his intention to move the following resolu tion on the subject of the opium trades—it is

"That it is the opinion of this House that the continuance of the trade in opinion, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and Chine, injurious to the manufactoring interests of this country by the annihilation of legitimate commerce, atterly inconsistent with the knoor and duties of a Christian kingdom, and that steps be taken as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of government and individuals, to abolish the evil."

The trial of the Chartists was concluded on the 9th ult. The jury delivered their verdict after twenty minutes' deliberation. They found Feargus O'Connor and fourteen others guilty on the fifth count of the indictment, charging them with conspiring together to endeavour to persuade others to persist in unlawful assembling, and, by terror and alarm, to bring about and procure changes in the laws and constitution of the realm.

. City. 12 o'clock .- The farming reports from all parts of the country are so highly favourable to prospects of the crops, that it is hoped we shall have no necessity of foreign corn for the next year's consumption.—Cilobe, March 20.

We are happy to hear that a gradual improvement continues to appear in trade throughout all parts of England, with fuir prospects of still greater activity; the stocks on hand being light.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of April 20th. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Britannia fell in with large quantities of loo. to group to the control of th The commercial news is rather favourable.

The Ashburton Treaty.-Lord Palmerston brought forward his long-promised and often-deferred motion, for copies of all communications relating to the treaty of Washington, on Iuesday, the 21st of March. The result was a miserable defeat of his Lordenip in every sense. In the debate he was utterly overthrown on every point by Sir Robert Peel—the debate was cut short on the second day by the absence of a quorum, so little care did ministers take to secure a vote in their favour—and finally Lord Palmerston himself abandaned the subject as not worth sustaining.

No. 7, City Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th June no when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.

By order of the Board,

Toronto, April 24th, 1343,

O T'I C E.—I hereby forbid all Peinterston himself abandaned the subject as not worth sustaining.

April, 1343, given by me to A. BARKER, and pay

stead of moving a direct vote of consure, which Government could meet by a direct vote of approbation, and carry it by a large majority. (Cheers.) Sir Robert first took up those parts of Lord Palmerston's speech relating to the subject of slavery; contending that the provision in the new treaty was a fulfil-

ment of the treaty of Ghent, not a departure from it.

Mr. Macaulay followed, in no very earnest or powerful support of Lord Palmerston. Sir Howard Douglas gave a brief history of the border troubles while he was Governor of New Brunswick, to show the importance of bringing the boundary dispute to a conclusion. And then the debate was adjourned.

On the next day Sir Charles Napier retterated some of Lord Palmerston's expression, and was realised to by Mr. Differential.

arguments, and was replied to by Mr. D'Israeli.
Mr. Charles Buller's motion for systematic colonization as a remedy for the distresses of the country, was to be brought up on the 6th instant.

In the debates on the supply bill it came out that the expenses of Sir Charles
Begot's conveyance to Canada were £15,091, and those of the Earl of Wilton's

Degot's conveyance to Canada were £15,091, and those of the Earl of Wilton's mission to convey the order of the garter to the King of Saxony, £11,017.

Queen, Victoria's confinement was expected to take place about the second week of this month. She was in excellent health at the latest date, and was daily seen walking with her husband in the garden of Buckingham Palace.—

She is to visit Ireland, it is said, in August.

The Thames tunnel was finally opened for foot passengers on the 25th of March, with much parade and ceremony. Some of the Thames watermen hoisted a black flog in token of their grief and displeasure at the approaching

There was a renewal of trouble among the Welsh colliers. In Monmouth- or other shire 5000 of the colliers were on a strike, and held meetings in various parts embarked in her. She is to proceed, as soon as loaded, to Arnherstburg, where, of the hills.

A gentleman named Byrd has come forward claiming the estates enjoyed by

Lord Brougham.

The Duke of Manchester died at Rome on the 18th of March, aged 75.

The Duke of Manchester died at Rome on the 18th of March an event for wh Robert Southey died at Keswick on the 21st of March ; an event his melancholy condition during the last three years had prepared the public.

The Prince and Princess Louis Napoleon Christophe, of St. Domingo, had arrived in England. The Prince is represented as "perfectly black, and about

60 years of age." ... Half-a-dozen lunatics, more or less, had been taken up in various places, suspected of harbouring murderous designs. One, named Frenk, had been arrested at the entrance of the palace, endeavouring to reach the Queen.—Another had been found in the lobby of the House of Commons, with a carving

knile in his pocket, inquiring for Lord John Russell. A third was stopped at Glasgow, as he was starting for London, where he said he had important business with Sir Robert Peel.

The venerable Thomas Clarkson—now 84 years of age—has consented again preside at the general anti-slavery convention to be held in London on the

An attempt to assessing the Rev. Mr. Haydon, one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, while officiating in the cathedral, was happily frustrated on the

Tables have been published in London showing the omigration in 1842. From

these it appears that the emigrants from England were 74,683; from Scotland 13,103; from Ireland 40.553. Total 128,344. Of these 63,852 came to the United States, and 54,123 to the British possessions in North America. The whole number in 1841 was 118.592.

whole number in 1841 was 116,00%. Intelligence from Florence announces the death of Mme. Villeneuve, sister of the Queen of Sweden, and of the wife of Joseph Buneparte, after a painful Some anonymous donor has presented to the Bishop of London £5,000, to

FRANCE, MARIE MARIE MARIE be expended in building a church in London. The steam frigate Gomer left Brest on the 29th of March with 1,200,000 francs for the distressed inhabitants of Gaudaloupe-900,000 being the Govern-

filent grant and 300,000 the result of subscriptions, the street placing the principal topic of discussion in the Paris papers is the treaty placing the island of Otaheite, or Tahiti, under French protection, but their comments afford nothing particularly worthy of notice.

afford nothing particularly worthy of notice.

Canova's Magdalen, from the gallery of the late Spanish millionaire, Aguada, was sold at auction in Paris for 59,500 francs. The purchaser was an Italian PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon are to the 27th of March. The only important intelligence is that of the rupture of the commercial negotiations with England.

The comet had made a great sensation among the ignorant classes of the Lisbon population, who expected nothing less than the earth's immediate destruction by a whisk of its tail.

GREECE. The bankruptcy of the Greek Government, its inability to pay even the interest on its loans, was beginning to excite the serious attention of the other European governments.

OBITUARY.

DIED:—On the 1st of April, 1843, Lewis Bradly, formerly of New-Brunswick; but who has lived many years on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Toronto. Br. Bredly was enough the first hardy and worthy settlers in this place; raised a numerous and respectable family; has long been a stendy and consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and his house a welcome home for her ministers. His death was very sudden, as I understand he went to bed as well as usual about ten on Friday evening; and, between one and two, Mrs. Bradly heard him make rather a strange noise—called him, but he gave no answer. She then shook him to wake him, but found him quite stiff. She immediately alarmed the family; the children clustered around; he had lost the power of speech, and died instantly. He was a very affectionate father and kind and attentive husband—charitable and liberal—always cheerful and lively; and was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as shown by the large and respectable assemblage who attended his funeral last Tuesday.

—when the occasion was improved from these words: "Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die," &c. May the Lord bless us all with a perfect meetness for Heaven, that we may be ready at all times! Amen. D. WRIGHT. Heaven, that we may be ready at all times! Amen. Credit Mission, April 6th, 1843.

DIED, near Port Credit, April 6th, SALLY ANN POLLY, aged 17 years and months. She gave little evidence of penitence until within a short time of her eath. She was then led to think seriously of her approaching change. She called earnestly on Him who has promised to deliver, and found rest to her soul, Lating to the late

MARRIED, At Kingston, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Henry Tice, of Ameliasburgh to Miss Rebecca Leamon, of Ernestiown. In Salifleet, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. Poole, Mr. Peter Burge Glover, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Stewart, of the above named place. In Edwardsburgh, on the 2nd Fabruary, by the Rev. D. Berney, Mr. Allen Grant to Miss Rachel Adams, both of the Township of Edwardsburgh.

In Matilda, on the 2nd March, by the same, Mr. Simon Alguir, of Williamsburght of Miss Fanny Machinet, of Matilda.

In Matilda, on the 2nd March, by the same, Mr. Samon Alguir, of williams-burgh, to Miss Fanny Mackintosh, of Matilda.

In Matilda, on the 3rd April, by the same, Mr. John Beadstead, of Williams-burgh, to Miss Sophia Mackintosh, of Matilda.

On the 13th April, by the same, Mr. Brock Robinson, to Miss Marriet Rose, both of Matilda.

At the residence of her father, in North Gower, on the 29th March, by the Rev.

H. Patton, Lieutenant Dulmage, of the Grenville Militia, to Eliza Garlick, ielict of the late Isaac Bottom.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 25. J. Ryerson, D. Berney. D. Wright, H. Wilkinson, F. Coleman, G. Poole, Skeith (nothing due,) J. Knowlson, T. McMullen, W. Philp. * R. H. owes 19s.-pay now, or it will be more.

BAZAAR NOTICE.—THE LADIES' BAZAAR. D For the Benefit of the Swiss Mission among the French Canadians, and towards the Erection of a Temperance Hall in this City, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of MAY, in the CITY HALL, to be opened at

on WEDRESDAI, the roul of Mark, it is confidently expected by the object of the above being purely benevolent, it is confidently expected by the Managers that it will be well attended and supported both by the liberality of the generous Citizens of Toronto as well as the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Military in our Garrison.

This will be in attendance at the City Hall on the afternoon of the day

Ladies will be in attendance at the City Hall on the afternoon of the day pravious to receive whatever articles may be sent for sale.

Admittance, 1s. 3d.—Half price for children.

ALSO, in the Evening of the same day, A TEMPERANCE SOIREE will be held at 7 o'clock, in the same place, Tickets, 1s. 6d. each—to be had at Mr. Brett's, Mr. Christie's, Mr. Lesslie's, and Mr. Ketchum's. An early application for Tickets is respectfully requested.

Toronto, 25th April, 1843.

THE MOPEE READING CREEKEN O. L. I. O. For the BENEFIT of the TORONTO TEMPERANCE BAND. On MONDAY Evening, MAY 1st. at half-past 7 o'clock,

Will be given, in Bettatogs's Long Room, corner Youge and Richmond Sts. "A CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, By a number of Volunteer Anateurs, and the Temperance Band;

Together with DIALOGUES and RECITATIONS, by several JUVENILE TEETOTALERS. (For particulars see Programme, which will be issued on Saturday.) Tickets of Admission, Is. 3d. Two Tickets will admit a Gentleman and two Ladies. Children under 12 years of age, half price. To be had at the

TUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, TWO LETTERS, Addressed to the EDITOR of The Church, exposing the INTOLERANT BIGOTRY of that Journel, and animadverting especially on the spirit and assumptions of an Editorial Article which appeared in its columns on the 7th April, 1843... By MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., IVestleyan Minister. Toronto: Printed by Rogers, Thompson & Co., New Street.

Toronto, April 25, 1843. TUST PUBLISHED, PRICE One Shilling and Three Pence, THE THEORY OF THE SECOND ADVENT, IN 1843,

Scripturally Examined, and its Evil Tendency Exposed, in a LECTURE, by R. H. THORNTON, Minister of the Gospet, Whitby.

For Sale by Mr. Scobie, Messrs. Lesslie Brothers, and at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Store.

April 18, 1843. HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY.—The ANNUL MEETING of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Subscriber, No. 7, City Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

703

NOTICE.—I hereby forbid all Persons to accept or have anything to do with a certain PROMISSORY NOTE, dated the 14th Sir Robert Peel indignantly commented on the unbecoming course taken by or bearer, one month after date; for Seven Pounds, Fifteen Skillings, and stead of moving a direct vote of campus, which had already been refused, infour Pence, currency. As I have received no value for the said Note I will not pay or be any way answerable for the amount.

WILLIAM CORNELIUS.

Markham, 18th April, 1343.

703 3p

On Rap OR A T I ON S A L E. On Monday, the first day of May uset, will be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, the RIGHT TO LEASES for a Term of 42 years of Lots Nos. 4 and 5, on the North side of Market Lane, in the City of Toronto.

The Purchasers to erect Buildings on the Lots before the first day of September 1.

tember next. The Plan of the Buildings on the Lots before the first day of tember next. The Plan of the Buildings to be erected may be seen, and any other information required will be given, on application at the Chamberlain.

Office.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

601 2

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SCHOONERS. COMMISSABIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 4th April, 1943. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 4th day of MAY next, at Noon, lafter which no Tender will be admitted,) from all persons willing to CHARTER, to the Commissariat Department, a SCHOONER, for the undermentioned Services, viz: The Vessel, which is to be staunch, in good condition, well found, and of not loss than 140 Tone measurement, is to be in readiness at the Port of Toronto by the 1st of July, to receive on board such INDIAN PRESENT GOODS,

after discharging the portion of her cargo intended for that Station, she will embark such Stores or Passengers as may be sent on board by the Commissariat Department, and proceed without delay to Penetanguishene. She will receive an board at Penetanguishene such further quantities of Stores. Cattle, and Passengers, as she may be required by the Commissariat Department at that place to embark for Manitoulin, to which place she must proceed by the 25th July, and service on or before the 1st of August following. From that day until the 15th of August, the Vessel will remain at Manitoulin, subject to orders, if required to do so, without being entitled to demurrage.

The surplus Stores and Passengers are to be re-embarked at Manitoulin, and after being landed at Pessetanguishene, the Contract will terminate.

Should the Vessel be detained by weather, so as not to arrive at Manitoulin

Should the Vessel be detained by weather; so as not to arrive at Manitoulin till after the time specified, she must still weit filteen days, if required to do

o, without charge for demurrage.

During the period the Vessel shall be in the employment of Government, the Cabin, Cooking Utensils, and other conveniences of the Vessel, are to be at the disposal of the Officers and party proceeding in her; and no Passengers not Stores are to be embarked without the permission of the Senior Officer of the Commissariat, or Indian Department. That a convenient place on Deck be made for any live Stock it may be found

necessary to embark for Manitoulin, so that they may be secure from injury or damage of any kind, as far as practicable.: Tenders to specify the sum required for the voyage, and payment will be made upon the production of a certificate from the Senior Commissariat Officer at Penetanguishene, that the Contract has been properly performed.

Two Sureties will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract.

REMOVAL.—The Partnership heretofore existing between M. & C. MAGILL having been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, on the 5th instant.

MATTHEWMAGILL

takes the liberty of informing his numerous friends and customers that he has REMOVED his Stock of DRY-GOODS and GROCERIES to the Brick Store is STINSON'S BULLDINGS, KIEG STREET, next duor East of Mr. IRELAND's Hardware Store.

East of Mr. IRELAND's Hardware Store.

The Subscriber, grateful to his friends for their liberal support since his commencement in business, solicits a continuance of the same, by assuring them that he is determined to conduct his business on such principles of integrity as will merit their valuable countenance and support. His Stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

will be found to comprise those various articles' generally required to complete a regular assortment: together with a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Subscriber will also keep for sale SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, of the best quality; with a variety of other articles, from the British and American Markets; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest remunerating prices.

Call, examine, and judge for yourself. Be particular to inquire for M. Magill's Stone. No. 4, in Stinson's

Block, next door East of Mr. Ireland's Hardware Store, King Street.

MATTHEW MAGILL.

701 NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Carott Harbon Company will be held at Mr. Lynd's Inn.

Port Credit, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Monday in May, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year, according to the Act of Incorporation. Port Credit, April 1, 1843. 700 4 Secretary C. H. Co. FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM OF LAND.

being the North West half of Lot No. 24, 6th Line, Township of Chinbeing the Porin west half of Lot No. 24, 5 in Line, I awastip of Chinguacousy, East of the Centre Road, with Sixty Acres cleared. On the Lot is a good House and Frame Barn, and en excellent Well of Water, and running through it is a Spring Creek. Immediate possession will be given. For further information apply to Alexander McKee, or to the subscriber, convenient to the premiers. JOHN HEWIT. Chingusconsy, April 14th, 1843. 702

COOKS AND OTHER DOMESTIC SERVANTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the REGISTRY and AGENCY OFFICE, Yonge Street, opposite Temperance Buildings, where Male and Female Servants can generally be had at a very short notice.

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

695 6m

ADIES SEMINARY, COBOURG. The VISITING and EXAMINING COMMITTEE for Mrs. VANNORMAN'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.

part of those to whom their education is entrusted.

A Lecture is delivered weekly on some useful and interesting subject.

Mrs. VanNorman'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 regurded 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. VanNorman 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 take the place of Miss Barnes,) and the general superintendence and important personal aid afforded by Professor VanNorman, cannot fail of securing to the Young Ledies attending the Cobourg Ladies' Seminary a degree success in acquiring a thorough, useful, and ornamental Education, which must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who patronize the School. EGERTON RYERSON, WM. KINGSTON, G. M. BOSWELL, EDWY RYERSON.

Cobourg, December 10th, 1342.

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, Wax Work, &c. &c. The Ladies of this School derive great advantage from the very interesting and able Lectures of Dr. RYRESON delivered in Victoria Collige.
As a special incitement, their improvement will be noted at each recita-

tion, of which a faithful record will be preserved, and forwarded regularly to their parents, in quarterly reports. TERM 8...

Embroidery, 0 5 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. Boatty, J. McCarty,
Esq., E. Perry. Esq., Rev. Wm. Hayden, Cobourg; Rev. J. Scott, Dr. J.

161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4. Beatty, Rev. James Richardson, James S Howard, Esq., Rev. Lachlit Taylor, City Toronto; Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Vittoria; J. Van Norman, Esq. Normandalo; Rev. J. Ryerson, St. Catharines; Rev. G. Playter, Thornbill, Yonge Street; Rev. S. Belton, Reesorville; Rev. J. Law, Mr. B. Bull, York; P. Spaun, Esq. Ancaster; Rev. J. Baxler, Whitoy; Sheriff Congor, Rev. Wm McFadden, Peterboro'; Jacob Keefer, Esq., Thorold; Rev. S. Waldron, St. Thomas; Rev. S. Philp, Oxford; Rev. L. Warner, F. Lakton, F. a. Hamilton, Thomas Milking, Rev. Bay, The Carfold E. Jackson, Eq., Hamilton; Thomas Mulkins, Esq., Rev. Thos Cosford, Simone; Rev. J. Carroll, Prescott; Rev. H. Wilkinson, C. W. Brennan, Rev. M. Whiting, Neison; Mr. R. Rich, St. Johns.

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

Victoria College. I have much pleasure in spontaneously adding to the above advertisement the expression of my strong conviction that the Seminary kept by Mrs. Van Norman and Miss 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.

Egentos Ryenson.

TARMERS, MECHANICS, CITIZENS, AND OTHERS-Beware of Counterfeits! The celebrity, popularity, and success which Ds. Sherman's Lozenges have attained already in Canada for speedily curing Coughs, Colds, Headaches, Worms, Lowness of Spiri's, Fevers and Inflummations of all kinds, Costiveness, and all Drangements 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 this Province surreptitiously, which they call Dr. Sherman's Lorenges in Duty 1. guard the public and the innumerable patrons of these Medicines against such imposition, and to preserve the reputation which they have so deserve edly acquired,-not by purchased PUFFS and Lies manufactured to order but by their sterling value for curing and alleviating disearc,—I hereby inform the Inhabitants of Guada that I am the only authorised 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

two remedies for all kinds of disease, as generally offered to the public, but the very choicest combination of remodies 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 m ilions of money to the inhabitants of the continent

of America.

A Box of Dr. Sherman's Lozenges, which costs only One Shirling and FOUR PENCE, taken in time, may save you from months' confinement to hed, and your constitution from being ruined by Bleeding, Blistering, Calomel, &c, as well as save your pocker 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. URQUIIART, would even sacrifice your own. S F, URQUIIART,

Principal Agent for Dr. Sherman in Canada West.

Yonge Street, East side, sixth door North of Newgate St.

Toronio, January 10, 1843. I WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LULLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Spatting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bronthits. See, See, 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 inflummatory ection 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. Fish, Esq., Rochester, NY., and sold by the following Agenta in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists and Stationers, Dundas; T. Sievenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, Beamaville, &c. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

REMOVAL.—JOHN EDWARD PELL,
King Street, four doors west of Boy Street, Toronto, (lately
occupied by JACQUES & HAY, Cabinet Makers, &c.)

tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and enstomers, 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 one get cally to prosecute his business, by attending to it alone, he now offers himself to

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. 31, to £12 10s. PICTURE FRAMES OF all sorts, Gilt, Mahogany, Rose-wood, Walnut, &c. &c., as also Ornanents of every

In conclusion, J. E. P. would invite a call before purchasing elsewhere November 15, 1842.

W ANTED, 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.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King

Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS. consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and atl kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at

unprecedented low prices.

Also—all kinds of BINDING nearly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any nattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th 1842.

cases common Looking Glasses 2 casks assorted Ink 6 casks Cutlery 5 do assorted Birmingham Fancy 3 do .Ink Bottles ... 1 case Ink Powder. 1 do Whip-Thongs
1 do assorted Buttons 15 cases assorted Stationary, including

every article in Fancy Stationary Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

Birmingham & Sheffield Shelf Goods; Stationary, &c. &c.

Viz:-- STATIONARY ... 3 cases and 31 cases ass'd Foolscap & Letter Paper

Writing Desks

1 cask London Hair Brushes
1 do best Dressing Combs and other Combs
1 do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases
4 do Merchant's Account Books

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

NEW SUPPLIES OF . IRON, STEEL, AND SHELF HARDWARE GOODS. Direct from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment, including every article usually forming may be favoured. a part of the Ironmongery ousiness, 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.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, and offers for Sale, at 165 kegs, various brands, Ping
317 hoxes do Cavendish
31 boxes Ladies Twist
46 boxes Nail Rod

1 barrel Numegs
6 frails hard shell Almonds
2 frails soft shell do 46 boxes Nail Rod 130 jars very superior Macoboy Snuff 4 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders 2 frails soft shell do 10 baza Filberta 14 barrels best Corrants 270 boxes best Muscatel / Reisins 78 bags Rio : Coffee | 364 half boxes do 35 kegs, a good article 22 bags Pimento. 50 boxes Pipes 30 boxes Starch 27 bags black Pepper 55 boxes ground Pepper 4 tierces Saleratus 55 hales, a good article, Cotton Batt'g 20 boxes do Pimento

161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. STEEL.—SANDERSON, BROTHERS & Co.'s
Shear, Spring, Blister, and superior Cast Steel, (the latter well deserving the attention of Axe Makers), on Sula by
RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co.

R. H. BRETT.

10 cases Glass Tumblers

1 case Raw-hide Whips

80 half hales

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

1 crate [470th] Cassia

65 jars Mustard : 10 boxes do in tins of 4 lb. each

20 boxes ground Ginger : 10 boxes do Cinnamon : 111

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

TATIONARY.—For Sale in the Original Packages: 15 cases Letter Paper 25 cases Port 25 cases Pott
16 cases Foulscup
6 cases assorted Fancy Paper
1 case Superior Quills
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

CUT NAILS-BUDDEN & VENNOR'S Slingle and Annealed 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.

C U.T. N.A.I.L.S.—The Subscriber has just received, and

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

The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Eliza, 316 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.

Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842. R. H. BRETT.

CUT NAILS.—Just receiving, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 120 kegs Soft Cuts; 60 kegs Shingle do. R. H. BRETT. 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

This invaluable collection of Medicines, consisting of TWENTY SEVEN different kinds, composed of Several Thousand ingredients extracted from Table-Knives and Forks and Cuttery in general, direct from the most valuable plants and herbs in the vegetable kingdom,—not one or of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgeools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles. Japanned Goods Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles &c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.

Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842. JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

E MOVAL.—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 Passs' PRONENADE HOUSE, where he has for sale a large and well-assorted Stock of

Horse and Cattle Medicines, Red, Blue, and Black Wri-Drogs. Horse and Control Books and Stationary, ting and Control Druggist Glass, ting and Printing Iaks. Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, Surgeon's Instruments, Persumery, Paints, Oils, and Painter's Tools, &c. &c. &c ,

Which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms, for Cash or Short Credit. r Short Credit.

T. B. respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friend 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 Merchania are requested to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Hamilton, Dec. 26, 1842.

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. Waggon Forcs,
Norton's Plough,
de. do. Improved.
Scottch Mould Boartis.
Bos Plate and Cooking Stoves, wholesale and retail.
Therehing Machines from two to eight

horse power.

Carding Machines. Saw Mill Irons. Patent Balance Wheels, for Saw Mills,
Percussion Water Wheels for do,
Grist Mill Castings.
Counter Scales. Thrashing Machines, from two to eight Platform Seales. Sugar Kettles,

Together with a great variety of articles 100 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.

H E N R Y E. N I N I 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 Emirants and others who intend buying either Wild Lands or improved Farms give him a call. Lands purchased for persons at the Government Siles cated and money paid on, and Deeds procured, at a moderate charge. Lands claimed and prosecuted under the Heir and Devisee Act, and Deeds

Millia claims and U. E. Loyalist's rights procured and bought. Bank Stock and Government Dependences bought and add. Petitions to the Gov. ernor and Council for pensions or lands prepared and prosecuted. Money advanced on letters of credit upon Great Britain, mortgage or personal 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.

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN,

to all who value Health, but especially to the innumerable, the discrim-THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, by recent arrivals from Liverpool and London, a full and complete assertment of inating, the intelligent, and daily increasing Patrons of Doctor Sherman's Hospital, Newgate Street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel. Invaluable Vegetable Medicated Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Combs : English, French and German Fancy Goods ; Cutlery,

The undersigned deems it expedient and proper, in justice to his custom. ers 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, aix doors North of Newgate Street.

IJ So beware of the serious danger, the deception of irresponsible and surreptitionsly 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, Lazative, Sulphur, Cayenne, Rhubarh, Charcoal, Cathartic, Magnesia, Cemphor, 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!" God bless Dr. Sherman!'
AGENTS appointed—at Niagara, Geo. VAREY, Druggist; Hamilton

R I D O U T, B R O T H E R S & C o. Merchant; Bowmanville, Township of Darlington, J. McFeeters.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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

PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. FRANCIS HAWKINS

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto that he has commenced Business in the above line, at No. 166, North side of King Street, five doors East of Toronto, March 28, 1843.

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

F A R M F O R S A L E.

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 Dwelling-Houses, and two Barns, (one of which is a first-rate Frame Barn;) besides two young thriving Orchards, and about 20 Acres of Fall Wheat sown 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. immediate possession will be given.

Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to Messrs. M. & W. Scott, Merchan's, Norwichville, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Norwich, March, 1843. WILLIAM SCOTT.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, Le has removed to his new place, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, where, by differentiento his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on band a large Stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

TIGER PILL, OR POOR MAN'S DOCTOR.
This invaluable compound Vegetable Extract is from the prescription of the eminent Dr. Paris, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, of the eminent Dr. Paris, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and late senior Physician to the Westminster Hospital, well known to be one of the most profound and experienced Physicians of the age. The above Pill, a favourite 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 an EMPTY POCKET

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; Serlet, Bilious, Typhus, and Yellow Fevers; Inflammation of all kinds, Languor, Costiveness, Headache, Delirium Tremens, Loss of Appetite, Rheumatism, Flattlence or Colic, Dropsy, Hysterics or Fits, Acidity of the Stomach, Dyspensia, Ervsipelas, 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 subjoined, but many others might be given from parties in this City and the surrounding country:

I hereby certify that I was completely cured in less than 24 hours of a severe attack of Fewer and Agne by taking one small Fill, which I procured of you, called "The Tiger Fill or Foot Man's Doctor."

Toronto, Nov. [0]. 1842.

I have no hestiation at any time to certify on oath, that I was perfectly cared in less than 24 hours of an attack of Januáces by taking one small Fill, which I purchased of you, and denominated the "Tiger Fill, or Poor blan's Doctor."

WM. C. McBAY,

Toronto, Dec. 1, 1842.

COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT. PEASE'S CELEBRATED ESSENCE OF HOREHOUND CANDY is certainly a very extraordinary Medicine for the speedy cure of Colds. Coughs, Horseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhe, Polpitation of the heart, Liver Complaints, Night-Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all preliminary stages of Consumption. For these diseases this Confound Candy is admitted almost universally to be superior to all other remedies. The undersigned Clerey. men and Physicians have used Pease's Horehound Candy and freely recom-

mend it to their professional brethren and the public throughout the whole continent of America: Rev. Mr. Linbay, Pastor of M. E. Rev. Mr. Barry, Pastor of Wes-Church, Second S., N.Y. leyan Methodist Church, corner Rev. Mr. Kelloge, Recent Paster Grand and William Streets, N.Y. of Willet St. Church, N. Y. Rev. Mr. HART, No. 152, Pearl St., Elder Knapp. of Baptist Church, Gold St. N. Y

Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, Paster of M. Rev. Mr. Gibbs, No. 111, Third E. Church, Forsyth Street, N. Y. Avenue, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Luckey, Recent P. E., of Bishop Onderdonk. New. York Conference, N. Y. Bishop Dueois. Rev. Mr. Whittaker, Pastor Pres. Dr. Mott. byterian Church, N.Y. Dr. Chreseman. R. v. Mr. Griffin, Pastor of M. E., Professor Partison.

Church, Bedford St., N. Y. ... Professor Reid.

To be had in Packages at 8d., 1s. 4d., and 2s. 8d., of S. F. Unquinant, Yonge S reet, Toronto, Agent for United Canada. All are counterfeits except those procured from him. SIR A. COOPER'S VEGETABLE POWDERS,

for the Discases of Children.—Are admirably calculated to correct the de-ranged condition of the Somach 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. Scarlatina. Whooping Cough, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Tabes Mesenterica 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 one 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, gennine, of S. F. URQUEART, Vonge Street, Toronto, the Principal and only authorised Agent in Canada West. As soon as other Agents are appointed, their names will be announ ced to the public. Those wishing to become Agents may apply by letter, nest-paid, as above.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, manufactured and sold by the proprietor, C. C. BRISTOL, number 207
Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Druggists through out the United States and Canada.

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which time its reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been attained; nor is it stationary at even this altitude of estimation, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physition, as the evidence of each successing 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 now in the possession of the proprietor will show. Testimonials almost intunerable, from persons who have been benefited by its use, or have seen its medicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of Br. Bitstol, 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 how extremes.

and happiness.
BRISTOU'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 merbid action of the absorbent and glandador systems, from constitutional bidsyncarcies, hereditary prediposition, and he general all chronic and long standing infimilies and frequirities of the buman frame. To enumerate all the discases in which it has been found to be a buman frame. To enumerate all the discases in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much no 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 efficacy, in nearly all cases of complaint except those of the most ordinary or endemic and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to this article, confident that it are virtues only need be known to be appreciated; that it will stand the test of any trial, and that increased asculness, and added popularity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance. Opinions from Medical Gentlemen :

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

Cyrrnius Chapin, M D Moses Bristol, M D J E Marshall. M D A. S. Sprague, M D F. L. Harris, M D J. TROWSRIDGE, M D. CHARLES MINNE, M D. JOSIAH CARNES, M D. A. MILLER, M D. H. R. STAGG, M D.

The reader is referred to a work of 100 pages, published by the proprietor and, to be had of any of the Agents, containing some of the most wonderful cures on record. Also, certificates from the first medical gentlemen, and editorial notices from the most respectable newspapers. III Important caution to those who would get the true article-always ob-

serve that the WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL, is on a red stamp across G E O R G E AND J O H N D U G G A N, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.

Niagara; by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T.

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

B Tale, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Canada.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever

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

OFFICE, No. 6, Bay Street, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841. 6211f

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

T E M P E R A N C E H O RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET. HOTEL. THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intericating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his

R E M O V A L.—J O H N T Y N E R tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons generally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of years, and now informs them and the public generally that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Establishment, from his old stand opposite the Market, to his new buildings on Yonge Street, next house north of Mr. Ketcham's, where he

guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

J. T. wishing to accommodate his friends east of the city, has opened the shop next house east of Armstrong and Beaty's Leather Store, King-street, which will be attended to by his nephew Richard Tyner, who he has no doubt vill give general satisfaction. Toronto, October 1st, 1842.

A NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE. The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan entirely new, which possesses many advantages over those now in use, while it will perform as much in the same time as the best of those; it requires only half of the propelling power and not half of the hands to attend it; NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE.

besides it comes so very cheap that any ordinary farmer may procure it.

The subscriber has obtained a patent for the above machine and stands ready to dispose of rights to any one who may favour him with a call. He also will mannfacture it to order on the shortest notice.

MAHLON BEACH.

Kemptville, Jane, 1842. Kemptville, June, 1842.

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side, sixth door North of Newgate Street. Experience for Four Years has fully tested the extraordinary virtues of this article. Several million Boxes have been sold and given perfect satisfaction to all who have used them.

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Sherman's Medicated Loxenges are never sold by the ounce, but always in bases with his name attached. The Doctor being an educated and experienced Physician, and a Member of the Medical Society of the City of New

York, gives a character to his preparations that no others enjoy
Coughs, Colds, Consumption. Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Congh attending Measles, and all affections of the Lungs, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Cough Lozenges. They entirely core all recent cases in a few hours, and often the most alarming cases of Consumption yield, as if by magic, to their happy influence, as in the cases of the Rev. Mr. Anthony, the Rev. Mr. Streeter, and hundreds of others, even where they had been given up as incurable.

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