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#### METHODISM NOT HERESY.

witness of the Holy Spirit, is the common privilege of believers.

PART OF "A SERMON FOR THE TIMES," IN THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE A brief review of our peculiarities, real or alleged, will be now expected. Believing all the articles which are reckoned orthodox by the general consent of Protestant churches, the Wesleyan societies have been nevertheless distinguished by the plain statement and advocacy of the following tenets:-1. That a comfortable assurance of God's favour, resulting from the direct

This is distinct from an assurance of final salvation. It is, simply, a persnasion of present pardon and acceptance. That the Gospel proclaims justification by faith, we are all agreed; but how shall a sinner know that he justified? The Wesleyans believe that nothing less than the testimony of the Most High can suffice: that without this we cannot love God, and there fore cannot yield those fruits of righteousness which indicate a state of grace and safety. The inductive persuasion thus supposes the direct witness; as the lunar reflection of light affords evidence of the power and brightness of the sun. We plead for the precious doctrine expressed in the ever-memorable words of St. Paul: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God." (Rom. viii. 16.) "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." (Gal. iv. 6.) We need only add, that, wherever the attesting Spirit dwells, he produces the graces enumerated in the infallible pages; and thus arises a second witness to certify us of the first. " How am I assured," asks our father and founder, " that I do not unstake the voice of the Spirit? Even by the testimony of my own spirit, by the answer of a good conscience toward God.' Hereby you shall know that you are in no delusion, that you have not deceived your own soul. The immediate finits of the Spirit ruling in the heart are love, joy, peace; bowels of mercies, humbleness of mind. meekness, gentleness, long suffering. And the outward fraits are, the doing good to all men, and a uniform obedience to all the commands of God."

In speaking of our "peculiarities," we adopt the language of others without intending to allow its universal accuracy. This doctrine, for the revival of which our forerunners were accounted beretics and enthusiasts, is neither novel nor sectarian. It belongs to the theology of the purest ages. Many authors, who have never been suspected of fanaticism, and whose maines grace every page in which they occur, have explicitly avowed our sentiment." " Blessed is that man," says Bishop Hooper, "in whom God's Spirit beareth record that he is a son of God, whatsoever troubles be suffers in this troublesome world." "Unto you," says Hooker, "because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts; to the end that ye might know that Christ hath built you upon a rock immovable, that he bath registered your names in the book of life." According to Bishop Brownrigg, "one great office of the Holy Ghost" is "to ratify and seal up to us the forgiveness of our sins." "From adoption," says Archbishop Usher, "flows all Christian joy; for the Spirit of adoption is, first, a witness; second, a seal; third, the pledge and earnest of our inheritance; setting a holy security on the soul, whereby it rejoiceth, even in affliction, in hope of glory." Bishop Pearson : "It is the office of the Holy Ghost to assure us of the year past, his son had given sweet evidence that he was a child of God. And adoption of sons, to create in its a sense of the paternal love of God toward us, to give us an earnest of our everlasting inheritance." And Dr. Isaac now an angel in beaven, we thoughthow much more precious to a father's Barrow: "This is that Spirit of adoption which constituteth as the sons of God, qualifying us so to be by dispositions resembling God, and filial affect child. The reading and perhaps the observation of every one will furnish tions toward Him; certifying us that we are so, and causing us by a free numerous instances of early conversions; though we would not conceal a instinct to cry, 'Abha, Father.'" We add the testimony of the late Rev. Charles Simenn, of King's College, Cambridge, principally because of the the great day. It will not be denied that as soon as a child is old enough to influence of his respected name among many who have discountenanced our view: "He" (God) "has been pleased to give us the witness of the Spirit, in row on account of sin, and faith is an exercise far simpler to the mind of a a way of immediate impression. The Spirit, as a 'Spirit of adoption,' tes- child than a philosopher. The child, with a heart broken on account of sin, tifies to the believer's soul that he belongs to God." And again, "As by the sealing of the Spirit,' he stamps his own image on his children for the con- what Christ has done; and when this truth is brought before his mind in lanviction of others; so by 'the witness of the Spirit' he testifies of their adoption for the more immediate comfort of their own souls." And again, "Do not condemn ' the witness of the Spirit' merely because you cannot compre hend it. Rather pray to God that you yourselves may be his children. In this way you may hope that the Spirit will testify of your adoption."

Another much honoured class of English Divines may be introduced. Dr. Owen says, " If the Spirit declare not our sonship in as and to as, we cannot know it. How doth he then bear witness to our spirits? What is the distinct testimony? It must be some such act of his as evidenceth itself to be from him, immediately, to them that are concerned in it; that is, those in contact with the heart. We have said nothing in these remarks of the to whom it is given." Again, he asserts, that this immediate communication of joy is made "without the consideration of any other acts or works of his; or the interposition of any reasonings, or deductions, or conclusions;" and that it "does not arise from our reflex consideration of the lave of God, but father gives occasion thereto." "This divine communication" John Howe styles "delectable, as it includes in it the manifestation of God's love to the soul in particular." Poole remarks, on Romans viii. 16, "This is not the testimony of the graces and operations of the Spirit, but of the Spirit itself." Finally, the excellent Doctors Watts and Doddridge have taught a thousand congregations to address the Comforter in these admirable petitions:-

Assure my conscience of her part In the Redeemer's blood;
And bear thy witness with my heart,
That I am born of God," Come, sacred Spirit, seal On mine expanding heart; And show, that in Jehovah's grace I share a filial part. Cheer'd by a signal so divine, Unwavering I believe; Thou know'st I 'Abba, Pather,' cry, Nor can the sign deceive.

2. That entire holiness is attainable in the present life. Neither we nor our fathers have ever represented this privilege as excluding either the infirmities of human nature, or temptation, or error, or the danger of falling, or the obligation of further advancement in grace. But we plead for a perfection in love, the maturity of the Christian virtues, a heart cleansed from all sin; and we are bold to ask, Is the holy oracle silent on this glorious theme? Is the believer never called to "love the Lord his God with all his hears," "sonl," "mind," and "strougth?" never encouraged by rich promises to "perfec holiness in the fear of God!" never gladdened with the hope of being " filled with all the fulness of God?". That view which is often described as exclusively Wesleyan, is certainly bonourable to the Redeemer, and animating to his militant saints. And while att inspired author prays, that "the very God of peace" may "sauctify as wholly;" and that our "whole spirit, and soul, and body may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ;" while he urges those whom his context abviously supposes to be be lievers, to cleanse themselves "from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit;" while that very phraseology which has been deemed most offensive, is derived from the "true sayings of God;" while our estectied opponents zealously maintain that this state is to be continually sought, though they believe that it cannot be found; while the tenet undeniably consists with an adoring and ceaseless dependance on Christ; while no valid reason can be assigned why sin should not yield to an Almighty Renewer, or why the cold hand of death should finish the Saviour's work; while the sacramental liturgy of the national Church provides the sublime collect, " Cleanse the thoughts of our heart by the inspiration of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and worthily magnify thy holy name;" while substantial attestations of our view may be quoted, in large number, from Divines, ancient and modern, foreign and English; -we must hold fast the precious truth, and beseech the pardoned people of God to "follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord." (Heb. xii. 14.)

3. We believe the universality of the atonement. Though we prefer the name of our clerical Founder to that of the learned, and (we fearlessly add) the truly evangelical, Professor in the University of Leyden: yet are we, on the five points, Arminians. To others we freely concede a like freedom to that which we use in stating the reasons of our belief. Passing by the considerations in favour of the liberal theology, which are drawn from the unlimited mercy which " maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good," and from the unvaried helplessuess and necessity of

mankind, we respectfully claim attention for the following suggestions:-

The strongest assertions of general redemption occur in inspired language, the passages being too mimerous for citation. The same terms describe the extent of human depravity, and the extent of the Saviour's gracious purpose. On the other hand, we are not acquainted with a single text which intimates that Jesus died for a part only of Adam's race. A conditional election obviously harmonizes with the Scriptures, which assert a ransom for all; but those Scriptures can never be reconciled to the notion of irreversible and limiting decrees. Once more: our honoured Calvinistic friends find reason for qualifying their theory, and for perpetually veiling its offensive aspect; and, in their practical writings and best passages, (of which many impressive examples will occur to the memory of every diligent reader,) they are happily inconsistent with the articles they acknowledge. It is due to our founders to add, that they held the doctrine of universal atonement, with the allied views of human freedom and responsibility, as one part of a theological system which ascribes the undivided glory of our salvation to grace. At an immeasurable distance from cold Pelagianism, they taught us to glorify almighty mercy in the penitential grouning which cannot be uttered; in the struggle and victory of faith; in all the ripening graces of the new man; and in the epirit's final flight from Calvary to Sion.

The discipline of the Methodist societies was unpremeditated A few in dividuals, awakened and anxious, besought Mr. Wesley's counsel and prayer.

\* For fuller citation of several testimonies here selected and compressed, the reader is referred to Watson's Reply to Southey, section iv.

The thought subsequently occurred, that a similar practice had existed among Christians from the beginning. Not a few scriptural allusions favour this ppinion. In the absence of every arrangement of this kind, how can we exhort and edify one another?" how "hear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ?" how "rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep?" The characteristic of our classes, bands, and lovefeasts, is the free and simple communication of mutual experience; and here, n the judgment of some of the wisest, is found their unanswerable plea.-Let the inquirer see, scattered over the writings of the hest practical Divines, dimonitions to the effect that reserve and silence, on the subject of spiritual culty when they are shrouded in concealment; and that it is eminently advantageous to hear and to tell of God's dealings with the soul. The world may direct against those who " speak often one to another" its impotent scorn; but they are abundantly compensated by the sweetness of the social privilege, and the "joys with which a stranger intermeddleth not."

## From the New York Observer.

THE CONVERSION OF CHILDREN NOW.

"It is very strange that so many children are converted to God." If any one thinks there is some mistake in this remark, and reads it over again to correct the error, we shall not be disappointed. But we repeat, it very strange that so many children are converted to God. True, there are very few thus early brought into the kingdom, and the reason may be that Sunday School teachers, and parents, and others, have no expectation that children will be converted. They believe in the propriety of sowing the seed in the morning, of instilling the principles of piety into the tender heart, of throwing around the child the restraints of early associations, and they hope that, by and by, the seed will spring and bear fruit, and in youth or in riper years, they will be saved. All this is very well. These things ought to be done. But the mistake to which we have referred, consists in overlooking the fact that these children may be, and ongle to be, converted now. And so rare is the impression that the sulvation of the soul may be secured in childhood, so few are the parents who look for the early conversion of their children, that we feel justified in saying there is reason for astonishment that so many are brought in. And if, for a wonder of mercy, a child is conver-ted, the fact is not unfrequently discredited by parents and pastors, as if it ere a hard thing for God to renew the heart of one so young.

How soon a child may exercise godly sorrow for sin and faith in the blood of Christ, we would not undertake to say. Some children are capable of receiving intelligent views of divine truth at an age much earlier than others. There are well-anthenticated cases of children who, at the age of four or five years, have given strange but precious evidence that the Holy Spirit had renewed their hearts. A few days ago we were sympathising with a clergyman, who had just buried his only son, eight years old; he said that, for a as he went on to relate the facts, on which he built his belief that that child is heart must be such a hope, than the prospect of an earthly throne for a living fear that very many cases are recorded as such that will not stand the test of know and feel that he has sinned against God, he is old enough to feel sor finds no difficulty in noderstanding how God is willing to forgive him, for guage level with his comprehension, he loves to rest upon it with a sweet—a childlike confidence. The Gospel plan of salvation is exceedingly simple, if contemplated in the naked terms on which the Saviour always offered it; and all the mystery with which the subject has been invested, is the result of the vain attempts of men to be wise above that which is written, and the re sult of every attempt to make the Gospel more plain than the Bible makes it has been to darken counsel by words without knowledge. Those have been the most successful in winning souls to Christ, who have approached men as you would approach children, and have brought the simple Gospel directly constant and indispensable necessity of the Holy Spirit to begin and complete the work of conversion; that necessity is absolute in the case of the child, and is increased every year as the heart hardens and the will becomes more obstinately inclined to sin. Nothing therefore is gained, but much is lost every way, by delaying the use of means to secure the immediate salvation of those souls committed to our care.

Preachers should feel the importance of aiming at the conversion of chil dren. Too much of the preaching of the present day goes over the heads, and of course does not reach the hearts of the young. Seldom are children made the special subjects of instruction or appeal from the pulpit. If the pastor should assemble the children of his congregation frequently, that he might adapt his remarks to their capacities and wants, he would soon discover that the usual preaching on the Sabbath is not calculated to catch their attention and awaken their interest. Hence, it is not strange that they are not converted under the truth they hear from the pulpit. Perhaps all they learn at church is that they cannot understand the minister. But when the pastor visits them at the fire-side, or meets with them in the lecture room they are awake and attentive, and receive the instructions of his lips with greediness. He is not surprised, when he sees the readiness with which they drink in his words, that they are soon concerned for their souls, nor is he disposed to send them away when they come to him to ask that they may have a seat with the people of God, around the table of the Lord.

Subbath-school teachers should labor with the expectation of immediat results. Much is lost by the teacher from a want of directness in the instruction communicated. If the impression is prevalent that the children of his class are too young to be converted, he will of course adapt his labors to those who are not at present required to repent and believe. The commands of the law will not be pressed upon the conscience, the duty of immediate submission to God will not be urged; prayer will not be offered with earnestness in their behalf; and, almost as a matter of course, the class will not be awakened under the instructions thus given. Let the examination he made of the conversions that have occurred in any Sabbath School, and the result will show most vividly that those who expect no early fruit, are permitted to gather none; while those who labor and pray for the immediate salvation of the children of their charge, are permitted to see the work prospering in their hands,

The same general truths apply to parental hopes. How few, how very few pions parents are concerned for the conversion of those children who ire not yet ten years of age. If they see their sons or daughters embarking on life's dangerous sea without the grace of God to guide them heavenward they would be distressed! but for those who are still in their arms, they feel slight concern. They have no thought that these little ones can be converted now; and, therefore, these little ones may grow up in sin, and go out into the world in sin, and perhaps perish in sin. It is needless to follow this subject further. We have been much impressed with the fact that here is a great error in the instruction of children, and we have endeavored to point i out. It is a subject that comes home to the heart of every one to whom God has entrusted immortal souls, and we hope that some good and no evil may be the result of calling attention to it.

The following article is on a subject not often treated, and though we d not think it is altogether correct, there is enough of truth in it to make it useful.—Eb.

#### From the Presbyterian of the West. SENSUALITY IN RELIGION.

The daily occupations of life tend to form a sensual habit of mind, of which it is difficult to divest ourselves in the exercise of religion. This probably presents one of the greatest difficulties of walking by faith. It produces a constant tendency to form an image of the object of thought in the mind, and thus, to walk by sight. The image is designed to render the object of worship definite; and hence the practice is defended as an auxiliary o devotion. Wherein does this differ from the crucifix of the Roman Catholic? In this only—the one is external and the other internal; but, the Mary, in her usual mild manner; we are in Christ Jesus, who of God is design of both is the same. Many persons, when they think of God, form conceptions of Him in their languations, as a grave, august personage, clothed in white, and seated upon a throne; and, it must indeed be confessed that the figurative language of Scripture tends to foster these mental images; but the Christian must learn to distinguish between a figure, which i used in adaptation to our mental imbecility, and the invisible, spiritual substance represented thereby. God is a spirit; and as soon may we form an mage in our minds of the particular shape of our own souls, as of that of objects of religion to the gross conceptions of carnality.

· From this habit of mind arises that longing desire, which possesses many, for some extraordinary manifestation of divine approbation, as a ground of hope that they are the true children of God; something similar to the desire of Moses, when he said, "I beseech thee, show me thy glory."-Fr. xxxiii 18. Their mental habit leads them to seek communion with Christ through another medium than the mirror of his promises, which is an exercise too

The number increased; and, for a reason easily imagined, they were direct boured under this state of mind, before the joys of hope came. He refued to come at one appointed hour. Such was the origin of class meetings. sed to be comforted, nuless he could have some direct interposition of God, making it evident to his senses that he was accepted of Him. A light from Heaven, a voice, a sudden and remarkable suggestion of portions of Scripit was not until he abandoned all hope of such an interposition on the part of God, in his case, and brought his mind to rely wholly upon the declarations of Christ in his promises, that full comfort and assurance of hope came. Such a desire is a disparagement of the wisdom and benevolence of God, guarded against. It insinuates that God has not revealed sufficient ground of hope and consolation in the Gospel, and consequently something addition exercises, are most prejudicial; that the devices of Satan are of tenfold diffi- al is sought for—something which may result wholly from an illusion of the imagination, and which constitutes no Scriptural evidence of gennine religiots. ("That only," says Dr. Edwards, " is to be trusted to, as a certain evidence of grace, which Salan cannot do, and which it is impossible should he brought to pass by any power short of divine."

This sensuality of mind often, when not overcome, leads to a false hope something extraordinary is sought after, and if it be experienced, though i may be all a mental illusion, produced it may be by the craft of Setan, yet it is taken as a direct expression of divine approbation, and the mitted is com

A case in point occurs to my mind. A person with whom I was particu rly acquainted, sought and obtained his hope in this extraordinary way. While labouring under great terror of mind, on account of sin, he thought he saw, while on his bed at night, the dark visage of the devil hovering over him, about to seize and drag him to bell. Immediately one in shining raiment appeared, drove him away, and whispered, fear not, I will save you. He awoke rejoicing, and soon become an active and zealous professor of religion. While in the zenith of his profession, he related his experience to me. immediately expressed a doubt of the genuineness of his hope, the truth of once delivered by the bright and shining One. Having rested his hopes of Heaen upon an unscriptural foundation, he was at length abandoued of God. to reap the consequences of his defusion. Let us beware how we resolve aith into sight, and mould the purely spiritual religion of Heaven to the sen sual habits of our own minds, lest we provoke the Lord to abandon us to our idols.

It is not denied that God may use some external events to awake us to suitable reflection; but, if so, it is not that the event should be a ground of tope, but Christ in the promises of the Gospel, to which we are driven by the event. A kind of vague idea prevails with many, that the Spirit bears witness with our spirit to our adoption, in some external manner, separate from our spirit; which is not the fact. He bears witness in conjunction with our spirit, and by means of it. By our spirit here, the Apostle means our conscience: "For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity," &c. 2 Cor. i. 12. The Spirit of God by quickening our conscience, makes it the messenger to us of our appro-bation with God. We are then not to lank for a voice from Heaven, or any other extraordinary circumstances in testimony of our accentance; but, within, to hear what a conscience, enlightened by the word and Spirit of God, says; and "if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence toward God," "and shall assure our hearts before him."-1 John iii. 21, 19.

## THE GREAT AND FINAL BATTLE.

Archbishop Usher is said to have had a foreboding of the impending final truggle between Popery and Protestantism. As the anticipations formed by this eminent Prelate of the issue of this conflict are of an encouraging nature, and have epidently a bearing upon the subject which has been under discussion, I will subjuit them to your thoughtful consideration:

"The greatest stroke upon the Reformed Churches is yet to come; and he time of the utter rain of the See of Rome shall be when she thinks her self most segure." One presuming to inquire of him what his general apprehensions were concerning a very great persecution, he answered, "That very great persecution would fall upon all the Protestant Churches in Enrope;" adding, "I tell you, all you have seen bath been but the beginning of sorrow, to what is yet to come upon the Protestant Churches of Christ, which will ere long fall under a sharper persecution than ever. Therefore, said he, relank you be not found in the outer court, but a worshipper in the temple, before the altar; for Christ will measure all those that profess his name and call themselves his people; and the outward worshippers he will leave out to be tredden down of the Gentiles. The outer court is the formal lianity, without having an inward life and power of faith uniting him to Christ; and these God will leave to be trodden down and swept away by the will hide in the hollow of his hand, and under the shadow of his wings. And this shall be one great difference between the last and all the other preceding persecutions. For, in the former, the most eminent and spiritual minis ters and Christians did generally suffer most, and were most violently fallen upon. But in this last persecution, these shall be preserved by God, as a seed to partake of that glory which shall immediately follow, and come upon ake away the gross hypocrites and formal professors; but the true believers shall be preserved till the calamity be over."

The passage above quoted is taken from the appendix to a scarce Treatise, entitled "Apocalyptical Key," by Robert Fleming, published first in 1701, and re-published in 1809. In this same book is an extraordinary extract from Dr. Goodman's Exposition of the Revelation, published in the ear 1630 :

"Whether the wine-press will be brought into this country, He only knows who is the Lord both of the harvest and the vintage. Only this may be more confidently affirmed, that those carnal Protestants, in England and other plaes, who, like the outward court, have been joined to the people of God, hall yet, before the expiration of the beast's kingdom and number, be more or less given up to the Papists, and he made to vail to them; if not all of hem by bloody wars and conquests, yet by some base and unworthy yielding o them, as a just punishment of their carnal profession of the Gospel."-Archdeacon of Ely's Charge at Cambridge, in May, 1835.

## FELIX NEFF, PASTOR OF THE HIGH ALPS.

Neff's labours among the Roman Catholics were unceasing, and in som nstances crowned with success. His hands were greatly strengthened by the ctive co-operation of several of his youthful converts. The following extracts from his journal refer to these pious youths and their labours :-

"In Champsaur, where the protestants compose but a very small portion of the inhabitants, mixed with a multitude who are not only bigored but often rudely violent in their conduct, our young brethren, since the revival, have eagerly embraced every opportunity of giving testimony to the truth, not only in private houses and on the public roads, but also frequently in the preence of the priests themselves. Their conversations were lively and animated, yet always characterized by good sense, and an extensive knowledge of the Scriptures. Our friend P-was on terms of intimacy even with the cure of the parish in which he resided, who frequently called at his cottage to converse with him. One day the following dialogue took place:- Upon what foundation,' asked the cure, 'do you protestants build your faith, since ou acknowledge no human anthority?' 'Upon the Bible,' replied our brother; adding that the apostles themselves did not believe that their successors would be infallible, or they would never have left them so many written epistles, expressly intended for their guidance and instruction. 'But, wherefore,' it was asked, 'do you repose with greater confidence on the apostles than upon their successors?' 'Because,' replied he, 'the apostles were inspired by the floly Ghost.' 'Well, we are also endowed with the same influences.' 'What, are you inspired?' 'Yes!' rejoined the priest. 'Oh indeed!' added our friend; 'why then do you go to college!'

"At another time, the cure questioned Mary, one of my communicants a Queyras, respecting the object of her faith and hope; and as she replied to all his queries by naming the Saviour, the priest becoming quite impatient exclaimed, 'What! always Jesus Christ! always Jesus Christ! do you be lieve then that Jesus Christ is every thing to you?' Yes, I do,' replied made unto us, wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption. What do we want more?""

THE PREACHER PREACHED UNTO.—The celebrated Dr. Monton was appointed on a public occasion to preach before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. His sermon was learned, ingenious, and elegant. As he was returning home, a plain old gentleman pulled him by the coat, and desired to speak to him. The doctor stopt, and the stranger thus addressed the Most High. Besides, God demands spiritual worship at our hands. He him: "I was one of your auditory to-day. I went to be fed with the gospel, must be worshipped "in spirit and in truth." We must bring up our minds as usual; but have returned empty. Dr. Manton was not Dr. Manton this must be worshipped "in spirit and in truth." We must bring up our minds as usual; but have retorned empty. Dr. Manton was not Dr. Manton this to the spiritual nature of the objects, and not reduce the sublinely spiritual morning. There was, indeed, much of the Doctor, of the florid and learned man, in the discourse; but little or nothing of Jesus Christ: it was, in short no sermon to me." "Sir," answered the Doctor, "if I have not preached to you, you have now preached a good sermon to me : such as, I trust, I shall never forget, but to be the better for, as long as I live."

BE PONCTUAL.-King George the Third is said never to have been a minute behind any of his appointments. Another king, by his dilatory habits, purely spiritual for so gross a state of mind. The writer for a long time la- fixed on his name the disgraceful stigma, "Ethelred the Unready."

#### CHRIST THE PURIFIER.

Some ladies in Dublin, who met together from time to time, at each other's houses to read the Scriptures, and to make them the subject of profitable conversation, when they came to the third chapter of Malachi, had some disture to his mind, adapted to his particular case, were eagerly sought for; and cussion over the second and third verses, respecting the method of purifying the precious metals. As none of the company knew anything about the process, one undertook to inquire of a silversmith, with whom she was equainted, how it was effected; and, particularly, what was the business of the refiner himself, during the operation. Without explaining her motive, and consequently the habit of mind which generates it should be sedulously she accordingly went to her friend, and asked how the silver was cleared guarded against. It instinuates that God has not revealed sufficient ground from any dross with which it might have been mixed. He promptly explained to her the manner of doing this. "But," said the inquirer, "do you not sit, sir, at the work?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "for I must keep my eye steadily fixed on the furnace, since, if the silver remain too long under the intense heat, it is sure to be damaged." She at once saw the propriety and beauty of the image employed—" He shall sit us a refiner of silver;" and the moral of the illustration was equally obvious. As the lady was returning with the information to her expecting companions, the silversmith called her back, and said be had forgotten to mention one thing of importance, which was, that he only knew the exact instant when the purifying process was complete, by then seeing his own countenance reflected in it. Again the spirit and meaning shone forth through the beautiful veil of the letter. When God sees his own image in his people, the work of sanctification is complete. It may be added, that the metal continues in a state of agitation until all the impur ties are thrown off, and then it becomes quite still, a circumstance which eightens the exquisite analogy of the case, for O how

"Sweet to lie passive in his hand, And know no will but his!"

The subject was embodied in the following stanzas, at the urgent request of a friend, who, with her young family, was about to leave her native country, and settle in a distant part of the globe; but the writer's mind had rewhich the event confirmed. In a few years he was overcome by the sins of ceived the ineffaceable similitude and the inference, in the year 1832, from adultery and intemperance, and died of delirium tramens, tormented on his the lips of another dear friend when she was nearly in her last agony, who dying bed by those frightful Satanic images, from which he fancied he was applied it to herself and her afflictions, which had been long and excruciating, yet borne by her as such pains can only be borne, in God's furnace and ander his eye-" He shall sit as a refiner of silver."-Mal. iii. 3.

"He that from dross would win the precious ore, Bends o'er the crucible an earnest eye, The subtle, searching process to explore,
Lest the one lyilliant moment should pass by,
When in the molten silver's virgin mass
He meets his pictured face as in a glass.

"Thus in God's furnace are his people tried; Thrice happy they who to the end endute Three happy they woo to the end endure:
But who the fiery ordeal may abide?
Who from the crucible come forth so pure,
That He, whose eyes of flame look through the whole,
May see his image perfect in the soul?

"Nor with an evanescent glimpse alone,
As in the mirror the refiner's face.
But stamp'd with heaven's broad signet there be shown
Immunuel's features full of truth and grace;
And round that seal of love this motto be,
'Not for a moment, but—eternity.'"

#### MORALS OF INFIDELS.

Bolingbroke was a libertine, of intemperate habits and unrestrained lusts. Cemple was a corrupter of all that came near him-given up to ease and pleasure. Emerson, an eminent mathematician, was "rude, vulgar, and requently immoral." "Intoxication and profune language were familiar to him. Towards the close of life, being afflicted with the stone, he would crawl about the floor on his hands and knees, sometimes proying, sometimes succaring." The morals of the Earl of Rochester are well known. Godwin was a lewd man by his confession, as well as the unblushing advocate of ewdness. Shaftesbury and Collins, while endeavouring to destroy the gospel, partook of the Lord's Supper; thus professing the Christian faith for durission to office! Woolston was a gross blasphemer. Blount solicited his sister-in-law to marry him; but being refused, shot himself. Tindal was originally a Protestant—then turned Papist—then turned Protestant agair, merely to suit the times-and was, at the same time, infamous for vice in eneral, and total want of principle. He is said to have died with this prayer in his mouth: " If there is a God, I desire that he may have mercy on me." Hobbes wrote his Levinthan to serve the cause of Charles I.; but finding himself fail of success, be turned it to the defence of Cromwell, and made a merit of this fact to the usurper; as Hobbes himself unblushingly declared to Lord Clarendon. Need I describe Voltaire-prince of scoffers, as Illume was Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in performing the outward duties of Christian whose religion consists in the outward duties of Christian whose religion continues are consistent which are consistent whose religion continues are consistent which are consistent whose religion continues are consistent which the continues are consistent which the continues are consistent which the conti for during blasphemy; in manhood, distinguished for a malignant and violent temper, for cold-blooded disruptions of all the ties and decencies of the family Gentiles. But the worshippers within the temple, and before the altar, God circle; for the ridicule of whatever was affecting, and the violation of whatever was confidential! Ever increasing in duplicity and hypocritical management with age and practice,-those whom his wit attracted, and his buffoonery amused, were either disgusted or polluted by his louthsome vices. Lies and oaths in their support were nothing to his maw. Those whom he openly called his friends, he took pains, recretly, to calumniate; flattering them to their faces, and ridiculing and reviling them behind their backs. be church, as soon as ever this storm shall be over. For, as it shall be the | Years only added stiffness to the disgusting features of his implety, coldness sharpest, so it shall be the shortest persecution of them all; and shall only to his dark malignity, and fury to his impetuous temper. Throughout life he was given up "to work all uncleanness with greediness."-Such was the witty Voltaire, who, in the midst of all his levity, had feeling and seriousness enough to wish he had never been born.—Dwight.

## PIETY IN CHURCH CHOIRS.

Employing angodly choirs of singers in the church is a barrier to the progress of the gospel. Singing is a very important part of divine worship. It is either adoration, confession, deprecation, intercession, supplication, or giving of thanks; and should therefore be conducted by pious persons who "sing with the spirit and with the understanding also." Christians would not think it right for ungodly men to engage in public prayer in the sanctuary of God, but would be greatly shocked with such an impropriety f and yet there would be no more impropriety in that, than for an ungodly choir to lead the singing of public worship; for in both cases the Holy God is to be addressed and worshipped. Far too little attention is paid to this subject in every section of the church; and hence, in many of our places of worship, when that Being is to be praised before whom angels veil their faces, we have no devotional singing, but a grand performance of sundry conceited, vain, and giddy young people, who praise God with their tips, whilst their hearts are far from him. Their spirit, gestures, and general behaviour, as well as much of their music, would be more accordant with the opera than the house of Cod; and yet, strange to say, many of them are remunerated for their valuable services.—Rev. Robert Young.

## MORAL ELEVATION OF SCOTLAND.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Scotland was the most barbarous and bigoted of European nations, and its priesthood (Rowish) held two-thirds of the landed property of the kingdom. But in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it became the most thoroughly reformed and best-educated nation in Europe. This change was produced by the "moral funchinery of pasters, schoolmasters, elders, deacons, and catechists." Between 1638 and 1660, says Kirkton, "every parish had a minister, every village a school, every family almost a Bible; yea, in most of the country all the children of age could read, and were provided with Bibles, either by their parents or ministers. I have lived many years in a parish where I never heard an oath, and you might have rode many miles before you heard any. Also you would not, for a great part of the country; have lodged in a family where the Lord was not worshipped by reading, singing, and prayer. Nobody complained more of our church government than our taverners, whose ordinary lament was, that their trade was hopeless, people were become so sober." So much for the conducting of schools on the principles of religion-the only principle on which they can become permanently beneficial to the community.-Boston Recorder.

Office of Angels.-Heaven has, no less than earth, its active dities: the blessedness of Heaven is a useful and energetic blessedness; and they are sometimes painted as feasting in the kingdom and enjoying the presence of. their Maker, and at others described as engaged in battle with the great dragon and his adherents; as stopping, in the cause of the saints, the mouths of lions, and subduing the violence of fire; as keeping guard around the prophets of the Lord, and as bearers of his orders to them; as ministering to the Son of God after his temptation and in the hour of his mortal agony: consoling witnesses of his kingdom upon earth; as calling the Gentile Cornelins to be the first finits of Christian adoption; as striting with an invisible, sword the arrogant and persecuting Herod, and breaking down before the Apostle Peter the chains and gates of his captivity. - Bishop Heber.

FICTITIOUS WORKS -- Professor Hitchcock, of Amberst, in a lecture recently delivered in New-York, stated that the whole number of original works published in this country in 1834 was 623, of which 126; or one-fifth of the whole, were novels and tales. In Great Britain, in 1833, the whole number of publications was 1.112 : of which 71, or one-fifteepth, were novels and tales. In France, of 7000 works issued in a single year, 335, or onetwentieth, were novels. These facts were cited as an evidence of the prevailing taste, especially prominent in this country, for works of fiction .--Vermont Chronicle.

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 30th, 1842.

men's salvation; but some persons object to their publication, alleging, that spirit of primitive Wesleyan-Methodism among our membership. May that diate such a passion and motive altogether, and must be permitted to tell ject of our labours as a Church, we can sing of the good which is done the those who differ from us, that what inspired writers did, the people of God peoplein this particular need not be ashamed to do for fear of blame. The Revivals of piety which took place before the close of the Sacred Canon, and narrated there's, are among the most instructive and delightful portions of its ancient and permanent records. Some objectors have had the temerity to avow, that to make known the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom in nov place is to stop its enlargement there. Then the sacred writers erred, and so have the best of men in every christian church! The history of our with is a direct and unanswerable refutation of the over-cautious and the opposing. The Methodists from the very first have lost no time in proclaiming out-pourings of the Spirit, and no people of modern times have been favoured with so many to proclaim. In whomsoever motive is not pure, it is to be condemned; but a fact which bespeaks the agency of God will, when seen nor written by Dr. Alder, whose personal knowledge of the localities of known, redound to His housers. Every exertion should be made to add to the victories of Jesus, and when achieved, emblazon his name, which will endere fong as the sun, and when the effulgence of eternity shall have put had been mentioned in the Missionary Notices, and that the error consisted in ent the light of all suns.

places altogether or partly supplied, through the year, with the labours of preachers from this city, of which we shall state some particulars. The first was at Bull's School House, Springmount, on the Yonge Street Circuit, where the Temperance cause had prepared the people for religion. We have for some time had an increase of heurers there, who were ready for special efforts, which resulted in upwards of fifty cases of reformation, forty of which were conversions. More than forty persons joined our Church, and the remainder, others, chiefly on account of distance. Here an attempt was made to injure us by the Loudon Missionaries, who commenced a rival meeting; but our people stood firm. Great praise is due to the friends of Methodism in that neighbourhood, especially to brother Bartholomew Bull, a highly acceptable local preacher, and an ardent lover of our Conference, whose house, family, and carriages, were ever ready for the service of the Lord during the meeting, which was continued more than a month. Brethren of a kindred spirit we found at all the places where the meetings have been held, who say to Christ and His Church, while we have any thing to offer, we do not think your sacrifice is complete. Such men, and not those who will not touch their own convenience to save a soul, God delights to honour.—Our next meeting was at Lambion, on Dondas Street, where a year ago we had no society, but where, through the exertions of brother Grafton, an efficient local preacher, service was commenced; prejudice yielded to truth; an interesting class was organized; and large congregations obtained .- Washington's, on the Reasorville Circuit, was the next place. Here a church has been built, and a meeting was held six weeks, and more than forty individuals became members. In connexion with the labours of the Rev. Samuel Belton, the circuit preacher, and others, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of recording those of the Rev. David Youmans, one of our venerable superannuated ministers, who preached, and otherwise aided the work, with much effect. Since the meeting, a Temperance Society has been formed, and upwards of thirty persons become members. In the case of Bull's, temperance opened the way for religion; in this, religion prepared it for temperance; and both are indebted to the activity of brother Washington and other excellent friends at the place. Pottersfield began a meeting while this was going on: indeed at report? when I show that that report was put forth in the first annual exhibit perverts the judgment, and intoxicates the feelings of even good men, one time we had four to attend, and almost wholly to supply with labourers from the city. At this place, about a year ago, we had only fifteen members; now we have between eighty and ninety; the official and other members are of one heart and soul; the congregations large, and prayer is made without ceasing for a constant revival. It is painfully true that the London Mis- of the Wesleyen Periodicals which had for years been regularly sent to the sionaries have built a preaching house within a few doors of ours; but it is Guardian office, but which had been discontinued for several months. Since quite as true that their society at the place has lately been divided on some Legendary or other; and that our people are contemplating the erection of a brick church to cost £500. Their Missionary subscriptions this year will reach £30, and so much are they convinced the Lord has blessed them, they have intimated a wish to support a young preacher if the Conference will appoint one.- The next meeting was held at the Second Toll-Gate, Kingston Road. We had not had service there often; but the people came to hear, and a society has been formed. We might inform our readers the Lord no sooner began to work, than a Churchman who goes thither to read the service on a Sabbath, did his best to compel the Methodists to desist: but "retreat" is a word not found in the vocabulary of the Canada Conference. travelling the brethren who supplied them with the word; and at no place have we seen a more promising revival. God will own a society where the leading members have got souls large enough to work themselves and their two years, and containing information which could be supplied from no other beasts at midnight, to extend His cause, at whatever risk. At this meeting, quarter, I leave the Editors of The Wesleyan to show, and the reader to judge. the Rev. James Wilson, another venerable superannuated minister, labout. It may also be submitted to the reader, whether an erratum thus made, two ed for his Master nobly; the house of prayer was crowded night after night, years after date, would not be quite out of date-would not be likely to be though only a school-house in a very scattered neighbourhood; from fifteen to thirty persons would be at the altar at one service; and the augmentation of members was very encouraging.

The Brick Church in Lawrence's settlement, Yonge Street Circuit, comes next, where the Rev. Thomas Bevitt and his colleague, assisted by Br. Peter Lawrence, and other worthy brethren, commenced a meeting which has been of no small benefit. Between 30 and 40 persons have sought the altar on some evenings, and the God of mercy at it, and by some He has been found. The meeting is still in progress; but we should do wrong to conclude our notice of it without saying, that the Temperance work in the settlement has proved a valuable auxiliary to the work of piety .- Then there is Toronto .-A fortnight ago last Sabbath, after holding special prayer meetings and days of fasting, a meeting was commenced in our spacious church, and the good done has exceeded our expectations. The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, whose ministry is very popular and practical, has exerted himself indefatigably. The first night 13 persons were at the commodious aftar, and since then it has been well occupied, sometimes crowded; a goodly number of conversions have taken piece, and additions to the Church made. The meeting is now going on well. We shall not say more about our favoured City-much as we could say-preferring to leave a full statement of the prosperity of Wesleyan Methodism here, since the secession of the English Conference from the articles of Union, for the pen of Mr. Ryerson sometime before he shall take his regretted departure for Victoria College. Let it suffice to say, that no place in the province deserves, and we believe has, the prayers and resnumber of seven or eight have just been held by our preachers on the adjacent circuits, within eighteen miles of the city, of which we cannot speak particularly; but which, we know, in every case, have been very successful. At several of the places named, churches are going to be built; one, perhaps two, in the city. At all the places, blessed be God, about 300 persons have been converted, and nearly all become members of our Church .-Other meetings are to be held; and had we time and strength to hold as many more as we have, which the people request, the success to come would bo as remarkable as that which has already crowned our exertions.

We may conclude this article with a few remarks. I. The unprecedented success of our Church throughout the Province confirms us more and more in an opinion we have often fully, and earnestly, expressed in the Guardian during our connexion with it, that the Protracted Meeting is a special means well adapted to the condition of the population, and must, if properly exerosed, he sanctioned by, and crowned with the blessing of, God, and consequently he promotive of the best interests of our Church and people.-2. The meetings which have just been held in this vicinity have been conducive to the spread of anti-sectarian as well as christian feelings. Our Church has become better known, and more generally loved. We speak altars for prayer have been seen ponitently kneeling, Church of England people, Presbyterians, Independents, Roman Catholics, &c. &c., and the which is reported to be paid to the other siz, who have no existence, except increase just stated is partly owing to the voluntary addition of persons to in the reports?-The more the proceedings of the London Secretaries in obtained?

our Church from all those denominations. 3. Toronto is the stronghold of the secessionists from our Church, where the stores of misrepresentation are nearly exhausted, and calumny can scarce create a falsehood: Toronto nevertheless, and its vicinity, is the scene of the most delightful spiritual triumphs through the agency of Wesleyan-Methodism. 4. The triumplus she is win-PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THIS CITY AND VICINITY. Ining are attributable, under the mighty influences of the Holy Spirit, to the Revivals of religion are displays of the Divine beneficence and power in unity, simplicity, spirituality, and zeal-in a word to the workings of the when this is done, the pride of ostentation is fostered. We, however, reput spirit diffuse itself universally; and while this is the lofty and hallowed ob-

"To us and to them is published the word: Then let us proclaim our life-giving Lord, Who now is reviving His work in our days, And mightily striving to save us by grace."

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE LONDON WESLEYAN MISSION ARY SECRETARIES OF UPPER CANADA MISSIONS (AGAIN.) To the Editor of the Christian Quardian

Mr DEAR Sin,-A friend has put into my hands " The Wesleyan" of this lay, and has directed my attention to the Editors' evasion and correction of the Missionary Notices for January put forth by the London Wesleyan Missionary Secretaries. The Editors say, "The want of distinction between Indian Missions and white settlements plainly proves that the article was neither this country would have prevented any oversight."

By this statement the Editors of The Wesleyan would convey the impression o the minds of their readers, that white settlements as well as Indian Missions nerely "a want of distinction between" them; when they must have known On Christmas Day we commenced a series of Protracted Meetings at at the time they made that statement, that no mention whatever had been nade of " White settlements," but that all the Missions had been set down as Missions among the Chippewa and other Indians, to whom the Gospel is preached in their own language."

But the Postscript of the Editors' article, like that of a young lady's letter, being the most important, I will not only notice it more formally, but will request its insertion entire, for the benefit of the gentlemen concerned! It

is as follows:

Postscaipt.—Since writing the editorial reference to the Missionary "Notices" for January last, we have received the "Notices" for February, from which we make the following very important and significant extract:—

"Erratum.—In the Notices for January, page 15, under the head of Upper Canada, instead of, among the Chippewa and other Indians, &c, read 'among the British settlers, the Chippewa and other Indians, &c,"

Thus, then, it uppears that the wast of distinction between Indian Missions and white settlements, to which we adverted, is supplied, at the very earliest opportunity; the unintentional error is corrected, in the very next "Notices." It affords us unmingled and peculiar delight to have this ample means of vindicating the spotless honour and integrity of our Fathers and brethren at home. With what withering and overwhelming contempt and scorn must every individual, possessing the smallest share of christian principle and honour, as well as the public at large, regard the base and malignant attempt to infliet a deadly wound upon the character of men who are above all suspicion, whose piety and usefulness are known and honoured in every quarter of the globe! A greedy and eager desire to destroy the character and reputation of God's servants is worthy only of the darker regions and of him who is, emphatically, "the accuser only of the darker regions and of him who is, emphatically, " the accuser

On this carious Postscript, I have several comarks to make.

1. The London Missionary Notices of January in each year are the Annual Report in miniature of the Wesleyan Missions generally, which, as I have heretofore stated, is widely circulated and incorporated into most of the local other month are, in comparison of the January Notices, like the weekly Misview of our Missions throughout the Province. It is probable that not one of ten of those who had read and heard read at Missionary Meetings the general view of Canadian Missions, would ever see or hear of the Erratum n a subsequent paper.

2. The Editors of The Wesleyan inform their readers that the " distinction' is supplied at the very earliest opportunity; the unintentional error is corrected in the very next " Notices." What will be thought of this statement and the after Dr. Alder's visit to Canada in 1839-at the very juncture of time when, as subsequently developed facts have proved, certain gentlemen in Canada and in London had determined to break up the Union between the English and Canada Conferences, and some months before the completion of their object? When in Loudon in the summer of 1840, I procured back numbers the publication of my letter to the London Wesleyan Secretaries, I have found, among these periodicals, the annual statistical view for January 1840; and in reference to Upper Canada we have the following summary report: "UPPER CANADA-13 principal stations among the Chippenea and other Indians, to whom the Gospel is preached in their own language; 17. Missionaries; 1,517 in Society; in the Schools, 2,000." The Report for January

1841 is substantially the same; as also that of 1842, as I have already shown. Here then, it is clear that the London Secretaries have, during two years, peen publishing all their Upper Canada "principal" stations as Indian Missions, and their Missionaries as preaching in the Indian languages; yet the Editors of The Wesleyan assert that the error has been corrected "at the very earliest opportunity," in the "very next Notices!"

With motives I have nothing to do; I leave that department to the London Wesleyan Secretaries and the Editors of The Wesleyan, who have evinced clination to correct, or ignorance of error. The Editors of The Wesleyan made from a rumored exposure in London by some individuals who have been latterly informed on Canadian affairs. On which side, therefore, a consideration of all the facts of the affair, leave the "withering and overwhelmng contempt and scorn" to fall, every reader can determine.

3. I have never made the "character" of the London Wesleyan Secretarie a subject of discussion, though they have struck their most fatal blows at mine; but I am far from regarding their representations, (at least, of one of them) in respect to Upper Canada as "above all suspicion." If they will write out to their Canadian agents in 1820, -in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the English Conference—that the establishment of "rival pulpits," or "congregations," or "societies" in the "same cities, towns, or villages' with those of the Canada Conference, even when under foreign direction, i incompatible with the fundamental principles of Methodism, and if, in 1840, they will establish those very "tival pulpits, congregations, and societies, and expend large sums of Missionary money to do so, is it unlikely that they will make the representations requisite to carry on such a work? Has it not been demonstrated in pamphlets, published both in Canada and in London, and in resolutions and addresses unanimously adopted by the Canada Conference, that the London Wesleyan Secretaries have made various misrepresent ations in reference to both men and things in this Province 1. And does not the investigation of this report prove, not an accidental error, but a delib erate misleading of the British public for Two years; and then, as an escape from the disgrace of exposure, to insert a sub silentic erratum, which does not alter the general impression of tico years' reports, must only strengthen the conviction of the Canadian reader that the British public are entirely misinformed as to the state of things in Upper Canada. Such an erratum may furnish a loop-hole of escape, but leaves the impression of two years' reports The publication of the stations and preachers of the Canada Conference in the English minutes, in former years, and other communicapect of our Church more than Toronto. Other Protracted Meetings to the tions, had produced a general conviction in the minds of the Methodistic public in England, that the white population of Upper Canada was more abundantly supplied with the ministrations of Methodism than that of any other British Colony. The London Missionary Reports of the missions in Upper Canada referred almost entirely to the Indians. No accounts whatever ere given in those reports of any one mission to the white seulements—they related wholly to the Indian tribes. After the secession from the Articles of Union, it was important for the London Secretaries, in order to secure the continued support of their friends, to continue the impression upon their minds that no change had taken place in the character of their own work in Upper Canada. They, therefore, not only withhold all intimation that all the Indian Missions in Upper Canada but three, continue with the Canada Conference, but they actually return, for two years in succession, all their remaining "principal" stations in Upper Canada as among "the Chippewa and other Indians, to whom the Gospel is preached in their own language." So that the people of England who contribute to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, are still under the impression that the labours of that Society's agents in this Province are now as much among the Indians as they were previously to the breaking up of the Union. The loop-hole creatum conveys no idea of any change in the general character of the London Society's labours in Upper Canada. It does not say that there are only three, instead of faurteen " prin cipal" stations among the Indians. Such an erratum would spoil all their reports, and spoil the popularity of their missions in Upper Canada. Yet such is the fact. In addition to all this, look at some of the items of the from personal knowledge of eight of the meetings when we say, that at our statistical report. We are told there are 17 Catchists. Where and who are they? We are told there are ten salaried Teachers. Where and who are they ! I can learn of but three, possibly four. What becomes of the money

Upper Canada are investigated, the more unsatisfactory and exceptionable they appear, while the more thoroughly every part of the proceedings of the Canada Conference is sifted, the more honor accrues to that body.

4. I will not dispute the correctness of the last remark of the senior Editor and reputation of God's servants is worthy only of the darker regions, and timely vindication of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. of him who is, emphatically, 'the accuser of the brethren;'" but I may ask, who has evinced that "greedy and eager desire" like him who, in 1839 and 1840, wrote to London the most calumnious representations against the character and reputation of God's servants" of the Weslevan-Methodist Church in Canada; and who evinced that "desire" by representations of the most shameful character against me personally at the very time he was soliciting me, with many fine words, to write a review of the "Rev. Matthew Richey's Sermons," which I did with the most friendly feelings in a manner gratifying to the author; and who subsequently said in England that he had been treated by "God's servants" of the Canada Conference as "a stranger, a foreigner, and an alien ;" and who has since spared no pains, in pamphlets, by letters, and by words-both public and private-to "accuse the brethren" of the Weslevan-Methodist Church in Canada? Who, in this unenviable succession, has acted "emphatically" the part of "the accuser of the brethren?" Who acted, with "a greedy and eager desire," the part of an "acenser" when Dr. Alder wrote his first letter to Lord John Russell, fraught with the darkest insinuations against a brother who had never written a word respecting him or the whole English Conference not expressive of respect or men who have been in "labours more abundant" from the earliest settleMen who have been in "labours more abundant" from the earliest settleA Vacation of five weeks is to follow the Examination. The Sammer Serment of this Province-men whom God has owned as his "servants" in the conversion of tens of thousands-men whose epistles of labour and of usefulness are read in the conversation and lives of thousands both among the Indian tribes and white population—men the fruits of whose toils are eagerly sought after by those who will not follow them in their labours and sacrifices, but who have done all in their power " to destroy their character and repubut who have done all in their power "to destroy their character and reputation," that they might "enter into their labours." If I, or the Canada Cornwall ..... "9th & 10th Mississippi ..... "21st & 22nd Conference, have a vestige of "character and reputation" left, we are cer. Matilda ..... "16th & 17th Brockville ..... "28th & 29th tainly not indebted for it to the London Wesleyan Secretaries or to their Agents in Canada. Who then has acted the part and occupies the position! of "the accuser of the brethren," the render can easily decide; as also whose conduct merits the " withering and overwhelming contempt and scorn of every individual."

5. The under-writers of the London Wesleyan Secretaries have discreetly avoided the other topics of their Reports on which I remarked; they have confined their remarks to this *creatum*, and have sought to make the impres sion that it was a Printer's blunder, when they must have known that it is a deliberate statement which has been proniulgated successively for two years. From what I know of the persons concerned and their proceedings, I ven ture to say they will shrink from all inquiry into those topics as much as some persons dread the circulation of the Scriptures; but their resource will be, a trifle has been received by the General Treasurer. This, on many accounts, to assail me—to supply, by heaping general abuse upon me, what they lack in is to be extremely regretted. It must be admitted that these subscriptions are Secretaries in regard to Upper Canada.

6. From the foregoing remarks, the reader will perceive that I might have rocceded much further than I did in my communication to the London Wesleyan Secretaries .- It is not with the men, or with their general work so throughout the world that I have any difference; (in that may they be prosreports throughout the United Kingdom. The Missionary Notices for any pered more and more!) but it is with their proceedings in Upper Canada; ionary intelligence of the Guardian in comparison of an annual statistical tian societies; a work which promotes " peace on earth and good will among men" by undermining the labours of Christian ministers, dividing neightheir decline of life, take up their abode in other and more peaceful climes, conscient them, thank them for such a legacy? But as indignant and as much grieved as I feel on account of such proceedings, in a country in which I, in comaccompanying remarks of the Editors of The Mesleyan, when I show that the mon with my brethren, have my all involved, I can imagine them to procorrection was not made within two years of the first promulgation of the ceed from a violent partizanship, which sometimes blinds the mind and not from settled depravity of heart; and, on their abandonment o honograble adjustment, I shall be among the first to forget, and to blot from the recollection of others, the wrongs which have been so grievously com- To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. mitted against myself, and against the character, peace, and unity of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada.

Yours very truly, Toronto, March 23, 1842.

Peter-but I hope I can do so, and have done so, without cherishing personal hatred, or indulging personal abuse. I deal with FACTS; and when my assailants reply to my fucts by abusing me, they pay me and the cause I advo have transpired had not the reins unfortunately fallen into unakilful hands. cate a high compliment—confessing thereby that they have nothing better to Crusl and unseembly as it would be for a mother runlely to cast from her in a want offer. The proceedings of the London Secretaries and their Agents against ther fairest and most deserving and unoffending child, and wantonly leaving it the Canada Conference and myself remind me of the conduct of the Ephraimites against Jephthah and the Gi'eadites—the former being as jealous of their The next was at Lackie's School House, on the Yonge Street Circuit; where so much zeal and ability in its appropriate functions; I confine myself to facts, and the conclusions they fairly establish. Now, every reader will see, that then quarrelled with those very Gleadites for not calling upon them, and for arbitrarily cast us from them; and so much zeal and ability in its appropriate functions; I confine myself to facts, and the conclusions they fairly establish. Now, every reader will see, that and their willingness to forward the work, inconvenient as it might be to the wide circulation of such a report for two years, would have its full effect.

Overthrowing the common enemy without them. While the Camda Church had not complained; but, alas! they have added to this that at which humanity them. They deemed it a privilege by night and by day to accommodate in The repetition, and not the correction of it, during that period, argues disin-Secretaries (who had agreed at the time of the Union to support the rights a union, so happily consummated, for ends so noble—the advancement of the claimed by their Canada brethren) would not come to our aid, but threw their cause of God, and the proportion of union and concord among crethren: uninfluence into the opposite camp; but when the Canada Church succeeded in its just and reasonable demands, those very Secretaries and their agents not only be my only reply to the general abuse of the partizans of the London Secretaries :- " Pride was at the bottom of the quarrel; only by that comes contention. Proud men think all honours lost that go beside them, and then who ean stand before ency! Ephraim and Manussch were neuror akin than any castle. Unreasonable resentment has commonly the greatest tage in it.-The Gileadites were as true Israelites as any other, and had at this time sign nalized themselves above all the families of Israel, and yet are most basely fire the course of nature, and is set on fire of hell, and many a time cuts the throat of him that uses it, as it did here."

A SIGNAL DEFEAT has had to be endured by the Pusevites in treatment? What has been our crime? England in the matter of the Poetry Professorship at Oxford. They had To the Editor of the Caristian Guardian. compassed sea and land" to make proselytes to their opinions to bring in Mr. Williams; and Mr. Garbett, of Brazennese College, has been appointed. This, with Her Majesty's fine catholic-spirited determination in selecting the King of Prussia as a sponsor at the baptism of the Prince of Wales, we trust has cooled, if not extinguished, the guilty ordent of the Popish Protestants.

UNTAIRNESS.-Last week we called upon the editor of the Church to acknowledge the condemnatory notice we took of the "Punch Party," in contradiction of a statement of one of his own correspondents, that only the Colonist had noticed it. This he refuses to do, and therefore compels us to the conclusion, that he wilfully makes his paper the organ of Christian Guardian with reference to the glaring misrepresentations which apuntruth. We insert a letter to-day from a very respectable and influential pear in their Miss'y notices in relation to their Missionary operations in Canada: member of the Church of England, Elmes Steele, Esq., M. P. P., which speaks out nobly on the ungenerous attack of the Church on Dissenters.

It is said President Durbin is preparing for a visit to Europe this spring, and that he is to represent the American Bible Society at the May Anniversaries in London.

on the finardian, and many new subscribers, which we are sure can be

We have met with a very sensible letter in the Brockville Recorder of March 24th, addressed by L. Honghton, Esq., to the Rev. R. Garret, on the subject of the secession of the latter from our Church, which of The Wesleyan, that "a greedy and enger desire to destroy the character he will find it no easy task to answer. We thank Mr. Houghton for his

> A Life of the lamented Dr. Fisk, by Professor Holdich, is now in the press of Messrs. Harper of New York, and will shortly be published.

> To Correspondents .- Mr. Johnson is informed, we have made the necessary inquiry, and are sorry to say, what he requests cannot be done .- Many excellent communications are unavoidably deferred this week. The annoying fact is, week after week we find the Guardian too small to keep pace with our arrival of articles. --- We regret a brother should be displeased with us for not inserting "James," when on referring to the manuscript we see we published the name sent us-" Thomas:" and he knows that at most of our Missionary Meetings we are favoured with the presence of ministers of other churches, and that we could not be certain Thomas was not one of them.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Examination of affection? What have been the resolutions and proceedings of the Wesleyan the Classes in Victoria College will be held on the 13th, 19th, 20th, and Committee in London but accusations against their prethren in Canada? 21st of April, and will close with a PUBLIC EXHIBITION on the afternoon What does the very mission of the senior Editor of The Wesleyan and his of the 21st. The members of the Visiting Committee are respectfully reminded brethren in several towns in Upper Canada proclaim but "a greedy and that they are expected to be present. I am also requested to state that there eager desire to destroy the character and reputation of God's servants;"— will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 22nd, and that all the mom-

> sion will commence on the 26th of May. Acting Principal.

Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District-4th Quarter.

Rideno ...... March 26th & 27th | Augusta ...... May 7th & 8th | Elizabethtown ... April 2nd & 3rd | Perth ...... 14th & 15th | Cornwall ..... 9th & 10th | Mississippi ..... 21st & 22nd Crosby ..... " 23rd & 24th Prescott ..... June Kemptville .... " 30 h, May lat Gananoque .... " Clarendon. ..... May 7th and 8th | Pembroke, ..... May 14th & 15th

The District Meeting will commence in Prescutt on the 31st of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Recording Stewards from the several Circuits are respectfully requested to attend on the second day of the meeting, at IO, A.M.
C. R. Allison, Chairman.

#### To the Subscribers to the Centenary Fund.

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,-I wish again to call your attention to our Centenary Subscriptions,—a very large amount of which still remains unpaid. Although the month of February has passed away, on or before the first of which the third instalment on the Subscriptions became due, comparatively but the facts and justice of their cause. The Canadian public, however, is quite of the most binding character; they were voluntary offerings made unto God, competent, as I well know, to distinguish between the merits of demerits of and the objects to be promoted are the most benevolent and praiseworthy; and the objects to be promoted are the most benevolent and praiseworthy; and the reports and proceedings of the London Wesleyan widows and orphans of those who have died in the itimerant week, the furnishing of Parsonages, and the Book and Contingent Funds. In a letter published in the Guardian last autumn, I suggested the propticty and necessity of the Agenta calling on the Sobscribers indicidually, at an early date, for their sub-Agenta casting on the Subscribers indictained y, at an early date, for their subscribitions, and I will now take the liberty of asking whether this or any other efficient plan has been adopted for the purpose of affording our friends the timely opportunity of redeeming the vows they have cheerfully made. To our friends who have promptly and honorably paid the instalments on their subscripand here alone—and not even here among the "destitute," but among Chriscollecting those subscriptions, we would tender our thanks, did we not know they would not allow that they are entitled to any thanks for performing see bourhoods and families - a work the leading promoters of which will, in obvious a duty. But they have what is far better, - the testimony of a good the consulation of knowing that they are contributing to establish leaving behind them in Upper Canada the fruits and legacy of discord, funds which will administer to their own comfort when, by labor and exposure, schism and division. At that day will those who are now drawn away by they shall be rendered incopable of effective duty, and that they are now wiping the tears from the eyes of the helpless orphans of the veterans who have divid the tears from the eyes of the nospiess orphane of the verterans who have died in the work in which they themselves are now engaged, and are making the hearts of widows to sing for joy. May we not hope there will be a united and general effort, both with the Agents and Subscribers, to collect and pay all the dues to the Contenary Fund between this and next Conference. Let us all try. Toronto, March 23th, 1842.

METHODISM AND DIVISIONISTS IN UPPER CANADA. -- NO. 11.

DEAR SIR.—Here we behold with associahment at the very opening of the second century of Methodism, which might and ought to have been more glo-rious and triumphant in its march and achievaments than the first, for that was but the infancy of Methodism, and this its youth,—and as it verges towards manliood, the anxious world, judging from its early attainments, have been and P. S. March 29.—Since the above communication was written, my attention has been directed to a City paper, in which are issued columns of abuse is disgraceful that the author (apparently one of the leading instruments of the London Secretaries) has not dared to give his name. I rather pity than a resent the feelings which can body forth such nameless bitterness and scurtility. I will detect and condemn "dissimulation,"—as did St. Paul that of sustained and doubtless would have been, had wisdom and piety, with their twin states. with their twin sisters, prudence and humility, remained steadfast at the belon; but these baving been dismissed, we see, with heart-reading grief, a part acted by the English Conference which land never been acted before, nor would now to wander un alien, regardless of its tears and entreaties, but, through hate, to send his loved brethren to stone and chase the weeping outcast into perpetual influenced by the spirit and godly example of pious Abram, who, when his flocks and the flocks of Lot had become so great as rendered a separation necesjust and reasonable demands, those very Secretaries and their agents not only seek to monopolize the advantages of the victory, but commence a warfare against their Canada brethren for achieving it without them—evincing the lad might on his side: no, Abram was influenced by a heaven-born principle spirit of the Ephraimites even in the reproachful epithets they employ as well—a disposition to do to his neighbour as he would wish to be done by, and to as in the invasions they attempt. "Ye Gileadites are fugitives of Ephraim pursue a course towards Lot which should not bring the pure religion of the among the Ephraimites, and among the Manassites." Henry's comments on living God hot disgrace in the eyes of his heathen neighbours; but "Abram and the next of the action to do to his reighbour as he would wish to be done by, and to among the Ephraimites, and among the Manassites." Henry's comments on living God hot disgrace in the eyes of his heathen neighbours; but "Abram and the next of the heather neighbours and the next of the heather neighbours and the next of the secretaries and the next of the action to occupy the whole ground, because he engross to himself every privilege, and to occupy the whole ground because he are in the expension to act the course her and to occupy the whole ground because he are a disposition to do to his neighbour as he would wish to be done by, and to act the course here are a specific to the expension to do to his neighbour as he would wish to be done by. The province of the act the course here are a specific to the expension to do to his neighbour as he would wish to be done by an expension to do to his neighbour as he would be act to course the monopolity to the expension to do to his neighbour as he would be act to course the monopolity to the expension to do to his neighbour as he would be act to course the monopolity to the expension to do to his neighbour as he would be act to course the monopolity to the expension to course the monopolity to the expension to course the monopoli the quarrel of the Ephraimites with Jephthan and his brothren of Gilead shall said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herd men and thy herd men; for we be brethren. Is not the w land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." What an example of unfergeed brotherly kindness and genuine picty, worthy of imitation! But, slas! how striking t other of the tribes, being both the sons of Joseph.—It is a pity that kindred het ween the conduct of that man of God of ancient date and that of the British and relation, which should be an inducement to love and peace, should be Conference! They have not only thrust us off unceremoniously, contrary to ever an occasion (as it often proves) of strife and discord. Abrother offended is harder to be non than a strong city, and their contentions are as the bars of a lowing us the privilege of occupying a little corner of the land in peace castle. Unreasonable resentment has commonly the greatest tage in it. undisturbed, they have commenced a war of externational section would vouring to drive us from that field of labour occupied by us long before they cared for the souls of men in these parts. Where shall we hide our blushing ace while we relate the sequel of the prinful tragedy acted by the English Con and unjustly called fugitives! It is an ill thing to fasten names or characters ference? They, unlike Abram, forgetful of their own christian dignity, the of repreach upon persons or countries; it often occasions quarreis that prove honour of Methodism, and the disgrace which their imperious conduct towards of ill consequence, as it did here. See likewise what a mischievous thing an us would be likely to throw upon Christianity, which emulates a spirit of love, abusive tongue is, that calls ill names, and gives scurrilous language; it sets on peace, and union among brethren; which spirit induced Abram to say to Lot. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my hard men and thy herd men; for we be brethren;" uninfluenced by this spirit, they have not only thrust their Lot from them in peevishness, but have en-THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, the author of which is A. and to erect alter against after, and congregation against coursed, have even commanded, their herd men in peevishness, but have encouraged, have even commanded, their herd men to attive with our herd men, and to erect alter against after, and congregation against congregation, and in the spirit and practice—not. of brotherly kindness, but have enter the spirit and practice—not. of brotherly kindness, but of emitty, to enter a smoog us with the fearful sword of discord and schism drawn; and, where few copies are now on hand. The Canadian press universally has expressed among us with the fearful sword of discord and schism drawn; and, where they should find might on their side, to rend our flocks, and wrest them from us, a very favourable opinion of the book, which must be highly gratifying to the author, as we know it has increased the sale of it much. But to us the most of this we have complained, and occumplain; we have remain larged with terms. decisive proof of its excellence and adaptation to Canada is the fact, that it whose bosom love has been extinguished, continue to look unmoved upon the as been adopted exclusively in some townships by the School Commissioners, appalling scene with a coldness which does not become humanity, set pity aside, and with a desiness to our complaints and entreatics. Why this unnatural E. ADAMS.

DEAR SIR.—As one sincerely desirous of seeing Christians dwell together in peace and unity, and although not myself a Methodist, I have viewed every thing which may have come under my notice in relation to it with anxious care and solicitude, more especially as I have always considered Methodism as a great and powerful engine, in the hand of Providence, for the subversion of vice and the establishing of the Redcemer's kingdom upon the earth. I herefore view any occurrence which may have a tendency, in any respect, to lessen its usefulness, as cause of regret, and an event to be deprecated by every lover of Christian unity and concord. These views were suggested to ine the more forcibly from an occurrence which took place last Salbath evening in the building known by the name of the British Wesleyan Chapel in this town.— After the Rev. E. Evans had preached a very cloquent sermon, he took occasion to notice, at considerable length, the late article which appeared in the And, Sir, allow me to say, that if, before, there remained the least shadow of doubt upon my mind with regard to the justness of the accusations brought against them, it was entirely removed after having heard the subterfuges which the Rev, speaker had recourse to in order to palliate this act of deception. The principal arguments which he adduced—if arguments they could be called—were, that this account of their great doings in Canada was only printed on a fig-sheet, and therefore was a thing of very little consequence; or that it might probably have been a mistake made by the printer's boy,-and therefore, not chargeable upon them ; and that the sentence should read thus Will our respected Agents make haste to send us all moneys due |-14 principal stations, 4 among the Chippewas and other Indian tribes; and that all that is required, to come at the correct or intentional meaning sentence, is to mix with a little charity half-a-grain of common sense. However, I incline to the opinion, that any complement whatever of common sense

put into this mixture would be the means of defeating the object intended and lead to quite a different conclusion.—And many have said; in reference to this point, that the speaker has betrayed his ignorance of chemical science, but has shown himself to be quite an adept in that of sophistry. He further stated that he expects, by almost every mail from England, a correction of the mistake, and had not the least doubt but that it was now on the way. But, Sir, these are excuses that will not do in this enlightened day, not will they do for the religious people of Hamilton, when we consider that this is not a misrepresentation was Britain and Ireland for the last 15 months, as this same misrepresentation was printed in large and legible letters in the January number of the Methodist itme, through the medium of the Grandian that an intended and auspices. This, however, was still a limited number to a village containing a population of 1,500 or 1,600 inhabitants. Our cry therefore was, O Lord, revive thy work, and enlarge our borders! In order to set consistently with our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts which our supplications by using the means, we made one of those special efforts Illusion;—and my mind is strongly impressed that a sentence from the size sionary party in reference to this subject would never have emanated were it not that they are now compelled to attempt something in extenuation of their squitt. And I am credibly informed that there was no sentence in the Missionary Report upon which more stress was laid on the Missionary platforms ary Report upon which more stress was laid on the Missionary platforms throughout Great Britain and Ireland than upon this very statement with reference to Canada:—(O, how much money was extorted upon false pretences!);—and that reference to it never fuiled to produce emotions of compassion and love for the natives of our forest, where such wonderful things were effected, that, in so short a time after their dissolution with the Canada Conference, they should have 14 Indian Stations, and in those stations have the Gospel preached in their native tongues! I will not trespass further on your attention than to remark—that one error has a tendency to lead to others; and that any system which must have recourse to misrepresentation and falsehood, for support, cannot be of divine appointment, but is evidently the work of designing and ambitious men, and can never receive the sanction of Heaven.

Hamilton, 23rd March, 1843. Yours truly, AGRICULL. throughout Great Britain and Ireland than opon this very statement with re-

THE "CHURCH" RESURED BY A CHURCHMAN.

Medonte, County of Simcoe, 16th March, 1842. (Copy.) As a Layman of the Church over which our gracious Sovereign has appointed you to preside, I have the honour most respectfully to invite your serious attention to a long editorial article of The Church of last week. I am aware that it will be attempted to screen your Lordship and the Clergy of your Diocese from the odium and grave responsibilities attached to the article in question; but neither your Lordship nor those Reveread Gentlemen article in question; but netturer your Lordship not indeed the desired desired as irresponsible for everything published in a paper of which you are the patrons and ostensible proprietors. The Church has a circulation, not only in British America, but also in Great British and the West Indies not only in British America, but also in Great primin and the west and United States; and what an impression the article in question is calculated to make, unless unequivocally censured by you, I leave the Christian world of every denomination to judge!

1 shall not notice the disgusting ribaldery contained in the hand-bills, which

form the excuse with the Editor of The Church to attack, in a manner so perceionsible, all those who dissent from the forms and doctrines of the Church rorm the excess with the Situation of a zero the forms and doctrines of the Church represensible, all those who dissent from the forms and doctrines of the Church of Eagland; but when that gentleman challenges and puts it to "the plain good sense of every faithful Churchman in the Province, to say, whether he has not, within the sphere of his own observation, perceived an enmity exhibited to the Church, though in different ways, according as policy might dictate, by the great majority of the Dissonters who live in his neighbourhood?"—1 cannot remain silent, but declare, as the Representative of a constituency, fearing God and honouring the Queen, and who are christians composed of fearing God and honouring the Queen, and who are christians composed of slamst every denomination under the British Crown, that, so far from any arowed enmity being shown to the Church of England, in any way whatever, evalued earning being shown to the Condition of Engine the length and breadth of the County of Simcoe, containing eighteen townships, the very reverse is the fact, whether those townships have been settled for a quarter of a century or Tail that time. And I challenge any and every Reverend gentleman of our Church to contradict this assertion on my part. Let him traverse the County, by night or by day, take up his chance abode at a form-house or humbler shanty, and let him say, if ever, either directly or indirectly, he receives any insult, or perceives any hatred to the Church of which he is a Missionary. If, Insult, or perceives any hatred to the Church of which he is a arissonary. It, perchance, after performing Divine service he made the inquiry, he would find his congregation composed of times of a unipority, not of the Church of England form of worship, but who reverence the prescher of God's holy word. I pass unenswered the sarcasms of the Editor of The Church thrown out so inpass unanswered the karcasma of the Church, but permit me to observe, sparingly upon the liberal members of the Church, but permit me to observe, my Lord, that to such men, slaunch Churchmen, too, we are indebted that the restrictions and disabilities imposed by exclusiveness and bigotry upon millions of our fellow-subjects, and that the test Act, no longer disgrace the Statute law of the Emnire; to such men it is mainly owing that the tormening vexatious Cleray Reserve question was not driven home as a wedge to sever British Connexion forever, - and, by the blessing of God, it will be from the liberal principles and christian charity involvated by them to their whildren, both by precept and example, that the Church of England, malgre the intemperate zeal of such men as the Editor of The Church, will stand on a foundation immovable.

Having thus endeavoured to vindicate the majority of my constituents from The odicus charge of hatred to the Church of England, of which I am a member, I have the honour to be, my Lord. Your Lardship's faithful Servant, FLMES STEELE, M. P. P. for Simcoe. To Ray, Dr. STRACHAN, Bishop of Toronto.

## Religions Intelligence.

GOSFIELD AND HOWARD. March 14th, the Rev. C. Flumerfeld writes us: The accounts from different parts of the Province of the success which has attended the Missionary Deputations is truly encouraging; and when I hear how nobly our brethren and friends have done in many places, I almost feel disposed to hold my peace with regard to what we have done here: but you will permit us to east in our mite while others cast in of their ahundance. The time when the deputation visited us was exceedingly unfavourable ance. The time when the definition and dark nights. £5 13s 9d. was collected; an account of the continued rains and dark nights. £5 13s 9d. was collected; £9 subscribed; and one of the best extlements on the circuit had to be omitted sus account of the excessive rain. The Temperance cause is doing well among Prospects we have a net increase this year of sixty members, and our prospects are still cheering. To God be all the glory!

MATILDA CIRCUIT. March Sth, the Rev. B. Nankevill writes ever since the church has existed. Many and signal instances of them are state" of the country, and his worship immediately accorded to the request, and recorded in the Old and New Testaments. God at times remarkably displayed appointed Tuesday, the 15th inst. The meeting held at Leeds on Saturday his power and grace in building up Zion. This was the case in the days of requires no comment. At Shoffield the indignation is even still stronger. David and Solomon. As and Bezekinh, Joshua and Etra. On the day of Pen-Party-differences are merged in the great question—class legislation; and all tecost, by the preaching of the aposites, attended by the special influences of reformers are resolved cordially to unite in demanding the total repeal of the David and Solomon, Asa and Hezekinh, Joshua and Ezra. On theday of Penthe Holy Ghost, three thousand soils were converted. There were various corn laws, vote by ballot and extension of the suffrage. Even the quiet seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, in the first centuries of cathedral city of York has caught the contagion. Potitions are in the course the Holy Ghost, three thousand soils were converted. There were various corn laws, vote by ballot and extension of the suffrage. Even the quiet sensors of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, in the first centuries of state-draft city of York has caught the contagion. Potitions are in the course of signature at seven different photos, and the walts are placarded with stirring it is in this day. We have had five Protracted Meetings, and each of them was appeals like these: "No time is to be lost in the expression of the national attended with the Divine blessing in a centarkable measure. Here our brethren disappointment." "The people have always triumphed over every attempt say, "Let us go appeally to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts." When they enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courted.

We have heard on what we consider good authority, that a reinforcement of with preise, they sit down under his shadow with great delight, and his fruit is 5.000 troops is to embark for India, with the least possible delay. We hope sweet to their taste; when with tears of gratitude they behold one, and another, and another, in quick succession, regardless of the frowns or scotls of the world, coming forth, and saying to the deer children of God, "Pray for me," and asking, with fear and trembling, "What must I do to be saved !" when, too, with such delight as none but redeemed saints can ever experience, they hear tin burst of grateful praise from the bosont of the new-born soul, just taught to sing the song of the Lumb, that new song which no man could learn but they which were redeemed from the earth. I remember many out-pourings of the Spirit of grace and truth on individuals and congregations, both in England and Canada, but I never saw one more namixed with error in every possible form. It was truly interesting to behold so many heirs of immortality in the awful presence of Him who inhabits eternity and immensity, imploring the pardon of their past transgressions, nor ever giving over their suit until the theseing was obtained. Upwards of one hundred persons have entered into the glorious liberty of the children of God, and joined the Society. May this the course of next year, the courty houses of some of the most illustrious of clorious work extend far and wide till the wilderness and the solitary place be her t glad, and the desert rejoics and blossom as the reset. I might mention the be the first honoured by the presence of royalty. They speak of Hatfield, also, names of particular persons who have taken a very active part in this blessed, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, as standing high upon the list. Her work, but I shall only observe they have merited our warmest approbation, and Majesty, if she visits Hatfield, will find some of the oak trees still remaining sames of particular persons who have taken a very active part in this blessed work, but I shall only observe they have merited our warmest approbation, and are highly esteemed in love for their work-sake. God is still with us, and this will always be the case if we on our part be steadfust, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

PRESCOTT MISSIONARY MEETING, &c. March 17th, the Rev L. Teylor writes as :- Our Missionary Anniversary (of which you received a tirief notice in one of the Chairman's communications) was the best in character and results that ever was held in Prescott. The preceding Subbath was a establishments in the interior of Africa has utterly failed; and that the usual great and high day to our congregation. Our respected and highly esteemed Br. Bevitt preached both morning and evening; of whose ministrations we may justly say, as was said of another in days of yore,-

"Truth from bis lips prevailed with double sway, And fools who came to scoff remained to pray."

Monday evening arrived with its delightful associations, and when we repaired to the chapel we found it well filled by a respectable and interesting auditory. Our respected brother, Capt. J. Hilliard, was called to the chair, who, though filling such an office for the first time, introduced the object of the meeting by a few pithy and appropriate remarks. The speakers then arose in succession as few pithy and appropriate remarks. The speakers then arose in succession and most of the crews having perished or were totally unable to move out of constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the crews having perished or were totally unable to move out of constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents and the constituents have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents and the constituents have not seen in the constituents. But so the District Connections have not seen in the constituents aight is more delightful than that of a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ arising on a Missionary platform with a heart fired from God's altar, which causes hi to urge the claims of the morally-benighted millions of pagans on his follow christians "In thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Our speakers were the Rev. Moss's. C. R. Aliison, (Chairman) D. Berney, W. McCullough, R. Garrett, and the members of the Deputation, J. Carroll and T. Bevitt. Of all the above-named brethren we might say, that their remarks on the occasion were among their happiest efforts. At the close of the meeting, however, was accertained that (in accordance with the wishes of a certain speaker) the congregation made the best speech. Our indefatigable collectors' subscription excepter with the public collections and Missionary box, amounted to £40. One of the most pleasing circumstances connected with the finances was the missionary tox just mentioned. This little treasury, made up of small sums collected from the friends of missions by a young friend shout thirteen years of age, was announced to contain no less than £8 6s. 4d. The assembly was dismissed at a late hour, and retired highly delighted and entertained with the

exercises of the evening.

Having made these remarks on our Missionary Meeting, permit me to say a little on our present ecclesiastical and spiritual standing. Our beloved Methodism is rather circumscribed in this place on account of several causes unneces-

ation of a recent occurrence, but has one misterresculation was Britain and Ireland for the last 15 months, as this same misterresculation was Britain and Ireland for the last 15 months, as this same misterresculation was printed in lerge and legible letters in the January number of the Methodist time, through the medium of the Gaardian, that our brethren connected with I may be a subject with the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider it their duty so reck. Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider it their duty so reck. Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider it their duty so reck. Magazine for 1941, and not on his forefree connected with the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider it their duty so reck. Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider it their duty so reck. Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for 1941, and not on any fly-sheet as it was intimated. Then, Sir, Magazine for the Missionary Society should consider it their duty so rethe the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider it their duty so rether the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider it their duty so rether the London Wesleyan Missionary Society should consider i capital letters, (and the name itself we love) he would not get an lach to set his foot on. We are not afraid of such while our members live close to God. This willy foe succeeds most generally in his nefarious purposes only with restless agirtis who have lost their piety, and are, as inspiration expresses it, "Counts without water carried about of winds." I am well convinced that if our memwould induce them to leave that branch of the church which God has used as Thank God, we are in the Old Ship, united and happy. We are determined to abide in her until she casts anchor in heaven's broad bay.

KEMPTVILLE CIRCUIT. Mar. 22nd, the Rev. W. McCullough KEMPTVILLE URGUIT: Mar. 12nd, the Rev. W. McCullough writes us:—A few weeks ago we closed a short l'rotracted Meeting, in a small settlement in the Township of Mountain. On the third evening of the meeting six persons came forward to the alear of prayer; some of whom found the "Pearl of great price," to the joy of their souls. The next evening there were more than a score, whose penitential sighs and agonizing groans were certain indications of their sincerity and ardent desire for salvation. Many of them sought and found mercy. Ten have joined society on trial, and we expect more. Truly the Lord is good. Verily the Lord is with us. Our sun has not yet ret; he is still rising. The glory has not yet departed. May the Lord continue to own his cause!

Cornwell Cornwell Mayor 16th the thirty of the still the

CORNWALL CIRCUIT .- March 16th, the Rev. J. Tuke writes us:—While many of our Ministers have been weekly gladdening our hearts with good tidings of revivals, and a general increase of members to the Church, we too have been favored with additions on this Circuit: although it is perhaps ne of the least, yet the great Head of the Church has favored us with refreshing from his presence. I lately held a Protracted Meeting on a "small scale," and there were forteen added to our numbers. I had no human help, and only prenched five times. There is not a Local Preacher on the Circuit; and but two Exhanters. There has been a gradual increase ever since Conference. The total increase I am unprepared to report at present. I think on the whole our Church is rising in this place, and becoming more established in Methodism.—Our Missionary Meeting was one of great interest. It was attended by our excellent brethren, the Rev. Messrs. Allison, Bevitt, Carroll, and Harmon; and their several interesting speeches were listened to with admiration, and left impressions very profitable to the cause of Missions. Our collections and subscriptions for this place amply prove the influence the meeting had on the public mind. The amount collected and subscribed exceeded last year's. To God be all the glory!—We have a very flourishing Temperance Society in this place on the tectoral plan, called the Milleroches and Moulinette Temperance Society. This Society was organized last October. under very discouraging circumstances. We have lad two addresses from Mr. Wadsworth, the Montreal Temperance Agent. We now number 15 members. The cause is rising in this region, and the friends of Temperanc are resolved to drive the old Giant Alcohol from the place, if possible.

TRAFALGAR SABBATH SCHOOL UNION SOCIETY. Feb. 28th, Mr. Willmott. Secretary, writes us :- The fifth Anniversary of this Society was held on the 20th inst., when the Rev. Mr. Darlington delivered a very sound and appropriate discourse; at which time the teachers were exhorted to fervent piety, and a faithful discharge of their several duties; also the children to 'know the Holy Scriptness, which are able so make them wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." In the school connected with this when the Rev. Mr. Darlington delivered a very sound ! miery there are six classes, each class provided with a teacher. The number of names enrolled is fifty-six; the average number in regular attendance about forty; the whole number of scripture verses recited during the past year, 27,238, being 4,334 more than were recited the preceding year. The library connected with the school has been replenished in the past year with about 120 interesting volumes. Nothing has occurred during the year to weaken the conviction the Committee has always had of the importance of this society. Although we have seen but little fruit of our labours in the conversion of scholars, yet we are not discouraged. relying on the Almighty for aid; and although w may "go forth weeping, bearing precious seed," if we faint not, "we shall return rejoicing, bringing our sheaves with us." The important and glorious object of Sabbath Schools is the eternal welfare of the rising generation. In of such a course angels rejoice; and the only God, our Sav earth said. " Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." May our trust and confidence be in the Lord, knowing that however skilful the planter and waterer may be, the increase must come from Him alone.

## Foreign and Provincial News.

FURTHER ITEMS BY THE ACADIA AND UNICORN.

The speech of Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday, which made but a feeble im-ression on the House of Commons, has caused what our Gallic neighbours resion on the fluise of Commons, has caused what our Gallic neighbours all a "profound sensation" throughout the country. All accounts received from the provinces this morning concur in describing the disappointment mong the manufacturing and working classes as grievous and universal.

No excitement at all resembling it has agitated the people since the reform crisis in 1832. The scene which occurred at Derby on the receipt of the news, mentioned in the Sun of Friday, showed the utter contempt with which the inhabitants treated both the measure and its author; and though expressed in a different way, the feeling throughout the whole of the midland and northern

mintles munifests itself with no less intensity and bitterness. Manchester is up in earns and ready for the afray. In a few hours was signed by more than 1200 merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and other inabitants, an address to the Mayor to convene a public meeting, for the purose of considering what measures should be adopted " in the present depresse

We have heard on what we consider good authority, that a reinforcement of the report is well founded, for it seems perfectly clear to all experienced soldiers that even three times that number would not be more than the necessity of the case appears to call for. On the other hand. Sir William Parke is said to have declared that a similar augmentation of scames and marines is imperatively demanded for the China expedition. - United Service Journal.

Awful loss of Life and Properly.—We have just read a letter from Captuin York, of the Mayflower, now at Ardbear Harbor. Clifden, in which he details his sufferings on Tuesday night last, having drawn his anithors and lost his rudder and jib sail. He also communicates the melanchuly intelligence of the loss of thirty-five fishing hoats upon the same night, with crows of rom five to six persons in each boat, making a total loss of life of 170 to 180 unfortunate persons. This event took place to the north of Sline Head.

nobles. Strathfieldsaye is, by common rumour, marked out as about to which the Princess Elizabeth sat when the messengers from London came to remove her from a species of prison to a throne. The idea of crossing to Ireland, if it was ever entertained, seems now to be abandoned .- John Bull.

Expedition to the Niger.—We have now before us the details of the disastrous result of the Niger Expedition, from which, a short year ago, so much benefit was anticipated. It will be seen that the attemp penalty has been paid, namely, a melancholy socrifice of valuable life.

The expedition ascended the Niger; land was purchased, and a model farm

established; and one of the vessels went a considerable way up the Chadda, which empties itself into the Niger some 350 miles from its mouth. But all United Kingdom. - Quebec Mercury. precautions were vain. The steamers, one after the other, were compelled to abandon the enterprise by the ravages of the black fever; the model form was broken un; and two of the steamers were navigated to the sea, one of them by the naturalist and the other by the physician, whose acquaintance with steam machinery was picked up on board; nearly all the officers, the engineer, had heard of the disasters of his countrymen and hastened to help them."

London Grain Market, Feb. 18 .- We have to note large arrivals of English barley and foreign wheats, but the supplies of other grain, although only moderate, are more than sufficient for the present demand.— Every article is most depressed, buyers continuing to exercise the grentest caution in their purchases, and reducing their stocks to the lowest point. In the absence of demand, we continue our previous quotations, but less money must have been taken to force sales of either wheat, burley or puts.

States wheat, free 58 a 64s.

London average prices of grain for the week ending Feb. 15:--Wheat, 2406 qrs. 60s. 1d.; Barley, 6323 qrs. 30s. 3d.; Oats, 22,827 qrs. 20s. 6d.; Rye, 78 qrs. 38s. 6d.; Beans, 1250 qrs., 33s. 1d.; Peas, 351 qrs., 34s. 1d.

Quotations-American flour, free 35 a 38s., in bond 29 a 33s., United

The Boy Jones .- It is said that the boy Jones, who so frequently The Boy Jones.—It is said that the boy Jones, who so frequently please. If the jeople went pay any more, they must have larger School dis-ot into Buckingham Palace in an unaccountable manner, astonishing Her tricts, or worse teachers. The Legislature cannot provide a remedy for want Mujesty's culinary servants by his immense consumption of roast beef and plum pudding—dishes for which, we rejoice to say, the Queen on all occasions nanifests a most royal predilection—has been kidnapped and sent on board the diam is rather circumscribed in this place on account of several causes unnocesary to mention. My worthy and faithful predecessor, the Rev. H. Wilkinson,
found the Society, when committed to his postoral charge, at the reduced numfound the Society, when committed to his postoral charge, at the reduced numservants of the Palace—and that the kidnappers were connected with the
found the Society, when committed to his postoral charge, at the reduced numservants of the Palace—and that the atrocity was perpetrated in order that no
over one million, is £50,000, or £25,000.

Our Legislative grant was, for a population of upwards of 2,000,000,
just \$100,000, or £25,000.

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just Warspile, the frigate employed in the conveyance to New York of Lord Ash-

The advices from Paris are to the 16th of February Inclusive. A protracted debate on electoral reform, in the Chamber of Deputies, terminated on the 15th in a majority of 41 for ministers; the vote being, for the motion 193, against it 231. This result is in part ascribed to a most able and convincing speech made by M. Guizot. A majority in favour of the proposed reform was confidently expected, and the result is considered an overwhelming defeat for

treaty for the suppression of the slave trade-conceding the right of sekron-had not been ratified by France. The London papers admit that the concession is against the declared opinion of the Chamber of Deputies and the nation, but endeavour to console themselves with the assurance that some

slight modifications of the treaty will secure the desired ratification.

The celebrated diplomatist Pozzi di Borgo, so long Russian ambassador in England, died et Puris on the 15th of February at the age of 77.

#### LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The harque Union, from Monrovia, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th alt. The narque Union, from Monrovia, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th nlt.—
The Picayune arknowledges the receipt of Africa's Luminary to the 17th of Docember, but gives no extracts. The cargo of the Union consists of palm oil, 200 tons of camwood, 650 lbs, ivory, 1,000 lbs, of beeswar, tortoise shell, 2,100 bushels of ground nuts, 4 parrots and 2 monkeys.

Since the above was in type we have received our own files of the Luminary down to the 17th of December inclusive.

Late intelligence had been received from the colony at Cape Palmas; matters there were necessible and expectation.

Late intelligence had been received from the colony at Cape Palmas; matters there were penesable and prospectors. A letter speaks encouragingly of the Wesleyan missions on the Gold Coast,
Renewed efforts were made to introduce horses at Liberia; three had been brought from Sierra Leone, and it was hoped they would not die as all those previously imported had done.

A cutter of 25 tons was to be launched at Monrovia on the 20th of November.
The English barque Niger, Merritt, from Bristol, on a trading voyage along the coast, was wracked near the month of Mesurado River, Oct. 28. The first mate and two sailors were drowned. The cargo had been got ashore, damaged.

The morus multicaulis has been successfully introduced at Monrovia; also the alligator near.

The morus multipature has been taken by the natives at the alligator pear.

It was reported that a Portuguese schooner had been taken by the natives at Berrybee, some distance below Cape Palmas. Some of the crew were killed.

A small sharp schooner ran into New Cess, early in October, took on board 200 slaves and in six hours was off. The British brig Sameen was after her.—

#### PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Opening of Queen's Colleges-It is with feelings of high gratifition that we record the opening in this city, on Monday last, of the University

fQuonn's College.
At 10 A. M., on that day the Senatus Academicus, framed in conformity with the terms of the Royal Charter of Incorporation granted in September last, proceeded to the place engaged for the temporary accommodation of the clusers, and was solemnly constituted. a prayer having been offered up to the Supreme Foundain of all light and wisdom, for a blessing on the Institution, by the Rev. Dr. Liddell, Principal of the University. The Senatus then entered upon the examination of applicants for admission, which occupied the whole of Monday. Yesterday the candidates found duly qualified were permitted to materialists; after which the Principal delivered as insurant address to them.

or aroundy. Testeracy the candidates found duly qualified were permitted to matriculate; after which the Principal delivered an inaugural address to them as members of the University, and the exercises of the College were proceeded in. We understand that, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of travelling in the present state of the roads, the Senate have resolved that the Album shall be allowed to lie open for some time for the matriculation of qualified Intrants, but it is desirable that those who wish to reap the full benefit of the first Session should lose no time in enrolling themselves. On no occasion in the history of our Province have we felt ourselves more powerfully impelled by duty and or our rrovince have we sent correctes more powerfully impelled by duty and inclination to congrutulate our fellow-countrymen, than on this of the establishment among us of an institution founded on the most callightened principles, and which, if it be conducted, as we doubt not it will be, with the same zeal and perseverance which have led to its opening so soon after the arrival of the and perseverance which have led to its oppoing so soon after the arrival of the Charter, is destined to be a bright ornament and a source of the purest and best blessings to our rising Colony. One great desideratum in our Educational system will now be supplied, and the confidence of the public, as already expressed by the arrival of students of every denomination, and some of them from the most remote parts of the Province, will, we hope, encourage all connected with the institution to still greater exertions for the public good.—

Those of our youth who desire the benefit of a liberal education, and those marks of literary and scientific distinction which Universities alone can confer, will be appropriate any expression of parts of the confidence of the public good. will no longer be compelled, our leaving our classical schools, to seek then either at a distance of three thousand miles, at an enormous expense, or in the neighbouring Republic, at the risk of imbibling with instructions—often of a superficial kind—principles at variance with their duty and true interests as subjects of the British Crown.—Kingston Chronicle.

Sir Charles Bagot's Reply to the Queen's College Address .-Gentlemen: I beg you to accept my thanks for your congratulations on my arrival to assume the Government of this Province, and for the sentiments which

protexpress in regard to myself.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the spread of true knowledge, and the diffusion of religious and moral instruction are the surest guarantees for the happiness, the loyalty and the prosperity of a people. I have observed with peculiar satisfaction the energy with which you have taboured to bring into active operation the institution which you represent. Your own characters, and the well-approved loyalty of the Scotch settlers throughout the British Colonies. well-approved loyalty of the Sectea Settlers throughout the British Colones, sufficiently assure me that you will never fail to cherish among those committed to your charge an attachment to the person and government of our Sovereigh, and to the institutions of our Fatherland. I shall always be ready by every means in my power to aid in the promotion of Religion, Science and Literature throughout this Province; and I shall be amply rewarded for my inducts if hereafter at may be justly said of me, that among the many responsible and arduous duties which I had to perform, I did not neglect those permanent interests of the people, without which mere temporal prosperity is of little value.

His Excellency's Reply to the St. Thomas Address .- Secretary's Office, 16th February, 1842—Sin; I am commanded by the Gov-ernor-General to acknowledge the receipt of the address from the Inhabitants f Sr. Thomas and its vicinity, which accompanied your letter to me of the

minus.

His Excellency desires me to convey through you to the parties who con-orred in this address, his thanks for their expressions of confidence in his exerience and intentions; and to assure them that Her Majesty's Government in England are anxious only to promote the prosperity and advance the interest of all classes in this part of Her Mujesty's Duminions, and to strengthen their

attachment to the Mother Country.

His Excellency has already had under his consideration the Public Works projected in this Province and has directed the necessary steps to be taken for the commencement of such as it is possible at present to undertake; and will continue to direct his attention to all matters of this nature with a view to carrying out to their full extent the improvements contemplated by the Legis-

His Excellency is fully sensible of the importance of Emigration; and la will endeavour to make such arrangements as may encourage the resort to this s, and may secure their be-Province of Industrious and well-behaved person coming permanent settlers within it. | 1 have the hunour to be, Sir, your most W. C. MURDOCH (Signed) Chief Secretary.

· Office of the Secretary of the Province, Kingston, 15th March 1842.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the honourable Messrs. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, John Henry Donn, Dominick Daley, Samuel Bealey Harrison, Charles Richard Ogden, William Henry Draper, Charles Dewcy Day, and Hamilton H. Killsiy, to be Commissioner to tender, administer and receive the oaths, qualifications and subscriptions o all and every person or persons whomsoever appointed or who shall or may be be appointed to any office within the Province of Canada:—Gazette.

The St. Andrew's Society. - The amount collected in Toronto. inder the resolution of the St. Andrew's Society, to relieve the distress at present existing in Paisley and other manufacturing towns in Scotland, was £178 2s. 6d. Currency; and Mr. C. S. Ross, of the Commercial Bank, the reasurer to the fund, has remitted the amount by Bill of Exchange, - being reasurer to tuo tung, nos remuted the amount by Bill of Exchange,—being £140 Sterling, to Isaac Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow, who in conjunction with John Macleod, Esq., of the firm of Ross & MacLeod, and J. D. Bryce, Esq., of the firm of Bryce, McMurtich & Co., have been requested by the Sr. Andrew's Society, to distribute the amount amongst the poor in Paisley, and other manufacturing towns in Scotland, in such proportion as they may deem advisable,—the St. Andrew's Society feeling confident that those gentlemen will with pleasure comply with the request.—Colonist.

The America, a new Steamer of sixty horse-power, built by the Niagara Dock Company, for Mr. Bethune, and which is intended to ply between Toronto and Rochester, on Tuosday made a trial trip from this port b Lewiston and back, and performed the distance (fourteen miles; half against strong current) in sixty-two minutes. The strong current) in sixty-two minutes. The America is a handsome, wellat, and looks remarkably well on the water; her machinery works admi. ably .- Niagara Chronicle.

Saip Building at Quebec: - February 16th, 1842, there were Saip Building at Queoect—rectuary rous, 1020, 1010 wilding 31 vessels, 18.720 tons; in January, 1841, 34 vessels, 19,460 tons; This decrease in ship-building at n February, 1340, 37 vessels, 20,000 tons. Quebec has been orcasioned by the decline in the price of shipping in the

Education.-the Markham Meeting .- We copied in our last the proceedings of a public meeting held lately at Markhum village and prod to make some editorial comment on it in our present num District Councillors of Markham have been denouncing the School Act to their shalf first meet the objection to the principle of the bill, which is said to be "radically bad." This principle is that a Common School fund shall be raised in three ways. 1st, by a grant from the Legislature; 2nd, by direct taxation on the inhabitants; 3rd, by fees from the pupils. This is precisely the system adopted in the State of New York, and it has been found to work well. The people cannot have education, unless they pay for it; but to stimulate them to exertion, they get a certain sum contingent on their raising at least an edged amount by taxation. But for this, they might neelect altogether to provide for the education of their youth. It is hardly likely, however, that a District will be satisfied to see its share of a fund of this kind divided among other districts, which would be the case if it refused taxation. Many seem to think that the fund, with the taxation and fees, will be altogether insufficient to pay the teachers. The District Council are not limited in their iax. They must raise at least as much as their share of the endowment, but as much more as they of spirit on the part of the people. We have referred to the School system in the State of New York. Within the last few years, the School fund has been materially increased; but in 1933, when the system was in full and successful operation, the Legislative grant was, for a population of upwards of 2,000,000

many female teachers are employed, the average of the males would be about \$150. The average number of scholars was about 53. We believe that although our population is much more scattered than that of New York, we shall be able to give our teachers fully as much. This, however, depends on the people. They cannot expect education without paying for it; and as for Legislative aid, it all comes from their own pockets, indirectly; and the only object in giving it is to stimulate them to exertion. Having four times the endowment that the State of New York has, they cannot complain. We shall avail ourselves of this opportunity to copy an extract from the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, in that State, for 1935, which may be interesting as well as instructive!-

"The incompetency of teachers is still the great evil of the common school

"The incompetency of teachers is still the great evil of the common school system in this state, and it may indeed be said to be the source of the only other material defect which pertains to it—a low standard of education in most of the schools. The evil, however, is by no means universal.—There are many teachers of ample qualifications, and many schools of high standing, both as regards the nature and extent of their acquirements. The only cause of regret is, that this is not the character of all."

We know that many persons are in the greatest despair at the low rate of salary which it seems possible to provide for the school teachers. The difficulty can only be remedied in one way, which is by liberality on the part of those able to afford it in the old and rich settlements. The people of New-York have got on tolerably well under the same evil which is incidental to a new and poor country, and we must do so likewise. It is also to be observed that those sections of country where schools are already in operation are not likely to be much better off than before. Their share of the school fund will probably not be rough, if any, more than before, owing to the great increase in probably not be much, if any, more than before, owing to the great increase in property for thous, and the only advantage to be gained will be that a general tax will be laid on instead of the support of the schools fulling on a ew public-spirited individuals.

We have said enough on the leading principle of the bill, that is, the mode

We have said enough on the leading principle of the bill, that is, the mode of raising the necessary means. We now proceed to notice the machinery by which it is to be worked. The management of the schools is virtually left to the Township meetings. Many complain that the Commissioners chosen are and always will be ignorant men, incapable of discharging the duty satisfactorily, and they cry out for the old system of Boards of education. We place more confidence in the people. We believe that they are anxious to secure good education for their children, and that they will perform their part discreetly. We might say more on this subject if our space would permit, but we must hasten to the details of the bill. The leading objection that we have heard is, the difficulty regarding the union of townships. We still think that the Councils should have taken the responsibility of dividing the Districts in their own way, and that they should have left it to the government to refuse its assent to their bye-laws if it thought proper. The difficulty will be remedied next session, it is admitted on all heads. The mode of paying the untion fee of 1s, 34, has been objected to, and we think properly.—It may us well be fee of 1s. 34, has been objected to, and we think properly.—It may us well be paid direct to the teacher, so as to save the expense of collection, and to

There is also some incongruity in the Act, regarding the assessment on each School district. It could never have been intended that separate Assessment rolls were to be made for each school district, and the money kept separate. The Superintendent of Education is to divide the Grant between the districts. The Superintendent of Education is to divide the Grant between the districts, and to see that each district raises its proportion. Further than that, the Act ought not to go. The District Councils will arrange the distribution of the fund. We have referred to the objections in detail, which we have heard made, all of which appear to be valid, and all of which would have been avoided, in all probability, had the measure been prepared during the recess, and its details been carefully considered. But the bill was drawn up hastily; and it is but justice to Mr. Solicinor-General Day to state, that he knew hardly and it is but justice to Mr. Solicinor-General Day to state, that he knew hardly enything of the local institutions of Western Canada, in which section of the Province the difficulties referred to larve been felt. But it is paltry in the extreme to attack a grand system of Common School education, on such frivolous grounds as those we have noticed. We entertain a confident hope that when the subject has been maturely considered, the District Council will see the propriety of pointing out the practical inconveniences in the details of the bill; and we have no doubt that both the Government and the Legislature will be ready and willing to apply an immediate remedy.- Examiner.

#### OBITUARY.

Dien, in West Gwillimbury, on the Newmarket Circuit, Feb. 2, Bersey, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Fryatt. Sister Fryatt was boin in the year 1800, in the county of Suffolk, England. Her maiden name was Brightwell. Her parents dying when she was but a child, her education devolved on het unclo, who paid great attention to his niece; and, under the ministry of a pidus Churchman, at the age of twelve years Sister Fryatt could call Got her Father by the Holy Ghost given onto her. But, for want of any person to institut ther, she lost that blessing; yet still considered herself a true Christian. But God, who never wants means to accomplish his purposes, in great mercy restored to her the Divine favour. Brother Fryatt had in England been united with the Methodists, but in emigrating to this country lost the Divine favour. No stoner were his mind and heart made happy in his Saviour than he used every means for the salvation of his partner; and, in the winter of 1841, Brother Whiting baving a Protracted Meeting at Newmarket, they resorted thither; and though Sister Fryatt did not then give herself to the Lord, her mind become so enlightened that she saw her the condition, and did not rest without a restration of the Spirit's witness. In the month of last December Brother Whiting commenced a Protracted Meeting at Holland Landing, and Brother Fryatt and his wife were there; and the second night of the meeting Sister Fryatt in purpose of keart sought the Lord, and on the succeeding night was made happy in God her Saviour, and through the whole of the meeting Sister Fryatt's in purpose to keart sought the Lord, and when the invitation was given to join the Church, she, among the first, gave herself to the Church and the Lord. Sister Fryatt's incalth had long been delicate, but her christian friends hoped she would be longer sparted to the Church. On January 23rd she firet in class for the last time, and being somewhat unwell, said to some of her classinites, that she thought it would be the last time. On the Tuesday follo the death of his saints."

Holland Landing, Feb. 13, 1842.

DIRD, in East Hawkesbury, Mrs. Ann REVILER, on the 20th Nov., 1841, land, and lived in its enjoyment until the day of her death; a period She immigrated into Canada in 1820, where, in connexion with the Methodist Church, she addraed the doctrine of God her Saviour, by a well-ordered life and a godly conversation. A short time before her departure, in answer to interrogation, she discreted; that from the time of her conversion she had enjoyed a witness of her acceptance, and that death to her was the gate of endless life."

Let me die the death of the rightcous, and let my last end be like his."

C. R. B.

MARRIED.—On the 7th March, by the Rev. Thomas Demorest, at the residence of Mr. Isaac D. Noxen, of Sophiasburg, (P. F. District) Mr. Matthiax Marsh, of Cousecon, to Miss Mary Ann, of Demorestville, 4th daughter of Gil-

Ham Demoirest; Esq.

On the 17th of March, by the Rev. Thomas Demoirest, on the Big Island, in Sophiasburg, Mr. Islanc Cole, in Miss Lucy Peck, all of Prince Edward District.

On January 7th, by the Rev. C. R. Allison, Mr. George Paterson, to Mrs. Ann Little, both of Westmeath:

On March 11th, by the same, Mr. Baptist Trickey, to Miss Abigait Evans, both of Pembroke:

On the 28th December, by Rev. C. Flometfelt, Mr. Daniel McQuary, of Harwich, to Miss Polly Slater, of Raleigh. On the 25th January; by the same, Mr. Daniel While, to Miss. Isa Dolson, On the same day, by the saide, Mr. John Rown, to Miss Jace Rolans, both of Raleigh. both of Raleigh.

On the 6th of Feb., by the same, Mr. Leon Powlin, to Miss Eliner Shuburgh, both of Howard.
On the 7th of Feb., by the same, Mr. Sinonton Smith, to Miss Margaret Can-

On the 15th March; by the Rev. Geo. B. Butcher, Mr. Alexander McGregor, of Rožbury, to Miss Catherine Munroe, of the Indian Reservation, County of Glengarry.
On the 2nd March, by Rev. J. Black, Mr. Alex. Peterson, to Mrs. Laura Ann

Crandell, Loth of Ameliasburgh.
On the 22nd March, by the same, in Brighton, Mr. Henry Wilkinson, to Miss Maria E. Bettis, both of Cramahe.

DIED,-In this City, on Friday last, the 25th instant, of consumption, Mr.

DIED.—In this City, on Friday last, the 25th instant, of consumption, Mr. Joseph Sherburne, aged 44 years.
On the 22nd February, at his father's residence, in Cramahe, of bilious fever, after a short illness, James Bayly, in the 21st year of his age, youngest son of Thos. Bayly, Esq., retired Surgeon of the East Kent Militia, Engtand.

In the township of Hallowell, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Abraham Warren, in the 62d year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant of Hallowell.

Jan. 4, at Camberwell, the Rev. John Dyer, third son of the late Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, in his 23rd year. He returned from Canada shout two months since for the recovery of his health, which had declined during his residence in that country, whither he had gone in April, 1840, to devote himhis residence in that country, whither he had gone in April, 1840, to devote himself to the Gospel. The unbroken calinness of his last hours formed an appropriate termination to his conscientious and devoted course.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 29. G. R. Sanderson, A. MaNab, J. Currie, R. Jones, G. B. Butcher, W. Coleman, W. McCullough, (former letter received.) L. O. Rice, J. Almstrong, (no) but will have in about two weeks,) J. Spencer † A. Adams, E. B. Harper, (right.) J. Black, L. Warner, J. McIatyro, W. McFadden, C. R. Allison, M.

Magill, (they can't be got but by the way of New-York, which makes the postnge too heavy,) A. Davidson, 2. \* The money referred to was not received until after the accounts were sent in you, it is all their as stated by him — Also the letter to J. G. was mailed before yours was succeived. He was credited in full

erven. The was created in 1916. I By private conveyance, and they were left at Wellington Square. Mr. McNah will et them up to Hamilton.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A. PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered at the Society's Rooms. i the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 1st of April, at Eight o'clock, on ASTRONOMY, by Mr. DWYER.

ADMITTANCE Free. JAMES F. WESTLAND, Secretary.

Toronto, March 29th, 1842. PETER R. LAMB, BLACKING MANUFACTURER,

has REMOVED to Yonge Street, corner of Temperance Street. W A N T E D,-intelligence of BRUNZY WAITE, a

### The Gleaner's Chapter.

DISCOURAGEMENTS OF AUTHORS.—The Pilgrim's Progress is one of the most popular books in the English languaget yet Bunyan says, in his poutical proface to that work, that he was advised not to publish it.

" Some suid, John, print it; others suid no." Thus the existence of this interesting work was made to turn upon the author's just estimate of lais own production. It is known that the Rambler was vary poorly received, at first, and that the whole life of the author was embittered by poverty. Dr. Johnson's literary labours never afforded him a comfortable living, notwithstanding he was a very voluminous writer. In his declining years a small pension was settled on him by the king, which just saved him from sofficient in his cill way, but never arrangeted, to a comprehence. When from suffering in his old age, but never amounted to a competence. When Sir Walter Scott had written a volume of his Waverley novels, he submitted the manuscript to a friend and asked his advice about publishing it. His friend assured him that it was not likely to be popular, and advised him not to publish. The volume was accordingly laid aside for several years, but afterwards Sir Watter published it, and it proved one of the most popular of his works. Hume, whose History of England is a lasting and sufficient monument to his genius, on the publication of the first volume of that work, was so vexed by con-imporary critics and unfeeling writers, that he resolved to expatriate himself, and was prevented, I believe, from carrying the resolution into effect, only by some uncontrollable circumstances. We may learn frum the above, this, at least: that a few individuals and the public often differ in opinion. The appeal from the few to the many is, notwithstanding the defects of the latter court, one of the most precious rights of the philanthropist and the echolar .- Northern Advocate.

Personal Appearance of L. E. L .-- Her hair was " darkly brown," very soft and beautiful and always tastefully arranged; her figure, slight, but well formed and graceful; her feet small, but her hands especially angli, but were formed and grantor, her feet small, but her mains represently so, and faultlessly white and finely shaped; her finers were fairy fingers; her ears, also, were observedly little; her face, though not regular in "every feature," became beautiful by expression; every flash of thought, every change and colour of feeting, lightened over it when she spoke earnestly. The furthened was not high, but broad and full; the eyes had no appropriate prilliancy, but her she is also included little to present the but is a variable of these three mouth was their clear intellectual light penetrated by its exquisitisoftness; her mouth was not less marked by character, and besides the glorious faculty of untering the pearls and diamonds of lancy and wit, knew how to express scorn or anger, or pride, as well as it knew how to smile winningly, or to pour forth those short, quick, ringing laughs, which, not excepting even her bon-mots and aphorisms, were the most delightful things that issued from it.—Life and Literary

CHINESE NOTION OF ENGLAND .- A Chinese treatise on geography contains the following description of England:—"The kingdom of Yingkeihle (England) is a dependent or tributary state of Holand (Holland!) Their garmenis, and manners in eating and drinking, are the same. The males use much cloth, and like to drink wine.

The females, before marriage, bind the waist, being desirous to look slender.

Their hair hangs in curts over their necks; they use a short garment and petticoats, but dress in a larger cloth when they go out. They take souff out of boxes, made of gold and threads." when they go out. They take souff out of boxes made of gold and threads. This is a fit parallel to the account given of our country by the Greek monk Malalus, in the Paschal Chronicle:—"Britain is a city built by Claudius Cm-ar, on the borders of the ocean?"

A BLIND HERO.--John of Bohemia was present in person at the battle of Cressy, as an ally of the French king. His state of blindness was then complete; but, at his desire, the reins of his borse were fastened to the head-stalls of two of his bravest knights. When the enemy came close to him, his knights directed him where to out and thrust, and he is said to have I more than one antagonist whom he could not see. Next day he was found dead upon the field, with all his military attendants slain around him.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN The Subscriber takes this opportunity to infinate to the Travelling Community that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and CONFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a sture of public patronage.

N. B. Cheap Subling.

Trafalgar, Dec 27, 1841.

33if JOHN FOREMAN.

TEM PERANNCE HOTEL,
RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.
THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total
Abstinence from all Introxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that
he has opened the above Samblishment for the accommodation of Travellers.

at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronago. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1341.

ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.

G E O R G E AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery. Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messra. Lesslie Brothers.

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144 King Street, three doors West of Yange Street. 6433m

DURCHASERS for a CORNET or CORNOPEAN, a G TROMBONE and a SERPENT, may be heard of by applying at this Office; if by letter, post-paid.

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

J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, 643

1st March, 1842. Grand River Navigation Company's Office, } Seneca, 12th March, 1842. OTICE is hereby given, that the election of three Direc-

Tors to serve for the ensuing year in the Grand River Navigation Company will take place at the Company's Office, Seneca, on the first Monday in May next. Also, that a dividend of 21 per cent is declared payable on that day, on

65 per cent of stock paid in JOHN JACKSON, Secretary & Treasurer,

200 BUSHELS C L O V E R S E E D for Sale by LYMAN, FARR, & Co., January 10, 1342. No 5, City Buildings.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Betail, which he offers for sale a Also-all kinds of BINDING nearly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound

to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Vacnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 841.

LEECHES - 1,000 FRESH LEECHES LYMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, Cily Buildings. just received by Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841. 629

HIE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings, 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red,

19 "Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 "Epsom Salts,
2 "Copperas, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Scal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Sauft, 1 " Alum, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbis. Ground Ginger,

With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye stuffs, &c. &c.

LYMAN, FARR & Co. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. If. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, offers for sale the following Property:

Sulphur.

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, wand-house, &c.
Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheap.

Mr. N. bega to state that he has now likewise for sole a nu oher of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada.

Toronto, May 1, 1841. TI A R D W A R E.—JOHN CHRISTIE & SON have always on hand a Large and General Stock of HARDWARE, for Town and Country Trade. at No. 112. King Street.

Also, WEAVER'S REEDS, SHUTTLES, &c. &c.

Toronto, 26th Jonnary, 1842. 633y

INFORMATION WANTED of WILLIAM RAY, several years since from Ireland. Any intelligence from or respecting him will be thankfully received by his widowed sister, Mrs. Anne Parrot, Toronto, C. West. Toronto, March 22nd, 1342.

337 Any of the Canada papers, by giving the above on insertion, will confer a favour

CAUTION is hereby given against any person Purchasing a NOTE, drawn by Mr Janes Stabback, Merchant, Whithy, on the 28th Dect, 1341, payable to Mr. John Corbett, or order, the moulds after due, the same having horse stock from my house.

Morek 18th, 1819...
46 3

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOGRES & Co. Wholesoleand Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffe, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

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

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

PERRIN & COMPANY L. PERRIN & COMPAN I respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive and varied Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable.

to the Country Trade.

They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assert.

neut of Iron, Steel, Tinplate, Liverpool Salt, Paints. &c., all of which they are enabled to sell at very low prices for Cash or approved credit.

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

preference. Toronto, 1st November, 1241.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City-Buildigs, 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, 100 " " Logwood, 400 lbs. Nutgalls. 100 " Logwoo 10 enrhoys Oil Vitriol, Turmeric. 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Red Sanders, Verdigris, 2 tons Atum, Copper-Ashes, 2 " Copperas, 4 " Blue Vitrius, Olive Oil, Pearlash, 2 sacks Samne, Press Papers, 2 bls. Red Argol, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. 500 lbs. Indigo. Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.— CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, cetablished at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles, For all Dropsy.
All swellings of the Extremities,
Rheumatism, acute and chronic,
Lumbago and Sciatic,

Tender Feet, Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings

Croup,
Whooping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children.
All Bruises and Sprains, Scald Head, Scrofula, in its worst stages, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers,
Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to insert, are as follows:

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures; some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectsome 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to communicate on an delicate a disease, how many thousands have been refleved and cured by this wonderful "death-hed bequest!"

About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article—And of all this number to females are sumerated. So hat the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

has the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Laue, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Totonto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

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

Mrs. M. will ut all times be in readiness and cheerfuily attend to any calls for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and useures those who may be kind enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experi-

ence, and attention, she will give general satisfaction.

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

CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by January 10, 1842. No. 5, City Buildings.

L I L L Y S 1 R WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION!  $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{Y}$ when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lugas, such as Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma. Il hooping-Cough, Bron-Colds. Spring of Blood. Influence, Ashma. It hooping-Cough, Bron-chilts. Spc. Spc.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectations, thereby freeing the longs and throat from viscid pllegmt it also strengthens the parts from the influentatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Yoral Music will find it of invaluable.

To Eiderla Persons.—Many healthy and individuals, who know the value or restriction of diet. service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Propared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggist, Dundus; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urqubart, Druggist, Oukville; and by Agents in Ningara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, and Brockville.

J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada,

LIFE SAVED!-Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup LIFE SAVED!—Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup One year ago, has Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the lungs; to a few weeks the virulence of the disease was such that my attendant physician (one of the most skiffed in the city) raid to me "that be could do nothing more to help me, and that to all human apparance I must soon die"—foderd, so hopeless was my case considered, that some friends from a distance were sent for, that Indight bid them a last fare well. At this time one of my neighbours (who had tested it) advised me to take Fabl's Lilly Syong; my friends thought it com'd not help me, but we were at length induced to try it. In two days I was decidedly better, and before I had taken two bottles, I was able to make my own bed—in a few weeks my health was retored—at d since that time—more than eighteen monitis—my health has been remarkably good, and with the atmost confidence I can say, that the above medicine saved my life, for by its use above I have recovered my health. The above statement can be attested to by my attending physician, also by one celled by him as counsel.

Welthy Pattisoits.

Rochester, Oct 9, 1844.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testiname of inducerous friends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substanting the facts. I would fur her say that since the facts. I would fur her say that since the time referred to, the use of Fish's Lilly Syoup in a case of philistic in any funity has been eminently successful Asoun time months old, has been saved from the crave by the use of the same medicine; its disease was a sovere mark of inflammation on the lenge.

I. B. FETTIGELL.

#### IVER COMPLAINTS. AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.

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

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

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectivally tried; and yet sufferes have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but so such has been dune, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly business of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the growth of such hunors.

Why do the Chinese five to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Redon Pills—so called because they work upon and evenues the blood—are the standard remedy. These Pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infert the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters at taken after. Buy then these Pills and bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalids for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly buttons drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sations yellow has of sickness thange rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and years, you will find the sickly buttons drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sations yellow has of sickness thange rapidly to the full tooming the or control of the best filliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDELENT COUNTERFEITS

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted. Buy no semedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and olse the notice as follows:—
"Entered according to Act of Countess, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Countes, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York." Warranted the only genuine,

For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. Gener.

Agents for Canada

DOCTOR O C LIN THE OLD AND YOUNG.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!

This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to be dark hown, and by reporting a second or third night, to a bright jet thack. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a pertect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is the coloring in this statement, as nay one can easily test.

\*\* These facts are warranted by the gentieman who manufactures it, who is the or elebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lang, New-York; and Lyman.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lang, New-York; and Lyman.

Druggists in Canada.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other

REMOVAL.

J. E. PELL, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker. Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

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

1 EDICAL HALL, London, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE; McCo., Wholesoleand Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dreatiffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

2 UEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—

It is hereby publicly intimated that the First Session of Queen's College, Kingson of March neat, and must be therefore appointed will be able to tenth classes for the following branches of Study:—Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic and March neat, and Oriental Languages.

It is particularly requested that those who, for none time past, may have been expecting, according a previous animonements, an earlier opening of the first Session, and which has acreen previous described and controll, will have no time ofter the appearance of this advertisement in intimation to the first middle of commencement, in a later the appearance of this advertisement in intimation, their intention to run themselves as Students. Communications the first session of College.

Thos Liddle Languages.

Thos Liddle Languages.

It is particularly requested that those who, for none time first Session, and which has acreen previous animonements, an earlier opening of the first Session, and which has a certific opening of the first Session, and intention of the first Session of College. Kingson, who will also give information as to the processing the communications of the first Session of College.

Kingston, 5th Jan's, 1842

E. Co. Wholesaleand Relail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Newson, Sth Jan's, 1842

E. Co. Wholesaleand Relail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Newson, Sth Jan's, 1842

E. Co.

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

Writing Paper consisting of large Post, Footscap, Polt and 4to. Post, wove and laid; plain, gilt, coloured, embessed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note l'aper Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various eizes Nusic l'aper; Gold and Silver l'aper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge l'aper; l'archinent différent sizes and qualities; l'astebnard: Biack, Blue and Bed lok in bottles; Walkden's Black and Red lak Powders; Ginss Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tops Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scaling Wax; Wafer basered sizes and colours, in base or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and State Pencils of different sizes; Palet Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Penells, India Rubber Indian lok, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plata or ruled, gicat variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with peocles, Day Books, &c. &c.

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

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.
LYMAN, FARR. & Co., AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto.

LYMAN, FARR. & Co., AGENTS, No. 5. City Buildings, Toronto. These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigour, and to the undoubted fact, that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians, had unerly failed; in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, wi hout which if eases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, wi hout which if eases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, wi hout which if eases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, wi hout which if eases they also principles upon which there were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The PHCENIX BITTERS are so cathed because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Plachix Islands are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which with infalibly care FEVERS and AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most pawerful pregnations of Sausspanilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; in vertail in the sickness incident to young fenales; and will be found a certain remety in all cases of nermous tability and weakers of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Cironic and inflammatory Recuration, the efficacy of the Phemix Bit ters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The projector rejuces in the appartualty afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE Life Melifell Swithin the knowledge and trend of every ladituals in the community. Unlike the host of Penilsons quanteres, which though long known to several Ind

The following rie names the discressive variety of human discusce, to which th Vege table life are well known to be in allible: The fall-wing rie among the distressive variety of lithual distasts, to which they getable Lith Phis are well known to be in fallible:

If SPEPSIA. by the tonglob clemnsing the first and second stoneachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy blie, more ad of the stale and social kind; Flatudency, Palprotation of the Hart. Loss of Apporter. Heart bears and Headache. Restrictions in It tomper, Awricty Languar and Alelascholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspeptia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its tate. Confinences, by the abouting the winde length of the intestines with a solvent process and without violence; all violent pages have the bowds consider within two days. Dimerbare and Colora, by removing the black to act of fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the black to act of fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the black to a regular creatation through the process of perspirations in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Medicious have been known to care Remarkism personnelly in three weeks, and Constantial of that time, they removing local inflammation from the nurseles and ligaments of the joints. Despring of all Rinds, by feering and strengthening the todneys and binder; they operate next deligatifully on these important against and have lines important against and heads have a verticent found a certain tenesty for the worst cases of Grapel. Also Horms by disledging from the tornings of the lowest the stimy matter to which the actions and produces those dendial dispersion. Which if not removed, becomes fandeened, and produces those dendial dispersion. Which if not removed, becomes fandeened, and produces those dendial disperses. Secreptic tenuments for upon the process of the full give to the blood and all the betweeneds. vescels of the fit, gat from the minus. Which even signt evides with obtained which, it and removed, becomes boundered, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scarge, Ulcers, and Invoterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood and all the humours; Scarbute Eroptions and Bad Complexions by their interative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the module state of which occasions all Eroptice complaints, Sallow. Crass, and other disease complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire care of Salt Receas, Evgerpelay, and a striking improvement in the elearness of the skin. Common Colds a disfluence will always be curred by one does, on by two, even in the worst choses. Piles—as a remedy for this most discressing and obstinate maindy, the Venetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the architect of these invaluable Pills was bioself affiliated with this complaint for onwards of this gars, and that he tried to vait every remedy occasiled within the winde compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length teled the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cared in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

All that Mr flat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicales esticible according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he bioself ung say in their favor, that he loops he gain credit. It is alone by the creates of a fair trial.

Adote to Females.—Females who value good health should never be with-

Advice to Females.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sking a health, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Eiderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Moffat's Life Medictors, make it a rule to take them two or three thoses a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house as a renedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their proupt administration, Chalera Morbus, Cont in the stomacti. Croops, Spans. Fevers, and other attention complaints, which too often prove fami, may be speedily cared or prevented.

comparing, when too otto prove tala, may be specify cared or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are out off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach, and towels which produces the generation of womas. As the safe restorer of intantile fleatth, in this ordical state, the Life Medichus have long held a distinguished reputation; and for fourness of the stomach and howels, and convuisions, authorga Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

DLACKING, WATERPROOF PASTE, IVORY BLACK, BLUE AND BLACK WRITING INKS, &c. &c-The subscriber beg to return his sincere thanks to the public for their fiberal support since his communicament in business, and as a proof of his grantineds he has determined to he wer his price for the above articles treenty per cent. The great incrosse lately experienced in the demand for his BLACKING having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchanic and Snopkeepers at the following prices.

Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes 334 inches diameter by 150 deep, per gross, £214 6 Oil Paste Blacking in the Boxes, 3 inches diameter by 78ths deep, per gross, £100 0 Oil Paste Blacking in Penny Cakes, in Buxes coat's 14 grosseach, at 7s. per gross 100 6 Waterproof Paste, per gross, 200 0 Chi Paste Bucking in Francy Cares, in Disco Code 2, 5 Best Cares, Liquid Blacking - quarts, per dozen,
do. do. pints, do.
do. do. 4 pints, do.
Sponge Blacking or Leather Varnish, in 6 az square bottles, per dozen,

Sponge Blacking, per gallon. Ivory Black, p.r. cwl. Blue and Black Writing luks equally low. All the above articles warranted equal to any in the world.

Merichants purchasing to the amount of £25 or upwards will be enthief to a discount of 10 per cent; to the amount of £12 lbs. to a discount of 5 per cent; and three mounts tredit on giving approved notes.

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

640 3m

P. R. LAMB, New Street, Toronto HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

Office, Youge Street.

Office, Young Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling. Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Rending Rend Property
Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s & decrency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged wo and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a nortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Lostalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debix and Rentecollected Loss on Rent Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with purntually and despatch. Several cultivated Farus now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Litterary Garland and Connected Messonger.

All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry. ST. CATHERINES NURSERY. The substitute attention of the public to his well selected Stock of PRINTER. Provider breas on all the attention of the public to his well selected Stock of PRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts. CHAUNCEY BEADLE.

GARDEN SEED S .-- A supply of fresh GARDEN

SEEDS just received by

LYMAN. FARR & Co.

No. 5, City Buildings.

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

. ICF OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

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

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

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIDS S. SCOFFEI Nov. 12, 1840.

TO THE BALD HEAD DATES.

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

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Dollar L. L. 17 1007 . . . . . . Delhi, July 17, 1839.

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

TOTHEIN CREDUL OUS.—
New-York, Sept. 28th, 1938.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.
I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

DISSOLUTION-Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretoforo existing between the andorsigned MERCHANT TAILORS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Toronto, Feb. 17th, 1842.

GEO. BALFOUR. The Subscriber will continue the business in the same place, in nis own name. No. 2, Church Buildings. Feb. 21st. 1842. GEO. SIMPSON.

M A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will fornish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

Toronto. December 4th, 1841.

SHORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—
It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally derauged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be allowated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The neswer is plain, candid. and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and southes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, rentoves, more effectually and speedily, libeumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and imme-

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maider Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

diate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

R E M O V A L.-WILLIAM I FAMILIAN IN THE REMOVED HIS BOOK and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new porth of Mr. Ketchum's, where he E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has ntends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will slways be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable. Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

FOR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Young Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. taining 100 acres, 63 of which are cleared; being the north halt of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con, of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For forther information apply (if by letter, post-paid,) it Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, For Culture, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER,

Executors.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughe, Culds, Asthmo. Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catariks, Polyntation of the Heart. Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Heetic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profess Experiora-

tion, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver. IF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, etween Fourth and Fifth Streets, New York, George Toylor, M. D. 5 and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, Now-York.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots and berbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercucy, mineral, or mineeral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted bicupable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and exteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their

To persons of disordered pervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at hight, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inesti-mable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and sound not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advocated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of our

DF For Sale by Lyman. Farr, & Co.; Lasslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Turonto, and by all other Druggists in Canada.

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

Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

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

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

Toronto, June 24th, 1841. GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.: Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to soit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheep for Case, or approved Credit.

LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS for sale at this Office.

## Christian Guardian.

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

The prize of this paper is Twelve skillings and Sixpence a year, parable in advance Substriptions paid within one mooth after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year, and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year, and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number "..." A 'Altravelling and local Preachers of the Werleyan Mithadist Church are nuthorized Agents to promite subscribers, and forward their manes with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriber, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. In authorized to this a right to discontinue until arreare are paid up — Agents will be careful to attend to this Allo-manunications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid, for the proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contagent Food of the Westeyan Methodist Church is Canada. for making up the utiliciencies of poor the Guerpel.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards,

Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

and the contract of the contra