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Thermometer 6.

Whole No. 698.

From the English Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. POPERY OF PUSEYISM.-No. II. THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CHARGE.

Into the subordinate matters of the Charge it is not necessary to enter If the main principles are right, these may be taken as at least belonging to jected? If the Puritans were wrong, (wrong, not in their opinious,—that is the same family; but if the principles are wrong, the others may be removed without any great difficulty.

His Lordship distinctly states, in words that cannot be mistaken, that the Clergy of the Church of England are the only persons in this country authorized to preach the word of God, and administer the sacraments. It follows, of course, that all others are unauthorized, and, therefore, intruders into the sacred office. He will acknowledge none as brethren in the ministry who are not Episcopally ordained.

On this particular subject the question is not, whether any man that chooses has a right to make and call himself a Minister. Nor is it, whether that form of church government in which one Minister possesses authority, and exercises superintendence, over other Ministers, is a lawful one. The Bishop rests his claims on the doctrine of what is called the uninterrupted succession. In fact, this doctrine is of the very essence of the Church, according to its upholders. The definition of a church which all their arguments most joyful sound." evidently imply is, a company, congregation, or society, formed into its corporate state by union with a Minister who has been ordained by a Bishop, and who now remains under his controll. The Bishop's ordination conveys the grace of orders; and he who possesses this, conveys regenerating grace through the sacrament of Baptism, and nutritive grace through the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Now, the great fault of all this is, its absolute defect of Scripture proof. Writers of this school seem scarcely to be aware of how much they owe to inference and supposition. The texts they by scraping away the snow, cutting a few pine-bushes, and spreading them adduce must first be explained to mean what they mean, and then they are for a bed; and, by turning before the fire, we can generally keep one side said to prove it. And even what they do prove, when subjected to this pro- warm at a time. The first thing, on arriving, is to unbarness the dogs, of cess, comes short of what is absolutely necessary. What must be proved is which we have seven. The camp is then made, and wood collected for the neither more nor less than this,—that the Scripture teaches, that no Minister night. The dogs are fed soon after arriving, and a bed of brush spread for but a Bishop (as distinct from a Presbyter, and raised above him) can ordain to the ministry; and that in his ordination there is such a virtue, that, no miles, with a load of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds or matter what or who the ordained individual is, he thus becomes truly and each sled, they lie down. Our carriages carry each about three bundred completely a Minister of Christ; so that the two sacraments, when adminis | pounds, and are drawn where nothing but dogs could take them; there being tered by him, are efficient means of grace and salvation. Less than this will not do. The real character of the succession is now matter of history; and timber. The sleds and carioles are nothing more than two half-inch oak if the succession is to be sustained at all, it must be contended for utterly boards, about eight fact long, and seven or eight inches broad, stitched to irrespective of qualification, either doctrinal, spiritual, or moral. We want gether with thougs of deer-skin, and strengthened with a few light pieces of Scripture proof of this indestructible validity of Episcopal power.

And suppose we had it; what then? What then! It is not with the Bishop of London, and at St. Paul's we must stop. If the Bishop's power be indestructible by vice itself,-and this must be sustained, or the succession such as it is, falls into a thousand pieces, - if the Bishop's power be such, then has he the power of excommunication; and as the early Auglican Reformers were excommunicated, not being in the Church, they cannot be possessed of a valid ministry. For this reason, when a Clergyman goes over to Romanism, he is not received as a Clergyman, but as a layman; and has to be ordained over again. Mr. Sibthorpe was thus re-ordained. And the Romanists are right. On the principles of the succession, the Church

of England has no ministry at all.

But something else follows from this indestructibleness of Episcopal Qualifications being, by the hypothesis, laid on one side, as not necessary; and the Church itself being declared to be an external society, united by a visible succession, and held together in one visible organization. in the doctrine of the necessary subjection of the church to one visible head. -there is an a priori suitableness to the whole ecclesiastical scheme, which, to say the least, renders the ductrine of the Roman supremacy extremely plausible. A visible head is surely necessary for a visible body; and thus we come at once, and unavoidably, to the main article of the Popish scheme. The intention of those who are no for this visible unity may not, indeed, embrace such a conclusion; but to this conclusion their argument logically conducts. The Scriptures say nothing of national independence; and an entire Church, breaking off from Roman unity, is quite as much a violation of visible, external unity, as the refusal to join the Church of England, on the part of the Paritaps, was a violation of the same kind of visible external unity in reference to the English Church. The arguments of the school to which the Bishop of London belongs, would assume that the Church of England may be regarded as the whole church; whereas it is but a part, and a small part. And why should Queen Elizabeth and her Bishops have the right, without schism, to depart from the so-called unity of the entire Catholic Church; and the Puritans, who wished to carry the principle of reform somewhat farther, and to claim the liberty of association on what they believed to be scriptural principles, be refused a similar right, and compelled, on those same arguments for unity which the Papists employed against the Anglican Church, to submit to all its decisions, and to content themselves with taking just that measure of reform, and no more, which the State, and the State Bishops, chose to give them? If the argument be worth any thing, it is conclusive against the Reformers altogether; if it be inconclusive in reference to them, it leaves the Puritans in possession of the same rights; and thus Episcopal succession; but they have a ministerial succession; and their never heard the Gospel, or seen a Minister, in their lives. Ministers have as regular a recognition of a previously-existing divine call 25th, Christmas-day.-I preached at eleven. Several Indians were preby the Ministers who examined its evidences, as can be possessed by the sent. During the morning and evening service many were in tears; and I Church of England itself.

We have spoken about the Puritans " receiving just that measure of reform, and no more, which the State and its Bishops chose to give them; that is, that they were not to think for themselves, but be entirely passive in the matter. The Bishop of London will scarcely now, in Eighteen Hundred and Forty-two, take the decision of the civil power as the reason of the exclusive authority which he claims for his Clergy. And yet it was the ground taken formerly. Let any one read the language addressed to the Puritans, when brought before Bishops and others, on charges of holding separate assemblies, and he will soon see this. The continual censure was, "You are disobeying your Prince." But the question is set at rest by a Pro clamation of the time of Edward VI., appended to the "Order of the Communion," &c. After referring to the administration of the sacrament, the document goes on to say: " And also with such obedience and conformity encouraged, from time to time, further to travail for the Reformation, and setting forth of such godly orders as may be most to God's glory, the edifying of our subjects, and for the advancement of true religion. Which thing we he the help of God, most earnestly intend to bring to effect, willing all our loving subjects, in the mean time, to stay and quiet themselves with our direction, as men content to follow authority, according to the bounder duty of subjects, and not enterprising to run afore, and so, by their rashness, become the greatest hinderers of such things as they, more arrogantly than godly, would seem (by their own private authority) hotly to set forward; we would not have our subjects so much to mislike our judgment, so much to mistrust our zeal, as though we either could not discern what were to be done, or would not do all things in due time. God be praised, we know both what by his word is meet to be redressed, and have our earnest mind, by the advice of our most dear uncle, and other of our Privy Council, with all diligence and convenient speed, to set forth the same, as it may most stand with God's glory, and edifying and quietness of our people: which we doubt not but all our loving subjects will QUIETLY AND REVERENTLY TARRY FOR." Thus, the worshippers were to be nothing. Individual conscience was to be in entire subjection to authority.

Two observations on this subject will show how completely it makes way

for the utmost triumphs of Popery.

First: If individual conscience is not to be regarded, the decisions of the ecclesiastical head, by whom visible and external unity is to be preserved are surely more congruous to the religious character of the subject than the decisions of the secular Magistrate. If I am to take what is right from the judgment of another, who is answerable for the error, if error there be while my own principle of action is to be a reverential submission to authority, then most certainly do I seem more in my place, when submitting to the judgment of a council of Bishops, like that which sat at Trent, from different parts of the church, presided over by the appointed Legates of the one head of the one body, than when submitting to the judgment of a temporal Sovereign, with his mixed council of temporal and spiritual members. Is it said, "But the Bishops' judgment is wrong?" What is that to me, if my rule is submission? The judgment of the Privy Council may likewise be wrong; and if I may not judge my own self, I certainly seem more in order in yielding to the Ecclesiastics of several nations, maintaining Episcopal and visible unity, than in submitting to that of more laymen, with some of the Ecclesiastics of only one nation, those Ecclesiastics being excommunicated by those who hold, what I am told, is a valid, indestructible Episcopal power. The High-Church party must not be allowed to reason w Romanists on the principles of Dissent, and with Dissenters on the principles of Romanism. Let them choose their principles, and abide by them, and by

Second: If the decisions are binding as being right, who is to judge of the rightness? They who form them, or they to whom they are given? If the latter, then the Puritans, on their own responsibility,—as having to appear at the judgment-seat of Christ, and each one to give account of himself to God,-were bound to examine the decisions furnished to them, and if they opinions were wrong, to God they would have to give account; for to his blankets. I roused myself, and started at two, A. M. own master each man stands or falls. Private judgment, properly explained,

the fair conclusions to which they lead.

another question,-but in their principles of conduct,) then how could all circumstances. Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and their fellows, be right?

From the English Missionary Notices.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS-HUDSON'S-BAY TERRITORY.

Extract from a Letter and Journal of the Rev. James Evans, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in the Hudson's Bay Territories, dated

December 9th.-I am preparing for my winter journey, hoping to reach Norway-House again in April. This route will cover a tract of ground over the zenith; the colours, however, were inverted, like those of the iris and vo thousand miles: a long winter journey; but I can implicitly trust in Him who says, "As thy day is, so shall thy strength be." I hope during my travelling to dispense the word of eternal life to many who have not heard " the

Sunday, 13th -I preached to my little flock, and endeavoured to encourage them to trust in God, and to be faithful during my absence.

14th -I left Norway-House, accompanied by my Interpreter and two Indians. In passing the Indian village, the men, women, and children flocked down to the ice, and bade me adieu, while I commended them to God and his grace. I made eight miles of lake-travelling, and three miles in the wilderness, after which I encamped for the night. Our encampment is made them, when, being weary after their day's travel of from thirty to seventy no road but through the tangled brake, and over piles of fallen and decaying wood as cross-bars. These sleds, being turned up in front, are drawn over logs and other impediments, but not without frequent assistance from the driver. Our supper consists of some venison-balls. These are made by chopping the meat, and mixing with it a little tallow. I need scarcely say, that these are frozen; for our milk we carry in a bag, breaking off pieces as we require it. The men have a supply of pemocan, a kind of portable provision, made of buffuloes' meat, dried and pounded, and mixed with tallow. The dogs are fed on the same, but of an inferior quality, together with some frozen fish. The thermometer 71 below Zero. Blowing fresh, wind north-west.

15th.—I started at four. A. M. Thermometer 61. I crossed a deep bay of rendered the walking in snow-shoes, of about four and a half feet long, and wenty-two inches broad, very tedions. Thermometer 8.

16th.-I crossed the traverse of Lake-Winnepeg. Wind and snow. A ery severe day. Thermometer 10. I had a had head-ache. We were late before we could find the requisites to make an encampment. Our dogs today became foot-sore from the roughness of the ice, and have been duly shod We carry about forty small flannel bags, in which their feet are thrust when ever the snow becomes crusted. I lay down in peace.-

17th.—I started at daylight, being unable to move sooner through these thick swamps. I crossed five small lakes of a few miles each in length. fear and for his glory. Thermometer 4 below Zero.

18th .- A cold night. Thermometer 25, having fallen 21 since last night. We made Moose-Lake at three o'clock. We crossed two bays, and encamped on a bleak point, the wind blowing hard. Thermometer 18 below Zero.

Sunday, 20th.-We held divine service this morning. I preached from John iii. 16. Several appeared deeply impressed with the blessed truths; and, at the close of the service, seven children were presented for baptism.

We held a prayer-meeting in the evening. Thermometer 6.
22nd.—I reached the Pas, where I found Mr. Budd, who is employed by the Church Missionary Society as Teacher. He has a small school at this place. At his request I preached to the Indians and others present, and was gratified in hearing several of the former assent to the truths delivered. Mr. Budd complains of strong opposition, and labours under some discouragements. He appears to be an excellent young man. I gave him such encouragement as I would offer to any of our own Teachers, and am satisfied that a mutual feeling of esteem existed between us. Thermometer 2.

24th.-I reached Cumberland-House on the Sascatchewana-River; and found Mr. M'Pherson in very poor health. We held prayers at seven. I their successors, the modern Dissenters, though separate from the Church, read a portion of Scripture, and made a few remarks. These people appear are not for that reason living in schism. They may not have a Diocesan- anxious to hear and be profited by the word of God. Several of them had

trust the fruits of this visit will appear in the day of eternity. 26th.—I conversed with two Indians, who expressed their approval of what they heard yesterday, and promised to make their people acquainted with the "good news," on returning to their hunting grounds

Sunday, 27th .- I met the children. At eleven I preached from Proverbs xiii. 18. Several broken-hearted penitents were present. I preached to the Indians at three; held prayers at seven in the evening; baptized two children: and invited any who were desirons of salvation, and who wished to be haptized, to come to my room as frequently as possible.

28th.-A man came last night, bringing the names of six children for bapfism. Poor man! He has spent nearly thirty years in this country, and has never heard a sermon since leaving his native land. "O. Sir," said be, "I am a poor, forgetful sinner, and I have become almost like the Heathens: but the words which I have heard to-day have awakened me, and I am resolve to receive this our ordinance, and most godly direction, that we may be ed to lead a new life;"-with much more that evinced a deep conviction of sin. I gave him such advice as I considered suited to his case, and prayed with him, and he left me. His wife came this morning to say that she wished to be baptized, and to serve God. She is deeply affected. I talked to and prayed for her, and inquired when she intended to begin to pray? She replied, "I began this morning." "And did you never pray before?" I inquired. "No. Sir," she replied; "I never tried, because I never knew how." And how did you pray this morning?" said I. "O, Sir, I could not say much. I asked God to forgive me for Jesus Christ's sake, and help me to be better; but," added she, "I was so sorry, and the tears ran so fast, I could not speak many words.'

Another woman, belonging to one of the tribes west of the Rocky-Mountains, came for instruction. "O," said she, "I am very thankful to hear those good words; and I will endeavour to commence a praying life.; I sometimes heard about Christians being haptized, and going to heaven; but I never before heard the way. Last year I was told that Ministers had set-tled among my people beyond the Mountains; and I was very anxious to go home, that I might hear the words they spoke. My heart is very heavy for my sins. I shall try to do as the good book teaches. I began yesterday, and I shall never turn round again to travel back." She manifests the greatest sincerity by sighs and tears, and the strongest language which the nervous Cree presents.

29th.-Three persons came to-day to inquire the way to heaven, all pro-

essing sincere repentance. I read some hymns and portions of the New Testament in Ojibeway to an Indian, who speaks this dialect. I conversed an hour or two with him, and he left, expressing satisfaction; and said, he would relate to his people, on is return to the camp, all he could remember. He returned, after going a ittle way, and said, "The Indian who heard yesterday, and myself, have

greed to begin to pray." January 1st, 1842.—Blessed be God, I see another year, and still desire to ove and serve Him. An Indian, who has been long employed about the Fort, came to-day, and asked me to baptize him. I have every reason to be lieve, from several conversations, that he strongly desires to be a true Christian. The many inquiries which he makes prove his sincerity, being generally such as are of a practical character, and show that he desires not only to know the way of salvation, but to be able to walk therein.

2nd .- Two youths called this morning; a lad about seventeen, and a girl of sixteen. Though they both profess their determination to serve God, Thave considered it advisable to defer the ordinance of baptism until my next visit. Sunday, 3rd —I read and expounded the fifth and sixth chapters of Ephesians, solemnized six marriages, baptized eight adults and twelve children. and administered the Lord's Supper. I cannot speak too highly of all I met with at this post. Every personal kindness was shown me;—but what to every Minister must be much more gratifying, was the serious and prayerful

attention paid to religious instruction. 4th.-I left Cumberland House. Thermometer 18 below Zero; the wind blowing strong in our faces, with fine sharp snow. I made the old encompment at dark. I slept, but was very cold. It was snowing hard all night could not receive them, to lay down others, and act upon them. If their At one o'clock, Thomas awoke me by shaking off the load of snow from my

5th.-I stopped to breakfast at eight. Thermometer 26 below Zero. I

is a duly rather than a right: it is a right, because it is a duty. If it is not a reached the Pas, and preached in the evening. Three Indians came in after much the offspring of selfishness, and so hostile to the interests of the father, duty, but I may allow another to think for me, I am safe in the errors of the service, and commenced an argument, offering strong opposition. I told Popery itself, provided I keep myself in a state of blindness and sincere them I had nothing to say until I had told them what God said. I then The third son is yet more the child of self. submission. If, therefore, they who form the decisions are the proper judges, why were those which were given by Mary, and her conneillors, re- "Well, that is all very good; we can find no fault with the Great Spirit, or his servant." I find "Christ, and him crucified," to be the best subject under

> 6th .- At Mr. Budd's request I spent the following day with him. I preached at eleven o'clock, and trust that God gave effect to his truth. The evening service was well altended.

11th.-I left Moose-Lake at day-break. At eight o'clock a halo was observ able around the sun. At about ten the circle became more darkly defined granted. They are not offered in the right temper of mind-not in a filial than any thing I have observed in the country, presenting beautifully the colours of the rainbow. Another circle of less brilliant colours surrounded this, at about the same distance from the inner circle as that was from the sun. This outer halo was intersected by a semicircle of the same shades at its reflection, and had in every respect the appearance of the rainbow, the colours becoming more and more faint from the centre, until they mingled with the ether. From the sun in the centre a stream of white light, resembling the Aurora Borcalis, issued parallel with the horizon, forming, where it in tersected the inner halos, two brilliant mock-suns, nearly as bright as the true one, and then passing on until it reached the outer circle, where two other mock-suns, but less dazzling, were observable. In the north-western beavers was a faint reflection of the sun, the two balos, and the mock-suns. The sky, during the whole forenoon, had altogether an extraordinary appearance. very dark, but neither misty nor cloudy, everywhere clear, with a darkening of the blue, nearly approaching to black. It blew a gale from the south-east.

We had a heavy snow-storm at three o'clock, which obliged us to encamp. (To be continued.)

[We do not acquiesce with the writer of the following article in all he says, though, on the whole, it is well deserving a perusal.-Ep.]

From the New York Observer. PRESENT STATE OF THE CHURCHES.

From various parts of the country we hear news of a delightful and en couraging nature in reference to the state of religion in the churches. Reivals have seldom been more numerous and interesting than at this moment. And these revivals are marked by some features of peculiar interest, giving reason to hope that days of peace and prosperity to our American Zion are about to return. Some of these features are worthy of distinct and grateful recognition.

1. These revivals are still. Many of them are scarcely known beyond the parishes in which they are in progress. No general commotion marks their influence even in the churches where their power is felt. "The Lord is in his place and I knew it not," is the exclamation of one after another as he swakes to the work, and rejoices in the Spirit as it moves on his own heart. Pastors do not seek to blazon the news in the papers, but content themselves with doing their duty and magnifying the glory of Him who gives the increase. We could name scores of places in which revivals are now advancing; our Lake-Winnepeg: passed through a point of thick woods much fallen, which | tusiness and private correspondence brings them to our knowledge, and our exchange papers mention many in different and distant States. But in these accounts we see no evidence of a desire to glorify the instrument, but rather to ascribe all the praise to sovereign grace.

2. Pastors and people are disposed to rely on the ordinary means of grace to promote these revivals. For the last twelve years we have never heard so little of the movements of revivalists, as during the present winter. The divinely-appointed means have been multiplied as the exigency has demanded: frequent meetings for prayer, for preaching, for inquiry have been hold, and God has blessed the means, as he always will when they are used in his

3. In the examination of hopeful converts for admission to the church, more than wonted caution has been exercised, and by this course much future evil has been avoided. It will never be said of the revivals of 1842-3, as it was of some about ten years ago, that "more than half the converts are a disgrace to the church."

4. There has been in many parts of the Presbyterian church a delightful mion of feeling and action between men of both sides in the ecclesissical divisions. They have prayed and preached, wept and rejoiced together, and the Holy Spirit has smiled on such unions. Angels have rejoiced over them as among the brightest signs of good that they can discern on this earth's horizon. It may well be said that if the Presbyterian church is ever re-united it will be under the power of a mighty revival of religion throughout her borders. When men of prayer and zeal come down together in the dust before the throne of grace, they find that they AGREE far more than they were before aware of, and they are glad to strike hands in holy effort for Zion's prosperity and the salvation of lost men. Revivals of religion are good schools for Old and New School men; and in this school the Great Teacher moulds his disciples by the power of love, so that they forget their former quarrels and strive together only for the mastery in doing good. On both sides there are many excellent men, of whom the world is not worthy, who sigh and cry over the breach that has been made, and they often ask if this state of things is to continue always. Let those who desire to see the church restored to its unity, pray for the Holy Ghost. Under its influence alone, may we hope to behold the day when there shall be "one Lord, one faith, one baptism," and hand in hand the host of God's elect shall move on in the

In concluding these observations, we must guard against conveying the idea that the churches generally are revived. Compared with the whole number very few are awake. In our own city a few are enjoying peculiar are used in Scripture, are inadequate to express the auribates of an infinite favours from on high, while the many are "let alone." So it is abroad. To such we say it is high time to awake out of sleep. While the Spirit is visiting churches near you, let strong supplications be made for his presence, in power, on your souls. Offer those prayers in the midst of the diligent use of all those means that God has appointed, being instant in season and out of season in striving to advance the work of the Lord, and in due season you too shall reap if you faint not.

achievements of the Redeemer's designs of mercy for perishing men.

From the N. Y. Observer. PRAYERS UNANSWERED.

Why are Christians so often sent empty away from a throne of grace? If incouraged to bring our complaints and pour them into the ears of our earthly prince, who had given an assurance that he would kindly consider them, and of whose ability to aid us in our distresses we were fully apprised t would justly excite our wonder if our petitions were almost always rejected. "Ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you," is predicated, wholly, on our union with Christ. Passion, pride, avarice, may make a thousand petitions which never come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth No petition is heard for the sinner's sake. We receive nothing except in virtue of our union with Christ. In proportion as we are one with Himone in interests, in sympathies, in desires, in pursuits, in temptations, and always be heard.

his soul perfectly identified in interest, feeling, and pursuit, with his Elder Brother, all his petitions would be heard and answered. Such a being-one whose faith had so overcome the world, and so worked by love and purified the heart, that he should have no interests uside from Christ's, and no will separate from the divine will, might ask what he would, and it should be done unto him. He would ask only for things agreeable to the will of God. The principle is this: in proportion as the Christian is brought under the control of holiness, in the same proportion he may expect his prayers will be

We may institute the following illustration: A father has three sons, to

hildren, they would have no interests or will that should contravene his. But the three possess different degrees of affection and obedience. The eldest loves his father with a perfect love and obeys him with a perfect obe-

dience. His interests, feelings, pursuits, desires, and hopes are entirely identical with his father's. They are one. The father knows his son will not make an improper request, and the son knows his father will not deny such a petition. Consequently, all his requests will be heard.

The second son, though for the most part affectionate and dutiful, under stands and is satisfied to understand less of his father's will. He is more professes an identity of feelings and interests, but reserves to himself the right putting his own construction on these terms. He has no intention so to understand them as to allow of any very serious interference with his own feelings and pursuits. He has a will of his own that is often, if not generally, to be gratified first. He really acknowledges no identity, union, or oneness -unless it be on the point of receiving. When his father's goods are to be streams of salvation for ever! Amen. divided, he is willing to own the relationship.

Every request of such a son cannot, with any show of consistency, or

will not be continually asking for improper things—things unnecessary or be enlightened by the same Spirit in which they were originally indited, hurtful to himself or dishonourable to his father. Some of his requests will. We should always read them with a prayerful mind, and frequently, like the be granted, because they proceed from right motives; but many will be so devoted Stoner, upon our knocs before God. .

The third son is yet more the child of self. He repeats the endearing name of "father"-riots on his father's bounty, and soys he loves his father Well, that is all very good; we can find no fault with the Great Spirit, or though he never says this except when the hand of his parent is open to load him with benefits. He is obedient when it costs him nothing-affectionate when convenient or profitable to be so. What he already knows of his father's will being troublesome, he rather dreads than wishes to know more. He claims no identity except a participation in his father's goods.

To such a son no wise and benevolent father would say, "Ask what you will and it shall be done unto you." Very few of his requests could be

spirit. As far as these cases illustrate our subject we see who may expect an nswer to all their prayers. None but those who are so well acquainted with the divine will as not to mistake it, and so perfectly conformed to the divine image, and so united to the divine nature as to be identified in interest, feeling, and pursuit, may expect a perfect fulfilment of the promise, " Ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you."

> From the Liverpool Albinn. "HOW OLD ART THOUR -

Geneere alvit. 8. Well-if but prepared to 20, it will be thy gain to die, Joy, the gind exchange for wo, in a blest eternity, Where, in regions for away, Reigns an endiess New Yvar's Day. What is thy age? My friend, I ask,

Tie a self denying task Custom has imposed on me, With the monitory lay, Thus to meet the New-Year's Day. Thou art young perhaps, and life

I hou not young periods, and me is but opening on thy view; And thy busy thoughts are the With the deeds thy hands thall do; With the active and the gay. Welcoming the New-Year's Day.

But the young, you know, may die, Young as you are in the touth— Brilliont once, as thine, their eye, On their cheeks as bright a bloom-But for them, with cheering ray, Breaks no more the New-Year's Day,

And anidst the coming year, Such an early grave may be, With the strond end funeral bler, Buddenly prepared for theo, Nor, on earth, thy future stay Reach another New-Year's Day.

Thou art old perhaps and age
In thy tottering steps appears,
Lengthened is thy pigrimage,
Few and checquered are its years;
Thou hast seen ere this decay,
Many a jayous New Year's Day.

Edge-kill, January 1, 1843.

"Yes,—to-morrow I'll repair
To the mart of merchandize—
There I'll stay—a month—a year—
Boy and sell and goin the prize;"
And, exulting, bear away
Wealth for many a New Year's Day."

Thus you speak: — Rut, ah! how vain
Is the hoast of days to come;
Pays, perhaps, of grief and pain,
Days of sickness and the tumb—
All thy h. pes have fled away,
Ere the coming New Year's Day.

Or in He's metidian, thou,
With connected tools oppressed,
Lines of thought upon thy brow—
Anxious cares within thy breast—
Varied schemes before thee lay,
Plans for many a New-Year's Day.

Then, my spirit, rise above
This dark scene of tail and care,—
Rise on wings of faith and love,
To the glorious regions, where
Months and years are past away—
Lost in One Eternal Day: T. RAPPLES.

* James iv. 13.

THE TRINITY.

If we turn to the New Testament the proofs are numerous It is proved from the baptism of Christ, Matt. iii. 16, 17, where the Father is manifested by a voice from heaven, the Son by his bodily appearance on earth, and the Holy Ghost by his lighting on him in the shape of a dove. From the institu-tion of haptism, Matt. xxviii. 19: John xiv. 16, "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever;" and from the apostolical blessing, 2 Corinthians xiii. 14, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen." Also, Galatians iv. 6, "And because yo are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." And Romans i. 4, "And declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the Spirit of holiness, by the resurrection of Christ from the dead." Also, Hebrews ix. 14. "How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God " And 1 John v. 7, "There are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one."

Moreover, it is evident, that these are three distinct persons, from the distinct capacities they are represented to act; for in the work of redemption we find the Father ordaining, the Son purchasing, and the Holy Ghost applying it. The persons in the Trinity are, therefore, distinguished from one another by their personal properties, which are incommunicable to each other. It is the personal property of the Father to beget the Son and contrive the redemption of man, to send the Holy Ghost; of the Son to become incarnate, to humble himself, and assume the form of a servant, to he our High Priest, Prophet, King, and Mediator; and of the Holy Chost to proceed from the Father and the Son, and to sanctify the people. John xv. 26. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son as well as from the Father; for he is called the Spirit of the Son, the Spirit of Christ; the Spirit is said to receive all things from Christ, to be sent by him, and the Father is said to send him in Christ's name; from all which it may be safely gathered, that he proceedeth from the Son as well as from the Father. And although the Father is called the first, the Son the second, and the Holy Ghost the third person in the Godhend; yet implies no inequality or preference of one to another. These are terms of mere order, and imply no preference or priority, either of nature, excellency, or duration; and, therefore, we find that sometimes the Son is named before the Father, as in 2 Corinthians xiii. 14: Galatians l. 1. And sometimes the Spirit before the Son, as in Revelation i. 4, 5.

The words Trinity and Person have been objected to as unscriptural, though with little reason; yet, indeed, not only they, but all other words that God; and were God to speak in language equal to his immensity, it would be as unintelligible as his immensity itself to finite minds. The word Trinity comes from tres, three, and unitas, unity or one, and signifies three in one; and we have this phrase in Scripture, "these three are one," as applied to the Father, Son, and Spirit; therefore the phrase three are one and the word Trinity are the same: consequently the word Trinity is a Scriptural expression, with this simple difference, that in the one the words are used in their uncompounded state, in the other they are compounded according to the idiom of the Latin and Greek languages; and none but the ignorant or designing could object to the use of the term Trinity .-- Western Chris. Adv.

A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN.

From a Sermon by the Rev. A. Barnes, in the " National Preacher."

Let us look forward to the future world, and contemplate the possibility that a family should be united in heaven. It is possible that there should be such an eternal union. It is not necessary that religion should make an eternal separation. There is nothing in the nature of Christianity that naturally and necessarily demands this. There is no such adaptation of the gospel to one member or portion of a family only as to make such a result inevitable; there is no restricting of the offer of salvation to the father, the mother, or to one of the children of a family; there is no limitation of the efficacy of the atonement which makes it impossible that the blood which sufferings in honour and dishonour—in friendship and love, and in a final reward—we may expect to be heard. If the union be complete we should save all; there is no such circumscribing of the power of the union be complete we should save all; there is no such circumscribing of the power of the union be complete we should save all; there is no such circumscribing of the force. the Hely Spirit that he can renew and sanctify only a portion of the family If the petitioner were perfect, completely conformed to the divine will, and the same Spirit that has renewed and sanctified the father or mother is able to renew and sanctify each child; and the grace of the gospel which prepared that loved and lovely sister who has been taken from you to walk by the side of the river of life in white raiment, can prepare you also to join with her, and walk arm in arm on those shady banks. Look apward to yonder heavens. See there your smiling babe! It stretches out its hands and invites you. " Come, father, mother," is its sweet sound, " come and take the water of life." May not that same grace of the gospel which has raised

that child to heaven, save you also?

Why should it not be? A whole family united in religion—what a spectacle of beauty on earth! A family lying side by side in their graves, to be children, deny them no good thing they may ask. If affectionate and dutiful look down upon with interest! A whole family united in heaven-who can describe their everlasting joys? Not one is absent. Nor father, nor mother, nor son, nor daughter, are away. In the world below they were united in faith, and love, and peace, and joy. In the morning of the resurrection they ascended together. Before the throne they bow together in united adoration. On the banks of the river of life they walk hand in hand, and as a family they have commenced a career of glory that shall be everlasting. There is to be tereafter no separation in that family. . No one is to lie down on a bed of pain. No one is to wander away into temptation. No one is to sink into the arms of death. Never in heaven is that family to move along in the slow father, when it will not cost him too much inconvenience or self-denial. He procession, clad in habiliments of woe, to consign one of its members to the tomb. For no member of the family is the soil of heaven ever to open its bosom to furnish a grave. God grant of his infinite mercy that every family in this assembly may thus be united in religion in all the juys and sorrows of this life: united when they lie down in the grave in the hope of the same resurrection; and united on the banks of the river of life, to drink of the

READING THE SCRIPTURES .- "He that is spiritual judgeth all things." equity, or benevolence, be met and gratified. There is no security that he In order that we may rightly and fully understand the Scriptures, we must

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 22nd, 1843.

INTERCHANGE OF LEADERS.

In "A Plain Account of the People called Methodists," written by Mr. Wesley to Mr. Perronet, Vicar of Shoreham, the writer says, respecting a Class Meeting, "It can scarce be conceived what advantages have been reaped from this little prudential regulation. Many now happily experienced that Christian fellowship of which they had not so much as an idea before. They began to bear one another's burdens, and mutually 'to care for each other.' As they had daily a more intimate acquaintance with, so they had a more endeared affection for, each other. And speaking the truth in love, whom the whole body, fully joined together, and compacted by that which foster a spirit of sympathy and love among, and tended to the edification and solvation of, the members of the great Wesleyan family; and in no country more than in Canada.

To scenre and perpetuate all the benefits of Class Meetings, the Discipline of our Church gives, in the words of Mr. Wesley, several salutary directions concerning Class Leaders, among which is this: -" LET THE LEADERS FRE-QUENTLY MEET EACH OTHER'S CLASSES." This is part of an answer given to the question, "Can any thing more be done in order to make the Class arevings lively and profitable?" and to us is an answer expressive of the confidence of the Conference in the discernment and christian devotedness of for them. Where there are perhaps three hundred millions of inhabitants, or cash to go into the coffers of the Episcopalian Book Store. He is inconsistent the Leaders generally, -a confidence which almost innumerable instances of more than a third of the human race-all enveloped in the darkness of superpiety and usefulness in the Leadership show is not misplaced; a confidence stition and idolatry, what a field for evangelic enterprise! England is rising childish and futile. which will be undiminished while that piety remains and is active.

We might specify some of the disadvantages which have resulted from a non-interchange of Leaders in our Church, as constituting a main reason for are discussing the propriety of making Hongkong a Missionary station, our the change directed by the Discipline : we might, too, go back to some of the American brethren have already anticipated us, and have commenced operaon that ground shall now suffice :- the Conference of the Wesleyan Metho-Roberts has also 6 ted up a house for himself at Chekebu, a small village en dist Church requires an interchange of Leaders. Having pointed out the the southern side of the island, containing about 2,200 inhabitants, where he authority, we shall be less brief on the advantages of the requirement when has collected a few scholars, and conducts services on the Lord's day, both in

two, three, or four miles, an interchange is as practicable as it would be useful, and should be made. In other places there are more than one Leader and everything is favourable to an observance of the rule. Unless our information be incorrect, the rule in many societies is seldom observed.

The principle of it is the same as in the case of itinerancy, which is a distinguishing feature of Methodism; and much that is said in vindication of the during the troubles of the past year, and to the new and more extended field latter might analogically be said of the former. A reader of Mr. Wesley's of operations which the Treaty of Peace opens to them, the Friend of India works will have noticed the stress he lays on having the labours of his preachers diversified as to place, knowing well, as he did, the nature of man, and Missionary be enabled to raise the standard of the Cross, and from these the practice of the apostles; and the appointment by our Conference of a various points disseminate Christian truth, by the aid of the Press, through preacher to a place not more than two years at once, unless under peculiar circumstances, is confirmatory of what he says and requires. The success of Methodism, too, requires it.

Persons coming into our Church choose such Leaders as their locality, natural temperament, education, or piety may dictate a preference for; and is innocent and allowable, and has been allowed from the rise of our Church. Blair, Eeq., of Buth. The ministers and gentlemen who delivered addresses. But this preference does not forbid the occasional interchange of Leaders.

It were easy, had we space, to point out the reviving influence such a change would have on the Leaders themselves, as many of them have experienced. It would not bring before a Class new truths, but new modifications of the same truths, enforced in a manner more striking, while fresh at a Class year after year,-well read, scriptorally informed, ingenious, and from the speech we most admire :holy as he may be. To come before a Class, say only of twenty members, every week, with as many addresses short and suitable is no small task; and powerful language of Napoleon. If he could say, as his army marched over the plains of Egypt, "Centuries are looking down upon us from the Pyramids;" so may we exclaim to the first Missionaries that shall enter China, "Conturies its performance, but that they perform it so acceptably, and preserve the are tooking down from the lofty mountains of the Himslayes, to see what the

honest before a brother who sees them now and then, he is able to give advice according to the nature of the cases stated to him, and in particularly difficult ones he may be capable of affording instruction which the stated the set before a ledge of men? Should there not be a division of labour of his own work among themselves? Are they never to mixe in social prayer? Are they never to mixe in social prayer? Are they never to mixe in social prayer? Are they never to mixe the most ardunes undertaking that can be set before a ledge of men? Should there not be a division of labour Leader connot. We are highly gratified with the idea of a Leader being a amongst them? These Missionaries have to translate books into a difficult father in his Class, and of course being leved above any other person; but language, to become expert and fluent in tongues not their own, to stand before how often has the visit of an esteemed brother Leader to such a family been mutually beneficial and encouraging! The father is loved the more after his they said "We want him here." You must have men in China who, when temporary absence, and the very delightful thiert of Christian fe lowehip is our ambassador visits the metropolis of that country, can go with him, and promoted.

The Discipline says such exchanges shall be made "frequently;" and, for one, it would be satisfactory to us to know they were thus made. Too frequent changes, however, can be made, and then the limits of prudence and utility are passed, dissatisfaction ensues, and so does estrangement in the attachment of the members. The Discipline is right in the word it employs, and liberal enough; and in this, and every other matter which concerns the same force which is now occupied in China, but a much larger one. You Methodism, we have nothing more to do than keep rule. Shunning blame want some to translate books into the language of the Chinese; you want others for sending forth a lang article, which the reader, we know, does not prefer. we shall withhold further remarks on the advantages of the kind of interchange we have stated, and close with a practical word or two to our valued brethren the Leaders on Class-prosperity.

A Class is not a secular, a scientific, or domestic, but a spiritual association. The Leader is the head of it, and to succeed must be a spiritual man-himself converted-know he is a child of God-his own relation of experience definite, and attended with the unction of the Holy One—his prayer for the Redeemer, must be found among your thousands, or this work cannot be entire holiness—his constant him God's glory. His zeal is not to be strange prosecuted to its accomplishment. God has not promised to work miracles, though he blosses faith: and therefore the grand necessity which this day fire, but love, which true christian zeal is in its essence and effects. It will exhibits to us is, that there should be found some to inherit the assiduity of then be pure, patient, prompt, and persevering. His knowledge is to be scriptural, heavenly, experimental, Wesleyan. The Bible, and Mr. Wesley's asked, lastly, why it is that I appear here, without having shared in your Sermons and Hymns, are to be known familiarly and used freely. The Sermons and Hymns, are to be known familiarly and used freely. The labours, or participated in your conquests, to advocate this cause?—I answer Leader's adherence to the Rules of the Church is to be conscientious, decided, because I pity the Chinese, I rejoice in seeing any efforts that are made to constant. His general spirit and course with his Class is to partake of the What would you have thought of that Jewish cottager, who, confined by sickness pasioral. He is to see every member in it once a-week, and exhort, reprove, and encourage as occasion requires. And where such is the character and conduct of the Leader it is impossible for the Class to be without prosperily.

Samaritan for his deed of charit? You would not have thought that they are to each the fading a fellow-creature, as he saw the good Samaritan walking on foot-on the way to Jericho, and tenderly watching the poor traveller whom he had placed on his heast—should have turned away to execute the Samaritan for his deed of charit? You would not have thought that that the character and whom he had placed on his heast—should have turned away to execute the Samaritan for his deed of charit? You would not have thought that they are to each the fading a fellow-creature, as he saw the good Samaritan walking on foot-on the way to Jericho, and tenderly watching the poor traveller whom he had placed on his beast—should have turned away to execute the Samaritan for his deed of charity? You would not have thought that they have the conduction the character and the char We implore for the Leaders and metabers of our Classes throughout the Jewish bosom was animated by any of the feelings of Him who came to seek Province much of the influence of that Holv Snirit who alone is the sanctifier and to save the lost. (Cheers.) And such, I conceive, must be the feelings of Province much of the influence of that Holy Spirit who alone is the sanctifier and to save the lost. (Cheers.) and glory of a Christian Church.

Judgment.-The Judges of the First Division have been occupied, yesterday and to day, in delivering their opinions in this most important case, which and secession churches were admitted by the General Assembly to the full status of leaving them in orphanage before half her years are accomplished; it is not and privileges of parochial ministers. Of the Judges whose opinions have give them moral dignity, instead of moral degradation and mental imbealready been given, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Medowbank, Lord Medwyr, cility; it is not to teach them to bound with the foot of health over their Lord Cunninghum, Lord Murray, and Lord Wood, consider that the acts in native fields, but to teach them to walk in the road to Heaven, and run with question are illegal, and that the suspension and interdict in the present case patience the race set before them, looking unto Jesus. (Loud cheers.) ought to be sustained; on the other hand, Lord Moncrieff, Lord Cockburn, and Lord Ivory, support the legality of the acts in question. The Lord President and Lord Mackenzie delivered their opinions yesterday, and both were dent and Lord Mackenzie delivered their opinions yesterday, and both were —the means of obtaining European knowledge and the arts of life; but it is to that, for the securing these benefits to religion and morality, a general and corconclusively against the legality of the erection of quoad sacra parishes and give to them, through the knowledge of the Scriptures, that acquaintance with dial correporation among all classes will be given. It has been arranged that the admission of their ministers into the General Assembly. The judgment of the fortune occupied two hours in the reading. Lord Juffrey and Lord Fullar. (Cheers.) It is to grapple with every form of evil which now enproceeds thereof strictly applied to the object intended. the former occupied two hours in the reading. Lord Jeffrey and Lord Fullar. ton delivered their opinious to-day, and both were in favour of the General ton delivered their opinious to-day, and both were in favour of the General makes his people free. It is not to say to an arbitrary, despotic Government, Assembly. The judges have now all delivered their opinions—eight being that they are no longer to treat these three hundred millions as slaves made for against the legality of the guoad sacra parishes, and five in favour of the church. The effect of this important decision will very materially weaken the consistency of the same of the s non-intrusion party in the Assembly, but it is understood that the House of Lords will be appealed to .- London Patriot. est in this work ! It is because, when the Providence of God has called out

Record, just received from Montreel, contains the Fourth Annual Report of this useful Society, which we have read with pleasure, showing as it does that the sold to victory, I behold one regiment ready for the work; and, as I hear the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the this useful Society, which we have read with pleasure, showing as it does that the solution on the road of duty towards the goal of victory, I behold one regiment ready for the work; and, as I hear the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the bayonets as they advance on the road of duty towards the goal of victory, I behold one regiment ready for the work; and, as I hear the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the bayonets as they advance on the road of duty towards the goal of victory, I behold one regiment ready for the work; and, as I hear the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the bayonets as they advance on the road of duty towards the goal of victory, I behold one regiment ready for the work; and, as I hear the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and watch the gleam of the banners are the military music, and see the unfurled banners, and the military music, and see the unfurled ba needing much, if not more than any other, the truths it promulgates, and the services it performs. The statements in the Report of the numerical strength, and superstitious and degraded condition of the French Romanists, are sufficient to excite the sympathics of the Society and prompt to exertion. The French population numbers about 500,000, among whom there are between 3 and 400 Popish agents of one description or another, including some newly arrived Jesuits, who are establishing themselves in the Province. The Committee remind the public that the Society of Jesuits is proscribed by the laws of England, and express a wish to ascortain whether the Government of this country will take any notice of them.

The Society employs the Rev. Mr. Tanner, ordained Missionary, and seven other Agents, male and female, who are stationed at St. Therese, Bello Riviere. they grew up into Him in all things, who is the Head, even Christ; from and Industry Village; there are, besides, six places regularly visited by the there such a Church here, the noble laws of England allow Dissenters liberty agents. The Society occupies an extent of country 90 miles in length. It of conscience and of action fairly to strengthen their own cause, which the every joint supplied, according to the effectual working in the measure of appears that eight families have left the Church of Rome, and about twenty Church has not a heart lurge enough to do. 3. The semales of whom he every part, increased unto the edifying itself in love." Since the days of our young persons. The Committee are desirous of erecting an Institution for the founder the same important regulation has eminently conduced to excite and education and training of Colporteurs and Missionaries from the French Canadians themselves. The income of the Society last year was about £669, and distinction, and Episcopalian poor among the rest, and therefore Episcopalians is now £100 in debt. We have no doubt the debt will not long remain, and are justly solicited for subscriptions.—We now inform our ever-murmuring sincerely ask for the Society all the Divine aid it needs, and the success it so wisely and ardently anticipates.

BENEVOLENT EXERTIONS FOR CHINA.—The recent adjustment of differences in China seems to have been the signal for an awakening of Missionnics; and hundreds, if not thousands, of Episcopalians would not hear Gospel of Christ, and if we can judge from the present solicitude and activity palians should give to our Missions. - Where there is such a dread of Dissenters of Christendom in their behalf, not a few missionaries of true doctrine and spirit will soon rush in at the door which a cessation of hostilities has opened journals; takes money from non-Episcopalians for his paper; or allows their in her Missionary majesty to evangelise China, and America is sending her heralds of the Cross. The London Patriot remarks,-" While we in England English and in Chinese. A commodious charel has been erected at Llong-We are quite aware that in many places there is only one Leader; conselkong, by subscription, under the superintendence of Mr. Shuck, in which quently a change cannot be made, unless with the Leader of another society service will be performed in both languages. Dr. Bridgman has also removed who may be living at a convenient distance; and when it does not exceed to Hongkong for the better prosecution of Missionary objects. Other American Missionaries have taken up positions at Chusan, Amoy, and Ting-hai; while the operations of "The Medical Missionary Society" have been successfully prosecuted in their hospital at Macao, under the superintendence of Dr. Hobson, assisted by Dr. Lockhart; the number of patients, in the course of elever months, amounting to 3,826. Referring to these gratifying notices of the efforts made by Protestant Missionaries in China to disseminate Gospel truth remarks :- Wherever a British Consul establishes his stag, there will the the various provinces of the empire."

But we sat down to this article to say that a Special Meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall, on the 17th of January, which Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall, on the 17th of January, which was crowded with a highly-respectable assemblage, the design of the meeting being, "to adopt measures for strengthening and extending the Society's Chinese Missions." Ton or twelve additional Missionaries are to be sent by it to China within the next two years, as announced by the Chairman, W. T.

Blair, Eq., of Bath. The ministers and gentlemen who delivered addresses the reads from a storm door a tree or a gateway, they were always open-hearted and benignant. The peer then would exchange words with the peasant. What made them so cordial? Nothing but their common safety. While they saw passengers, draggling through the tree's, and the rain dashing on the ground, they felt that they were themitted to China within the next two years, as announced by the Chairman, W. T.

Blair, Eq., of Bath. The ministers and gentlemen who delivered addresses when their object in choosing is not partizanship but profit, their favouritism it to China within the next two years, as announced by the Chairman, W. T. Blair, Eq., of Both. The ministers and gentlemen who delivered addresses barmonising effect. Ishmael and Isaac, when passing under the funeral trees or otherwise assisted on the occasion were the Rev. Drs. Henderson, Leif- of Machpelah, for a time laid their feud in the sepulchre of their father. Com-child, and Alder; the Rev. Messrs. Lacroix, Clayton, Tidman, Sherman, monduty had the same effect. For once in his life, the Apostle Paul was heard Arundel, Archer, and Moffatt; W. A. Hankey, Esq., and the Hon. and Rev. Buptist W. Noel. All the speeches, as reported in the Patriot, are of the Baptist W. Noel. All the speeches, as reported in the Patriot, are of the would not take him as a companion in their travels. When the disjunct waxed best stamp, especially that of the large, pure, and plastic hearted Noel. If hot, Barnabas took Mark, and also took Icave of Paul. But, twelve years ficutions of the same trains, enforced in a manner more striking, while fresh covetousness were not a sir, we should certainly covet his fine catholic spirit afterwards. Paul was labouring at Rome; and, when most of the companions facts in Christian experience might rivet them. It cannot be otherwise than for one little soul in Canada who tells us sometimes of true catholicism, but were dispersed, and he felt the influence of advancing age, he began to think that there will be an air of monotony about the presence of the same Leader knows nothing of it; we will, however, commend to him the following extract of the days he had spent in Antioch; and, writing to Timothy, he told him to at a Class year after year — well read secretarily and bring Mark with him; adding, "For he is profitable

Mr. NoEL, after speaking for a length of time said. I might almost use the tand before a monarch, in some respects the mightiest on earth, and implore him, as he values his own salvation, not to interpose his mighty power between his subjects and their salvation. (Cheers) You want men who will do what Verheest and other Missionaries have belilly done—peneirate the interior, and tell the Mandarias and Great Council of State, and the Emperor of three hundred millions, that there is a God, to whom they are responsible, and a Saviour who may yet rescue them from condemnation, beseeching them, by the mercy Paul besought Agrippa, when in chains, to believe and turn to the conduct the education of their youth, and form a native ministry; you want thers who can conduct the labours of the press; and still another class must as occupied in evangelizing those around them; and as God blesses their abours, some must be engaged in forming and cherishing the Christian churches that have been gathered, in the midst of this population, from heathenism. Nor can we conceal from ourselves that men, the noblest and the best, are wanted. You must not take Lacroix from Bengal, you must not take Moffat from Africa; but if ever you are to accomplish the work that God calls you to perform, you must have new Lecroixes, you must have other Moffats. (Cheers.) Many young man of the same energy, the same charity for souls, the same zeal for every man, who, when you are called by Divine Providence, and are willing labour for those in a yet more forlorn condition than the traveller on his way to Jericho, does not bid you God speed. (Loud cheers.) It is not merely to THE SCOTCH CHURCH. Court of Session. Edinburgh, Jan. 20. teach the women of China to walk with the grace to which my friend, Dr. Leifchild, has alluded. But it is to give bloom to the emaciated cheek, which the unnatural practice of consuming opium has deprived of the hue of health; it is to prevent the millions of the women of China sinking into premature old involves the question as to the legality of the acts under which the ministers age, by that cruel practice; it is to give to every home a mother, with a vigorous of parliamentary churches, of chapels of ease, or of quoad sacra extension, intellect and a warm heart, that she may be a blessing to her children, instead

It is not merely to give to the youth of China an education which shall amelior-

ate their temporal condition, and to let them enjoy what it is well known the children of Bengal enjoy in many an English school established by Government

slaves and terments them, and bring them to that liberty wherewith Christ

endeavours and surpass your wishes. Am I asked again why I take an inter-

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The Missionary a Protestant army to march directly to the invasion of idolatry, and points out my voice and cheer them on. [Long-continued applause.] Yes. I must give my comrades a cheer from my heart, and then go back to urge my own regi ment to follow as quickly as it can—[renewed applause]—to engage in a war-fare that will break no widow's heart, that will throw no gloom over the orphan's home, but bring them undecaying joy in this world and the next.

> BIGOTRY AGAINST BENEVOLENCE. - The last Church says The Churchmen of this city have been of late much annoyed by various Dissenting females importuning them for money to propagate schism." We have three brief remarks to make on this specimen of untruth and meanness: I. There are no "Dissenting" females in this city; for we have no Established Church in Canada, in the sense the word "schism" is intended to be understood; and we dispute the Church's ability to prove there is. 2. And were complains, we suppose, are the collectors of the "Taronto Female Benevolent Society," which relieves the destitute and afflicted without respect to religious contemporary that the city female collectors of the Missionary Society of our Church are about to commence their praiseworthy labours, and will call on Episcopalisms among others: and we deny his right to say they shall not do it. Many settlements in the country would not have the Gospel but for our we marvel that this editor copies any thing into his paper from non-Episcopalian and petulant, and his puny opposition to works of benevolence and piety

Union of Christians .- On the 2nd of January a public meeting of ministers and christians, of different evangelical denominations, was held at Craven Chapel, in London, the object of which was "to declare their first of Mr. Wesley's Minutes for an authority; but this single consideration on that ground shall now suffice:—the Conference of the Weslevan Methotroths of the Christian religion." The Patriot says that among the ministers present were, the Rev. Drs. Bunting, Cox, Leifchild, Steane, J. P. Smith, and Steinkouff; the Rev. Messrs. Archer, Robinson, W. M. Banting, Latrobe, J. Hamilton, Soule, A. G. Fuller, Herschell, Gilbert, Sherman, S. Green Owen Clarke, Woodwark, D. E. Ford, Bowers, &c., &c. Letters of appro betion were read from the Rev. Dr. John Harris, and the Rev. J. A. James, who could not attend. We have not room for more than an extract from the address of the Rev. James Hamilton, of the National Scotch Church, and we copy it, fervently wishing the end of the interesting occasion on which it was lelivered may speedily be attained. Mr. Hamilton, after noticing three esser tials for union, said,-

The proper temperament, the right spirit, for promoting Christian union was the motto selected by the Rev. W. Bunting, "Holding the truth in love."

Lastly, it needed a good character. One of the chief desiderations in this blessed cause was personal holiness. If they would have Christians unite with them, they must make it apparent that they were themselves christians. If the temper of persons was so bad as to make it a query whether they were christians, it was their own fault if others would not units with them. But some influences which did not an impredicted upper which did not an impredict upper them. influences which did not so immediately depend upon themselves, were requi-site to bring about this blessed result. It might be impossible to unite two bars of metal, because they were not homogeneous; but, if they were homogeneous, they might not unite because they were not of proper temperament. What, then, were the harmonising influences? One was thankfulness. If a group of persons took refuge from a storm under a tree or a gateway, they were always in altercation with a christian brother. Barnabas wished to take John Mark, but Paul did not. John Mark had shown an easy, indolent spirit, and Paul would not take him as a companion in their travels. When the dispute waxed to me for the ministry." Poul was too magnenimous to let any old grudge stand between him and the outgoing of the Lord's own work. There was, however, one influence more harmonising still, and more lasting, because more endearing; namely, family affection. There was only one affection stronger than family attachment, and that was the love which a ransomed soul felt for an unseen Saviour. The latter was the deepest love in a believer's soul; it interest, and add to the utility of our Classes. The unavoidable sameness of the Saviour." (Loud cheers.) You approve, then, of the second of the propositions which your Directors have (it appears to me most wisely) offered to your notice. There remains a third, which is yet more adventurous, and and is, therefore, incapable of giving the advice they need, as the regular therefore seems to demand still more consideration; it is, that within two years to the influential circumstances which he had already noticed. They had not God, therefore, incapable of giving the advice they need, as the regular therefore seems to demand still more consideration; it is, that within two years to the influential circumstances which he had already noticed. They had not God, the deaded to the list. But think a moment, and I am within the last half century, given to each other was capable of increase only common dangers and common d It may be objected, "A strange Leader is not acquainted with the class, and is, therefore, incapable of giving the advice they need, as the regular Leader does." It is readily granted that he is acquainted with the Class, and knows best the particular circumstances of his members; but if they will be known to the most difficult of languages; and do you send them there in the sequisition of the most difficult of languages; and do you send them there in the sequisition of the most difficult of languages; and do you send them there of his own work among themselves? The Lord thus called them to united efforts to motual brotherly recognition. Oh, that he would make them wise to Are hear his voice! Oh, that he would, by his mercies, melt and amalgamate them!

> MR. Sisthorpf.—This gentleman left his Oxford friends, and consistently threw himself into the arms of " holy mother church," but recently it has been attempted to show that he was only half a Romanist, as he would not pray to the Virgin Mary. By our last London papers, however, we find, on the best authority, that the report is unfounded, and that Mr. Sibthorpe is thorough and entire in his adoption of Popery. Indeed we felt surprised when we first noticed the report, that an Oxford man should have felt any such little scruples.—Philadelphia Presbyterian.

> THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HEALTH .- The following, from the Kingston Chronicle, are the last three bulletins which have reached us, dated the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, and can be relied upon much more than the unfavourable report in some papers, that His Excellency is considerably worse then nevel :-

> "His Excellency the Governor-General passed the night more quietly than usual, and is in other respects as yesterday,"
> "His Excellency the Governor General had but little sleep last night, and

> this mounting evinces increased debility.
>
> "His Excellency the Governor-General had several hours of refreshing sleep last night, and in other respects continues as yesterday.

> The congregation at the Wesleyan Church, Newgate Street, were on Lord's Day last favoured with an excellent sermon, in the morning by the Rev. Edwy M. Rverson, Superintendent of the Cobourg Circuit, and in the evening with another of characteristic excellence by the Principal of Victoria College. -- both of these respected ministers being in the city on the melancholy ccesion of the interment of the Principal's son on that day.

> Addresses are being presented to His Excellency the Governor-General expressive of gratitude for the manner in which His Excellency has administered the Government; and of regret that extreme ill-health should deprive the Province of His Excellency's most valuable services.

Extensive preparations are making at Kingston for the reception of Sir Charles Metcalie, whose arrival may be expected very shortly.

We have just received Dr. Merle D'Aubigne's celebrated Adiress on the subject of "Geneva and Oxford," and shall not be long before we give our readers part or all of it in some form or other. It is the most energetic and eloquent rebuke of Puseyism we ever read. Pusey is a child to him

We learn, from the Canada Gazette, that the Provincial Parliament is further prorogued to 2nd May-not then to meet for despatch of business

NOTICE.-Parents who have daughters at the Ladres' Seminary Cobourg, and other friends and patrons from abroad, are respectfully invited to attend an Examination of the Classes in that Institution, on Monday, the 17th day of April next.

D. C. VANNORMAN. 17th day of April next. Ladies' Seminary, Cobourg, March 9, 1843.

TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGION AND MORALITY-LADIES BAZAAR,—The Ladies of the City of Toronto and neighbourhood are respectfully invited to unite in promoting the objects of an intended Bazaar to be held in May next .- which are, to raise funds for the erection of a Temperanc Hall, and to aid the Swiss Missions in Lower Canada. Land in a central part of the city has been generously given by a friend to the cause, and many Ladies have promised contributions of useful and fancy articles. It is hoped

A Committee has been appointed with power to add to their number. Mrs, KETOBUM is Treasurer, and Mrs. Brett, Sceretary,—to either of whom all communications are to be made, and donations and contributions forwarded. The Land and Building will be conveyed in perpetuity to Trustees for the uses of the Temperance Reformation Society. The Building will be commodious and suitable for holding public meetings of a religious and moral character. Due notice will be given as to the time and place when and where the Bezaga

Religions Intelligence.

PORT HOPE CIRCUIT-MISSIONARY MEETINGS. Port Hope, March 10th, 1843.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. DEAR BROTHER,—For some time I have had it in my heart to send you some account of the work of God on the Port Hope Circuit. The principal reason why I have not communicated before is, not that I had nothing interesting to say, but my engagements have been such that I could senteely find time to collect my thoughts and commit them to paper. In general, the state of religion on this circuit is encouraging and prosperous. When it was my lot to some first to this place, our prospects were not very flattering. Last year we and one very good revival which resulted in the formation of a class of about thirty, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, have continued steadfast to the present. Some time about the middle of October last we commenced a meeting on the rear of the circuit, which we intended, by the Divine blessing, should be the first of a series of similar efforts. No sooner had we commenced the carnest use of the means than the promised blessing attended, and sinners were brought to repentance; and these positions ones comforted while they were directed to look to Jesus by faith. And in that neighbourhood, where ew years past some of our preachers thought it was scarcely worth their while to go, we have a class of thirty-five, which has more than doubled by our late revival. When our members on the circuit heard of the effects of our labours in that place, they became auxious in other perts that the same means should be employed with them. As soon as we finished the work in one place, we went to another; and in one or two instances they had not patience to wait till we could make our arrangements to visit them, but commenced upon their own resources. Two or three of those meetings are now in progress, making eight in all held thus far; and, if time will permit, there are other places where, no loubt, the same means may be employed with success.

As the result of these efforts up to the present time, more than one hundred

and thirty persons have united with us on trial, the greater part of whom have professed the pardon of sin. There is now a meeting being carried on in Newprofessed the pardon of sin. ton village, Township of Clark, sustained principally by a zealous local preacher, late from Yorkshire. This has long been a barren place for Methodism; but the prospect now is, that it will become a fruitful field. Throughout the whole, our local brethren have laboured with much zeal and usefulness.— Some of them have almost become itinerants in the work, going far and often; and many of our unofficial brothren have turned out and laboured most devotedly in the work, much to their own good, and the good of others. I have never seen men offer themselves more willingly in the work of God. we have an excellent meeting, and have been lately assisted by our brother Long, whose labours have been much blessed. More than fifty have united there. And last of all, Port Hope is sharing in the gracious influence.-Through the winter several persons belonging to Port Hope have been converted, some in the town, and some that have gone out to our nectings in the country. But last Sabbath evening, 5th instant, we commenced here in good earnest. On the first pight nearly twenty persons were at the ultar as penitents. besides numbers of the Sabboth School children. The number of penitents has nercosed every night since. Last night I suppose there were not less than thirty seekers of salvation. Numbers have already tested that the Lord is gracious, and are labouring to persuade their companions to seek Him. Our prospect here is truly encouraging. Our friends say that there has never been until a prospect as at present in this place. Several very interesting conversions have occurred of young persons, who we hope will be useful in the Church.

I have lately, in my official capacity, visited the Asphodel Mission, and am happy to say, that that part of the work is in a state of rising prosperity. To supply the demands of the work I found it necessary to engage an additional labourer. They travel through six townships; have fourteen classes; about

their rides long.

Perhaps I should say something about our Missionary Meetings. Our meeting in Port Hope was one of the most interesting that I have attended for a long time. The Rev. Wm. Ryerson was truly happy in his remarks. For the space of about an hour he poured forth a stream of eloquence which I have never heard exceeded, even by himself. In Cobourg he did not succeed so well. In the fore part of his speech he appeared samething like a man trying to make his way through the bush, till he found "an Indian in a white man's skin," which gave him a start, and after that he got along better. Our late meeting in Hope Chapel was one of interest. It was well attended; the speaking was good; and the products, I think, over those of last year's meeting.—I think, upon the whole, that our Missionary proceeds on this circuit will rather exceed the contract of the co Yours, &c. . those of last year. A. HERLBERT.

270 members; have received since Conference 62; their roads are bad, and

STAMFORD CIRCUIT. Lundy's Lane, March 1st, 1843.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We have lately been highly gratified to hear, through the medium of the Christian Guardian, of the prosperity of our Zion in various parts of our highly favoured Province, and to learn, from other sources, of extensive revivals of religion in different parts of the United States. Our American brethren across the lines, on the Niagara frontier, have been labour-American oreinen across the lines, on the Nagara fronter, have been knooring this year with great success in the vineyard of the Lord. In the City of Buffalo an extensive revival of religion has been in progress for some time, and more than one hundred have lately united with the M. E. Church in that city. At Manchester, Luckport, and Youngstown, there have been also seasons of great refreshing, and we have heard the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." Happy should we have been to have attended to invitations from our friends who, on the other side of the mighty Niagara, are so successfully raising the standard of our Immanuel. But such has been the state of things with us that all our time has been required at or near home. We have lately been engaged in several Protracted Meetings on this and other circuits; and although with respect to our own we have not the pleasure of snying, with some of our favoured brethren in the ministry, that hundreds have been converted, yet this we can say,—The Lord of Hosts has been and is still with us, and much good

Our first Protracted Meeting was held at Alberton, a small village three niles west from Niagara. Our friends in this place have, during the past year, miles west from Magata. Our friends in this place have, during the past year, erected a very neat chapel, which certainly, considering their circumstances, s highly creditable to them. If, however, the plot of ground had been selected little farther off from a noisy tavern, and the edifice had been erected four or five rode from the public road, and the pulpit had been about two feet lower, it certainly would have been a great accommodation to us, and doubtless to all attentive hearers. The meeting continued here several days, and numbers were greatly blessed. About twenty were converted,—only a few of whom, however, united with our Church, in consequence principally of the influence of certain men who came among our young converts and others, members of our Church, teaching them the necessity of submitting to the strange ordinance of a second baptism in order to obtain final salvation. Several of our converts, and some one or two of our old members, we are sorry to say, were led awny by them. Notwithstanding we were thus wounded in the house of our pretended friends, we rejoice for the good that has been done.

At a Protracted Meeting held in the town of Ningara the Church was greatly quickened; several were converted, and united with us. Our church in this town is quite too small to accommodate the crowds who assemble on Sabbath evening to hear the word of God. Our friends in the town have purchased a plot of ground, and are contemplating erecting a patsonage the ensuing season. The village of Chippewa has also been favoured with a season of spiritual refreshing from the Lord. When the projudice of the people's minds in that village against Protracted Meetings, and the inattention of the inhabitants of the place for years to the means of grace, are taken into consideration, we have great reason to say, "What hath God wrought!" For several years the Methodists, and in fact no other denomination, could get a congregation there. At the time of the unfortunate rebellion in this Province our chapel was occupied as barracks by Her Majesty's troops. There being no place for divine service, our ministers for some time altogether abandoned the place. We, however, commenced lately a Protracted Meeting there, and, contrary to our expectation, -- notwithstanding the weather was the greater part of the time cold and stormy,-the church was well filled. A deep solemnity appeared to pervade the minds of all; several were savingly converted (thirteen whom, with one exception, being heads of families, united with the Church, and many more appeared to be deeply convinced of sin, and are anxious to know what they should do to be saved.

Within a few months past several persons within the bounds of this circuit, principally through the influence of the President of the Doummondville Tem perance Society. A. Ross, Esq., have been reclaimed from the adious vice of drunkenness. These persons have also sought for and obtained parton, and are now consistent and prosperous members of our Church. There are several interesting Sabbath-Schools on this circuit; and there is one thing connected with them demanding attention; they are continued at all seasons of Our last Quarterly-Meeting was a season of great refreshing. The Love-Feast vas one of the best we ever attended. Many declared the great things God had done for them in their justification; some bore testimony to His power to

souctify; and all felt that it was good to be there.

While we are providentially called to labour in this delightful part of our Province, we strive not to forget, in our sympathy and prayors, our brethien who are penetrating the wilderness, and seeking among the dense forests of our Province the last sheep of the house of Israel. May they be greatly blessed in their self-denying labours of love! While this week visiting an old Irish Methodist in tho town of Ningara, confined to his bed by sickness, we were Irish Methodist in the town of Ningara, confined to his bed by sickness, we were forcibly struck with his observations relating to our efforts to send the Gospel to the destitute in the wilderness. He had been perusing our Missionary Report, and it was a matter of the greatest joy to him to learn that the Emigrants is the woods were not forgotten; and while he handed me his contribution for the promotion of this great object, his soul kindled into rapture when I informed him that I believed they never would be neglected by us;—"Yea," said be,
"this endears me to your Connexion—you have always eared for the destitute."
In conclusion I would observe, that while some persons on this Frontier are naking their minds unhappy by a fearful looking for of judgment the ensuing spring, and while others are suffering their bodies to be tortured while under Meameric influence, or witchcraft influence, or some other influence, we are determined to escape the fear of the one by seeking to ragage all the blessings of the Gaspel, believing that it is of comparatively small importance when and now the Bridegroom comes, if we are only prepared with joy to go out to meet him, and the tortore of the other by absenting ourselves from all places where such influence is being exerted,—fearing that by yielding to temptation we might ecome the subjects of a more fatal slumber than ever Mesmerism can impact, and subject ourselves to torture consequent on such a course of conduct. Affectionately yours,

WHITEV CIRCUIT. - March 9th, the Rev. J. Baxter writes us: I am happy to say that we have peace, and, thank God, some prosperity in religion on this circuit. We have held a number of successful Protracted Meetings for these three months past, and the result has been that we have taken 182 on trial during the past quarter. We have had an accession in this village of 43. There are but three classes on this circuit in which there has not been a blessed and glorious revival of religion. Nearly all of those whom we have admitted un trial never professed religion before, but can now say that the law of the spirit of life in Christ has made them free from the law of sin and death. Brother Long rendered as great assistance in carrying on these meetings, as also the Local Preachers and Exhorters. I humbly pray that the present quarter may be as the former, and much more abundant. making great progress in this section of country. In Missionary operations we hope to come up to last year.

· PETERBORO' CIRCUIT-MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We have just concluded the Missionary Meetings for the Peterboro' Circuit, some account of which may be interesting to the readers of the Christian Guardian. The Deputation arrived on the Circuit readers of the Christian Chardian. The Deputation arrived on the Circuit on Saturday evening the 4th instant in good spirits, but much fatigued and worn down by their excessive labours. The series of meetings for the Circuit commenced at Monaghan, where. I understand, (for I was not present) they had a good meeting. The Rev. George Copway preached on Sabbath morning in our own Church in Peterbero' to a very crowded congregation. His simple account of the benefits conferred on the Indians by the Gospel was listened to with great attention, and seemed to make a deep impression on his hearers. The Rev. William Ryerson preached in the evening in the large Presbyterian Church, which was filled to overflowing. His sermon, with regard to matter, was of the very best kind; and, with regard to manner, I may only say, it was delivered in his usual cloquent and pathetic style, which produced the happiest effects by both pleasing and profiting his audience. The public meeting was also held in the Freshyterian Church, on Monday evening, when the house was literally cremmed, and many went away who could not gain admittance. The chair was ally filled by W. S. Conger, Esq., Sheriff of the Culborne District, who presided over the business of the meeting with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the congregation. The speakers were the Rev. Messre Gilmore and McDougal, Raptist Ministers; the Rev. Mr Roger, Presbyterion Minister; the Rev. William Young, of Colborne; the Rev. Edwy M.

byterion Minister; the Rev. William Young, of Colborne; the Rev. Edwy M. Ryerson, of Cobourg; the Rev. George Copway, and Rev. William Ryerson, Denutation. I need not notice in detail the excellent speeches of these gentlemen; suffice it to say they were some of the best I ever heard on such an occasion. The Rev. William Ryerson, as Agent of the Society whose claims he advocated, gave us to understand by whom the Indian Missions in Western Canada were established, and how some of them have been wrested from our Conference, and others divided; also the number and prosperous state of our Missions at present,-all of which information was loudly called for and highly satisfactory to a majority of the people in and about Peterboro'. At the clo of the meeting the Roy. Mr Roger, in whose church we were assembled, in the most christian and feeling manner expressed his deep sympathy with the Wesleyen-Methodist Conference in having some of their spiritual children torn from their bosom, and hoped they would soon again unite and be one as before. Our next Meeting was in Williamstown, in Emily, -J. L. Hughes, Eaq., in the chair, who gave us a very excellent opening speech, and conducted the business of the meeting with great ability.

Our last Meeting was held in Cavan,—John Knowlson, Esq., in the chair,

our last Meeting was held in Cavan,—John Knowlson, Esq., In the chair, who also opened the meeting with an eloquent and truly christian address, which was equally creditable to his head and heart.

These Meetings, I think, throughout, were the best we ever had on the Circuit, as the avails show, liaving raised, in collections and subscriptions, £56; of which £41 was paid down. We expect to make it up to £60, which will be £10 in advance of last year, although our Circuit is smaller this year than last, and the times more oppressive.

The visit of the Missionary Agent to this Circuit has not only served the Mission cause, but conferred lasting heapfit on our Church and greatly strength.

Missian cause, but conferred lasting benefit on our Church and greatly strengthened the hands of our friends; and so long as the Conference aims at the spread of vital godliness, and has such men to plead the cause of its Missions, both it and they will be sustained. .. Peterboro', March 10, 1843. W. McFadder.

PLANTAGENET CIRCUIT.—March 6th, the Rev. Jos. Reynolds writes us: The Lord is still on our side on this circuit. We have had several Protracted Meetings, which have resulted in much good. We are still engaged in the same work and "labour of love." When I shall have wound up these meetings, I intend sending an occount of the state of affairs on this circuit.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Society's operations were commenced by issuing a series of Tracts and Children's Tracts; but attention had already been directed both to the issuing of volumes like those of Baxter and Doddridge, and to operations in foreign lands. The question occurred whether its title should not be the American Tract and Book Society, or the American and Foreign Tract Society; but the parent Institution formed in London in 1799 had simply the title, "Religious Tract Society;" the term Tract [Latin, tractum, a treatise, a thread of discourse drawn out,] was equally applicable to a larger or smaller publication; and it was conceived that the term American might imply exertion wherever American benevolence should reach. The same views governed the Board in applying is

1841 for the act of lacorporation.

The Society's first report recognises the imperious claims of pagen lands and the second contains the principles on which foreign pecuniary grants should be applied. Those principles were drawn up and presented to the Society by one of its earliest and most steadfast friends, the lamented Jeremiah Evarts, Eq., then Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; nor is it now known how far his wide-reaching mind then anticipated the thousand ramifications of influence in favour of foreign missions, which should grow out of the active enlistment of Tract and Bible Institutions as auxiliary to that magnificent enterprise. Appeals from some foreign stations had already been received, and, is the two following years, the Society's first foreign pecuniary grants were made to the missions of the Board of Commissioners in Malta and Ceylon; the mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Greece; and the mission of the American Baptist Board in Burmah, These grants have increased to the average of about \$25,000 annually for the last

In the Society's third year it entered on the volume circulation by stereotyping Doddridge's Rise and Progress, which was perpetuated by the donation of \$800 from the lamented Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Col. Varick, Col. Rutgers. and Nicholas Brown, Esq., and was eee long fullowed by issuing the Saints' Rost, Call to the Unconverted, Pilgrim's Progress, and kindred works. The fathers in the churches cheered the Society in the enterprise. In the Society's eighth year an active friend at the South instituted an extensive correspondence respecting it, and presented its claims at the ensuing anniversary, when it was resolved to attempt to reach every accessible family in the Southern Atlantic States with one or more volumes, a design which one year after was extended to embrace all our territories. Individuals were also raised up to give the enterprise their undivided energies, both at the East and the West, and seek to supply families not only with a volume, but with the "Evangelical Family Library;" the number of volumes has increased to nearly one hundred; and by all the efforts made, with the co-operation of pastors and Christians generally, about 2,000.000 copies have been circulated.

2,000,000 copies have been circulated.

In the Society's fourth year attention was drawn to systematic Tract distribution. A deep interest had been awakened in behalf of the destitute of our country, especially in the Western States, and a meeting of gentlemen convened to raise funds, when one of them, previous to subscribing \$1,000, said to give them the fullest consideration—[hear, hear]—while he moreover that the utmost lensy had been shown to those persons—while he he wished to give at least two tracts to every family at the West; and as the effort to obtain means was prosecuted by the Secretary, the question occurred. Why not supply the accessible population at the East as well as the West? The work was soon entered upon by the New York City Tract Society, and in

After two years, the attention of some of the labourers, and especially of the late Harlan Page, was called to the necessity of connecting with the distribution faithful personal effort for the souls of men, which greatly increased the interest and efficiency of these endeavours, and they were prosecuted to some extent in most of our principal towns and villages, and in very numerous congregations. The Society's energies were directed to the extension of these means of grace throughout the country generally, and in its ninth year it emmeans of grace throughout the country generally, and in its minth year it employed twenty-three years of agency, parily for the taising of funds, but chiefly to excite the people of God to fidelity to the population around them. The Societies in New York city, Philadelphia, and some other important cities, towns, and villages, have persevered; the former having now 1000 visiters, and reported the last year 234 hopeful conversions, besides abundant incidental legistrations. But it is deally to be legistrated but from review some context. good. But it is deeply to be lamented that, from various causes, this Society's attention was gradually diverted from these efforts for the destitute of our country, till it lost the vantage-ground it had gained; and the loss to perishing thousands is known only to the Omniscient mind.

If any thing can reconcile us to this loss, it is perhaps the fact, that God has now directed the Society to kindred efforts for our destitute population, which promise in many respects still higher good. The prosecution of the volume rculation has shown that it also affords the fairest opportunities to labour for the salvation of men, as it has also brought more distinctly to view the boundthe salvation of men, as it has also brought more distinctly to view the bound-less moral wants of our country. In May, 1841, the agent for superintending the volume circulation at the West, spread before the committee the immense population which his endeavours had not reached—the tear of compassion was already falling over neglected millions within our own borders—attention had been awakened to the success of colporteurs, plain humble men, in France and adjacent countries; and the Society resolved to seek out men of kindred spirit who would labour at small expense, to visit county by county, and, with the Christian co-operation that may be obtained, supply every accessible family with one or more books, by sale or gift, accompanied with all proper endeavours for their exernal good. A blessing has thus far evidently attended this system, and so far as known it has the cordial co-operation of the people of God. Nearly twenty of these volume agents for the destitute are now under commission, fifteen of them for the Western States, and three for the Germans, whose language they speak.

Thus has God in his providence opened doors of usefulness before the Society

Thus has God in his providence opened doors of usefulness before the Society, which at his bidding they have humbly endeavoured to enter. In each department they have discerned a work which the churches must evidently pursue; and in each the encouragements to labour continually brighten. Who will not pray that God will make the officers of the Society, its managers, its committee, its agents, its supporters and friends faithful to the trust, and bless these and other instrumentalities in subduing the nations to himself.—N. Y. Observer.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

It affords us no ordinary pleasure to announce the arrival of the steamer Great Western, Capt. Hosken.
Capt. Hosken left King Roads 5 P. M., 11th Pebruary, arrived at Funchal,

Medeira, at 4 P. M. 19th. From the 15th of February the Great Western had nothing but Westerly

winds, generally strong, sometimes blowing very hard with heavy sea, excepting part of one day (10th March) when the wind was Easterly.

It is worthy of remark, that the engines of the Great Western have been going for twenty days, without stopping for one instant, and that she has steamed a distance of 4700 miles, with a consumption of 660 tons of coal—a feat itself believed unprecedented in the annals of steam navigation.

She brought over 1000 packages of goods, and \$750,000 in specie.

At Liverpool, on the 10th, American wheat flour was quoted at 27 a 28s. for sweet, and 24 a 25s. for sour, in bond. United States mixed wheat was worth

FROM THE EAST.

The whole of the troops heretofore employed beyond the Indus had arrived at Ferozepore, the last division having crossed the Sutledge on the 20th of December. They had suffered much from sickness, to which many officers and men had fallen victims. It was said to be a very malignant kind of small-pox, so rapid in its effects as to prove fatal in 24 hours. Some disagreement had taken place between Generals Pollock and Nott, the result of which was the resignation of his command by the latter; the resignation had not, however, been accepted by the Governor General. The Ameers of Scinds appeared disposed to reject the treaty which deprives them of a part of their territory, but they will probably be soon awed into acquiescence. The disturbances at Bundelkund, though not quite subdued, had nearly been put down.

From China the accounts are held to be satisfactory. The Emperor has withdrawn the objection he started to the opening of the port of Fou-chow-foo. The expedition has moved to the Southward. Both the plenipotentiaries and Sir Hugh Gough were at Chusan, but Sir Henry Pottinger was expected shortly at Hong Kong. The imperial commissioners were looked for in Canton in December.

SCINDE.

Lord Ellenborough, it seems, is not inclined to sheathe the sword at present; nor is his greed for conquest satisfied by the fearful tavages committed in Affghanistan. There are portions of Scinde accounted so valuable that their possession

must be gained, by force if need be. At present everything has a warlike appearance. The treaty was received a some of the Ameers with trembling and surprise. Meer Nusseer Khan t reported to have almost fainted when it was read to him in closed durbar; he is the person who is principally opposed to the Governor General's views—is throwing every obstacle in the way—collecting troops—offering his assistance in money and troops to the other Ameers—and, I understand, has declared he will stand out to the last. There is little doubt but that this gentleman will stand out to the last. will stand out to the last. There is little doubt but that this gentleman wil give a good deal of trouble before the trenty and everything is definitely settled CHINA.

Her Majesty's ship Herald, Captain Nias, C. B., has, during the week arrived at Hong-Kong from Chusan, which she left on the 1st of this month. She will immediately proceed to England with 1.500,000 dollars, part of the first instalment of 6,000,000 dollars paid by the Chinose. We are glad to learn first instalment of 6,000,000 dollars paid by the Chinese. We are glad to learn that the accounts she brings of the apparently friendly feelings of the Chinese Charles's health been less alarming, we know not. It appears, however, that toward the English are so satisfactory. Before leaving Nankin the imperial apprehensions of the gravest character were entertained at home—apprehensions in which all Cauada has been compelled to connect from the progress of the navy and army, during which professions of the most friendly feelings on both sides were not wanting; and we learn that whenever English officers went was now, we think, safely rejoice that, under the blessing of Divine providence has nowledged by the professions of the severe malady under which the beginning of Divine providence has nowledged by the professions of the severe malady under which the beginning of Divine providence has nowledged by the professions of the severe malady under which the beginning of Divine providence has nowledged by the professions of the severe malady under which the beginning of Divine providence has nowledged by the professions of the severe malady under which the beginning of Divine providence. on shore, the people behaved very peaceably.

ENGLAND. 3rd of February. Neither house was in session on the 4th, Saturday, and of course we commence now with the proceedings of Manday the 6th.

The doings in the House of Lords were of no particular interest; nor wet hose in the House of Commons deserving of much notice, consisting mainly of questions addressed to the Ministers on various topics, and their guarded

Sir R. Peel said he had not intended to lay any such correspondence on the

Mr. Hume-but did the right hon, baronet now intend to do so !- (" hear,

and a laugh.) Sir R. Peel had seen nothing in the experience of the last five minutes which

should induce him to change his previous determination—(laughter.)

Mr. Roebuck rose for the purpose of putting a question to the right hon.
baronet at the head of her Mujesty's Government. The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) had asked whether or not the papers relating to the Affghan war would be laid on the table of the house. He (Mr. R.) wished to ask if those would be laid on the toole it the loose.

The would include all that existed relating to the commencement of the war; whether he would be prepared to give to the house, before he proposed the vote of thanks, all the evidence which would be necessary to enable the house

Sir R. Peel said the hon, gentleman would no doubt recollect that an intention had been expressed of laying before the house papers to a certain extent especting the war. The papers which Government intended producing would, he thought, afford to the house a full opportunity of judging of the policy of the withdrawal of the troops from Affghanistan. But they did not propose to give any other papers than should be sufficient to enable the house to form a judgent of the skill and valour of the troops and their leaders, and of the policy the withdrawal. It was not intended to carry the information to be commuof the withdrawal.

nicated to a period beyond that. Sir C. Napier wished to call the attention of the right hon, baronet to a matter which had excited much public attention, namely, a map with a strong red line—(a laugh)—relative to the American boundary question. He wished to ask the right hon, baronet whether he had received any information respecting that red mark from the American Government !- (renewed laughter.) Sir R. Peel said he had received no information on the subject, but he had

heard of another map, which showed an entirely different boundary.

Sir C. Napier said he should like to ask, if he could do so with propriety, for a copy of the map in question.

Sir R. Peel said that it was stated to be taken from the King's library at Paris.

Sir C. Napier-Perhaps the right hon, baronet will be good enough to write to the French Government about it-(laughter.)

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston gave notice that on Tuesday 14th be would move for a copy of all the correspondence connected

the Washington treaty.

Mr. Roebuck rose to propose an address to her Majesty for the pardon of all persons transported from Upper and Lower Canada to the penal colonies for the colonies of the colonies of the late when the disturbance in the late. political offences committed during the late unhappy disturbances in those

Mr. Rochuck supported his motion at length, contending that it would be both just and politic to grant the amnesty, considering the changed circumstances of the Canadian provinces—the establishment (by Sir Charles Bagot) of a political system that was congenied to the feelings of the people—and the fact that the exiles were condemned not by the ordinary legal tribunals, but in fact by a Court-Martial and under the reign of martial law.

Lord Stanley opposed the motion earnessly, as an improper interference with the prerogative of the Crown. He took occasion to declare the hearty approval given by the Government to all the acts of Sir Charles Bagnt, and concluded

case, and to give them the fullest consideration—thear, hear]—walle he added moreover that the utmost leavity had been shown to those persons—while he knew that of these 136 individuals there was not one at the present moment who was not in possession of a ticket of leave, which was a comparative freedom—he, at the same time, could not consent to the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman for the indiscriminate remession of the sentence, and the reintroduction in a body of those convicted felons into the now peaceful and tranquil province of Canada.—[Hear.]

Mr. Hume and Mr. C. Buller took ground against Mr. Roebuck's motion,

and the latter gentleman withdrew it.

February 8. The House of Lords was not in session, and in the Commons

February 9. House of Lords. In answer to a question from Lord Campbell, Lord Ashburton said he had no doubt her Majesty's Government would introduce a bill into Parliament to carry out the tenth article of the treaty of Washington, respecting the deliverup of persons who had committed crimes in England or America

Stanhope then brought forward his motion on the distress of the constry. The Earl of Ripon replied, and after speeches from Lord Brougham, Lord Radnor, and other Peers, the motion for inquiry was negatived by a majority of 21, there being for the motion 4, and against it 25. In the Commons Lord Palmerston postponed his motion relative to the

merican boundary to the 23rd. Lord John Russell gave notice of a motion relative to compensation to Britis! On the motion of Mr. C. Wood, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, returns respecting the duties levied on wheat imported from the United States into Canada, and from Canada into the United States, since January 1842, were

agreed to. Death of Mr. Richard Carlile.-Mr. Richard Carlile died or

the 10th of February, at four, at his residence Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, He was born at Ashburton, Devon, Dec. 8, 1790.

He was at one time quite notorious for his infidel professions and practice, our recented, some years ago, and made public declaration of his sincere belief

There has been a great flood in the Thames, and much damage

The Late Awful Gales.—The sacrifice of life and properly at ea during the last six weeks has been, we regret to say, without parallel in the history of our mercantile affairs.--On reference to Lloyd's books and other authentic documents, it appears that the total number of vessels lost during the dreadful hurricane on the night of the 13th of last month was about 180. that the number of persons who perished with them amounted to not less than 453. On the coast of England 154 vessels were wrecked, and 190 lives lost: on the coast of Ireland, five vessels were lost, with 104 lives; on the coast of Scotland, 17 vessels were wrecked, and 39 lives lost; and on the coast of France, four vessels and 100 lives lost. The value of the vessels and cargoes has been roughly estimated at £585.000, viz.—the vessels at £405,000, and the cargoes at £180,000. On the three following days after the 13th numerous wher wrecks occurred, to the extent of nearly 60, the losses of which are up ward of £240,000; this, with the others, making a total of £325,000. To this is to be added the great loss of vessels that occurred in the course of the storm of Friday and Saturday last .- Bristol Mercury, Feb. 11.

Canada.-A reduction is about to take place in the British forces in Canada, to the extent of three regiments, which are to return immediately to this country. The King's Dragoon Guards will be one; the other two will be selected from those regiments whose length of colonial duty will give them the preference. Other reductions are either decided on, or in progress, in accordance with the intimation conveyed in the Reyal speech— United Service Gazette.

FRANCE.

The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, on the slave-trade treaties, was terminated on the 3d of February. M. Guizot stoutly maintained his position of adherence to the treaties and was ably supported by his collengues. The upshot was that the address in answer to the King's speech, as proposed by the Ministers, was carried by a vote of 278 to 101—a mejority of 177.

Baron Duperre had resigned his post of Minister of Marine, and been succeeded by Adorive Roussia.

ceeded by Admiral Roussin.

Intelligence had been received from Algiers of an unfavourable character The overland mail was received in London on the 5th of February, bringing advices from Calcutta to December 22nd, from Labore to the 7th, from Chosan to the 29th of October, from Macao to the 11th of November, and from Bombay to the 2nd of January. The intelligence is not of predominant interest, and indeed such was hardly to be expected.

Intelligence had been received from Algiers of an unfavourable character. It is not not some and enterprising chief. Abd-ak-Kader, had unexpectedly invaded to be coming candidates for the appointment are requested to make application, and sond testimonials of their moral character, literary acquirements, and to the 29th of October, from Macao to the 11th of November, and from Bombay to the 2nd of January. The intelligence is not of predominant interest, and indeed such was hardly to be expected.

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SPAIN.

In reference to the misunderstanding between France and Spain, the Patri ota, a Ministerial journal, says, "The communications between the two Governments certainly call for a solution, and we still hope that it will be mutually

satisfactory and conducive to the well-being of both nations."

The difficulty between the French and Spanish Governments grew out of the troubles at Barcelona,—the conduct of M. Lesseps, the French consul, being grossly misrepresented in the official journal of Madrid. M. Guizot demanded an apology for the consul, which demand was refused by Espartero, and the controversy was not yet adjusted at the date of our last advices.

UNITED STATES. Millerism. - One John Gaylord, a Millerite, near Wikesbarra, Po., being fully of opinion that the world is about bidding good-by to the universe, as per prediction of the Prophet, recently opened his store of dry goods to the public, and commenced handing out the goods gratuitously. Of course he had a "fine run of custom," and the Deputy Sheriff of the county, who acted as his assistant on the occasion, found some difficulty in handing out fast enough. The march of intellect is certainly onwards in this magnificent country of ours; this being one of the most pleasant manifestations of it that we have seen. Another proof appears in Philadelphia in this wise:—A female residing in Vine-street was so 'carried away,' a few days since, by the preaching of the old hum-bug, that one of the papers says her friends have to keep a constant watch on her actions, fearful that she may commit suicide. She has already attempted it twice, and a day or two since, when her friends had relaxed their caution, she seized a small child, named Peke, and commenced tearing out its hair by the handful; and it required great exertion on the part of the neighbours, who were attracted by the child's cries, to rescue it from her maniac grasp. Previous to the fatal delirium under which she now suffers, she was characterized for remarkable mildness of disposition.—N. Y. Courier

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Change of Governors.—The Home Government, consulting the emergency of the case, has acted with promptitude in the difficult and delicate task of selecting a successor to Sir Charles Bagot. Whether the same promptitude would have been shown had the transmitted accounts of Si we may now, we think, safely rejoice that, under the blessing of Divine providence, he is at length altogether released.

Upon the subject of the choice of Sir Charles Metcalfe by the British Minstry, we have copied an article from the columns of the London John Bull. In Parliament.—Our last report was of the proceedings on the

In Fahener. Naither house was in session on the 4th, Saturday, and of inaccuracies in matters of fact rather than doctrine—which it seems to be the fate of writers at that distance from the scene of action invariably to commit.

The John Bull has always been a print of authority in official matters, especially under the auspices of a Conservative government, us at present. It becomes, therefore, pleasing to perceive the estimation in which Sir Charles Bagot's of questions addressed to the Ministers of various aspect, and then government in the country is held by a writer who generally speaks the sentiMr. Hume wished to know whether the right hon, baronet at the head of
the Government intended to lay on the table any correspondence that had passed
between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, the American minister?

with an authoritative avowal in such a quarter, that, with reference to the contested parts of His Excellency's public career in Canada, had he followed any other course than that which he pursued, he could have done so only at the expense of that very constitution and fixed system of Laws which every Executive Officer of the Crown of England, both here and at home, is bound to

We have beard that the last communications from the Colonial Minister bring expressions of unbounded satisfaction on the part of the whole Cabinet toward Sir Charles Bagot, for every act of his straightforward, honourable, and constitutional administration of the affairs of this Province. This being so, it can only imply that Sir Charles Metcalie comes here with intentions to walk in the same line of policy, and keep strictly within the limits marked out for him by his predecessor. We do not advert to the other topics discussed in the article we have taken from the John Bull, but commend it to the perusal of our read ers.-Kingston Chronicle.

Arrival of Sir Charles Metcalfe.—We learn from the Kings ton News that preparations are being mude in that city for the reception of the new Governor General, and that the various Societies and Companies in which the citizens are associated, will turn out in strength, with banners, &c., headed by the Corporation, to welcome his arrival. H. M. S. Traveller is, it is Corporation, to welcome his arrival. stated, to be immediately prepared to proceed to Oswego, should the channe be open, to convey His Excellency from thence to Kingston. At present there is little reason to expect this will be practicable, as at no period of the winter has the ice been in better condition.—Montreal Courier.

Fire!-On the night of Thursday, 9th March, a fire broke out n the wood-shed of Samuel Huson, Esq., of Yonge Street, supposed to be caused by ashes kept in a barrel. In less than twenty minutes there were about two hundred persons on the spot, who succeeded in saving his fine brick nouse, though he lost not a little property. - Com.

MARRIED .- By the Rev. L. Warner, on the 7th of February, Mr. William steinoff, of Crowland, to Miss Sophia Clow, of Stamford. By the same, on the 12th of Feb'y, Mr. John Collins, of Drummondville o Miss Mary Manars, of the same place.

By the same, on the 22nd of Feb'y, Mr. Wm. Hashal, of Stamford, to Miss

By the same, on the 22nd of Feb y, Mr. Will. Hashai, or Stainten, to Miss Eliza Vanderburgh, of Allenburgh.

By the same, on the 28th of Feb y, Mr. Martin Cagblan, of the City of the Fulls, to Miss Ellen Hickerson, of the same place.

In the Township of Arthur, on the 14th utt., by the Rev. S. Brownell, Mr. Daniel Boyd to Miss Margaret McGill, both of Arthur.

By the same, in Queen's Bush, on the 20th olt., Mr. Thomas Gibbs to Miss Candosa Thompson, both of Queen's Bush. By the same, in the Township of Garrafraxa, on the 22nd ult., Mr. John Tellier to Miss Henrietta Couse, both of Garrafraxa.
On the 22th February, by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Mr. William Dodds to

Miss Jane Dawson, both of Toronto.

By the same, on the 13th March, Mr. William Bram well Cawthorne, of

Reesorville, to Miss Jane Bell, of Markham.

By the same, on the 16th March, Mr. William Richardson Bennett, of Scarborough, to Miss Jane Skelton, of the same place. DIED .- March 17th, in Scarboro', in great peace, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Wm. Thompson, nged 33 years.

Morch 19th, in Scarboro', Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry

owell, aged 10 years. March 15th, at Victoria College, Cobourg, John Adolphus Egerton, infant son of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson,—aged 6 months.

At Eastwood, March 14th, aged 65 years, Vice-Admiral Vansittert, deeply

and universally lamented. On the 10th instant, in this city, John S. Baldwin, Esq., (brother of the

On the 10th leatent, in this city, John S. Baldwin, Esq., (brother of the venerable Dr. Buldwin) aged 56 years.

At Grimsby, Anna M. Beamer, in the 23rd year of her age, widow of Peter Beamer, and eldest daughter of John D. and Elizabeth Beamer, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude.

In this city, on the 25th February, Miss Cockburn, aged 20 years. The

death of this amiable young lady was very sudden, being occasioned by over exertion whilst waltzing in a ball-room. Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 21.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, ---

J. Knowlson, G. Hopkins, M. Fawcett, J. Lever.

in the Court House, on Friday evening next, the 24th March, at Eight o'clock, on COMBUSTION, by Mr. Richardson. W. EDWARDS, Secretary. ADMITTANCE Free. Toronto, 21st March, 1843.

WANTED, for a Common School in the Village of Weston Humber, a duly qualified TEACHER, of good moral character and strictly sober habits. Persons intending to apply for the situation will be pleased to attend at the School-house, on Saturday, the let of April, when a meeting will be held for the purpose of appointing a Teacher. Weston, March 20, 1843.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER None need apply but a good Finisher and Forwarder. R. BREWER. Apply to Toronto, March 20, 1843. 168, King Street

A R M F A R M F O R
To be SOLD an EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 160 Acres of which is under cultivation, with 0 E 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 mmediate possession will be given.

Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to Messra. M. & W. Scorr, Merchants, Norwichville, or to the superiber on the premises. Norwick, March, 1843. 698 af WILLIAM SCOTT.

CAUTION the public against receiving or giving any thing on my account to AGNES RANCIER, my Indented Apprentice, as the has left my service.

ISAAC LOWES. she has left my service. Chinguacousy, March 18, 1843.

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

Mr. Palman has relinquished his Registry Office. 695 6m Toronto, March 1, 1843.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL MASTERS. WANTED, for the DALHOUSIE DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a MASTER, competent to instruct in the various branches of the Mathematics, and the Greek, Latin, and English Languages. It is desirable also that he should have a perfect knowledge of French. Persons desirous of

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

A Lecture is delivered weekly on some useful and interesting subject. Mrs. VanNorman's School is very conveniently located; the accommadations are ample, and of the first order. The Committee believe that every attention is paid to the health and comfort of the Young Ladies:--they are regarded as members of a private family, and their menners 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 n 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 Lidies attending the Conound Ladius' Semivary a success in acquiring a thorough, useful, and ornamental Education, which must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who natronize the School. WM KINGSTON, EGERTON RYERSON,

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. RYERSON, 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. TERMS.

Extra Charges.

Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each term. Each Young Ledy 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 Ray. Gentlemen and Gendemen, of whom Circulars may be obtained :-Roy. J. Bearty, J. McCarty, Esq., E. Petry. E.q., Rev. Wm. Hayden, Cobourg; Rev. J. Scott, Dr. J. Beatty, Rev. James Richardson, James S. Howard, E-q., Rev. Lachlin Taylor, City Toronto; Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Vittoria; J. VanNorman, E.q., Normandale; Rev. J. Ryerson, St. Catharines; Rev. G. Playter. Thornhill, Yonge Street; Rev. S. Belton, Reesorville; Rev. J. Law. Mr. B. Bull, Yonge Street; Rev. S. Belton, Reesorville; Rev. J. Law. Mr. R. Büll, York; P. Spann, E.q., Ancaster; Rev. J. Baxter, Whitoy; Sheriff Conger, Rev. Wm. McFadden, Peterboro'; Jacob Keefer, E.q., Thorold; Rev. S. Waldron, St. Thomas; Rev. S. Philp, Oxford; Rev. L. Warner, E. Jackson, E.q., Hamilton; Thomas Mulkins, E.q., Rev. Thos Coxford, Simcoe; Rev. J. Carroll, Prescott; Rev. H. Wilkinson, C. W. Brennan, E.q., Kingston; J. Miberne, E.q., Yonge Street; Mr. Isaac Morden, North Port; Colonel Bostwick, Part Sanley; Fev. Thomas Demorest, Rideau; D.- Mitchell, Rev. Wm. Philp, Dundas; Rev. S. R. S., Braniford; P. R. M. Wilking, Nelson; Mr. R. Rich, St. Johns. Rev. M. Whiting, Nelson; Mr. R. Rich, St. Johns.

The following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen have kindly consented to set as a Visiting and Examining Committee:—Rev. Egerton Rycrson, 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 cooler upon the Pupils attending all the advantages which were enjoyed in the (late) Upper Canada Academy, together with several additional facilities for improvement. EGERTON RYERSON.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, CITIZENS, AND OTHERS—Beware of Counterfeits! The celebrity, popularity, and success which Dr. Sherman's Lozenges have attained already in Canada for speedily curing Coughs, Colds, Headaches, Worms, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers and Inflammations of all kinds, Costiveness, and all Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, as well as the various other Diseases to which all are more or less liable,—have tempted the avaricious propeneities of certain individuals to introduce a spurious article into this Province surreptitiously, which they call Dr. S'erman's Lozenges. But to guard the public and the innumerable patrons of these Medicines against such imposition, and to preserve the reputation which they have so deservbut by their sterling value for curing and alleviating disease,—I hereby inform the Inhabitants of Canada 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 shall be given to the public, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

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

A Box of Dr. Sherman's Lozenges, which costs only One Shilling and Four Price, taken in time, may save you from morths' confinement to bed, 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 TOUR LIFE, or the lives of those you hold most dear, and to save which should even sperifice your own.

S. F. URQUHART.

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

Toronto, January 10, 1843.

S F. URQUHART.

Principal Agent for Dr. Sherman in Canada West.

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

689 6m

I I L L Y S Y R U P.
WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTIONS
when a perfect, safe, and suce remedy is found for that wasting disease in that
involuable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and
unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, U Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bron-chitis, &c. &c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegm: it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, NY., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists and Stationers, Dundas; T. Sievenson, Cooksville; J. Urgolant, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, Beamsville, &c. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

REMOVAL JOHN EDWARD PELL, King Street, four doors west of Bay Street, Toronto, (lately occupied by Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.)

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

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

and as he works himself, and employs none but really first-rate Workmen, he trusts that he shall be able more than ever to establish that reputation which a generous public has so liberally bestowed up in him. LOOKING GLASSES from in 31. to £12 10s. PICTURE FRAMES OF all sorte.

Gilt, Mahogany, Rose-wood, Walnut, &c. &c., as also Ornaments of ever escription.
In conclusion, J. E. P. would invite a call before purchasing elsewhere. November 15, 1842.

SITUATION WANTED, by a person lately from Glasgow, in a Store, Warehouse, or any other similar place. He is willing to make himself generally useful. The best testimonials can be exhibited. February 27, 1843.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Dooks, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at aprecedented low prices.

Apply at this office.

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

Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with desputch. 631 tf Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1842.

Abbott Wm

LETTERS Keys John I S T O F L E T T E R remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, March 6th, 1843. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Bruce Edward Alibs Martha Diwston Wm

Nickio Robert Dick Rev James

Banks Messrs Bunnett Thomas

Abbott --Bolwcan George Bunns Wm Dier Ritcheson Bunten George Dixon Benjami Burchard Rev. Jed Dixon James Atcheson Jas Adams Samuel Adams John W Dixon Benjamin Adams John W. Burges Joseph Adams John Burges Joseph Adams John Burloy J Adamson & Harbron Burnard Robert Ahern John Burn Win 2 Adamson John 2 Burns Roger Dickson John Dikeman Wm Dimond Thomas Dixtin W. L. Burn Win 2
Burns Roger
Burn Rowland 2
Burnside Thomas Aikman Wm Dolan Miss Ally Doly L. H. Alexander Jas Burrell Wm Donoho Lackey Albon E. Allen Samuel Allen Wm Donovan James Bush Thes Bushan Rose Donolan Mrs Donovan Wm Byers Mary Ann Allen Chas Allen Miss Blacietta Cairns Thomas Alston Lewis Altman M J. Caims Andrew
Caisse Peter Amherst Dorey Amherst Dorey
Amos Wm
Anderson Miss Eliz
Anderson Eliza Ann
Anderson Ias
Anderson Ias Doughlass S. A. Anderson Jas
Anderson MrsSarah Cameron Ann
Cameron Alex'r
Campiell Jas 3
Anderson MrsSarah Campbell Horiette
Anderson Miss R A Campbell Robert
Anderson Miss MA2
Campbell Miss C.
Campbell Miss C.
Campbell Miss C.
Campbell L. B.
Campbell L. B.
Campbell L. B.
Campbell Thomas. Doughlass S. A. Doughass James
Doughlass Wm
Douswell J.
Downey Michael
Powson Charles
Dow W. Harris
Dow J. Calvin Drew Matthew Campbell Thomas.
Cannon Thomas
Canning John
Canning James
Car Wm 3 Andrews T. Angus Jas Arkweight Bernard Armstrong Thos
Armstrong Edw'd
Arnstrong Efiza
Armour Jas G.

Car will S
Carney Bridget
Careber Peter
Carmenael Thos
Carmeter Daniel Armour Jas G. Arnold Smith W. Dun Sophia Carroll Miss Ma A. Dawsn Michael
Carrollers J. Dayer Charles P. Henderson Jas A. 2
Carson John
Carson Carpenter Daniel Ascher Q. J. Carrothers J. Carson John Carter Margaret Ash Wm Ashioa Samuel

Atkinson Christoler Atkinson & Pagot Atkinson & Pagot Atkinson & Pagot Atkinson & Pagot Atkinson & Carson & Carson & Carson & Carson & Carson or Faxton & Mes Catharan Caxion or Faxton
Mrs Catharay
Cavie Mrs
Causton Corpi Jas
Edwards
Causton Corpi Jas Auhurn George 2 Auston J. Caultin Henry Cefright James 13 Chright James
Chagnon Louis
Chambers — 2
Chamberline Marg't
Charless Juhn
Charless Juhn
Christie Isaac
Christie Alexander
Christian Rev W.
Christian Rev W.
Christian Sarah
Elliot Christoph
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Elliot Christoph Backs Wm 2 Baylay Jas Bailey Fras. Baker Mrs Ann Christian Rev.
Christian Rev.
Christie Miss Aan
Church G. R.
Chrystmas Win 2
Claffy Lawrence
Ellis Margret
Emmond S. A.
English Brooksbank
English Brooksbank
English Brooksbank
Hill John
Hill Adam
Highlands
Hindmars! Ballenger Geo Ballentine Mary A Ball Wm Ballard Henry Ballard Miscal Ballantyne W.m Baley Jas Bamford Andrew Banteban Fras Clarke Jan Clarke Henry T. Clarke Win 2 Clarke Jos Cleman Edward Barcland Mrs Sacrum Saml Barnes Robt Batty Wm Battersby J. Barron Wm Barsar — Barton Robt Beegroft John Bell Mrs Bell John Clusky James Coal Henry Coates Mrs Contes James Cochrano John

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Cole Lacy
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Crawley Edw'd Cressan Mrs E.

Crohan Thomas

tosky Samuel rothera John

Crothers James Crowley Catharine Crowley Edw'd

Blong Henry Bott Jassie Bouten John C. Bonn John 2.

Bond James Bottral Isaac

Bonce John Boothby Thomas Boun David 2

Bowers Charles

Bowlet Win Bowling Robert

Brown Ann

Bruce Mrs Ann

Crowley Jno R. Crown Wm Bowman Geo Bown Sam'l Rev. Crozier Wm Boyd Wm L. Boyd Daniel Boyden Elizah Cruzier Richard Cuddehy John 2 Culross John Boyle James Cummins James Gelding John Cunningham Mich Gibson W. A. 2 Cueran Cant. Gibson Thomas Bradie Thos Brady Catharine Bradhury M. A. Bradley John S Curran John Bradley Geo Bradt James C. 2 Currin Wm Bridgland James W. Curry Miss M. A. Bright Miss Jane Cuttice Mrs Bredin Andrew Brothers James T) Brothers Sampson Dabb James Brecken Josesh Daille Mrs Breakenridge Eli 2 Dale George 2 Brann Mary Dallemore Wm Brunsden Wm Duly John Brennan Alexander Dally Patrick Brewn Mary Briskel Stephen Dalton Ann Darly Thomas 2-Darby John Bristow -Daugh Charles
Davenport Dan
Davies John F.
Davis J. W. 2
Davis John Brittain J. F. Brucklebank H. Brooks L. Brooks Robert Davis Wm Davey Mrs Davidson Millient Brothers R. Brothers S. Dawes & Dunlop Dawson James 2 Brown John 7 Brown John A. Brown Wm J. Grey John Gray Win Decoursay Ann Brown James B. Dealy John DeBaptist Elizh Dedimond Lewis Dean Miss Elizh Brown Sylvester Brown Mrs Marg 2 Brown Mrs Mary Dellen Michael Deloy Benjamin Delany Elizabeth Decholm C. R. Dent James Devere Wm H. Gundy John Brown --- Builder Haigh David

Devidson Jane

. Hall Wm Hall Rufus Ifall James 2 Haley John Ham Mrs Eliz Hannifer Peter Hanna John Hannah Rebecca Hannan Barth'w

Hanar George Hargrave John Harking Won Harris --- Harris N. M. Dormei George Harris Joseph Doughles Miss Jane 2 Harrison Robert Doughlass Mrs Jas Harrison Wm Doughlass Alex'r 2 Harling J. H. Douglas John Harley John Doughlass Ta or D'd Harper James 2
Doughas Lewis Harold Edward Harmon John, Harkins R. Harper John Hoslett John J. Hastings R. 3 Hazelton Abin Hawkins Adolphus Haughry Hugh Hayes James Hays John Driscoli Thomas Hays John Drummond John S. Hazlewood John Duncan Mary
Duff Marin & Eliz'b
Heacock Joshus
Duff Marin & Eliz'b
Head Ambrose
Duffy Thomas
Funds John 2
Healy Mrs
Dunn Timothy
Heath Col. Jas

Healy John 2 Healy Mrs Hearsnip Wm 2 Heath Col. Jas Dunkin Mary Ann Heron Richard Heighan M. Dyer Miss Sarah J. Henesy James
Hennessy Dennis
Herron Adam Eusson George
Engan Miss Mary
Easton George
Edgerton Joseph
Edmands Thos
Edwards

Herron Adam
Hemmingsway Peter
Hesclwood Thos
Heltend Margret
Hestland Edward
Hewart Rich's Hewart Rich'd Hewart Alex'r Hewat W. Edward Mrs Edward Louisa Hewitt Joseph Heyland John T. Heydon George Hidges Miss M. Hickey Rev John Highland Frs Higgies John Higgins Charles Higgins John C. Illilard John Hilliard Frs Highlands Wm Hindmarsh Thos Ervin Thomas
Erwin Mrs
Esdaile J. and R.
Evans Wm Hinderson Jas

Evans Patrick Evans Matthew Clarke Wm 2
Clarke Jos
Clarke Jos
Cleman Edward
Cleman Edward
Clemin Hugh
Clinke Wm
Clifford Mark
Clinkenbroomer Josephane
Clinkenbroomer Josephane
Clore Patrick
Cloud- John
Cloyde John
Cloyde John
Clusky James
Cloud- John
Clusky James
Cloud- John
Clarke Wm 2
Evans Patrick
Evans Matthew
Holdings Wm
Hodgins Wm
Hodgins Wm
Holding Sthom
Holding Thomas
Holding Thomas
Holding Sarah
Holding Gatharine
Holand Lucreany
Hollind Ann Farquhar Peter Farquson E. Faragher Dan'l Holland Ann Fayes H. H. Fenton John Ferguson Directus Holmies John Holmes John Hooper David Hopten Tilda Ferrall George Feris Wm Ferry John Hopkins Recson Horan Timothy Horton George Hudis Robert Ferrier Capt John Fiddick Wm Figg Joseph Fish Benjamin Howard Miss Mary Howard Henry 2 Howard Widow Firzeibbon Mrs E. Flay Absolam Flanagan Pat Howard Edward Howden Wm Howe George Howland W. P. Fletcher Wm Fleming Wm 2
Flood Miss
Fleming Mrs Mary
Floyd Jas W.

Floyd Jas W.

Hugh James Hugh James Hughes James Hughdy James Hughdy James Fogand Wm Foot Richard Forbes Alexander Forrest James Forrester James Forrow Wm Hughston John Humphey George Humphrey Wm Hunter Wm II. Fortie Laurent Forster Joseph 2 Foster John 2 Foster Mary Huston Robert Fonen or Tonen W Fox James Fox Robert Fraser Henry 2 Hussey John H. Hutchinson Michael Hutt Hanson HynesPatt or Mich 3 Freel P. reeman Wm Frelhaner H. Frehely Peter French Charles

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Fulton J. G.
Furies Thomas Jackson John Jackson Wm 2 Gaddes John or Jas Jackson Isaiah Gain John Jackson Jeremiah Gain John Galloway John Jacques John 2 Jacob Edward H. Galt Hugh Gallaugher Mrs A. Gallagher James Gamble John Jackson Miss June James — James Robert 2 James Josh. Gent Wm Gannon Catharine Garnet Wm James J. Jamieson -Jardine Andrew Jenkins James Johnston John Johnston Thos 2 Garrio Cosmo Garrio Cosmo Garbut Matthew Gardner Thos Garnett Wm Garlick John Gartley Peter Garvey Thomas Gascoigne John Geldino John Johnston Sam'l 3 Johnston Miss Isab'a Johnston Chas Johnston Miss Marg't Johnston Wm 2 Johnston R. P. Gibson James Johnston James 2 Johnson Defay Joice Miss Adelaide Jones Michael Gibson Mrs. Gillesnie John Jones Miss L. Jones S. J. Gledenning Walter Jones S. J.
Golfiy Thomas
Goldel John
Goodall John
Goodall John
Goodall John
Goodall John
Julyan Charles Gooding Felix Goodwin James Good Alex'r Kavanagh Brine Kearns Patt Golden Dan Kelly Luke. Gorden Alex'r II. Kelly Maurice lly Bernard

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Graham Charles

Graham Charles

Killett Joseph
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Kerrigan Patrick

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Hainen David 2

McAulay Robert Keys E. Kellally Patrick King John King Richard McArthur Robert 2 Platt John McArthur Jane Playter Rev G. F. McBasselen Janet Pochin John Kingberry Wm Kingston Paul Kissock Miss Mar McBenney James McBeth B. Knight G. S. Knob Frederick Knox Richard McBride Joseph McBride E. McBrien Mrs Kowolewski Mons Pierre

McBrien Petrick McBrien Aron Polls Jane McBrien Jeremiah Pound George Lamb John Lamont David Lamb Thomas Lander John McCarty John McCanahy Wm Landres Rich'd McCarthy Dan McCardis John McCarty Thomas Larenzhy George Lash Mrs J. McCaskill Andrew Price Joseph 6
McCanlay Peter
Prout William Lash Mrs J.

Latimer Miss Mary McCaulay Peter Prout Charles
Laughton Wm McCausland Miss C Purvis David Lawrie A. K.
Lawlor Mrs Marg
Leonard Miss Mary
Leary Thomas
Loa John
Leary Miss Mary
Leary Miss Mary
Leary Miss Mary
Leary Miss Mary
McCormack Richd
McCormack Richd
McCormack T.
McCormack Richd
Rafferty James 2
Ranson Robert 3
Reed Win
MacClend Rich'd
Reed Win
Reed Win Lawrence Mrs M. McCleman Rich'd Purvis George L.

McCoy Neil
MacClend Rich'd
MacCusig James
McDaoiel James
McDole John 2
McDole John 2
Reed M W 2
Reed W W Lee John, sen'i LeBlanc James Les Peter J. ee Edward Lee Edward
Lees Benjamin
Lefferty John W.
Legget Miss Mary C
Leitch Laniel
Leith Wm
Le-Lievre Miss S.
Lemon Margret
Lenox Mory
Lenox Joseph
Leslie James McDole James Reid Wm McDonald Archib'd Reid James McDonald Archib'd Reid James

McDonald Dominick Reid Miss Eliz McDonald Andrew Reid Benjamin McDonald J. F. McDonald John Rice Benjamin McDonald John McDonald Richard Richardson John McDonald Richard Richardson John McDonald Richard Richards R McDonald Alex McDonald Alex McDonald Alex McDonald Alex McDonald McDonald Alex McDonald McDo Leslie James Lewis Joseph Lewin Joseph Lewis Wm McDougall John
McDonough Mary
McEhen Cornelius
McElroy Thomas
McElroy Thomas
McParland Martha
McParland Martha ewis George Levera Paul Lindoley Wm Levingston Wm McFiggins John McGan John McGarity Patt Robinson Mary Robison James Robison Joseph Lipsett James Little Abraham Little Thomas McGlead Mary McGlone John Robison Mrs Robinson Major Robinson Ann

Logan Jean Logan Mrs Mary Logan John McGorry Patt McGurk Bernard Long Martin D. Guire Hugh Guire Jane Longhurst Joseph Love Robert Love Neil Lowe F. C. McGuin Charles McIcland Robert ofania Alexander Rock Mrs
eKury John
eKay Porter
eKay Porter
Rogers Thomas Mekary John Rodgers John Rogers Thomas Rogers Thomas Rogers Daniel MacKellar Datable Rodgers Robert 2

McKeyes B. Y. Ross Wm Lumbert James Lunn Mis
Lynch Ann
Lynch Thomas Lynch Martha Lyons Wm 3 Lyons Thomas Lyndon John Lynn Robert 101 McLeay Neal

Macartney John Madole Mary Ann Macdonald And'w McLennan Frs B
McLennan Frs B
McLyn John
McMahon Bridget
McMahon Bridget
McMahon Mary Anna Rutherford Adam
McMahon James
McMahon Denis
McMahon Cornelius Rvs Nvs Lennan Frs B Macklim Win Mackay Thos Madden Michael Magili Alex'r Maguire Wm Makony Honora McMahon Cornelius Ryan Mrs McMaster Wm Rutledge N John McMonory Henry McMillan James Mahan Michael Sadler Thomas McMullan Neil McMullan Wm Malcomson Joseph Mally John Murray Alexr J McNaily Eliz McShane Mary McTassie Ann Mallison James Mallins Michael Malueny Bernard Mallon Bridget Malıman John N Maloy Wm Mane John Nagel Girvanni Nash James Neal Wm 3 Man George Manning Alex's Marion E. Maluenry Joseph

Markey Daniel

Mara Andrew Mursh Wm

Marks Robert 2

Martin Miss A. Martin Wm 2

Martin Arch'd

Martin Ann Mason & Barber Mason Walter 2

Mason James

Maten Patrick

Mattison Hugh Matipole Mrs Maynard Joseph Marly Joseph

Menight Wm Mencilly James

Monzies A. Mercer John Mervy Wm Metcalf John

Miller Thomas

Miller George Miller D. Alexand

Millan Miss C.

Miles James Mills Wm 2

Mullow Hariot

Montgomery Jos

Moore George

Moore James

Mosher John Moss Charles

Mossman John

Moulton A. W.

Muir Mrs Mulcare John

Mulloy Wm 2 Munn Edward

Marray John

- MC

McAllen John

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Moon II. S.

Martin Patt Martin Alex'r

Marke Mrs

Neuly Joseph Neiugent John Nelson John Neshitt Frs Nesbit Vernor Newman Philip 2 Newman Eugene Martin & Cameron Newsted Algaham Newton Miss Nicol Dr P M 2 Nicol Wm B Nicoll M Nicol Wm Nicol Andrew Nicholson Wm Nichols John Nice Elibrick 2 Mason John Masterson Michael ison Mick oland Ann Newton John Norton Alexr C Northgraves Wm Northan Robert Nox Charles

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Skeiner — Skelly Edward Minhern Mrs Han Mitchell — Mitchell P. O'Levir Samuel O'Levir T D 2 Slade Charles Slater Mrs Rachel Slater William 3 O'Leary Timothy Iontgomery Rich 2 Sleeper Charles Smith Miss Ann Smith D. L. Smith William Moodby or Woodby John Orr Miss Mare A. Oshorne Mrs 2 O'Sullivan Michael Ozenham James Smith Richard Smith George Smith Geo W. I P Packton John Morgan James 2 Morrill Miss M. A. E Smith Thomas 2 Smith John 3 Palmer Miss Ann Palmer W. Palmer Mrs Smith Henry Smith William 3 Morris Mrs Lucind Parke Robert Smith Anderson Papps Miss Charle Parkes John Parker J. P. Smith Joseph 2 Smith David 2 Smith James 2 Morrison Archib'd

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Paul Thomas J. 2 Mower George W. Mow Wm Moxom Mrs Paul James Paul John Paurs Catharine Mairhead Thomas Payse Alfred 2
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McCanna Miss R. Powers Miss Marg Sweeny John
McCarty John Pratt Russell

Pillow James

Pole George Portal R.

Forter Robert

Poster Sarah

Preston John Price Mrs Price Thomas

Taboth James Tamblyn Wm Price Miss Sarah 5 Tanner Mrs Mary 3
Tanner Robert
Tappan C W 2 Taylor Wm Taylor Mrs Taylor Mrs Ann Taylor Mrs M Taylor Miss Eliza Taylor Miss Margt Taylor John Teed Richard Ted Richard
Teller Wm
Templar Thos
Tempest Wm 2
Thew Miss Ann
Thoras John Thorne John Thorne Miss Ellen Thistle Robert 3
Thomson Miss M A Thomas John Thompson John Thompson Andrew Thompson James 3 Thompson Mary
Thompson Wm
Thompson Nimrod
Thwaits Thomas
Thister and Reb

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Topham John
Townend Reuben Torr J B Torrance John Robinson Jonathan Torry James
Townley Mrs Mary Townsend -Townsend —
Townley —
Townley Wm
Tracy Wm
Trevail W C 2
Tuck Despard
Tucker W
Tuck John Tuft John McKenaa Bernard Ross James and McKenzie Wm Rose Alexander McKenzie Wm Rose Alexander McKenzie Kenneth Rouce Gibert Mrz Rose Alexander Turquand John Turquand John McLean Robert Rowell Henry McLean F Royel Josiah Royel Josiah Royel Josiah Royel Josiah Royel Josiah Royel James Wm Lennan F B Royel James Wm Lennan F B Royel James Wm Lennan F B Royel James Wm Lyden Prince Albert Royel James Wm Lyden Prince Albert Royel Josiah Royel James Wm Lyden Prince Albert Royel Josiah Royel James Wm Lyden Prince Albert Royel James Wm Lyden Prince Albert Royel James Lyden Prince Albert Royel James Wm Lyden Prince Albert Royel James Royel Jam

Robinson George Robinson A D Robin Mons apt

Roberts Wm

Royle James

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Sampson David

less Robert

Umphrey Wm Upton Prince Albert Urquhart Capt Ada Vail C Valentine Geo 2 Vars Benj F Vest Wm J Vicory Thomas
Vincent Charles Rutledge Miss E

Yuilkan Duncan Sampson Brayld
Sampson Bra
Saunders Edward
Sarjent Philip
Saville George
Saville Hy W Waddington Edward Wagstaff Henry C. Wajnman Charles Wajstell James Wajlace John 2 Sayle Hy
Scanlan Martin
Schermerhorn John
Wallace Ann
Wallace R. Walker Thomas Scott Matilda 2 Scott Edward Scott W. G. Scott John 2 Walker William Walsh Ann Walton William Ward J. P Ward J. P Wardman Frs. Warren James Ward Charles Ward Henry Ward Honora Wardle I. A. P. Waston Richard Scott Wm White Sceward Ann Sengrave Mrs M. Seberry Richard Seaton Philip Sephes Solerman Seymon Joseph
Shackleton J. W.
Shannon George
Shapley Margert 2
Shaple Alfred
Watson Chorles
Watson Chorles Shapley Margret 2
Shauphnessy Win 2
Shaw Hugh 3
Shaw Sosanna
Shaw Sosanna
Shaw Beojamin
Shannon Samuel
Shepherd John
Sheard Joseph 2
Shields William 2
Shields Miss Elizabeth
Shonarg Elizabeth
Shondidee Jacob 2
Shrumpton Joseph
Shrumpton Joseph
Silverlock Ann

Shrumpton Joseph Silverlock Apn White Edward
White George 2
White John
White J H,
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White J, sidey William Sylvester Richard ? Simmon Samuel Whitelaw Wm Simpson Andrew Simpson Robert 2 Simpson William Whiteside Thos White Alfred Whittle John Simpson Alexander Sinclair Duncan T. Willis Robert Williams Thos 2 Williams Mrs Williams J. O.

Williams Richard Williams Wm 2 Williams Rachel Williams Miss II. Williams George Williamson John I Williamson Geo Williams Reeson 2 Williams Thos Wilmot C. H. Wilson James Wilson G. Wilson Thos Wilson Abraham Wilson John 2 Wilson F. Wilson Miss Sarah? Wilson Isuac Wilson James Winter Joseph Wood F. S. Wood Peter 2 Woodhall Ambross Woodland James Woolley James Wolerburn James

Sparrow Heary Sparks John Spence James Spring Hugh Stafford James Stack Maurice Stack Thomas Stagdill Solomor Stainton William Estate of late WRay Stump Loke Stevenson George Stevens William Wray James Wren Miss Margret Wright James Stevens Richard Stephens Henry Steed William Wright D. Wright Mrs Marg't Stinson Charles Stinson Mrs Wyatt Georga Stapleton George Youman Betsy Young John Wm Stanley Leopold Steen William Stapleton John Young James S Sterling Laughlin Stevins James Steenran James Young Mrs Mary Z Zeickman John 3 Zeigly John II

Power John Yeoman B. Young Charles Young William G E O R G E AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers al-Law, Notaries Public, &c. de. South or Louth John CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, by recent arrivals from Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Paysician to the Fever Liverpool and London, a full and complete assortment of Hospital, Newgate Street, opposite the Wesleyan Chopel.

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

VIZ:—

3 cases Ladies' Work-Boxes and
Writing Desks
1 cask London Hair Brushes
1 do best Dressing Combs and
other Combs
1 do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases

VIZ:—

31 cases ass'd Foolscap & Letter Paper
94 bales News Printing do
12 do Wrapping do
14 do (1 ton) Mill Board
1 case Bookbinder's Leather
1 do Merchan's Account Books

4 cases common Looking Glasses 6 casks Cutlery 5 do assorted Birmingham Fancy Goods 1 do Whip-Thongs

4 do Merchant's Account Books 2 casks assorted Ink 3 do Ink Bottles

every article in Fancy Stationary;
Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c. 1 do assorted Buttons 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, and offers for Salc, at the usual Terms, to the Country Trade, viz:— 1 barrel Cloves

the usual Terms, to the State of State 1 barrel Nutmegs
6 frails hard shell A'monds 46 boxes Nail Rod 130 jars very superior Macoboy Snuff
4 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders 78 baga Rio 14 baga Laguna Codoo 22 bags Pimento 27 bags black Pepper 55 boxes ground Pepper 20 boxes do Pimento 1 crate [470th] Cassia 65 jars Musterd
10 boxes do in tins of 4 lb. each
20 boxes ground Ginger
10 boxes do Cinnamon

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

10 bags Filberts
14 barrels best Currents 270 boxes best Muscatel
270 half boxes do Raisins 364 half boxes do 35 kegs, a good article 50 boxes Pipes 4 bales Cotton Twine 10 cases Glass Tumblers 1 case Raw-hide Whips With many other Goods in the line. R. H. BRETT.

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

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

CANADA PLATES-250 Boxes, for Sale by RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1342.

STATIONARY .-- For Sale in the Original Packages:-15 cases Letter Paper 25 cases Port 16 cases Foolscap

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

CUT NAILS.—BUDDEN & VENNOR'S
Shingle and Anneated Nails, of all sizes, kept constantly on band by the Subscribers, who offer them for Sale upon advantageous terms.
RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

CUT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and

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

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

Table-Knives and Forks and Cuttery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edge.

The same of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edge.

The same of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edge.

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The same of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edge.

The same of Sheffield and Birmingham.

The same of Sheffield Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, Sec. Sec., which they will sell at very low prices.

Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

Brick Buildings, corner of King and James Streets, nearly opposite Press' PROMENADE House, where he has for sale a large and well-assorted Stock of Horse and Caule Medicines, Red, Blue, and Black Wri-Books and Stationary, ting and Printing Inks. Dye Suffs, Druggist Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, Surgeon's Instruments, Druggist Glass, Patent Medicines,

Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Painter's Tools, &c. &c. &c., Which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms, for Cash

it in the best Markets in Britain and America, he can sell on the lowest terms. The public may rely on the utmost care and attention being paid in dispensing Prescriptions or executing orders.

Druggists and Country Merchants are requested to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Hamilton, Dec. 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.

Carding Machines. Waggon Boxes.
Norton's Plough,
do. do. Improved.
Scotch Mould Boards.
Box Plate and Cooking Stoves, wholesale and retail.
Thrashing Machines, from two to eight Patent Balance Wheels, for Saw Mills. Percussion Water Wheels for do. Grist Mill Castings.

horse power. Sugar Kettles. Together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention. 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. 1342.

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JAS. GOOD & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1842.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, NOTARY PUBLIC CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, &c., next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, Toronto City. Deeds, Memorials and Petitions drawn with neatness and despatch. Titles

to land searched and proved. Mr. N. having more good land than the Government, requests all Emigrants and others who intend buying either Wild Lands or improved Farms to give him a call. Lands purchased for persons at the Government Siles located and money paid on, and Deeds procured, at a moderate charge.

Lands claimed and prosecuted under the Heir and Devisee Act, and Deeds

Militia claims and U. E. Loyalist's rights procured and bought. Bank Stock and Government Debentures bought and sold. Petitions to the Governor and Council for pensions or lands prepared and prosecuted. Money dvanced 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 hasiness is taken in hand. All letters must be Post Paid. Dec. 17, 1842.

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

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the

Combs; English, French and German Fancy Goods; Cutlery,

DENTAL SURGERY.—A. V. BROWN, M.D.

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

CF Office, No. 6, Bay Street, Toronto. Sept. 23, 1841.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

3 do Ink Dotties
1 case Ink Powder
15 cases assorted Stationary, including every article in Fancy Stationary;
Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c.

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total

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

ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

Corner of King and Tonge Streets, Toronto,

NEW SOTELLS 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

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 will 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; 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 manufacture it to order on the above traiter.

mannfacture it to order on the shortest notice. MAHLON BEACH.

Kemptville, June, 1842. 35 tf. GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street. 50 boxes Pipes
30 boxes Starch
4 tiernes Saleratus
55 bales, a good article, Cotton Batt's
60 linif bales
50 boxes Starch
60 W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres
50 Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity
of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which
be will sell cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU that the BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD for curing COUGH AND OTHER DISEASES SPEEDILY IS

DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. ONE BOX OF THEM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH IN A FEW HOURS. The principal Agency in Western Canada, is opened on Yonge Street. East 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 o all who have used them.
Physicians and Clergymen, Lawyers and Professors, rich and poor, high

Physicians and Clergymen, Lawyers and Frolessors, rich and poor, high and low—in fact, nearly the whole American people, have given them their sanction, and they are now fast spreading their influence to every part of the known world. The Hon. A. Clark, ex-Mayor of New York; J. Sherman Brownell, Esq. Register of New York; W. H. Bunn, Esq. Deputy Register of New York; Dr Castle, the great Dentist, 297 Broadway; Dr Elliot, the distinguished Occitat; Rev Darius Anthony, Occida Conference; Rev J. M. Maffitt; Rev Schastian Streeter, Boston; Dan'l M. Frye, Upper Police Office; Doctors Honter, Smith, Rogers, Vanderpool, Scott, and four hundred other Physicians in New York City alone, recommend Sherman's Lozences, doily in Physicians in New York City alone, recommend Sherman's Lozenges daily in

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

York, gives a character to his preparations that no others enjoy Coughs. Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Whoop-Coughs, Coust, Consumption, Astama, Tightness of the Caest, Whooping Cough, Cough attending Measles, and all offections of the Lungs, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Cough Lozenoes. They entirely cure 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.

WORMS CAUSE DEATH TO THOUSANDS efore any suspicion whatever of the existence of worms is entertained. The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Eliza,
816 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.
Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842.

CUT NAILS.—Just receiving, and for Sale by the Subscriber,
120 kegs Soft Cuts; 60 kegs Shingle do.
R. H. BRETT.
Local Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.
R. H. BRETT.
R. H. BRETT.
R. H. BRETT.
Local Reams Revision of the principle of the principle of the printing of the restoration of their dearlybeloved offspring. Never before has a perfect remedy been discovered for the
entire eradication of all kinds of Worms.

R. H. BRETT.
Local Revision Oct 4, 1842. Children and adults often suffer much from them, when a box of Sherman's

Headache. Paintation, Lowness of Spirits, Faligue, Fainting, Despondency, Nervous Diseases generally, and Sea Sickness, are all subject to the curative properties of Sherman's Camphor Lezenges. They care severe Headaches, &c., in ten minutes. In fact, they operate like a charm, and no paragon should be a Samphor Lezenges.

relief for all lassitude and oppression.

Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges are the best active Bilious Cathartic Medicine is use. They are remarkably pleasant, and leave the system free from all dullness and oppression.

REMOVAL.—MEDICAL HALL, Established in 1835.

Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, or any part of the body—also, Rheumatism and Lumbago. They are warranted superior to all other Plasters. One triends and the public generally, for their liberal support since he commillion sold yearly,—the best evidence of their properties.

The Amil LTON, and begs to inform them that he has the first agents for the Country wanted. Apply as above, if by letter, post 678 6m

J WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND Colds, Ashma. Spitting of Blood, Wheoping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pleurisy, hoarseness, pains and soreness of the breast and lungs. Bronchitis, a disease that is sweeping hundreds to a premature grave, under the fictitious name of consumption, can be cured by this Medicine. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, oreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, T. B. respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. He is confident that his Stock cannot be surpassed, side of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every it in the best Markers in Britain and Acceptable part of the lungs.

The peculiar virtues of this compound have for a long time attracted the

attention of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has recently been directed to the development of their active powers and pulmonaric qualities, which the proprietor is now able to gratify, and presents this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered and adapted to all diseases of the ungs, when any of the functions do not perform their nutural or healthy action.

It is universally believed that God in his providence has not alllicted his children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them somewhise in the graduate of nature that will not colly without the history action.

thing in the garden of nature that will not only mitigate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With these views strongly impressed on our minds, every one should feel a great desire to investigate to the utmost of his power, the great arens of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction which the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

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

ceptical of its beneficial effects.

Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor,

rithout which none are genuine.

Propored and sold wholesale and retail, by J. Winen, Chemist and Apothecary, King-St., Hamilton, C. W.

N. B .- A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again .-Price 2s 6d. For sale by Lynan, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King-Street

Christian Guardian.

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. J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.