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GOD MANIFEST IN THE FLESH.

PART OF ONE OF DR. CHALMERS'S DISCOURSES ON REVELATION AND

A king might have the whole of his reign crowded with the enterprises of glory; and, by the might of his arms, and the wisdom of his counsels, might win the first reputation among the potentates of the world; and be idolized throughout all his provinces, for the wealth and the security that he had spread around them—and still it is conceivable, that by the act of a single day in behalf of a single family; by some soothing visitation of tenderness to a poor and solitary cottage; by some deed of compassion, which conferred enlargement and relief on one despairing sufferer; by some graceful movement of sensibility at a tale of wretchedness; by some noble effort of selfdenial, in virtue of which he subdued his every purpose of revenge, and spread the mantle of a generous oblivion over the fault of the man who had insulted and aggrieved him; above all, by an exercise of pardon so skilfully administered, as that, instead of bringing him down to a state of defencelessness against the provocation of future injuries, it threw a deeper sacredness over him, and stamped a more inviolable dignity than ever on his person and character: -- why, my brethren, on the strength of one such performance, done in a single hour, and reaching no farther in its immediate effects than to one house, or to one individual, it is a most possible thing, that the highest monarch upon earth might draw such a lustre around him, as would eclipse the renown of all his public achievements—and that such a display of magnanimity, or of worth, beatting from the secrecy of his familiar moments, might waken a more cordial veneration in every bosom, than all the splendour of his conspicuous history—and that it might pass down to posterity as a more enduring monument of greatness, and raise him farther, by its moral elevation, above the level of ordinary praise; and when he passes in review before the men of distant ages, may this deed of modest, gentle, unobtrusive virtue, be at all times appealed to, as the most sublime and touching memorial of his name.

In like manner did the King eternal, immortal, and invisible, surrounded as he is with the splendours of a wide and everlasting monarchy, turn him to our humble habitation; and the footsteps of God manifest in the flesh, have been on the narrow spot of ground we occupy; and small though our mansion be, amid the orbs and the systems of immensity, hither hath the King of glory bent his mysterious way, and entered the tabernacle of men, and in the disguise of a servant did he sojourn for years under the roof which canopies our obscure and solitary world. Yes, it is but a twinkling atom in the peopled infinity of worlds that are around it—but look to the moral grandeur of the transaction, and not to the material extent of the field upon which it was executed-and from the retirement of our dwelling-place, there may issue forth such a display of the Godhead, as will circulate the glories of his name amongst all his worshippers. Here sin entered. Here was the kind and unwearied beneficence of a Father, repaid by the ingratitude of a whole family. Here the law of God was dishonoured, and that too in the face of its proclaimed and unalterable satistions. Here the mighty contest of the attributes was ended-and when justice put forth its demands, and truth called for the fulfilment of its warnings, and the immutability of God would not recede by a single lota from any one of its positions, and all the severities be ever uttered against the children of iniquity, seemed to gather into one cloud of threatening vengeance on the tenement that held us-did the visit of the only-begotten Son chase away all these obstacles to the triumph of mercyand humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignificance as it is, among the statelier mansions which are on every side of it yet will the recal of its exiled family never be forgotten, and the illustration that has been given here of the mingled grace and majesty of God, will never lose its place among the theores and the acclamations of eternity.

· And here it may be remarked, that as the earthly king who throws a moral aggrandizement around him by the act of a single day, finds, that after its performance he may have the space of many years for gathering to himself the triumphs of an extended reign-so the King who sits on high, and with whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day, will find that, after the period of that special administration is ended by which this strayed world is again brought back within the limits of his favoured creation, there is room enough, along the mighty track of elernity, for accumulating upon himself a glory as wide and as universal as is the extent of his dominions."

From the English Series. WESLEYAN TRACTS FOR THE TIMES. " WHY DON'T YOU COME TO CHURCH?"

A Dialogue between a Clergyman and a Wesleyan Methodist .- No. 111.

C. But we are not to do evil that good may come. You know that order is as necessary in the Church as anywhere else; if, indeed, it is not more so; and if every man is to be at liberty to break the bounds, and go where he pleases, the Church will be involved in perpetual confusion. This you yourselves practically acknowledge; for you have a discipline of your own, and, as I have heard, enforce it strictly. If any man attempt to infringe your rules, you punish him: why then do you praise Wesley for having transgress- ple would separate from it! ed the rules of his Church?

entertain a high sense of its value. But the cose of Mr. Wesley must not be the Establishment, and their resolves never to leave it. tried by ordinary rules. The state of things in the Established Church when he began his course was widely different from what it is at present, and required extraordinary measures. And this constitutes our chief ground of defence, as it did his also, that "necessity has no laws." I think it deserves to be mentioned, that, as Mr. Wesley was never beneficed, he could not, in your sense of the word, " break bounds;" but admitting him to have been, in the fullest sense, under the laws of the Church, we can make out as clear a case of necessity as ever was pleaded to justify the infraction of positive laws since the world began. And this remark applies equally to the first irregular steps which Mr. Wesley took, such as field-preaching, and the formation of societies, and to the last, the ordination of Preachers to administer the sacraments. As to the moral condition of the church and nation at the commencement of his course, we do not ask you to take our word on that point; nor can you suspect either of the three witnesses whom I will now produce of a bias in our favour. Archbishop Secker declared in 1733, the year in which John Wesley was converted, that an open and professed disregard of religion had become the distinguishing character of the age; and that a torrent of impicty had set in, which, if it were not stopped, must become absolutely fatal to the country. Dr. Southey, reviewing the same period, avows his conviction that there never was less religious feeling in the country, either in the Establishment or out of it, than when Wesley blew his trumpet and awakened those who slept. And Mr. William Gladstone, a justly distinguished modern writer, specifies as the characteristics of the times in question, "a rapid and great declension in the tone of all the doctrines of religion, a great increase of glaring abuse, and a miscrable debasement of the entire religious action of the church." So that, in his view, "there lay before them" (that is, the Wesleys and their condintors) "a work which might, with some justice, be termed one of general re-conversion." I might enlarge these quotations, and add many others of the same purport, if it were necessary; but the fact which they declare admits of no dispute, except among those who are determined to believe what they wish to be true, in spite of all evidence to the contrary. If such was the state of the nation at the commencement of Wesley's labours, it was not to be expected that he would meet with much countenance from the clergy. They were generally adverse to his efforts; and not a few were open and bitter persecutors both of preachers and people. Many of the clergy positively refused the sacraments to the Methodists; and others were so wicked, that the people could not, with a good conscience, communicate with them, nor even go to hear them preach. Hence arose the necessity of providing the people with sacraments as well as with the word; a necessity which will be better illustrated by a few facts than by an hour's description. I will, therefore, lay before you a few extracts from the journal of Mr. Charles Wesley, which may serve for specimens of the manner in which the early Methodists were driven out from the church. I take Mr. Charles as a witness, because it is well known that he was in theory a high Churchman all the days of his life. October 17th, 1739, he writes: "I waited, with my brother, on a minister at Bristol, about baptizing some of his parishioners. He complained heavily of the multitudes of our communicants who came to his church, and produced the canon against strangers. He could not admit as a reason for their coming to his church, that they had no sacrament at their own. I offered my assistance to and pray it may never be removed."-Moore's Life of Wesley, vol. i., p. 518. "July 27th, 1740.—I heard a miserable sermon at Temple church, recom-'Sir, you see that I am a clergyman.' Here, dropping his first preteuce, he charged me with rebellion in expounding the Scripture without authority,

should take the sacrament by force; but I saved them the trouble of taking

away 'this man,' and quietly retired."—Whitehead's Life, vol. 1., p. 241.
"Bristol, August, 1740.—Mr. Carey's curate informed us that Mr. Carey had ordered him to repel my brother and me from the sacrament."-Jackson's

Life of C. Wesley, vol. i., p. 233. " May 25th, 1743 .- In the afternoon, I came to the flock in Sheffield, who are as sheep among wolves; the Minister having so stirred up the people that they are ready to tear the Methodists in pieces."-Whitchead, vol. i. p

"June 10th, 1743.- The mob of North Shields waited to salute me, with the Minister at their head. He had got a man with a horn instead of a truth-pet; and bade him blow, and his companions shout."—Bid, vol. i. p. 271.

St. Ives, July 17th, 1743 .- The Mayor informed Mr. Wesley that the Ministers were the principal authors of all the mischief. In their sermons they continually represented Mr. Wesley and the Preachers as Popish emissaries; and urged the enraged multitude to take all manner of means to stop them. The Mayor has set the whole town against him by not giving us up to their fury. But he plainly told Mr. Hoblin that he would not be perjured to gratify any man's malice. He informed us that he had often heard Mr. Hoblin say that they ought to drive us away by blows, not by arguments." -- Ib. vol. i , p. 372.

"Jan. 9th, 1747 .- At Hainton he talked separately with the members of society, who were as sheep encompassed with wolves. The Minister of the place had repelled them from the sucrament, and laboured to stir up all the town against them. It is probable they would have been worried to death but for the chief man of the place, a professed Papist, who hindered these good Protestants from destroying their innocent brethren."-1b. vol. i. p. 30% "Feb. 24th, 1747.-He resided Devizes, where the Curate's mob went in quest of him to several places, and broke open and ransacked the house

where it was expected he would preach; the zealous Curate meanwhile standing with them in the street, and dancing for joy. The next day a dreadful riot took place, and the lives of the Methodists were in great jeopardy for some hours."-Ib. vol. i., p. 309. Now, Sir, let me ask you, is it likely that either at Sheffield, or at St. Ives.

or at Devizes, or at Hainton, the Methodists would be very auxious to receive the Lord's Supper at the hands of these persons?

C. It ought to be remembered that the unworthiness of the Minister does not hinder the effect of the sacraments; and as this is the doctrine of the Articles, the Wesleys were bound to teach it to their congregations.

W. So they did, Sir. Nothing is more honourable to them than the manner in which they enforced this doctrine, under circumstances which, as you will admit, afforded a strong inducement to depart from it. Hear Mr. Charles of the Bristol Ministers, I exhorted them notwithstanding to continue daily | vol. i, p. 231.,

C. That was consistent, certainly.

W. Yes, it was consistent with his professions as a Churchman. But 1 "try the spirits," to "beware of false Prophets," and "to turn away from such as deny the power of godliness." However, his exhortations, whether consistent or inconsistent, were useless. The clergy drove the people from the Lord's table; and then, though not till then, the secraments were administered to them in their own places of worship. The separation of the Methodists from the Established Church rests, therefore, with the Church itself. It was not the Methodists who withdrew from the communion of the church in the first instance, but the clergy who virtually excommunicated the Methodists. The first instance of separate communion was that which followed the repulsion of the Kingswood colliers from the Lord's table at a church in Bristol, in the manner related above. Mr. C. Wesley then declared that he would administer the Lord's supper to them in the midst of the wood, in the open air, if he could obtain no better accommodation. But they had a preaching-room in Kingswood; and there they met in peace to fulfil the solemn command of their Savionr, "Do this in remembrance of me." Had they not communicated by themselves, they could not have done

A striking passage from a letter addressed to Mr. C. Wesley, by John Bennett, one of the first Lay-Preachers, may properly follow these extracts. It is dated, "Chinley, July 30th, 1745:"—"The ministers of the church persecute with all their strength. I desire your advice in this offair. With whom shall we join? The society are some miles from the church, and cannot have fellowship with this people.* They have a desire to know whether you or your brother, once or twice a-year, would not deliver them the sacrament. As to my own soul, I am weakened much for want of partaking the ordinance; and the minister of Chapel-en-le-Frith flatly denies me the sacrament, and has ordered me and some others to be put out of the church. Bear Sir, consider these things well, and let me have your answer speedily."-Jackson's Life, vol. i., pp. 416, 417. C. But did not both the brothers say that they would live and die in the

communion of the church, and that none who regarded their advice or exam-

W. They did. But when they spoke of separating from the church, they W. I thank you for that question, Sir, because it leads us directly to the did not mean what you mean by that term,—the holding separate assemblies next subject. We do acknowledge the necessity of discipline in the church, for worship, and partaking of the communion among themselves. Those and, I hope, show by our practice in administering it constantly, that we things they considered quite compatible with their profession of union with

C. What, then, could they mean? W. Mr. John shall answer you: "When Mr. Smyth pressed us to separate from the church, he meant, 'Go to church no more.' And this is what I meant seven-and-twenty years ago, when I persuaded our brethren not to separate from the church."— Works, vol. xiii., p. 240. Or more fully thus: "Mr. Smyth advised me," says he, "to leave the church; meaning thereby (as all sensible men do) to renounce all connexion with it, to attend the ser vine of it no more, and to advise all our societies to take the same stens."-Works, vol. září., p. 256.

"At present I apprehend those, and those only, to separate from the church who either renounce her fundamental doctrines, or refuse to join in her pub lic worship. As yet we have done neither,"-Works, vol. xiii., p. 186

* That is, with the Dissenters; of whom he had before said that they " begat

From the Boston Mother's Assistant.

WHOSOEVER SHALL RECEIVE THIS CHILD IN MY NAME. RECEIVETH ME."

BY REV. A. P. PEARODY.

What is it to receive a little child in the name of Jesus? "It is to look upon aim as the subject of Christian instruction, discipleship and salvation. It is o regard the infant not as the plaything of an idle hour, not as the object of ndiscriminate caresses and indulgence, but as an embryo immortal; as e new-born angel; as the embodiment of powers and affections, which have no limit short of the throne of God; as a life more precious than the whole outward universe. It is to watch the dawn of intellect, that the child may know his God and his Saviour; to mark the unfolding of his affections, that they may twine in their freshness about his Crestor; to import, to his earliest tims and his first resolves, a beavenward direction. It is to plant the germs of virtue and picty in the virgin soil, before the enemy of souls can sow tares mercy. It contains the wondrous story of redeeming love. It blazes with there, and then to water the precious germs with tears of love; to breathe the lustre of Jehovah's glory. It is calculated to soften the heart; to sanctify repose, I often involuntarily said and sung; over them the prayer of faith; to cherish and gnard their growth, and to nake them thrive like trees planted by the water courses.

And can earth or heaven afford a nobler task, one worthier of the Inftiest mind, one greater in the sight of God and by the standard of eternity? When a child is born, there has issued from the fountain of life a stream which is never to return whence it came, but which is to flow on forever, widening and deepening in an ever-growing ratio. And the Christian mother stands at the head of this stream, where it is narrow and shallow, and may be turned at pleasure; directed toward the shores of Paradise, or toward the abyss of wee and death! Does the mother give it a heavenward direction? That same direction it will most probably retain forever, and she will have acted upon a boundless eternity; will have performed a work, the magnitude of which no mind but the infinite can measure. Who then so truly great, who wields a power so god-like, as she, who thus receives her own little child in

Your office, Christian mother, is, indeed, a humble one, in the usual sense of the word; for it abhors display, and demands patience and cheerful selflessen his trouble, but he declined it. He told us there were hundreds of sacrifice without offering any meed of earthly glory. You must look for new communicants last Sunday. We bless God for this cause of offence, your reward to conscience and to heaven; for the record of your fame to the Lamb's book of life. But do you not feel it a priceless privilege, and at the same time an overwhelming trust, to have the earliest handling of the mending religion as the most likely way to raise a fortune. After it, procla- young spirit, to stand between its Maker and a tempting world, and to shape mation was made that all should depart who were not of the parish. - While it, perhaps, for eternity? In thus viewing your duties, so far from deeming the shepherd was driving away the lambs, I stayed, suspecting nothing till the them trivial, and such as need no preparation or peculiar fitness, you might clerk came to me, and said, 'Mr. Beacher bids you go away; for he will not well exclain, "Who is sufficient for these things?" You might retire in give you the sacrament.' I went to the vestry door, and mildly desired Mr. despuir from a work so vast, were it not written, "If any of you lack wis-Beacher to admit me. He asked, "Are you of this parish?" I answered, dom, ask of God, and it shall be given."

But let me beseech you to magnify your office; to make it what it means; to give it the full scope and power, which it has in the purpose of the Al- ankle. How much better would it be to reduce at once the breast-work of and said, in express words, 'I ropel you from the sacrament.' I answered, mighty. Realize the immortal destiny of the child entrusted to your care. the pulpit, and cast out all this piece-meal work. But this is not all: as a re-

tide for the sonts of your children. Accustom yourself to feel, that it were with a little more ease than in a pillory. We know pulpits which actually ones should perish." Portsmouth, N. H., Oct., 1842.

From the Mother's Assistant.
BEAUTIFUL EULOGIUM.

Sta James Machurosh, the English historian, in a letter to Dr. Paw,

youth, and might have formed a connexion in which a short-lived passion respecting it; it should always contain the ritual part of the discipline. In gent companion, a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful wife, rious perplexity is sometimes occasioned, especially in "exchanges," by the and as dear a mother as ever children had the misfortune to lose. Had I preachers not finding the service in the hymn book. An edition of our hymn' married a woman who was easy or giddy enough to be infected by my im- book for pulpits, with this appendage, has been published by the Book Conprudence, or who had rudely and harshly attempted to correct it, I should, in either case, have been irretrievably ruined; a fortune in either case would, with my habits, have been only a shorter cut to destruction. But I met a voman who, by the tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them, and rescued me from the dominion of a

legrading and ruinous vice. "She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous ature, she was taught economy and frugality by her love for the.

"During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my bifairs, from the cares of which she relieved me; she gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions which have been useful and creditable to me; and she was perpennally at hand to admonish my heedlessness and iniprovidence. To her I owe that I am not a ruined outcast; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest she never for a moment forgot my feelings and my character. Even in her occasional resentment—for which I but too often gave just cause (would to God that I could recal those moments!)-she had no sullenness or acrimony. Her feelings were warm and imperuous; but she was placable, tender and constant. She united the most tender prudence with the most generous and guileless nature, with a spirit that disdained the shadow of meanness, and with the kindest and most

"Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and moulded our temperato each other; Wesley: "Our poor colliers being repelled from the Lord's table by most when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, with one accord in the temple, where the wicked administrator can neither latas! (the choice of my youth, and the partner of my misfortness,) at a mospoil the prayers, nor poison the sucrament." -- Jackson's Life of C. Wesley, ment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days. To expect that anything on this side the grave can make it up, would be a vain and delusive exectation. If I had lost the giddy and thoughtless companion of prosperity, the world could easily repair the loss; but I have lost the faithful and tende doubt if it was consistent with the New Testament; which exhorts us to partner of my misfortunes; and my only consolation is in that Being under whose severe and paternal chastisement I am out down to the ground.

MORAL INFLUENCE.

Along with a well-administered system of jurisprudence, there must be a owerfully exerted moral influence, directed at once to the amendment of inividuals: and those who are employed in exerting it, stand—not perhaps mongst the most conspicuous, but-amongst the most valuable benefactors of society. We have two or three classes of persons particularly in our view vhen we say this ; and we mention them, because we wish not only to encourage them, by showing them that their labours are not overlooked, but also to stimulate them to increased exertions, by showing them that their labours are more than ever required. We refer, for instance, to the large body of Sabbath-school Teachers,-to those who systematically visit the sick poor at their own houses, communicating religious consolation and instruction, as well as imparting relief,—and to those truly valuable labourers in this good cause, who, by means of the distribution of Religious Tracts, furnish, rom week to week, the means of a more important improvement than many would suppose, to masses too often sunk in ignorance, and all but abandoned to that moral corruption which undermines the very foundations of society. We have instanced these three classes, not that only these are employed, but because they furnish examples of that kind of labour which goes directly to the cure of the evils which no other process can reach, and which occasion, with lamentable frequency, outbreaks of crime, which the terrors of law can but very partially limit. For the safety and peace-we say not now the prosperity-of a country like England, the most energetic application of the neans of moral improvement to the masses is indispensable; and we cannot ook upon the evangelically-religious communities of the land, without feeling that among them are found the true foundations of our hopes of good to he nation at large. With these communities are found the individuals who constitute the classes to which we have referred; and who do their work from a principle of true, and self-denying, and active benevolence. Even were ere no other labourers than are included in the three classes which we have mentioned, as connected with the different evangelical communities of the country, it would be impossible to calculate the quantity of crime which they prevent, or to state the numbers whom they are the instruments of transforming into houest and industrious citizens, who instead of preying upon society, largely contribute to its health and wealth. They may be derided as enhusiasts, and their spirit mocked as the "spirit of puritanism," because they are not found among the gamblers of the turf and the ring; but they are among the most valuable members that society possesses. Many of them are poor, but these will be found characterised by two remarkable facts,—they are well dressed on the Sabbath-day, and they enjoy a comfortable breakfast on the Sanday morning with their own families. Poor many of them doubtless are, but their benevolence, as compared with their means, is astonishing. London Watchman.

THE BIBLE.

deserts of Judah, in the rustic schools of the prophets, in the sumptuous palaces of Babylon, in the bosom of pantheism and its sad philosophy, the Bible comes to us the oldest offspring of sanctified intellect, the highest effort of genius, the effusions of truth and nature, the overflowings of gentuine feeling, the utterance of andisguised sentiments. It is essential truth, the thoughts of Heaven. This volume was conceived in the councils of eternal mercy. It contains the wondrous story of redeeming love. It blazes with Bible comes to us the oldest offspring of sanctified intellect, the highest effort of genius, the effusions of truth and nature, the overflowings of genuine the affections; to elevate the soul. It is adapted to pour the bulm of Heaven into the wounded heart; to cheer the dying hour; and to shed the light of immortality upon the darkness of the tomb. The force of its truth compelled the highly gifted but infidel Byron to testify that

"Within this awful volume lies The mystery of mysteries.

O! happiest they of human race.

To whom our God has given grace.

To hear, to read, to fear, to pray.

To lift the latch, and force the way;

But better had they ne'er been born.

Who read to doubt or read to scorn. -Religious and Literary Gem.

PULPITS.

If the old box-like form is insisted on instead of the convenient desk which we have recommended, still there are some inconveniences which are not

essential to it and may therefore be avoided.

Pulpits of that form are often too deep-so that the speaker, unless he is of more than ordinary stature, is incommoded in his gestures. We have found some such pulpits an intolerable inconvenience; as a representative of the dwarfish class of preachers, we implore a merciful consideration in this restions and ludicrous as it well could be were we stretching our neck out of a long hogshead to address the people. Again, this inconvenience is often attempted to be remedied by placing the speaker on the apex of a pyramid place their configured of small successive platforms. We could nearly as well preach on Society, 1849. stilts as on some of these standing boards. In some cases it requires not a little tact to avoid a mortifying slip of one's foothold, if not a wrench of his I cate you to answer this before Jesus Christ at the day of judgment. This Realize that he is subject even now to the powers of the world to come. Fill limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this aprising before lawe to with protection egainst this approach in a with the day of judgment. This Realize that he is subject even now to the powers of the world to come. Fill limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this aprising before lawe to within a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is often a within a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach in any protection egainst this approach is often and the same that it is the form and downful beneath him, the preacher is often secured snagly in a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is a within a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is a within a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is a within a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is a within a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is a within a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is a limit to his ticklish position, a thoughtful protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and the protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and the protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and the protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and the protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and the protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and the protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and the protection egainst this approach is a subject to me and

better that beaven and earth should pass away, than that one of these little combine all these remarkable adaptations. We hope earnestly that they will be utterly avoided in our future chapel-building. The speaker should stand on the broad floor of the pulpit with a plain uncurved breast-work before him, and the latter should never rise higher than the diaphragm.

In the furniture of the pulpit, the Bible is the most important article. It should be one of legible type, with marginal references, and invariably with a concordance. The preacher may often have use for both the latter after traws the following beautiful and affecting picture of his wife, soon after her the has entered the pulpit. He may be called suddenly and unexpectedly to preach, he may observe circumstances in his congregation which justify a "Allow me, in justice to her memory, to tell you what she was, and what change of subject, he may have forgotten the place of his text, &c. The owed her. I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my Hymn Book is another indispensable article. We make but one remark would have been followed by repentance and disgust; but I found an intelli- the consecration of the Lord's Supper, Baptism, or marriage at the altar, secern - Zion's Herald.

THE ADVENT.

The Day is come! the morning bright with grace. A throne is vacunt, where midst many throne From everlasting it has shone with beams. Outshining myriads of meridian suns. Heaven stands in silent, wondering gaze; And gazing still, to wonder adds delight. The crewn which sat upon the brow of Him' Whose right it is to wear it, and His robe Of spotless, peerless majesty are laid Aside. Why is it done, and say for what? That throne is vacant; but this earth is blessed. · The land of Bethlehem has received Him. Its heights give rchoes of scraphic joy. A star is to the heavens. Wise men from far Make royal offerings. Prophecy's fulfilled. The world's redcemed. THE SON OF GOD IS BORE! Spread the news from pole to pole. Spread it is through hosts above. Anthems through creation roll :-Ours and theirs; for "God is love."

BETHLEHEM.

An extract of " Letters from the East" by John Carne, Eag.

Toronto, December 26th, 1842.

We rode yesterday, accompanied by Antonio, the young Catholic guide, to Bethlehem, a distance of about six miles. The way led over a barren plain, for some distance, till we arrived at the monastery of St. Elias. Bethlehem soon came in view, on the brow of a rocky hill, whose sides and feet are partially covered with olive-trees. On the right, about a mile from the village, is shown the tomb of Rachel; it has all the appearance of one of hose tombs erected often to the memory of a Turkish santom.

After dining very frugally at the Franciscau convent, it being Lent, we visited the church built by the Empress Helena: it is large, and supported by everal rows of marble pillars, but has a very naked appearance. Leaving the church, and descending thirteen stone steps, you are in the place that was formerly the stable where the Redcemer was born. There is no violation of consistency in this, as the stables in the East are now often formed in the same way, beneath the surface. Its present appearance is that of a grotto, as it is hown out of the rock, the sides of which, however, are concealed by silk curtains; the roof is as Nature made it, and the floor paved with fine marble. A rich altar, where the lamps are ever burning, is erected over the place where Christ was born, and the very spot is marked by a large silver star. Directly opposite to this is another altar, to signify the place where the Virgin Mary and her child received the homage of the Magi; and over it is a ainting descriptive of the event.

The second visit we paid to Bethlehem was a few days afterwards; and the monks being either absorbed in sleep, or in their devotions, as we could get no entrance to the convent, we found our way again to the grotto alone; and remained there without any intrusion. It is of small size, and not lofty; the glory; formed of marble and jasper, around the silver star, has a Latin inscription, "In this spot Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary." A narrow passage leads to the study of St. Jerome; and not far off is shown his tomb, near to which are the tombs of St. Paula and another pions lady, Ascending again, you euter the churches of the Greek and Armenian orders but there is nothing particular in either.

About a mile down the valley, towards the wilderness, is the field where the shepherds kept watch by night, when the angels announced the birth of our Lord. Two fine and venerable trees stand in the centre, and the earth around was thickly covered with flowers. It is so sweet and romantic and so well suited to be the scene of that high event, that it would be painful to admit a doubt of its identity. At Bethlehem are sold the beautiful shells of mother of pearl, brought from the shores of the Red Sea: the surface is carved with various designs of the Last Supper and the Crucifixion, by the inhabitants of the village; and they are purchased by the pilgrims. Small crosses also, cut out of the shells, are carved in the same way. The village

contains about seven hundred inhabitants, who appear to live very meanly.

MOFFATT'S FIRST HOME IN THE DESERT .- After remaining on hour or MOFFATT'S FIRST HOME IN THE DESERT.—After remaining on bour or more in this situation, (of suspense and alarm) Christian Africaner made his speerance; and, after the usual salutation, inquired if I was the missionary appointed by the directors in London; to which I replied in the affirmative.—
This seemed to afford him much pleasure; and he added that, as I was young; be hoped that I should live long with him and his people. He then ordered a number of women to come; I was rather puzzled to know what he intended by Let the Bible be studied in its original, as we study the Iliad of Homer, or the history of Livy, and giants in intellect will rise up, to surpass the loftiest geniuses of past ages. Let the student study the incomparable histories of Moses and Luke, and the sententions writings of Solomou—men of wonderful grasp of mind, if strong massive style, of deep reflection—also the writings of Paul, another name for the perfection of condensed eloquence—the unrivaled poetry of David, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Habakkuk; and he will find such a discipline adapted to indurate his mental constitution; to give it muscle and energy; to gird the intellect with power; and to aid him in concentrating its burst of the property of part of the property of the dust; and the intellect with power; and to aid him in concentrating its burst of the particular to know what he intended by sending for women, till they arrived, bearing bundles of native must, and long sending for women, till they arrived, bearing bundles of native must, and long for women, till they arrived, bearing bundles of native must, and long appear of the missionary. A circle was instantly formed, and the women, evidently delighted with the job, fixed the poles, tied them down in the lemispheric form, and covered them with the mats, all ready for habitation, in the course of little more than half on hour. I lived nearly sixmonths in this native but, which very frequently required tightening after a storm. When the sun shore it was unbearably hot; when the rain gater a storm. When the sun shore it was unbearably hot; when the rain tends of the property of part of the part of th energy; to gird the intellect with power; and to aid him is concentrating its bungry our of a dog that wished a night's todging, would force itself through the frail wall, and not unfrequently deprive me of my anticipated meal for the almost the infinite in the finite, as the "cope of heaven is imaged in the dewderp."

Such is the literature of the Scriptures. Written by its numreous authors, during the space of fifteen hundred years, in the sands of Arabia, in the crushed to pieces by the rage of two bulls which had met to fight a nocturnal

But to return to my new habitation, in which, ofter my household matters

" Here I raise my Ebenezer, Hither by thy help I'm come."

INFIDELS' LABOURS.—Gibbon, who, in his celebrated History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has left an imporishable memorial of his enmity to the Gospet, resided many years in Switzerland, where, with the profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property line descended to a gentleman, who, out of his rents, expends a large sum annually in the promulgation of that very Gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavoured to undermine, not having courage openly to assail it. Voltaire boasted, that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice of Christianity boasted, that with one hand he would overthrow that edilice of Caristianly which required the hands of twelve Aposiles to build up. At this day, the press which he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies, is actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. This, the self-same engine, which he set to work to destroy the credit of the Bible, is engaged in dissemining its truths. It may also be added as a remarkable circumstance, that the first provisional meeting for the reformation of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Edialurch, was held in the year grown in which Hame died. at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in which Hame diea.

PERSECUTED BUT NOT DESTROYED .- Two hundred suffering Christian converts are now wandering as fugitives in the island of Madagascar. Their atter destitution compels them to wander about from mountain to mountain in pect from our church-builders, for often have we felt our position as vexa- search of symething for food, and at the same time to escape the rage of their deadly persecutors. Executions, ordeals, and miseries increase throughout the country, so that 3,000 persons have recently taken the tangena (poison water) by order of the sovereign. Still they do not lose their courage, they place their confidence in God.—Report of the British and Foreign Bibly

TRUE RICHES .- The following is the closing paragraph of the will of

Patrick Henry:—
"I have now disposed of all my property to my family. There is one thing

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, December 28th, 1842.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS-THE DUTY OF SACRIFICE FOR THE CAUSE OF GOD.

The Missionary Meetings have commenced, and it is of high importance to the Missionary Society of our Church they should be successful-equally so with the last two years' Meetings. Interests dear to that Church are dependent upon the Meetings, and sufficiently known to the public for them to answer affirmatively when this question is put :- Shall the Indians and Destitute White Settlers of Canada yet have the Gospel sent them by the Society? Their state as immortal beings, their exigencies, their wishes, and the benefits already conferred upon them by the Society, are replete with interesting and solemn considerations-pressing upon our attention-imploring our benevolent services. They have heretofore obtained them : shall they now be withheld? If not withheld; ought they to be circumscribed at all? We are not among those who believe they will.

It has been most delightful for us to attribute the past unparalleled liberality of the supporters of the Society to principle-not founded in sand-but in a conviction of pious duty-principle, we may be permitted to say, which we have unticipated would be permanent. The operation of it has been a warrant and an encouragement to the Society to continue and extend its labours; and having been constrained by it to go beyond its former boundaries of usefulness, many reasons can be assigned why those boundaries should not be re-passed in a retrograde movement. Such a movement raises no expectations in us when we look down the long list of Subscribers and Donors of last year; and as we read -names and linger on the amounts, we again and again say, these are fast friends of our Missionary Society. Two reasons for our saying this are these; Many of the Subscribers and Donors are members of our Church and its congregations. Others are members of different religious bodies, who would not give at all if they did not admire the Society. Whatever view we take of the subject, the conclusion, as Dr. Chalmers would say, at which we "land" is, there is sound principle associated with the beneficence of both classes of the supportors of the Society.

e are led into this line of remark by the forebodings of some of our kind friends at the present time. They fear for the result of the Meetings, and say, "The state of Canadian money offairs is peculiarly depressing. The farmer and manufacturer with the greatest difficulty effect sales even at the lowest prices; what money they do obtain in this way is absolutely needed for unavoidable payments; and some persons must necessarily give less to the Missions." We cannot deny this statement, but do the inference; and have no doubt many persons deny it with us. Benevolence does not depend on prosperity; it very often happening that where there is most of the latter, there is least of the former; and not a few facts might be cited to show that it is most dependant on a willing mind; which has often made even poverty nobly generous.

When the appeals are made to the friends of the Society at the Meetings we think we hear each of those friends reasoning thus: 1. The objects of the Society, Indians and Whites, are needing the Gospel, the light and privileges of which Lenjoy; and I am called upon by my religion and my Saviour to do unto others as I would they should do unto me. 2. I have been bought with a price-even the price of the blood of the Son of God, and, therefore, am not my own: I am to glorify IJim. 3. The talents of which I am possessed, whether they be two, five, or ten, are not to be folded in a napkin and hid; being commanded to "occupy" till He shall come and require of me an account of their use. 4. I am to honour the Lord with my substance, all I possess Church in the town.

Church in the town.

What was remarkable was to see several very old persons in the Church the having com) from Him, and He only having a right to its employment. 5. It is enjoined on me that I give liberally of such things as I have. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. 6. I am to give as the Lord hath prospered me. And hath He not done great things for me, whereof I ought to be glad, and show I am so by the gifts I offer on the altar of His Church. 7. He who was rich, for my sake became poor, that I through his poverty might be tich. To Him my more than all is due. 8. My mercies—multiplied, and of unspeakable magnitude. having come from Him, and He only having a right to its employment. 5. Is more than all is due. 3. My mercies-nultiplied, and of unspeakable magnitude and value, —render the sacrifice of my body, soul, and substance, reasonable and binding upon me at all times.

Should some of the willing supporters of the Society have had their means contracted by the derangement and depression of the money affairs of the country, then it becomes their duty to sustain their benevolent wishes according to the amount of their former gifts by a reduction of their present comforts. And should they have been reduced already, the Missionary subscription should not be lessened till it has been tried what an intrenchment on the necessaries of life can effect. This would be far less painful and disastrous, and certainly much more to be desired, then a reduction of the number of our Missions: which need to be increased rather than decreased. There requires but little resolution to give from our affluence. To make our comforts minister to the wants of the destitute requires much more resolution. But to trespass on our competency-perhaps bare competency, requires stubborn resolution. And who does not see that to do the latter is to act with a daring, praiseworthy magnanimity; and that every such act, with the motive pure, will be recorded and treasured among the choicest memorials to be acknowledged and honoured on the Great Day of decision, reward, and exultation. We ask, Which of all the acts of christian charity chronicled in the Scriptures soonest fix our admiration and move our hearts? Verily, those performed by the poor. Hear the eulogy for White Methodists! of St. Paul bestowed on the Macedonians :- "Moreover, brethren, we do you record, yea, and beyond their power they were willing of themselves; praying as with much entreaty that we would receive the gift."

To other persons we may address ourselves in a different manner: Those, which will terminate their unsanctified solicitude, and He whose stewards stewardship." Solemn moment for those who have lavished more on sin than on souls! The heathen outstrip the whole Protestant Missionary world in their idolatrous offerings. Take this fact as stated in the Dayspring, who has got from Dr. Harris's "Great Commission:"-" At the celebration of one heathen plantains and other fruits. Another has been known to expend \$147,000 upon a single festival, and \$48,000 a year ever afterwards to the close of his life! In the city of Calcutta alone it is estimated that \$2,400,000 are annually expended on the celebration of Dorga Pujah festivals. The rajah of Nudiya. in the north of Bengal, offered, on the first day of a festival, a large number of sheep, and goats, and bullaloes, and vowed to double the offering on each succeeding day; the number in all amounted to 65,000! The heathen of a all Protestant denominations of Christians in the world gave last year to send cossion," and could now rejoice in Him without it. their religion to the heathen! What a rebuke to the followers of Christ!" It is a fact that the great religious institutions of Christendom are chiefly sustained by "persons in middle circumstances, and by the labouring poor. Let such persons not be deterred by the comparative smallness of their gifts. What they give they lend to the Lord; and all they thus lend, is on compound interest for eternity. Be this the object of our expectation and ambution to hear the Judge of all at last say, to us, "Ye did what ye could."

Important as is the matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, it is much more so that every mind and conscience obey the impulse of evangelical motives. The Rev. R. W. Hamilton, in his "Prize Essay on Missions," thus admonishes and incites the inhabitants of Christendom :- " It is a painful humiliation of Christian principle when Missionary Societies must appeal to us in their present tone. Like mercantile establishments do they warn the debtor churches. They bring forward their balances, and threaten us with their ruin. It is a matter of finance, and they are not blameworthy in so treating it. But where are the right appeals? Who calleth on the love of Christ? Who speaketh of the Cross? Who telleth of Satan, the enemy of souls? Who pleadeth the sause of a Hell-devoted world? It has been tried. What spirits trembled? What bosoms yearned?"

"The Church will never enter aright into this work until it partakes, and cherishes within itself, a more elevated temper of piety. Its notions of thrift, its penuriousness, will then yield to a lavish generosity. Personal service will be the first suggestion and strongest ambition of our minds. All things, that we would call great and noble, must stand in some connexion with the propagation of the gospel. Every event will interest us just as it is related to this issue. Why is it not so now? Our heart is yet hardened. The life of religion is low in us. We want the substantiating force of faith. We too little admit the impression of the things which are not seen and which are eternal. Were one profession of Christianity reasonably consistent, ours would be a life of joy. If ever uce attain to such a state- heart, soul, mind, and strength,' will be thrown into this holy cause."

GIVE IN TIME. - A few weeks since, a lady, who was present at a charity sermon, found herself indisposed to any act of generosity, and, therefore, passed the plate without giving anything. While returning from the church to her own house, she had occasion to examine her pocket, when, to her great mortification, she found that she had been robbed of all her money, upon which she made the following reflection: - " I perceive that if God could pot find the way into my pocket, the devil could !"-Bristol Times.

PROTRACTED MEETING IN THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, U.S. -Some months ago an' Episcopalian Minister in Canada published a Sermon gainst Protracted Meetings, and a certain Journal beloed to strengthen the powerful—and still rendered more powerful by the name of Mary Howitt, the impression of it against the Wesleya n Methodist Church. What was said only translator of the work-to induce us to buy it; but it has greatly disappointed confirmed our views of the propriety and utility of such Meetings. We have us. It is true the author of it is named on the title-page, but Mary Howitt is now the pleasure of copying an article from the Episcopal Recorder of Decr. the name given at the head of every page; thus being likely to produce the 3rd, published at Philadelphia, which gives an account of a delightful Pro-limpression that she is the author; which, if it were the case, would to many tracted Meeting lately held by several Ciergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States. They have no time to rail against "Dissenters;" evidently love souls-live to revive God's work, and use the best means to Its first paragraph is a specimen of bearish vulgarity strangely mixed up with promote it. They have had fifty "anxious" souls, and some who "found fulsome love; and you have not read a page before you are introduced into the prace with God." The article is a fine illustration of these remarks by hall room with its music and dancing, gaiety and gambols, punch-drinking and BATTIST NORL: -" As God uses suitable means for the accomplishment of his dizziness. Scripture phraseology is desecrated; heavenly things are degraded; ends, we cannot expect him to add daily to the Church such as shall be saved, and the name of God used implously. till we see the whole body of Christ's disciples manifesting that diligence, fervour, and brotherly kindness, which, under God, led to this result in the primitive church, [Acts ii. 41, &c.] Nothing but an extensive revival of personal religion, among real Christians of every denomination, is likely to effect any great improvement in the mass of society. But is this impossible? Is all piritual vigour and all faith so extinguished in contests about Church-rates and Establishments, &c. &c., that Christians have censed to hope for great bless. ings from God! Only let us ask pardon of our provocation in the name of hrist, and mourn that our divisions and our worldliness, our sloth and want of prayer, have given occasion to the deadly Tractarianism which, destitute as it is of all scriptural support, yet seems likely to destroy so many unstable souls: and then we may remember that He is to do for us exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think."

Association in Churchtown, Lancaster Co., PA -Agreeably to ar nvitation from the Rev. Levi Bull, several Clergymen met in Bangor Church, Churchtown, Lancaster co. There were present the Rev. Messrs. Bull, the Rector, Bedeil, Colton, Douglass and Minizer. The services began on Tues-Juy the 15th November, and continued until the end of the week. The exercises were highly interesting. The subjects on which the clergymen preached were plain, spiritual, and practical; their great aim being to proclaim Christ in all His offices. There was nothing extraneous, nothing of merely abstract preaching—nothing metaphysical—no laboured or philosophical attempt to prove what a plain congregation never doubts, the being and attributes of God —no lecturing upon the modern improvements and discoveries in science—no undervaluing or abusing of dissenters, but a simple pursuing of the end of a religious meeting—the carrying out of the design of the gospel to humble the inner, exalt the Saviour, and promote holiness and purity of heart and life It is trusted that the design of those who preached was to alarm the guilty, to arouse the careless, to convince the gainsayer, to comfort the disconsolate, and to build up the Church of Christ in her most holy faith.

arouse the careless, to convince the gaussayer, to comfort the disconsolate, and to build up the Church of Christ in her most holy fisith.

The Rev. Mr. Minizer preached a discourse on Jerem. viii. 22, "Is there no halm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" He preached another discourse, but the writer was not present to enjoy the pleasure of listening to it. The Rev. Mr. Bedell preached on St. Matt. vi. 24, "No man can serve two masters," &c. And he preached again on the declaration of Esther, "So will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish," Esth. iv. 16. The Rev. Mr. Colton preached on Romans vii. 0, and again on Acts xvi. 20. The Rev. J. M. Douglass preached on Romans vii. 0, and again on Acts xvi. 20. The weather was unpropitious, for it rained almost every day; but the attendance was exceedingly good. The Church was well filled, morning, afternoon, and night. The religious condition of the congregation is very promising. A very general awakening appears to prevail in the Church, and in the neighbourhood. It was owing, in some measure, to the sudden and mysterious death of young Levi Bull, son of the Rector, a young man most highly beloved and respected. He was but Intely married, and had engaged in business in the town. But it pleased Divine Providence to remove him most suddenly from scenes of earthly happiness to scenes of more unsullied and enduring bliss. He was thrown from a vehicle, and received severe contusions, which, in a short time, eventuated in death. This, it was supposed, was one main canse, under God, of the great revival which has occurred in Churchtown, and its vicinity. It has not become and the confined to the Episcopal Church; it has developed itself in the Methodist been confined to the Episcopal Church; it has developed itself in the Methodis

During the Association, several mentioned in private conversation that the had found neace with God. The writer can truly say he has never been in a revival where the work of God was more genuine, or more promise given of fruits of holiness and righteousness of living.

J. M. D.

CHRISTMAS-DAY VISIT TO THE CREDIT MISSION .- Having among other objects, to "the diffusion of Morality." cen desired by the Missionary to hold a Quarterly Meeting among his people we reached the village after dark on Christmas eve, and was kindly received and entertained by Sister Wright and family. We found Brother Wright from boing opening a Wesleyan Church at Holland Landing, the site for which was generously given by Mr. Chief Justice Robinson. Scarcely had we entered the Mission House than the large bell suspended in front of it was tolled for i prayer-meeting. In holf-an-hour the Indians had assembled, and we met hem with an exhortation on the pleasing duty of being prepared for the next day on which Jesus came into the world. After several had prayed, we gave them some account of the prosperity of their old and endeared friend, Brother Peter Jones, at Munceytown, and of several revivals on our Circuits. This gladdened their hearts, and inspired their prayers; of which we could not but observe there were as many offered by sisters as brothers: a good example

morning we met Chief Sawyer at the door of the At break of day next to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the Churches of Macedonia; how that Mission House, who was come with an invitation for us to grace of their families of the grace of their formal form the use of their families of the grace in a great trial of affliction the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty He is a noble Indian in person and mind, and while we set at his table con- aided by the Preachers on their respective Circuits, ABOUNDED unto the riches of their liberality. For to their power, I bear versing in English about the religion, temperance, and warm attachment of his people to the Canada Conference, we could not but thank God for the grace given to them. At 9 o'clock precisely the consecrated bell sounded again, and before long our red friends were hastening from each end of the village to their we mean, who have not yet learned to give any sum at all commensurate with love-feast, and the music of many sleigh-bells told us not a few of our white their abundance. Their pleasures and their blandishments are thought of confriends from a distance were come to the feast. While the crowded assembly stantly; and the cause of God all but forgotten. The period is hastening at were taking the bread and water, we gave some of our reasons for the Methodists holding such a meeting, and bore our explicit testimony to the pure Westhey are will with imperiousness say to each of them, "Give an account of thy leyan character of Canadian Methodism. The tears and tongues of some old Methodists bore testimony to the truth of what was said. We need not say that the name of "Jesus" from Indian lips and hearts thrilled us. Several nged white pilgrims spoke of the never failing love of their Saviour; and the first lispings of some new-born souls humbled and exalted our spirit. They festival, a native has been known to offer 80.000 pounds of sweetmeats, 30,000 had recently been brought to God on the circuit where our beloved brethren pounds of sugar, 1,000 cloth garments, 1,000 suits of silk, 1,000 offerings of rice, Whiting and Darlington have lately had more than a bondred souls given them. We could not hear them without thanking the Head of the Church for laborious men of God in the work of the ministry among us; and we loved the Canada Conference the more for them. To the sermon on the love of God in the gift of His Son the best attention was paid; and during the administration of the W. RYERSON, Missionary Agent, and the Rev. GEO. COPWAY, Indian Mission Conference the more for them. To the sermon on the love of God in the gift Lord's Supper to, we suppose, a hundred and fifty persons, deep was the feel- ary from the North West, aided by the Preachers on their respective Circuits. ing of faith and love. It was evident enough that it is not indispensable for them to be connected with the "Uninterrupted Apostolical Succession" for single city contributed almost as much to support one religious festival, as God to grant them a blessing. They had been converted without that "Suc-

> The orderly manner in which the Interpreter, Bru. Sawyer, and the native Leaders performed the duties of the day pleased us much, as did the assistance of the Chief, and the good voices of the singers and the congregation during the progress of the services. We had understood that Brother Wright, the esteem of agitation and schismatic efforts, is beginning to present a more tranquil and ad Missionary, had been helping at Protracted meetings on the Nelson circuit, prosperous aspect. The Camp-meeting held in September was much blessed and it was quite evident his soul was in the work of revival, for he had left a notice for us to give of a Protracted meeting to be held in a few days on the Mission. Much of the sobriety of the Indians is to be attributed to the totalabstinence society established there, in the promotion of which the Missionary is effectively aided by the Chief, Br. John Jones, his brother, and the Leaders. During our visit the expense of the Mission for many years came into mind; but conversation with an intelligent Indian went to confirm our previous conviction, that the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which had borne the expense, bad been blessed of God with an ample interest and reward for the outlay. How many young men have gone forth from its school to distant Missions in Canada and the States, -some now ordained Ministers, others Preachers, School Teachers, and Interpreters! How many by a holy life have the circuit are united, happy, and prosperous; anxiously praying with us that afforded evidence to the world of the truth and blessedness of the christian soon the "cloud and pillar of fire" may have over over them. Our newly finished religion! How many have been triumphant in death, and now swell the song stone church in Keeler's neighbourhood is to be dedicated (D. V.) next Satur-Preachers, School Teachers, and Interpreters! How many by a holy life have of redemption before the throne of God! These were thoughts which affected our heart es we returned home from the sacred scene of such gospel achieved our heart es we returned home from the sacred scene of such gospel achieved or three more smitable churches. Such as the sacred scene of such gospel achieved or three more smitable churches.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL, NEWGATE STREET .- On Monglory, is the prayer of your fellow-labourer in the vineyard of Christ! day the children connected with this School were met by their Teachers in the basement room of Newgate Street church, and favored with a Christmas repast. Nearly 300 children were present, and greatly enjoyed the occasion, heightened as it was by a short address from the Rev. Lachlin Taylor. The expense of the repast has been borne by members of our Church and congre. gation. It affords us pleasure to add, that the school is in a very prosperone state; and that recently another school has been opened by an excellent official member of the Church, Mr. Falconer, in the west of the city; making three flourishing schools now in connexion with Newgate Street.

A colossal statue of Her Majesty is now in the course of execution by the chisel of Mr. Steel, sculptor, of Edinburgh. The figure, when complete, will weigh unwards of ninety tone, and is to be placed in the Royal such schools must be established.

"THE NEIGHBOURS."-This is the title of a work just issued in the "New World" at a triffing price; a title which had a charm sufficiently persons, as it was to us, be no small recommendation. Whereas the work deserves no recommendation, but condemnation. It is a silly, inflated, evil production.

If such trash is to be turned off by steam-power for circulation in the States and Canada, we may cease to wonder why there is a sickly sentimentality in a thousand-ten thousand households; extacles in witnessing the indecencies of Fanny Elsslerism; and, consequently, disgust with the facts of every day life, and enmity to the truths and spirituality of religion. If this continent is to be inundated with cheap works of such a description, it is high time for the christian press and christian people to scatter everywhere their cheap works of the Baxter-stamp with no less assiduity,

written some months ago on the Victoria College by the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle, from which, at the time, we made an extract. In another number lency the Governor-General, and His Excellency's Reply. In the Mechanic and Farmer, too, we observe the Chronicle's article is copied entire. He will accept our thanks. The two papers whose courtesy we now notice are published at Pictou, in Nava Scotia; consequently we the more highly appreciate the present spontaneous attention of their conductors to the affairs of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, and look upon their services in the light of a valuable testimonial to the utility of that Church.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HEALTH .- We have much gratiication to find it said in the Kingston Chronicle of the 21st instant,-" It is with feelings of heartfelt pleasure we announce to our readers that the health of His Excellency the Governor General has much improved for the last two days -the discase seems to have taken a favourable turn, and there are now good topes of his ultimate recovery." We fervently wish an entire confirmation of these hopes. Since then several favourable bulletins have been issued.

Since the publication of "The Wesleyan Methodist Almanac," everal have appeared, and it is gratifying to find that, in the preparation of ne of them we could mention, ours has been of service.

If Dr. Bridges would have his excellent Every Boy's Book enerally patronised, he must not add to it exclusive ecclesiastical matter; which would most assuredly render the work unadapted to Canada, and greatly ircumscribe its sale and usefulness.

The Leeds Times says the Rev. Geo. Bird, Rector of Cumberorth, near Huddersfield, has been dismissed by his patron for writing a useful work, entitled, "Hints for the Revival of Scripture Principles in the Anglican

Dr. Wiseman, a noted Puseyite, on his return from Rome, was ntely made the bearer of a crucifix to a gentleman in England, with indulgences to the third and fourth degree ! We suppose, in this case, Puseyism is Popery.

We learn-from the Canada Gazette of the 24th instant that Parliament is further prorogued to the 7th of February, not then to meet for

It is stated in the London Watchman that "the opening of Queen's College, Glasgow, for the education of Ladics," lately took place before the Lord Provost and a number of clergy and gentry.

We have been glad to receive, from a part of the country too ing without a journal, the Peterboro' Chronicle, neatly printed, and devoted,

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS, 1842-43.

	MESTERN	DIAI2ION.	
Sab Jan.	1, Landy's Land 11 Sermons		
Моп	2. Ningara 61 Meeting	Mon 16, do 6) M Tue 17, Paris	ireting)
The	3. Queenston " 'rlo	Wed 18 Governor's Road "	do
Wed	4, Lundy's Lane " do	Thu 19, Woodstock "	da
Thu .	5. Beaver Dams " do	Frid 20, Oxford "	da
Frid	6, Thuroid 4 do	Sub 22, London 11, 6, 8	
Sab	B, St. Catharines 11.6 Sermons	Mon 23, do 61 M	
Mon	0, do 64 Meeting	Tue 24 North Street "	do
	ing, i trigantine oreas	Wed 25, Munceytown "	do
Wed Thu	11, Flamboro West . " do 12, Berlin " do	Frid 27, Chatham	do .
Frid	13, Galt do	Sat 23, Dalson's	
Sat	14. St Georga " do	Tue 31, Colchester " M	lering
Provid	lence permitting, the above app	ointments will be attended by son	ne one
		LNSON GREEN. President of the C	

. EASTERN DIVISION.

	December, 1842. Hour.	Sat 14, Elizabethtown . 64 Meeting
	The 29, Highfield's 64 Meeting	Sab. 15, Brockville 11 and 6 Sermons
	Frid 30, Bowmanville " do	Mon 16, do 64 Meeting
	Sat 31, Newton " do	Tne 17, Keeler's " do 🦠
Ì	January, 1843.	Wed 18, Wolford " do
	Sab 1, Port Hope 11 Sermons	Thu 19, Coxe's 11 do
	do 1, Cobourg 61 do	do 19. Kemptville 63 do
	Mon 2. Port Hope " Meeting	Frid 20, Lawrence's " do
	Tuo 3, Cobourg " do	Sat 21, Augusta " do
	Wed 4, Consecon " do	Sab 22, Prescott 11, 6 Sermons
i	The 5, Roblin's " do	Mon 23, do 61 Meeting
	Frid 6, German's " do	Tue 24. Matilda " do
	Sat 7, Wellington " do	Wed25, Mariatown " do
	Sab 8, Hallowell 11, 6 Sermons	Thu 26, Monlinette " - do
	Mon 9, do 61 Meeting	Frid 27, Hawkesbury " do
	Tue 10, Adolphustown . " do	Sab 29, St. Andrews and
	Wed II, Bath " do	La Chute Sermons
Ì	Thu 12, Gananoque " do	Mon 30, La Chute 64 Meeting
	Frid 13, Mallorytown " do	Tue 31, Chatham " do
		·

- Religious Intelligence.

ELIZABETHTOWN CIRCUIT. Dec. 19th, the Rev. Alva Adams rites us:-You and the readers of the Christian Guardian who love God and souls, and especially the preachers who have travelled this circuit, will rejoice to learn, that the Elizabethtown circuit, which has long been the acene of God, who, by means of it, greatly quickened his people, and brought to a knowledge of Himself about twenty souls. This over, a Protracted meeting was held, in Keeler's neighbourhood, during which about twenty five souls wer prought to the Lord, and added to our Church. From this the work spree into the neighbourhood of Lamb's Pond, or New Doblin, as it is now called. Here we took up a new appointment; and a series of revival exercises, mostly conducted by my esteemed colleague, Brother Willoughby, resulted, by the Divine blessing, in the conversion of twenty more souls. We have formed a new class there, numbering twenty-three. Hardly had we "mended our nets" new class there, numbering twenty-three. Harnty use we unclosed out the when circumstances, evidently under the Divine control, directed us to "let a black done, we could not say " we have down for a draught" in Malorytown, which done, we could not say caught nothing." for there were " drawn to shore" eight or ten " fo caught nothing," for there were "drawn to shore" eight or ten "fishes of the first water." God has so worked with and without us, that we have constantly kept up our regular work, and are glad to know that the most of the classes of or three more suitable churches, a little improvement in our temporal affairs, and the continued blessing of God, to make this one of the best, as well as the oldest circuit in our beloved Province. That the Lord may supply all our wants, help all his people to act well their part, and fill the work

MUNCEY Mission. Nov. 30th, the Rev. Peter Jones writes us:—I am happy to inform you that the Great Spirit is still with us of our Mission. 'We have good, happy meetings. There has been a progressive work going on amongst our Oueida brethren. Some of the most stout-hearted sinners amongst this people now weep and mourn for their sins and speak in Class meetings. It would do your heart and soul good to see the big tears rolling down the tawny cheeks of the rude wild man of the woods, and to hear the bursting shouts of him who has passed from death unto life, and from gross pagan darkness unto God's most marvellous light.—Several recent happy deaths have occurred at our Mission, and I may perhaps send you an account of one or two of them.—I have been much engaged lately corresponding with our Government on the subject of establishing Schools of Industry amongst our Indians. I hope something will now be done. I am still more and more convinced in my own mind that, in order to make the Indian a good furmer, and a mechanic,

From the New York Observer. REVIVALS.

A wonderful Providence sanctified -Our readers will vividly remember the count of "two ministers struck with lightning at the Communion table," in Connecticut, last summer. In a private letter which is published in the Vermont Chronicle, Rev. Henry Fuller, the pastor of the North Stamford Church, which this remarkable event occurred, communicates the following facts .-

"I have the happiness of informing you that there is an interesting revival nong my people. It assumed a prominent appearance about the 25th of Sept. last, in connexion with a series of meetings which we held in our church about that time; and over sixty appear to have passed from death unto life. were a few cases of awakening previous to that time; but not generally known; One dates her first serious impressions from the time of that awful providence when the Rev. Mr. Buffett and myself were struck down by lightning at our communion table, as you saw in the New York Observer, last summer. The frightfulness of that accue no language of mine can describe. It was a signal interposition of divine power and goodness that none of us in the congregation were killed. Some of the cases of hopeful conversion among us are very re-markable. One individual who has been an avowed deist, a man of talents above mediacity, now prays in his family and in religious meetings, and exerts a good influence. Two whole families are hopefully brought in. One of these omilies consists of the parents and six children-one of these children is from home, established in business in New-York, but he and the family at home are rejoicing in Christ together. The work is that family is most signally a work of grace. My own family, too, has been visited in mercy. Some of the most afferting instances of hopeful conversion have been among children about 12 years of age.

Our meetings have generally been thronged, and marked for stillness and

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—We present our thanks to the Editor of solemnity. They have usually been held in the meeting house; and it is affect the Presbyterian Banner for copying into his journal the whole of the article ling to see the house on week day evenings often crowded, both below and above, and all apparently listening as for their lives. I have never before, during the whole course of my ministry, had such an opportunity of pouring in instruction ; and we have never before preached with so much satisfaction. New cases are of the Banner we find the Address of the Canada Conference to His Excel- still occurring, but during the month of October and the fore part of the present month the work was the most powerful. I need not tell you, my brother, that my heart is full. Sometimes I have literally stood still and seen the salvation of God. But in general my time has been wholly devoted in going from house to house, and in hasty and delightful preparations for meetings. My brethren in the ministry around me have been very kind in regard to affording me needed assistance."

Windsor, Vt .- The Chronicle: "We are glad to be permitted to say, that for several months more than usual interest on the subject of religion has exisfor several montas more than usual interest on the subject of religion has exis-ted in our village. Tokens of the Spirit's presence stem to be manifest. The people of God are in a measure quickened, and numbers dead in sin, it is hoped, have passed from death unto life. We learn also that an interesting revival is in progress in Barre, in this State."

Greencastle, Ind .- The Watchman of the Valley reports an interesting work of grace now in progress at this place, connected with the successive labors of Mr. Jewest of Terra Haule, Mr. Flawlew of Putnamville, and Mr. Beecher, of Indianapolis. About 60 have recently expressed hope in Christ, and about 40 more are still anxiously seeking an interest in Him.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, ENGLAND.

This Society was instituted in 1799. Its object is the circulation of religious publications in the British dominions and foreign countries. Its last annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall: the Right Hon, the Earl of Chichester in the chair, May 6, 1842. The operations of the Society are somewhat similar to those of our Am. Sunday School Union and Tract Society. The management is in the hands of a large committee of an equal number of members of the Established Church and Protestant Dissenters. The last annual report says: "The Society has printed important books and tracts in about eighty-six languages; its annual circulation from the Depository in London, and from various foreign societies, exceeds twenty millions; and its total distribution to Merch, 1842, has been about three hundred and fifty-seven millions of copies of its publications." From this fact, we may judge somewhat of its extensive and important influence.

The variety of size and style of the Tract Society's publications is very great.

"They commence with the little hand-bill, and extend to a commentary on the Holy Scriptures, of six volumes, octavo. All classes and conditions of men may be suited from the catalogue. The little child may have its Primer, the Sunday school boy his reward book, the theological student his set of the British Reformers is twelve volumes, duodecimo. On the catalogue are to be found such authors as Adam. Alleine, Bates, Beveridge, Burton, Bunyan, Charnock, Burden, Campbell, Chillingworth, Doddridge, Edwards, Flevel, Venn, Faller, Henry, Howe, James, Krumacher, Owen, Pike, Treffry, Wattson, Legh Richmend, &c. &c.

The set of anecdotes, in twelve 18 mo volumes, is worthy of particular notice.

The set of anecasics, in twelve it mo volumes, is worthly of particular notice. Classed as these are under different heads, and then subdivided again for convenience in reference, they are exceedingly valuable to ministers and Sunday school teachers, and to professional men and public lecturers, for the purpose of illustration. Thus one volume will be entitled Providence, another the Holy Scriptures, the third Christian Grace, &c. Almost every man engaged in study and in preparation for public speaking, has felt the want of just such collection of religious anecdotes.

The Missionary Records, in eight volumes, embracing a bistory of missions

in India, the Northern countries. Sandwich Islands, China, Ceylon, West Indies, North America, Tahiti, West Africa, &c., should not be overlooked. They probably afford information not to be found in any other works.

They probably afford information not to be found in any other works.

Several of their works are most beautifully illustrated with exceedingly fine wood and other engravings. Among these might be mentioned. The Filgrim's Progress. History of Birds, Insects, Animals, Shelts, Antiquities of Egypt, Light, History of the Jews, &c.

One more fact about these publications. They are steictly evangelical.—

"The constitution of the Society precludes it from entering into the respective peculiarities of the varied denominations of Protestant Christians, that hold the doctrine of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the one living and true God: but it everywhere invitilly makes known the great essential truths in which but it everywhere joyfully makes known the great essential truths in which the followers of the Lamb are fully agreed, who are 'looking for the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christiato eternal life.' '

of the Lord Jesus Christ into eternal life.

We will only add that these publications are imported by the American Sunday School Union, and a new supply has just been received. The books are for sale at the Depository of the Union (J. C. Mecks, agent,) 152 Nassaustreet, corner of Spruce, and we do not believe that our friends in city or country can. find a more excellent variety of religious books for young or old they are size of avoiding the inculcation of unsafe sentiment, and by purchasing these publications they are not merely doing themselves and the children good. but are aiding the funds of a noble and Christian Institution, whose salutary influences are felt in the remotest corners of our land.

MRS. GUTZLAFF'S VISIT TO AMERICA, AND HER BLIND CHILDREN. New York, Nov. 28, 1842.

MESSRS. EDITORS-Your notice of the arrival of "Mrs. Guizlaff, wife of the distinguished German Missionary to China, and four Chinese children," has occasioned various remark, and it has occurred to me that a word or two

of further information would not be amiss.

Mrs. Gotzloff (then Miss Wanstull) left her home and friends in England ome twelve years ago, devoting her life and fortune (for she went not out under any society) to the cause of female education in the East. She took charge of the Chinese girls, that had been gathered at Malacca into schools by that talented and devoted woman who so early fell a sarrifice to her arduous employments, Miss Newell; and in connexion with Miss Wallace, who had been sent out by a lady in England, Miss Wanstall had at one time eight Chinese schools, containing upwards of 200 girls. After her marriage with the Rev. Charles Guzlaff, she removed to Macao in China, where she on been laboriously engaged in this delightful department of sacrificing r sionary labour—having constantly a school averaging from forty to fifty boarding scholars, the greater number of whom were boys; and the writer was struck on visiting the school with the advancement of the pupils, their intelligence, the excellence of the plan, and management of the school. At that time Mrs. Gutzlaff had a remarkably intelligent little blind girl she had rescued om destruction, to which the child had been devoted by its unnatural parents, who regarded the birth of a daughter an affliction, and much more so one so helpless. The child had learned to read quits well from mised letters which Mrs. Gutzlaff had caused to be carved in wood. Other blind children equally helpless, and having equal claims to sympathy and compassion, presented themselves to her, and she was induced to receive several others into her amily, although they brought a great increase of care to her already everborlened strength.

Among the foreign residents in China some blamed and some approved; some said—" Why not teach those who can see first, and then turn your attention to the blind?" She replied, "I do teach those who can see," and pointed o her forty scholars, whose faces of beaming intelligence told that they were indeed instructed by a shifful mind. Others said, Take as many as you will, and we will sastain you. One English lady, while on a temporary visit to Macao for health, finding that a little blind girl, daughter of her Chinese nurse, was about to be consigned to destruction by its unnatural father, begged of Mrs. Gutslaff to take the clikk, pledging its support for two years. Some benevolent individuals in England hearing of these efforts, promised to support two or three institutions for the blind in that country. Four were accordingly sent, and are at this moment enjoying the blessing of that instruction that may be said to "open the blind eyes." The Queen Dowager contributes one hundred rounds a year to the support of one counds a year to the support of one.

The disturbances in China and Mr. Gutzlaff's connexion with the British Commission as assistant interpreter, broke up their permanent residence at Macao. And the danger and hazard of transporting helpless blind children from place to place; the superior advantages to be enjoyed at institutions for from place to place; the superior sovanoges to be enjoyed at inclusions the blind, where they could become fitted to benefit their countrymen if China should be thrown open to missionary labour, induced Mrs. Gutzlaff to apply, the Matter's Massaine, to some of the through Mrs. Whitelessy, editress of the Mother's Magazine, to some of the institutions for the blind in this country, in behalf of these poor children. In reply she was informed that their Constitutions would not allow of their re-ceiving gratuitously foreign children. Mrs. Gurzluff, upon hearing this, wrote touching appeal, from which I beg to make an extract:—
"I see that it is only through the medium of mothers that the wish of my

heart can be accomplished; each mother has the tenderest sympathy for her child. Had she one blind child, how would she suffer in her child's sufferings; how would she exert herself to gain admittance for that child, where he or she could be best instructed to temedy as fer us possible the infirmity of nature; how would she appeal, not once or twice, but constantly, continually, until the door of an institution for her blind one was opened; and to mothers, to American mothers, who love their Saviour, who have the infirmity of blindness in their offspring, to you I appeal most of all. Will you not aid me to place in one among so many of your blind institutions, one or two of the poor blind of China? Oh! talk not of your wish, your prayer that China may be opened, will you not yourselves place one finger towards the opening of the latch of that door which now seems so closed?

Can it be possible that several of your masters in your institutions for the written to say that you cannot admit Chinese children ? Americans, one and all of ye, would the illustrious founders of your institutions, who sleep in Jesus, have closed their bowels of compassion against such? Think ye, [We hope brother Jones will soon send us several Indian Obituaries.—En.] Christians, would He whose name ye bear, whose I believe ye are, and whom ye serve, approve your decision? Hath he said the door is shut against Chinese

children? No, ye will assuredly say, heaven's gate is open to all-we prov we think so, by sending so many missionaries to tell them of the truth. It is they, not yo the poor heathen have to thank; they leave all for their dear Saviour's sake, and you give a trifle out of your stores for them. But if asked to help the destitute, the poor blind, ye toll me it is contrary to the regulations of your society. Pormit me in all candor to acknowledge my inability to per-belve the exhibition of the philanthropic spirit of the Scriptures in such regula-tions. What, my friends, after England has taken four of China's blind children willingly, joyfully; and you. Americans, people of the living God, will you refuse at least one or two of her helpless little ones? Take them to your hearts-your homes-your institutions for the blind, in faith, believing against hope at this time, that they will return and be future teachers to their blind brethren and sisters in China-adults and children."

A few months ago this appeal received one response from William Chapin, Superintendent of the Ohio Institute for the Blind, who writes that a friend of the Olind will most cheerfully provide for the instruction and support of one Chinese blind child in that institution for five years. Mrs. Gutzluff had this communicated to her a few days since, and she could not refrain from shedding tears of gratitude at this proof that one heart did slike feel with her for these poor children. She has visited this country at ker own expense, to see if it is not possible to make some arrangement to gain admission for three little blind girls from 8 to 11 years of age. It was necessary, on account of her own health. that she should make a voyage to a cold climate, and she chose, for the sake of these blind children, to visit America instead of England, even though such a step must involve a deprivation of embracing once more an aged and beloved mother, and meeting an attached circle of relatives and friends. Ah! here is mather, and meeting an attached circle of relatives and friends. Ah! here is relatives to the test, could make such a sacrifice 1— members of the sentences are so clumsily connected, that precision and harmony selders have all been under her care for six years, and can read very well in the English bible and books prepared for the blind, and during this time they have been sustained almost entirely by Mr. and Mrs. Gutzlaff. Is it asked "in fact" inspirits a sentence, and strengthens an argument, pushes "in fact," why Mrs. G. came to America? and what she asks of us? We have a reply into a number of sentences. And we have "this in fact," "yet in fact," "it is in her own appeal, and I am sure I mistake Chiisians greatly, if they will let in fact," what in fact," where in fact," when in fact, " where in fact," and in other conto ner own appeal, and I am sure I mistake Christians greatly, if they will let the appeal be made a second time—much less allow this devoted woman to return to China with these helpless children, because we would not receive them. She asks nothing for herself; indeed she has declined accepting of the sentence. "Indeed" is another redundancy, of the sentence. "Indeed" is another redundancy, of which have been repentedly offered to her. It is the blind that which have been repentedly offered to her. It is the blind that which have been repentedly offered to her. It is the blind that which have been repentedly offered to her. It is the blind that which have been repentedly offered to her. It is the blind that the author is very fond. Verbal criticism admires the beauties, and to the Presbyterian Course has tended, and will still tend, to unite the Presbyterians more closely to.

But that which deserves the strongest correlation is the strongest correlation in the contrary. tions. She does not purpose remaining in America longer than February next, and should she fail in her errand, the children will return with her to China. A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

For the Christian Guardian.

REVIEW of "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Eternal Sanship of our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Rev. Richard Treffry, jun. Second Edition, 1239."

Union in belief is a good that can be more easily desired than obtained in the christian church. Among the ductrines of religion concerning which there is a want of unity, is the doctrine of the Sonship of Jesus Christ. Not only among anti-Triniturians is there a difference of belief on this doctrine, but, among anta-Ifiniturians is there a conference of benef on this acctrine, but, unhappily, even among orthodox Trinitarians. In the Wesleyan Connexion in Great Britain, among both ministers and people, there has been a two-fold view and belief of the Sonship of Christ. In the United States, the late and opposing party is far more numerous and strong. Nor in the Wesleyan Conopposing party is far anote honorrous and strong. Nor in the vesseyan Connexion in Canada is there an entire unity. Perhaps a fair statement of the subject, showing the strength of both sides of the controversy, in connexion with a review of the above work, will be interesting to the theological readers of the Christian Guardian, and useful in promoting among them a unity of understains on the list.

understanding and belief.

Nor must the subject be accounted of no consequence to us. Towards every minister the question is yearly pointed, "Does he believe and preach our doctrines?" This question gives rise to a second, "What are our doctrines?" This question gives rise to a second, "What are our doctrines?"
By "our doctrines" is understood "the doctrines of Methodism, as contained in our Articles of Faith, and as taught by Mr. Wesley in his Notes on the New Testament and volumes of Sermons." What is the doctrine of Methodism, as stated in the writings of Mr. Wesley; concerning the Sonship of Christ? To refer to but one place in the Notes, viz., Hebrews i. 5:
""Thou art my son. God of God. light of light; this day have I begotten

Then are my son. Gold of each, light, it has any nove longouten thee. I have begotten thee from eternity, which, by its unalterable permanency of duration, is one continued unsuccessive day."

This note proves that Mr. Wesley taught the eternal generation of the Son of God. The same decrine is unequivocally taught in the general Hymn Book. The following are instances:-

"Where is the King of Glory now!
The everlasting Son of God!"—Hymn 24.
"His word is his eternal Son,
And Christ the whole creation made."—Hy. 234. " For all the plenitude divine Resides in the sternal Son."-Hy. 254. "Messiah, joy of every heart Thou, thou the King of Glory art, The Father's everlasting Son.—Hy 565. "The co eternal Son of God,
The mostal Son of man."—Hy. 601. _ Once more,--

"See the cternal Son of God A mortal Son of man."-Hy 6.7.

Therefore, the doctrine of Methodiam, and one of "our doctrines," is, as expressed in the title of Mr. Treffry's book, "the doctrine of the eternal Sonship of our Lord Jesus Christ." All who follow the Founder of Methodism will besitate not to use that ancient and beautiful hymn, called Te Daum laudamus, and sing,---

"All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting. Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ!—
Thou art the everlasting Son of the Father."

To this, then, points the yearly question, "Does he believe and preach our dectrines!" And the interrogatory implies a command to unity of faith and teaching. As the subject involves the orthodoxy of Methodism, it cannot be unimportant to those who are Methodists,—not to mention, at present, other reasons,—and is therefore wouthy of a calm consideration. Whether the subject involves the orthodoxy of Christians, is another question. But if Methodists are the orthodoxy of Christians, is another question.

of the Lord " " is what is called the Son of God." (2) How the Swede learned this doctrine may be found from a prior statement. (3) In 1749, the Lord " manifested himself in person to me his servant, and then opened my sight into the spiritual world, and endowed me with the gift of conversing with angels and spirits, which has been continued to me to this day" (1769.) The most respectable patron and defender of the doctrine of the Sabellians, Arians, Sociaians, and Swedenborgians, among the Trinitarians, was the late Dr. Adam Clarke. In his excellent (with some qualification and limitation) Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, he takes occasion to oppose the belief of the orthodox, and to argue for the opinion of the antagonists of the Trinity. The popularity of his name, and the plausibility of his argument, induced, and still induces, many to bolieve as Swedenborg: "There is no Sen from electrity. The homanity of the Lord is what is called the Son of God."

Against the newly-revived opinion rose up Richard Walson. Next, the

whole English Conference, requiring silence in those preachers favouring the tenet of the Unitariane, and subscription to a test from all future candidates for the ministry. And lastly, a young Wesleyan minister, Richard Treffry, whose

A book is composed of thoughts and language; the former, the body; the A book is composed of thoughts and language; the torner, the many, the latter, the clothing. To review a book is to view and review the both, in order to detect and expose the faults, and observe and show the virtues. A bland critic delights to praise; and an honest critic is obliged to censure,

The language and arrangement of Mr. Treffry's book may be first observed

Of course, language is an inferior object to the man who is intent or truth; but to another, it may be the prominent pursuit, and truth but an inferior consideration. Thus it was with Augustine when he heard Ambrose of Milan preach: tion. Thus it was with Augustine when he heard Ambrose of Milan preach; he heard the preacher with the cars of a rhenrician, and not with the cars of an ignorant sinner. "I had no concern with sentiments: language alone I chose to regard." (4) On the other hand, some readers and writers are altogether regardless of style. The great Fixech mathematician, D'Alembert, who wrote as he thought, and cared not for the finishing, said, "Let us find out the thing; there will be plenty of people to put it impospape." Too much attention to language, like dress, savours of vanity; and no little attention, of along littless. shovenliness. Language is of great importance; and yet it is but subsidiary to thought. Thought is independent of language; but language is dependent on thought. Thought is prior to language: thought is eternal. But language began only when the second being came, when the first creature existed. Before, there was the great eternal Thinker and thought, but not words. Thought dwelt in the divine Intellect, and had no emanation. But there being now two thinkers, the great Creator and the first-hurn creature, arose a necessity for words; or thought could not be transmissible. God spake; and the creature lisped the divine words.

As a whole, the language of the book may pass without a large degree of censure; but there are parts of it which cannot be passed over. The arrangement of the matter, instead of being natural, is extremely artificial. The book is not a series of arguments for the doctrine, laid on a solid foundation, and rising by gentle climax on each other until the grand conclusion is beldly and undeniably gentle climax on each other until the grand conclusion is boildly and undentably presented. It is rather a book of bits and scraps, artificially arranged; presenting numerous chasms and fissures, into which are thrown digression and impertinacies; having the appearance of order, whereas all is in obscurity and confusion. The reader loses the subject in the intricaries of parts, chapters, sections, and notes; and finds that what the author designed and used to prevent obscurity, actually produces it. Some authors disdain the use of book artificials; while others use them profusely. Our author is one of the latter, The style is too diffused for an aggirant style style on the strength.

The style is too diffused for an argumentative style, not having that strength and vigour so necessary for successful combating of error. The style is so extended that it frequently becomes exceedingly feeble, as ductile gold hammered into invisible tenuity. What a writer conceives clearly and fully, he can express concisely and correctly; and the contrary, what a writer conceives obscurely and partially, he cannot but bring forth with labour and imperfection. An instance of diffusedness is from page 9 to 17. The subject of the work is some excuse for the fault; for it is a subject so fine and subtle, that unless a writer be disciplined as Aristotle and Kant, or Bacon and Barrow, or Butler and Bentham, or Locke and Reid, the subject he cannot perceive or retain. There is a distance between the writer and the thing he is writing of; and every rage he writes shows the distance. Better for such an author to keep his paper clean. The fault is not to be charged on the whole work; for some

parts of it are vigorous in style and thought, as in page 390.

The repetitions in this work are many, and add to the appearance of diffusiveness of style. These repetitions arise in a great degree from the artificialness of the arrangement. The same cause produced the same effect in Hodd-ridge's sermons on the New Birth. Yet repetition is more readily pardoned in a series of sermons than in a continuous work like the present. Bosides, the author professes brevity, and promises it at different times.

ingly 'incorrect. correctly printed, and on a material so good and costly. For a writer present, by the box, and the soot thus prevented from accumulating in the chimney, ing to English readers so many untranslated questations from Greek and Latin authors, and be, or appear to be, ignorant of the syntactical rules of his mother tangue, shows vanity in the one case, and presumption in the other. For an English author to write had English, what is it but presumption for him to write at all? This interlarding of English with other languages is a reprehensible practice of authors. It is an insult, which a writer offers to an unlearned tender; for it is telling the man to read what the author knows he is incapable of reading. Besides, it is positive injustice; for a man who buys an English hook expects the buok to be full of English; and as much as it contains of an unknown tongue to him, so much is he defrauded. If a little school-boy can acquire Greek and Latin, surely a respectable author should be ashamed of such vanity. That very unlearned reader may have a much better acquaintance with things than this man of words; and vanity might be more pardonable in the former than in the latter. A man who has investigated any important part of the material or mental world, and found out of its nature, properties, and laws, what was undiscovered before, is greater than the greatest of the philologists, or than all the philologists put together; for the knowledge of words bears in importance no comparison to the knowledge of things. So that the parade of a Latin scrap, or a Greek quotation, is a childish vanity in this author, and cannot be overlooked. Were his English perfect, the vanity would not be so glating; and that it is not perfect, the first two sections afford abundant proof. Viewed grammatically, the sentences are bad; but viewed rhetorically, they are worse. So many parentheses are interwoven, and the members of the sentences are so clumsily connected, that precision and har-

Readers love to be moved, and writers love to move them; but if an author supplied.—Instead of losing by defer cannot reach the impassioned height, let him content himself on the placid another church.—[British Colonist.] cannot reach the impassioned height, let him content himself on the placing level; if he have no emotion, let him not use the signs and language of emotion. Of all the passions, great men select admiration, and strive to mise it. But pigmy outhors,—what new ideas can they find out? what great thoughts can they express? Instances of what is condemned are in pages 242, 345, 317, 396. Synonymous terms and verbal repetitions are used, making up by the multitude of the words for the scantiness of the thought. To prepare the reader for some grand quotation of Scripture, a sort of prologue is used at times; but the prologue is so grandy that simple grandeur derives no assistance from it. In a book on a subject abstruse and chiercal, no one looks for passion or imagination; but only for plain thoughts and plain language. Any thing he is out of place.
The list of Authors cited, or referred to, in the book, adds nothing to the

writer's credit. If there he no vanity, certainly there is the appearance of it, in this list. First, because some authors are mentioned twice, as if to make the list as large as possible; and secondly, because in the course of the work the names of the authors are connected with the quotations. Besides, what use is it to know what books an nother has read? His fame is to rest on his thinking, rather than on his reading. But the swarming of quotations in some books seems to imply the contrary. Better that Epicurus was more frequently followed; for, writing three hundred books, he disduined. It is recorded, to insert a eingle quotation. Gibbon thought of giving a list of the numerous authors which he had consulted in constructing his ponderous history, but was

deterred by the apprehension that he might "incur the censure of oscentation."

As with most of the Commentaries on the Scriptures, so with this book: many parts irrelevant to the subject might be advantageously omitted, and many other parts might be usefully althreviated. For instance; the preface of many other parts fright be usefully addreviated. For instance; the preside of twenty-four pages might be summed up in four; the long account of Philo might be contained in a short rate, Philo having nothing to do with the argument; the expressions of humility not proving humility, need not have been printed and sold; and the whole of the fourth part, consisting mostly of extracts from antiquity, sellom bearing closely on the disputed point, might be omitted without any valuable loss. Cutting off the superfluous verbiage, and reducing the contents to the bare argument, the volume would lose the greatest part of its bulk; and thus save the reader's time, and the beyer's money.

With these few strictures, the first part of the stricle may close. The second part will have for its subject the argument or doctrine of the book.

Yonge St., York, Dec. 15, 1842. G. F. PLAYTER.

Foreign and Provincial News.

JAMAICA.

The New Orleans papers have files of Kingston journals to the 14th of November, from which the Bee gives the following summary:— The official tables of the exports of Jamaica, during the year ending the 30th September, 1042, have been published. Without comparing them with those of the preceding year the Kingston Standard thinks they exhibit a heavy de-

The Colonial Parliament was in session, and appeared to be occupied with manifold serious projects of local concern—such as the establishment of a Penitentiary; alterations in the militia law; duties on the importations of borses;

YUCATAN.

Advices from Campenchy to the 23rd of November have been received at New Orleans. The verbal accounts are that ofter the affair at Humal a general ergagement took place between the Mexican and Yacateco forces, near Camgagement took place between the Mexican and Yncateco forces, near Cam-peachy, with considerable loss on both sides, but no decisive result, the victory being claimed by both. It is alleged, however, that the Mexicans withdrew from the field of battle, they having made the attack, and that their loss in killed and wounded was 200, while that of the Yncatecos was 150. The forces in Compeachy had been increased to about 6000; that of the Mexicans was originally but 4000, and it had been greatly diminished by desertion, sickness, and death. The Mexican squadron blockading Campenchy consisted of two steamers, two brigs, and two schooners; and an ulmost dely cannonade was kept up between it and some Yucateco guns-boats. The squadron had captured the steamer Champion and the schooner Ann Maria, both from New Orleans, laden with provisions. The New Orleans papers do not say so, but no doubt these vessels were endeavouring to break the blockade, and were therefore lawfully captured. Of the reinforcements to the Yucanecos, above mentioned, the New Orleans Bulletin gives the following somewhat romantic account:—

Gen. Iman, from the west, had arrived with about 1500 of his untutored friends and followers, and desired the Covernor to point out the enemy, as they came to fight, and could not remain in indolonce. The appearance of these natives was unique and interesting, even to the Yunateees. They were naked to the waist, except the belts and bucklers of ormament which were stung on them; and from the waist to the mid-thigh, a sort of modern circus apparel, composed their costume. In addition, each one carried his own provisions slung over his shoulder.

When they first arrived the Governor requested thom to accept certain quarters and rest a couple of days after their tedious march; their reply was that they came to fight, and they must find the enemy, if there was one, or they would return. This was on the evening of the 17th; on the next day marning would return. This was on the evening of the 11th; on the next day marning the whole Mexican force approached the city. On this being known the brave and accomplished Iman, (who is about 50 years of age, as we learn) sounded his horn, and the natives of Palenque and the region cound about rushed upon the invaders. About 250 adhered to their leader in a body; the others fought on their own hook at random. The result was, the Mexicans were astonished, dismayed and fell back. The chief Iman slew 27, whose budies he exhibited. and brought away two pieces of cannon, which were deposited in Campenchy as a trophy of the victory. In the engagement Gen. Iman had fifteen of his brave fellows killed and four wounded. The Mexican consul in New Orleans has officially announced the blockade of

Campencity, adding that the port of Laguna is open for the entrance of vessels -N. Y. Com. Adv.

AFRICA.

The United States Brig Somers, Commander Alex. Slidell Mackenzie, arri ved last evening from Liberia, via St. Thomas .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

Captain Muckenzie has politely furnished the following information:— The Somers sailed from Monrovia on the night of the 11th November. There were no American vessels at Monrovia. The colony was in a flourishing condition, bidding fair to realize eventually the hopes of its enlightened and benevolent founders. The colonists are more disposed than heretofore to devote themselves to agricultural pursoits:—barter with the natives, buying as cheap as possible and selling as dear, having bitherto been their most exclusive pursuit, Sugar and coffee, said to equal the finest Mocha, and of most abundant

yield, promise to become valuable stables. The colonists recently arrived in the Menripeza are doing well. There had been comparatively few deaths among them. Their previous pursuits had been chiefly agricultural, and they were expected to prove a valuable accession to the col-The Somers arrived at S'. Thomas on the evening of the 4th December.

sfier a passage of 23 days; procured water and necessary supplies, and sailed thence in the night of the 5th D comber, and has performed her pass. age from St. Thomas in eight days and 16 hours, and from Liberia in less

The chief news at St. Thomas was that war had broken out between Spain and the republic of Hayti. Fort au Prince was blackaded by a squadron from Hayanna and Porto Rico. Several Eagl's men. of war bad

The style is not only too diffusive, but the sentences are often found exceeds above the fire. No flunce can pass through the box, and as the sheets of wire ORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—
gly incorrect. The grammatical blunders disgrace a book so neatly and gauge have a cooling tendency, all the carbonic which may ascend is stopped.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered in the Grand Jury Room.

UNITED STATES.

Navigation of the Mississippi .- A memorial to Congress on the subject of improving the navigation of the Mississippi was published in the St. Louis Republican a few days since. It is stated in the document that in four years 133 steemboats were lost in the river, occasioning a pecuniary loss of \$3,710,000. Between the 11th of S p ember and the 15th of October, this year, eight boars were lost, causing a destruction of property to the amount of \$219,000, and the loss of forty or fifty lives. Five of the boats were sunk within a mile of one place.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

The merchants of New-York are preparing a petition to be presented to Congress, praying for a drawback on foreign goods exported from that city to Canada. - [Toronto Herald.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Severe blow and heavy discouragement to the Presbylerian Thurch in Canada. - It is stated in the Montreal Gazette, on the authority f a private letter, that the Rev. Mr. Leach, late of Toronto, and the Rev. Mr. Ricchio, of Newmarket, have resigned their charges, with a view of taking orders in the Church of England.—[Com. Quebec Gazette.

Having known he two Reverend Gentlemen named in the above paragraph intimately for several years, it is with reluctance that we allude to them. The Church of Scotland has survived, and will survive, the less .or rather as we should term it. " the defection," -of the Rev. Mr Marshall; and our contemporary may be assured, whatever the opinion er influence abroad may be, that in the localities where the Reverend Gentlemen he has named are known and respected, and where they cught to be best known But that which deserves the strongest reprehension is, the striving for an effect which the author is incapable of producing. The labour and the incompetence are so thinly veiled, that the end desired is completely defeated. Readers love to be moved, and witers love to move them. In a few to the treshyterian Course in Course

- Toronto Market Prices-December 27, 1842.

	Flour, fine, per barrel,; 15s.0d. a 18 9 Pork, per cwt 10s 0d a 12s 6d
	Wheat, per bushel, 2 9 2 3 9 Butter, per lb 0 5 a 0 8
	Barley, do 1 8 a 2 3 Turkeys, 1 6 a 2 0
	Oats do 9 8 a 9 19 Geese, 1 3 a 0 0
	Pointoes, do 1 0 a 1 3 Chickens, per pair, 0 10 a 1 3
	Turnips da 9 0 a 1 0 Eggs, per dozen, 0 6 a 0 74'
	Onione, do 3 9, a 5 6 Hay, per ton, 40 0 a 55 0
	Beef, percwt 10 0 a 12 6 Fire wood, percoid, 11 3 a 12 6
ч	

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 2nd Nov. 1812, Mrs. Catharine Might, consort of Mr. John Might, of Port Bope, aged 46 years. Mrs. Might had been a member of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church about twenty-six years. We learn that at the early age of about fitteen or sixteen years she gave up her heart to God, and sought so interest in the Saviour. From that time her course of piety commenced; and since that time she had been a member of the Methodist Society. The family of emigrated from Ireland to this country about ten years ago, and became resident in Port Hope; since which time she has been a member of the Methodist Church in Canada. She had been if of the disease by which her mortal course was terminated about three months. The writer became acquainted with her about a year and a half since, at the time of his first strival in this place. She was among the most constant attendants on the means of grace; it was seldom indeed that Sister Might was alisen' from the public ordinances of God's house, of from the meeting of her class. There was, in the relation of her christinn experience, often much diffidence in her expressions, and complaining of herself; but her heart appeared to be steadlast with her God, and her only trust placed in the atomement of Christ. She was a sincere christian. Her deportment as a follower of Christ was blameless and exemplary; and her loss will be felt, not only by the family, but by the Methodist Society in this place, by whom she was respected and esteemed. We visited her during her illness, and had several conversations with her about the state of her soul and her prospects for the future. At times her mind was clouded with doubts, but she was not without consolution. Generally, however, she enjoyed such a degree of God's presence as gave support in her sufferings, which were often severe, with becoming patience and submission to the Divine will, and will no assurance that they were designed for her spiritual and eternal good. The last word that escaped her lips was an expression of the sense of God's has left a sorrowing husband and four hereaved children to mourn her loss—a loss which will not be easily supplied. Many of our brethen will remember the kindness experienced in Broher Might's family, and will no doubt asympathise with us in this loss, as with them the sorvant of God has found a hearty welcome; and while their holdles have been refreshed with their hospitalities, their spirits have been cheered by their friendly and christian conversation.

Port Hope, Dec. 13th, 1842.

A. HURLBURT.

To this, then, points the yearly question, "Does he believe and preach our doctrines!" And the interrogatory implies as command to unity of faith and reaching. As the subject involves the orthodoxy of Methodism, it cannot be unimportant to those who are Methodists,—not to mention, at present, other two subject involves the orthodoxy of Methodism. It cannot be reasons,—and is therefore eworthy of a calm consideration. Whether the subject involves the orthodoxy of Christians, is another question. But if Methodist involves the orthodoxy of Christians, is another question. But if Methodist to those who are Methodist, and the program of the super distorthedoxy is Christians orthodoxy, the Christians orthodoxy, the Spice timeseases in importance, and involves the heteroloxy of a man denying the doctrine out only as a member of east of the super distorthedoxy is Christians orthodoxy, the Christians of the super time of the carbolic church.

The opposite doctrine, denying that Christ as God is a Son, was believed and sught when the doctrine of the Timity was molested and injured, first by the Sabellines in the livid, and next by the Arians in the found, cannot be been had signify the production of the different patties among the anit-Trintarians. But among the Trintarians, I do not find that it was seen until the time of the Sabellines in the livid, and next by the Arians in the found, cannot be been had signify the producing of the sum of the sum of the different patties among the Trintarians, I do not find that it was seen until the time of the Sabellines in the livid, and next by the Arians in the find the more of the different patties among the Trintarians, I do not find that it was seen until the time of the Sabellines in the livid of the producing of the part of the different patties and continued and the positic persons arraigned for practising upon the deladed blacks.

The opposite doctrine, denying that is a deconvolved to the producing of the part of the same find the position of the different patties and con greatly afflicted and almost helpless; which state she here with christian patience will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

J. T. wishing to accommodate his friends east of the city, has opened the of religion, was kept in peace, often expressing a desire to depart and be with Christ; when suddenly she fell asleep in Jesus. A discourse was delivered on the occasion by the writer from John xiv. 1, 2, 3.

Athol, Nev. 2316, 1842.

MARRIED.—Ia this city, on the 24th December, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mc Jimes Frick, to Mary, daughter of Mr. William Townslev, of Yorkville.

On the 22nd December, by the Rev. G. F. Playter, Mr. Wm. Multiolland, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Wallace, both of the Township of York. By the Rev. S. Brownell, in the township of Garrafraxa, on the 8th November last, Mr. Philander W. McGregory to Miss Phebe Ann Headley, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Headley.

On the 21st November, by the Rev. W. McFadden, Mr. Henry Sherin to Miss Jane Plunket, both of Emily.

Jane Plunket, both of Emily.

By the same, on the 29th November, Mr. Edward McKever to Miss Sarah M'Carty, both of Peterboro.

By the same, on the 7th instant, Mr. James Davidson to Miss Ann Bromwel. By the same, on the 12th instant, Mr. Robert Jones to Miss Frances Jones,

By the same, on the 15th inst., Mr. John Crevath to Miss Louisa Grant, both of Dummer.
On the 12th instant, by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Mr. William Parish to Miss Sarah Wood Turner, both of Kingston.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending December 27. O. Vandusen, S. Brownell, J. Black, W. Jeffers, T. Demorest, D. Smart, A Adams, J Armstrong, J Williams, H Wilkinson, E Shepherd, D Berney. Books have been forwarded to--

W Haw, I parcel by stage, to be left at Gordonier's Inn; A Adams, I box v stage, care of L Houghton, Brockville; J Hughes, I parcel in box with A

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Coughs, Colds, Asthma. Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarries, Palpitation of the Heart. Op-

pression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Plensisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Longs, & Liver. IT This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery,

between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New-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 herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral 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 incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious edects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign ramedy 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, safely and success, employ in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor testrict 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

in the Court House, on Friday evening next, the 30th December, at Eight o'clock, on VISION, (as connected with the Arts of Design.) by Mr. Field. Admittance Free. J. F. WESTLAND, Secretary.

Toronto, 27th December, 1842.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Toronto, December 21, 1842.

EALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon, on Wednesday, the 18th of January next, from all persons willing to enter into Contract to supply the Troops, &c., stationed at Toronto, with

CORD FUEL WOOD, for one Year, Commencing on the 1st of October, 1813, and ending on the 30th of Sep-

The Wood to consist of Beech and Hard Maple in equal proportion, properly sensoned, sound, and straight. The sticks to be four feet long from point to scarp, and none less than 34 inches in diameter; to be delivered into the Commissariat Fuel Yard, and there piled, and at that place to be delivered at such times as shall be appointed by the Commissariat, to the parties entitled to the same, at the Contractor's sole expense. Every Cord to contain one hundred and twenty eight cubic feet.

The Contractor will be required to keep in the Fuel Yard at all times. during the period of his engagement, a stock of Word of the description specified, equal to the estimated consumption of the Troops, &c., for three months; to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissariat. He will also be required to perform all the conditions of his agreement personally, or by his own servants, as no sub-letting of the Contract will be permitted, except with the previous written consent of the Senior Commissariat Officer at the S'ation.

Any further information may be obtained at this Office. Any luther miormation may be obtained at this Unice.

Two Sureties of known property will be required to join with the Contractor in a B md to the amount of One Thousand Pounds Currency, for the proper fulfilment of the Contract; and their bona fide signs tures must be affixed to the Tender, Forms of which may be obtained at this Office. 86

PRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st instent, was this day declared, and that the same will be

ending the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same with a pavable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of January, inclusive. By order of the Board.

British America Assurance Office, T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Dec. 27, 1842. 86 3w Managing Director.

NOTICE.—A STRAY COW came into the enclosure of the undersigned some time during the month of November last. She is spotted brown and white. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away,

PLAWRENCE.

Yonge St., Township of York, Dec. 24, 1342. HARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Winter supply of General Hardware, perticularly a large assertment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cuttery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Looks and Hinges, Saws, Edgeof Sheffield and Dirthingham. Also Mais, Looks and Hidges, Saws, Legetools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles. Japanned Goods: Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoet-bread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles; &c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.

- Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

· Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

The Everien and Recipolist ALMANAC FOR 1843: Containing,—besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,—Statistics of the British Empire; Officers of the Government of Canada; Members of the

Legislative Council and House of Assembly; Sheriffs, Clerks of Peace, and District Tressurers; Registrars of Counties, and other Officers; Divisions of Canada West; Solac and Lunar Tables, with history of names of the Months; Kings and Queens of England; Chronological Table of Methodism in Canada; Canada Wesleyan Conference, and its Institutions; Chronological Table of Methodism in the United States; do. in England; Royal amily of Great Britain; Imperial Government; National Debt of Great Britain, &c. &c.

Sold at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings. GF. A liberal discount made to country dealers, and the usual allowance o our Agents.

Toronto. October 1st, 1842.

WINTER!-LAMB'S WATER-PROOF PASTE AND BRUNSWICK BLACK.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Merchaets and the public generally, that he is now prepared a supply them with the above articles to any amount. He feels that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in further recommendation of the Waier-proof Paste, as the four last years' experience has proved it. to be a sure preventive to damp feet, - to say nothing of its Leather-preserving qualities. It must be advantageous for the community at large to

shop next house east of Armstrong and Beaty's Leather Store, King street, which will be attended to by his nephew Richard Tyner, who he has no doubt

Toronto, October 1st, 1842.

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 suit Country Customers; all which ie will sell cheap for Casa, or approved Credit.

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 Retail, which he offers for sale at

unprecedented low prices.

Also—all kinds of BINDING nearly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound o any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any nattern, cheep, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1941.

PETER R. LAMB, Nanufacturer of Lamb's Blacking, begs to inform Printers in British North America, that he has, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced works man, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' INK. He is now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to him. His lak will be warranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap: Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.

Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sendng their account to the Subscriber, will receive the amount in Ink. Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

TEMPERANICE HORRETTEET. HOTEL THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Tolal

Abstinence from all Intexicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the shove Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers. at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his mests, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

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

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

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

MAHLON BEACH. Kemptville. June, 1842.

S HORT 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 deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest gone thither to look after British in erests. Four or five British mail steamers were expected to meet at S. Thomas, now the general rendezvous of their peckets in the West Indies, on the 8th instant, for the distribution of the mails, thence to separate for their respective destinations.

Chimneys.—An apparatus has been invented, says a late English men.of.war bad gone thirther to look after British in erests. Four or five British mail steamwell at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and round not wonting. 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 PEOP LE! 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 current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the PEOP LE! It is used by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of current of the

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lone, New York; and Lyman, commission of soot. It is extremely simple, consisting of a case containing a commission of sheets of wire gauze, which is introduced into the chimney a little. Toronto, and by all other Druggists in Canada.

THE COBOURG FEMALE ACADEMY. The Committee requested to visit Mrs. HURLEURT'S Academy, having called to see her School within a few days, feel great pleasure in LADIES SEMINARY attended yesterday a Review of the Classes under her announcing that they have found it in successful operation, and attended to by a large number of Young Ladies. Classes are already formed and to by a large number of Young Ladies. Classes are already formed and to by all there are in the School, two Classes in Geography, three in Arithheard duly in Geography, Anithmetic, English Grammar, General History, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Astronomy with use of the Globes, French, Drawing and Painting, and Music. To these useful, interesting, and well-selected studies, will be added, during the Winter, Music, and a Class in the History of the Bible, which is heard every Sab-Chomistry, Geology, and Fruits and Flowers in Wax. Embroidery, &c. are taught during the hours of recreation.

Besides the privilege the Young Ladies possess of attending all the

Lectures delivered in Victoria College, it is intended to deliver a Lecture weekly to themselves, on various useful and interesting subjects.

No day scholars are received, unless such as study the higher branches. Mrs. Hurlbury's long and well-established reputation as Teacher and Precepiress, during the period of her connexion with the U. C. Academy, and previously, renders it unnecessary for the Committee to say anything relative to her qualifications for her present undertaking, especially as her health is now perfectly restored. They consider the advantages which the Young Ludies attending her School possess, in being members of her and Prefessor Hurlbury's family, where their habits can be formed under her immediate supervision, when connected with the studies already alluded to. as reasons for believing that, in her Academy, facilities and privileges for forming the female character as it should be, are enjoyed, superior to those generally found in such public Institutions as was the Female Department in the U. C. Academy.

The School is kept in a handsome, spacious Building, situated in a

heal hy, pleasant, and retired part of the town; and the Committee believe that no pains or expenses will be spared to render it efficient in its opera

tions, and agreeable to the Young Ladies who may attend it.

EGERTON RYERSON,
WILLIAM KINGSTON,
GEORGE HAM,
Visiting Committee.

Cobourg. Nov. 12, 1842.

The Second Term will commence on the first Thursday in January next. The very flattering reception with which her Academy has met, both from many encouraging and highly complimentary Letters from influential and literary Gentlemen, and also from the large number of Boarders in attendance, has induced Mrs. H. to make preparations for accommodating more than she had intended to receive. Such an Academy, exclusively devoted to Female Education, and embracing a wider range of subjects than is usually included in Female Instruction, has been long required. Particular attention is directed to the outlines of the Course of S. ady as published in her Card, embracing the most useful and interesting subjects. Mrs. II. devotes her attention exclusively to the Young Ladies under her care; and as she does not take any but a few Day Scholars, is able to bestow upon them more time. The Committee visit the Academy once a month, and give it their general superintendence. Being within 70 or 80 rods of the College, the Young Ledies have cary access to the Lectures of the College. The Terms, it will also be abserved, are very mode-rate,—requiring only £6, 15s. per Quarier for Board, with the Highest Tuition; and less for the common English Branches,

Each Young Lady will provide herself with one pair of sheets, one blanket, one counterpane, one pillow with covers, and towels. A deduction of 7s. 6d.

per term will be made to those Ladies who provide their own bods. Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term.

Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cobourg. For more particular inquiries reference is made to the following gentlemen, from whom cards can be obtained giving full information of every department of the Academy:— Rev. A. Green, President of the Canada Conference; D. Thompson, M. P. P., Indiana; Rev. W. Clarke; - Morrell, Esq., London; Rev. G. R. Sanderson, Stamford; Rev. D. Wright, Credit; John Stinson, Esq. Hamilton; A Cook, Stamford; Rev. D. Weight, Credit; John Stinson, Esq. Hamilton; A Cook, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidsom, Esq. Niagara; W. Warren, Esq. Darlington; Rev. A. Hurlburt, Port Hope; Charles Biggar, Esq. Carrying Place; J. P. Roblin, M. P. P. Ameliashorgh; J. P. Williams, Esq. Bloomfield; Billa Flint, Esq., G. B. Spencer, Esq. Belloville; J. Counter, Mayor of Kingston, M. Cameron, M. P. P., Rev. H. Wilkinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston; W. Matthie, Esq., — Boell, Esq., Luther Houghton, Esq., Brockville; Alfred Hooker, Esq., Rev. W. Patrick, David Sec, Esq., W. D. Dickinson, Esq., Prescott; G. Brouse, Esq., Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matilda; W. Clegg, Esq., J. Burrows, Esq., Rev. T. Bevitt, Bytown; John Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabec; G. Boulter, Esq. Ameliasburgh; Rev. John Ryerson, St. Catharines.

Mrs. J. B. Hygh Burn Proceedings: Miss B. Bout The Accident.

Mrs. J. B. HURLBURT, Preceptress; Miss R. Boulter, Assistant. Other Assistants will be engaged as the wants of the Academy require. The following Gentlemen compose the Visiting and Examining Committee: Sheriff Ruttan, Colonel G. Ham, Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; Professor Wm. Kingston, A. M.; Rev. James Spencer. Cobourg. November 14th, 1842.

IDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE. Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, NEW SUPPLIES OF

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

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, and offers for Sale, at the usual Terms, to the Country Trade, viz :-

1 barrel Cloves

2 frails soft shell

10 bags Filberts

1 barrel Nutmegs
6 frails hard shell A'monds

165 kegs, various brands, Plug
317 boxes do Cavendish
31 boxes Ladies Twist 46 boxes Nail Rod 130 jars very superior Macoboy Snuff
4 bbls Scotch Snuff, in blaiders 78 bags Rio 14 bags Laguna Coffee 22 baga Pimento 27 bags black Pepper 55 boxes ground Pepper 20 boxes do Pimento 1 crate [470th] Cassia 65 jars Mustard 10 boxes do in tins of 4 lb. each

With many other Goods in the line.

14 harrels best Currente 270 boxes bost Muscatel 364 balf boxes 35 kegs, a good article 50 boxes Pipes 30 boxes Starch 4 tierces Saleratus 55 bales, a good article, Cotton Batt'g 80 balf bales do 4 bales Cotton Twine 29 boxes ground Ginger 10 cases Glass Tumblers 10 boxes do Cinuamon I case Raw-hide Whips

R. H. BRETT. 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB LISHMENT,—HAMILTON.—The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their present Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are confident will be found in every

respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot full to bring a decided conviction of their cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in order to ascertain where they may lay out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchasers is, that this Stock is entirely new and purchased when the trade was in its most dispersed state, and therefore do not income to the trade was in its most depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods already rejured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are fully confident that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their goods shall tave been made, a decident preserves was so solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hutel.

M. & C. MAGILL. have been made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore

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

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. CANADA PLATES-250 Boxes, for Sale by RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1342.

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

6 cases assorted Fancy Paper 1 case Superior Quills R. H. BRETT. 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. - 674 CUT NAILS.-BUDDEN & VENNOR'S

Slingle and Annealed Nails, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, who offer them for Salo upon advantageous term RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and E.iza,
816 Reams News Printing Paper, essented sizes. Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842. R. II. BRETT.

CUT NAILS.—Just receiving, and for Sale by the Subscriber 120 kegs Soft Cuta; 60 kegs Shingle do. R. H. BRETT.

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

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber,

Torento, April 12, 1842. 491f GEORGE SIMPSON.

The Visiting and Examining Committee for Mrs. VanNorman's unhesitatingly state, that, considering the short time the greater part of the Young Ladies have been in attendance, the correctness and accuracy of the answers to the numerous questions proposed were highly creditable to those examined, and afforded the beet testimony of ability and faithfulness on the

part of those to whom their education is entrusted.

A Lecture is delivered weekly on some useful and interesting subject. Mrs. VanNorman's School is very conveniently located; the accommodations are ample, and of the first order. The Committee believe that every attention is paid to the health and comfort of the Young Ladies:-they are regarded as members of a private family, and their manners and habits more assiduously cultivated than could possibly be done in more public Seminaries. The cesseless efforts of Mrs. VanNorman and Mics Lyon (who has spent ten years at one of the first Female Schools in America in preparing herself for the business of teaching, and who has take the place of Miss Barnes,) and the general superintendence and important personal aid afforded by Professor Vannorman, cannot fail of securing to the Young Ladies attending the Cobourg Ladies' Semivary a degree of success in acquiring a thorough, useful, and ornamental Education, which must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who patronize the School. WM. KINGSTON.

EGERTON RYELSON, G. M. Boswell, EDWY RYERSON. Cobourg, December 10th, 1342. The S. cond Term will commence on the first Thursday in January next. At the proper time during the Winter Classes will be formed in Chemistry, Rhetoric, Wax. Work, &c. &c. The Ludies of this School derive great advantage from the very interesting and able Lectures of Dr. RYESSON,

delivered in Victoria Collies.

As a special inchement, their improvement will be noted at each recita tion, of which a faithful record will be preserved, and torwarded regularly to their parents, in quarterly reports.

Extra Charges.

 Extra Uharges.
 1 0 0

 Music. with use of Piano.
 2 0 0

 Music, Drawing, and Painting,
 2 10 0

 French.
 1 0 0

 Wax Fruit and Flowers, each
 1 10 0

 Embroidery,
 0 5 0

 Board, including room, furniture, fuel, lights, and washing,
 5 10 0

Board and Toition to be paid at the commencement of each term. Each Young Lady is requested to provide hersolf with one pair of sheets and pillow coses, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on the 20th of

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

EGERTON RYERSON. EGERTON RYERSON.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, by recent arrivals from Liverpool and London, a full and complete assortment of Combs ; English, French and German Fancy Goods ; Cutlery,

Birmingham & Sheffield Shelf Goods; Stationary, &c. &c. Viz:- STATIONARY
3 cases Ludies' Work-Boxes and 31 cases ass'd Foolscop & Letter Pope 94 bales News Printing
12 do Wrapping
4 do (1 ton) Mill Board
1 case Bookbinder's Leather Writing Desks cask London Heir Brushes do best Dressing Combs and other Combs 1 do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases 4 do Merchant's Account Books cases common Looking Glasses 2 casks assorted lak 6 casks Cutlery
5 do assorted Birmingham Fancy 3 do Ink Botiler 1 case lok Powder 15 cases assorted Stationary, including Gooda do Whip-Thongs every article in Fancy Stationary Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c 1 do assorted Buttons R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4. 1842. C UT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale,
224 Kegs Blue Cut, soft, assorted sizes.
116 Kegs Shingle Nails.

Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842.

R. H. BRETT.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,
Chewett's Buildings. King Street West. 630 ft 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 Coments, which will entirely accest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. to all who have used them.

Office, No. 6, Bay Street, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841. . FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at

A FEW SETS OF PROSPECT TORONSO. T WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND • AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pleurisy, hoarseness, pains and screness of the breast and lungs. Bronchitis, a disease that is sweeping hundreds to a premature to under the fictitious name of consumption, can be cured by this cine. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchiris) are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hourseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, hoctic fever, a spitting up of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is nothing more than an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every

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

It is universally believed that God in his providence has not afflicted his children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them some-

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

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

ceptical of its beneficial effects. Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor,

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

N. B.—A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.— For sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King Street

E N D OF D O U B T.-I have been bald about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scut. 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, long hair,

which any one can see by calling on n.e at my residence in Stamford, Cr.
Nov. 12, 1840.
DARIUS S. SOFIELD. TO THE BALD HEADED. 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 Dalbi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, Dalhi village. The above article who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

Delhi, July 17, 1839. WHO WILL GO B A L D?-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.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New-York, Sept. 28th, 1838.—I have been entirely bild 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.

JOHN Ang street, Toronto, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, as well as the public generally, for the liberal patronage with which he has been favoured in his individual capacity, since his establishment in Toronto, and conceiving it advantageous, and as likely to enable him more promptly and conceiving it E D W A R D PELL, advantageous, and as likely to enable him more promptly and energetically to prosecute his business, by attending to it alone, he now offers himself to

execute any work in the CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING GLASS, AND PICTURE-FRAME MAKING BUSINESS,

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

I. E. P. would also call the attention of the public to Mr. Hard's splendid Portrait of Queen Victoria, which, together with the splendid Frame, is now for Sale, as also some beautiful Cariner Paintings by Sanders, and a variety of other Pictures. And as the time of Festivities is now at hand, he would observe, that those Ladies or Gentlemen needing any decorations in the above line, can be suited in every variety.

Looking Glasses from 1s. 31. to £12 10a. Picture Frames of all sorts,

Gilt, Mahogany, Rose-wood, Walnut, &c. &c., as also Ornaments of every description.

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

ENRY E. NI O LAND AGENT, &c., next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, Toronto City. Deeds, Memorials and Petitions drawn with neatness and despatch. Titles

to land searched and proved.

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

Lands claimed and prosecuted under the Heir and Devisee Act, and Deeds Militia claims and U. E. Loyalist's rights procured and bought. Bank

Stock and Government Debeniuses bougat and sold. Putitions to the Gov. ernor and Council for pensions or lands prenared and prosecuted. Money advanced on letters of credit upon Great Britain, mortgage or personal N. B. O1 all Government Land business or mortgage, a fee of 5s. will

be required before the business is taken in hand.

IT All letters must be Post Paid.

Dec. 17, 1842. G E O R G E AND JOHN D-UGG AN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, Sec. &c.

1101, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Coscs, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on the 20th of October, at the opening of the College.

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

Victoria College.

Victoria College, Victoria College, Rev. Thomas Alexander, A. M.; Rev. Edwy Ryerson, G. M. Boswell, Esq. M.P.P.; and Professor Wrn. Kingston, A.M., 624 if Victoria College, Victo

and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent. References by permission to—
THOMAS RIGHET, Agent.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canado.
WILLIAM WILSON. Esq., Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
JOHN CAMERON, Esq., Cashier, Branch Com. Bank, M. D.
A. O. MEDLET, Esq., Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British

North America. Messes. J. F. Smith & Co.

September, 1842. TORONTO FOUNDRY, (late NORTON'S).-The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have very much enlarged this Establishment, and are now ready to execute orders for CASTINGS of every description, and upon the most favourable terms. The following articles comprise a part of their Stock, viz:-

Panning Mill Irons.
Waggon Boxes.
Norton's Plough.
do. do. Improved.
Scotch Mould Boards.
Box Plate and Cooking Stoves, wholesale and retail. -

Carding Machines.
Saw Mill Irons.
Patent Balance Wheels, for Saw Mills.
Percussion Water Wheels for do.
Grist Mill Castings. Counter Scales. Thrashing Machines, from two to eight Platform Scales. horse power. Sugar Kettles, regether with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

would particularly call the attention of persons intending to erect Mills, to the Percussion Wheel, as the greatest improvement ever effected for the production of power. Sale Rooms at the Foundry, Yongo Street, near Lot, and at 157, ing Street, opposite the Chequered Store.
Toronto, Oct. 1842. 78 JAS. GOOD & Co.

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

DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. ONE BOX OF THEM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH IN A FEW HOURS. The principal Agency in Western Canada, is opened at No. 40, Yonge

· Street, between Temperance and Newgate Streets, City of Toronto. Experience for Four Years has fully tested the extraordinary virtues of this article. Several million Boxes have been sold and given perfect satisfaction

and low-in fact, nearly the whole American people, have given them their and low—in fact, nearly the whole American people, take given them their sanction, and they are now fast sprending their influence to every part of the known world. The Hoa. A. Clark, ex-Mayor of New York: J. Sherman Brownell, Esq. Register of New York; W. H. Bunn, Esq. Deputy Register of New York; Dr Castle, the great Dentist, 297 Brondway; Dr Elliot, the distinguished Oculist; Rev Darins Anthony, Oneida Conference; Rev J. M. Maffitt; Rev Schassian Streeter, Boston; Dan'l M. Frye, Upper Police Office; Doctors Hunter, Smith, Rogers, Vanderpool, Scott, and four hundred other Physicians in New York City alone, recommend Sherman's Lozenges daily in

Sherman's Medicated Lozenges are never sold by the nunce, but always in boxes with his name attached. The Doctor being an educated and experienced Physician, and a Member of the Medical Society of the City of New York, gives a character to his preparations that no others enjoy.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Whoop-

ing Cough. Cough attending Megales, and all affections of the Lungs, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Cough Lozenges. They entirely cure all recent cases in a few hours, and often the most alarming cases of Consumption yield, as if by magic, to their happy influence, as in the cases of the Rev. Mr. Anthony, the Rev. Mr. Streeter, and hundreds of others, even where they had been given up as incurable.

WORMS CAUSE DEATH TO THOUSANDS before any suspicion whatever of the existence of worms is entertsized.-Children and adults often suffer much from them, when a box of Sherman' Worm Lozenges would give them immediate selief. Hundreds of instances bave come to our knowledge, where persons on the brink of the grave, fast wasting away, and the Physicians trying their skill in vain, and resorting, at last, as the only hope, to Sherman's Worm Lozenges, which have restored them to health and happiness. How often have mothers called at the Wacebous nd poured forth their thanks and blessings for the restoration of their dearlybeloved offspring. Never before has a perfect remedy been discovered for the entire eradication of all kinds of Worms.

Headache, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, Faigne, Fainting, Des pondency, Nervous Discusse generally, and Sea Sickness, are all subject to the curative properties of Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. They cure seven Headaches, &c., in ten minutes. In fact, they operate like a cherm, and appeared should go to Sea without them, as they are infullible in Sea Sickness Persons subject to fatigue, or ottending crowded parties, will find them relief for all lassitude and oppression.

Sherman's Catharlic Lozenges are the best active Bilious Cathartic Medicine in use. They are remarkably pleasant, and leave the system free from all duliness and oppression. Sherman's Poor-Man's Plaster, for 71d. only, cures Pain or

Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, or any part of the body—also, Rheuma tism and Lumbogo. They are warranted superior to all other Plasters. One million sold yearly,—the best evidence of their properties.

IF Agents for the Country wanted. Apply as above, if by letter, post 678 8m pail.

I V E R C O M P L A I N T S DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

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

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purgo—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last lew years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the growth of such lumiors.

Why do the Chinese live to such imagenese ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pulls—so called because they work upon and cleanse 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 infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalled for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humore drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow has of sickness charge rapidly to the full blooming flow of health and youtful hongary.

There are cases, so minerous, of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those inredicines, and ass no other, and health and souteful hongary.

Fraudullent counterfers

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFELLS

Will be attempted. Boy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Connect, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." Warmanded the only genuine.

For Sale by every erchapt in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Agents for Canada.

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