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THE FABULOUS APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION .- No. HL

"The Succession itself is imaginary."-Rev. Richard Watson. A Review from the English Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for 1840, of " An Essay on Apostolical Succession," by the Rev. Thomas Powell, Wesleyan

Mr. Powell, in the second section, thus states the general question :-

"The succession-Divines maintain:-1. That Bishops are, by divine right, an order superior to, distinct from, and having powers, authority, and rights incompatible with, Presbyters, simply as Presbyters. 2. That the Bishops of this order are the sole successors of the Apostles as ordainers of other Ministers, and governors both of Pastors and people. 3. That this succession is a personal succession; namely, that it is to be traced through an historical series of persons, validly ordained as Dishops, transmitting, in an unbroken line, this Episcopal ordination; and that all ordinances and sacraments are vain, except they be administered by such Episcopally-ordained Ministers .-Now, we deny every one of these positions. And we shall show,-1. That Bishops and Presbyters are, by divine right, the same order; and that Presbyters, by divine right, have the same power and authority as Bishops; that ordination by Presbyters is equally valid with that of Bishops; and consequently that the Ministry of all the Reformed Protestant Churches is equally valid with that of any Episcopal Church. 2. That Presbyters are as much the successors of the Apostles as Bishops are. 3. That a succession of the truth of doctrine, of faith and holiness, of the pure word of God, and of the sucraments duly administered, is the only essential succession necessary to a Christian Church. 4. That all are true Christian churches where such a ministry and such ordinances are found. (Page 22.)

These subjects Mr. Powell pursues through the remainder of the volume.

The third section is devoted to the examination of the scriptural texts or doctrines from which the Successionists infer the correctness of their scheme In this part of his work he considers the commission of Christ to his Apostles -the claim of Apostleship for Bishops,-the high priesthood of Bishops,the case of Timothy and Titus, - and the angels of the seven churches.

The fourth and fifth sections argue, that the general spirit and scope of the gospel are opposed to the succession-scheme; they contain, likewise, some very sound remarks as to the ministerial office. This, Mr. Powell argues. requires, according to the Scripture, holiness of life,-the call of God,-and soundness of doctrine. He adds, after having, as we think, successfully argued these points, that the New Testament positively requires, that those who pretend to be Ministers of the Word, and who teach doctrines contrary to the truth as it is in Jesus, should be forsaken. He shows that false prophets are to be known by their fruits; whereas the Successionists refer entirely to the external commission. Where that is, there is a Christian ministry; and where a Christian ministry, a Christian church. The explicit language of Scripture is shown by Mr. Powell to be utterly at variance with these repre

In the sixth section he comes to "Christian antiquity;" and while he allows that he finds in some writers claims as high as any advanced in more modern times, yet he finds, likewise, what he thinks satisfactorily proves that the entire succession-scheme, in all that is necessary to its existence, if it is to exist at all was not held by autiquity. And in the seventh section, he shows that "the Church of Eugland, at the Reformation, was against these claims." In the eighth section his position is,—"Bishops and Presbyters the same order, shown by the testimony of all the Christian churches in the world;" and in the ninth, he brings extracts to prove that the greatest Divines of all ages "have been against these exclusive claims for the divine right of Bishops." And certainly, throughout these various sections, his quotations are of a most important character, and shed a light on the question which it has not often

The tenth section is amusing, while it is important. Mr. Powell contends that there is "no sufficient historic evidence of a personal succession of valid proof would not be very easy, as to the earlier steps,—and the omission of one spoilt the whole scheme; but of valid ordinations, the assumption is far easier than the proof. The champion of the succession must get rid of the term valid, or he undertakes a task to which the labours of Hercules were nothing; but if he throws out the term ralid, in what state does he leave the question, and how will the question, as it must then be stated, find any support from the word of God?

Sections eleven, twelve, and thirteen are devoted to questions connected with Popish ordinations. He describes the character of the Papal Church, and of some of its chief officers, at different periods. And yet this is the Church of Christ, through which the genuine succession comes, whether ministerial or ecclesiastical! Would it be a matter of surprise if the Popery, with which there is this fraternization, for the sake of gratifying a spirit of exulting triumph over Departures, Dissenters, Presbylerians,—that this very explaining triumph over Deparatus Dissenters, Presbyterians,—that this very may be reaped. Piety is, indeed, indispensable; without it no intellectual Pilais with his Roman soldiers. The rear was brought up by Death, the Property should be made the instrument of scourging and correcting, and bring capacity, no aptitude for scientific, philosophical, or critical research can be last eachy. When the holy seers had espied this army, and perceived that ing to a happier state of mind?

Mr. Powell's last section is upon "genuine apostolical succession;" that is a succession of faith and holiness; every other, he contends, is "a baseless val's Apology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Review of Dr. Hook's Sermon, on 'Hear the Church.'" Both are very able, and very keen. That they will at all affect the opinions of Dr. Hook, Mr. Perceval, or their friends, Mr. Powell, we suppose, does not in any degree anticipate. The question respects the whole nature of religion; and if the doctrine of externalism be true, then a mere outward succession may be well suited to it. Only, in this case, we are safer under the care of the Bishop of Rome. In fact, from the admission of the succession, as it must be admitted, if admitted at all, consequences will follow which cannot fail to make Protestantism, to say the least, a very uncomfortable position.

At present, the great bar to union is this doctrine; and in consequence of disunion, Popery is gradually advancing, and already assuming the tone of triumph and command. Against Popery, Wesleyan Methodism has always protested; and against this relie of Popery, its existence as a distinct society is a standing testimony. Ultimately, the cause for which Luther laboured, and Cranmer and Latimer died, shall assuredly prevail; but on that portion of

Without identifying ourselves with Mr. Powell's book, we can cordially thank him for it. The volume shows penetrating and extensive research, and great steadiness and coolness in argumentation. He has brought together a wast quantity of important materials; and if at any time the same question is to be re-examined, Mr. Powell's labours will render his successor's task much more facile than his own has been. He has done well, too, in confining himself to what is essentially connected with the question. It will be easier to mibide at detached portions of his volume, or to treat it with haughty connations into that ministry which he exercised with so much ability for nearly tempt, than fairly, on the main point of the argument, to grapple with the

We are not willing to dismiss the subjects, painful as the consideration of them has been, which Mr. Powell's volume has suggested, without bringing light." before the reader sentiments which he will delight to read, and which he will teacher. His understanding was enlarged, vigorous, and sound; his spirit acknowledge with us to be worthy of the best days of the church. Not long was richly embned with sentiments most unfeignedly and deeply evangelical ago, the present Bishop of Chester, Dr. Sumner, had to consecrate a new church at Cheetham hill, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. His Lordship preached on the occasion. And, intimating that the object of the church was to lead the worshipper to eternal life, he said that there could not be a more fit subject of contemplation than the "record" spoken of by St. John, 1 Epist. v. 11, 12. Among other admirable observations, bespeaking the Christian

Bishop, we find the following:—
"God has offered to us eternal life, through certain means: 'He that hath the Son hath life " He has made it dependent on certain circumstances; 'He that hath not the Son of God, hath not life." He has declared to us who have it, and who have it not. . He has told us where it is to be found, and how it is to be secured. Those who seek through him eternal life, must receive him into their hearts, that they may dwell with him, and he with them. Whoseever opens the door of his heart, and admits the Son, and detains him there, he 'hath the Son,' and through the Son, 'hath life.' To the Christian, the medium through which he receives his blessing is his faith: not his outward eight, but his inward faith; he represents to himself his own helpless coudition, and God's gracious promise; and he says in his heart, 'Lord, I perceive that there is no other name under heaven, through which I may receive health and salvation, but only the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. In that name I seek the salvation which thou hast promised to them that believe. I desire to be found as one who has taken the Lord Jesus Christ for my wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption.' Such, in effect, is the process, through which the believer obtains possession of the Son. It is altogether an inward transaction. No outward form can be substituted for the inward movement of the heart; though God has ordained that the inward movement should be sealed and attested by the outward form. Some place salvation in the church. Perhaps they do not openly assert, in the plain language of that Roman-Catholic error, against which we have protested, that 'he that hath the church sanctified: as the Apostle says, 'body, soul, spirit.' I want this body so to asserting this, we may so speak, as to lead our hearers to infer it. AND THIS church hath life; but, 'He that hath the Son hath life.' Others, again, would appear to teach, that eternal life is in the sacraments. Let me not be sup-

perpetual maintenance of the worship of God, and the continued proclamation of his Gospel, become the honoured instrument of bringing many to embrace that faith through which we have the Son, and, with the Son, eternal life; and to adorn that faith with those good works which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them!"

Is it possible to read language like this, and then, contrasting it with the nequivocal language of the Oxford Tract School, to entertain a moment's doubt as to which of the two is that Gospel which St. Paul describes in the Epistle to the Galatians; and concerning which he says, "If any man preach any other Gospel, let him be accursed ?"

From the English Eclectic Review.

PROPHECY AND ITS INTERPRETATION.

The prophecies of Scripture, notwithstanding all the unprofitable speculaion and the unchristian tempers with which they have been perplexed and dishonoured, still maintain their prominence as subjects of inquiry; and many who have been accused of regarding them with too much carelessness and neglect, are coming forward to prove that the charge was groundless, and that though they did not obtrude their views unduly in their public instructions from the pulpit, nor throw themselves with indecent haste into the arena of controversy, yet that they were not unmindful of the importance of studying the whole scheme of prophecy, and forming a decided judgment on

the questions which have so long vexed and divided the Christian church.

We have no doubt that from hence a considerable amount of good has risen, and that the fauntiest extravagances which have accompanied it, will year themselves out, or soon retire from the sight of sober and sacred

The students of prophecy who pursue their inquiries with a devout and diffident spirit, have long been aware that their chief difficulties lie, not in the grand outline, but in the detail. It is to this that the very judicious comment of Sir Isaac Newton on the words of Daniel may most appropriately be ap-plied. The vision is 'sealed unto the time of the end;' and before that time, not altogether clothed in obscurity, it will be susceptible of only a very partial and imperfect interpretation. Yet ought not this to deter those who are qualified for the task from using diligently all legitimate means for obtaining clear and satisfactory views as far as they advance, and to leave what is by a recollection of the interesting specimen of Welsh preaching which was comtradicted by stubborn facts, may with equal force establish the necessity of now inexplicable to the development of time. The prophecies stand not as given some years ago at Bristol, and published in many of the religious a position, and more especially if some confirmatory evidence, albeit slight, nomalies in the moral and spiritual world; they are in this respect on a periodicals. footing with many other mysteries which it is known and confessed will mever be fully explained or understood; but of which it has never been said futher's house that he preached his very first sermon." that the time, and pains, and learning devoted to them have been thrown about him," said I; "And perhaps you know John Elias, too. Let me hear away. Who, indeed, would even dare to insignate that this is the case? Who will say that the laborious volumes which have been written on prelestination, free will, the origin of evil, the incarnation, and the doctrine of the Trinity, have been utterly futile? Certainly the main body of the diffithat of an invention or discovery, in which the public may, at their ease, without care or trouble, reap the advantages which the silent, and patient, and laborious researches of the learned may have procured for them. On his finagination, by means of which he may be said to entrance his congrega the contrary, it is a case in which each individual must labour for himself; tion, and to create visions that excite, at one moment, the liveliest emotions and whatever advantages he would derive, he must gain by his own exer- of joy, and at the next, as the scene shifts, spreads the solemnity of death tions. That which lies before him is a process of abstract reasoning, and he through every mind. "Will you give me a specimen?" said I. "No! no!" must travel through it for himself, or he will not be able to appreciate the he answered; "I should spoil it." He, however, told me of various disconclusion to which it leads; the utmost reach of extraneous assistance is to courses that Evans had preached, and described some of those scenes of point out to him the steps by which he may proceed in order at last to arrive enchantment that seemed still present before his eyes. In a sermon which he at the conclusion. It is, therefore, only to those who have themselves gone through the requisite process on subjects such as we have alluded to, that a true appeal can be made as to the value of the studies, or of the works that have been written on them; but surely there will be none of these who will Episcopal ordinations." Of Episcopal ordinations in regular succession, the think that they have gained nothing, and who will not declare, that though some obscurity may still remain, yet that a general light has been thrown on the whole question-that the apparent contradictions and inconsistencies which seemed to attach to it, have in great measure vanished-and, in fine, they will be conscious that they do know more, and understand more than before they attempted the investigation. And thus it is with regard to the rebute of his people shall be take away from all the earth; for the Lord hath prophecies. The best commentaries and expositions have confessedly failed n giving sufficient and satisfactory explanations, and others seem only to have rendered 'darkness visible;' but yet, to the sober-minded student, there has resulted a sort of general illumination; he feels that he knows more of the grand scheme of providence, of the fundamental principles and system of divine government, and that he can trace some of its footsteps more accu-

rately.

But it is only by the cautious and solver-minded emdent that such benefits accepted as alone sufficient for an exposition of the mysterics of prophecy. But piety associated with a radical defect of judgment—piety in alliance with a heated imagination—piety which regards itself as an object of divine favour-He adds, however, a "Critique on the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Percology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession," and a "Recology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession, and the Apostolical Succession for the Apostolical we regard as a total disqualification for this, or, indeed, any other study involving the character of religion and the final interests of the church of God.

From the English Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

OBITUARY OF THE REV. THEOPHILUS LESSEY. THEOPHILUS LEssey was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, April 7th, 1787, and was presented to God in the holy sacrament of baptism by the venerable John Wesley. His failur, who was an esteemed Minister in the Woolevan body, endeavoured to train up his son in the Lord's ways from his earlies infancy: nor were his labours vain. Our departed friend was early moved by the Holy Spirit's gracious visitations to "know the God of his father, and to serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind." Deep impressions of God and things eternal were made on his heart while at Kingswood-School; and at the age of sixteen or seventeen he became a partaker of that criptural conversion in which the divine life really begins. After some time the fluture, into which we seem to be entering, a heavy cloud appears to rest. he was thought to possess talents which might, by God's blessing, render him an acceptable and useful teacher of the Christianity which he now personally enjoyed. But at first he shrank from the task. His father also was of opinion that, from his constitutional sensitiveness and timidity, he would never be competent to the performance of public services. How little did he then foresee the station which that diffident youth would occupy among the guides and teachers of the church of God! He engaged for some time as a Local Preacher, and was afterwards conducted through the usual trials and examithirty-three years. The sphere of his labours became more and more extensive. He stood forth as one of the most powerful Preachers of God's truth among us, and was, in the Christian sanctuary, "a burning and a shining The memory of many bears witness to his character as a public his attainments were of a highly respectable order, and were sacredly devoted to the service of scriptural theology, in which he greatly excelled; and his gills as a Preacher were of no ordinary rank. His sermons were remarkable for comprehensive views of divine truth; for clear expositions of the word and ways of God; for a strain of thought and feeling which was formed and guided by all that relates to the cross; for a lucid and orderly communication of the lessons which he taught, a constant reference to the varieties of Chris

tian experience and practice, and an eloquence eminently pathetic and powerful. It may justly be said of him, that he was "a workman that needoth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." When he had for a series of years extended the benefit of his services, regular or occasional through most parts of the Connexion in the United Kingdom, he was at length aised, in the year 1839, to the highest station in the Body as President of the Conference; the duties of which station be discharged, for the short time that health was continued to him, with exemplary zeal and fidelity. But shortly after the Conference over which he presided, he was seized with the affliction which remained, with different degrees of severity, for nearly two years, and at length issued in his removal to the world of eternal life. During that affliction he afforded a most edifying example of the "end" of a Christian conversation." He thirsted for larger measures of sanctifying grace, and rejoiced in the possession of them. All seemed mature. "Christ," said he, is my only hope. On his atonement I rest, -his precious atonement.

'In my hands no price I bring, Simply to his cross I ching.'

"I cannot now kneel before God, as I used to do: but my mind is almost constantly engaged in prayer."-" I live in the favour of God. I am a poor, sinful, worthless creature; yet, for the sake of Christ, he has blotted out my transgressions, and cast my sins behind his back. But I want to be wholly hath life, and he that hath not the true church hath not life.' Without partake of this sanctifying grace, that even the nervous egitation which I feel when anything suddenly surprises me, may be done away, that in constant IS DANGEROUS ERROR. The word of God doth not say, He that hath the calmness and quietness I may possess my soul."-" I am just now at the mercy seat. I am casting myself there. It is my place of refuge; my only refuge. Precions atonement! the sinuer's hope."-" O for more of God!"-" I have posed to undervolue them. Would, indeed, that they were more duly appre- had a restless, but a happy, night. This room has been a Bethel to me. And ciated! But they must not be mistaken for the procuring cause, through so it has often been; for here I have held sweet communion with God from missionaries sent to drive the devil out of the island. Indeed, we tried to do which we obtain life eternal. Through FAITH we have the Son, and not time to time. O how good the Lord is to me?" Two or three weeks before it to the best of our power, for we held meetings on board and on shore, to through the sacraments which he has instituted. He that hath the Son, hath his death, he said, with uncommon emphasis, "I am sanctified! sanctified by which sailors came continually; and several of the hands could preach as well also the sacraments which the Sou has appointed for his church; but it would the grace of God! O the mercy and goodness of God!" Speaking of the as the captain himself; and we saw black and white turning to God, with

me, I trust he will give me patience and strength to endure all his will. I little expected to be laid by so long. I thought I should have died in the harness. But it is all right. He has taken me from the hurry and agriculton of such a laborious and public life as mine has been, and has led me into a comparatively solitary wilderness, apart from most of my friends, that I might look into my own heart, to humble me, and to prove me, and to give me, by more uninterrupted communion with himself, a fuller meetness for my beavenly inheritance." Speaking to Mr. Scott on the subject of his affliction; he said, "It has done me good; and whether I live or die, I shall be the better for it .- I feel ready, quite ready to go, whenever the Lord shall call me." On the Sunday before his death, he was greatly cheered and comforted by the visit and conversation of Dr. Bunting; to whom he gave the most delightful testimonies of the peaceful state of his mind, and of his preparation for whatever the Lord might think fit to appoint him. On the day of his death he emphatically repeated a complet which was often on his lips,—

"And when thou sendest, Lord, for ME, O let the messenger be Love!"

His death was sudden. He had spent a comparatively quiet and easy day, when, from the rupture of a vessel in his lungs, the blood began to flow copiously. He tose from his chair, apparently oppressed with a feeling of suffocation, walked into his bed-room, sat down on the bed-side, and with a slight quiver, but without a sigh or group, passed at once to that rest for which pleased God so mercifully to prepare him. He died June 10th, 1841, in the fity-fifth year of his age, and the thirty-third of his ministry.

From the Northern Advocate. WELSH PREACHING.

The following extract from the Christian Index, will be read with interest Road, London; and don't forget in your proyers, by all who are acquainted with the master-pieces of Christmas Evans, the elibrated Welsh preacher. It was received from a person who heard it himself. If these are true specimens of Welsh preaching, there is a beauty in the imagery, and a power in the language, that can hardly be equalled. R.

THE VICTORY OF CALVARY.

"Do you know any thing of Christmas Evans?" said I to a native of Wales, now living in the western part of Pennsylvania. The inquiry was prompted animation, "Yes, I do. I have heard him often. Why, it was in my grand-

My Welsh friend was the very one I could have wished to see. He knew much of the Welsh preachers, and communicated what he knew with great pleasure. I learned that John Elias and Christmas Evans are probably both preached at Bath before a very gay assembly, he made an aliusion to the lever missions was taken that had never before been equalled in that place. In another sermon, delivered before an association on the demoniac of Gadara Luke i. 27-39, his description of the demoniac's return to his family, was deeply affecting. On another occasion he preached from Isaiah xxv. 7, 8 And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the veil that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory, and the Lord God will wipe away tears from all faces; and the spoken it." A part of this sermon my friend repeated nearly as follows:

"After the prophets of ancient times had long gazed through the mists of futurity, at the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow, a company of them were gathered together on the summit of Calvary. They saw a host of enemies ascending the hill, arrayed for battle and most terrific in their aspect. In the middle of the line was the law of God, hery, and his is proad, and working with the first with the pewish priests, and his is jewish priests, and last enemy. When the holy seers had espied this army, and perceived that tion from the white denizens of America. t was drawing nigh, they started back, and prepared for flight. As they looked around, they saw the Son of God advancing with intrepid step, hav-ing his face fixed upon the hostile band. 'Seest thou the danger that is before thee?' said one of these men of God. 'I will tread them in mine anger,' he replied, 'and trample them in my fury.' 'Who art thon?' said the prophet. He answered: 'I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save.' 'Wilt thou venture to the battle alone?' asked the seer. The Son of God replied: "I looked, and there was none to help; and I wondered there was none to uphold; therefore mine own arm shall bring salvation unto me; and my fury it shall uphold me.' 'At what point wilt thou commence thy attack?' inquired he anxious prophet. 'I will first meet the law,' he replied, and pass under its curse; for lo! I come to do thy will, O God. When I shall have suc ceeded at the centre of the line, the colors will turn in my favour.' So say ing, he moved forward. Instantly the thunderings of Sinai were heard, and the whole band of prophets quaked with terror. But he advanced, undannied amidst the gleaming lightnings. For a moment he was concealed from view and the banner of wrath waved above in apparent triumph. Suddenly the scene was changed. A stream of blood poured forth from his wounded side, and had put out all the fires of Sinai. The flag of peace was now soon unfurled, and consternation filled the ranks of his foes. He then crushed with his bruised heel, the old Serpent's head, and put all the infernal powers to flight. With his iron rod he dashed to pieces the enemies on the left wing ike a potter's vessel. Death still remained, who thought himself invincible having hitherto triumphed over all. He came forward, brandishing his sting, which he had whented upon Sinai's tables of stone. He darted it forth at the conqueror, but it turned down, and hung like the flexile lash of a whip.-Dismayed, he retreated to the grave, his palace, into which the conqueror pursued him. In a dark corner of this den, he sat on his throne of moulder ng skulls, and called upon the worms, his hitherto faithful allies, to aid him the conflict, but they replied, 'His flesh shall see no corruption.' The eptre fell from his hand. The conqueror seized him, bound him, and condemned him to the lake of fire, and then rose from the grave, followed by a band of released captives, who came forth after his resurrection, to be wit nesses of the victory he had won." Here my friend began to talk Welsh with much earnestness. "What means this?" said I. "Your meagre language!" exclaimed he. "I am ready to testify with the man of Bristol, that it can not express the ideas a Welshman can conceive. I can not tell you what it is, but it is something like this. He took his flight over the mountain. The veil of night that was spread over all nations he rent to tatters with a stamp of his foot. Light burst forth from its concealment through a thousand penings, and kindled about his heel. The race began. He flew, and the durting beams attempted to overtake him, but could not. Yet they held fast to his heel, and a lengthening train of glory was wrapped round the world."

SAILOR MISSIONARIES.

"My boys," said the captain, "here is as fine a wind as heart could wish, nd we will take every advantage of it, and cover her from the trucks to the ridge-ropes; but, avast there! before we start a halyard, or a reef point, all hands turn to, and praise God for preserving us to see this glorious morning ! Down he fell on his kness, just where he stood; and the men taken by surprise, or seeming to catch his feelings, sunk down one after another, some of them trying to stow themselves away behind the capstan or jolly boat, while I having over the wheel-but never did my ears listen to such a praye as this ! Methought while he spoke of angels praising God, who were never exposed to the perils by which sinners are surrounded, it might fill an angel's eye and heart to see our gallant crew at their morning's devotions. And just then, as I glanced my eye along the deck, I saw the sun rising upon our larboard beam, as if in admiration of the sight.

When the master had done praying, all hands began making sail; but I could see many a shirt-sleere, as the men run up the tacklings, employed in

brushing away the tear and drying the cheek.

That evening all hands were summoned aft to prayers. The master read a chapter out of the Bible, and made a short address. He said that, to preserve a conscience void of offence toward God and man, to walk in the feat of the Lord, was to have the wind abaft the beam and clear heavens during the whole voyage of life. Afterwards, he prayed; and throughout the voyage, (and a happy time we had of it,) we had prayers every morning and evening, and the Sabbaths were much the same as ashore.

By the time we reached Antigua, the captain was not the only religious man we had on board; but, as the second mate said, we might be a cargo of be fatal error to suppose, that whosoever had the sacraments, had the Son, sudden departure of some of his friends, he said, "If it be the Lord's will, I tears and cries, and not a few obtained mercy; and blessed God for the and, with the Son, sternal life. May the church, now dedicated to the should be thankful for such a departure; but if he sees fit to do otherwise by "Satton Missionaries."-N. Y. Evangelist.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF DR. COKE.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following original letter of Dr. Coke, addressed to the venerable Rev. Thomas Barry. Such relics e always precious to the lovers of Methodism.

Southampton, Jan. 26, 1786.

Dear Brother:—In looking over my papers I found your letter to Mr. Wesley, dated June 29th. Whether he gave it me to read, or to answer, I can not say: However, as I have a few leisure minutes, I'll take the liberty f writing a few lines to you.

I have very flattering hopes that the time is drawing near, when God will very largely pour out his Spirit on Nova Scotia. It almost grieves me that you have so few preachers in your province. About the latter end of next September, or the beginning of October, I hope, God willing, to be with you, and to bring one or two preachers along with me, to station them among

I have very little time to concerse with my friends by letter. However, it s a great privilege of the children of God, that they can hold a sweet communion together in spirit at least when their bodies are far apart. But it is reviving, indeed, to consider that the day will soon arrive, when we shall be united in the closest spiritual union, with our dear Lord and each other, and see each other's face, to all eternity. What a comfort it is, that the true lovers of the Lord Jesus are all one body, under one Head. Oceans are nothing to God, and they should be nothing to his people, in respect to the affections they bear to one another.

I shall be always glad to hear how the work goes on in your province. If you write to me, direct to me at the Rev. Mr. Wesley's New Chapel, City

Your affectionate brother, THOMAS CORE.

From the Eclectic Review.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

It is far more difficult to prove by positive numbers that the morals of children are more apt to become corrupted in the hospital than under the parental roof, however humble and wretched. But general reasons, if not "Know any thing of Christmas Evans!" he exclaimed with can be brought forward in support of that position, as in the case before us. We have in the first instance only to enter fully into the situation of a found-"Tell me, then, all ling to see that of all the relations of human life none is less apt to restrain vice and fortify the will with moral principles than the career to which he is destined and the associations he is compelled to form. If here and there some foundlings are found to flourish in their moral growth, it is in spite of circumstances. They are entrusted from earliest infancy to the care of hired nurses and guardians, who, performing their duties without sympathy for the culty has not been removed; and to persons unaccustomed to reasoning, and living, though far advanced in age. John Elias is a Calvinistic Methodist, or future welfare of their charge, naturally seize upon every opportunity of indisposed to research, little benefit may accrue; for the case is not similar follower of Whitefield. Christmas Evans is a Baptist. The preaching of reconciling neglect with the prescribed rules of the institution, and of frecing the former has been distinguished for deep thought and resistless appeals to themselves from those higher moral and physical cares which the tender and the heart. The latter owes his celebrity chiefly to the extraordinary power of feeling heart of a parent is alone capable of conceiving and anxious to act upon. If not retained together in one large institution, those with whom the foundling is lodged and boarded are frequently among the least fitted to bring up even their own children as useful members of society; how much less exertion, then, must we not expect from them in behalf of children whom they keep for the sake of pecuniary emolument alone. They are often the very needy themselves, and in this class the parental affections are too commonly deadened; their own offspring would naturally claim their first and best attention, and the stranger-child must submit to be worse treated than of Archimedes which moved the earth. On this occasion a collection for even those neglected ones, as well as be the object of their jealousy, and often the victim of their young oppression. Nor are there wanting facts to confirm our position. Parent Duchatelet, in his Researches on Prostitution, has ascertained that most of the female children reared in the foundling hospitals were afterwards found on the paré amongst the most common prostitutes; nor is it less notorious that the gangs of professional thieves and vagrants in France and other Catholic countries contain a great proportion of foundlings. Of 16,878 criminals confined in the central prison of Belgium, 594 belonged to the class of foundlings. Such a result might almost have been forefold; for he who in infancy has never felt the influences of home, starts forth into life without the best and most sacred tie that ever by its calm influence tended to keep the feelings on the side of virtue, and without the most powerful check to victous conduct. These never having formed any family habits, are readily enough led to adopt the same method of bringing up their children which was resorted to for themselves. The children of foundings are relaced threatens to form itself in the very midst of civilization and improvement, as distinct and separate from the rest of the community as is the colored popula-

THE "ROCK HARMONICON."

This very extraordinary musical instrument, which is now being exhibited at No. 75, Lower Grosvenor Street, London, consists of rough stones col-lected in the immediate neighbourhood of Skiddaw. The stones, the longest of which is four feet six inches in length, about an inch and a half in thickness, and about three inches in breadth; and the shortest of which is about six inches in length, half-an-inch in thickness, and an inch in breadth-are placed waadan hara cavared with twiste These are struck by wooden hammers, and emit very melodious sounds. The power of the instrument extends to a compass of five octaves and a half, ecompanied by all the semitones. Three sons of Mr. J. Richardson, the inventor, perform on the instrument, and produce most beautiful and surprising effects from what at first sight appears a rough and uncouth assemblage of transverse bars of stone. The inventor was upwards of thirteen years almost incessantly employed in bringing his invention to perfection, and it certainly does, in its present state, produce tones of the richest harmony, full of sweetness, and of the most delicate modulation. It is an ingenious invention, and is deserving of public patronage. The inventor has appealed to the eninion of several eminent musical men, and they have all expressed their delight. Sir George Smart, a very competent judge in such a case, has declared his high satisfaction with the result of this invention.

STREET PREACHING.

Fifty Clergymen of Baltimore, have combined for the purpose of preaching in the open air. At Philadelphia and Pittsbergh many have adopted the same course. The Rev. Mr. Scudder has recently taken his stand also on Bunker Hill, to proclaim the acceptable year to the multitude. If there ever was a reason to justify Christ, the Apostles, Wesley and Whitefield in this measure, it is unquestonably valid at the present day Thousands on thonsands in most of our large communities attend no place of worship.' They ought to be sought in the highways and hedges, and compelled to come in.-Our prayer is, that God would send forth more labourers into this barren vineyard, and bless all the strongly nerved men who have entered it.—Zion's Her.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIE,-The following beautiful lines were addressed to me by my steemed friend Mc., on my leaving the Brock Circuit. Your insertion of them in your paper will much oblige, Yours, &c., J. H---

TO J. H-, FROM HIS FRIEND Mc.

Stranger, in this land of care

Where thy home, oh! tell me whers?
Is it far o'er hills away,

Where the setting sunbeams stray?

Is it where the fields are seen

Drest in numer's example of the fields are seen

Drest in numer's example of the fields are seen.

Drest in purest evergreen ! Or, where happy faces smile In some lonely distant isle? Pilerim, tell me, wilt thou go Where no bosom care can know?

Distant climes may tempt thee far; Where no gloom thy hopes can mar; Lindsay, May 22nd, 1941.

A pool the purched ground.

Peterboro', 1841.

Though men, fiend-like, upbraided Those holy men of God;

Pilgrim stranger, with us here
Eyes are dimmed by sorrow's tear,
Beauty sinks beneath the wave; Flowers are budding on her grave.
Youth and Age life's hill must climb
To read the mysteries of time:

Oh rest not here! on high I see

A brighter, fairer home for thee,

We insert the following lines, not because we think them finished, but ecause of their application to the Christian Indians of America. This hint we hope will be useful to " Nero," in what he may write hereafter.-ED.

THE NATIVE'S CENTENARY HYMN.

From England's favoured island,-

The serpent's wisdom showing. Yet harmless like the dove; From Ireland's distant shore,— The Founder of our Salem; The God whom we adore:— The wiles of Satan knowing, Their only theme was love.

While in our native blindness, Though poverty their portion, To show our feet the way— Sent Heralds in his kindness, Who hid us watch and pray. Yet making many rich; Their alters of devotion Were reared on shady beach;

At first it caused us sadness,
To learn our state was lad;
But O, the shouts of gladness,
That mercy still we had! And thousands now are saying

O happy Century!
And thousands more are praying
Still greater things to see. The wilderness once gloomy, Rejoices at the sound; The desert now is bloomy; Heralds, he up and doing,

That all may happy be;
Like Paul the good word sowing,
The present Century.
Let all the saints be breathing

Those holy men of God;
Thro's wamps and streams they waded
To spread "good news" abroad;
Pelastars' 1941 The nover-ceasing prayer,—
That God would to the Heathen His wond'rous love declare.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, October 20th, 1841.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS .- Anxious to conduct our fournal on the broad ground of christian catholicity, we have from time to time, as space has permitted, conveyed intelligence of the doings of different bonevolent and religious institutions. Last week we presented a statement of the operations of Religious Societies in France; and now we shall call from two long, but interesting articles in the N. Y. Observer of Sept. 18th, a few particulars relating to the American Board of Missions. The 32nd Annual Meeting of this Board was held in Philadelphia on the 8th, 9th, and 10th ult.; and seldom has there been a more respectable or talented meeting, composed as it was of Honourable gentlemen, Doctors of Divinity, Ministers, Missionaries, and other persons. We should have great pleasure in publishing the addresses delivered, and especially the plans adopted for future progress, as they would supply many valuable rules for the direction of other Missionary bodies. The absorbing subjects of remark were the debt of the Society, nearly \$58,000, and the urgent appeals for more Missionaries. We have not room for more respecting the Meeting than what was said by a very eminent and aged Minister: and impressive are his words:

"The veneral le Ur. Yakk called the attention of the Board to a memorable "The veneral de Ur. Yalle called the attention of the Board to a momorable declaration made 25 years up, that the energies of Christendom wisely directed, and attended with the blessing of the Spirit, might send the gospel over the world in a quarter of a century. If it were my own expression, said he, I would not make it; but it is not mine; it was made by a beloved man who has been resting from his labours 20 years; he died in the Cherokee country, June 7, 1821. Nor was it his expression only, but that of the Prudontial Committee; nor theirs merely, but it was formally adopted by the American Board at Hartford, Com. Sept. 18, 1816. Of the members then present only three now survive; the in recent today. The country is gone, and the most of those one is present to-day. The quarter of a century is gone, and the most of those who made the declaration are gone, but the work is not done. I feel a pang of sorrow, when I reflect that since that declaration was made, 600,000,000 of pagens have gone down to the grave."

The operations of the Board are on a noble scale: but a few particulars mus suffice. The Seminary at Fair Hope among the Grebos of West Africa contains 54 pupils, and the Mission School 125., Here more than a million of pages were printed last year. The Mission to Greece is peculiar, but prosperous. The station at Arcopolis has two Schools; and three millions of pages were printed last year. The Mission to Turkey. The printing establishment at Smyrna last year printed eight millions of pages in several languages. Mr. Schauffler is still at Vienna, printing the Hebrew Spanish Old Testament. A Priest from Nicomedia is an evangelist at Constantinople. At Trebisond, Erzeroom, and Cyprus, there are many favourable openings for distributing books, and indications of the operations of the Holy Spirit. The Mission to Syria is most encouraging. The bombardment of Beyrout suspended the labours of the Missionaries; but they have lately returned to them. The preservation of the Mission property there can be attributed only to a gracious superintending Providence. With this great trial there has been a most remarkable opening to the Drusce, and it is said 100,000 wait for the labours of this Society. This is the information given of the Providential opening in the Observer:

"A Druze community of about 100,000 souls has formally resolved to embrace Protestant Christianity, and has requested the American mission at Beyrout take charge of their spiritual interests, and supply them with teachers. The wish for schools and missionary labors in all their villages. This is probably the most important opening for missionary labour which Divine Providence ever presented to the Board; not even excepting the Sandwich Islands, the Nesto rians or the Armonians. The Duizes have hitherto been regarded as a sect of Mohammedans, . The first convert from among them joined the mission church at the hazard of martyrdom, and was actually imprisoned, with a view to putting him to death for apostasy from the Moslem faith. The present movement secures access to the whole Druze nation; and the more numerous Ansares whose religious and civil condition has been much like theirs, must follow the example. Practically, all Syria is haid open, and a breach is made in the wall of Mohammedan despotism, through which Christian teachers may pass and repass with their converts. By particular request of the Druze chiefs, a high school, for the instruction of their young nobility, has been opened at their capital, which is Der el Kamer, about twenty miles nearly southeast from Beyrout. Messra Van Dyck and Wolcott have taken charge of it. Mr. Smith. on arriving from Smyrna, which he left the day after his arrival, did not stop even to open his house at Beyrout, but went at once to the mountains, to labor among the Druzes X.

Among the Independent Nestorians the Society has several Missionaries .-"Three bishops and four priests have made a beginning in this heretofore to them unwonted service." There is a theological Seminary; and the Nestorian pupils in boarding-schools amount to 476. Eighteen priests and six deacons are teachers. Dr. Grant has returned to the mission among the interesting Nestorions, and other Missionaries, with their wives, are joining him in the glorious task of ministering to the mountaincers he had the honour to discover. are most assiduous, and have a great number of Banners and Flags in The Mission to the Persian Mohammedans is to be discontinued. The press at Siam has been title ten members. The Mission at the work. The Mission to China has been greatly interrupted by hostilities; but a Chinese sailor has been converted to God. Mr. Abeel was about visiting his Dutch brethren in Borneo. We must cut our summary short, and deny ourselves the gratification of noticing many other Massions; -at Singapore, Borneo, Sandwich Islands and among the various Indian Tribes on this continent-of all which we could find much to say to kindle the gratitude, and invigorate the zeal of the friends humane, and patriotic a cause. Rome had her triumphal processions; but ns with; and, should be desire it, we shall have pleasure in supplying him of evangelization. Merciful and massive institutions like the American Board her banners were stained with human blood: Temperance has hers; but her of Missions, are the hope of our fallen but redeemed world.

THE EDITOR'S DESK.

The art of printing gave to mankind the key to knowledge, which has proved a repository whence the larger the drafts made, the more there seems remaining: in truth it is inexhaustible. Access to it has increased the number of readers, that the Rev. Dr. Hannah has engaged to prepare for publication a authors, who have in return rendered access the less difficult; and when or biographical account of Mr. Lessey. We rejoice to receive this infermation where their number shall reach its highest addition is not for us nor others to say. Of the works which their intellect and application furnish to the world. perhaps none are enticipated with so much delight, or read with so much avidity, as these denominated periodical; and of such, we are disposed to give those a place in the highest class which state, and vindicate the claims of civil and religious liberty. Of that class is the Eclectic in England, and the Edinburgh Review in Scotland; whose celebrity in this department of literature is too well known, too ably sustained, and too highly appreciated and beneficial, to need our praises. The Eclectic has its greatest praise from this fact; that, since its first publication, it has exposed, and fearlessly attempted to remedy, a spirit of despotism in Church and in State wherever it has existed, and interpased a shield between the persecuted and the tyrant; and this undererred by either learning, station, mitre, or majesty. Robert Hall, of Leicester, while he lived, notwithstanding a diffidence which is always, more or less, associated with genius, was a contributor to this work; and never sent a paper which did We are gratified to be informed by Mr. Court, that the Missions are not elevate still higher in the esteem of the discerning, the author of the Sermon "Modern Infidelity," and of the "Apology for the Freedom of the Press." We have been informed, that among its present writers, is the Rev. Mr. James, of Birmingham, whose pen, it is well known, is as prolific as it is powerful, and as elegant as it is evangelical. The editorial management of the work is of a high order; the authors selected for review well adapted to the times; the great principles on which it is conducted fundamental and scriptural; the be read with pleasure, and tend to illustrate the doctrine of christian friendviews taken of the subjects discussed comprehensive and correct; and the manner in which the articles are written, perspicuous, nervous, and forcible. The typographical beauty of the publication is very creditable indeed to Mr. Haddon's press: and in all respects the Eclectic Review possesses sufficient merit to deserve the patronage of every lover of civil and roligious liberty, and the entire community.

The Weslevan-Methodist Magazine; Monthly. Muson, London.

This valueble monthly periodical was commenced as far back as 1778, and has, consequently, now reached its 64th volume. It is not a matter of much Works, has been more eminently serviceable to the Methodist Church than this. We are aware, that while under the immediate direction of Mr. Wesley, and for sometime afterwards, more of it was devoted to experimental subjects. and papers on the providence of God, than is the case now; but we deem it more suited to the altered circumstances of the church and the world. It is more intellectual and literary in its character; but not too much so. . If our think there is the mind in it which a few other Magazines and Reviews possess, nor is there the taste and freshness; but what is lacking in these respects is more than supplied by solidity and utility. Its Biographical department is atways replete with sound instruction; and we dare say many persons take the work for the sake of it. The department of Divinity is not often favoured with the sermons of the more popular preachers of the Connexion; still those which do appear are a fair specimen of its average pulpit talent; and are of an admirable practical kind. The Miscellaneous papers are generally rich but not very original in thought. The Reviews and Notices of books, are select, and judicious; and more deserving the general titles they bear, than some to be found in other periodicals we could name, which present essays rather than remarks immediately referring to the works. The Poetry is seldem very imaginative and touching. The Missionary Notices it contains give an interest and a zest to the work which, in our estimation, not a little enhance its value-The Portraits are beautiful and correct. The Magazine is an honour and a blessing to the distinguished and influential body whose organ it is.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, for October. Lane and Sandford,

research and a philologist, and will, we think, serve as an inducement to many persons to commence the study of the Hebrew; which he much desired. full and faithful exposure of what is considered an anomaly in Bible translation, and will be far from pleasing to that pious denomination. We should like to see their reply to the unceremonious Reviewer. Butler's Analogy of Religion is profound, and bespeaks a vigorous intellect made to grapple with and conr mental difficulties. We never saw Butler so distinctly analyzed, and his deeply-laid principles so satisfactorily discovered; and the next time we read much pleasure where there was little else than the pain of drudgery. The Life of Sie Humphrey Davy is brought out with much clearness; but we should like to have had something more in condemnation of the errors of that scientific man. The last article-a Sketch of Patrick Henry, is unique and inspiring, and may be better where it is than in a less dignified publication. There are some short Notices of recent works which have no small value. The Portrait is the best finished of any the work has contained; and the publishers in its dress, show they know what is adapted to the taste of those who seek what is beautiful. With the exception of a few articles of too recular a caste, we entertain a high opinion of the Methodist Quarterly.

CUESTER BORR: or the Tree of Many Trunks. Starke & Co., Montreal. We have had this pamphlet obligingly sent us. and are much gratified with he benevolent object of its publication; the relief of some necessitous Emigrants in the Eastern townships; and we hope they will be relieved. Respecting the pamphlet itself we observe, we know not who the writer is; and should we, as we must, notice it with some dislike, we cannot help it. if we are to be candid. The writer is a man of intelligence and of an elegant mind; but his production annoys us by its affected patriotism and style. There are two words ever dear to us-"Christianity" and "British;" but we shall not through delicacy refeats from saying, that "Cubbeer Burr" will shamefully insult many persons, displease and please every genuine Briton, and fully sadsfy only those who look at their own institutions through a magnifier, and invest it when they look elsewhere. We pity a bigot in civil, as we do in religious affairs, who knows not how to rise until he has prostrated all around him. The true Briton, as well as the true Christian, is as lofty and as generous as the sun who diffuses his beams and his blessings on all.

FIRST TEMPERANCE COLUMN.—A column of this description has lately been erected in Eastern Canada, and is an event too interesting to be unnoticed by us. Instead, however, of giving the reader remarks of our own, we shall borrow a few from the Novascotian; conscious any thing we might say would fall far short of them in beauty and force. The Hon. Joseph Howe, the editor of that paper, says,-" By a Quebec paper we see that a number of persons of that city recently visited Beauport, for the purpose of witnessing some religious ceremonies. The chief work of the day was the consecration of a column of the Corinthian order, 40 feet high, which has been erected in commemoration of the great benefit produced in the parties by the spread of Temperance.' This is the first monument of this description, which we have heard of, raised to the commemoration of a series of victories of immense consequence. Not those victories in which the warrior appears "in garments rolled in blood," and which are gained by the infliction of great evils on a portion of the human family,-but of victories over vice, of victorice in which all are gainers, which aim at the moral salvation of the present generation, and at laying the best foundation for the health and happiness of posterity. There should be a pillar in every parish to honor this ennobling feature of the present age; but if such are wanting, many monuments happily exist, of a more valuable description: Men miscd from degradation and walking forth in their right mind, emancipated from a slavery worse than in Great Britain and Ireland. Egyptian.

GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION-TO-MORROW .- The Proession, of which we give notice in another column to-day, is to take place and Editor of the Herald. o-morrow about 1 o'clock; and it is very gratifying to be informed, that active and extensive preparations are making for the occasion. The Ladies readiness; the ingenious work of their own hands. The Juvenile Members to excel in their display of Flags and Mottos. The neighbouring Souther too, are bestirring themselves to take a part. These doings lead us to antici pate, that though this is the first Procession in honour of the success of Temperance on Total Abstinence principles, that it will be of an imposing character, and have a tendency greatly to promote the interests of so noble, conquests and her acclamations are those of mercy.

The Ecceptic Review; published Monthly, by Ball and Co., London: painful estisfaction to pen, from memory, a few imperfect notices of the may be the fictitious signature chosen by a correspondent, and affixed to his first page, an Obituary of that distinguished man; and of informing our ponsible for it, it is just we should require the name of the writer. from a late number of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine; as no man approached nearer to the departed than Dr. H., in the tenderness of his spirit, the elegance of his mind, and the sublimity of his conceptions.

We have not yet received any intimation who is to be the biographer of Mr. William Dawson.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We were favored with a visit, on Saturday, from James Court, Esq., of Montreal, Secretary of this Society, who held a meeting in the Scotch Secession Church, on Monday evening, for the purpose of communicating intelligence of the operations of the French Missionaries. We deeply regret that indispensible duties prevented as from being present; but are not without a hope that some friend vill favor us with a report of the interesting communications then made.prosperous, and that recently a number of Papists had become Protestants. We fervently pray, that the French Canadian Missionary Society, unpretending as it is, may be blessed of God in its work of faith and labour of love.

FAREWELL MEETING WITH THE REV. GEORGE SCOTT .- We publish elsewhere to-day an article having this beading, not doubting it will ship, which cannot be too often brought into notice. We cordially commend the article to our readers. There is a part of Dr. Peck's address which chismatics and christians, so called, should read, who form churches out of churches. Indeed all the addresses breathe an ennobling spirit, and long as is the article, the excellence of that spirit is more than an apology for its length. O that there were a few Gronge Scotts on the Missions in the Western District of Canada!

OUR TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT .- John Dougall, Esq., the doubt whether any Wesleyan publication, with the exception of Mr. Wesley's intelligent and respected Editor of the Temperance Advocate, sends us an article for which we heartily thank him; and, at the same time, expresses his regret, that the objections to our Temperance course, expressed by one or two of our correspondents, should have prevented us from giving to the public as many articles on that subject as formerly. We beg to acknowledge the liberality of his regret, and to inform him, that having received more letmemory serves us, the change was effected chiefly by Dr. Bunting. We do not ters favourable to our course (which we did not publish) than against it, we have not curtailed our Temperance department for the reason he supposes, why all should not be left to be done by him. We hope to convince him and hers, that we shall not let them go out to meet the foes of Temperance alone.

> AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .- At a monthly meeting of this Society lately held, it was stated, that the issues of Bibles and Testaments for September were more than 23,000 copies. Six new Auxiliaries were reported. Stereotype plates are to be prepared for a Protestant New Testament in the Spanish tongue; and every life member is to be allowed two Bibles, and every life director, five, per annum, for distribution.

nas transpired: McLeod, after a tedious trial, has had the decision of the This is a superior Quarterly, whether we contrast it with its former series, or with other Reviews; and Dr. Perk, the Editor of it, has earned the thanks of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the improvement which has taken place in it. The leading article in the present number, a Review of Nord-beimer's Hebrew Grammar, makes it obvious that the writer is a man of St. Catharines Journal says of the Jury, "A more intelligent, upright, and the distribution of the following and members of the limits of this continent.

They are, to a man, religious, and members of the Temperance Society: ing hand; but never more so than after several days spent together in the The Life and Poems of Crabbe, is an article indicating a delicate perception this I know, for they all occupy a room adjoining my own, at the and reliable for the extracts from the author put the and reliable souling and poetic. The extracts from the author put the whole soul in commotion. The Bible Society of the Baptist Denomination is a left Utica the following day for New-York, intending, it is conjectured, to proceed immediately to England. The report of the trial is altogether too lengthy for us to publish; but should we find it practicable to insert the Charge of the Judge to the Jury we may give it our readers. Now that this individual case has been disposed of, we see that several of the provincial journals are pressing on the attention of the public, what they call, the interdespiy-laid principles so satisfactorily discovered; and the next time we read found of the find of the first time we read found of the first time we read for the

principles which it then laid down are fully sanctioned. The Dissolution of the Union is expressly confirmed, while 'a tedious and uscless controversy' power of God, nor where the people seemed to receive more good.

THE LOST TRIBES .- Dr. Robinson, author of Researches in Palestine, has commenced a series of articles in a States paper denying the theory of Dr. Grant, who, some time ago, published a work, entitled the theory of Dr. Grant, who, some time ago, published a work, entitled denominations, assembled in the Broadway Tabernacle to take leave of the "Nestorians; or, the Lost Tribes," in which he attempts to show that the Rev. George Scott, English Missionary to Sweden. Though this brother has Nestorians are the lost Tribes. Dr. Robinson thinks it is most probable that the Aberigines of America are they; an opinion sustained by several learned wishes of all who have had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance. men, among whom, we understand, is Mr. Buckingham, the popular Oriental Traveller.

of the wishes of the citizens who lately addressed Parliament on the subject given to Sir Allan MacNab and H. Sherwood, Esq., and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a general meeting of the inhabitants, to e convened by the Mayor shortly.

Among the Baronets created by Her Majesty in August last, was Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion. It is said to be the first instance of a Jew obtaining that honour; and augurs well for the growing wisdom and generous feelings of society.

For sometime the reports received from New-Orleans of the avages of Fever have been almost incredible. Last accounts say, more than fifty persons had died in one day, of which forty-one were of the yellow fever. It is said thirty-five out of a hundred die of those who are attacked.

The valuable Obituary of the venerable SAMUEL HICK, written by the Rev. C. R. Allison, and published by us to-day, will awaken many pleasing recollections. Mr. Hick was a worthy, and so was Embury, whose name is mentioned. May the children emulate the zeal of the Futhers of

The Pope has appointed Priest Mathew, the popular Temperance man, Commissary Apostolic; thus placing him at the head of his order

From the last Kingston Herald we learn that JOHN WAUDBY, Esq., late the conductor of the Monthly Review, has become the Proprietor

The Mail for England, via Halifax, will be closed at the City Office on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

receive soon what he contemplates sending us .- The same we would say to "Abednego."-Communications from "Matilda" and "Peterboro" are reof the woods." We should like to receive a private letter from him, stating the woods." We should like to receive a private letter from him, stating to God, who had united all hearts in the common work. This was the true his name, and any particulars of his education, &c., he may be free to favour delightful in the thought that the time is coming with a few suggestions for his further improvement.

Notice.-We have from time to time received anonymous communications,

GENERAL TEMPERANCE PROCESSION. The Committee of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society beg announce, that they are now making the necessary arrangements for a

GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION, which is to take place on THURSDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1841. To form

with their City Friends on the accession.

By order, M. McLellan, Chairman, Committee of J. H. Lawrence, Socretary, Arrangements. Toronto, October 4th, 1841.

CHURCH OPENING .- The Wesleyan Methodist Church st Grongerows, in Esquesing, will be opened on Sunday, the 24th instant, when the Rev. John Roar will preach at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Rev. Arson Green at 2 o'clock in the atternoon. A Collection will be made at the close of each service, to aid in defraying the expenses incurred in

CHURCH OPENING .- The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Howell's Settlement, 4th Concession of York, will be opened on Sunday the 24th inst. The Rev. T. Bevitt will preach at helf-past ten in the morning; the Rev. D. Wright at half-past two in the afternoon; and the Rev. S. Belton at six o'clock in the evening. A Collection will be made at the close of each service towards liquidating the debt on the building.

Religious Intelligence.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT. To the Editor of the Christian Augraian.

the presence of the Lord, we have come to the conclusion to send you some the presence of the Lord, we have come to the conclusion to send you some that he had come, and thanked God for his success.

Particulars, which you are at liberty to use. We arrived on the District the Eth of July, and proceeded on the 9th to the Matilda Camp-meeting. When thoughts of Brother Scott that his remarks would be in the same train. It was arrived brother Berney was preaching; and an excellent spirit appeared to a feature of this age that it developes itself in Christian tharity; presenting the pure original benevoleace and catholicity of Christianity in its proper light and inducted by the excellent Superintendent, and requested to take the oversight of the meeting. This we endeavoured to du; but being both below and behind definite or clear, saying to him when he was quite a young man, that "he is a feature of the meeting pensable in the great connexional machinery of Methodism. While this bond continues within, we are confident that all the possible pressure without cannot destroy or stop its progress. But to terior. The meeting continued to increase in interest, especially the prayer circle. The holy Subbuth was a great day. The congregation was large, attentive, and the friends in that part say, much more orderly than at any meeting of the kind held for several years past. The closing Sermon, preached by an American brother, was very interesting and closing Sermon, preached by an American brother, was very interesting and inglit; during which several were converted. We held another short prayermeeting in the morning, during which we received the "best of the wine."

Several more found peace, and every professor appeared to be quickened. We then spent a short time in love-feast; in which many spoke very interestingly.

McLeon is acquired. What we have all along expected but when converted, they felt it to be their duty to join the Methodists. At length one arose, and "thanked God that he was brought up nothing; but by For we can say with brother flesly and others, that we never heard more eermone of the right kind at one Camp-meeting; and the membership were all alive, and the prayer-meetings were very powerful.
Yours, affectionately,

C. R. Allison.

Augusta Circuit. Oct. 8, the Rev. D. Berney writes us: had enough of alarm and excitement.

The English Conference.—We have met with a short on many hearts, and thet open people were much encouraged in their christian article in the Hamdton Gazette, taken from a semi-monthly paper called The Conference of the Poth of Sant Charles in what is called the Bell settle-Wesleyan, which we hear is re-published. As it contains the only information of the proceedings of the English Conference in Canadian affairs published whom was so aged couple, the man being seventy-three years old, and the officially by the London Missionaries we shall give a line or two from it, and mercy at his hand. The marries are republished foundations affairs published woman between sixty and seventy; they sought the Lord sorrowing, and foundations. that without remark. The Wesleyan says,—"The proceedings of the Compened at the alter of prayer; twenty-four found peace in believing, and mines appointed last year, with full powers, are approved; and the general twenty-one joined our church. The convictions were deep and pungent; the

Abridged from the New York Observer, Oct. 2nd

PAREWELL MEETING WITH THE REV. GEO. SCOTT. On Wednesday evening last, the friends of Christ in this city, of various

wishes of all who have had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance.

The Rev. Dr. De Witt of the Reformed Dutch Church was called to the clinic, and the meeting was opened with singing by the choir, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Meigs of the Ceylon Mission.

Rev. Dr. De Witt remarked that the beloved brother whom we have met

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.—A Meeting was held in this City this evening, arrived in this country during the antiverse of May last, and on Friday evening to nominate a deputation to go to England in furtherance largely contributed to their interest. Since that time he has been visiting the deputation to go to England in furtherance largely contributed to their interest. Since that time he has been visiting the American churches and is now about to return to his field of labour in Europe. He hoped we should find through the influence of his labors here, that the links of alternate Sessions at Quebec and Toronto. The vote of the meeting was of friendship that units our hearts would still bind us though the Atlantic rolls

between. He introduced the Rev. Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott said he had travelled 5000 miles in coming to this country, which he reached May 7th t succe that time more that 6000 miles in America, in all sorts of conveyances, but no accident had been suffered to befal, him. In this be east the hand of God for good; and from the past he desired to draw encouragement for the future. He saw in these preservations the evidence, that while engaged in the Lord's work, he was immediate till that work was done. He said that through the advice of his brother Baird it was that he had left his field, indeed he (Mr. B.) had prevailed on the Society whose missionary he (Mr. S.) was, to allow him to come away, and now brother Baird can say he (Mr. S.) was, to allow him to come away, and now brother Baird can say whether, on the whole, he regrets that he had given such counsel. Mr. Scott then gave a brief sketch of the religious condition of Sweden; the inbubitants are all Pr. * stants, and the doctrines of their church are the essential doctrines of the gospel; and he believed that the best thing for Sweden; this moment; would be a retival of pure religion in the bosom of her own church. Because he was thus labouring, not to build up his own sect, but to promote vital guiltiness among the people, Mr. Baird thought the American people would welcome him in their churches, and aid him in his work. And he had not been disappointed. Wherever the subject has been presented, it has a wakened the most lively interest; all were willing to contribute; come to give \$250, and others lively interest; all were willing to contribute; come to give \$250, and others smaller sums according to the ability of the donors. And he wished to say that the Mission church of Stockholm was founded on the widow afferings. The first contribution in Sweden for the object was from a prous widow, the first in England was from a pious widow, the first in America was from a pious widow, the first in America was from a pious widow. This was to him a source of untounded delight. He did believe that if any prayer entered into the heart of God, it is that which goes up from those humble dependant females, whose humband is the God whose power extends over all. He had found congregations welcoming him wherever he went; and those who took up the collections had assured him that none were ever made with more cheerfulness. He knew that there was a sort of impass dence that would wring out a contribution to get rid of the beggar, but he had been received as a stranger kindly, contributions had been given cordially, and he was now able to say that he had should received nearly \$5,000 during the four months he had been here. He hoped the round sum would be made up before he left. This sum would be equal to \$30) annually for the advance-ment of the cause in Sweden. Nor did be believe that this generous contribution would interfere with the gifts to other benevolent objects. The impulse given would tell on other labours of love, and all would be advanced together. To Correspondents.—We thank the Rev. C. R. Allison for Mr. S. then spoke of what had been done strendy there; of the glorious temper things soon what he contemplates conding us.—The same we would say to be felt that an interest had been awakened in the object among various denomination. "Abednego."—Communications from "Matida" and "Peterboro" are re- mations that was not to be a cribed to any one man. He must be a bold man ceived.—We were not aware that "S. W." was, as he says, "a poor native; who would take the credit to himself. He was only an instrument in the hands

When names and sects and parties fall, And Christ the Lord is all in all.

Here where we see but in part, perfect uniformity in sentiment is not to be expected. One man looking in one direction upon the shield thinks it is made of silver, another seeing it in a different light thinks it gold. There will be a REV. THEOPHILUS LESSEY.—Some time ago, we had the and more than once objected to such. We beg now to say, that whatever difference of sentiment on points of less importance; but this is better for these the dead uniformity of Sweden, which gave occasion for O'Connell to say of its paintif estislation to pen, from memory, a few imperied notices of the character, ministrations, and labours of the lamented Lessey. To-day that character, ministrations, and labours of the lamented Lessey. To-day that satisfaction is increased by our having an opportunity of publishing, on the first page, an Obituary of that distinguished man; and of informing our possible for it, it is just we should require the name of the writer.

The proper name be written but in the diversity of sentiment that mist profess that the most protestant and the most professant and the most protestant and the most professant and the most pr how many thousands have I heard in this country singing the Missionary Hymn together; and who ever thought before he joined in singing,

"Salvation! Oh, salvation!" tho over thought to ask whether the hymn was written by one of the sect to which he belongs? (Here Mr. S. repeated with emotion a prayer in the Swedish language, which he then interpreted, asking God to unite his people in one fold under one shepherd.) The friends in England had undertaken the work and the Juverile Members. — Persons disposed to fornish Carriages for the of building a Mission Ifouse in Sweden, but finding it too heavy for them Ladies who may join the Procession will please notify Mr. Ketchux to that plane, they had beckoned to their brethren in America to lend a hand; and effect. IT Societies in the Country neighbourhoods are respectfully invited cheerfully had they taken hold and rendered the desired aid. But I am called this evening to say farewell to this kind, this Christian people. I will not attempt to say what I feel. Long and deep will be the remembrance of the love they have shown me and the work in which I are engaged. In a day or two I set forth on the mighty deep, and I have been led to ask, (not through fear, for I know in whom I trust,) why should a Scott be left since a Cookinson was taken? I have no greater security than he, and the same fate may be mine. These thoughts were the more impressed upon me, by the fact that the first house in which I was received, and the first church in which I preached was the last in which Cookman was seen before he left these shores. and the bottom of the Atlantic instead of my field of labour, it will be well. Pray for me, my brethren, that I may reach in eafety my family, my beloved field, and that God would preserve me as long as he finds me useful in his work.

If we are faithful to Him in our various spheres, this is not to be our last meeting. There around the throne we shall meet with joy and love, not to lalk, but to sing together the song of Moses and the Lamb. On the joy of that meeting? o sing together the song of Moses and the Lamb. Oh the jayof that meeting? we shall speak together of the goodness of God in the land of the living, and ejoice together for ever and ever. Mr. Scott sat down and the chairman called upon Mr. Baird; (but our sketch of the remainder of the meeting must be brief)

Rev. Robert Baird, in a few words assigned the reasons that had led him to urge the visit of Mr. Scott to this country. He also bore witness to the importance of his work in Sweden, and said that he was there the first in counsel and action, though keeping himself not of sight and encouraging others to go. forward. Mr. B. had seen Mr. S. there, and he had desired him to come and Dran Browner.—As we have nearly completed the first tour around this sile up the churches here, and though he had been deeply anxious as to the extensive District; and as we have had some seasons of refreshing coming from results of his visit, on account of the state of the times, he was now rejoiced

that he had come, and thanked God for his success.

Rev. Dr. Peck said that his feelings had so chimed in with the closing of the meeting. This we endeavoured to du; but being both below and behind 'definite or clear, saying to him when he was quite a young man, that "he the spirit of the times—having but a partial acquaintance with most of the preachers (and some of them we had never seen), and called upon to fill an untried situation in the church—we felt something like David, when stepping about with the armone of Saut. However, we were relieved from much anxiety and greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted by the arrival of our laborious and experienced in greatly assisted and all things properly arranged, and attended to everything thuse who differ from us; which forbids us to strain small points, or to grind greatly all first laborious of a mall which tended to the comfort of the preachers or the prosperity and first like feelings of good men who do not see with us. 3. It have a man a mall points, or to grind greatly assisted and an all seeds as a support of the preachers or the prosperity and first like feelings of good men who do not see with us. 3. It is a feeling to the proper of the preachers or the prosperity and first like feelings of good men who do not see with us. 3. It is a feeling to the preaches or the prosperity and first like feelings of good men who do have not curtailed our Temperance department for the reason he supposes, but simply because of much Parliamentary matter we have had to insert. As an inducement to do as we have hitherto done, Mr. Dougall generously reminds us that his paper is only "monthly," and says he is "unable to insert more than half of the Temperance matter of great importance and general interest, which ought to be spread before the public of Canada:" a reason why all should not be left to be done by him. We hope to convince him and

fitter organ of the churches had been chosen for this service, but as it had been becommitted to him he would say, Brother Scott, we love you we have come here to say so; it is love that burns in our heart, that burns in heaven; that binds us together on such an occasion as this. In this meeting God is arriving a death blow at party spirit and dismaion in the churches. We love this brother, not because he is a Wesleyan Methodist, but because he is a Christian. He went to Sweden, not to propagate Methodism, but to stand in that valley of dry bones and cry unto them to live; and he has come here to breathe abroad the same sweet spirit. We love him because he loves Christ more than Westlere the same sweet spirit. We love him because he loves Christ more than Wesley; Christianity more than Methodism; souls more than sects. We rejoice that he as a soldier has for a moment duffed his harness and run hither to tell us of the war, and stir the spirit of battle in our hearts. Mr. Kirk gave a bright sketch of the inviting field of labour in continental Europe, and showed the immense importance of putting forth immediate efforts for the spread of the gospel there. He said in conclusion that Mr. Scott was now going back to the gospel there. We love him because he is going back, and we rejoice that another link is added to the chain to draw our hearts toward Europe. And called this evening to represent the churches, he would say to this dear brother, Go back. Our hearts (he was ashamed to say our contributions) go with you. You will Our hearts (he was ashamed to say our contributions) go with you. You will love to remember America. We love Sweden. We love Tellstrom; tell him so as he offers himself not on the burning but the frozen alter of Lapland. Go; so as he offers himself not on the burning but the frozen alter of Lupland. Go; the Atlantic seas and another sea will roll between us. but there is no distance between hearts that love. Go, brother; the heart of the church goes with you. God meant that your coming here should make the rest of your pilgrimage brighter and sweder, as you think of what you have here enjoyed. You go to fight under no sectarian standard; no walls of party or national prejudice are around you—the whole American Church will love you and hear you on their prayers. Oh that we may all press on and do our Master's work, and meet where the soldier shall be crowned with glory; where we shall look back on this meeting and thank God for the spirit of this hour.

At the close of this interesting meeting an incident deeply affecting to our brother Scott occurred. A young geatleman stepped up to him, and taking

brother Scott occurred. A young gentleman stepned up to him, and taking him by the hand, inquired if the address of Mr. Scott before the Seaman's Friend Society was not the first be delivered in this country. Mr Scott said it was, and the young man added, "under that address I was awakened to a sense of my condition as a sinner. I hope I was led to Christ, and am now a

member of Dr. Spring's church in this city."

This was the crowning gift of brother Scott's visit—a soul to be his crown of rejoicing when he remembers his sojouth here.

Thus he left us. May the angel of peace be with him, and the blessing o

the Holy One rest on him forever!

Temperance Vindicator.

TEMPERANCE IN BLENHEIM.

Saltsprings, Sept. 23, 1341.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

To the Editor of the Christian Guarden.

Dear Sir.—A Temperance Meeting was held on the 28th August, in the Township of Blenheim, at which a Society was formed on the Total Abstinence principle, consisting of eighty members. A constitution was adopted for their future guidance; and proper officers were chosen to transact the business of the Association. A number of Ludies voluntarily engaged to receive copies of the Pledge, and to use their influence in obtaining additional subscribers; and I am convinced their labour of love will be crowned with abundant success. A Society had been formed a number of years before on the "old pledge" system, but which, containing within itself the seeds of its own dissolution, soon sickened, linguised, and died. As, however, Total Abstinence from all that can exist to evert those evils which interperance entails wherever it comes; and to bestow those blessings which invariably follow in the train of temperance and sobriery. I might add, that the cause of Temperance is prospering throughout this section of the country. There are, at present, loud calls from different parts of the Brantford Circuit for Temperance meetings; and even from regions beyond, the cry is heard, Come over and help us. Yours, &c.

INISFIL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Oct. 16th, Mr. John Chantto writes to :- The porice of the Temperance cause in thy letter is encour aging, and contributed something towards my endeavours to forward the cause in this neighbourhood. We had a pleasant meeting on the 14th inst.—established a society with 32 members, called the Inisti Temperance Society, of course on the whole Pleage. I think we have only three places where liquor is sold in the Township.—The majority of the people are favourable, but seem With its social meetings seem to have the greatest effect—we experience the greatest opposition from those who have imbiled ideas favourable to the moderation Piedge; but the many able pieces throwing light on the Wine and Alcohol Question have tended to remove prejudice, and strengthen those who were

For the Christian Chardian. THE WINE QUESTION .- No. VIII.

"When ye be come into the land which I gave unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then we shall bring a sheaf of the first-fruits of the barvest unto the priest; and he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you?" see Levit. xxiii. 10, 11. "The first of the first-fruits of thy land thou shalt bring into the house of the Lord thy God."—(See Exod. xxiii. 19.) This would comprise winter-fruits, or those which were gathered imperfectly ripe, for lying by in store, while the next text would include all others:—"Thou shall not delay to offer the first of thy ripe fruits, and of thy liquors;" see Ex. xxii. 29. The oblation of the first fruits was not burnt, but reserved for the use of the priests. " As for oblation of the first-froits, ye shall effer them unto the Lord; but they shall not be burnt on the altar for a sweet savour." There was a general prohibition of the use of leaven in sacrifices. "They shall am offer the bigot of my sacrifices which ye shall bring unto the Lord, shall be made with leaven; for ye shall burn no leaven, nor any honey, in any offering of the Lord made by fire !" See Levit. xi. 2.

At one particular occasion—the Feast of the Passover—their carefulness of

At one particular occasion—the reast of the l'assover—their carefulness on the subject was to be carried still farther: For, while the Israelius were yet in Egypt, the cummand was, "Seven days shall ye out unleavened bread; even the first day shall ye put eway leaven out of your houses; for whosever eateth leavened bread from the first day until the saventh day, that soul shall be off from Israel;" see Exod xii. 15. And the prominent institution of it was in the following terms—" Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses; for whosever eateth that which is leavened, even that soul shall be cut off from the congregation of Israel, whether he he a stranger, or born in the leavened brend."-Exod. xii, 19, 20. And again, after their deliverance from Egypt—" Remember this day, in which we came out from Egypt. Seven days thou shalt out unleavened bread, and in the seventh day shall be a feast to the Lord. Unleavened bread shall be eaten seven days; and there shall no leavened bread be seen with thee, neither shall there be leaven seen with thee in all thy quarters;"-Exod. xiii. 3. 7. The nother has now before him as aponymous work, apparently written by a Jew, which states that, at the present ict as to not eating any leavened broad, or any eatables of drinkables produced from any grain or matter that is leavened; their drinkables drinkables produced from any grain or matter that is leavened; their drinkables are either fair water, or water boiled with assasfas and liquorice, or ruisin-wine prepared by themselves. As to dough, the command can thus—" When ye come into the land whither I bring you, then it shall be, that, when ye cat of the bread of the land, ye shall offer up a neave-offering onto the Lord. Ye shall offer up a cake of the first of your dough for an beave-offering as you are heave-offering of the threshing floor, so shall ye heave it?" Numb. xv. 18—20. The constant use, it sacrifices, of unleavened bready unleavened cakes, and ened wafers, would seem to intimate that the dough must have been offered in an unleavened state. There is an additional reason, that, if it were not offered frequently, while leavened dough or bread would soon become sour, the unbowened would keep good, with ordinary care, for a considerable length

There were two excepted cases, in which leavened bread was offered; but according to the common saying, the exception proves the rule. The first exception was on the fiftieth day after the commencement of harvest, immediately after the termination of the feast of weeks. "Ye shall offer a new meat-Stering unto the Lord. Ye shall bring out of your habitations two wave loaves of two tenth deals : they shall be of fine flour; they shall be baken with leaven; they are the firstfruits unto the Lord." See Levit. xxiii. 16, 17. The other occasion was in the sacrifice of peace-offering, and this was the law, "If he offer it for a thanksgiving, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of thanksgiving unleavened cakes, mingled with oil, and unleavened waters anomaled with oil, and cakes mingled with oil, of fine flour, fried. Besides the cakes, he shall offer for his offering leavened bread with the sacrifice of thanksgiving of his peace offerings." Levit. vil. 12, 13.

Reverting again to the command in Exod. xxii. 29, "Thou shalt not delay to offer the first of thy ripe fruits and of thy liquors" -- might not the Hebrew terms, which are abstract ones, and sufficiently large to comprise tirosh (produce of the grope) amongst the fruits, have comprised yayin (a genuine ng all kinds of wine) and shechar (a genuine term for any kind of sweet drink except wine) amongst liquors. The way in which the whote are mentioned, and sepecially the latter, would seem to negative the idea of any care being bestowed to produce or to check fermentation. The word rendered "thy liquors," has for its primitive meaning "testes," or "droppings;" and though some spirit-loving commentators at some future period night be disposed to render it." stillated—the produce of the still." the present author humbly ventures to suggest its necessary appropriateness when similed to these humbly ventures to suggest its peculiar appropriateness when applied to those lianors which, like the sap of the pairs-tree, &c., were collected by dropping vessel set under the tree, after an incision had becon made in its tru or limbs. Although yayin is oftenest mentioned, shechar was also used in sacrifices, as appears from Numb. xxvii. 7. Such liquors, made or collected by dropping or otherwise, and brought to the priests without delay, or, as the by dropping or otherwise, and brought to the priests without delay, or, as the passover was eaten in buste, were very unlikely to be fermented at all. But another and stronger reason for believing that they were not fermented, is, that mixed or prepared liquors were characteristic of the drink-offerings of heathers to their idols; see Isa, Ixv. II, where mesceh, a mixture; is employed for the "drink-offering," instead of the ordinary term nesceh. On the whole, the writer concludes, that the wines, or other liquors used in sacrifices, must have been simple, unmingled with any other ingredients, and unfermented. If such was the wine used in the ancient sacrifices, it is evident, that the use of fermented wines for hole purposes has no sacrifices, it is evident. The Heather is the sacrifices of the property of the propert fermented wines for hely purposes has no canction from acripture. brew terms which are used to designate the kind of wine which was invariably taken for the sacrifices, too clearly point out its unsubtlemented and unfermented nature, to leave a doubt on this question. What, then, is the duty of christians in the use of wine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Suppor? The wine used in the sacrifices is known to have been the pure unfermented juice of the grape. So far as the nature of that sanctioned in the New Testament is known, it is proved to have possessed similar qualities. Christians ought to use the pure unformented wine. They have no authority for any other. They might, with equal propriety, use any other stimulating drink. Our common wines no more the wines of ancient Palestine, than our brandy, rurs, or any other sicoholic substances do. These last-mentioned articles contain about 50 per cent. of alcohol, and wine from 25 to 30. The difference is not in the quality but in the quantity of alcohol. Christians, we repeat it, ought to use the FURE DEFERMENTED wine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. August, 1841. ABSTIFERTIA.

Halifax Royal Mail Steamships .- We understand that Mesers. S. Cunard, of Hailfax, Geo. Burns of Glasgow, and D. Milver, of Liverpool the contractors with the Government for carrying the North American mails have had the allowance raised from £56 000 to £50,000 per annum; the mails now run twice a month each way; but as soon as they shall run every week, the the variety are to have £160.000 per annum. This addition has, we believe, been made on condition of the contractors doing, at the requirement of the government, certain extra services in the conveyance of the mails. Last year only one mail was despatched in the month of November 1 this year, there will be two. But in the month of March next, instead of two mails being despatched. patched, there will be only one mail forwarded. In March (ew passenger) voyage is rendered rather dangerous from the ice which usually, at that period, floats in the track of the steamers.

Foreign and Provincial News.

The "Reformers" of Ireland, five hundred in number, presented en address and gave a dinner to Lord Morpeth at Dublin, on Tuesday. His Lordship and O'Connell were the orators.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CANTON. - The ship Lowell, Capt. Redmond, which arrived on Saturday, brings intelligence from Canton to the 21st May, which is one day later than that brought by the unfortunate barque

We learn from Capiain R. that on quitting the Canton river he met the British squadron from Calcuttu, with reluforcements, standing in. This squadron, it will be recollected, is under the command of Admiral Sir James Gordon Bremer and has on board Col. Pottinger, the new British envoy.

On the day Capt. R. sailed he was informed that the British residents at Canton and received orders to quit the factory there.

Canton appeared from the British factory to be nearly descried. A Chinese soldier occasionally observing the motions of the foreigners. The large encampment of Chinese troops without the walls remained in the same state, and it was thought that should the British not drive them away they would prove they resulted the records of Capton.

very troublesome to the people of Canton. Some difficulty had occurred in regard to securing one or more of the American vessels at Canton, but the precise particulars we have not been able to ascertain .- Journal of Commerce.

UNITED STATES.

Instart and Hudson on Tuesday last, by the train of cars from the East coming in contact with the train from the West, both being at the top of their speed, going at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour. "The passenger cars of both trains immediately behind the tenders, were shivered to pieces by the congussion, and many of the passengers injured to a greater or lesser degree. The exact number, our informant, who was one of the passengers, was unable to iscertain, but he thinks the number to have been twenty to twenty-five, and of these two or three were supposed to be mortally injured—four or five had limbs broken, six or eight were seriously wounded, and the remainder were more or less butt. The scene is said to have been harrible beyond description, as the wounded were carried to the baggage cars to return to Westfield, covered with blood and grossing from paid. Some were so entangird in the fragments of the cers, that they could only be extracted by using levers, and thereby raising he fragment which confined them. Some were literally dug out."-Montreal

The Caledonia.- From Boston papers, we learn that the Royd Med Steam Packet "The Caledonia," which left Boston on the 4th inst. arrived at Halifax on the 17th, after a most tremendously rough passage, with some damage to the paddle-boxes and loss of her life-boat. The third officer and corponer had their legs breken, and nine seamen were hadly injured. She lay to fifty-two hours. It was doubtly whether the third officer would survive his wounds. The Caledonia's arrivet at Halifux was looked for with great anxiety, and when she was announced below crowds of people covered the whatf to inquire into the cause of her delay. A Halifax paper, of the 8th, says, "The passengers never expected to see Halifax, nor any other port."—

Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, New Brunswick,-Charles F. Allison, Eaguire, Sackville, New Brunswick, having, at his own expense, erected a building 150 feet long, forty-five feet wide, and four stories high, at an expense of £4090, as a Seminary, in which a sound religious education, including, in estimate tases, a theological course, might be obtained by the Wes-leyans and their friends in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, the district meetngs of the two Provinces have appealed to all who are friendly to such an education, for their assistance to provide the necessary library, apparatus, furniture, &c., and the Rev. Mr. Temple, who has our best wishes for his success, is now in this city pleading the cause of the proposed institution.— Holifaz Guardian.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been Public Lands, whether such applications and correspondence on the subject of Public Lands, whether such applications are for purchase, bears, license of occupation, patent or any other subject, shall be made direct to the commissioner of Crown Lands, in place of the Secretary, as has been commonly the eactice heretulore.~

T. W. C. Mundocu, Chief Sec'y. Captain Eower, R. N., late of H. M. Ship Pique, arrived in Town on Sunday. He came a passeager in the "Unicora" on her lest trip-com Halifes. We understand that he was the hearer of Despatches to flist Excellency Sir Richard Jackson. He retorned yesterday to Lower Canada It is mentioned that Captain Boxer has received an appointment in the West Indies - Kingston Chronicle.

Clearing out. -- We regret to say that owing to the nonic which the fear of increased tanning, many of the oldest and most wealthy settlers have already sold their farms for little more than one half their intrinsic value, and ded to the Western States of the American Union. Messrs. Artimas odd, Benjamin Judd, Frederick Sweet, Mrs. Davidson and family, Eli Sweet, James Brasee, Philip Herrington, N. F. Soper, Benjamin Thompson, and many others, have already sold out and left the country; while Messrs. Joseph Wiltzie, Esq., John James, Comfort M. Wiltzie, Eli Chamberlain, Almer Werner, Aften Sweet, Nicholas Brazee, Esq., and many others of the oldest farmers in the County, have, we understand, offered their places for sole, with a determination of following the others to the Western States. This apparent inclination on the part of the people, to part with their forms, and to leave the country, is much to be regretted; and we hope they will pause before they persevere in their design - Brockville Statesman.

Fire at Gananoque. - On Saturday week a Cooperage belonging to the Messra. McDonald, was destroyed by fire; loss about £708; £150 of which was covered by insurance in the Munual Insurance Office of this District. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incenduary, unconnected, owever, with the 'parriet' cause .- Kingston Herold.

Steamboat Accident .- We deeply regret to learn that about two O'clock yesterday morning a dreadful collision took place between the Royal Mail stemphous, Lord Sydenham and Lady Collorne, by which the latter was so much shattered that it was found necessary to run het aground, to prevent her total loss. One of the passengers in the Lady Collorne, an emigrant, was thrown overboard by the shock, and perished—his name we have not loarned. The accident took place near Port St. Francis.—Mont. Com. Mess.

Lord Sydenham's Tomb .- The British Colonist says,-The burch was well prepared for the solemo occasion. The Pulpit, the front Gailery, the Pillars, the Organ, and every conspicuous part of the interior of the building were covered with black cloth. In the centre of the Church u vault was prepared, wherein are now deposited the remains of the late Govern-or General of British North America! After the service, at the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, the immense crowd collected passed up the middle aisle of the Church, to view the vanit. The plate on the Coffin was of silver. surmounted by a Coronet. The inscription was as follows:--The Right Hon. CHARLES, BARON SYDERHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Torquio in Canada, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Pricy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotis, New Brunswick. and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same : Died September 19th, in the Year of Our Lord 1841, Aged 41 Years.

The Periodical Press.

THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE'S OPINION OF LORD SYDENHAM. ment. One cannot turn to the topics which must be embraced by such a review without feeling that his Lordship can scarcely afford the slightest further inroad upon a coostimum already sufficiently delicate, and that Canada can but it would be sufficiently delicate. but ill spure the master mind which has grappled so vigorously with her diffi-culties, and reduced, in an incomparably short space of time, the most chaotic materials to something like cohesion and order. We are well aware, that, in attempting to do justice to the Governor General's character and policy, we have to differ with many worthy persons in Canada, whose interests and erlings have been crossed in the onward march of his Government, but the we trust, do us the justice to believe, that while we are prepared to defend the full exercise of strong Executive power, in the extraordinary condition to which the Canadas were reduced, we have neither the information necessary, nor the wish, to vindicate every fict of authority, or every measure of the Government—and that, while we approve in the broad outline the general bearing of Lord Sydentiam's policy, no man in the Colonies more seriously mourn over the deplorable events, the gross blanders of rulers and people, which left alternative but vigorous measures, or the separation of these Colonies from the British Crown. To those who raise the cry that Lord Sydenham has subsidized the Press, we would merely say, that he acquired his influence over ours by means which reflect no discredit upon his character nor upon our independence. By the exhibition, throughout our personal intercourse with him, of talent which we had rarely seen possessed by Colonial Governors, he won our respect; by a course of invariable frankness, courtesy and justice towards ourselves—and by his gallant hearing in midst of trials which might well have put the highest qualities of statesmanship to the proof-that sentiment has been, perhaps, deepened into something like personal attachment—and while we feel conscious that no power he possesses could compel us to do an act of we feel conscious that no power no possesses could compet us to no an act of political subserviency, we are happy to be shie to prove what all the malignity of his enemies cannot present in from expressing, after the classic observation administration of the government of Canada. But, if such persons take the of his career, and while power is passing from his hands, our almost unqualified approval of his Canadian Administration. It is in the highest degree gratify—the real posture of affairs in that part of the empire, we confidently anticipate ing to us, who, since his visit to Nova Scotia, have expressed fall confidence in his views, and done our best to strengthen his hands, to find that those who petitioned against, and denounced his appointment—and who, both here and out by facts which political sophistry may obscure, but cannot extinguish. All elsewhere, have never ceased to misrepresent his acts, and foretell his failure, must admit the deep importance of the subject; for, apart from the hollowness bare been covered with mortification and disappointment, that almost every of a system of government by which more than contempt is awarded to the has every convenience, and the rest moderate. Apply at this office.

curity of the possession? Did he take the belm of state, when the vessel was tight, and sound, with perfect instruments, a fair wind, a clear sky, and a crew well disciplined and well disposed? Was not the estate wasted by years of hod management, until the tenants were at war with the landlord, or with each other, and even the title of the property was drawn into angry controversy?—Was not the ship tempest-tost, shuttered, and almost tossesworthy—with ignorant vacillation or excentric severity on derk, and annuar unsequently—with agree instrument that could be relied upon, or a blue spot in the heavens to admit of an observation! The state of Canada, when Lord Sydenham assumed the Government, might well have appalled any man not desirous to wreck his reputation. A long course of maladministration, or rather of administration, often well means, but based upon no principle which the people could understand or respect had means the way for one insurrection and accuracy for stand or respect, had prepared the way for open insurrection, and annused for-eign interference in both Provinces, to be followed by the suspension of the constitution, and the establishment of despotism in the one, and in the other by a state of things which perhaps were a great deal worse, the forms of Civil Government being retained, but affording rather a shelter from which a fragment of the population might insult and annuy the remainder, than any real protection to the recole. Lord Durham's mission, although of immense value. because it laid bure the real causes which afflicted Causda, and shadowed forth the remedies—had been so brief, so disastrous, so unproductive of practical results within the Country itself, that, however invaluable the volume in which the experience and principle of His Lordship and his able co-adjutors was embodied, might have been-and no man estimates the Report more highly than we do-still, until reduced to practice, it was but a book-a theory, the value Statesman so firm, so sagacious and indefatigable, follows in the wake of a A dreadful accident occurred on the line of railroad between projector so hold. He left the shores of England under no very favourable austronam Hudson on Tuesday last, by the train of cars from the East coming spaces. The Timber Merchants of London had denounced him, and the cus

the machinery of Government rendered for the future safe and easy.

Now, it should not be forgotten, that long prior to Lord Sydenham's elevation to office all insurrectionary movements in the Province had been effectually quelled; those in Lower Canada, by the prompt and vigorous exertions of the British traces, under the direction of the gallant and patriotic Lord Seaton, who inflicted a severe but necessary chastisement upon the ungrareful French habitons. The salutary effect of which will be felt for years to come; while is habitons, the salutary effect of which will be felt for years to come; while in Upper Canada the mad attempt of Mackenzie and his misguided followers had been completely repelled, and their influence nearly annihilated, by the unaided loyalty of the conservative part of the population, who rushed, with irresistible enthusiasm, to save the Royal Standard of Britain from the polluting touch of loyalty of the cons able and estimable Lientenant Governor, Sir George Arthur, had done much toward uniting, in general measures for the welfare of the Province, all parties not essentially inimical to monarchical institutions and the maintenance of Colonial relations. Indeed, the hopes of the republican party had, under his vigorous and enlightened administration, been completely prostrated, and would still have been powerlessly recumbent, had not the late Earl of Dorbain unfortunately introduced the element of their respectation, under the promise of an anti-calonial system of "responsible government," subsequently repudiated even by the Whig Government themselves.

Our best means of information compet us to the conclusion, that Lord Syden-

bam's Government, both in Upper and Lower Canada, has been administered upon false and injurious principles, and has done more to foster disaffection, and discourage the truly loyal colonal subjects of the Crown, than could have been affected by the most of the country of the and discourage the truly toyat cotomic students of the leaders of the republican seen effected by the most vigorous exercions of the leaders of the republican section. This is susceptible of ample evidence. It applies equally to the administration of affairs in Lower Canada.

In Upper Canada, an ill-advised Whig-Radieal system of conciliation to the

disaffected party has been productive of still more disastrous results. It is matter of notoriety, that in proportion to the efforts of the loyalists, in former days, to statain the integrity of the Empire, whether in the legislative halls of in the embattled field, they have been exposed not only to the expected hatrer of the revolutionists, but to the cold and withering neglect and cutting rebukes of his Londship. With two or three exceptions, all official and lucrative ap pointments, at the disposal of the Executive, have been bestowed upon per sons formedly noted in the ranks of the agitating party, even down to the personal friends and constitutions of the agitating party, even down to the personal friends and constitutions of the signature. sonal friends, and most internate political associates, of the traitor MACKENZIE At the late elections, executive patronage and power were most undisguised brought to bear against those candidates, whose only crime has been an indon ritable feeling of honest determination to uphold the institutions of the country Persons of high reputation for lovalry were compelled to vote for those whose political principles they cordially detested, on pain of dismissal from any post of honour or emolument by which they had been previously rewarded. It some cases, these three's were carried into immediate execution:

Such a system of policy, such an exercise of power and patrorage, cannot be on severely reprobended. It can be viewed in no more favourable light than practical repression of those feelings of devoted loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the institutions of the Empire, which, especially in a colony so peculiarly open to Republican influences, it is the first day of the Representative of the Crown to foster and reward. It is virtually building out a premium o disaffection, or to sectificus conduct. The deplorable effects of it may yet be felt, to the irreporable injury of the Empire, in the event of any future attempts of traitorous subjects, or American sympathizers, to sever those valuable pos-

Anxhous is retire from the administration of the Government with the reputation of a successful statesman, Lord Sydenham gives a glowing representation of the harmonious working of the United Parliament.

To be sure, they have not passed many practical measures, but his Lordship assigns, as the reason id been occupied in the adoption of rules and bye-laws adap ted to their novel circumstances. Is it because these despatches were likely to In taking up our pen, to fulfil our promise, by giving to the people of the Lower Provinces a view of Lord Sydenham's Canadian Policy, there are two occupied nine days in discussing the answer to His Excellency's opening reflections which to a person worn down with labor, as he was when we saw him last, may be a serious infliction, and he is about to retire from his Govern-This gave high offices to the radical expectants of a liberal concession. everything that stood in the way of their assuming all the prerogatives of the Crown. And although many of them had been placed in their seats through the direct influence of the Executive, they refused a favourable reply to the speech, and the whole machinery of legislation was on the point of being arrested. At this crisis, influenced by the honourable principles which form the essential element of Conservatism, the Loyalists, whose election had beer

the essential element of Conservatism, the Loyansis, whose election and been so unconstitutionally appuised, came up to the rescue, and just saved His Excellency from a humiliating defeat.

Nor is the tremulous policy of the late Government susceptible of rational defence, in relation to the long inconcernted M'Leod, the unpitted or unaided victim of American hunghtiness and haired to the British Empire. What must be the feelings of Her Maiest's Canadian subjects, on reflecting that, in onebe the feelings of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, on reflecting that, in consequence of nobly discharging the obligations of their sworn allegiance, they are liable to be accessed, imprisoned, arraigned, convicted, and executed as hre liable to be accessed, impresoned, arraigned; convicted, and executed as Figures, by the nutborities of the nation whose agressions they have resisted at the bidding of the Colonial Government? We deprecate the thought of war between two nations allied to each other by a common origin and language. But we more strongly deprecate such a degradation of our national character as must cause our Canadian fellow-subjects to "blush and hang their bends" in Afficients society. And that the ATTY-GENERAL of Upper Canada should have been authorised to obtain the depositions of witnesses in the Province, whose persons would not have been sole in the United States Court,—thereby

upon a Colonial Government.

To the apprehension of some classes of our readers, we shall not be much surprised if the preceding observations should present an ex-parte aspect, and heir entire acquirecence in the accuracy of our conclusions,—conclusions not

act of his Government has been crowned with success, and that the more im-loyal, and more than courtesy to the disaffected, all the transatlantic dependenortant objects of his mission have been completely scamplished. the Crown, so far as North America is concerned, must stand or fall.

In order to understand the value of the service which Lord Sydenham, has with Canada. On the Right Honourable Baronet who has now acceded to In procer to understand the value of the service which Lord Sydenium, has with Canada. On the hight Honourable Europet who has now accorded to power, the eyes of all truly attached British subjects in Canada are turned moment the state of things which His Lordship had to encounter. Did he succeed to a political inheritance, so wisely husbanded, and so fairly established, that even had management could scarcely lessen its value or disturb the security of the possession? Did he take the helm of state, when the vessel was or very materially aggravated.— Wajchman, Sept. 8th.

OBITUALY.

Another great man, the Rev. Samuer Heek, is fallen in Israel. His parents emigrated from Ireland in company with the juid Philip E-abury; and it was through the entreaties of his pious mother that Mr. Entoury and others were first induced to commence religious meetings under the novel form of Methodism in the New world. After the lapse of a few years Mr. Heek removed to the town of Camden, where, on the 28th of July, 1771, their son Samuel was born. In 1778 Mr. Herk, with his excellent wife, foung Samuel, and several other children, removed to Montreal; from which place they removed to Upper Canada, and settled in the township of Augusta in 1781. Here the venerable pair lived, closely connected with and warmly attached in the church of their youth, until a good old age, when they came down to ille tomb as shocks prepared for the garner above. That such parents should be thessed with pious and useful children is but the fulfilment of the promises of God made to his people. This was the case in Mr. Heck's family, In 1791, through the instrumentality of the late Rev. Wim. Losee, an arrow found its way to young Samuel's heart. His convictions appear to have been very powerful, and his conversion scriptural; sound, and clear. Hence he was prepared immediately

"To tell to all around, What a dear Saviour he had found."

"To tell to all around, What a dear Saviour he had found." There are still living witnesses of his usefulness, and especially in the extensive revival of 1796, when the late Calvin Wooster was travelling in these northern climes. The Rev. and now aged and venerable Win. Brown is among these witnesses, who was then a subject of this gracious work. Shortly after this brown there were the property of the property of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. as alls within the Country itself, that, however invaluable the volume in which the experience and principle of His Landshifty and his able conductors was embedded, might have been—and no one estimates the Report more highly than how do—sailly until educated to practice, it was but a book—a theory, the value of the experience of Colonial freedom might altogether deny, and what its fundes admires might well be excosed for doubling, until experience had demonstrated the applicability of the new principles to the exigencies of Colonial Society. The tests of consummating the Union which Lord Durham had prevailed the applicability of the new principles to the exigencies of Colonial Society. The tests of consummating the Union which Lord Durham had prevailed the applicability of the new principles to the exigencies of Colonial Society. The tests of consummating the Union which Lord Durham had prevailed the spinicability of the new principles to the exigencies of Colonial Society. The tests of consummating the Union which the best for the non-unced to be indispensable—of grappling with those evils which he bad fully expended—and of applying the principles of Representative Government, indicated in his Report, devolved then upon Lord Sydenham, and it is rere than Stateman and the principles of Representative Government, indicate the provided of the prevailed of the pre that in so short a time so much has been accomposed.

The London Watchman's Opinion of Lord Stdenham.—
No portion of the exculpatory speech of the late Ministerial Leader in the House of Commons is more vulnerable, than that which refers to the Colonial policy of the Whig Government. In a most homplacent style, his Lordship lonaists of the astonishing achievements of Lord Sydenham in the pacification of Canada, and in allaying the spirit of party-aritation in another North American Culony. This course of remark seems to be founded solely upon information communicated in despatches from the Governor-General of Canada to the communicated in despatches from the Governor-General of Canada to the communicated in despatches from the Governor-General of Canada to the hope of gain, can ever separate in affection, or divide from the church God. That the writer and reader may follow him as he followed Christ, is my prayer.

C. R. Allison.

the prominent characteristics of which are personal vanity and self-adulation. They contain two assumptions, well calculated to minlead the British public.—
samumptions at variance with fact, as well as unjust to the predecessors of Lord Sydenham, and to those who may succeed to the office from which he finds it predent to retire. The first of these is, that on assuming the administration of affilirs, he found the county in a state of almost ungovernable insubordination; and the other that, by the adoption of his unprecedentedly asgecious police, the spirit of disaffection has been subdued in the colony, and the working of the machinery of Government rendered for the future safe and easy.

Now, it should not be forgotten, that long prior to Lord Sydenham's elevation to office all insurrectionary movements in the Province had been effectually quelled; those in Lower Canada, by the prompt and vigarous exertions of the British traops, under the direction of the gallant and patriotic Lord Seston. his death—can hear testimony to her zeal and diligence. Her seat in the binise of God was almost always filled when health would permit, whatever, night be the state of the weather. She was joined in marriage to brother Jesse Palmer, of Sombra, Docember 2nd, 1840. For some time previous to this event her health appeared to be declaine, but it was still hoped that she would regain it again, and was thought not in immediate danger until a few hours before she died. She retained her senses until the last, and spoke of her departure with appearent composure, great peace of mind, and assurance of steernal life. She hade her friends were for her, adding "I am going to Jesus." Thus died our dear sister in blooming hope of heaven; and in regard to her we can with confidence sing—

The soul of our sister is gone. To beighten the triumphs above.

The soul of our sister is gone. To be called the triumples above, Exalted to Jeeus' throne, And clasp'd in the arms of his leve. Louisville, Sept. 24th, 1811. J. K. WILLISTON.

BIRTH .- At Rose Hill, near Toronto, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Walter Rose;

MARRIED,—On the 13th October, by the Rev. B. Nankevill, Mr. George Married, and Crowbarsgar, both of Matilda.

At Colborne, Newcastle District, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. Messmore, Mr. James P. Sontt, iron-founder, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. William Colton, of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. DIED.-In this city, on Friday morning last, at an advanced age, Mr. John

At Montreal, on the 11th inst., Lieut, James Russell, late of the 72nd Regt. of Foot, in the 58th year of his age.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending October 19. S. Edmunds, H. O. Crofts, G. R. Sanderson, A. Davidson, R. Balkwill, W. Jeffers (you sent nothing for him), H. Davis, Books have been forwarded to→

J. Musgrove. I parcel, care of Rev. A. McNth, to be sent by stage from lamilton.—F. Connor, I parcel to be sent by J. Davidson.

MR. BENNETT will give his SECOND LECTURE. illustrating the connexion between PHYSIOGNOMY and PHRE-NOLOGY, concluding with Blindfold Test Examinations, THIS EVE-NING, Oct. 20th, in the City Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Commissariat Office, Toronto, 18th October, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on Thursday, the 23th instant, from persons disposed to supply the Ordnance Barrack Department at this Station, during the ensuing year, with FIFTEEN THOUSAND BUNDLES OF CLEAN OATEN STRAW. of 12% each bundle:-To be delivered at the several Barracka every two

months, in such quantities as may be required by the Barrack Master.

Two sufficient Sareties will be required, whose bona file signatures, together with that of the person tendering, must be affixed to the Tender; forms of which may be obtained at this Office.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ALDEN MARCH, M. D., President, and Professor of Surgery.

JAS. McNachtos, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine. T. Romzyn Beck, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Natural History. Lewis C. Bren, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. James H. Armsby, M. D., Registrar, and Professor of Anatomy. EBENEZER EMMONS. M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Wo-

men and Children.
Thomas Hun, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine. AMOS DEAN, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

The Lectures commence on the Pirst Tuesday in November, and continue teen weeks. The Fees for all the Courses smoont to \$70, which must be paid within ten days after the commencement of the Term. The Matriculation ee is \$5,7 and the Graduation Fee is \$20.

er is \$5.7 and the Graduation Fee is \$20.

Saturdays are devoted to Clinical instruction in Surgery and Medicine by the Professors of those Branches, and an opportunity is afforded for Students to visit the Almshouse.

In addition to the former very extensive collection in their Museum, -consisting of an immense number of dried natural anatomical preparations, a very valuable suite of wax preparations from Germany, and the celebrated Anatomical preparation of M. Auzona, &c., -the Faculty and Trustees, availing thems cas preparation of M. Auzona. &c.,—the Faculty and Trustees, availing thems selves in part of the late munificent Logislative grant of \$15,000 to the College, and the late tour of Professor March in Europe, have made very important additions to their valuable means of instruction since the last Session of Lectures.

Albany, October 15th, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK

ROOM, Toronto:

Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 8vo. sheep. Bungs' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheep

Covel's Dictionary of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers and Families, 18mo, sheep. Memorials of Southern Africa, by the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, Westeyan Mis-Memorials of Southern States, by the States World, 18mo, sheep.
Edmondson's Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, 18mo, sheep.
Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, as exhibited in Ancient History and Medern

Travels, 18ms, sheep. Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church, 12mo, sheep. "Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church coavinced me, many years ago, that is chops and Prechyters are the same right to

TO BE LET, a commodious and very neat brick DWELLING House, in one of the most pleasant situations in Toronto. It

Bishops and Presbyts ordain."-J. Westry

Agriculturist's Directory.

From the Farmera' Register. DISPUTED QUESTIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

August 2, 1841.

Dear Sir:—It may perhaps be deemed a very useless, if not preaumptuous, attempt in any individual to suggest any means of settling for ever even a small portion of those apparently interminable controversies in regard to certain agricultural matters with which our agricultural papers have been and still are often filled. But the very circumstance of their being continued is, I think, a conclusive proof that each disputant believes that they may be brought to a conclusive proof that each disputant believes that they may be brought to a conclusion, provided a proper course was pursued for the purpose. In the hope, therefore, of recommending such a course, I will proceed to notice a few gave rise to them have been treated. This has been such, in most instances, as to serve exercely any other purpose than to crowd our books of husbandry with communications, the authors of which appear far more anxious to the subjects of controversy. The effect of most of these articles has been to aggravate the unreasonable prejudices against agricultural works; to perplex greatly all young farmers who read for information; and immeasurably to weary old ones, in witnessing such a wuste of words—uttered, professedly, to give light, but, in reality, often making confusion worse confounded. Instead of giving us accurate details of experiments, most carefully made, together with their results, which alone can satisfactorily settle such matters, we find much of what they write, little else than speculative opinions and theoretical in much of what they write, little else than appeculative opinions and theoretical in much of what they write, little else than appeculative opinions and theoretical in much of what they write, little else than appeculative opinions and theoretical in much of what they write, little else than appeculative opinions and theoretical in much of what they write, little else than appeculative opinions and theoretical in much of what they write, little else than appeculative opinions and theoretical August 2, 1841. in much of what they write, little else than speculative opinions and theoretical arguments, or ill-digested and ununund conclusions from some things which they call experiments, but which are really deficient in all the particulars that it is essential to notice most accurately, before they can be entitled to any

This, I think, may truly be affirmed of nearly all that I have read of whe has been written on the following controverted subjects:

Whether regeto-animal manures should be turned under in their freshes

state, or left on the surface of the land until it is cultivated ? Which is the most productive variety of Indian Corn in each section of country, where the climate, soil, and situation is nearly the same?

At what distances is it best to plant, and by what modes of culture corn will produce most net profit? Whether it is injurious or beneficial to cut the roots of corn during its

And last, though not least, what is the true opinion in regard to that great " pons asinorum" in agriculture, the convertibility of wheat into cheat or chess?

Now, in my humble opinion, all these still undetermined questions might Now, in my humble opinion, all these still undergrained questions might have been settled many—many years ago, if those who were most interested in them had taken the trouble to make a few such perfectly accurate experiments as any cultivator of his own or others' land might very easily make; and to publish the results of the same in our agricultural journals, instead of the numerous vague speculations and inconclusive statements on the foregoing subjects, with which these journals have so often been filled. Whether I am right or wrong in this opinion, let our readers determine, after considering the following queries to which I respectfully invite their attention.

How easy would it have been, in order to settle the first controversy, for all who felt sufficient interest in it to desire that it should be settled, to spread vegeto-unimal manure equally over a small determinate quantity of land, and then, iternately to plough it under, and leave it on the surface of exactly equal portions of this land, and to compare, by accorate measurement, the produce of each portion?

Would it not have been equally easy to sottle the second controversy, by planting a like determinate quantity of fand with as many varieties of Indian corn as the experimentalist wished to compare together, giving to each exactly equal portions of the land, the same distances between the hills and rows, the same number of stalks in a hill, and precisely the same culture; and then accurately to measure the produce of each portion? To prevent the produce from being much affected by intermixture, an oblong form might be given to the land on which the experiment was made, and the rows planted across, to the number, say, of 12 or 15. Then, by comparing an equal number of the middle rows only, the experiment would approach sufficiently near absolute

middle rows only, the experiment would approach sumclearly near associate accuracy to satisfy even the most sceptical.

To ascertain the best distances at which to plant corn in the richest, the poorest, and the medium quality of land, what difficulty would there be in trying all such as are most approved by practical men, on an ascertained quantity of land of either of the foregoing qualities, giving to each distance exactly the same sized portion, and then measuring accurately the produce of

each portion, as in the other experiments?
With a view to ascertain the best modes of culture, can it possibly be satisfactorily done without comparing them at the same time, on exactly equal portions of land which are the same in soil, fertility, and situation; and can there be any great difficulty, expense, or trouble in making this comparison?

. Yet who, among our numerous writers on the subject, has ever reported any This, if it ever had been properly made, would have settled for ever, whether it benefits or injures corn to cut the roots, since cut they will be, more or less, by every mode of culture which has ever yet been tried. If the portion of land on which fewest roots had been cut produced the most corn, and that portion yielded the least where the root-cutting had been greatest; then surely the first mode of culture would be preferred by every body but the obstinate fools who have no better reason for anything they do, than

that they have always done the same.

With respect to the cheat or chees controversy, I am almost afraid to open my lips, for most of our brethren who maintain that cheat is the produce of wheat, seem to have worked themselves up into such a choleric and bellicose bumour on the subject, against us who maintain the negative in this matter, that it is quice a perilous thing to offer any argument in support of our opinions. I will therefore content myself with only asking a few simple questions. Is it among the unknowable things of this world to ascertain the truth in regard to this controversy? If it is, why should another word be ever said or written about it? If it is not, can any one oblige me so far as to name a single experiment, among all which have been so called and stated as proofs that wheat will turn to cheat, which is not most palpably defective in several essential particulars? I can truly say that I have never seen even a solitary one, but that which was made in 1933 by Messrs. Thomas and William J. Cocke and yourself. This is to be found in the first volume of your Register, on the 33rd and 84th pages; and to my mind is most conclusive proof that for wheat to great on impossibility of or for thistles to produce figs. I will further ask, -If any experiment grapes, or tor thisties to produce ags. I will tormer ass,—If any experiment made with less particularity and accuracy than the one just referred to, ought to be regarded, even in the slightest degree, as contributing towards settling this much and long agitated controversy, or, indeed, should be entitled to a place in any of our agricultural papers?—none. I think, who really desire to come at the truth in this matter could reasonably object to the editors of these papers requiring equal or even greater accuracy and minuteness in the experiments which they may be required to report for either of the parties concerned. If the real of those when maintain the affirmative in this contractors. If the zeal of those who maintain the affirmative in this controversy, be not suf ficient, when stimulated by the hope of victory, to impel them to take the trouble of making such experiments as have just been suggested. I would beg leave hereby to call their attention to your pledge—made a few months ago, to pay one hundred dollars—not "in rage," but in good lawful money, to any one who can prove, by similar experiments, well authenticated in all their par-ticulars, that he has succeeded in converting wheat into cheat.

I could mention several other subjects upon which much difference of opinion has been expressed, for many years past, and which still occasionally appear in our agricultural papers, serving no other purpose than to show the great disproportion in number between the multitude who prefer writing out and publishing their conjectures on these topics, and the few who choose the less easy, but more troublesome road of accurate experiments to solve their doubts. But until this be generally done in regard to all matters which can be settled by the experimental process, the renders of our agricultural journals, (good as I admit most of them to be) will have to pay for much that effords them little, if any satisfactory information. It "action, action," be essential to form the finished orator, I would say that—experiments, experiessential to form the minited brainty, a word any more important, to form the complete farmer. I remain, dear sir, yours very sincerely.

JAMES M. GARNETT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six pence per line. Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line.
Advertisements set in Nonpareil to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Note .- The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line equal to four pence of the common measure.

I I S T O F L E T T E R S remaining in the THORNHELL POST OFFICE, October 5th, 1841. Atkinson Jeremiah Cook William Killingloack Tho's Rupert Adam Robinson Aler'r Roach David Atkinson John. Charlton John Keffer Adam Cooper Mrs.
Fenn Thomas
Fleming Robert Brown George Blough John Brown Alexander Knight Thomas Keigan James Kilfeder Francis Sergeant Robert Sinclair David Ferrier Joseph Glass Murgaret Goatley Joseph Gauley Thomas Lorcey Thomas Levision John Meek Thomas Browley James Stoutenborough Jas Shepherd Peter Bens Joseph Ryer Mrs. Black Elizabeth Meek Thomas Suart George Mellhenney Fanny Smith Edward McEchen Edward Scott Aaron McNair Robert Sanderson John Bens E. C. Hunter Francis Bells James Burr Rowland Hutchinson Rev. Daniel Herwer. McNair Robert McKay Neil Smith Margaret Bur John Homer Joel Hussey John McGuill Mrs. Thompson George Burges Francis
Button Major
Case Hugh
Clapham William McCullum John Hoover Abraham Ingraham James Vance Alexander Wismare David Watson William Wright John Newton James Johnston Robert Nalton John Currie James
Christy John
Cook Thomas O'Connor James
Pereton John Jonston Benjamin Jenkins William

S P R I N G T R A D E.—The Subscribers beg to announce to their Connexion and the Trade generally, that they are now seceiving to hand their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the receiving to find their hoporations of SPIGING GUUDS, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by Isaac Buchanan & Co., Toronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the per-

WILLIAM PARSONS, Postmaster.

Kelley Edward

sonal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Grocery Department, have been drawn from the first sources of supply.

The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advances, and will sell only for short and definite payments. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 21et May, 1341.

I. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT; embracing the common English branches,

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—THE WINTER SESSION

of the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on Thursday, 21st October.

The following is a brief outline of the Studies of the several Departments:

minuting in the c. C. Academy has been chartered under the hains of "Figure 12". The Male and Fymale Departments will be made during the present year. The Male and Fymale Departments will be communed until public notice shall be given to the contrary.

Each Student is required to furnish two pillow-cases, two sheets, and two

towels. Every necessary accommodation will be made for the health and comfort of the students.

Music, Frawing, and Painting 10 Music, Frawing, and Painting 20 Use of Pinno. 0 10

The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught.

Board and Tuilion paid at the commencement of each term of eleven ecks.

J. HURLBURT, Principal. Cob . . . , Sept. 8th, 1841.

FOR SALE at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, P. Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4te. Post, wove and laid; plain, gilt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silvet Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper Parchment different sizes and qualities: Pasteboard: Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scaling Wax; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Boue and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; States and State Pencils of different sizes; Puint Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. ALSO-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and Svo. post Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books, &c. &c.

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

TO THE PUBLIC .- Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying-In Hospital, Duntin, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE; where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ladies, for upwards of twenty years, outh in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable

mbabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calls for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind nough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experience, and attention, she will give general satisfaction.

Terms moderate, according to circumstances, Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841.

FEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto .-T. ELLIOT begs to announce to the friends of Moral Reform through the agency of Total Abstinence from all Intexicating Drinks, as well to the Public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a due share of the patronage of the lovers of peace, quietness, and good order. A steady Hostler kept in attendance. Toronto, August 2nd, 1841.

E. PELL, Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and F. P. E. L. L., Carver, Guer, Sources Young and Temperance WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every des-

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMEN I, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. Toronto, September 1, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY.—A. V. BROWN, M.D. 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 filing Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Coments, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

CHEAPER THAN EVER! HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the Sign of the Gilt Hat, opposite Cheapside House, No. 133, King Street, Toronto.

T. & W. H. Glassco beg leave to call the attention of the public to their Large and Splendid Assortment of Fashionable Superfine Black and Drab, Beaver and Satin Beaver HATS, together with a General Assortment of

Men's and Youth's Hats of every description.
Also-A Large Assertment of Fur & Cloth CAPS. Buffalo Robes, Carriage Mats, Fur Gloves. &c. &c.; which they will sell as cheap if not cheaper than can be found in the Province. Only one trial will prove the fact. Persons

wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing N. B.-Merchants and Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms. The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for

the very liberal support they have received since their commencement in business, and take this opportunity of informing them that they have made very great additions to their stock as above mentioned. Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1841. 50 3m . T. & W. H. GLASSCO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co. THREE JOURNEYWOMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonn Making Business. Toronto, March 3rd, 1841.

Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable.

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

ELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.)

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sate at Frinc Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist in part, as follows, fig.: Broad Cloths. Cassimeres, Pilot Coths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Vestings, Plain and Frince Moleckias, Finnels, Brown Sheetings, White Cubiones. Factory Cottone, Ginghams, Printed and Furniture Calicoes, 3-4 and 6 t Plain and Figured Merimos of almost every shade and quality, Saxony Cloths. Mouselin de Laine Dresses; Thilet, Filled, Angola, and Merimo Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Randana and Barcelona ditty; Laces, Bobbuets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Coling; a general stock of Hosiery, Haberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured) and Piaid Clooks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the abover onclusion in order to

ref) and right Clorks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclusion in order (conceils the sale of that description of Goods: It being their lutentlyn immediately to direct an important change in their trade. The public may therefore, condicately rely port finding Goods sold as stated above.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

STOLEN on STRAYED, from Lot No. 28, in the Township MARES; the one seven years old, 16 hands ligh, a bright bay, and blac mane and tail; the other ubout six years old, 15 hands high, a dark brown, half-hipped; and they were last seen at the mouth of the River Homber. Whoever will give information that will lead to the recovery of the same to Mr. Joseph Smith, linkseeper, King Street, Toronto, or to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN FITZGIBBON. 50 3wp

Lot No. 28, Township of Scarboro BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS for sale at this Office.

TUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Authems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq. "They sing the Lamb in Hymns above,

And we in Hymns below. The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5a. IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who aderfrom a distance will please state which kind they want.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, Office, Youge Street.

Office, Younge Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to fornish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. Od. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all is suma below £160 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Covernment for persons equilibed of Grants of Land and to

raiss. In cases of a morigage, the morigager will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Covernment for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and "evice Act, for persons entitled to claims of intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Leans on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with personality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

[17] All communications to be post paid.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

TUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,-Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, Thumpson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.

Swaint's Panacea,
Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla,

of Purifying the Blood, Spolin's Sick Headache Remedy,

Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrop,
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,

} for Rheumatism, &c.

Whitehead's Essence or Mustaru,

Roach and Bed Bug Bane,
Oldridge's Baim of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair.
Dalley's Infallible Pain Extracter,
Rowend's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.

Ching's Lozenges, Rameny's Spice Nuts, American Southing Syrup,

Cephalic Sauff, Ceptane Saun,
Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Su
Astley Cooper's Pills, Toronto, May 21st, 1841. 603 -LYMAN, FARR & Co.

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Boz. s, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Cusuel Hair Pencils, India Rubber Chemicals, Paints and Oils. Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. 603 Toronto, 21st May, 1841.

> THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK; -Intended as an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the onlines of Geography; a comprehensive sketch of Grammar; with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the Week; the words divided and accented according to the purest mode of prominciation. By ALEXANER DAYLDSON, Esquire, Ningara, Compiler of the Wesleyan Methodist "Sacred Harmony." Printed and pu'lished for the author by Mr. H. Rowsell, and sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3d.

Extracts from Editorial Notices.

For the following reasons r. Davidson's Spelling Book may be preferred to any other: 1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons. 2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly Canadian. 4. It is more religious than any other. 5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more matter. 6. Its typographical execution is superior. 7. It is formed on a broad anti-sectarian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.—C. Guardian.

This book, unlike the School Books which have defused Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own simalion, our own irestitutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spetting Book can be, containing lessons in Reading, Spetting, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.—Commercial Herald.

We had much grapheation in the perusal of what we consider a most useful and valuable work for the common schools throughout the royla ce—the "Canada Spelling Book," compiled by Alexander Davidson, E-q. of Nizgara. We believe it is the first nitempt of the kind in the Province, and should be glad to have it in our power so say that the Government had recommended the adoption of Mr. Davidson's Canada Spelling Book' in all the common schools in Upper Canada.—Patrict,

Every school teacher ought to procure a copy, and after a careful perusal of it, we feel confident be would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American editions now in use.—Iderating Star & Transcript.

We have received from the compiler, Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niegara, a copy of the Canada Spolling Rook? which appears well calculated for use in the common schools of the Province—Exempter.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every description, made to order.

611 6m

Centitely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blond, morbid secretions of the fiver and someth; also, a substitute for calmine, beging made to partity of the blond, morbid secretions of the fiver and someth; also, a substitute for calmine. For its virtue as a catherine in Fevers and all Bilious Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

For sale by Druggiets generally.

LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Agents.

Toronto, October 24, 1840.

CEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONARLE TAHORING.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the 'Canada Spell ing Book,' by Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Riagara. The daty of loyalty, hitherto so shamefully argicated by teachers, is so firmly inculcated through all its pages, that, to say nothing of its often peculiar advantages, it must speedity supplant the American publications now in use.—Cornwall Observer.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' compiled by Alexander Davidson, Esq of Ninga.' We think it a valuable acquisition, and one much needed in the schools of this l'rovince.—Upper Canada Herald.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of this nearly got up work with feelings of no ordinary pleasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive it to be the hest production which has been issued, while it is particularly adapted to Canadian youth.—The Mens.

dian youth — The News.

We have examined it, (the Canada Spelling Book) and without hesitation pronounce it superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas.—Lenton Gazette.

If Mr. Davidson had done no more than to prove the necessity of such native School Books, he would have been justly entitled to the best thanks of the Canadian public. But he has done a great deal more. By his present production he has proved that inducing, assiduity, and moral and religious principles, such as he seems to be guided by, can make provision for the opening minds of our youth; and he has, necordingly, presented as with a Spelling Book, which cannot fall to be immediately and generally adopted as the manual of our juvenile studems, while acquiring the first elements of our language,—Montreal Gazette.

—Montreal Gazette.

This useful and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a prospect of some general system being applied to the education of the youth of Canada, is remarkably well timed; and its own intrinsic excellence will, we venture to predict, recommend it to those to whom the formation of that system may be confilled as a valuable auxiliary, worthy of being placed in the hands of every school boy in the country.

—Niagara Caronicie.

-Niagara Caronicle.
We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spelling Book,' and, so far as we are capable of forming an opinion, we assert that it is one of the book works of the kind we have ever met with.—Hamilton Gazetta.

We would do viloence to our own feelings, as well as injustice to the public, should we not give our unequivocal approbation of this book.—Brantford Courier.

His (Mr. Davidson's) book is not only thoroughly British, as every school book in the hand of young Britons ought to be, but it is also thoroughly Canadian, or rather British American and we hall it accordingly, as supplying a desideratum long and grievously foll by the instructors of you. In these provinces.—If vodstock Herald.

We have been throused with a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' by A. Davidson. This book appears to us to be better adopted for schools in this country than any other we have reen. - Canada Temperance Advocate.

To the author of this valuable addition to the School Books of these Provinces we are Indebted for a copy, which, on examination, we feel confident in pronouncing one of the most complete of its description that we have seen, embracing within itself the rudiments of an intellectual, moral, and religious education.—Literary Garland.

E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has We inadvertently omitted to merition in our last, that we, in common with other gentlemen of the press, have received a cony of this red value work. We have examined to remove this BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he intends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will advertently omitted to merition in our last, that we, in common with other gentlemen of the press, have received a cony of this red in an intended and intended and intended and intended in the president of the press. In the president was a common for the respect, what we had read in different pournals in its common state, the well as choosed the called a different pournals in its common term of the press, have received a cony of this red in an intended and intended a

X E S.-G E O R G E D O D D S Hand Axes, Alzes, Chizels, Hoes. &c., inferior to noue in the Province Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

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

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

Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

TOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in 229 KING STREET, a few doors west of Bay St., as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times he ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD,

patronage. Late of the Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 27th August, 1840. 466 MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestoffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

London, U. C., 1841. GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings.

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salts, 2 " Copperas, 200 " Pale Seat On,
100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 4 " Epsom Salts,
1000 Ibs. Maccaboy Snuff, 2 " Copperas,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 " Alom,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 " Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-

BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large, and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tascan, Patent, Dunstable, and Devon. Also, HATS, FARCY BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Plans, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be intrusted, with promptitude and exactness.

PEMOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
City Baitdings, King Street, next door East to Messis Lyman, Faur, & Ca.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Bread Cloths, Case theres,
Fancy Doc-Skins, a variety of Festings, &c., of the latest factions, which he will
make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Resuly made Clothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 20, 1840.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 100 bls. Ground Nicaragus, 400 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, 100 " " Legwood, 100 " " Fustic, Turmerie, Red Sanders, 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, 2 tons Alum, Olive Oil, " Copperas,
" Blue Vitriol, Pearlash, 2 sacks Sumac, Press Papers. 2 bls. Red Argol, 500 lbs. Indigo, Clothier's Jacks. Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.

Toronto, 21st June, 1241. LYMAN, FARR & Co. ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, • has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent stemion to his customers, he hopes to receive a communace of their orders.

4. R. keees constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Mas. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tyscan Borners, of the latest Fashions, Toronto, December 22nd, 1849.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge

Street, offers for sale the following Property: A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior

well of water, wood-house, &c.
Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Cencession, Township of Cla. ...e, Ottawa District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheap. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent

elonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841. REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remedy for Conghs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States,

Croup, Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE. The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and hest medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cir-

cumstances.

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For sain by Druggists generally.

LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Agents.
Toronto, October 24, 1840.
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SHORT FACTS, TO THE AFFLICTED. external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by juternal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their offect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, allays pains most effectually on its first application; out, oy a ten representa-removes, more effectually and speedily, Remarkic pains than any internal or external application was ever known, Lo... Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWFS, M. D.

V E R C O M P L A I N T S, AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES. IVE,R

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There are cases, so numbrous, of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those ancicines, and nes no other, and health and strength shall be your. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

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All swellings of the Extremities, Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Lumbago and Sciatic, Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings

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Tightness of the Chest, especially
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