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31 Wesleyan Catechism ..... 13
32 Child's Magazine, vol. 233 Guilty Tongue$\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 0\end{array}$
34 Whitefield
3i-4n, Child's Magazine, vols 3 to 8 , ..... 10
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13 Africaner and Little Richard ..... 08
11 Apostolic Fathers ..... 010
4.5 Buchaman, Life of ..... 010
$4{ }^{2}$ Joseph, Life of ..... 13
17 48, Child's Magazine, vol. 9, 10,
in Luther ..... 10
(i) C'hild's Magazine, vol. 11 ..... 10
it Rakes, Robert, Life of ..... 10
5: Memory and Prize ..... -
Sis Fiowers of the Forest ..... 010
S. Present for the Young ..... 010
5.5 Rgypt, History of Ancient ..... 14
t,i Shepherd of Salisbury Plain ..... 08
s: Carthage ..... 13
sh Pernia ..... ${ }^{6}$ (is) do do vol. 2, ..... 12
s!! Althan's Serip. Nat. Hist. vol. 1,
s!! Althan's Serip. Nat. Hist. vol. 1,(i) Parting Advice
(i) Resabella ..... 1
fis Sacted Bography, val. 3 ........ ..... 1.
do do rol.: ..... 10
6., Contributions ni $Q$. $Q$. vol. 1.... ..... 10
(is do do vol. 2.... vul. 3....
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# SUNDAY SCHOOL GUARDIAN. 

"agl thy chitdpren sifatil be taught of the lord."
Vol. IV. TORONTO, C. W., SEPTEMBER, 1849. No. 5.

DEATH OF A SUPERINTENDENT.
Since the issue of our last nnmber, many persons have died in this City. Several children connected with our Sabbath Schools have also gone into another world. We trust that the instructions they received prepared them for the change through which they have passed. Among the many individuals who have died of cholera, was the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Sabbath School, Adelaide Street. An excellent obituary of Mr. Parry, written by a Teacher and member of Mr. P.'s class, has appeared in the Christian Guardian. Its length prevents its insertion here; but we take from the rotice the fullowing interesting particulars :-
"The subject of the following ohituary was a pious and useful member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society of Toronto, in connection with the Adelaide Street Church, and held the two-fold office of Class-Leader and Superintendent of Sabbath School, in both of which spheres of action he laboured faithfully. He was particularly adapted for Sabbath School
work, not only on account of his piety and humility, but also on account of the peculiar faculty he possessed of endearing himself to children, and gaining their attention and respect. Always punctual in his place at the School, and kind and affectionate to his fellow-labourers and the scholars under his care, he won tho esteem of beth.
Mr. Henry Parry was born on the 26th day of May, in the year 1806, at Manchester, England. Until he had attuined the age of tiventy-two years, his life was spent in the pursuit of vanity, and all his time and energy were devoted to worldy pleasures. Under a discourse delivered by the Rev. Peter McOwen, a Wesleyan Minister, he saw more clearly the mass of corruption contained in his soul, and was convinced of his entire dependeuce upon God for mercy. He took refuge in the name of Jesus, and sougit earnestly for salvation. God, having tried the sincerity of his petitions and tears, graciously gave him the witness of the Spirit, that all his transgressions were pardoned. -He then united with the Methodist Society, and was appointed a teacher in the London Road District School, in his native city, in which capacity he became eminently useful and successful.
While in connection with this School, he failhfully worked for the glory of that God who had so benignly brought him from dalkuess to light; and it was not
long before his fellow-teachers, perceiving tho fervour of hia zeal in promoting the apiritual welfare of the children, called him to fill a moro important station. Ho was unanimously elected Conductor or Superintendent of that large School, in which he had formerly been a Scholar as well as Teacher. He remained Superintendent five years. At the expiration of this time, in the year 1841, he removed from his native place to $A$ merica; and in October, 1842, came to T'oronto, Canada, where he resided until the time of his death. Immediately upon his arrival, ho united with the Wesiogan Society, then occupying the George-street Chapel, and also became connected with the Sabbath School under its direction, in which School he remained as Teacher about one year and a hulf. He was then appointed Superintendent of the Wesleyan School, Duke Street, and there, as well as in the Loudon Road District School, he endeared himseli to T'earhers and Scholars; and under his prayerful guidance, the School became prosperous. Much good resulted from his zealons labcurs. He wiss connected with the Dulie Street School four sears.

The last seene of his labours was the Adelaide Street Chapel School, to which ho went as Superintendent; and there also, his piety and love were mamfested, in his endeavours to promote the happiness of the children in this world, and to secure for them an eternal bliss in the world to come. He was incessant in prayer on behate of the School. At his desire, a Sutbath Morning Prayer-meeting was established, for the purpose of craving the blessing of Gind upon the exercises of the day, and the revival of His work in the School. Through his instrumentality, three or four of the Teachers were brought to see the necessity of placing their affections entirely upon God; and some of the Scholars were doeply impressed with the sinfulness of their state.

On the Sabbath previous to his decease, ho was remarkably fervent and devoted in the exercises of the School. In addrassing the children, he affectionately brought before them their duty to God, and also the shormess of life. Said he
-"Doath is at this moment about removing one of your number, a litle girl, from this world of teil and grief, and who can tell which of us may be next? It may bo one of you-it may bo myself ! Oh! my dear young friends, delay not.Every beating pulse you tell, leaves but the number less!' Set your affertions upon God while in youth." He requested the Teachers to romain after the School was closed, and thero impressed upon them the necessty of being more in earnest in pointing the children to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world.

On the Thursidny morning following, he was attacked with the epidemic now making its ravages among us. When placed on his bed by an uncouverted friend, although his hody was racked with torturous pain, his love for souls was still maniest. Said he, " Set vour heart upo., God while in health. Glory be to God that I have not to seek Him while in aflliction. I would not tuke worlds for my hope in Christ !" Towards the close of Thursday, fears were entertuined by his doctor that he would die during that night, so rapid and weakening was this melancholy diseave; and he was questimed as to his hopes of eterual happiness. His answer was, "I have bloommeg hopes of immortality." However, contrary to expectation, he lingered upon the verge of the tomb until the Saturday following, the dth day of August, when his soul was ushared into the presence of his Crentor, and mingled with "the spirits of just men made perfect." Betore his departure from this vale of tears, he committed his afllicted wife and children to God, as their protector and gride."Grieve not," suid he, "God will provide for you." Tho evening previous to his decease he said to his sorrowing friends, "Thongh worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."

From tine period of his first attack until his spirit fled from the tenement of clay, ho was dead to the world. He had no desire to live longer than it pleased God to let him. In regurd to the Sabbath School, he said, "My work is doue!" Yes, Gnd was satisfied that his work was finished and well done, and brought him
to Heaven, there to meditate on the groat perfections of his Lord, and to join with all the giorious attendants around the Heavonly Throne, in endless songs of sternal praiso.
M. P.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRAYING AND SAYING PRAYERS.

In the year 1839, the Rev. J. M. travelled on the Stamford Circuit, and lived four miles from the Falls of Niagara, where there is Museum, kept for the entertainment of persons visiting the Falls. At the Conference in 1840, Brother M. was appointed to labour some two hundred miles east. Before leaving the Stamford Circuit he promised to take his children to the Museum, to see the natural and artificial curiosities it contained. He did so, and the sight proved to be a source of much gratification, and furnished them with a variety of topics for innocent and amusing conversation. At the close of the day, after Mrs. M. had heard them say their prayers, they were as usual put to bed. Shortly afterwards the mother thought she heard one of the children crying, she went to the bedside, and found it to be John, about seven years of age. She asked him why he cried, and John replied, "When I said my prayers tonight, I did not think upon the Lard: I was thinking upon what I saw at the Museum to-day." Some persons suppose that the minds of young children are not susceptible of religious impressions-consequently it is of no use to give children early religious instruction. The late Mrs. M. was not of this class; she believed that as
soon as her children learned to talk, they should learn to pray: hence, in addition to pious oxample, she began to give thern early religious instruc tions : and before she was taken from them, she had the happiness to know that the seed thus sown had not only tnken root, but was beginning to spring up and bear fruit. John, only seven years of age, had not only a correct idea of a Supreme Being, but of the nature of the worship which that worship requires of all his intelligent and accountable creatures, which is spiritual. "When I said my prayers to-night, I did not think upon the Lord." How many of us stand reproved before the Lord, by this simple and honest confession of little John. How often have we said our prayers without praying?
M.

On Tuesday Evening next, the 11th inst., the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath Schools in connexion with the West City Circuit, will be held in the Richmond Street Church. A Report of the Schools will be read, and several Addresses delivered. The friends of Sabbath Schools in the city and vicinity are invited to attend. Services will commence at hall-past seven, $\mathbf{P}$. M.

Our list of Subscribers is increasing, and we respectfully urge all interested in the promotion of Sabbath Schools to afford us their aid in still further extending our list. Short articles, appropriate to the S. S. Guardian, will be received and inserted.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## THE MAGIC OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

1. What a good thing is a Sunday School in a bad neighbourhood? It is like a gas light in some dangerous corner ; it makes darkness visible. It is $a$ "Washing and lroning Society." It makes the people clean and tidy. It is a "Mechanics' Institute." It draws out the mind of the people. It is a society for "the relormation of manners," producing a more thorough change than could be effected by a thousand laws. It is a society for "keeping holy the Sabbath day"-which, by a certain indefinable cherm, draws men from the abodes of $\sin$ to the house of the Lord. It is a society for "securing the salvation of souls." the great influence of which will never be known until the final reckoning day. Think of this dear reader, and try to place a good Sunday School in every bad neighborhood.
2. The worse any place is, the more it needs our help, and the greater should be our promptitude to benefit it. Think of your blessed Lord. He came to seek, in order to save; it was bacause our case was too bad for any creature to help us, that he came himself. Had he waited until sinners had sent for him, he would never have come; so it is with multitudes of persons in our large towns. Their case is desperate ; and if some mighty effort is not made for them they will be lost. Try to enlist every godly person in your congregation to help you. All cannot be teachers, though many could teach who have not
tried-yet all can help. The children are in a deep dungeon; do you go down and fetch them up, and ask the aged saints to hold the ropes; do you go down and bring them up, and present them alive-and ask the ladies to give them clothes.You will not work in vain.
3. The most unlikely places, if properly worked, will yield a rich reward. 1 saw some of these ragged boys wirh Testaments under their arms, and they went into the narrow street, as colporteurs of the Bible Suciety. Some of the children obtained copies of the hymns which we sung, and they carried them to the narrow street as distributors for the Sunday School and Tract Society. Some of them went home with part of the sermon in their head, about the love of Christ, and they became "home missionas rics." There are golden materials in the most unusual places; and Sunday School teachers are operatives to work up these materials into gems, to be placed in the Mediator's crown! $O$ why should not every large congregation have several Sunday Schools?
4. All tax payers should be particularly urged to help in this laudable work, as a matter of economy. It will raise the neighborhood from its degradation, and lead to habits of industry and sobriety, and prudence and saving. They will graduatly feel that a good character is of great worth; and to seek it and maintain it, is one great object in life. Let this object be gained, and how many taxes will be saved!
5. All police officers should be
called upon to help. If the wickedness of the wicked one come to an end, they may sleep quietly in their beds at night, and have very little unpleasant service to perform by day. In fact, the more we study human nature, and think of the advantages of early training, the more we should urge by every possible means, the establishment of Sunday Schools in the most squalid and neglected neighborhoods. Let every teacher say, Amen.-Sunday School Journal.

## A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

In the course of an address made by Lord Roden, at the anniversary of the Irish Sunday School Society, in Dublin, that nobleman said:
"l became a teacher of a Sunday School in 1819 ; and from that period up to the present, with, of course, the exception of being occasionally called away from it by various other duties, I have always been enrolled as one engaged in such an office, and I can sincerely say that the result of that object has fully answered every expectation and desire which the fondest feeling of my heart entertained. (applause) Our Sunday School now consists, upon an average, of about fifty boys and eighty girls; l have the privilege of teaching the head class among the boys, now young men. But in the course of instruction in the school we are now teaching the children of those who had been taught and sent out into the world from our school, and I could name several-I know many of them, and there are many of the number whom I am not able to name; but I trust I shall see them where their names shall appear as the fruits of the instruction which they received from the knowledge of that blessed book
which is the grand object of Sunday school-teaching. I could name several of our Sunday school scholars who never reccived any other instruction than what they derived from the Sunday School, who are filling most responsible and high stations in their sphere of life, throughout different parts of the country. One or two of them are stewards of gentlemen who repose the greatest confidence in them; others are filling menial offices as servants in houses; and I hear from those who imploy them the greatest character."

## THE WAY TO WIN.

At one of the anniversaries of a Sabbath School in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive a prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of Scripture. A gentleman inquired:
"Ann, couldn't you have learned one "se more, and thus have kept up with Martha?"
"Yes sir," the child replied, "but I loved Martha, and kept back on purpose."
"And was there any of these verses you have learned, that taught you this lesson?"
"There was, sir," she answered, blushing, "In honor preferring one another."

## .SULKY TEMPERS.

"I can't think how it is," said Matilda, sobbing and sulking, in a great passion, "that Rachel always seems so happy, when I am so miserable."
"It is no puzzle to me," replied Miss M., her teacher; "and I think if you will give yourself the trouble to reflect a little, you will soon find
it out. You are placed in exactly the same situation in life; have just us many indulgences and advantages; yet there is such a manifest difference, I would recommend you to sit down, and ask yourself seriously why it is."

Matilda unfortunately was not then in a reflecting mood, for sulky people seldom look at things in their true light; and after a great deal of grumbling and mumbling, she declared that "she could not find out the cause."

Ir my opinion, of all disagreeable ohildren, obstinate and sulky ones are the most so ; and if they did but know how silly they look, with their thick lips, hall-shut eyes, and scowling brows, surely they would be ashamed of themselves.I would advise all sulky chiidren to carry a small looking-glass in their pockets; and 1 am sure, if they would look at themselves when they are in such tempers, they would be quite frightened. But, 0 ! if they would be so alarmed at the strange appearance of their countenances, what would they be if they could see their hearts? What wicked thoughts, desires, and dispositions are encouraged there! What opposition to the will of their friends, and what inattention to the commands of God! All this will not do by-and-by. We know that evil habits grow upon people; and if once young persons indulge obstinate, stubborn tempers, they will increase upon them, until, like Matidda, they are unhappy themselves, and make every one about them so likewise.

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## DIALOGUE ON FLOWERS,

## betwexn blanche and rosabille.

Blanche. What a pretty garden that was in which we walked yesterday !

Rosabelle. O , such pretty flowers! were they not?
B. Yes; and when Miss Clifford kissed us, she said we looked like flowers ourselves.
$\boldsymbol{R}$. I would like to be a flower.
B. What will you be?
$\boldsymbol{R}$. I will be the pretty rose, that holds its head high over the window. Did you not see how the gentlemen and ladies looked at it?
B. Yes, they looked at it ; and they said, "It is beautıful." But I love another flower better.
$\mathcal{R}$. What flower do you love better?
B. The little mignionette. They praised the rose, but they searched for the little flower, because it was so sweet. When they found it they held it in their hands, and they put it in their bosoms, because they loved it very mueh.
$R$. But it is not pretty like the rose. They did not once say to it, "How beauitul!" I will be the rose.
B. Then let me be the mignionette, the sweet little flower. I shall not be praised, but then I shall be loved.

## THE ECHO.

George did not know in the least what an echo was. One day when he was out in the fields, shouting and singing, he was surprised to hear his words repeated, as if they came from som one in a neighboring wood. The little boy then called out, "Who are you?" and immediately he heard the same words repeated by some mysterious voice. George then called out again, as
loud as he could, "You must be some foolish boy." "Foolish boy!" replied the voice from the wood.George noי" began to get angry and said some very ill-natured things in reply, which were all faithfully repeated by the echo. George then began looking about for the little boy who he thought was mocking him, in order to give him a benting; but all his search was in vain. So he ran home and told his mother how some naughty boy had hid himself in the wood, and mocked him by repeating his words. "My dear boy," she replied, "you are mis-
talten. It was only your own words which you heard, just as when you look into a mirror or piece of water, you see your face reflected back; and if you had spoken kindly, you would have received back kind words in reply. And so it is in the world, in our dealings with our fel-low-creatures. Their conduct to us is in general an echo of ours to them; and if we behave civily to them, they will do the same to us. But if we ure rude and ill-mannered, we must expect to be treated in the same way." NATURALHISTORY.


THE WHITE, OR COMMON BARN OWL,

Is the most generally known of any of this kind, as it may be said to be almost domesticated. It seldom hoots, but often screams tremendously. It generally haunts barns and granaries, where it renders great services to
mankind, by clearing those places of the mice and other vermin which resort thither, and are so destructive among grain. It preys solely on small birds, mice, or reptiles, and never either procured or foretold the death or disaster of any human being, whatever nurses and gossips may think of the mattor.

DAYS WITHOUT NIGETS.
Dr. Baird, in his lecture at the Conference roum, gave some interesting facts. There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of night. Dr. B. had no conception of it before his arrival. The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination at night, as the sum passes round the east towards the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight. Dr. B. read a letter in the forest near Stockholm, at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole fact of if, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape, the sun does not go down for several weeks.The sun begins to rise there at midnight. The changes, in those high latitudes, from summer to winer, are so great that we can have no conception of them. In the winter the sun disappears, and is not seen for six weeks. Then it comes and shows its lace. Afterwards, it remains for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. They go to rest whether the sun
goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about seven o'clock, P.M., and stay there till the sun is well up in the morning; and the people get into this habit of late rising, too. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm, he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch, and found it was only three o'cluck; the next time he awoke it was five o"clock; but there were no persons in the street.-Hartford Tenes.

## ENTERPRISING ROBINS.

A few weeks ago a pair of redbreasts, apparently just beginning life together, happened in among the shops, where the Messrs. Fairbunks, of St. Johnsbury, make the best scales in the world. Whether they had heard the famous maxim of Sam Patch, that "some things can be done as well as others," or were moved by the genius of the place, the simple fact is, that they are trying sundry original inventions, and doing business on a large scale.

To begin with, four nests were built, in a shed, without mud, and a single egg laid in each. Then two other nests were built with mud, and eggs laid in them, so that when we saw then there were twelve eggs in all, five being in one nest. There are also two or three unfinished nests. The bird has been sitting some days, performing her incubation in a way as novel as her other doings. After setting ten or fifteen minutes on one nest, she hops into the next, and so on through the row, and ther back again in the same way. Sometimes her mate brings her food, but she also sometimes leaves her nests for reiresh-ment.-Vermont Chrasicle.

## WESLEYANA.



Here the readers of the Sunday Sclool Guardian have a view of the house in which Jonn Weslex was born. It was called the Epworth Parsonage. Samuel Wesley, the father of John, was Minister of the parish, and resided at the parsonage. When John was six years old the parsonage took fire, and was burned to the ground. The first intimation the family had of the fire was the falling of a piece of burning wood upon the bed of one of the children. This burnt her feet and woke her. The fire burned so rapidly that it was with the greatest difficulty the family could escape with their lives. $\Lambda$ fter Mrs. Wesiey had escaped in her night dress, having, as she said, waded through fire, and the children collected together, it was found that Juhn was absent. He was up stairs, and the stair-case was consumed by the fire. The noise alvoke the little fellow, and seeing streaks of fire upon the top of his room, he sought to escape by the door. This he opened, but closed it immediately, as the adjoining room was all on fire.

He then clambered up upon a chest near'the window, when he was seen from the window. But there, was no ladder to reach up to the window. No time was to be lost : so one man got upon the shoulders of another, and thus reached the window; got hold of little John, and the next moment the whole roof fell in! What a providence! One minute more, and John Wesley would have perished in the flames. Everything in the house was consumed ; but, when John was rescued, good old Samuel Wesley said, "Come, neighbours, let us kneel down; let us give thanks to God! He has given me all my eight children; let the house go, I am rich enough."We will just mention to our little readers one more circumstance. The day after the fire, as Mr. Wesley was walking in the garden, surveying the ruins of the fire, he picked up the remains of his Polyglot Bible. Only these words were legible: " Gc, sell all that thou hast, and take up thy cross, and fellow me."

## THEMISSTIONARYTREASURY.

## THE HINDOO BOYS.

Mr. Abbot, a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, had under his care three schools in the villages around Ahmednugger, a city on the peninsula between the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal. These schools contained about a hundred Hindoo boys. In one of these the following scene occurred. The reading lesson on this occasion contained the instructions of our Saviour in regard to the manner we should trent those who injure us.

Mr. Abbot says, I asked the boys what their pratice was. They said, - We strike those who strike us, and abuse those who abuse us.' I asked them what they thought would be the consequence, if, instead of this, they should bless those who curse them. They replied, 'Among our people, we should only be abused the more.' I told them I thought differently; but as Hindoos were somewhat different from my people I should like to see the experiment tried. I then explained to them, that however much they were insulted, they must not retaliate; and if they thought they could not endure this, they might sit down.Two or three sat down. After talking a while longer, all got up and said they would try it one month and would let any one beat them 'till their life began to go,' before they would resist. At the next examination, every one declared that they had kept their promise. It was afterward found that three had failed. I then asked those who had been faithful, if they had suffered in consequence of it. 'No,' suid
they, 'why should they obuse us now?'

But, said I, what do you do then when they abuse you?

One boy said, 'when they curse me, I say to them, "A blessing attend you."

Well, what then?
'Then I laugh, and they laugh too.'

Another boy said, he 'shut his lips tight, and said nothing.'

Well what did the, other party do to you?
' O, they turned up their noses, and walked off!"

## MISSIONARY SCRAPS.

In Great Britain there are about two millions of Sabbath scholars, with about one hundred thousand teachers. O remember the poor heathen!

There are sometimes two hundred and fifty thousand people at the yearly worship of Juggernaut, an idol in Indin, multitudes of whom perish by the way.
"If I die in Africa," said a missionary to a student, "you must come and write my epitaph.""What shall I write?" "Let a thousand missionaries die before Africa be given up."

A person talking to Fenelon upon the subject of the criminal laws in France, approved, in contradiction to the Archbishop, of the number of executions for criminal oflence. "I maintain," said he, "that such criminals are unfit to live." "But, my friend, said Fenelon, "you do not refiect that they are still more unfit to die."

## BIBLE HISTORY.

## CRUCIFIXION of JESUS CHRIST.

When the Saviour had grown up to manhood, lie began to do a great deal of good in the world. He healed the sick, the lame, and the blind, and raised the dead to life He also told the Jews of all their wickedness; and for this reason they hated hin and resulved to kill him.

Christ had twelve disciples, and o se of them, named Judis, was hired by the Jews to betray him.


When Jesus sat down to eat the Feast of the Passover with his disciples, he told them that one of their number would betray him. This, said he, is the last supper that we shall eat together. He then went out to the Mount of Olives, to pray. While he was there, some armed men came to take him. Then Judas' went up and kissed him. This was the sign by which he was to let them know which was Jesus.

The soldiers then seized Jesius and took him before Pontius Pilate,

then governor of Judea. But Pilate could find no wrong in him. However, the Jews insisted that heshould be put to death; and they mocked and scoffed him, and spit upon him.

Finally, Pilate yielded to their wishes, and the Soviour was led out to be crucified. When nailed upon the cross, he prayed for all his entmies, and then died. Two thieves were also crucified with him; one on his right hand, the other on his left.


Thus died our divine Saviour. He died to save us from punishment for our sins, and to secure our eternal happiness. Thanks be to thee, gracious Redemer, forever and ever:

## ANECDOTES.

## THE ONE BOOK.

In the first article of the last Edinburgh Review, at the close of an admirable paragraph, in which infidelity is challenged to account for ' the place the Bible occupies thro'out the continued history of literature,' occurs the following:-"In his last illness, a few days before his death, Sir W. Scott asked Mr. Lockhart to read to him. Mr. Lockhart inquired what book he would like. 'Can you ask ?' said Sir Wal-ter,- 'there is but One;' and requested him to read a chapter of the gospel of John. When will an equal genius, to whom all the realms of fiction are as familiar as to him, say the like of some professed revelation, originating among a race and associated with a history and a clime as foreign as those connected with the birth place of the Bible from those of the ancestry of Sir Walter Scott? Can we, by any stretch of imagination, suppose some

Walter Scott of a new race in Australia or Sonth Africa, saying the same of the Vedus or the Koran ?"
gEORGE WASHINGTON.
George Washington, when quite young, was about to go to sea as a midshipman; every thing was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However, he said nothing to her, but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant and said, "Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back." His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, "George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you."

## POETRY.

## Soheting for hitle reiders.

Kneel, my child, for God is here!
Bend in love, but not in fear;
Kneel before him now in prayer:
Thank him for his constant care :
Praise him fur his bounties shed
Every moment on thy head; Ask for light to know his will;
Ask for love, thy heart to fill;
Asli for faith to bear thee on
Through the might of Christ, his Son;
Ask his Spirit still to guide thee

Through the ills that may betide thee ; Ask for peace, tolull to rest
Every tumult of thy breast;
Ask in awe, but not in fear;
Kitel, my ciild, for God is here :

## EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

I am but a child, and 'tis little I know, But I will grow wiser as older I grow ; By reading and hearing l'll add to my store, And thus what I have shall be daily made more.
(Continued from,page 2.)
156 Travels in European Russia.
157 A Voynge to the lslands of the Pacific Ocean
158 Travels in Northern Asia ..... 159 Smith's Natural History ...... 160 do do do vol. 7, 161 Sun. School Magazine, vol. 5,. 162 do do do vol. 6,. 163 The New Zealanders, ......... 164 Scripture Parables 165, 168, Child's Magazine, v. $12-15$, 169 Loss of the Kent 170 Travels in South Eastern Asia 171 do in West Asia ......... 172 do in Africa 173 do in S. America 174 History of Widow Placid 175 Travels in Switzerland 176 Spain and Portugal
177 Sunday School Magazine, vol 7 178-182, Child's Magaz. vs. 16 to 20 , 183,'34, Heathen Mythology, vs. 1, 2,
185 Memoir of Hannah More
186 Pleasures of Youth
187 Sunday School Magazine, vol. 8,
188 Recollections of a Minister ....
189 Life of Moses
190 Jewish History, vol. 1 .........
191-196, Natural History, vs. 8 to 13,
197 do do . vol. 14,
198 Life of Elijah
..................
199 do Elisha
...................
200 Lectures to Children
201 Life of Daniel
2j2 l.ove to the Saviour
203 Sunday School Magazine, vol. 9 ,
204-217, Evangl Spectator, vs. 1 to 4,
203 Life of Washington ............
209 Grace King
211 Tife of St.
211 do David
212 do St, Peter
313 Filial Duty Recr...............
214 Souh Sen Miscommended, ....
215 Jane and her Teacher .........
216 Scottish History ................
217 Mrs Murray and her Children.
218 Moral Fables . ....................
219 Wesleyan Centenary
220 Destruction of Jerusalem
$2 e l$ Coversations on Palestine
222 Life of Jonah
223 Theolomical Compend ..........
wis theological Compend ..........
22 Life of Sampson ................
225 life of Abraham ...............
226 Sun. School Magazine, vol. 10,
24 Life of Alrs. Coke
228 do John the Baptist .......
229 do Dr. Adam Clarke ......
2331 do Lady Falkland .........
2:31 do Esther ...................
232 do Joshua ....................
en:3:3 Waterion Soldier ...............
234 Lectures on Proverbs
235 Life of Jacob ....................
2:36 Deaf and Dumb
237 Life of Gezekiah .................
233 do Iohn the Apostle .......
239 do Solomon .................
240 Wanderiugs in Africa ........

241 Sunday School Orator ..... $\therefore$... 1
242 do Magazine, vol. 11, 1
243 Jane Taylor3
0
244 Ceylonese Converts ..... 010
245 Sun. School Magazine, vol. 12, ..... 
247 Life of Joseph Cowley ..... 011
248 South Sea Missiuns, vol. 2 ..... 12
249 Fultilment of Prophecy ..... 110
250 Memoirs of Oberlin ..... 3
251 The Young Christian ..... 10
252 The Traveller ..... 15
253 Lives of Ezra and Nehemiah ..... 010
254 History of Sarah Brewer
254 History of Sarah Brewer
0. 9
0. 9
255 Superstitions of Bengal
010
010
256 Memoir of Eliabeth Jones
256 Memoir of Eliabeth Jones
10
10
258 Voice from the Sabbaili School, ..... 07
259 Father's Advice ..... 07
260 Soldier's Funeral, \&c. ..... 011
261 Sun. School Magazine, vol. 13,
262 Life of Richard Watson ..... 18
263 Juvenile Piety, \&c. ............. ..... 11
264 Secret Prayer .................. ..... 7
266 Missions to Western $\Lambda$ frica ..... 10
267 Scenes in the Wilderness ..... 4
268 Dairyman's Daughter ..... 13
269 Farmer Goodall
269 Farmer Goodall ..... 7
270 Life of Legh Richmond
270 Life of Legh Richmond ..... 3
271 Young Conager ..... 011
273 Ermina ..... 1
274 The Broken Hyaciath ..... 0
2
277, 276, S.S.Magazine, vols. 14, 15, ..... 1
279 Selections from Old Humphrey
280 Mildred, or Teacher ..... 3
0
281 Young Miner ..... 010
282 Nelly Vanner ..... 010
283 Converted Jewess ..... i
284 Missionary Narrative ..... 2
285 Praise and Blame ..... 0
286 Grandfather Gregory ..... $\theta$
287 Grandmother Gilbert ..... 0
288 Uncle William, \&c. ..... 9
289 Thomas H. Trefirey ..... 2
291 Sun. School Magazine, vol. 16,
291 Motherless Family ..... 3
292 Two Doves ..... 010
293 Poetry for Children ..... 0
294 Life of John Bunyan ..... 9
295 Mountains of Pentateuch ..... 4
296 Idle Dick, \&́c. ..... 010
297 The Hand ..... 010
298 The Eye ..... 010
299 The Tongue and Ear ..... 010
300 The Seed and Grass ..... 10
301 The Flower and Fruit ..... 010
302 The Fly and the Bee ..... 010
303 The $\Lambda \mathrm{nt}$ and the Spider ..... 010
304 The Animalcula ..... 010
305 The Nest and the Egg ..... 010
306 Kingdom of Heaven. \&c. ..... 0
3117 The Jew among all Nations ..... a
308 Scripture Characiers ..... 15
309 No King in Israel ..... 0
310 Annanias and Sapphira ..... 010
:311 Forty-iwo Children of Mt.Bethel ..... 09
312 Anna the Prophetess ..... 09
313 Missionary Book for the Young ..... 3
314 We are Seven90
315 Feather and Song-bird110316 Coral-Maker and Fish110
317 Sea-Star and Lobster10
318 Learning to Think, vol 1,....11
319 do do vol 2, ...
320 Jonathan Saville1
sil Miracles of Christ16
322 kindness to Animals .1014
324 Lithle Ann0
325 Cottage on the Moor ..... 5
326 The Patriarchs327 MeGregor Family

$\qquad$
328 Beloved Physician13
0329 Learning to Act
330 Journeys of the Child'n of israel ..... 5
331 Uscful Trades, vol. 14
33:2 do do vol. 2..... ... ..... 1
$33: 3$ Learuing to Feel, vol. 1
334 do do vol. 21
335 Leaming 10 Converse ..... 2
336 Memoir of S. G. Bowler ..... 2337 Old Anthony's Hints338 The Eqyptian2
$3: 39$ The Climese2
340 Amos Armfield ..... 0
341 The Strange Planet ..... 0
342 Annic Walton ..... 10
343 Aunt Clara's Stories ..... 0
344 Napoleon Bonaparte ..... 06
345 Medhurst's Chma ..... 010
346 Elizabeth Bales ..... 10
317 Thornton, \&c. ..... 010
348 Moral Lessons, \&c. ..... 10
3.4 The Fiery Furnace ..... 1 2
350 Sunday School Reciter ..... 118
351 The Encourager ..... 010
352 Philip the Evangelist ..... 10
$35: 3$ The Visitor, \&c, vol. 1 ..... 010
354 do do vol. 2 ..... 09
355 Dennis Brooks
010
010
356 Raffarle Ciocci ..... 10
357 Jeroboam, Son of Nebat ..... 19
358 Widnw's Jewels
359 Will-Forgers ..... 00
360 Appearance and Principle09
361 Feast of Belshazzer
19
302 Sodom and Gomorrah ..... 4
$36: 3$ Pithy Papers ..... 10
364 Jolm Daglioh ..... ) 4
365 Glimpses of the Dark Ages ..... 010
Be Patient
10
367 Christian Joy ..... 04
368 Solar System
011
011
Monat and Becuanas
Monat and Becuanas
011
011
370 Letters to Little ..... 010
372 Memoir of W. F. Arnold ..... 110
373 Class-Leader's Fireside ..... 2
374 The Shipwreck ..... I
375 Dying Hours2
376 Martyrs of Bohemia ..... 14
377 Sketches of the Waldenses ..... 14
378 Solar System, Part 11
379 Benevolent Traveller ..... 0
380 The Ball we live on ..... 10
381 The Early Dead011
382 History of Ancient Jerusalem ..... 12
383do Modern do .....
334 The Arab1312
385 Life of the Saviour, vol. 1 ..... ..... 2
380 do do vol. ..... 8
388 The Prairse ..... 9
389 The Desert ..... 9
390 The River and the Sea ..... 9
312 ..... 9
392 The Fisherman's Son ..... 10
393 The Coal Pit ..... 10
395 Dawn of Modern Civilization ..... 4
396 Life of Cyrus ..... 3
397 Win. the Converted Romanist, ..... 11
400 Bible Scholar's Manual ..... 9
401 Sketches of Fuh Chau ..... f
402 Island of Cuba ..... 10
403 Harriet Gray, \&c. ..... 10
404 The Devout Soldier ..... 11
406 Parting Precepts, \&c. ..... 11
407 The Highland Glen, \&c. ..... 10
408 The Life of Mohammed. ..... 3
409 Life of the Casars ..... 3
410 Hadassah, the Adopted Child, ..... 0
411 Be Good ..... 9
41:3 Angel Whispers ..... 010
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[^0]:    " My dear little child, be gentle and mild; For what can you cet by passion and pet, But sorrow and shame, a very bad name, The loss of your peace, and guilt in its place?

