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### REFLECTIONS FOR THE NEW, YEAR.

THE REV. WN. JAY'S MORNING EXERCISE FOR JANUARY 1ST. . "On the first day of the first month shalt thou set up the tabernacle."-Exo. xl.2.

And why was this period chosen for the erection ? God has always reasons for his conduct; but he does not always "give account of any of his mat-We may however make two remarks here. First. Things that are the same to God, are not the same to us. Our goodness extendeth not to him : religion regards the exigencies of man ; and when these are subserved. its provisions will be needless. John saw no temple in the New Jerusalem. All places are alike to God; yet we never feel in a common dwelling the solemnity that seizes us in the sanctuary. The first day of the year was no more to God than any other; but it would render the service more memorable and impressive to the people. Therefore says he, "On the first day of the first month shalt thou set up the tabernacle." Secondly. It is well to begin a new year with some good work; and to commence serving God after a new manner,

And have we no tabernacle to set up on the first day of this first month? Let us begin the year with solemn reflection-and say, with Job, "When a few years are come I shall go the way whence I shall not return." Let me not only believe this, but think of it, and feel the importance of the sentiment. Yes, in a little time I shall be no more seen. How-where-shall I be disposed of? The seasons will return as before : but the places that now know me will know me no more for ever. Will this be a curse ? or a blessing f If I die in my sins I shall return no more to my possessions and enjoyments ; to the calls of meroy : to the throng of grace , to the house of preyord If I die in the Lord I shall, O blessed impossibility ! return no more to these thorns and briers; to this vain and wicked world; to this aching head; to this throbbing heart; to these temptations and troubles, and sorrows and sins. Let us begin the year with self-inspection-and say, with the chief badler, "I do remember my faults this day." We are prone to think of the failings of our fellow-creatures, and often imagine because we are free from their faults that we are faultless. But we may have other faults; we may have worse: and while a mote is in our brother's eye a beam may be in our own. Let us be open to conviction. Let us deal faithfully with our own hearts ----Let us not compare ourselves with others, and especially the more vile of our fellow-creatures; but with our advantages; with our knowledge; with our professions; with the law of God.

Let us begin the year with a determination to abandon whatever appears sinful-and say, with Elihu, "If I have done iniquity, I will do no more." Should the evil course or the evil passion solicit, let it plead in vain while the Saviour-Judge says-" If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee : for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee : for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."

Begin the year with pious and personal dedication-and say, with David, " Lord, I am thine : save me." Through Him who is the way yield yourselves unto God. It is your reasonable service. He has infinite claims to you .-You will never be truly your own till you are his. Begin the year with relative religion; and if the worship of God has never

been established in your family, now commence it-and say, with Joshua, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." A family without prayer is like a house without a roof. It is nucovered and exposed : and we know who has threatened to pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his Name.

Begin the year with fresh concern to be useful-and ask, with Sanl of Tarsus, " Lord, what wilt thou have me to do ?" Let me look at my condition ; my resources ; my opportunities. How can I glorify God and promote the welfare of my fellow-creatures? Is there not a Bible to spread ? Are there not missionaries to support? Are there none perishing for lack of knowledge that I can myself instruct ? Have I no irreligious neighbours to reclaim ? Are there no poor to relieve ? No widows and fatherless to visit ?

Begin the year with more conduct in the arrangement of your offairs, and resemble Ezra and his brethren, who "did according to the costom, as the duty of every day required." God has said let every thing be done decently and in order. Much of your comfort will arise from regularity in your meals in your devotions, in your callings; and your piety will be aided by it. Have a place to receive every thing; an end to simplify it; a rule to arrange it. Leave nothing for the morrow that ought to be discharged to-day. Sufficient for each neriod will be its own claims; and your mind ought to be always a liberty to attend to fresh engagements.

Finally. Time, this short, this uncertain, this all-important time, upon every instant of which eternity depends, will not allow of our trifling away any of its moments. Resolve therefore to redeem it. Gather up its fragments that nothing be last. Especially rescue it from needless sleep ; and if you have hitherto accustomed yourself to the shameful indulgence of lying late in bed, begin the new year with the habit of early rising ; by which you will promote your health and improvement of every kind, and live much longer than others in the same number of days-and say, with David, "My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord: in the morning will I direct my proyer noto thee, and will look up."

And if this be your determination, the season will be the date of your hap-

very document which you quote to their disadvantage, shows that they were It will be sweet to converse with those whose hearts will respond to the not borne away by a torrent, but acted with solemn deliberation. And as to words I may write ; and may God bless the effort! the suggestion that other and more important changes may be effected by clamour, so " that we have no security against falling into Socialization itself," -all that I shall say at present is, that we can afford to smile at it. C. You are very bold.

W. Yes, Sir, you have emboldened me. I should wish you to know that, so far as doctrine goes, no body of Christians on earth has such securities for be perpetuation of their faith as we have. Our standards are few and sime, consisting of the first fifty-three Sermons in Mr. Wesley's collected Works, and of his Notes on the New Testament. These are always before the people, just as your own Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies are. But here is our great advantage. Our Ministers are every one of them colemnly questioned every year as to their belief of them, and inquiries of the most searching kind are instituted concerning every one of them twice in every year. Any member of society is at liberty to impeach them of false doctrine, and bring them to trial; all reasonable facilities are afforded for this purpose, and the process is simple and unexpensive. Our chapels are secured to us on trust that no doctrine contrary to these standards shall be preached in them ; and could it be shown that any general departure from Mr. Wesley's doctrine had taken place, the Court of Chancery would dispossess us of them. We have, therefore, a direct interest in maintaining the integrity of the faith, is our adversaries would also have in showing that we had not done so, if they could. Above all, we admit no man to the ministry until he has given every reasonable ground of hope that has been proved these doctines to be the the power of God to his own salvation. And while he continues to feel their aving efficacy, it is not likely that he should wish or attempt to set them side. While the Spirit of God rests upon our Ministers, and they continue upright and pious men, it is morally impossible that they should teach any other doctrine than they now do ; and if they cease to be lionest men, it will gave their bodies to be burned at Smithfield and Oxford :not matter much what doctrine they preach; for God will not bless them,

and they will soon come to nonght. C. I perceive that you are full of confidence and hope. But there is another subject to which I should like to bespeak your most serious attention before we bring this long conversation to an end.

W. After the patient hearing you have given me, Sir, it would indeed be a

shaine were I to demur to your request. Pray proceed. C. You have admitted more than once that the Wesleys were devotedly attached to the national Church, and longed for its reformation above all things. That they laboured long and hard for this, I readily grant ; and also that their labours have been productive of great advantage to the country at large. But do you not think that the Church of England is now in a greatly improved state? ;

W. Unquestionably it is so, in some respects. I have observed with much pleasure her increasing purity of morals, and her active efforts for the spread of religion both at home and abroad.

C. Then let me ask, what do you suppose Wesley would do under present circumstances? If he so closely adhered to the Church in her low estate, how much more would be do so in her revived condition? If he tooked with jealous displeasure on any attempt at separation from her when the evil within her was so much greater, and the good so much less, than at present; how could be bear to see the people who, against his will, are called by his name, become a body of avowed Dissenters? Surely you should consider whether the time is not come when you are called upon to return as a body to first principles, and seek a closer union with the Church of England than has subsisted for many years past. I am not without hope that you would find a disposition in some influential quarters to assist such a movement to the utmost; and if there were no other reasons in its favour, the rapid progress of Romanism might surely suggest to all classes of Protestants the advantage and necessity of a closer union among themselves. By such an alliance, the Methodists would gain much in comfort and reapectability; the Establishment would derive a substantial benefit in the healing of an extens ve breach; and the common cause of Christianity must be greatly assisted by an advance, though it were but of a single step, towards that blessed state of the Church for which our dying Saviour entreated his Father, " that they all may be made perfect in one."

W. You have suggested matter for an hour's discourse, Sir; but I will make my reply as short as possible. I am not insensible to the blessings of christian unity in general, and would part with a good deal to secure it. Still tess am I insensible to the advantage of union among Protestants, under present circumstances; though I must take leave to say, that I do not think the auti-Romanist party in England would be strongthened by the junction of the Methodists with the Established Church : as it is certain that the tone of true Protestant feeling in the Establishment has declined most grievously in the last few years. The Methodists, therefore, can do better service against Rome in an independent position, than they could possibly render otherwise They must needs not be hampered by any thing like a coalition with the Istablishment just now, when a large party exists within her pale, on whose speedy conversion to Rome the Pope and all his hosts are joyfully reckoning. But this is only one branch of the general subject; and looking at the case as a whole, it may be thus stated :- First, I ask myself, Can we not have unity without uniformity? And a careful perusal of the Scriptures satisfies me that we can, and ought to have it. But, secondly, as my brethren of the differently, how far is it my daty to act upon their view rather than my own ? I say in reply, I will do so as far as I can with a good conscience. Then, thirdly, we come to the points in which I, as a private person, should conscientiously demar to the uniformity which they demand in order to unity. I say, as a private person; for as I have no authority to propose alterations on either side, I must take things as they are. Some of the subjects on which I should desire satisfaction are these :- Whether in the Established Church I should have the same privileges as I now have; the same opportunities for " doing and receiving good ;" and if not, whether I may lawfully give them up without an equivalent ?

from which Methodism had at first rescued them. Their language in the ed to address a lew thoughts to those who are engaged in this great work. In my next I will speak of " What a Sabbath-School Teacher ought to be." RENALUS.

Your brother,

### From the Episcopal Recorder. PILGRIMAGES AND SHRINES.

Is the British Critic still accounted good authority among the American advocates of Tractarian views? This periodical has received the sanction and public recommendation of one of our Bishops. He spoke of it us a work eminently calculated to promote sound Church principles, and, if we mistake not, expressed a desire to see it widely circulated among the families of laymen, as well as clergymen. We have no doubt, this, at the time it was given, was a very honest expression of opinion. Things, however, since then, have changed. Poseyism has become far more undisguised. In no work have the popish developments of the system been more rapidly or fully made than in the British Critic. This periodical has gone on asserting and defending, one by one, every principle, and every practice of Romanism. Has the American prelate to whom we refer, ever withdrawn his recommendation, or given any public disclaimer, intimating that he does not now approve of some of the views of the British Critic? We ask this, not in a captious spirit, or with any intentional violation of Christian or clerical courtesy, but for information. Most glad should we be to have it in our power to epical each a discillator upon our columns. We cannot think that any American Dishop can read the following paragraphs from the last No. of the British Critic with any other feelings but those of reproduction. For if these are sound Church principles, then farewell to Protestantism, and to all the giorious doctrines to maintain which the English Reformers

"Many a Breton mother brings her sick child to this chapel of St. Anne, and goes away happy, because the priest, who sits all that day beside the altar, has placed his stole upon the head of the little sufferer, and pronounced a blessing upon it. No wonder the students fought bravely in the vicinity of Anray; brought up, as they were, from their infancy in such feelings as these. They were not only feelings founded on picturesque associations, but on a firm belief that devotions paid in particular places had a special efficacy about them. So natural is this feeling, that it is really wonderful how it has been possible so theroughly to root it out of the English mind. , Cruel and hard hearted indeed were those who made the baneful attempt, and have gained such a monrufal victory. They have robbed the English peasant of a source of consolation which he needs more than ever, now that evils so unheard of are pressing him down to the earth. Processions and pilgrimages are useful, if only because they are visible links which bind the soul to the unseen world-because they are actions of religion formalizing and embodying acts of the soul, and thus creating habits within us. \* \* \* Wha

knows what might have happened had St. Thomas's bones remained undisturbed at Canterbury? Who knows that the dead faith of some slumbering Churchman might not have been warmed by their vicinity, just as the dead man was raised to life by contact with the bonce of Elisha. Henry's rage was not impotent; he has succeeded in cutting off a real power from the Church."-p. 283.

## SEVENTY THOUSAND TIMES.

" What! Mohammedaus read the Bible through seventy thousand times !" No; but it is said some of them read the Koran through seventy thousand times. "Koran, what is that ? | How large is it ?" It is what the Mohammedans call their Bible, and is about one-sixth as large, perhaps, as ours .-They pretend that Mohammed, their founder, received it from the angel Gabriel, written on parchment made of the skin of the ram which Abraham acrificed in the room of his son Isaac. "I don't believe that," say you .-Nor I. Some say he trained a pigeou to pick peas out of his ear, and so nade the people think it was dictating to him messages from Gabriel. Do you say, "I don't believe he trained a pigeon to pick peas out of his car?" Nor I. But I will tell you what I do believe. I believe that those Mohammedans, one hundred and eighty millions in number, read the Koran-which was written by Mohammed himself, and by which vast multitudes have been deluded for more than twelve hundred years-more, much more than zee read our *Bible*.

How many times did you ever read the Bible through 1 Vesterday I asked his question of one who, I supposed, had read it many times. "I don't know," said he, " as I ever read it clear through in course, but I have read it part through several times." Ask fifty this question, and alas, for the forty-

Now, if the Mohammedans can read the Koran so many times, which is a book of man's device, may we not read the Bible, which is from God, seventy times, or at least seven times ? ...

Just see for a moment, how we read the Bible. One resolves to read in through, by course during the year-begins on the Sabbath, after second service-reads the account of the creation, on to the third chapter, to the fall of

man. Here he falls asleep, his Bible falls on the floor, and his plan falls to the ground. Another goaded by conscience for past remissness, a little more conrageous and persevering, goes on to see the whole human race, except

### THE HOPELESS DEATH BED.

Then the dying sinner, finding only over-loaded regrets at the remembrance f the past, only afflicting images in looking backward, only dreadful horrors n looking forward, entirely ignorant to whom to have recourse; not to creaures which escape him; not to the world which vanishes; not to men who are incapable of delivering him from death; nor to the just God, whom he regards as a declared enemy, whose indulgence he must no longer expecty he rolls in his own horrors; he forments himself; he endeavours to fly from death, which seizes him, or at least fly from himself. There comes from his dying eyes, I know not what of inclaucholy and of wildness, and which express the furies of his soul. There proceeds from the depth of his misery, words interrupted with sighs, which can scarcely be heard, and which arise we know not whether from repentance or despair. He casts upon a crucified God some frightful looks, and which leave us donbiful whether it is fear or hope, hatred or love, that they express. He enters into those agonies wherein we know not whether it is the body that dissolves, or the soul which feels the approach of his Judge. He sighs profoundly, and we know not whether it is remembrance of his crimes which forces his sighs, or his despair at quitting this life. In fine, amidst these sad efforts, his eyes fix, his features hange, his visage is disfigured, his livid month opens of itself, his whole spirit trembles; and by this last effort, his unhappy soul, torn with regret rom his body, falls into the hands of God, and finds itself alone at the foot of bis formidable tribunal - Massillon.

### From the October Knickerbocker. LIFE'S MEMORIES. i temember, I temember When my life was in its prim Yet untouched and incorrupt When one by one the blussions Of Affection dropped away, And Despair came with the darkness, And Affiction with the day.

x et untouched and inheorupted By the brighting hand of Time; When the flow ret and the sunshine Were compations of each seete, And Hore was in its vigor then, And Pressure to its green, Fremember, Fremember, When the storm of sorrow came, And extinguished, and forever, All the giory of life's flame:

I remeather, I remerither ! But ail: 'the vain to mourn For the bright hours and the lovel oher; That will never nove ceturn ! Let the Present have its torture, And the Past its store of 10; To the Foure, to the future, We will look with gladness still!

### From the London' Christian' Guardian', WHAT IS TIPE #

WHAT IS	LIFET
, Say, is there aught that can convey	'Tis a shadow-'tis a dream :
-An image of life's transient stay ?	'Tis the closing watch of night,
'Tis a hand't breadth; 'tis a tale;	Dying at the rising light ;
"Fis a vessel under sail ;	'The a landscape valuity gay,
Tis a courier's straining steed;	Painted upon coumbing cluy ;
Tia a shuttle in its speed ;	Tis a lamp that wastes its fires;
Tis an eagle on its way.	"Tis a smoke that quick expires;
Darting down upon its prev :	'The a breath on burnish'd steel
Tis an arrow in he flight.	"Tis a furrow, which the keel
Mocking the pursning sight.	Ploughs upon the watery main;
Tis a vapour in the sir;	"Fis an April shower of rain,
"I is a whir! wind rushing there;	"Tis the bis on the spray,
'Tis a short-liv'd fading flower;	Dash'd by vessels in their way,
'The a rainbow on a shower;	Catching some slant solar ray ;
Tisa momentary ray.	"Tis a meteor in the sky:
Shining on a winter's day;	"Tis a bubble ; "tis a sigh ;
"Tie a torrent's rapid stream;"	Be prepared, O man, to die.

### PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

In the year 700 the LORD's PRAYER began thus:

About one

thus:

"Uren fader this orth in heofins, sic gekalgud thin nome, to cymoth thin" ick : sie thin walla sue is in heofnas and in erthe."

Two hundred years after, thus: "Theo ure fador the cart on boofenum si thin namagehal god. Cum thin ic. Si thin willa on eorthen swa, swa on heofnum."

About two hundred years after this, in the reign of Henry IL, it was road thus, and sent over by Pope Adrian, an Englishman :----

Thou bring us thy michell blisse; Als hix in heavenly doe			·		$\sim 10^{-1}$		,. :		
That in yearth beene it also," &c. hundred years after this, in the re	ien	i. e	f	ÍÍe	DEA	Úľ.	. it	read	

"Fader thou art in heaven blisse; Thine Helye name it wurt the blisse Concen and not thy kingdom, Thine holy will it be all dor, In heaven and in earth also; So it shall be in full Ic tro," &c.

In the reign of Henry VI. it began thus: "Our fader that art in heavens, halliewed be thi name : the kingdom come to thee; be the will don in eerth as in heaven," &c. In 1537, it began thus :

"O, our father which art in heaven! hallowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. "Thy will be fulfilled, as well in earth as it is in heaven," &c.

### REPENTANCE; A GERMAN FABLE.

A certain farmer reared with his own hand a row of noble fruit trees. To his great joy they produced their first fruit, and he was enzious to know

God himself says, " From this day will I bless you." piness.

### 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. W.

But lest I should encroach on your time, allow me to offer for your acceptance the tract entitled, " The Opinions of the Rev. John Wesley with regard to continuing in the Communion of the Church, honestly stated."

C. Thank you. I will read it carefully. There is another point or two on which I wish to ask a question, if you please.

W. By all means, Sir.

C. How is it, then, that all your Preachers now give the sacraments? Wesley, you say, ordained only two or three.

W. It is not quite correct to say all our Preachers give them. The Local Preachers, who follow trades, do not, nor the probationers for the ministry; but only those who, after due probation, have been solemuly ordained to the toork and office of the ministry. The governing power of the Body has, since Mr. Wesley's death, been vested in the Conference, and these arrangements are made by its authority.

C. But can the Conference give a divine commission ?

W. Certainly not; but it can give directions as to the mode in which the commission given to the Weslevan Ministers shall be fulfilled. And this is all it pretends to do. It is the common authority to which those who have received a divine commission agree to be subject, for the sake of peace and order: just as the first alethodists agreed to be subject to Mr. John Wesley during his life.

C. But the Conference has been unfaithful to its promises. It is said, in August, 1791, "We engage to follow strictly the plan which Mr. Wesley feft us at his death." And in three or four years afterwards they authorized the administration of the sacraments, the very thing which he had so strictly forbidden.

W. I trust you will remember the difference, Sir, between plans and prin ciples. Mr. Wesley altered his own plans repeatedly. Every instance of variation from Church order was an alteration of his plan, but an alteration demanded by his principles. Such was the case of the Conference. They made his plan their own, at his death, just as he had made the rubrics and canons his plan at the beginning of his ministry. But they were compelled, he longs to embrace your charge in the arms of his redceming love. like bim, to choose between altering their plans, and abandoning their prin ciples. And they chose the less of what they considered to be two evils

C. The "people forced them into this deviation," they say; and hence they seem to be entirely at the mercy of the people. If this be so, you can have no security that greater deviations still may not take place whenever the people choose to demand it. You may deviate into Socialianism itself, if the people are to be judges of what is right, and the guides of the Conference.

subject were going on, those who wished all the Methodists to go to church will there sit down with angels, and study the mysteries of godliness with the for the sacraments, said frequently that the Preachers kept up an agitation on these points in order to increase their own power and importance. It is to higher seminary,-for the school of beaven,-is a great work, for which you this accusation that the Conference refers in the passage you quote. As are insufficient, and which, unaided, you can never perform. though they should say, "We are content to remain as we were for our-selves; we have not promoted the discussion of this subject. If the harmony of our societies is endangered, it is not by our act, but by the acts of others. The people will not be content without the sacraments, though we may be the state of your own mind and heart. It is not strange that you are often content not to administer them." Nor do they mean to admit by this expression that they sacrificed their own convictions to a rule clamour ont of doors. The people whose voices they listened to in this instance were, many of carrying away a grain of sand a day, if time enough was spent upon the them, persons of enlightened and established piety. They had scruples of work. And your work will succeed, in spite of difficulties, if you pursue it conscience as to the propriety of receiving the Lord's Supper at the hands of with diligence and fidelity. No great work is without its difficulties; and such clergymen as those at St. Ives or Sheffield, and in company with gross, yours has no more than its share. notorious evil livers. They therefore entreated their own Ministers to give

it to them; and while they refused to do so, the persons either went to a

them from the societies, and leave them exposed to all the spiritual dangers !

# From the Sabbath School Visiter.

## TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

My DEAR FREENDS,-Your nork is great. This you have so often heard, that it strikes you as a very commonplace remark. But it has been made so often, only because it is so true.

Your paston thinks it a great work. His heart is in it; and though his labours in the pulpit, and the parish, and the study, may prevent him from being always with you, he feels that your school is the nursery for his church. and he therefore watches it with tender interest, and prays for it as for the hildren of his love.

The chonce know it to be a great work. They do not usually fed its im ortance, or they would pray for it more, and labour for it more, and seek o bring their children more effectually under its power. But they know it to be a work with which the temporal and eternal interests of the rising generation are indissolubly linked; and they are often compelled to reproach themselves for indifference to the enterprise in which you are engaged. They would not, for the world, have the Sabbath-School broken up. Per-

haps they would even make some great sacrifice, rather than have the school abandoned ; and the more faithful and successful you are, the higher the value the church will set apon it.

JESUS CHRIST regards your work as great. He would be a Sabboth-School teacher, if he should visit this world, at this time. He is a Sabbath-School eacher now,-the Great Teacher; and each one of you has doubtless felt that his instructions are precious. The joy with which he welcomed children 1800 years ago, still fills his heart when they are led to his feet; and whenever you sit down with your pupils, it is sweet to bear in mind that the Saviour bonds, with interest intense and heavenly, over the scene; and that

Yours is a great work, because it has a OREAT OBJECT in view. The re lemption of the soul is precious. Your labour looks to the rescue of souls from hell-their evaluation to the skies! You seek not merely to instruct them for time, but for eternity; to make them wise unto salvation; to give them the first lessons in knowledge, that shall open on their minds as they rise through one world of light to another, toward the knowledge of the only wise God ! To day they sit around you, perhaps the children of poverty,

and gathered from the highways and bedges of sin. To-morrow they may W. You misunderstand the expression, Sir. When the debates on this be in the other world. If saved by grace attending your instructions, they light of eternity shining upon their souls. To train these children for the

Your work is great, because of the DIFFICULTIES you meet. These spring from the ignorance, the dulness, the wickedness, the heedlessness, the levity of your scholars; from the indifference or opposition of parents; and from discouraged. It is rather a wonder that, under so many trials of faith and patience, you have persevered so long. But the Alps might be levelled by

Your RESPONSIBILITIES are great. You are labouring for eternity. Your scholars and their teacher will soon stand, side by side, at the bar of God. neighbouring church, (often at great inconvenience) or to a Dissenting when the account of your stewardship will be given. The souls of these

Yoah and his family, drowned in the flood, when he is drowned in the cares of the world, and his good resolution drowned in oblivion. Another gets as far as the cities of the plain, and there is whelmed in the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah. Another gets down into Egyptian bondage, and sloth, notwithstanding all the plagnes sent upon her, refuses to let him go. Another perishes in the gainsaying of Core. Another, though he see good Daniel in the ious' den, cares not to get him out. Another, carried away into Babylonian captivity, pever to return, sits down by Chebar and Euphrates (i. e., by the fre-side.) and exclaims. "How can I sing the Lord's song!" (i. e., how can I read the Bible.) Few advance so far as to see the darkness of the "old dispensation" yielding to the mellow dawnings of the "new." Fewer still find the Alpha and Omega-the beginning and the end.

Now here we are, in these sad predicaments. What shall be done ? I will suggest what may be done. In addition to studying the lesson for the Sabbath-school in a thorough and critical manner, suppose we read three chapbath-school in a thorough and critical manner, suppose we read three chap-ters a day, and on the Sabhalh, for the sake of combining the devotional with the historical, read three Paalms, in addition to the other three chapters; at the end of the year we shall find ourselves at the end of the Bible. Is not the agood plan 1 "Yes, sir." Who will adopt it? "I-I-I." Now, James, a good plan 1 "Yes, sir." Who will adopt it? "I-I-I." Now, James, to appear to you otherwise than what I am, and know myself to be. Dear to appear to you otherwise than what I am, and know myself to be. you, and Sophia, and Catharine, just carry out this resolution, and tell mo a the end of the year, as you find the end of the Bible, if you are not glad you did it. Your father and mother, of course, are already pursoing some such plan; if not they will, doubtless, join in with you .- S. S. Visiter.

### THE AGED SINNER.

There is nothing more grievous to a benevolent man, than to see an aged person tottering over the grave, and yet unmindful of eternity. Oh! he will say, it is a dreadful sight to see old persons making more provision for life than preparation for death! What awful folly and madness, to prepare for that which they cannot enjoy, and to neglect that which they cannot avoid The steel being spent, the knife cannot cut-the sun being set, the day cannot tarry-and old age being come, life cannot long endure. It is the eleventh hour, and almost the last minute of that hour. The lamp is just flickering in the socket, and there is the whole work of a life to do, or the soul must be undone for ever.

I once heard the following conversation between an old man and a Mr Wilson :-- "Well, my friend," said Mr. W., "you have had a long walk : pray how old are you ?"-" Seventy-three last birth-day."-" And you are till permitted to enjoy a comfortable degree of health and vigour ?" "Oh

yes, as well as ever I was in my life ; as likely to live fifty years as any body. -" Oh, my friend, do not deceive yourself with so very improbable an idea. It is very unlikely you should live fifty months; you have already been per mitted to advance far beyond the ordinary boundaries of the life of man; and you ought to live in daily expectation of death, and in constant preparation for it. What is your hope for another world, if to-day should finish your existence in this 1"-" Time enough to think about that, sir, when death is a little nearer. I hope I shan't be cut off so quickly but what I shall have time to say, Lord have mercy upon me!"-" Alas! alas! and can you venture

your immortal soul on such a vain, precarious foundation. If you really think you shall need mercy, then why do you not cry for mercy now while the opportunity is afforded you? My soul trembles to think of your awful condition." " Don't disturb yourself about me," said the insensible old man

"you know every tub must stand upon its own bottom; and I dare say I shall do very well at last. Good day to you, sir."

Mr. Wilson then turned to some young persons who happened to be present, and charged us to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, and not deceive ourselves with the thought that old age must needs bring piely with it.

A very few weeks after this, I saw the man's son with a crape hat band, and learned that his father was dead; and there was every reason to fear that he died as he had lived, without God and without hope !- Abbest.

A priceless, indestructible treasure, reader, is a conscience void of offence toward God and toward man. Dost thon possess it? Hast thon sought after it, and sought in the right way? And canst thou rely upon it at all chapel, or neglected that socrament entirely. Thus the Conference had no children may then be stars in your crown, or their wails may send angulsh to answer is, I will not conceal it." Mr. Hume, with a smile, and some besi-alternative but to listen to the request of these persons, or virtually to dismiss your heart, as they sink into hell. I have been thinking much of those things, recently, and have been tempt. sweeten his painful hours, and be his shield and buckler in the midst of strife. virtue for a woman."

what kind it was. And the son of his neighbour, a bad boy, came into the garden, and enticed the young son of the farmer, and they went and robbed all the trees of their fruit before it was fully ripe. When the owner of the garden come and saw the bare trees, he was very much grieved, and cried alas! why has this been done ? Some wicked boys have destroyed my joy ? This language touched the heart of the farmer's son : and he went to his compenion, and said, ah ! my father is grieved at the deed we have commitu d. I have no longer any peace in my mind. My father will love me no more, but chastise me in his anger, as I deserve. But the other answered, ven faol, your father knows nothing about it, and will never hear of it. You must carefully conceal it from him, and be on your guard. And when Henry, for this was the name of the boy, came home. and saw the smilling countemace of his fa her, he could not return his smile; for he thought, how can I appear cheerful in the presence of him whom I have deceived? I cannot look at myself. It seemed as if there was a dark shade in my heart. Now the father approached his children, and handed every one some of the father, manifest no more kindness to me in future, but chastise me, that I may dare approach you again, and cease to be my own tormentor. Let me Then severely atone for my offence, for behold, I robbed the young trees ! the father extended his hand, pressed him to his heart, and said, I forgive you, my child ! God grant that this may be the last, as well as the first ime, that you will have any action to conceal. Then I will not be sorry for the trees.

A ROYAL ANECDOTE .- It is well known that Her Mujesty and Prince Albert are early risers. One morning during their stay at Taymouth Castle, they strolled out, unaccompanied, and in the course of their walk came upon one of the gardener's cottages, (all touris's will recognise the one we mean;) struck with its picturesque situation, the beauty of its garden, and the order with which it is kept, they entered it, and found the guidwife and hairns (to their great demay) at breakfast, which was composed of a material evidently new to Her Majesty and Her Royal Consort; for, after condescendingly apologizing for intruding upon the family, she asked what they were eating? The guidwife replied, "Well, it's joost porridge." Her Majesty expressed a desire to taste it. "Na, na," said the guidwife,

we hav a a spoon for the like of you to sup it wi." The Queen and the Prince, however, laughingly declared that they must taste it, and would do so with any spoon that they had. And they did tasts it, and pronounced it excellent. On their return to the casile, Her Majesty mentioned the little incident, and was then informed that porridge formed the breakfast, not only of the children of the lower classes, but also those of the highest families, and that it was considered to be the most wholesome and mutritious one they could pariske of; upon which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to command a quantity of meal to be sent to England for the use of the Royal nursery. It is needless to add, that the spoon that the Queen "suppit the porridge wi," will be preserved as an heir-loom in the family of the gardener.

A RABBI .- When the late Rev. Claudius Buchanan was travelling in India, he obtained from the Jews in the interior of that country s very singu-lar copy of the translation of the New Testament into Hebrew, made in the sixteenth century. The translator was a learned Rabbi, and the translation is, in general, faithful. The design of the translator was to make an accu. rate version of the New Testament, for the express purpose of confuting it, and of repelling the arguments of his neighbours, the Syrian, St. Thome, Christians. But behold the Providence of God ! the translator became himself a convert to Christianity ; his own work subdued his unbelief; and he lived and died in the faith of Christ. This manuscript is now in the public library at Cambridge.

THE RELUCTANT CONFREEION OF AN INFIDEL .- It is stated, in the " Life of Dr. Besttie," by Sir W. Forbes, that Mr. Hume was one day boasting to Dr. Gregory, that, among his disciples in Edinburgh, he had the honour to reckon many of the fair sex. "Now tell me," said the Dictor, "whether, if you had a wife or daughter, you would wish them to be your disciples? Think well before you answer me; for I assure you, that whatever your

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# Christian- Guardian.

## January 4, 1843.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

varied, edifying sheet. To the agents we are much indebted. May that religion which it is our object to diffuse be bestowed on our supporters and their families in all its plenitude.

A happy New Year to our Church .- Already by the word and Spirit of God evangelical in her doctrines and hallowed in her instrumentalities ;-already energetic enough in her activities, charities, and faith, to be successful in the ble in his sacred vocation, active in benevulence, yet finding time to master the salvation of thousands of souls in a year ;—nlready scrapulously strached to the grand principles and precepts of original Methodism, and carrying them out with a primitive simplicity of purpose, and with power,-it is cheeringly obvious God is her light, her life, her glory. May she this year even more fully exemplify her immovable resolution to shun what is not plain, pious Methodism, and by her mighty circuit, missionary, temperance, and literary means, spread scriptural truth, morality, and holiness, through the land.

A happy New Year to Canada .- We have our numerous Churches; and when the domands of a mistaken liberality are no longer heard, those Churches will have peace and ample prosperity. Haste the day when their only rivalry shall be, which shall save most souls .- Not long ago Canada was a scene of disquietude and dislike; but the Sovereign and the Legislators have changed the scene. To the latest day be the British sceptre stretched over our extensive country. To Her Majesty's present noble Representative be speedily vouchsafed the blessing of health, and many years of happiness amongst us. Wisdom from above ever rest on our Rulers and Megistrates. On every city, town, village, and settlement of our magnificent Colony descend and somain the selectest of the temporal and spiritual gifts of the King of nations and the Redeemer of the world.

A happy New Yoar to Christendom .- Mysterious and perplexing in some of her aspects, she needs the Divine teachings; and beset by an obnoxious and perilous worldliness and heterodoxy in some of her departments, she must have much of the renovating and correcting influences of the Holy Ghost, ere she can exert the power she is destined to wield in the evangelization of mankind. The omnipotence necessary for this is ready, and the honour resulting from the achievement awaits her. Illuminate, sanctify, and unito The Universal Church. Thou who art the Head of it. Exult most every christian heart at the fact that the number of the followers of Christ is increased in every clime, as the fruit of the zeal, benevolence, and faith of Christendom, so that the words of Moses to the Israelites are not inapplicable to those followers :-- " The Lord your God hath multiplied you; and, behold, ye are this day as the stars of heaven for multitude." With him we add, "The Lord God of your fathers make you a thousand times so many more as ye are, and bless you, as he hath promised you."

A happy New Year to the World .- The Cross of Christ is set up and stained with blood for mea. God's will is revealed. His servants sent forth. Prophecy is being fulfilled. The effusions of the Holy Spirit are daily more copious; and the efforts and effolgence of the millennial day are not remote. Prompted be the Church of Christ to those efforts ; break forth at once that effulgence! At present our earth is too much a moral desert; but the Lord hath said, "I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shettah tree, and the myrtle, and the oil tree. I will set in the desert the fir tree, and the pine, and the box tree together; that they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it."---With thunkfulness for the past, and glowing onticipation for the future, to all we again fervently wish, a happy New Year !

MISSIONARY CAREY .- Carey is a consecrated and honoured name in the Church of Christ in every section of it, and will be to latest gen- 160 flome Missionary stations attended by upwards of 10,000 persons. Instead crations. Already much has been given to the world respecting Dr. Carcy, of "the 133 meeting-houses" stated by the Gazette, it appears there are 700 and every new incident connected with his great and useful career adds to his fame. The Baptists of England during the last year held some very delightful Jubilee Meetings, the proceedings of one of which we have noticed largely. attention, all showing the remarkable activity, benavolence, and prosperity attended by ministers and members of several religious denominations. J. C. worship; and bearing this in mind, it may be safely affirmed that st not a few kept by the power of God ? Gotch, Esq., of Kettering, took the Chair; and as there are some facts in it not much known we shall copy that part of his adminable speech containing lishment. them. Mr. Gotch was well acquainted with the fathers and founders of the Baptist Missionary Institution, and intimate with CAREY. It is affecting and instructive to receive the following statements from a venerable man who has long served his generation, and must soon receive his reward. The world the Episcopalian Church, according to the late census, there was a decrease will never cease to be in debt to the Baptist Missionary Society. Mr. Gotch, of Episcopalians last year, while the Methodists and other Christians had as we find it stated in the Baptist Register, said,-It was my happiness, when a boy, to be acquainted with the founders of the Institution: (Hear, hear.) I well remember that illustrious man, whose character, as a missionary, stands pre-eminent, and who, as a scholar, attained the highest distinctions. I remember a meeting, held in my further's house, at character, as a miscionary, stands pre-eminent, and who, as a sciniar, attained the highest distinctions. I remember a meeting, held in my father's house, at which were present the leading ministers of the Denomination, among whom were Mr. Hall, of Arnsby—the father of the late Robert Hall, Dr. Ryland, Mr. Fuller, and Me. Sutcliff. In one corner of the room, sat a man mean in his appearance and uppolished in his manners; that man was Carey. A cir-cumstance occurred which called farth his geographical knowledge. A ques-tion arose respecting an island in the Indian Archipelago, and, with great modesty, he presumed to give his opinion upon the latitude, the longitude, the pumber of inholizations. of inhabitants, and the extent of that then comparatively unknown Island. I remember the astonishment with which some regarded him, as is and. I tenemoer the estonishment with which some regarded him, is i much as to say. "Who are you?" (Cheers.) I hold in my hard some in-formation regarding this great man, which, I bolieve, is quite new in this country, and which I will communicate to the meeting. Let me, however, first notice some of the difficulties with which the Society, in the course of its progress, has had to contend. Circumstances have occurred which were causes of great Inmentation to those who conducted its affiris. Well do I common the mention which an accurate for the formation of the society of the soc remember the morning, when an account of a fire, at Serampore, was com-municated, by Andrew Foller, to his congregation. He was appalled, he was disheartened, for the moment ; but, recovering himself, he even then thanked God, and took courage. The sequel fully proved that he was warranted in so doing : for, abbough the loss to the Society, by that fire, was estimated at no less than  $\pounds7,500$ , bosides an immense quantity of paper, yet, such were the feelings of the Christian public, and such was the hold which this Society then had on their affections, that in the short space of fifty days, the sum of  $\pounds10,300$ was subscribed. [Cheers.] I must also mention, that, to the British and Foreign Bible Society, this Institution was indebted for the noble gift of 2000 reams of papers. [Cheers.] The documents to which I have alluded, in reference to Dr. Carey, have ident, in the Chair. The Honourshile the President, as seconder of the motion of which notice wasgiven, at the preceding meeting, by Dr. Wallich, begged to remark to the meeting that he felt assured little was required from him to be said regarding the many great services, apart from the distinguished one of founding the Institution, which the venorable Dr. Carey had rendered to the Society. II is should, therefore, do no more than read the proposition, which he accordingly did, to the effect. This the Agricultural and Horticultural So-ciety of India, duly estimating the great and important services rendered to the interest set of British India, by the founder of the Institution, the late Rev. Dr. Wm. Carey, when uneversing the appringed his great to then, shifting, and influence, in advancing the hoppiness of India, more especially the spread of an improved system of industry and gardening, desire to mark, by some permanent record, in the Society's new apartments at the Metcallo III, there to remain a lasting reterimony to the pure and disincreted eating III, there to remain a lasting reterimony to the pure and discreted eating III, there to remain a lasting reterimony to the pure and discreted eating III, there to remain a lasting reterimony to the pure and discreted eating IIII, there to remain a lasting reterimony to the pure and discreted eating IIII, there to remain a lasting reterimony to the pure, and discreted eating IIII, there to remain a lasting reterimony to the pure, and discreted eating IIII and Correntian a description, secondingly, from the members of the Society be areed as to the heat mode of regulating the smount of subacriptions, seconder by A. F. Smith, Eaq., "That considering the renervition in which the name of the illustrious founder of the Society is held, considerable time was agreeavely coempiled to the creament with the there was agreeavely coempiled to the creament of the society is held. Considerable time was agreeavely coempiled to the creament of the society is held. founding the Institution, which the venerable Dr. Carey had rendered to the Society. He should, therefore, do no more than read the proposition, which he accordingly did, to the effect, 'That the Agricultural and Horticultural So-

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. Wednesday, January 4th, 1843. "A HAPPY NEW-YEAR!" "A HAPPY NEW-YEAR!" "A hoppy New-Year" is gratulatory hugage naw heard in every direction of the bibbo of Calutta, better wear of a balance of the Asiatic Society of Brazil and Society for an and the service of the structure of the society of Brazil and Society and Society of B

some time ago, an elaborate Dictionary of the Sanscrit language, the manu-scripts of which, and a considerable portion of the work alrendy printed off, the result of many years' intense labour and study, had been destroyed by the fire which burned down the Serampore premises. He had also here of great as-sistance, as the author testified, in the editing of Baboo Ram Connol Sen's Ang-lo-Bengalee Dictionary. The memory of those members who had been longer associated with him than himself, would easily fill up this very imperfect esti-mate of his various services. During 40 years of a laborious and useful life in India, dedicated to the lighest objects which can engage the mind, indefutiga-ble in his sacred yourtion. active in berevulence, yet finding time to master the

big in the search to learning of the East, and to be the founder, as it were, of printing in these languages, he contributed, by his researches and his publications, to evaluand promote the objects for which the Astatic Society was insti-tuted. The close of his venerable career should nor, thereform, pass without a suitable record of the worth and esteem in which his memory was beld. His Lordship regged to move that the fullowing minute be entered on the fournals of the Society-it wasseconded by Colonel Sir J. Bryant, and carried nanimously :- " The Asimic Society cannot note upon their proceedings the

death of the Rev. Wm. Carey, D. D., so long an active member, and an orna-ment of this Institution, distinguished alike for his high attainments in the original language, for his eminent services in opening the store of Indian literature to the knowledge of Europe, and for his extensive acquaintance with the sciences, the natural history, and botany of this country, and his useful contributions in every branch, towards the promotion of the objects of the Society, without placing on record this expression of their high sense of his value and merits as scholar and a man of science, their esteem for the sterling and surpassing prospect for the Anglican Church; but how will the people like it? There religious and moral excellencies of his character, and their sincers grief for his irreparable loss.'" Most happy am I to be the instrument of communicating such an interesting document to this meeting. [Cheers.]

NUMBER OF DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND .--- Not unfrequently we see copied into Canadian newspapers articles intended to prove a large dispro-

portion between the number of members in the Church of England, and that of the Dissenting Churches there. The Church paper likes to cast them into the shade. We may as well, therefore, glean a few of the statistics of Dissent from several comprehensive and conclusive editorial articles in the London Patriot, which may be depended upon for its correctness, the editor having a familiar acquaintance with his subject. His articles are a reply to the Church respecting the number of Dissenters in England.

Of Northumberland a writer in the Gazette says, Dissent there is "at the owest ebh," that it is "yet provided with only twelve Dissenting meeting houses, which do not receive altogether 4000 hearers." The Patriot says, but to no effect. We have had public meetings both here and in Champlain, to there are I20 places of worship; just ten times the number stated in the Gazette ! that there are bosides, 4 Friends' meeting houses, and 19 Romish chapels, "making a total of 143 places raised and maintained by the voluntary principle."-The next are the Counties of Oxford and Buckingham. The

Gazette says, Buckingham contains only 29 Congregational meeting houses, affording means of worship to only 10.000 out of a population of 156,000. In Oxfordshire, " Dissent is almost extinct :" It has only 22 meeting houses modaling only 7,000 out of 161.573 souls. The Patriot replies, there are in Buckinghamshire 96 places of worship, and in Oxfordelije 87 ; besides 18 belonging to the Friends, and 9 to the Romanists. These make more than four times the number stated in the Gazette. In addition to 112 Disconting meeting houses in Oxfordshire, there are 110 Home Missionary stations in the two Counties. In them, it is computed, more persons attend the worship of the Dissenters than that of the Established Church.

The next is the County of Lancashire. The Gazette asserts "the Congregational Dissenters offer meeting room to only 48 000." The Patriot says, the Romanists alone have 54,000 lienters; the Methodists 100,000 ; the Friends 25 congregations. Passing over several lesser sects, the Presbytorians, Inde-

pendents, and Baptists have 100.000 hearers; and besides these, there are of all descriptions, besides Romish chapels!

and in order to render the tribute of respect we are anxious to show to his duced being, for the most part "the composition of Breibren whose names are

Christianity, with her ruths, institutions, ministers, and grace, has targht us; and, whether as individuals, families, or a Canadian community the munificence of the God of love has enriched and exalted us. "We will extol theo, our God. O King; and we will bless thy name forevor and even-extol theo, our God. O King; and we will bless thy name forevor and even-thy greatnesse. They shall abundantly atter the memory of thy great goodness, thy greatnesse. "It is uncertain the munificence of the domes, we meet our readers to day with warmest congratulations. A heppy New Year to our Patrons.—Notwithstanding the imperfections of and endered the pares in the and exalt of the target to the sustained the paper with constancy. The contribute of four domes of our corresponders, have from time to time been made, and greatly aided us in sending forth avertion to time been made, and greatly aided us in sending forth avertion the paper with constancy. The the the memory of the great should be the the the total the the total and and the paper with constancy. The constance, the approximation of the total the total total sustained the paper with constancy. The constance of the total total total avertion to time been made, and greatly aided us in sending forth avertion the paper with constancy. The total double of the substrate of the total sustained the paper with constancy. The total double of the substrate of the total total total total total to the total time to scripts of which, and a considerable portion of the work alrendy printed 60, the sustained the paper with constancy. The total double to the total time to scripts of which, and a considerable portion of the work alrendy printed 60, the sustained the paper with constancy. The total double with and to the works are not study, have the bar deprint and the active to the depression in the maney and greatly aided us in sending forth averied, edifying sheet. To the agents we are nothing to the total down the torre poper to the transmand and the paper with constancy. The co relating in their joys, sympathising in their trials, and wishing them good luck in the name of the one Lord, licits and unis, thus, nameed, we must in no or dinary degree refreshing to ourselves, in these days of fierce contention, when dinary degree retreating to ourselves, in these days of here contention, when our retigious community is the object of so much unmerited hostility, to turn aside, even for a short season. from the paths of those who "when we speak to them of peace, make them ready to battle," and, in the interchanges of fraternal affection with such a Church as the Moravian, to feel "how good and pleasant-bow like the dow of Hermon descending upon the mountains of Zion-it is for brethien to dwell together in unity."

> THE LEAVEN OF PUSEVISM .--- It has been said by persons who ave imbibed the spirit of the Oxford heresy in Canada, that Poseyism is making no very dangerous progress in England. We have again and again denied the nesertion, and given reasons for doing so. We now add the following to them, taken from the Brighton Herald, published in England. That paper observes, \* There are said to be 80 tutors in Oxford, 50 of whom are Puseyites, and only 30 Protestants; for a Poseyite can hardly be considered a protester against the Roman Church. And it is apprehended that nearly the whole of the parochial clergy, all of whom have graduated or will graduate at one of the Universities, aill, in time, be brought under the influence of Puseyism. This is a pleasant are, we believe, secret influences at work in this matter, to which we do not and, when known, there will be doings between High Church and Low Church which may pave the way, if properly managed, to the 'Voluntary System.'"

BIBLE BURNING IN 1842 .- We are informed by the N. Y. Observer, that a letter has been received from a gentleman in Chazy, Clinton County, New York, dated November 28th, stating that a short time since the Roman Catholics had a Protracted Meeting at which they burnt Bibles by hundreds ! The letter says, "We had a sort of auto-da-fe at the Carbo, (a village in the township of Champlain) a short time since. The Roman Catho lies bad a protracted meeting, and during its progress they called in all the and State Gazette, which has published the most glaring misstatements Protestant Bildes which had been distributed and purchased among them (except some few who would not give them up) and made a public bonfire of them. It was said by those who withessed it, that the number thus burned

> give some expression of sentiment in regard to the wicked outrage." The Hamilton Catholic has an atticle denying the truth of the glaring account; but the last Observer reiterates its truth. Give Christendom up to the despotism of Rome, and it is made the scene of Bible conflagration-Christians, men now likely soon to have the pure gospel preached to them, are consigned to eternal perdition!

> We thank the Editor of the Church for informing us of an inadvertence we fell into last week, in stating Dr. Wiseman was a Pusevite, when we should have said, a Papist. The editor asserts we must be "grossly ignorant" or "grossly dishonest" for saying what we did. Now we may just ask him whether there be common logic in his assertion ? Is he never merely forgetful at the moment of a fact of his own mind ? Is there common charity in his assertion? Is he necessarily dishonest because sometimes forgetful? But he is never inadvertent ! . We have, we suppose, some half-dozen times within the last few months, proved that statements made by him were incorrect. Shall we say he is grossly ignorant or grossly dishonest for making and then persisting in them f But he cannot be dishonourable !

DEDICATION .- The New Wesleyan-Methodist Church, on Gardiner's Place. Township of Teronto, Centre Road, will be opened for Divine Worship, (D. V.) on Sabbath, 15th January, by the Rev. D. Wright, of the Credit, and Rev. Jachlin Taylor, of Toronto City. Morning Service will commence at (U. colouch, and our construction of the commence of the commen

Itev, Dachin Taylor, of Toronio City. Morning Service will commence at 101 o'clock, and afternoon at 21. A Collection will be made at the close of each service to assist in liquidating the debt upon the Church. Friends from a distance are informed that they will be accommodated with places for themselves and their horses. JOHN LAW.

A MEETING of the BOOK COMMITTEE will be held (Providence permitting) at the Wesleyan Book Room in this City, on Tuesday the 17th inst., commen-cing at 11 o'clock, A. M. A. MADNAB, Toronto, 3rd Jan'y, 1843. Book Steward.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Temperance Society in Washington's Neighbourhood, Scarboro', will take place in the Wesleyan Meth-odist Church there, on Tucsday Evening next, 10th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock.

For the Christian Guardian.

REVIEW of "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Eternal Sonship of our Lord Jusus Christ. By the Rev. Richard Treffry, jun. Second Edition, 1839." (Concluded.)

Having reviewed the book so far as language or style is concerned, the

regiment or subject of it must now pass before us. In reply to the anticipated objection, Why write a book on a doctrine having In reply to the anticipated objection, Why write a book on a doctrine baving little or no importance? the author says, Can that doctrine be unimportant which was cordially believed by all orthodox antiquity? (Preface, page viii.) Can that doctrine be trivial which may hinder the harmony of public instruc-tion from the same pulpits, i. e., the Wesleyan? (Page 3.) The phrase, "Son of God," is the principal title given to Christ; and can it be a small em-ployment to inquire into the meaning of that name? (Page 4.) 'The title "Son" is of frequent occurrence in the New Testament, occurring seventy: times in the Gospels alone; and the meaning of that title decides, more or less, the meaning of the passages which contain it. (Page 5.) The title is involved! the meaning of the passages which contain it. (Page 5) The title is involved in the Sociatian controversy; and shall the believers in Christ's divinity aban-don it to the rejectors of his godhead, and thereby lessen the accumulation of evidence against the heteredov? (Page 7.) The application of the title to the humanity of Christ is but a first step to Arianism, as the author found in him-self. ("Arianism had been his next resting place?"—page 9) and has known in others. These reasons well considered must show, that the doctrine is of much a then is mountly halissed

The way for the argument is prepared by replying to the common objections respectable objectors, no Wakefield, Taylor, Adum Clarke, Samuel Drew, and Stuart. But though the language of these authors may differ, the nature and amount of the opposition are the same; for all agree in this one point. That he who is a Son cannot be eternal; and than this neither says more or less. Dr.

who is a Son cannot be eternal; and than this neither says more or less. Dr. A. Clarke's way of stating the objection is most generally known among the Methodists, because his Commentary on the Bible is so plentically distributed among them; and when this is considered, and that hardly a publication cor-recting the opinion is to be seen, it may rather be wondered that so few than that so many have imbibed the opinion of the learned linguist. The five pro-positions, but merely a rather pompous amplification of one proposition into five parts. That one proposition is. That "the conjunction of these two terms, Son and eternity, is absolutely impossible, as they imply essentially different and opposite ideas." I. The author, replying, allows that there is an appar-ent incongruity between the two terms, but asks, Is perceptible harmony a test of truth? And again, Are the faculties of man capable of finding out the divine nature? 2. But if the reasoning be carried to its limit, that no doc-trine is to be received which is incongruous with the general notions of measures. the is to be received which is incongrouss with the general notions of men, then the Social ground is taken; and with those on it, we may spare the doctrines of a trinity, an atonement, and eternal punishment, as well as a eternal sonship. The Socinian says, that " the conjunction of these two terms," care, at present, more particularly to allude. It will be known time enough ; unity and trinity in the Godhead, "is absolutely impossible, as they imply essentially different ideas;" and Clarke argues on the same ground against sonship and divinity. 3. But the author denies that there is any real incongruity ship and divinity. 3. But the author achies that there is any real moongroup between sonship and eternity. "We refuse to subscribe to the proposition, that filiation and eternal divinity are irreconcilable." Nor does filiation imply inferiority, but equality of nature. The title "Son of God" is analogical; and the error lies in the straining of the analogy. The straining is in thinking and speaking as if the Son of God was in every respect like the son of man. illustration, a thought is advanced worthy of being noticed. The terms des-criptive of the divine analogies are human, and imperfect; and therefore do not folly convey the thing signified. More is in the thing than in the comparinot folly convey the thing signified. More is in the thing than in the compari-son. Christ is called a priest, because he fully performs the duties of the office; and men are called priests because, in some respects, they do as Christ does. Christ is the original; men are but copyers. So Christ is called a king, not because ho imitates and resembles earthly sovereigns; but they are called kings, because, in some respects, they resemble the divine sovereignty. So Christ is called a Son, not because he resembles men who are sons; but they are they are called a Son to because the resembles men who are sons; but they are they are called a Son to because the resembles men who are sons; but they are they are called a Son to be an are some are included and an are some are some are some are some and and they are some are some are some and and they are some are s was between two and three hundred. Efforts were made to purchase them, are termed sons, because human relationship does, in some particulars, resen-there are effect. We have had nublic meetings both here and in Champlain, to ble the relationship which the second person of the thinity bears to the first. Although among men the son is after the father, yet, in the Godhead, Father and Son are co-eternal; the latter showing a perfect, the former an imperfect, sonship. He shows as Watson in his quotation from France. (Institutes, part 2. c. 12) and as that great divine James Arminius in his disputation on the potiem of Rome, and it is made the scene of Bible conflagration-Christians, Person of the Father and the Son, that a cause and an effect may synchronize, as in ages cone, are cast in the same fire with their Bibles, and millions of or be of equal duration, one not before or after the other. The latter theologian asserts, that not the divine nature but the divine person was brgotten; making thereby an important distinction, not however attended to by Mr. Treffry. The same ground is taken against Dr. Clarke which he takes against the Sorinian deniat of the miraculous hirth, the trinity, the atonement. He tells the Sociation that a man must believe even what he cannot comprehend, if the revealed by inspiration; so the author says to him, concerning the doctrino of the divine sooshir

Having endeavoured to nullify the objections of the opponents, but in rather

Having endeavoured to nullify the objections of the opponents, but in rather an operose manner, the author commences the direct proof of the doctrine. That proof is to rest on the testimony of the Scriptures. Section 2, part 2, is ably occupied in showing the distinction which the Jews made between the Messiah and the Son of God. The question kept in view is, What meaning did the Jews entemporary with the Saviour set on the tille "Son of God ?" Did they regard it as a title synonymous with the title Christ or Messiah ? or, Did they look on it as distinctive of a being other than the Christ or Messiah ? Doubless, as the Jews of that day understood the appel-lation, so one ht we to understand it: for the meaning the laws set on it must lation, so ought we to understand it ; for the meaning the Jews set on it, must

have been the meaning which the New Testament writers, who were Jews, set A MOTHER INDEED. - On Lord's day last we had the pleasure of attending a delightful Lovefeast at Receiville, with our friend, the Rev. field to them a buman person, and the Son of God a divine being; for they had Samuel Belton, and hearing a worthy man say he had been forty-nine years a member of the Methodist Church, and that his revered mother, who died exdistinct ideas; and thus the objection that each is a title of office, and one "Simon Peter answered, Thou art the Messiah, (Christ) the Son of the

In the Patriot orticles there are many other particulars which well repay

On the 13th of October another was held, in Exeter Hall, London, which of the English Dissenting Churches. It will be observed that the statistics we ulting in Christ at the age of 102, had been a member of the same Church 80 well filled, and affords an argument, even if detached from others, sufficient appears to have been marked for a deep and joyours 1, what member, inwerver tried, need fear, so long as he believes, being strended by minister and members, is were strend access of greats 1. What member, is were tried, need fear, so long as he believes, being of Scripture showing that "Messiab" and "Son" are distinct titles, signifying

places the number worshipping exceeds the number worshipping in the Estab-

Such we could make it evident is the case in Canada. The Wesleyan-Methodists alone having 100,000 hearers. It is a fact that in the City of Toronto, where every exertion is made to induce the inhabitants to frequent grently increased !

Speaking of England, the Patriot remarks, "The pretext for Church extension is, that the Dissenters are so few. The real motive for pushing on Church-building is, that they are too many. The hypotrisy of the cry of spiritual destitution is palpable; and the present writer wears the mask so oosely, that you see the grin of bigotry behind.

The principle of Church-extension is not simply compulsory, but prohibitive also. It does not simply tax the people for the support of the State Church, [which they allow,] but it says to them in effect, you shall not provide the means of religious instruction for yourselves. No sooner does a new Dissenting place of worship spring up as the result of Evangelical teaching, than every effort is made, by intimidation and corrupt influence, to put it down." We have no quarrel with the National Church in England. Our sincere wish is that she may purify herself from Pusevism, and exert an unbounded evangelical hallowing influence : and we have gleaned the foregoing statistics nications, which, with others already on hand, make our resources for comto let the reader see what is the strength of the Methodist and other orthodox Churches in England not connected with the Establishment, and what the honour due to them for their abounding zeal and usefulness. They will have greater success.

THE MORAVIANS .- We cannot read Mr. Wesley's Journals and see the honourable mention he makes of the Moravians-the important instruction he received from Bohler on faith in Christ-and the incalculably beneficial results of that instruction, and not think of the Moravians with grati- Fild  $J_{d}$ fication and gratitude. We cannot think of their Missionary enterprise-their Sab

simple piety, heroic ardour, quenchiess zeal-their incessant self-denial, devotedness, and usefulness, without admiration, and thanks to God. The reader, then, will not wonder at our selecting a prominent place for the following account Frid from the London *Watchman* of a Meeting lately held there, as a Centenary Sab celebration of the foundation of the Moravian cause in the Metropolis, where the members of their Church are highly managived and esteemed Menyapore. the members of their Church are highly respected and esteemed. Montgomery, himself a Moravian, has, in his "Greenland," said of this Church during one

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i. Ri

of the periods of her eventful history :----

Claimed o'er the sacred empire of the soul, Where God, the judge of all, should fill the throne, And reign, as in his universe, atoms."	<sup>14</sup> That Church advanced, triumphant, e'er the ground, Where all her conquering martyrs had been crowned, Pearless her foe's whole malice to defy, And worship God in liberty,—or die: For truth and conscience oft she poured her blood, And firmest in the fibercest conflicts stood, Wreathing from bigoty the proud controut!
Watchman says,-	Claimed o'er the sacred empire of the soul, Where God, the judge of all, should fill the throne, And reign, as in his universe, alone."

The Rev. C. SPURDEN, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Hereford, has been unanimously elected, by the Committee of the Colonial Society, Presi-living God." "The blood of Jesus Messiak his Son cleanseth from all sin." dent of the Baptist College, Frederickton, New Brunswick. Mr. S. makes the thirteenth President or Tutor the Bristol College has furnished to the the Son of God." denomination.-Baptist Register.

Lately, Mr. John Simon, LL. D., of the Jewish persuasion, was

From bulletins in the Kingston Chronicle, of Dec. 31st, we are happy to find the health of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL is improving-though slowly.

ppoint JAMRS S. HOWARD, Esq. Treasurer for the Home District, in the slace of F. S. Billings, Esqr. resigned-Canada Gazette.

Our news from China and India to-day will be found important.

To CORRESPONDENTS .--- We thank the Rev. Messrs. Wilkinson and Allison, "Germano," "Economy," and "T. C. W." for their commumencing the new year ample. To one of our correspondents it is necessary for us to say, that we have by

us two long communications on the subject of a recent article in the N. Y. Advocate, but that we think we can afford to leave that article unnoticed.

# APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS, 1843.

WESTERN D	IVISION.
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an 6, Thorold 61	Meeting	Wed Jan	. 18,	Governor's	Road 6%	Meeting
8, SI. Catharines 11, 6	Sermona	Thu	19.	Woodstock	4	do
9, đa 6½	Meeting	Frid	91),	O1ford		do j
10, fifty-mile Creek 🥤	40 -	Sab	22	London	11, 6,	Sermone
11, Flamhoro West . "	. do .	Mon .	23	do	61	Meeting
12, Berlin	фo	Tue	24	North Stree	t, "	do –
13. Gatt 44	• do	Wed	25	Munceytow:	R "	do
14, St George **	da	Frid	27	Chatham	****** **	da
15, Brantford 11, 6	Sermons	Sat	28.	Delson's	****** **	đa
36, do 65		Sab	29.	Chatham	11. "	Sermone
17, Paris		Tue	31,	Colchester .		Meeting
vidence permitting, the a	hove appo	intments	s wi	il be atten	ded by s	ome ope

rrovidence permitting, the above appointments will be attended by some one or all of the following persons :- Rev. ANSON GREEN, President of the Confer-ence; Rev. THOMAS HURLBURT, Missionary, lately returned from the North West Territory; and MR. WM. HERKINER, Indian Missionary from Saugeeng, aided by the Preachers on their respective Circuits.

### EASTERN DIVISION.

"We have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God."

Lately, Mr. John Simon, LL. D., of the Jewish persuasion, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.—Hamilton Gaz. From bulletins in the Kingston Chronicle, of Dec. 31st, we are certain the Jews understood this in a very peculiar sense. When Christ called himself the Son of God, they understood it to imply positive equality to the Supreme Being ; and if they were wrong, our Lord never attempted to correct them." So that, though the commentator will not allow Son to signify divinity. His Excellency, the Governor General, has been pleased to be yet acknowledges that the Jaws so applied the title. This argument is just touched by Watson when treating of this name; and the present chapter is a very satisfactory amplification of it. The second thing in the proof is, the personal confessions of Jesus as the Son

of God. One class of these confessions is, of sonship alone; as of the centurion, the soldiers at the cross, the blind beggar in Jerusalem, and the ship's crew after a storm. The second class is, of both the Messinhship and the Sonship; in that of Nathaniel, of Peter, and of Martha. The circumstances under which these confessions were uttered render it evident, that in applying the title "San" the confessors in no respect differed from the current Jewish opinion. The third advance in the proof is, the preternatural testimonies to Jesus as the Son of God; for not men alone, but angels, good and evil, and God, acknowledged him as Son. 1. The angels' testimony to the shepherds and the Virgin Mary. 2. The divine testimony at the baptism and the transfiguration. 3. The testimony of wicked spirits at the temptation and on their ejection from men -Ou the testimony of the angel to the Virgin, Luke i. 30-35, some useful Inc....On the testmony of the age to the virgin, Loke 1. 50-35, fond useful, criticism is spent; for on this passage Clarke greatly rests for his opinion. The pith of the text is in the word "therefore," which the latter applies to the preceding sentence, "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the Fower of the Highest shall overshadow then, therefore;" but which our author denies, (1) because it would make the third person in the Teinity Father instead of the first, he being truly father of Christ's humanity, yet never obtains the title in the Scriptures; (2) because Christ was not called "Son of God" on account of the mission of the statement of the being truly father of the theory of the statement of the s his miraculous conception, it being known to but few before the resurrection of Christ and the publication of the Gaspels of Matthew and Luke, (not being detailed in Mark and John) and if urknown to those who called him "Son," they could not have called him Son on that account; and therefore the anget could not have assigned this circumstance as a reason for the name; (3) be-cause by "the Power of the Highest" is rather to be understood a personal Power, soveral instances of which are in the Scriptures. The word therefore refers to the two acts; one by the Holy Ghost coming upon the virgin; and the other, the personal Power, or the Word, overshedowing her. "Therefore also that holy thing  $(\alpha\gamma_{10}\gamma)$  shall be called the Son of God:" thing referring. to the lumanity; holy to the divinity. The opinion of a personal Power over-shadowing the Virgin ought not to be condemned before it is examined; for there seems as much, if not more, reason for thus explaining the second clause, there seems as much, it not more, reason for these explaining the second clader, than for regarding it as a mere expletive or echo of the first. The author class Marceii and Richard Watson in support of the opinion. If this remarkable passage be thus correctly explained, then the opposers of the divine sorship of the Saviour will find the foundation of their opinion removed from under their feet.

Having noticed the title "Son" as used in the Old Testament, the author ends what he calls the Jewish part of the argument, drawn from Jewish testi-mony. (The artificial arrangement has been already complained of, or it might here be noticed with great propriory.) He now comes to the third or Evan-gelical part of the book, or to what may be called the fourth part of the arguto the third or Evanment, (the Old Testament affording the third [art] viz., to show that by the resurrection of Christ from the dead the divine souship of Christ is proved : " Declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the Spirit of boliness, by the resurrection from the dead."

The fifth part of the proof is from St. John's writings. The reader has to exercise patience on different occasions, so much irrelevant or unassisting mat-

ter being united with the argument. The writer often turns aside from the probabilities; and probabilities, when approved by experience, are followed by road he should all the time keep in, and winds about before he cames back certainty. again, delaying his own journey, and obscuring the path of the reader. In St. Mind in its infantile state, is incapable of complex operations, but, by con-labula writing the propulse fully and obscuring the path of the reader. In St.

begotten" mean that the human nature was singularly and mraculously begotten 'ten 1 "God so loved the world that he gave his miraculously begotten Son," i. e. begotten by the Holy Ghost and of a virgin. The emphasis of the passage is now lost; for thus nothing is shown of love, only of power; and of that, much less than many other things show. Besides, the text speaks first of God's love; secondly, of the gift as an effect of love; and lessly, the human birth, or incarnation, of the Saviour is implied as a consequence of the gift. But the other opinion makes the following order :-first, the love of God is secondly, the incarnation, God having no son before the birth in Bethlehem; secondly, the incarnation, God having no son before the birth in bethement, and having, having obtained a son, he is given to the world. But that the free gif, was before the incarnation is proved by the first promise to mankind, the promise to our first parents; by the common expectation of a Messiah by the Jews, implying a promise of a deliverer; and by the prophecies of the Old Testament. If the gift be prior to the incarnation, the new opinion must fall ; for if the gift were before the incarnation, then God had a San before the incar-Tor i the girl were before the incurnation, ther Got and a four dense the base of a nation; and he must have been a divine and an eternal Son, for an change can be supposed in the Godhead. (2) "We beheld his glory, the glory of the only-begotten of the Father." Or, shall we render it, "the glory of the body miraculously begotten?" The glory spoken of must refer to the glory of the divine existence, and not to the human life of the Saviour: for the latter had more humiliation than clory.

The sixth part of the proof is from the epistle to Hebrews. The Trinitation controversy is unnecessarily introduced in this part, although the proposed ob-ject is to treat only of the title Son of God. The argument from the epistle to the Hebrews is of four parts. 1. The superiority of Christ over angels, having "by inheritance a more excellent name than they." That "more excellent name" is Son, when applied to the divine nature; but not a "more excellent name," if applied to the buman nature of Christ; for the angelical is "more excellent" than the human. Connected with this part of the argument are three long, yet good critical notes, by way of excepts, on "the brightness of his glory ?" "Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee," and "the first begotten." 2. The superiarity of Christ over Moses; Moses being a servant, Christ a Son. The excellence of the Son over the servant lies in the soplicathe title Son to Christ as God ; for applying the title to Christ as man " would reduce this now inexpognable piece of argumentation to the veriest trifing." 3. The priesthood of Christ. This excellent argument runs thus: God inaugurated Christ a priest, because he was his Son; therefore Christ was a Swa before he was a priest; and Christ took on him the nature of man after the inauguration, and in order to exercise the office of priest. Before he after the inauguration, and in order to exercise the office of priest. Before he was man, he was a priest; before he was a priest, he was a Son; therefore, before he was man, he was the Son of God. 4. A postacy from Christ. The atrocity of the sin lay in crucifying afresh the Son of God. If the title Son bo applied to Christ's humanity, the aggravation of the sin is last, the sin being merely against a man; but if the Son be applied to the divinity, then the sin is against God, and therefore atrocious and unpartomable. Besides the general argument, it must be remembered and belowed, that Sr. Paul used the title Son is the state of the state of the state of the state of the solution of the state of the solution of the state of the state of the solution of the state of the sta in the meaning that the Jews attached to it; otherwise, the epistle would be full of obscurity to them. The meaning of "Son of God" in a Jewish mind has been already shown.

Another chapter is spent in considering the connexion of the divine Sonship of Christ with some fundamental doctring the Connection of the durine Sonamp Deity of Christ. The divine Sonship is its main evidence, Christ being ac-counted God, because he declared himself the Son of God. 2. The Trinity; for Father, Son, and Holy Ghost is the triplicate name of God. Father is a name applied to the divine nature only; so is the title Holy Ghost; and why not allow the name Son to the divine nature also  $7 \ge 1n$  the form of baptism, and in the public benediction, the three titles are certainly applied to but one nature ; if otherwise, the distinction ought to be announced when the forms are used. " I baptize thee in the name of the Father," as Gud, "the Son." as man, " and the Holy Ghost," as God. So also with the benediction. 3. The Redomption of the world. The divine Sonship exaits our thought of the Redeemer's pre-vious existence, and of the marvellous love of God in giving his Son. Without the divine filiation, " we cannot conceive in what sense the first person in the trinity could possess a propriety in, or an authority over, the second, so as to be able to give or to send him."

The last part of the book is the evidence of Ecclesiastical History on the says, "Had any novel opinion here published at Alexandria, the church of Rome, with the church of Constantinople, would have refused its assent; \* \* therefore we have every assurance that, at least, for the first three cen-

turies, the unanimous judgment of the Fathers must be true." Strange that the Church of Constantinopie should be cited in proof of the veracity ductrine of the first three conturies, when there was not only no church in Constantipople, but no Constantinople at all, until thirty years of the fourth century had passed away. The quotations are many, occurying eighty-eight pages; yet but few of them are of importance for point and explicitness. Of the few, the following are specimens:

"There was a time when God was not a Father."—Dionysius Alexandrinus. "That when the Son of Gud was from the beginning, he submitted a second time to be begotten according to the flesh." - Cyprian.

"The Word proceeded from God the Father before every creature."-

When therefore thou hearest the title Son, do not think of the nativity of

the flesh, but remember that it is spoken in reference to the uncompounded Thus we have obtained a synopsis of the principal arguments of the book; and it appears that they are neither few nor mengre. To refute them, a map red discover some truths not yet found out, and supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained a synopsis of the principal arguments of the book; and it appears that they are neither few nor mengre. To refute them, a map red discover some truths not yet found out, and supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained a synopsis of the principal arguments of the book; and it appears that they are neither few nor mengre. To refute them, a map red discover some truths not yet found out, and supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained to the Driving the found out, and supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained to the Driving the function of the supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained to the Driving the function of the supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained to the Driving the function of the supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained to the Driving the function of the supply a vacancy not yet filled. Thus we have obtained to the Driving the function of the supply a vacancy of yet filled. Thus we have obtained to the Driving the function of the supply a vacancy of the supply a vacancy of the supply a vacancy of the supply of the suply of the supply of the supply of the supply of the supply of the The argument of Dr. A. Clarke seems unworthy of his pen; for it is nuthing but the stale Arian objection, that he cannot understand it, i. e. how Sonship and divinity can agree. To overturn the ancient and orthodox doctrine of the and divinity can agree. To overturn the ansient and orthonize that " the signed, in the presence of the admiral and general, and many other British divine Sonship of the great Redecmer, a man must not only object that " the signed, in the presence of the admiral and general, and many other British conjunction of the two terms Son and eternity imply essentially different, and trifficers. Copics of those conditions were immediately transmitted to Pekin. opposite ideas," but he must show that the conjunction of the terms is not im-plied in, or warranted by, the sacred Scriptures. To accomplish this object, it must be shown, among other things, that the title Son was not applied to a person of the Deity before the coming of Christ;—that the wonderful concep-tion of the virgin Mary was generally known among those who used the title ja the days of our Saviour;—that, if known, the title was applied solely to the humanity of the Seviour ;-that the title Logos does not imply either relation to, or derivation from, the first person of the Trinity ;-that the epithet " Only-Begotten" refers exclusively to the creation of the body of Jesus, and that the passages containing the epithet will make a good and faithful sense with that understanding ;--that the human nature of Christ is that on which St. Paul rests in asserting the superiority of Christ over angels;--that the inauguration of Christ to the office of priest took place, not before, but after his birth of the ing the title Sun differently from the other titles of the Godhead, Father and Holy Ghost, and for applying the two latter to the divine essence, and the for-mer to the human nature, in the form of baptism and in the apostolic benedic-to reside at them; and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well tion. When these, and other points, are clearly and fully shown, then is the time come, and not before, for arguing the incongruity of the terms with the understanding and common notions of mankind. But until these points are thus proved, and they are yet to be proved, let us follow pious and callolic antiquity, and say, that." the right faith is, that we believe and confess, that our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is God and mant: God of the substance of the fuller decider of the results and mant is the proved of the substance our Lord Jesus Unist, the Son of God, is ford and man: God of the substance of the Father, begotten before the worlds: and man, of the substance of his mother, born in the world."—Athan Creed. This article has been lengthened out, not so much for the sake of Mr. Tref-fry's book as for the sake of the doctrine which it defends. As for the book, it is not a creation, not pretending to entire originality. The chief virtues which the number shows are two: collecting, and amplifying. He diligently collects what has been written on the subject, and frequently analyses in order to amplify the argument. But the book has been chiefly used to set forth an orderly synopsis of the principal arguments for the doctrine. That the strength of the defence is exhausted, is not to be allowed; for the strong probability is, that time and thought might discover far more in the Scriptures than has yet been discovered. However, as far as the "Inquiry" has gone, this article has I no utimate end in writing this article was, in reference to the increasingly efficient ministry of the Wesleyan Church in this Province. A hope was entertained, that a brief arrangement of the argument for the divine Sonship of the Saviaur might be of some little as to those studious and excellent young mea who have, among us, begon the ministry of the Gospel and the train of the Saviaur might be of some little as to those studious and excellent young mea who have, among us, begon the ministry of the Gospel and the train of the Saviaur might be of some little as to those studious and excellent young mea who have, among us, begon the ministry of the Gospel and the train of the Saviaur might be of some little studies and excellent young mea who have, among us, begon the ministry of the Gospel and the train of men who have, among us, begun the ministry of the Gospel and the study of systematic divinity. The use designed was, to prevent any of them adopting the opinion of that Commentator which they so often meet with; an opinion which some have received on the ground, that a great name is a great argument. May the holy and everlasting God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, pardon any irreverent altempt and desire to gaze into the mysteries of His nature and life; and may He cause unity in the faith and practice of the Church throughout all ages. Amen. G. F. PLATER. Yonge Street, Dec. 27th, 1342.

A regorous mand, approximately in correction, not any be readily granted; acquisitions.—That some men possess superior genius may be readily granted; and that some have a task for one thing, and some for another, may not be reasonably denied. But is it not evident, that inferior genius, by a vigorous

reusonably denied. But is it not evident, that inferior genius, by a vigorous application of its powers, has accomplished more than superior genius while a prey to sloth. Unwearied assiduity has indeed effected wonders. Invincible preseverance, under extraordinary difficulties, in the midst of pining want and domestic murmurs, has repeatedly puraced the path of science, regardless of the frowns and opposition of the world, until successful experiment silenced incredulity and earned a well-deserved popularity. The path to fame is not always strewed with flowers; the aspiring mind must pass through thorny mazes, and toil up rugged steeps, before it finds those pleasing facilities usually altendant on unremitting exertion. Every ac-quisition gained by such a mind becomes a prompter to increased application, and success, in such instances, alternately succeed each other, mutually con-tributing to extend the ever-enlarging sphere of human knowledge. Beyund the boundaries of our terrestrial world, in illimitable space, and when time shall be no more, in undless eternity, the mind of man may revel on the inexthe boundaries of our terrestrial world, in illimitable space, and when time shall be no more, in undless eternity, the mind of man may revel on the ines-haustible supplies afforded by Divine munificence for intellectual gratification. — Even here on earth the field is immense; the seed of good quality, and, with proper cultivation, the harvest will yield its sevenfold rewards. Nature, art, and revelation furnish a thousand channels for the flow of Infinite Wisdom. Boundless henevolence places the whole: as it were, at our disposed. Shatt

Baundless benevolence places the whole, as it were, at our disposal. Shall we not enjoy what Heaven has bestowed ? Will we reject the donations of he Deity ?

the Deity ? Where the unassisted eve sees nothing but common, every-day occurrences, chemistry discovers the great laboratory of balure, in which most amazing powers are perpetually effecting dissolutions, formations, and combinations, in overvarying diversity. Natural history, unfolding the wonders of the mineral, vegotable, and animal creations, affords abundant stores for the inquiring mind. The agencies of heat, electricity, and gravitation, exerting a variety of influences, offer also innumerable sources of information—under ordinary cir-cumstances usefully contributing to the comforts and conveniences of life, but, when venuelly existed created a vecenier the earth with the beson of dewhen unusually excited, capable of sweeping the earth with the besom of de-struction. Acoustics and optics, treating of sound and light and their connexion struction. Acoustics and optics, treating of sound and light and their connexion with the senses, fornish delightful recreation when wearied with the abstruse-ness of mathematics or metaphysics. Geometry and algebra assist the soaring efforts of human intellect, exceed our most sanguino anticipations, and, by the solution of problems involving a variety of complex operations, place us in the most elevated situations—thus rendering heights, otherwise inaccessible, of comparatively easy attainment. Magnetism and astronomy enable the naviga-tion to track a solution to provide the tracklass access. In white comparatively easy attainment. Magnetism and astronomy enable the naviga-tor to traverse the globe: Steering his way across the trackless ocean, he visits countries and people the most remote; with the utmost precision he determines the exact location of avery spot apon the earth; and then, with unerring accu-racy, returns, from his wondrous voyage; to his native shore. (fistory, attended by geography and chronology, supplies interesting retrospections of the past is by preserving events, and localities, which would otherwise have been buried in oblivion, the experience of ages is applied to the exigences of the present, and ample resources are provided for the regulation of the future. Overtory, compassing, arguing the press afford insumerable explications, argu-

Oratory, composition, and the press afford innumerable explications, arguments, and pathetical persubsives well adapted to enlighten the understanding ments, and pathetical persubsives well adapted to enlighten the understanding, engage the affections, and fix the wonderful voltions of the human will. The fine arts,—poerry, painting, music,—sweet soothers of the troubled spirit, by their innumerable charms assuage our sorrows, and often subdue the fearful chulinions of impetuous passion. Theology, most exalted of sciences, leads the soul direct to God, the ever-living Fountain of knowledge, the common source of all those pleasant and desirable streams to which we have just adverted. Theology, indeed, by her inspired revelations, unfolds the otherwise incon-ceivable mysteries of nature, providence, and grace: turning aside the veil which separates the visible and invisible worlds, she discovers the Deity on his throne invested with infinite perfection, exercising a universal sovereignty, and in possession of dominion boundless both in extent and duration. B. B.

# foreign and Provincial News.

# From the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser, of December 22.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

A London paper says that the directors of the Great Western Steamship Company have presented a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury for assistance.

### FROM THE EAST.

The overland mail had arrived, bringing the most important and unex. pected intelligence from China and Central Asia. A treaty of submission, peace and commerce had been assented to by the Chinese Emperor-Cabu had been retaken-and many of the British prisoners released from their long captivity.

Here follows a Circular from Sir Henry Pottinger, to Her Britannic M jesty's subjects in Chins, which we omit.

On the 15th the high Imperial commis ioners arrived. They were three viz. :---

They speedily communicated to the British plenipotentisry their powers, which were found to be in due order. Visits of ceremony than took place, and after various conferences, the conditions of a treaty of peace When the treaty was signed, a royal solute was fired, and all restrictions removed on the intercourse between the expedition and the natives. Annexed is the circular published by the British plenipotentiary announcing the treaty of peace.

The British naval and minitary forces were still at Nankin.

pect that long before this day all the British Prisoners taken by the Afighans will have been brought into the general's camp; those who had been left near Cabul were already at liberiy. J. P. WILLOUGER. J. P. WILLOUGER. Secretary to Government.

A letter from Mr. Gutzlaff, Chinese interpreter, written at Nanking on the 24th of August, to the secretary of the Glasgow Ezst Iadia Association, States that of August, to the secretary of the Orlagow Last which Association, states that of the twenty one millions of dollars to be paid by the Chincse, three millions are for Hong merchants' debte, six millions for the optim, and the remaining twelve millions for the expenses of the war. S r Henry Pottinger, S r William Parker, General Pullock and General Nuclear and the base and the path and Six Hugh Gough

Not have been made knights grand cross of the Bath, and Sir Hugh Gough has been elevated to the baronstey. The progress of the anti-corn-law-league fund was attracting much atten-

The progress of the anti-corn-law league fund was attracting much atten-tion. The meetings at Manchester wars thronged to inconvenience, and letters were continually received from all parts of the kingdom enclosing willing to enter into Contract to supply the Troops, &c., stationed at andsome donations. The London Chronicle quotes a curious announcement from a sur ple-

nent to the Canton Gazette, that an efficer of high rank is to visit England to represent his sovereign at the Court of Queen Victoria. The presence of a Chinese Ambassador at her Msjesty's drawing room would "make a senmijon."

A Privy Council was to be held at Windsor, early in December, at which the time of convoking Parliament for the despatch of business would be determined.

We perceive with regret that the returning tranqu'llity of Ireland has been rudely broken by two barbarous murders-one in Kilkenny and the other in Tipperary. The victims were gendemen, proprietors of lands, and their assassination is ascribed to the ejection of some tenants.

Public attention has been strongly drawn lately to the grossimmoralities of sundry peers-the late Marquis of Hertford, for example-and the peer. specified, equal to the estimated consumption of the Troops, &c., for three age supporting papers have thought it necessary or expedient to vindicate months; to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissariat. He the establishment of a nobility from the stigma thrown upon it by unworthy members, by contending that they are exceptions only, and that for their ally, or by his own servants, as no sab-letting of the Contract will be per-vices and follies the better classes of the order ought not to be made respon- mitted, except with the previous written consent of the Sector Commissariat sible, &c. &c.

The radicals have resolved to petition Parliament for the removal of Lord binger from the bench, on account of his late political charge.

The average declared value of our exports to India and China, within the en years ending 1840, was £1,450,000.

It is understood that the first instalment of the Nankin ransom will be affixed to the Tender, Forms of which may be obtained at this Office. 86 sent to England; the Blonde to bring home three millions, the Herald one and a half millions, and the Modeste and Columbine one and a half millions between them.

The French papers state that Roman Catholic Missionaries, taking ad. white of the opening of five ports to British commerce, and of the re-es. ending the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be ablishment of peace, will proceed to China forthwith for the promulgation payable on and effer Monday, the 16th day of January next. of mey faith.

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggers, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Dommark the proportion is 5 per cent, in England 10 per cent, in Holland 14 per cent.

Beatmont Smith, of Exchanger Bill notoriety, was among the convicts saved from the wreck of the Waterloo, at Table Bay.

It is estimated that the Minchester and Leeds railway experienced a loss of £3,000 or £6,000 by the riots.

By the new bankruppy act, the clerks and servants of bankrupts cannot elaim in full for more than three months' salary or wages, nor for any sum exceeding £30.

We have authority again to contradict the statement repeated in the N. Y. fieraid of Nov. 17, that the British and North American Royal mail steam ships are to sail to that port instead of Boston.-[Liverpool Mail Dacem' er 3.

Tae corn trade still remains in a state of extreme depression ; and so far from any improvement having taken place, the reverse has been the case, and prices of wheat have farther receded about 23, per quarter since this day eo<sup>•</sup>ennight.

Good News. - The recent news from China has put fresh life into many of our epinners and manufacturers. A very large mill, &c. in the vicinity of Manchester, and which cost the proprietor £120,000, after stand. ing s ill some three or four years, has this week been taken, with the view

The recent considerable term of tranquillity in this kingdom has been relieved it seems, by an outbreak at Barcelona-that hot bed of commotion which at one time seemed to threaten serious consequences. )) **=** 

China. However, the half of the first instalment agreed to by the treaty has been paid, and confided to the frigate Blonde, which sails instantly for Eng-land. The British naval and minitary forces were still at Nankin. In the Court House, on Friday evening next, the 6th January, at Eight o'clock, on ASTRONOMY, by Mr. DWTER.

J. F. WESTLAND, Secretary. ADMITTANCE Free. Toronto, 3rd January, 1343.

THE POOR MAN'S PILL OF HEALTH. This invaluable compound Vegetable Extract is from the presention of the eminent Dr. PARIS, Member of the Royal College of Paysicians, GENERAL ORDERS. The Governor General announces to the army and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuznee by Mrjor General Nott on the Gh of Sept. and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army. Major General Not had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbour-hood of Ghuznee 327 sepoys of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans. The Governor General likewise announces the complete defeat of Ma FROM 3 TO 12 HOURS, but who, if treated in the too usual way of bleeding, blistering, Calomel, &c., would probably be confined to bed for months:

homed Akbar Khan at the head of 15,000 men at Tazeen on the 13th Sept. [ottatering, Calomet. Get, would probably its continue to be do not not the began of the best of the second of the best of the Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and averged on every scene and Yellow Fevera; Inflammation of all kinds, Langnor, C stiveness, on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the espture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznes and Cabul have advanced the giory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms. The report of Major General Pollock leads the Governor General to ex-ion which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the giory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms. The report of Major General Pollock leads the Governor General to ex-ion which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the giory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms. The report of Major General Pollock leads the Governor General to ex-

I hereby certify that I was completely cured in *less than* 24 hours of a severe attack of Fever and Ague by taking one small Fill, which I procured of you, called "The Poor Man's Fill of Heath". A. MARTIN, Toronio, Nov. 10, 1632. Lat Street, near Yougo Street.

I have no hesimition at any time to certify on bath, that I was perfectly evident less than 24 Jours of an attack of Jaxadice by taking one small Pill, which I purchased of you, and denominated "The Poor Man's Pill of Health." WM. C. McBAY, Toronto, Dec. 1, 1842. 0870m Yonge St corner Newgate St. S. F. URQUHART, Agent, 40 Yonge St. Toronio.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Toronto, December 21, 1842.

Toronto, with

CORD FUEL WOOD, for one Year, Commencing on the 1st of October, 1843, and ending on the 30th of Sep-

tember, 1844. The Wood to consist of Beech and Hard Maple in equal proportion.

roperly seasoned, sound, and straight. The sticks to be four feet long from point to scarp, and none less than 34 inches in diameter, to be deliv-ered into the Commissatiat 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 Foel Yard at all times. during the period of his engagement, a stock of Wood of the description will also be required to perform all the conditions of his agreement personmitted, except wih the previous written consent of the Sesior Commissariat Officer at the S ation.

Any further information may be obtained at this Office. Two Survives of known property will be required to join with the Con-tractor in a Bond to the smount of One Thousand Pounds Currency, for the proper fulfilment of the Contract; and their bong fide signatures must be

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE D COMPANY.-Norice is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum on the Capital Stock plid in, for the half year

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. BIRCHALI., Toronto, Dec. 27, 1842. 66 3w Managing Direc

Managing Director.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, Price SIXPENCE,

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 Treasurers ; Registrars of Counties, and other Officers ; Divisions of Canada West; Solar 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 Institutiona; Chronola-gical Table of Methodism in the United States; do. in England; Royal mily of Great Britain; Imperial Government; National Debt of Great Britain. &c. &c.

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

Toronto. October 1st, 1842.

in ges ul some three of lour years, has this week been taken, with the view to commence working without delay. It will require at least 1000 hands in the variors departments. So great has the depression of this kind of property been that the entire was conveyed to the motigagee, who had a claim for £25,000, for the small sum of £25,000 — not one-fourth its original cost, and though the machinery is said to be excellent.—[Liverpool, Dec.3] SPAIN. Sec. Sec. which th

[The following Notes should have been printed with the first part of the Re view last week  $\mathbb{I}$ 

(2) " Docirine of the New Jorgsalem," &c. Sect. 19. (3) Letter to Rev. T. Hartley. (4) Augustine's Confessions, b. 5.

### An Address delivered before the Literary Society of L'Orignal.

By such investigations, the mind must, ultimately, be much invigorated. Onlinese are carrying of Ladakh. Both pa If exercise be essential to the development of corporral power, it is assuredly British Government.

indispensable to the elicitation of intellectual strength. Motion is not more requisite to muscular action, than excitement to mental exertion. That species of excitoment, which is produced by scientific researches, is at least eminently qualified to discipline the mind. The degree of excitement will be commonly proportionable to the degree of attention. A fixed attention begets lively sen A special steam x has come to Suez with news that the Emperor of sations and clear perceptions, which in their turn produce the strongest and China has given adhesion to the treaty, but refutes to sign till her Majesty's

To Her Britannie Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., in China, has extreme gratification in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese high commissioners deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most import ant provisions :--

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.

2. China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of the present and thre succeeding years.

3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow fie, Ningpio, and Shanghai to be thrown open to British merchants: consular officers to be appointed as inland transit) duties to be established and published.

4. The Island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to Her Britannia Majesty, her heirs and successors. 5. All subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or

India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire, to be un conditionally released.

6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under the Imperial sign manual and seal, to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under, the British Government or its officers. 7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality among

the officers of both Governments. 8. On the Emperat's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment

of the first instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, her Britannie Majesty's forces to retire from Nanking and the grand canal, and the military posts at Chinhai to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports

This treaty of peace has given great satisfaction to the British in China and India. It was said that the Emperor had at first some doubte as to the propriety of opening a foreign trade at Foo tchoo foo, which is the capital of Fokien, and the nearest port to the country where the bohea tea grows, but that he afterward yielded that point. The commissioners are described as anxious to get rid of the British from the Yang tee kiang, and the embouchure of the great canal; they offered to pay down four millions instant ly, but the British plenipotentiary insisted on the full instalment being paid, and the tatification of the treaty before he would withdraw.

The payment of the option claim will, it is stated, be adjusted according to the amount fixed some months ago by the British Government. It was said that the Imperial Commissioners had pressed the consideration of the (1) In his book called "The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning the Lord," exet. 57, is this semence:—"A Trinity of person" (not persons) "is this, That the Divinity of the Lord is the Father, the divine Humanity the Son, and the divine Pro-ceeding the Holy Ghost."

that it ought to be effected by their own internal regulations and by imposing restrictions on their own subjects. The Anckland steamer was under orders to start from Nanking direct for Suez as soon as the Imperial ratification should be given to the treaty, and the various conditions fulfilled. The removal of the expedition from the Yang tse Kiang sppears to be much desired, as the troops and sailors were beginning to suffer from sickness. The Chinese are carrying on a warm contest with the Sikhs in the neighbourhood of Ladakh. Both parties appear willing to conciliate the good will of the

The latest intelligence is by telegroph from Malta, under date Nov. 25, and is as follows :----

. . . . . .

### Telegraph Office, Malta. Nov. 25.

A special steam r has come to Suez with news that the Emperor of most permanent inpressions upon the memory. Investigation originales strong is received. The refusal is based on the exigency of etiquette observed in Forge St., Township of Fork, Dec. 24, 1342.

By the same, Nov. 29th, Mr. John Nix of Murray, to Miss Amy J. Hawly of

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending January 3. W. McCullough, R. Corson (J. T. 3s. 9d.), J. Carroll, S. Miles,\* W. Pollard Edwy Ryerson, C. R. Allison, L. Hilliard, J. Black (Reports sent by Rev. W Ryerson )

\* We ordered the box sent Ps directed. Pay the freight and charge us. Books have been forwarded to-

E. Shepherd, I box, sent by stage. Dr. Ryerson, I parcel, sent by Rev. Wm

REMOVAL.-MEDICAL HALL, Established in 1835. T. BICKLE takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal support since he com-menced business in II A MILTON, and begs to inform them that he has Removed this Establishment to his New BRICK STORE, in the new Block of Reick Buildings, corner of King and James Streets, nearly opposite PRESS' PRONENADE HOUSE, where he has for sale a large and well-assorted Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Red, Blue, and Black Wri-Books and Stationary, ting and P.inting Laks, Druggist Glass, Patent Medicines, Dye Stoffs, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, Surgeon's Instruments, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Sec. Sec. Sec. Painter's Tools,

Which he will sell, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the lowest terms, for Cash or Short Credit,

T. B. respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. He is confident that his Stock cannot be surpassed, for extent, variety, and quality, in Westorn Canada; and having selected it in the best Markets in Britain and America, he can sell on the lowest terms. The public may rely on the utmost care and attention being paid in dispensing Prescriptions or executing orders.

block before purchasing elsewhere. Hamilton, Dec. 26, 1842. 687

TAKE NOTICE.—Application is intended to be made to the District Connect, in February next, for the opening of a Road in the Township of Toronto, Heme District, viz: from the Middle Road, on the Indian fine, commencing at the North end of lot No. 28; thence across No. 27 & 26 until it intersects the side-line between 26 & 25; thence along said ine (to a stake as surveyed) in a southerly direction; thence across No. 25, 24. & 23. to intersect with the Lake Road.

JOHN WOOLSTENCROFT, and Twelve Freeholders. Toronto Township, D. comber, 1842.

STRAYED from St. Vincent, about the 15th of October last, a small Bay Pupy, marked with a small white line across her neck. made by a cord whic h had been bound there, a little distance behind her ears. Any person finding soid P my, and writing to, or delivering her to Mr. Luke Gordner, Township of Toronto, or to the subscriber. S: Vincent, JOHN NEELANDS. shall receive a reasonable reward,

NOTICE .-- A STRAY COW came into the enclosure of N OTICE.-A STRAY COW came into the thread a patent for the above machine and additional and the ber away. is spotted brown and white. The owner is hereby requested to prove prove 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: So tf.

ill cell at very low prices. 1842. JOHN CHRISTIE & SON. Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842.

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

MARRIED, In this City, Deer. 31st, by the Rev. Jonathan Deou, MI, Education and Deou, Andrew Gould of Richmond, to Miss Mary J. Huyke of Adolphustown. A Miss Margaret A. Pringle, both Mary J. Huyke of Adolphustown. A Miss Margaret A. Pringle, both Haw and Deou, The Miss Margaret A. Pringle, both Haw and Deou, Stationary and Deou, Stationary and Stationary an have it in general use, The subscriber would respectfully remind all good housewives, who wish to

DIED,—In the Township of Esquesing, Decr. 25th, Samuel Harton, infant son of Mr. Frederick Watkins—aged nine months and two days. of his Brunswick Black a few days before putting up their stores. PETER R. LAMB,

Blacking and lak Manufacturer, corner of Yonge and Temperauce Ste. Toronto, October 1, 1842.

**R** E M O V: A L.---J O H N T Y N E R tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons gener-ally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of years, and now informs them and the public generally that be has removed his Boot and Shoe Establishment, from his old stand opposite the Market, to his new buildings on Yongo Street, next house north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

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

Toronto, October 1st, 1842. 674-y

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at unprecedented low prices. Also-all kinds of BINDING nestly executed ; Blank Books Ruled or Bound

o any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any cattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1841. 631 if

**P** R I N - T E R S' I N K. P F T E R R. L A M B, Manufacturer 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 work-man, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' Druggets and Country Merchants are requested to call and examine his INK. He is now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to him. took before purchasing elsewhere. Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice. IF Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and send-ing their account to the Subscriber, will receive the amount in Ink. Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

> **T** E M P E R A N C E H O Richmond nill, yonge street. HOTEL,

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total ibstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers. at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his uests, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Rishmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE. A The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan entirely new, which possesses many advantages over those now in use, while it will perform as much however have a start and the same time on the best of those; it requires only half of the propelling power and not half of the hands to attend it; besides it comes so very cheap that any ordinary farmer may procure it. The subscriber has obtained a patent for the above machine and stands ready

-44

THE COBOURG FEMALE ACADEMY. The Committee requested to visit Mrs. HURLBURT'S Academy, having called to see her School within a few days, feel great pleasure in annoancing that they have found it in successful operation, and attended by a large number of Young Ladies. Classes are already formed and heard daily in Geography, Anithmetic, English Grammar, Geoeral History, Rhotoric, 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, Chemistry, Geology, and Fruits and Flowers in War. Embroidery, dec. Chemistry, Geology, and Fruits and Flowers in War. Embroidery, &c. are taught during the hours of recreation.

No day scholars are received, unless such as study the higher branches. Mrs. Hurlburt's long and well-established reputation as Teacher and Preceptress, during the period of her connexion with the U. C. Academy, and previously, renders it annecessary 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 Ladies attending her School possess, in being members of her and Professor Hulbur's family, where their halitis can be formed under her immediate supervision, when connected with the studies already alluded to, in reasons for believing that, in her Academy, facilities and privileges for forming the female character as it should be, are or joyed, superior to those forming the female character as it should be, are or joyed, superior to those forming the female character as it should be, are or joyed, superior to those forming the female character as it should be are used to be found to those forming the female character as it should be are the forming the female character as it should be are the forming the female character as it should be form to those forming the female character as it should be are the forming the female character as it should be form to those forming the female character as it should be are the forming the female character as it should be are the forming the female character as it should be form to those forming the female character as it should be are the forming the female for the business of teaching, and who has take the place of Miss Barates), and the general superintendence and important 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

The School is kept in a handsome, specious 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 sgreeable to the Young Ladies who may attend it. EGERTON RYERSON, WILLIAM KINGSTON, GEORUE 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. II. to make preparations for ac-commodating 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 requiled. Particular attention is directed to the outlines of the Course of Study as published in her Card, embracing the most useful and interesting subjects. Mrs. H. 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 Ladies have casy access to the Lectures of the College. The Terms, it will also be observed, are very mode-rate,—requiring only £6, 152, per Quarter for Board, with the Highest Tuition; and less for the common English Branches. Slif

- 2	TEAMS.		
Ę	Common English, per term of eleven weeks,	΄0	0
1	<ul> <li>Higher English, including all the other joint branches,</li></ul>	Ìð	0
	· French, Spanish, Oil Painting, and Wax Work, each 1	10	U
,	. Drawing and Painting in Water Colours, 1	0	٥.
	, Music and Use of Flano, 2		
,	Enibroidery,	ED	ŧ
1	Enstroidery, Board, meluding room, washing, fuel, and lights,	10	0.
	Rech Young Dody will provide nerself with one pair of sheets, one t	olan)	ker,
1	one counternane, one pillow with covers, and towels. A deduction of	7s.	61.

per term will be made to those Ladies who provide their own beds. 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 Canuda 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, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidson, Esq. Mount Pleosant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidson, Esq. Niggara; W. Warren, Esq. Darlington; Rev. A. Hurburt, Port Hope; Charles Biggar, Esq. Carrying Place; J. P. Roblin, M. P. P. Ameliasburgh; J. P. Williams, Esq. Bloomfield; Billa Flint, Esq., G. B. Spencer, Esq. Belle-ville; J. Counter, Mayor of Kingston, M. Cameron, M. P. P., Rev. H. Wil-kinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston; W. Muthie, Esq., -- Boell, Esq., Luther Houghton, Esq. Brockville; Alfred Hooker, Esq., Rev. W. Patrick, David See, Esq., W. D. Dickinson, Esq., Persecti; G. Brouse, Esq., Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matilda; W. Clegg, Esq., J. Burrows, Esq., Rev. T. Bevitt, Bytown; John Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabee; G. Boulter, Esq. Amelias-burgh; Rev. John Ryerson, St. Catharines.

"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 Buttan, Colonel G. Hwo, Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victorin College; Professor Wm. Kingston, A. M.; Rev. James Spencer. Cobourg, November 14th, 1842. 668 3m

RIDOUT, 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 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 he usual Terms, to the Country Trade, viz

Music, and a Class in the History of the Bible, which is heard every Sab-bath. The Committee heard nearly all these Classes reviewed, and they

unhesitatingly state, that, considering the short time the greater part of th Besides the privilege the Young Ludies 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. 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 accommo-

dations are ample, and of the first order. The Committee believe that every attention is poid 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 (who has spent ten years at one of the first Female Schools in America in proparing herself for the business of teaching, and who has take the place of Miss BARNES.) and the general superintendence and important personal sid afforded by Professor VANNORMAN, cannot fail of securing to

the Young Ladies attending the CONOURD LADIES' SEMINARY 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. EGERTON RYERSON, WM. KINGSTON.

G. M. Boswell, EDWY RYERSON.

Colourg, December 10th, 1842. The Scond Term will commence on the first Thursday in January next. At the proper time during the Winter Classes will be formed in Chernistry, thetoric, Wax-Work, &c. &c. The Ludies of this School derive great advantage from the very interesting and able Lectures of Dr. RYERSON selivered in VICTORIA COLLECE.

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

TERMS. TERMS. Common English, tacluding Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Gram-mar, Artifunctic, and Geography, per term of eleven wretts. Higher English Branches, including Natural Philosophy, Chemisiry, Botany, Physiology, Astronomy, Geology, Lintory, Moral Philosophy, &c. ..... 1 5 0 Exira Charges.

Drawing, Paining, and Perspective,	1	0	Ð
Music. with use of Piano,	9	. 0	0
Music, Drawing, and Painting,			
French,			
Wax Fruit and Flowers, each,		]0	0
Embroidery,	0	) 5	0
Board, including room, furniture, fue', lights, and washing,	5	510	0
Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each to			
Young Ludy is requested to provide herself with one pair of sheets	and	d pil	lo
cases, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on	۱be	204	1

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. Thamas Alexander, A. M.; Rev. Edwy Ryorson; G. M. Boswell, Esq. M.P.P.; and Professor Wm. Kingston, A.M. Cobourg, December 10th, 1842, 644 tf

Victoria College. I have much pleasure in spontaneously adding to the above advertisement

the expression of my strong conviction that the Somiary kept by Mrs. Van Norman and Miss Barnes will confer upon the Pupils stellding all the advan-tages which were enjoyed in the (late) Upper Canada Academy, together with several additional facilities for improvement. EGERTOS 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 ; Cullery, Birmingham & Sheffield Shelf Goods ; Stationary, &c. &c.

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;	V12 :	STATIONARY .
•	3 cases Ladies' Work-Boxes and	31 cases ass'd Foolscap & Lette: Paper
•	Writing Desks	94 bales News Printing du
1	I cask London Heir Brushes	12 do Wrapping do
•	1 do best Dressing Combs and	4 do (1 ton) Mill Board
1	other Combs	I case Bookbinder's Leather
,	1 do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases	4 do Merchant's Account Books
-	4 cases common Looking Glasses	2 casks assorted Ink
	6 casks Cullery	3 du Tak Boules
r١	5 do assorted Birmingham Fancy	
	Goods	15 cases assorted Stationary, including
: ]	1 do Whip-Thongs	every article in Fancy Stationary
f	1 do assoried Buttons	Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c.
1	181 Elma Street Warranta Oat A	R. H. BRETT.
•	161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4.	1842. 674
•	CUT NALLS _The S	ubscriber has just received, and
	offers for sale.	absentore has just received, and
		· 6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	224 Kegs Blue Cut, so	
,	116 Kegs Shingle Nail	a.
	Toronio, Aug. 4, 1842.	R. H. BRETT.
ĺ	TAT R. WOOD, SU	RGEON DENTIST.
	W	

Chowett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 lf ENTAL SURGERY. - A. V. BROWN, M. D. D Surgeon Dentist .- Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Coments, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from oching: TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life IF OFFICE, No. 6, Bay Screet, Toronio. Sept. 23, 1841. 6211

EDWARD OHN

he trusts that he shall be able more than ever to establish that reputation which a generous public has so liberally bestowed upon him.

J. E. P. would also call the attention of the public to Mr. Harr's splendid Portrait of QUEEN VICTORIA, which, treether with the splendid Frame, is now for Sale, as also some beautiful CABINET PAINTINGS by Sanders, and a variety of other Pictures. And as the time of Festivitios is now at hand. a would observe, that those Ladies or Gentlemen needing any decorations n the sbove line, can be suited in every variety. LOOKING GLASSES from 1s. 3d. to £12 10s. PICTURE FRAMES of all sorts.

Gilt, Mahogany, Rose-wood, Walaut, &c. &c., as also ORNAMENTS of every lescription.

In conclusion, J. E. P. would invite a call before purchasing elsewhere. November 15, 1842. 682 3m

H E N R Y E. N I I NO LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC. CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Toronto City. ENRY NICOLL &c., next door to the Past 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 Emi-grants and others who intend buying either Wild Lands or improved Farms to give him a call. Lands purchased for persons at the Government Siles located and money paid on, and Deeds procured, at a moderate charge Lands claimed and prosecuted under the Heir and Devisee Act, and Deeds

taken out. Militia claims and U. E. Loyalist's rights procured and bought. Bank Stock and Government Daben uses bought and sold. Politions to the Gov-ernor and Council for pensions or lands prepared and prosecuted. Money advanced on letters of credit upon Great Britain, mortgage or personal carily.

N. B. On all Government Land business or mortgage, a fee of 5z. will e required before the business is taken in hand.

T All letters must be Post Paid. Dec. 17, 1842. 685 1.1 GEORGEAND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitore in Chancery. Barrislers al-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. This long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, This long-established institution, incorporated in ISIV with a reputal Charter, has an value and the same to \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000: For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honorable prompt-ness. It insures, sgainst loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property gene-rally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

References by permission 10-THOMAS R. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada. WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal. JOHN CAMERON, Esq., Cashier, Branch Com. Bank, M. D. A. O. MEDLET, Esq., Int'IA. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British North America.

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MESSRS. J. F. SMITH & Co.

September, 1342.

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 favour-able terms. The following articles comprise a part of their Stock, viz:-Carding Machines, Saw Mill Irons. Patent Balance Wheels, for Saw Mills. Percussion Water Wheels for do. Fanning Mill Icons. Fanning Mill Icons. Waggon Boxes. Norton's Plough. do. do. Improved. Scatch Mould Boards. Box Plate and Cooking Stores, whole-sale and retail. Thrashing Machines, from two to eight Grist Mill Castings. Counter Scales. Platform Scales. horse power. Sugar Kettles.

Together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention. would particularly call the attention of persons intending to erect Mills, to the Percussion Wheel, as the greatest improvement ever effected for the production of power. Sale flooms at the Foundry, Yonge Street, near Lot, and at 157, King 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 cuting COUGH AND OTHER DISEASES SPEEDILY IS

DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. ONE BOX OF THEM WILL CURB 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

PELL, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLAS Kug Street, Toronto, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, as well as the public Main-street, Buffulo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Druggists through-

tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and enstomers, as well as the public generally, for the liberal patronage with which he has been favoared in his individual capacity, since his establishment in Toronto, and conceiving it advantageous, and as likely to enable him more promptly and energet cally to prosecute his business, by attending to it alone, he now off rs 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, And as he works himself, and employs none but really first rate Workmen, and has he works himself, and employs none but really first rate Workmen, and has he works himself, and employs none but really first rate Workmen, and has he works himself, and employs none but really first rate Workmen, and has he works himself, and employs none but really first rate Workmen, and has he works himself, and employs none but really first rate Workmen, and has he works himself, and employs none but really first rate Workmen, and has hemedia. and hannines

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its potuliar properties is almost initialible in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandstar systems, from constitutional idiosyneracies, hereditary predis-position, and in percent all choroic and long standing infinities and irregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the discusses in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him<sup>4</sup> to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence repocting its efficacy, in early all cases of complaint except thous of the news to dinary, or endemis and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only in have attention generally direct<sup>3</sup> that the intelle, confident that its rare writes only need a known to be appreciated that is antice, confident that its may write add a desidness, and added popular-ity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance.

**Opinions** from Medical Gentlemen :

· Buffato, Aug. 12, 1837. We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarseparilla, manufactured by C. C. BARSTOL, and having made use of it more or less in our practice, believe it to contain the active, principle of Sarseparilla, in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we esteem it as one of the best we have over met with.

to of the neer we have ever nigt with	
J. TROWBRIDGE, M D	CYRENICS CHAPIN, M D
CHARLES MINNE, M D	MOSES BRISTOL, M.D.
JOSIAH BARNES, M D	J E MARSHALL, M D
J. E. BAWLEY, M D	. A. S. SPRAGUE, M D
A. NILLER, M.D.	F. L. HARRIS, M. D
H. R. STACO, M D	

The reader is referred to a work of 100 pages, published by the propristor, and to be had of any of the Agents, containing some of the most wonderful cures on record. Also, certificates from the first medical gentlemen, and editorial notices from the most respectable newspapers.

IT Important caution to those who would get the true article--always observe that the WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL, is on a red stamp across he cork of the bottle.

For sale in Toronto by Lyman. Fair, & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in Niagara; by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. Bokle, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Canada.

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

For all Dropsy, All swellings of the Extremities, Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Lumbago and Sciatic, Tender Feet, Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings Croup, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, especially in Children, All Bruises and Sprains, Scrafd Head, Scraft in in its worst starse Scrofula, in its worst stages, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other

of the Neck, Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. It was the last death-bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

and attendant Solomon Hays. Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to meet, are as follows:

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U.S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures : some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respect-able private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of P1LES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of exeruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to comnunicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-hed bequest!"

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

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

THE OLD AND YOUNG. Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.-Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. -There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can casily test, \* \* These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Cornstock, author of Constock's Chemistry, Philoso-phy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

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

Ĺ · Y R L L L' I S L WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION? Ľ s when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LiLLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Luwas, such as Conghs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bron-chites, S.c. S.c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine appendent by permetting a fear and acce are appendent. to all who have used them. Physicians and Clergymen, Lawyers and Professors, rich and poor, high the longs and throat from viscid pldegm: it also strengthens the parts from Physicians and Clergymen, Lawyers and Professors, fich and poor, light the longs and throat from viscid pldegm; it also strengthens the parts from and law-in fact, nearly the whole American people, have given them their sanction, and they are now fast spreading their influence to every part of the known world. The Hon, A. Clark, ex-Mayor of New York; J. Sherman Brownell, Esq, Register of New York; W. H. Bunn, Esq. Deputy Register of New York; Dr Castlo, the great Dentist, 227 Broadway; Dr Elliot, the distinguished Oculiat; Rev Darins Anthony, Oneida Conference; Rev J. M. Sold by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N Y., and distinguished Oculiat; Rev Darins Anthony, Oneida Conference; Rev J. M. Sold by the following Agents in this Province;—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; Brownell, Esq, Register of New York; W. H. Bunn, Esq, Deputy Register of New York; Dr Castle, the great Dentist, 207 Brondway; Dr Elliot, the distinguished Oculist; Rev Datins Anthony, Oneida Conference; Rev J. M. Maffitt; Rev Schustian Streeter, Boston; Dan'i M. Frye, Upper Police Office; Doctors Hunter, Smith, Rogers, Vanderpool, Scott, and four hundred other Physicians in New York City alono, recommend Sherman's Lozenges daily in their prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Tesa, Esq., Rochester, N.Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie & Sons, Druggists and Stationers, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cochsville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and hy Agents in Ningara, Queenston, Sr. Catharines, the Forty, Beamsville, &c. Lesvice Commend Sherman's Lozenges daily in their prepared only by the following Agents in Stationers, the Forty, Beamsville, &c. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

165 kegs, various hrands, Plug 317 boxes do Cavendish 31 boxes Ladies Twist 46 boxes Nail Rod 1. barrel Cloves 1 barrel Nutmegs 6 frails hard shell A'monds 2 frails soft shell . 130 jars very superior Macoboy Sauff 4 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders 10 bags Filberts 14 harrels best Currants 78 bags Rio 14 bags Laguna Coffee 22 bags Pimento 270 boxes best Muscatel 364 half boxes du 35 kegs, a good article \$ 50 boxes Pipes 27 bags black Pepper 55 boxes ground Pepper 20 boxes do Pimento 1 crate [470th] Cassia 30 boxes Starch 4 tierces Saleratus 55 bales, a good article, Cotton Batt'g 65 jars Mustard 80 half bales 4 bales Cotton Twine 10 boxes do in tins of 4 lb. cach boxes ground Ginger 10 cases Glass Tumblers I case Raw-hide Whip 10 boxes do Cianamon With many other Goods in the line.

R. H. BRETT.

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Raisins

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 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 con-viction of their cheapness to the minds of these who may examine in order to ascertala 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 depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods already injured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are fully confident that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their coefficient. Hadden by lying too long on the nerves. This Subscripters are fully confident that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their goods shall have been made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hotek Hamilton, 12th July, 1842. M. & C. MAGILL.

STEEL.-SANDERSON, BROTHERS & Co.'s Shear, Spring: Blister, and superior Cast Steel, (the latter well deserving the attention of Axe Makers), on Sule by RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. 674 CANADA PLATES-250 Boxes, for Sale by RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. STATIONARY.-For Sale in the Original Packages:-15 cases Letter Paper 25 cases Post 16 cases Foolscap 6 cases assorted Fancy Paper 1 case Superior Quills 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. R. H. BRETT. 674

CUT NAILS.-BUDDEN & VENNOR'S Subscribers, who offer them for Sale upon advantageous terms Torranto Oak Let. 1849

10ronio, Oct. 181, 1842.	674
N E W S P R I N T I N C The Subscriber has just received, per the Shi B16 Reams News Printing Paper, as Toronto. Aug. 3, 1842.	P. A P E R. ps Mahaica and Eliza, socted sizes. R. H. BRETT.
CUT NAILS Just receiving, and for S 120 kegs Soft Cuts; 60 kegs Shi	Sale hy the Subscriber,
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.	R. H. BRETT. 674
THURPE OFFICES TO TET to ME	0 02 1 D /11

adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber, erouto, April 12, 1842. 49tf GEORGE SIMPSON. Teronto, April 12, 1842.

FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at A FEW SEITS OF IT CLOSE & TOTOLO, R BREWER'S, 168, King Street, Toronto.

WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND J. WINER'S COMPOUND STRUE • AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Core of Coughs, Pland Wheeming Cough. Croup or Hives. Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping-Cough, Croup or Hives. Consumption, Pleurisy, hourseness, pains and soreness of the breast and lungs. Bronchitis, a disease that is sweeping handrods to a premature gravo, under the fictitious name of consumption, can be cured by this. Medicine. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchile) are cough, screness of the lugg or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asilina, hectic fover, a spitting up of phlogm 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 pul-monaric 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 aildren 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 entixely relieve them. With those views strongly impressed on our minds, every one should feel a great desire to investigate to the utmost of his power, the great arona of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction which the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

the wisdom of man has tailed to attain. In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with much cure and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible nostrums of the day, with which this country is

The use of one 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. WINER, Chemist and

Apothecary, King St., Hamilton, C. W. N. B.-A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell egain .-

Price 28. 6d.

For sale by LTMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King-Street, loronto, T II E E N D O F D O U B T.---I have been hald about five years :--- no more hair on the top of my head END OF DOUBT.than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scunf. 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 bend entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on nie at my residence in Stamford, Ct. Non. 12, 1840. DARIUS S. SOFIELD.

DARIUS S. SOFIELD. Nov. 12, 1840.

TO THE BALD HEADED,-UT NAILS.-BUDDEN & VENNOR'S Shingle and Annealed Nails, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand by the tribers, who offer them for Sale upon advantageous terms. RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Provide, Oct. 1st, 1842. RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

Delhi, July 17, 1839. WHO WILL GO BALD!-COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. 161 King Street. Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sele Recover A value to the Submitting Street State of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street,

their practice.

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

rences ruystian, and a premier of the alectical society of the Chy of New York, gives a character to his proparations that no others enjoy. Conghs. Colds, Consumption. Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Whoop-ing Cough, Congh attending Measles, and all affections of the Lungs, are immediately relieved by SHRMAN'S COUGH LOZNGES. 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 hoppy 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 entertained.-Children and adults often suffer much from them, when a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges would give them immediate relief. Hundreds of instances have come to our knowledge, where persons on the brink of the grave, fast wasting way, 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 Warehouse and 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.

rentre eradication of all kilous of worms, ; Headache, Palpitalion, Lowness of Spirits, Fatigue, Faiuling, Des-pondency, Nervous Discases generally, and Sca Sichness, are all subject to the curative properties of Sherman's Camphur Lozenges. They cure severe Headaches, &c., in ten minutes. In fact, they operate like a charm, and no person should go to Sca without theor, as they are infallible in Sea Sickness. Berner of the Science of Sherman's Camphur Lozenges. renous subject to futigue, or attending crowded parties, will find them a relief for all lassitude and oppression.

Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges are the best active Bilious Cathartic Medicine in use. They are remarkably pleasant, and leave the system free from all dullness 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 Lumbago. They are warranted superior to all other Plasters. One million sold yearly,-the best evidence of their properties.

IF Agents for the Country would. Apply as above, if hy letter, post 678 6m paid.

### IVER COMPLAINT $\mathbf{L}$ AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES. DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS. The Greatest Secret Discovered !--Purge--purge--bas been the ery for the last few years. This has been efficientally tried; and yet suffrers have multi-plicid- and died: and why ? Not hecause purging was not necessary, but too whet has been done, without the tonic in follow and austain the system. Purge you must ! The elckly humore of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented Prevent them the unwith of such humones ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Broom Polis-so called because they were they 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 infex 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 invalids for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn aff and pre-vented from a return, and the sallew yellow have deside the sole and space forhid an attemp give of health and youthful brogracy. There are enses, so numerous, of these bills and see the adder and space forhid an attemp to put them down. Ruy and use theore medicines, and use we deter, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them. FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

### FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name-O. C. Lin M. D -on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:-<sup>44</sup> Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D 1841, by Thus. Convert, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Usiled States for the Southern District of New York.' Warranted the only genuine.

r Street. I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street. Ber Sale by every exchant in the Province and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

**F** OR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, being Lot No. 4. Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 2010 acres, 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every convenience; a large Frame Bare, Driving-House, Stables, Sheda, a good Log Barn, Throshing Machine, a large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoka Creek runs through the lot: the land is of the best quality; the whole front of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bosh is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by applying to the owner, applying to the owner, Merchant Tailor, No. 126, King Street, Toronto. 52 if

N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot.

FOR SALE,-THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON 

ROBINSON; MERCHANT TAILOR,

• has removed to his new place, No. 4. Hellington Buildings, where, by diligent iteration to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders. I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHIKE.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and TUECAN BONNETS, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840. 61 t£

REQUEST .-- A Parcel. containing a Cloak, &c., was Α Le sent by the late Book Steward, the Rev. John Ryczaon, for Cubourg, some time in March last. As it was not delivered to the individual for whom it was intended, the person to whom it was intrusted will very much oblige the writer by letting him know where it may be found. Please address E. M. R., Cobourg.

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