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PRINCIPAL OF VICTORIA COLLEGE. (Concluded from last week.)

Such is a synopsis of the Liberal Education contemplated by the establishment of Victoria College, with such remarks on its several departments as circumstances seem to render necessary. Of its importance and advantages to the several learned professions, no doubt can be entertained. In the most extensive and important science in the world—the science of Theology-the advantages of a liberal education are paramount beyond question. All the divine learning in the world is contained in the books of the Old and New Testament, which were written by the authority of God himself in the Hebrew and Greek languages. Those languages ought therefore to be studied by the ambassadors of God. The history of God's nuclent people cannot be understood without some acquaintance with the history of the contemporary heathen nations-especially that of the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Empires. Nor can the Prophecies be successfully studied without a knowledge of Modern History. The assistance of the sciences of Geography, Chronology, and Astronomy, is necessary to adjust the situation of places and the succession of times mentioned in the Holy Scriptures; and the aid of Mathematics and Mechanics is required to ascertain the proportious of the Temple and its furniture, as described in the Books of Kings and Chronicles, and subsequently referred to by Ezekiel and St. John. In fathoming the depths of the human heart, investigating the phenomena of christian experience, in analysing and illustrating the relations and application of Divine truth to the understanding, conscience, will, and affections of the immortal mind, no inconsiderable degree of mental science is involved. In all these inquiries, how important is the science of Logic, to give a right direction to the reasoning powers, to teach the different kinds and various sources of evidence with their proportionate degrees of conviction—their adaptation to divers subjects and occasions; in one word, to detect error, to discover and enforce truth! And in communicating from the Pulpit and the Press the results of these various researches and investigations, how obvious and assential the assistance derived from Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres! "The Minister would be justly condemned, (observes the eloquent Richard Watson.) and especially in the present day, who neglects the acquisition of know ledge; who does not, as St. Paul enjoins, 'give attendance to reading;' who contents himself with half-conceived and ill-arranged generalities; who has no intellectual stores from which to make that skilful distribution, and give that varied illustration of his subjects, which the different characters, states, and tastes of men require; who, though professedly a teacher of religion, neither defends it by well-chosen arguments, nor holds in his mind a just arrangement of its doctrines; and who, while in every public service he places himself before the people as an expounder of God's word, seems not aware of the diligent application to private study which that important office demands, nor avails himself of the labors of those eminent men who have devoted their learning and their spiritual discernment to elucidate the Holy Scrintures." Let it not for one moment be supposed from these observations that I would

make the House of God a philosophical Lecture-Room, or the Christian Minister a literary teacher or metaphysical disputant, or direct his chief meditations from the great truths of the Spered Scriptures. I cannot so well explain my views on this point as in the language of the eminent divine just quoted: "The purposes for which we go into the philosophical lecture-roun, and into the House of God, are so distinct and call forth exercises of mind so different, that they cannot be brought together in a sermon without disturbing or neutralizing each other. Philosophical discourses in the pulpit would tire by the tastelessness of mere generalities; or they would displace what ought to be ever most eminent in the Ministry, if, to avoid superficial topics, deep discussion, or particularity of illustration were resorted to. Nor would this practice accord with the genius of religion. Science creeps, while religion expands the wing and sours. One passing pious thought, in a devotional moment, on the structure of a pebble, shall produce deeper piety of feeling than if, in scientific adoration, we bowed before the stocks and stones of geological theories; and the bright sun which, in some smiling Sabbath morn, lights the steps of the worshipper to the house of his God, or the thunder which may roll at a distance, while he is sitting in the solemn assembly, before Hun 'whose voice it is,' shall shed a sweet and joyons, or a solemn and adoring, influence upon the spirit; which would probably be wholly dissipated were the preacher to commence a demonstration to show that the sun toust be at least macty millions of miles distant from the earth; and to account for the thunder, by descenting on the principles of electricity. The praise of profound science is no more true praise to a minister, whose you compels him to 'give himself wholly' to other subjects, than it is praise to him to be scholustically and artificially eloquent. Deep wells are often dry; and there are 'clouds,' gay with all the bues of light, which contain 'no water, and only mock the husbandown while they pass in brilliant career over his parched fields. I would not have a preacher ignorant of the sub jects just mentioned, or of any other that can be consecrated to usefulness which is nided by variety of knowledge. They will afford him many happ, facilities of illustrating a trath which rises much higher than themselves; and they often supply the attractive adornings of genuine eloquence; but this as to him at least, is their principal office. His administrations must be pregment with more vital qualities; they ought to be 'clouds of blessing.' Genisis may mould them into various forms, and taste may illuminate and vary them with 'colours dipt in heaven,' but whatever ray may be cast upon the fringes of the cloud, let the body and substance of it be charged with the of a comprehensive system of primary schools; the successful operations of

The honourable and important profession of the Law has ever had the re putation of being pre-eminently a learned profession; but it is questionable how for or how long it may be entitled to that high und distinctive appellation in this country, while a superficial knowledge of Latin will secure the tyro admission as a student at law! To the study of a profession which, more than any other, involves the civil and social relations, the interests, liberties, and lives of individuals and communities, a well-disciplined minda mind furnished with liberal learning, should undoubtedly he brought. In the course of his legal studies the student, in addition to the forms and prac- bar-who shall advance the literature, science, and arts of their country, and tice of his profession, will have an ample field for the exercise of his understanding and most persevering industry, in studying the Institutions of his country,-in scrutinizing the origin and progress of the leading branches of our English Code, and tracing their several ramifications to a Roman, a Saxon, a Danish, or a Norman stock-in investigating the moral causes which gave them birth, and the effects which they have produced-in coldinating some acquaintance with the legal institutes of other ancient and modern nations, marking their characteristic features and their respective influence on the manners, dispositions, and welfare, of the people—in giving diligent attendance at the tribunals from which the law is expounded and justice administered-in familiarizing himself with all the intricacies of legal usages and all the forms of legal proceedings-in perusing the noble works of the masters of legal science-in enriching his mind from the repositories of polite and ornamental learning-and in cultivating the oratory of his profession To enter upon a course of study so varied and comprehensive, who can estimate too highly the vast importance and unspeakable advantage of a preliminary training, in all the branches of a liberal education to which ! have alluded!

The science of Medicine is equally comprehensive, and, in some respects more complicated and abstrace than that of law. Its technicalities suppose knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; and an acquaintance with almost every branch of natural and mental science is essential to the skilful practitioner. I know not now any thing short of a thorough Collegiate education can constitute an adequate preparation for the study of a profession so essential, so honourable, and so profound. With such a preparation, how great the advantage of the graduate over him who has virtually to commence his literary, with his professional studies. Apart from limited private interests, I am persuaded it would be rastly to the advantage of the community at large, to have a few learned jurists and physicians rather than swarms of un Acttered nettifuggers and quacks-the scourge and the pests of any country.

Nor can I imagine any good reason why the Merchant, who is the means of advancing the wealth, comfort, and even luxury, of a people, should be word. disqualified, by want of a liberal education, from advancing the literature, the science, the arts, the civilization of his country. Nor why the Farmer-the lard of the soil-should be destitute of the nobility of knowledge; nor why the Mechanic-so essential a contributor to the riches, comfort, power and grandeur of a nation-should be a more operative at his bench, or anvil, Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. These are the things which we believe, and when, by the higher powers of a cultivated mind, he might equally contribute to his country's intellectual wealth and civil advancement. The accessibleness of all public situations in this country to merit and talent and learning, is a beacon to guide and prompt the exertions of every aspiring youth, and an admonition to every parent not to doom his children to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," by denying to them an education suitable to the exigencies of our age and country. No patrimony can equal in value an education which expands the mind, exalts the faculties, refines the taste of pleasure, opens numerous sources of intellectual enjoyment, and qualifies for the civil and social duties of life.

Knowledge even with poverty is preferable to riches with ignorance, pauper in intellect ranks the lowest of the order of paupers; and intellectual certainfulfilment, as we are brought into the various conditions to which they poverty, when induced by voluntary indolence, is the most despicable of all

I must not, however, he understood to intimate, that College is the store house of general knowledge. It is the school of mental discipline. A Collegi-

and harmoniously matures its latent faculties, and directs their skilful application to the varied and nublest objects of human pursuit. The wealth of prepared by the Father's love and the Son's obsdience. These are the offices general knowledge is an acquisition subsequent to the servitude of appreniceship, and is the fruit of its culture. " And as the regularly-taught and accomplished mechanic possesses by his skill a tenfold power over that of the unlaught labourer-is able to give comeliness and healty to the rudest materials—and to accomplish with ease what would be impossible to an unprac- faith is at any time directed, while the promise and the power of God secure tised hand; so the natural strength of the mind is variously multiplied by scholastic discipline, while it is invested with a diversified skill of action proportionate to its increased power. But to acquire skill in anything, early optication, as a general rule, is indispensably necessary. Bishop Horne has beautifully observed—" It is an indisputable fact, that men must learn: and they who do not learn betimes, will learn with far more difficulty when advanced in years. The soil stiffens and hardens by continuing untilled. The ground must be broken up, and the good seed must be sown, by him who expects to see valleys covered with corn at the time of barvest. Otherwise, weeds and thistles only will be the spontaneous and unhappy produce. If youth are not early conducted into the paths of knowledge and virtue, they

It only remains for me to advert briefly to the system of government, general character and method of Education established in this College.

will be found, at a maturer age, in those of ignorance and vice."*

In reference to the internal government of the College, I coucar in the sentiments of the late President of the Wesleyau University, that, "The government of a well regulated literary seminary is not a monarchy, an aristocracy, or a republic; but is patriarchal. The nearer it approaches to this character, the more perfect it is. Like a household, a Literary Institution Every thing else than this, is changing and uncertain. But this is a sure should have but one head, and that head should have ability to govern, or he is unfit for his office. In this government, it is true, he ought to be assisted of an affectionate and familiar character. Faculty meetings, before whom the oung transgressor is arraigned, with all the sternness of a public prosecution on the one hand, and with all the conning and doplicity of a studied defence on the other, should be avoided. Moral and religious influence to aid in the government of youth, is of paramount importance. With such an influence government is easy; without it, good government is impossible." t

As to the general character of the Education imparted in this College, it is to be British and Canadian. Education is designed specially to fit the student for activity and usefulness in the country of his birth or adoption; un object which it is not likely to accomplish, if it be not adapted to, as well as include an acquaintance with, the civil and social institutions, and society, and essential interests of his country. Youth should be educated for their country, as well as for themselves; for, as an acute writer has remarked-" Self is not to be neglected, but, to prefer one's self to his country, is to prefer one to thou-

In regard to the general method of instruction, I will merely repeat what we published on a late occasion: "The object of the system of instruction to the students who go through the whole College Course, is not to give a to give a superficial education, containing a little of almost every thing; but to ommence a thorough course, and carry it as far as the time of the student's residence in the College will allow. It is intended to maintain such a proportion between the different branches of literature and science, as to form a proper education, it is necessary that all the important faculties be brought into of the mind are not developed in the fairest proportions, by studying languathe whole course of his literary and scientific education, the views, sentiments, intended profession or employment; but the general course of study contains mon foundation of all high intellectual attainments-giving that furniture, liscipline, and elevation to the mind, which are the best preparation for the study of a profession, or of the operations which are peculiar to the higher order of mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical, and agricultural pursuits. And while it is designed in no respect to lower the standard of Classical and Mathematical Education, as maintained by the best scholars, the studies more immediately connected with the business of life, and the intercourse of society in this country, will constitute a prominent and efficient department."

I have thus given a brief view of the several departments of a Liberal Edu cation, and of the leading principles of instruction which have been adopted as the basis of this Institution.

The liberality and unanimity with which the Government and Legislature have incorporated and assisted this institution as a College, marks a new epoch in the history of Canada; and I hall its establishment as forming a new era in the history of our Church, and of many youth of our country. We seem to behold the commencement of a new and brighter dispensation in the education, prosperity, and happiness of the Province at large. The direction of the public mind into useful channels of thought and activity concentrated vapours of the spring, tremplous to the impulse of every breeze, upper Canada College, and the preparations for a Provincial University on and impulient to pour the vital shower upon the thirsty earth." other; the auspicious circumstances under which Victoria College has been opened, and the numbers of youth who are preparing to resort thither, spread ont before us a prospect cheering to every lover of his country. Not as enemies, or even rivals to kindred institutions, but as humble co-workers with them, we commence the important, and ardnous task of rearing up a wellinstructed population and ministry. May the Divine blessing crown our wellmeant exertions with success! And may there go forth from these walls hundreds of youth who shall be organients of the pulpit, the senate, and the largely contribute to its elevation, prosperity, and happiness!

> Discourse on the Character of True Wisdom. † Inaugural Address, p. 19.

> > From the Episcopal Recorder,

PASTORAL LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. TYNG. MINISTER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE STATES, TO HIS PEOPLE.

London, Man 1, 1842.

My beloved Christian friends .- You find, by the date of this, that I am thus far on my way in security and peace. By the goodness of God, my tedions and protracted voyage has been completed, and I am settled here for a little eason in very great comfort. The kindness and attention with which I have been received here, has filled me with a grateful sense of God's goodness, and a deeper view of my own unworthindes. It is my hope and prayer that extravagant doctrines needed in our own country and Church where so many all his mercies may be made to increase my fidelity and usefulness among you. circumstances had from the first combined to place the defence of our princiif I am permitted to return. As another holy Sabhath dawns upon me, my heart rejoices to meet the privilege of once more addressing you. I would speak to you to-day as believers in the Lord Jesus. This is one of the blessed titles by which the people of God are distinguished on the earth. Happy would it be for us, if we could practically carry out the principles and character which the title indicates. We are called believers in a special reference to that entire dependence which we have upon our glorious Lord for all things needful for life and for godliness. Faith is the simple spirit of dependence, It has received promises and assurances of prepared and certain benefits. And it lives upon the truth and reality of these promises, rejoicing in them,calculating upon them,-deriving from them unceasing and great comfort It is not merely an acknowledgment of traffis, but a practical dependence upon them, as truths for itself. And we are called believers, because we are to be distinguished by this spirit of dependence upon the divine promises and

As believers, the subjects of our faith are all the blessed provisions and promises of the grace of God. They include all things which we can want for time and for eternity. But they are especially those wonderful mercies of rich and free redemption which are provided for us, and offered to us in our anon the truth of which we depend. God lath mercifully provided a remedy for our guilty condition in the obedience and death of his own dear Son. He hath offered to us eternal life and glory in the righteousness of this divine Lord. And we are called believers, because we have received these precions offers from God as certain truth, and depend upon them, and expect the fulfilment of them. Whatever he has spoken, we receive as he has spoken it; knowing that he is truth, and cannot deceive, or be deceived. And how precious and valuable are these subjects of faith! What want have we, of soul or body, which is not provided for, in these vast and wonderful mercies of God to his guilty creatures? If we are believers, these are all received by us without hesitation or fear. We depend upon their accomplishment, their do you pray?" " Well," said the professor, " what answer did you return?" are made to apply. We have therefore always at hand a provision for every was, 'No; I can't pray, so long as I sell rom.' "-Rev. Mr. Pratt. recurring want, in a promise of God already prepared for our assurance and consfort. How happy is this condition in which faith in the promised mercies of God is made to place us!

us in his greatness and his glory. The father giving his own Son. The Son Truth, it would appear to be now.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON, ate education is that regular apprenticeship of the mind which developes taking upon himself the responsibility of our condition, and fulfilling all righteonsness for us. The Holy Ghost applying to us the vast benefits thus and relations of our glorious God, from which all promises proceed, and apor which our faith depends. It stands simply upon the power of God. He is able to accomplish what he has promised. He will therefore certainly do it With him faith is satisfied. And whatever be the particular subject to which it for us, he is the object of our faith. But all the great blessings which we need, are particularly laid up for us to our Lord Jesus Christ. In him all the fulness of the Godhead dwells. And he therefore personally becomes the special object of our faith. We believe in him and are called believers in him. We are thus united to him, made one with him, and rejoice in him with unspeakable joy. Is this our condition? Are we thus depending upon Christ our Lord? Are we walking in him, and fixing our affections upon him? This is happiness indeed. We have an unchangeable God for our portion and defence,-we therefore cannot be moved,-God will give us his blessing,-nor can he fail those who put their trust in him. O, that we may ever have grace to be kept in this simple faith, resting wholly upon God, and putting our trust in bim alone.

As believers, the warrant or foundation for our dependence is the single word of God. It is enough for us, that he bath spoken to man, and given his blessed promises to man. We need no other evidence of their certainty than his single word. We answer all doubts by what he has written. We are satisfied with this. Our faith does not depend upon what we have done, or npon what we feel, but simply upon what God hath been pleased to say foundation, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. We are to be careful to mingle nothing with it. All our hopes of the blessings to which faith leads by subordinate officers; but the government itself should be a unit, and us, must rest upon the simple, single fact, that God hath spoken. To bereceive its direction and influence from a common head. Litte a family, the lieve his promises, and to depend apon his power to fulfit them, because we intercourse between the student and the President and Professors should be have repented of sin, or attempted in any way to serve him, or have been that bordered on one of the huge forests, which, at that period, covered by taught by himself to love him; even if these be all facts, is but putting our own merits in the place of his truth." We are to esteem it always enough, that God hath declared his will, and opened his purposes in his word. There we must rest alone. And whatever objections or difficulties appear in our view, we are to meet them all by simply referring to what he hath been pleased to say. How precious does this make his word to ue! How sure and certain are its testimonies! How unsearchable its riches of grace and comfort to broken and contrite spirits who are trembling before him, and waiting for him to build them up.

As believers in the Lord Jesus, the effects and fruits of this faith will be dependence, fled in our helplessness to him. And we find ourselves at peace. We fear him, but we are not afraid of him. We feel our worthless character in his sight, but we still rest upon him. We take comfort in his assurance that he will be a Pather to us, and we shall be his children. This heavenly peace is the immediate fruit of faith. And if we have not an enjoyment of actual peace with God, the deficiency to be noticed is in our faith in his word. partial education, consisting of a few branches only; nor, on the other hand, Another effect will be joy. We shall be happy, because we read and know such blessed things written and spoken by our glorious Lord. If we have real dependence upon our God and Saviour we shall necessarily rejoice, and always rejoice; not in our trials, and sins, and sorrows; but notwithstanding them all, in the free and full provisions of divine grace. We shall have joy symmetry and balance of character. In laying the foundation of a thorough in our present experience; happy in what God hath done, and hath revealed tons. If we are not happy in him, the defect is in our faith. Another fruit exercise. When certain mental en lowments receive a much higher culture of faith will be love. We shall delight in God, in his service, in his promises, than others, there is a distortion in the intellectual character. The powers in his works, in his character. We shall love his worship, his people, hi cause, and every thing that he loves. This will be an immediate effect of ges alone, or mathematics alone, or natural or political science alone. The faith in God; and one that always distinguishes the people of God. Another object of the Collegiate Course is not to teach what is peculiar to any one of effect of faith will be hope. We shall look forward with confidence and sure the professions; but to lay the foundation which is common to them all. In expectation of God's presence and glory, resting upon his promises and word. Our affections will be set on things which are above, and our expectations and feelings of the student will be directed and cherished in reference to his lin him will be sure. If we believe his promises, we shall necessarily hope for their fulfilment to us. Another fruit of faith will be obedience to God. We those subjects only which ought to be understood by every one who aims at shall delight in every thing to do his will, striving to be hely as he is hely, a thorough education. The principles of science and literature are the com- seeking in all things to glorify and honour him. Thus our faith is proved and evidenced by its fruits.

These are some of the fruits which belong to believers. We are to show them forth; to seek them; to possess them in an increasing measure. O, that it may ever be your privilege, my beloved friends, thus, having received the Lord Jesus Christ, to walk in him; strive thus to honour his great name, and to do his will. Ever realize your privilege in being allowed to believe in him; and let your whole hearts rest upon his promised providence, his free salvation, his secure and everlasting countenance, unto your life's end,

STEPHEN H. TING. Ever your affectionate friend and paster,

From Bishop Mende's Address to the late Diocesan Convention of Virginia. ABSURD EXCUSES MADE FOR TRACTARIAN EFFORTS.

It is the most frequent and plausible praise bestowed upon the leaders of this party, and used even as an excuse for their errors by those who cannot but condemn much of their doctrine, that the state of things in the Church of England called for some new and stronger exhibition of certain poculiarities in her polity which distinguished her from other Protestant Churches :- that those who, for the last fifty years, bad been the instruments of reviving true piety within her pale, by insisting upon the true doctrines of the Gospel and the hely observance of its precepts, had been 100 negligent of those external arrangements of Christ's kingdom, which, though of minor importance by comparison with the great doctrines of life, are, nevertheless, of great importance, by reason of their use in the preservation of order and unity, and their value in many other respects.

It has, moreover, been affirmed, that, by reason of their agreement with pious dissenters in the lending doctrines of revelation, and in the promotion of various pious and benevolent works, there was danger of greater neglect of the distinctive principles of the Church. That such was, in some measure, the case with some of the members, and ministers of the establishment, is not to be denied, but the evil was undergoing correction without the help of that extravagance into which the leaders of this new school were harried even as to their views of church polity and sacerdotal authority, to say nothing of their heretical opinions and Romanistic tendencies. The Protestant dis senters of Eigland, with the exception of the followers of Mr. Wesley, have, for many years, been more and more clearly uniting themselves with the Romanists, Radicals, and Infidels," in a steady and organized opposition to the Established Church, so as to make the most truly catholic and charitable of her communion feel the necessity of guarding themselves and her most effect tustly against assault. This, with many other causes, was operating so as effectually to prevent the evil apprehended, and it was surely unnecessary to bring in another and worse error, another and more injusious extreme, to cor rect what was only apprehended. Still less were such writings and their ples on the ground of Scripture and primitive practice, rather than any human establishment, and where works containing such arguments in its behalf have been ever so freely used. And as to the danger of too much intercommunion with our Christian brethren of other denominations, unfortunately, too many circumstances attending the efforts to build up our churches, not only serve as an effectual antidote to that, but strongly tempt our frail nature to the indulcence of feelings which we would fain suppress, as contrary to that charity which should ever rejoice to hope all things.

I trust this notice of one of those "erroneous and strange doctrines." which from time to time, in all ages, have assailed the peace of the Christian Church, and which the Bishope are solemnly sworn "to benish and drive away." as far as they can, while seeking to promote love and peace among all Christian people, will not appear improper for one who has endeavored to give the subect a full and impartial examination, and has been, since we parted, in the country where it originated, and in circumstances enabling him to form a more correct judgment of its merits. Let us pray that the great Head of the Church may bring good out of this evil also, and by the examination into which it has led, only ground us the more deeply in the faith once delivered to the Sainte. and again revived by wise and plous reformers of our branch thereof.

[* We deny this very extraordinary assertion any truth whatever .- Ep.]

FATHER, DO YOU PRAT !- A professor of religion was conversing not long nee with a rum-seller in a town at no great distance from this, when two little boys came up. The professor inquired whose children they were! The rum-seller replied, "They are mine; and you can hardly imagine how they tease me. One of them said to me the other day, in the most solemn monner 'Father, do you pray?' I hesitated. He repeated, after a pause, 'Father "None at all." "Then, I will put the question, Do you pray?" His reply

Hever there was a time, since the Reformation, when Protestants, (who value the blessings which, under God, we owe to that interesting period.) are the Lord's and the cattle on a thousand hills; and He will take his dus-As believers, the one great object of our faith, is God himself, revealed to should heartily join in the endeavour to aprend abroad the knowledge of the But if our God takes what is His at the "end of the law," we shall not have the blessing, but the smart of the lash.

MEDITATION

Angels of mercy! You saw Him leave His sent of glory above, and to decend to the meanest and the most wretched of His worlds. Ye were with Him in the vast howling wilderness, when the dark hour of temptation had nassed and He was left alone. Yo were with Him in His retirements, in the secret and fervent pouring forth of prayer, such as never man prayed. Yo were with Him in His bour of desertion and mocking, of scourging and death! And ye were with him in the sepulchre, and ye saw the stone rolled from the door, and ye heard the last cull answered and the last watch-word given.

Angels of glory! Ye saw Him burst the bonds of the tomb and rise triumphant! Ye saw Him chain to his infernal don the king of hell, and seite the keys of death and the pit! Through your shining ranks He passed, on his way to His Father's mansions! Ye have seen that glorified body which was pierced for man! Ye have bowed before Him in Heaven! Ye see Elim now above, all lovely as He is, and cast your crowns before His throne, and give Him blessing, and honour, and glory, and pruise, and power, forever and ever-

O then for your tongues to describe His sufferings! O for your harps to elebrate His glories !- London Christian Guardians

PRAYING HIGHLANDER:

A Scotch Highlander, who served in the first disastrous war with the American colonies, was brought one evening before his commanding officer charged with the capital offence of being in communication with the enemy. The charge could not well be preferred at a more dangerous time. Only a few weeks had passed since the execution of Major Andre, and the indignation of the British, exasperated alone to madness by the event, had not yet cooled down. There was, however, no direct proof against the Highlander. He had been seen in the gray of the twilight stealing from out a clump of underwood much the greater part of the United Provinces, and which, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British, swarmed with the troops of Washington. All the rest was mere inference and conjecture. The poor man's defence was summed up in a few words; he had stolen away from his fellows, he said, to spend an hour in private prayer. "Have you been in the kabit of spending hours in private prayer?" sternly asked the officer, himself a Scotchmon and a Presbyterian. The Highlander replied in the affirmative. "Then," said he other, drawing out his watch, " never in all your life had you more need of prayer than now; kneel down, sir, and pray aloud, that we may all hear peace. We shall enjoy in actual possession this gift of divine peace. Peace you." The Highlander, in the expectation of instant death, knelt down. His with God. God is recouciled to us in his dear Son. We have, in this simple prayer was that of one long acquainted with the appropriate language in which the Christian addresses his God; it breathed of imminent peril, and earnestly implored the divine interposition in the threatened danger-the help of Him, who, in times of extremity, is strong to deliver. It exhibited, in short, a man, who, thoroughly conversant with the scheme of redemption, and fully impressed with the necessity of a personal interest in the advantages which it secures, had made the business of salvation the work of many a solitary hour, and had, in consequence, acquired much fluency in expressing all his various wants as they occurred, and his thoughts and wishes as they arose. "You may go, sir," said the officer, as he concluded ; "you have, I dare say, not been in correspondence with the enemy to-night. His statement," continued he, addressing himself to the other officers, "is, I doubt not, perfectly correct. No one could have preyed so without a long apprenticeship; the follows who have never attended drill; always get on ill at review."

AMBROSIAL ATMOSPHERE.

Know'st thou the land where the citron blows, Where midst its dark foliage the golden orange glows? Thither, thither, let us go. - Goethe.

For several days past, the atmosphere of Monrovia has been the most delightfully fragrant that we have ever experienced in this or any other country. The eweet and agreeable gales of aroma which were wafted from the newly opened coffee flowers, and swept across the village upon every rising breeze, or gently gliding zephyr, was to us the sweetest breath that had ever visited our olfactories. Morning, noon, and night, the melliferous perfume filled every chamber and accessible aperture with such a sweet scent, as nature only can prepare, which art may not imitate, nor prose describe. This had scarcely passed away, before a new source, another full gushing fountain was opened : and the ambrosial breezes came again more sweetly than before. The latter are from the fresh blown bloscoms of the orange, lemon, (or citron,) lime, and several kinds of uromatic gums. The fragrant odors are such as to make us nore than realize all that we have read of "India's spicy groves," or the scented Lowers in undiscovered seus." Surely at present, no

"" Poisopous tongue lurks in each breeze."

Africa's Luminary.

From the N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.

THE SEA.

I love thee, O thou vast wide sea; I love thee, O thou wast wide sea;
Emblem of God's immensity!
Thy broad encircling arms are bent
Round every spreading continent.
From the ice bound Pole, where mornings break,
To the burning Zone's briny gleaming sands,
Where the rising sun's first beams awake;
Where her evening ray like a rose expands;
And the pathn clad isle
Thy bright waters lave,
As her flow rets smale
O'er thy silver wave;

O'er thy silver wave; And the voice of thy low sweet murmur sounds Round her green sloping shore's remotest bounds; I love thee, O thou deep blue sea,

In all thy moods of revelry! When, like an infant tird with play, In mirrored calm thy waters lay;
And thou sleepest sweet in thy deep repose;
And the sheen of the moonbeam's twinkling glances.
As bright on thy face as the diamond glows, And tway o'er the deep dark water dances;

And the soft aweet moan Of thy murmuring song, Pours its echoing tone
The vales along;
And all around, on the white pebbled strand,
Thy music wakes at the wind's commund.

I love thee, O thou raging sea, In all thy dreadful majesty!
Thy surging waves, like the wild war horse. Thy surging waves, like the wild war ho Rush foanting on their rapid course; And breaking high on the trembling shore, In their mir hill glee and wild delight, Ant far o'er the deep their thunders pour, Loud c'er the tempest's proudest might; And the straining lark Leaps quivering down.

Where abysess dark

With midnight frown: With inidnight frown; And the teil-worn sailor is swiftly hurled, in the deepest caverns of the world.

l love thee, deep, mysterious sea, In all the dark profundity! Down in the earth's capacious womb, Where a glance of day has never come; Where those huge misshapen monsters lay; In their gloomy caveris hid from sight; Or up where the mermaids sport and play, In their coral grottoes near the light; Set o'er with geins, Whose radiant glow, No diadems Can ever know; Though the proud, to claim their lustre bright, May rush through blood, or tread on right.

An ARECDOTE WORTH REHEMBERING .- Rev. Mr. Galusha, as the congregation was going out, related an anecdote which served to show that we must give to this cause whether we will or not. There were two men in New-York State in good circumstances, one liberal and the other covetous. The latter. however, in a fit of benevolence gave one year 25 cents to missions. At the close of the year his neighbour paid him a visit and told him he had come to labour with him for giving too much to the missionary cause, " Why," says the other, "I only gave two shillings." "Well," asked his friend, "how many horses have you lost ?" "Two," said he, "worth \$75 a piece." "And how many cows?" continued his friend. "Three," he replied. "And how many sheep?" "Twenty," was the reply. And so his friend went on and reckoned up what he had lost during the year, and it amounted to \$400; and now," says he, "I tell you, you have given too much to the missionary cause." Ah. let us remember, continued Mr. G., that the silver and the gold

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 20th, 1842.

SPREAD OF PUSEYISM IN ENGLAND. 1914

The subject of Paseyism is as disagreeable to us, as the growth of the evil itself is disgraceful to the Protestantism of England and other parts of Chrisnttempts made in Canada to conceal its growth less delusive than they are, we but explicit and firm. He speaks of them as though their intention was good, should satisfy ourselves with noticing it less frequently; but a sense of duty prompts us to guard our renders against the attempts made to hide its enor- it out. That intention it is not possible to mistake. They seek to Romanize mity, or at least to show that it has scarcely an existence.

Every body has heard of the character, number, and distribution of the Oxford Tracts-of the agitation they have caused-of their Popish principles and influence-of the acknowledged impressions they have made-of the consequent conformity, to some extent, of the Ministerial practices of not a few clergymen of the Church of England to those of Romish priests-of the as they may please, the real truth is, that they deny all Christianity to them increasing defections from the Church of England to the Church of Rome- who are not in communion with a Church governed by ministers in this assumed of the sanction which English Bishops give to the sentiments and require- external succession. They separate themselves from all the non-piscopal ments of the Oxford Tracts. It is well known that of late unusual stress has churches of the Reformation; and whatever marks of evangelical piety may been placed on the doctrine (so called) of "Uninterrupted Succession," and, be possessed by those around them, who 'profess and call themselves Christian of course, for consistency's sake, on the invalidity of all Ministerial ordinations not Episcopal, and the destitution of virtue in the sacraments of the Methodists and others who do not acknowledge that succession; they are not christians; they jeopard their eternal salvation. So obnoxious and unscriptural are these views, and so zealous the propagaters of them in Eng with the true church, but positively, as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors land, the Wesleyans there, netwithstanding their professed, and we believe against the church's head,—as schismatics who break the unity of the church sincere attachment to the Church of England, are showing the world that and disturb her peace. A quarter of a century ago, when the Bible Society they will not submit to the selfish and papistical demands of Puscyism in that was established, brighter days seemed dawning than had for ages been witness Church; and are now publishing a series of Tracts, counter to those of ed. Christian people appeared to approach nearer to each other. Mutual Oxford. We much regret the occasion for their course; but being necessary, respect and affection was springing up; and a temper was beginning to diffuse we appland the course itself. In stating their reasons for it to the public, they properly and clearly distinguish the difference between the orthodoxy and excellence of that Church, and its rising popery; and it is against the latter they have vowed opposition. We wish them success; and have no doubt when we receive their Tracts we shall find, that with scarcely any modificacomment, childish as it is, and every movement of those who proclaim it, is in to bear their burden. We say of them with Moses— Ye have sinned against exact agreement with it. Many of the facts of the day are our proofs and the Lord, and be sure your sia will find you out. A large party has arisen in Winstrations; and they are too well known to need a detailed statement from the Church of England which angrily demands everything; a party which unus now. The Popery of "Oxfordism" is, however, altogether denied. equivocally condemus the Revolution of 1688, and intimates its desires, in Only a week or two ago the Church paper published an article concluding in these words:-- "The Church of England is now, as she has ever been, the bulwark of the Reformation; agreeing with Rome in all the immutable principles of the Church of Christ, (else she were herself no branch of that having renounced the trade of indulgences, the fable of purgatory, * . the supremacy of the Pope as the Vicar of Christ on earth, the infallibility of Rome as the Judge of controversies to the present Church, and, in short, in baving made the Reformation which Rome professes to have made. With these views we count the renewed clamor at Exeter Hall about the semi-. Popery and Popery of "Oxfordism" to be MERE VOCIFERATION; and only the more violent because things are nearer to a crisis." In another article it is Vicar who, when respectfully requested to reconsider his determination not to serious danger of Popery." Again: "Rome makes no progress that involves the slightest apprehension for the integrity of Gospel truth."

We meet these affirmations with two assertions-That Oxfordism is spreading, and that Oxfordism is Popish. 1. Oxfordism is spreading. We know not that we can adduce a higher authority for what we assert than the Bishop of Oxford himself; though the oft-recorded secessions of Church of tion, held May 23rd1 He thus speaks in his Charge:

"Since I last addressed you collectively from this chair, four years have solapsed; and although it commonly happens that men are disposed to exag-gerate the importance of events occurring in their own time, and in which they se themselves more or less actors, still I cannot but think that these four years will hereafter be looked upon as the commencement of one of the most eventon the contrary, they seem to have been the single exception which an age of statistical factoristic truth of the gospel, departure of the contrary, they seem to have been the single exception which an age of statistical factorists and discover against the rule of tolerating any form of belief; and while many, whose motives are above all suspicion, and whose honoured names need no praise of mine, have unhesitatingly and utterly con-demned farm—while many more have looked on with caution and distrust; while many is authority (myself among the number) have felt it their duty to warn these committed to their trust of the possible tendencies of the doctrines in question, they have likewise been exposed to a storm of abuse, as violent as it has been unceasing, to calumnies and misrepresentations of the most wanton and cruel description, and to attacks from the dissenting and democratic and infidel portions of the public press, clothed in language which I will not trust to characterise, but which, for the sake of our common humanity, (I s y nothing of Chris ian character,) it behaves us, as with one voice, to reprothat such has been their reception.".

may just state, that Popery is extending its borders in England; so that there and stated in the Guardian, has been confirmed by the recent decision of the are at present eight Romish Colleges, 437 Chapels in England and Wales, and 624 Priests. We say nothing of Scotland. On the 7th of June the Annual Meeting of the Catholic Institute was held in Freemason's Hall, at which the Report read gave information of an increase of Branches, of the existence of 91 in England, and of the distribution of 162,000 Tracts during the last year on the part of the entire Institute. These facts go far to make the strength of Popery in England evident; but it is to the hopes of Popery | less step show that the Judges of the land are treated with contempt ?" there we wish to call attention, founded as they are on the Popish character of Oxfordism. In a late Lundon Watchman there is a letter to its Editors giving some particulars of the late Annual Meeting of the Catholic Institute, and extracts from the speech of Mr. O'Connell, who, with several noblemen, was present. He delivered himself in the following very remarkable language:

"I am a moderate man, easily contented, and you will all think so when I inform you that all I want by coming here to-day is to hear high mass celebrated in Westminster Abbey; (applause;) it ans often been celebrated there before, it was built for that purpose, and it would be a pity to disappoint it from returning to its original object. (Hear, hear.) I do want to hear high mass in Westminster Abbey, and I am deeply convinced, as far as man can judge from surrounding events, that the period is approaching fast when we shall have high mass performed in Westminster Abbey. (Cheers.) It will be a glarious day for England when the anniated priests of God shall put no their sacred vestments at the old alter tomb, where they used to vest people and Indians. There were admitted on trial in the several annual conput on their sucred vestments at the old after temb, where they used to vest themselves, the temb of Edward the Confessor, a man not more venerated for his love of religion and good practices, than for those foundations of British fiberty which he instituted. I do hope to see that day, when the priests, descending from the stairs leading from that chapel, with their acolytes, and thurifers, sending up inconse as a token that they have returned to that altar which ought never to have been descrated—yes, I believe that happy period is returning when England shall again be in the one fold under the one Shipherd. Let us semember that those men who are aiding us are not at yet altogether Catholics, we must remember that it is our duty, by love to our altogether Catholics; we must remember that it is our duty, by love to our fellow-creatures and charitable affection, to increase our exertions, and take heed by our constant endeavours that the work of God may not be only half heed by one constant endeavours that the work of God may not be only half done, and that those who are now only half Catholics may not continue so, but become entire Catholics. [Cheers.] Only two years ago the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp was in that position, but where is he now? He is a minister of the Catholic Church. [Cheers.] There is many an incipient Sibthorp—there is many a half farmed Sibthorp—who is now in his second birth labouring for the truth, and who might be turned back if any repugnance were shown to him, but may yet become an entire Catholic if he is not forsaken. [Cheers.] But there are passages in the Bishop of Oxford's Charge which fill my mind with consolation; he acknowledges this great movement."

Ind we'space we could make it appear that the opinions of Oxfordism are unscriptural and heretical in their nature, and Popish in their tendencies; and we might enlarge on the subject generally. As future occasion requires, ave shall do both; for the hereey of Oxford in England is the operative, and heavenly inheritance. God grant that the leaven of boliness may continue to great doctrines of the Gospel.

The Rever Rough Winister, eaid; The Report very prop- to think seriously of eternal things.—Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer. influential, and unblushing heresy of Canada, nerving itself for fresh action leaven the whole lump!"

daily, and essaying to establish a universal ecclesisatical despotism. The

-however mistaken they might be in the means by which they sought to work the Church. The more pious among them have evidently studied their piety only in the school of the Roman Penitentiaries; and the whole company is resolved to contend, at all hazards, for such views of what they term the 'Uninterrupted Succession, as will completely neutralise all the efforts of the Anglican Reformers, and place an official, external appointment far above all conformity to apostolic spirit and apostolic doctrine. Disguise their opinion ans, -whatever proofs they furnish that the blessing of God rests upon them, that Christ 'hath received them,'-that the good Spirit of God, the everbelong not to the episcopal succession, they are, and that in no measured terms, distinctly condemned, not only negatively, as being utterly unconnected itself in which, had it been allowed to come to maturity, existing differences ces more favourable than any which have been known since the martyrs ascended to heaven from Smithfield, as in a chariot of fire. But all these prospects are obscured. Not only are the differences widened, but other and unhappier tempers are awakened. We care not who has done this. Whotion, they are exactly adapted to Canada. Here the "Succession" is pro- ever they are that have contributed to this deplorable state of things will have terms not to be mistaken, that the Civil power would lend its aid to the church in repressing achism, and reducing British Christians to uniformity. And these are the men whom his Lordship of Oxford so gently reprehends as that they cannot fail to be encouraged. These are the men for assailing whose favourite doctrine of Tradition-a doctrine essentially Popish, and which, Church,)-in the risibility of the Church Catholic, in Baptismal Regeneration, acknowledged as a guide, leads straight on to Popery itself-Dr. Hampden is in a dogmatic faith, in the divine authority and perpetuity of the priesthood. to be stigmatised, just then when Dr. Pusey is admitted to be one of the teachin life-giving and life-sustaining sacraments, through the energy of the Word ers of the University youth. And, stronge to tell, the epirit of these men is to and Spirit of Gon; but differing from her (else she were not reformed) in be lauded. Their opponents are condemned for harsh expressions, because, rising perhaps from the perusal of the writings of the men who won the battles of the Reformation, they speak of Popish principles, wherever found, as their ancestors spake of them. But his Lordship, perhaps, thinks with Mr. Frowde that men who, like Jewell, considered the Bishop of Rome as the full-grown 'Man of Sin,' are 'irreverent Dissenters.' Can his Lordship be ignorant of the harshness and haughtiness with which these modern claims are advanced, -barshness not always confining itself to speech? Has he never heard of a said, "There is really no proof whatever that the Church of England is in any inter the child of one of his parishioners, answered by calling Dissenting ministers mountebank teachers, and ministers of the Levil? Has he never heard of any clergyman refusing a certificate to a poor boy to procure him admission to some hospital or infirmary, because his father attended the Methodist Chapel? Or of another who seeks to prevent a young female from instructing the children of her neighbours, by telling her, that if she did not desist, bet mother should be removed from her farm? The agents of the party, up and down the country, seem not only to have revived the principles of Bonner, but England Ministers to the Church of Rome in the Church paper, would be no to have imbibed his very spirit. And it is for the opponents of these men that mean authority. What does the Bishop say at his last Quadrennial Visita- his Lordship reserves his unequivocal censures! Well may the party triumph in the late Oxford vote. But what have they goined in the view of the country? A few more such victories, and where are they? The immense majority of those who possess what Usher and Leighton would consider as piety, are against them. Their chief supporters consist of those who regard the blashhemics and impurities of Babylon, the insults and cruelties of the ful epochs in the history of the English Catholic Church. The last four drances to the conveyance of the exclusive power to impart life and salvation world, though untruly (for they are of no locality) has identified with Oxford, and to which I felt it my duly to advert in my last visitation. These principles have, during this short interval, spread and taken root, not merely in our own neighbourhood and is other parts of England, but have passed from what is at hest an ascetic externalism, separating itself from the belief men of women dranken with the blood of saints and the martyrs of Jesus, as no him what is at best an ascetic externalism, separating itself from the holiest men of shore to shore, cast and west, and north and south, wherever members of our what is at best on ascetic externalism, separating itself from the holiest men of Church are to be found; nuy, are unquestionably the object to which, whether the age, and condemning all who do not submit to its claims? We rejaice to Church are to be found, hay, are inquestionably the object to which, whether the are hand of an all one are formed who have any interest or care for the careers of religion. There they are, whether for good or for evil; and they are forming at this moment the most remarkable movement which for three centuries at least has taken place among us. And now, in the next reliance, I would releven to the manner of their growth. Certainly they have been forcered with no friendly hand; no adscribious aid of powerful patronage bear the following the first the face those who has helped them on; no gale of popular applause has urged them forward. endanger the fundamental and characteristic truth of the gospel, departure

WATERLOO CHAPEL CASE.—It will be remembered that not long ago we inserted a short article from a correspondent headed "Important Decision relative to Methodist Church Property," stating the decision at the Kingston Assizes on the Waterloo Chapel Case, and that the improperly called Episcopal Methodists lost the case. Last Wednesday a long, incorrect. and disrespectful letter appeared in the Examiner, signed "An Episcopal Methodist," denying the truth of the statements of our correspondent, All that we shall say in roply is, that "An Episcopal Methodist" is really of wilthate and condemn. I am not now saying whether these principles deserve the fully ignorant of what he affirms, and that instead of finding fault with what he chilling recorption they have met with; I am only stating now an admitted fact, cannot mend, and prolonging a resistance to the claims of equity and law, submission is a duty-a duty he must perform. We now inform him, and all 2. Oxfordism is Popish. As a preliminary to this part of our subject we who think with him, that what was done at Kingston in justice to our Church, Judges in Queen's Bench, who have refused to grant the Episcopals a new trial; thus confirming beyond doubt the decision of the Judge and Jury. The Judges would not hear the case argued, having ascertained that the Counsel for the Episcopals had no new facts different from those which were adduced in the Belleville Chapel Case, and reproved him for protracting litigation in a case which had already been decided by them-that if he wished to proceed further in the case, he must appeal from their decision. Will the next reck-

> METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE STATES .- We have not received the last Annual Minutes of this Church; but have been glad to meet with many particulars called from them in an excellent Philadelphia Methodist paper-The Christian Repository. We rejoice in the extraordinary success of our fathers and brethren in the Union, and shall not cease to pray for them-"O Lord, still revive thy work." That paper says-"The Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the years 1241-2, has been issued from the press of the Book Concern in for the years 1841-2, has been issued from the press of the Book Concern in Dudley, and Stockton. The number of Studies below of the New York Conference. There is the close of the New York Conference is the New York are in the Church six hishops, presiding over 34 annual conferences, including the Liberia Mission Conference, comprising 913,901 members; 3776 itinerant ministers, and 7144 ministers who are local in their relation to the Church. people and Indians. There were admitted on trial in the several annual con- the General ferences during the past year 407 preachers, and into full membership in these conferences during the same time 260; 44 had died, 113 had become local ministers. The total increase of members during the last year was 60,083, and of itinerant ministers 189. Our increase has been very large, and we think it probable it will be still larger the next year, as there have been very exensive revivals west, east, and indeed in many parts of the country, since the Conferences were held which reported the numbers here published. The sum The Committee had diligently employed themselves during the last year, in reported to have been given by 29 of these Conferences (including the Texas the preparation and publication of a variety of works designed to assist teach-Conference) for the support of missions is \$96,582 07. From four Conferences the Minutes have no report of contributions for missions. These are the Providence, New-England, Oneida and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Conference, one of the four, contributed for missions during the last year, as near as we can ascertain, (from their minutes, and the last Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference.) the sum of \$6,200 which, added to the sum before named, makes \$102. one of the four, contributed for missions during the last year, as near as we 722. The other three Conferences, not including Liberia, probably gave 10 to \$15,000. If our adorable Saviour shall continue to prosper the Church as he ance of the Union be withheld from those who stood in need of it. The pres-

Methodist Episcopal Church the round number of one million, whom her sons have gathered out of the world, beside the thousands who have gained their

SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION TO THE FALLS .- It will be crly assumes, that the object of Sunday-school instruction is the conversion of daily, and essaying to establish a universal ecclesiastical despotism. The views of the Watchman, as expressed in an editorial of June 15th, are so apposite, and so fully obtain the concurrence of our own mind, that we shall present them without abridgement. They are expressed with considerable dignity and force, and altogether breathe much of the spirit of a just robuke. That journal says,—

That journal says,—

SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION TO THE FALLS.—It will be evil as the children; it is not merely to teach them useful to take hild but saving knowledge; and the children; it is not merely to teach them useful but saving knowledge; and the children; it is not merely to teach them useful but saving knowledge; and the children; it is not merely to teach them useful but saving knowledge; and the children; it is not merely to teach them useful but saving knowledge; and the children; it is not merely to teach them useful but saving knowledge; and the children; it is not merely to teach them useful but saving knowledge; and the children; it is not merely to teach the children "The Bishop of Oxford has lately published a Charge which will not, we God of Nature has to do with the appointed day; but a still higher object is to make them meet to be partokers of the inheritance of the saints in light. Fear, in any degree contribute to the religious peace of the country. He does claiming attention—the religious instruction of hundreds of children. Persons They are likewise capable of being converted. It is true, that, some lawe detendom; and so disagreeable, that were the evil of less magnitude, and the not, indeed, directly praise the Tracturians, but his censure of them is anything favourable to this interesting object will please publish the Excursion as widely nicd this; but from their opinions we must unequivocally dissent. Certain it is not employed that the control of the end of as possible, that it may be productive of a delight to the porty, and an advantage to the Schools, unknown to the same extent on any former occasion.

> THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, we are happy to be informed by the esteemed Principal of Victoria College, has been adopted in the junior department of that Institution; a fact which will no doubt be highly gratifying to the deserving Author, and conduce to the sale of an excellent work, which has cost him much labour and expense in its publication.

> procession in Manchester connected with the Church of England Sunday Schools, which numbered 12 635 children; -a sight worthy the occasion, and the religious character of our native country. Well might Montgomery sing of

"I love thee, when my soul can feel. The scraph orderes of thy zent: The seraph ardones or my zens. Thy charmles, to none confined, Rices, like the sun, the rain, the wind; Thy ectnods the human britis shall lairs, Guide erring youth ha wisiton's ways, And teave, when we are turned to dust, A generation of the just."

We learn from the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, that the Rev. Dr. Bangs has signified his intention of resigning the Presidency of the Wesleyen University immediately after the approaching commencement romanga." on the 3rd of August.

It affords us pleasure to learn from the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, that Bishop Soule, and his companion the Rev. Thos. Sargents time by referring to the blessed efforts of Sabbath Schools. I would simply have arrived at Liverpool, the health of the Bishop much improved; and that

Ontatio Stevens, in consequence of Mr. Hincks's elevation to office.

SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION TO THE FALLS!

On Monday, August 1st, 1842.

In the commodious and splendid Steamer, City or Tononto, Captain Dick. Fur the Benefit of the Sabbath Schools of this City, in connexion with the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada.

oder the management of the following Gentlemen: viz.—Massis. THEO'S EARL. ROBT. JAMES. J. H. LAWRENCE. W. BOWLES, J. TYNER, DR. BEATTY, JAS. HODGSON, R. H. BRETT, JAS. FOSTER. Tickets, 10s. each, to be had at the Guardiaa Office, and of Messrs, J. Tyner, J. Foster, James Sanderson, Bowes and Earl, George Simpson, Isaac Robinson, George Walker, J. E. Pell. J. R. Arnstrong & Co., and R. H. Breit, King Street; Wm. Flock, J. Leak, W. Hamilton, Yonge Street; Thos. Mara, Lot Street; and Wm. Bowlos, Potterskeld; or of any of the Committee.

A Vocal and Instrumental Band will accompany the Exeursion. To leave the Yonge Street Wharf, procisely at half-past six o'clock, A. M.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

		2110	
July	10, Lundy's Lane, 101 o'clock;	Aug. 4, Crosby	6
-	Ningara, 6 o'clork.	" 5, Kitley	Ç
**	17. Simcoe, Dedication.	" 7, Perth 11 and	ŧ
**	24, Nelson, II o'ck, (when Br. F.	" 9, Carlton Place	6
	Coleman will be Ordained to the	" 10, Richmond	ŧ
	work of the Christian Ministry.)	" 12, Bell's	4
**	29, Friday, Brighton, at 6	" 14, Bytown 11, Hull	4
ü	31, Sidney 11, Belleville 6	" 21, L'Orignal I	ì
Sì	hould the time of day mentioned a	not be the most suitable on any of th	e
		iberty to change it so as to suit lock	

ircumstances. After I shall have spent a few weeks at the Caledonia Springs, I hope to visit other Circuits in the eastern part of one work. The Soperintendents will greatly oblige me by showing me, as soon after I arrive on their respective Circuits as possible, their Centenary Books, with a statement of the total amount paid in each year, and through whom transmitted to the District t General Treasurer.

Nelson, July 1st, 1842.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOOK COMMITTEE will be held Toronto on Tuesday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock. A. M. The following Ministers are members of that Committee, mix:—Preachers in the City of Toronto; Superintendents of Yonge Street, Newmarket, Research ville, Nelson, Whitby, and Teronto Circuits, and Credit Mission. The President of the Conference has kindly promised to be present.

A. MacNas, Book Steward.

FIELD MEETINGS.

The Rev. Messrs. MacNab, Scott, and Taylor, will (one or all) attend each meeting, accompanied by several Local Preachers and Exhorters. A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held by the Revd. Ionathan Scott, at Rectorville, on Sunday the 14th of August, to commence A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Muncey Mission,

sence on Friday the 26th August next. A CAMP MEETING will be held in the Township of Cavan on the old Ground, near the Rev. M. Blackstock's, to commence on Thursday, the 28th of July. The Preschers on the adjoining Circuits are requested to W. McFadden.

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the eccipt of the following sums:

Rev. S. Brownell, for self.	£6 5	0	Rev. S. Hurlburt, for self, £15 0	C
Rev. Dan'l Berney, dn	. 1 0	0	Rev. David Wright, do 2 0	(
Rev. C. R. Allison, do	. 2 10	0	Rev. T: Whitehead, do 2 10	(
Rev. Ezra Healy, do	. 6 5	0	Rev. Horace Dean, do 8 5	(
Rev. John Carroll, do	3 16	6	Rev. Tho's Bevitt, do 2 10	(
Rev. Frank. Metcalf, do	$.29 \cdot 7$	0	la e la españa la e	

Religions Intelligence.

From the London Patriot.

this Institution was held on Thursday evening, the 5th May, at Exeter Hall, returning from the races at New York, said to his companions at a depot, which was densely crowded by a highly respectable auditory. In one of the "I'm thirsty: let us take a drink." While absent, I pleaved the Tract by reserved galleries, were Lord What neliffe, Lord President of the Privy Country," in his seat, entitled "If any mon thirst let him come was not drink." The expression of surprise, curiosity, and shame when it was

Mr. Warson read the Report.

It commenced by referring to the Society's operations in Denmark. Belgium.
France, Corfu, Sierra Leone, Central India, Van Diemen's Land, New Zeeland, West Indies, America, and Canada. With respect to the home proceed. It commenced by referring to the Society's operations in Demark. Belgium, as mo? They each glanced at the tract, and the one for whom it was intendered. Sierra Leone, Central India, Van Diemen's Land, New Zesland, West Indies, America, and Canada. With respect to the home proceedings, it stated that 22 grants had been made, during the last year, in aid of the expense of erecting or fitting up School-rooms, amounting to £403, making with bim that he was an impenitent man, but deeply interested in the truths the total number of grants, up to the present time, 211, amounting to £4.319. These grants had been made, without any respect to denominational distinctions. There new local Unions had been formed; viz., the South West Kent, little parcels to read and distribute. loss of £310 5s. The schools assisted contained 13,806 children, of

ral Post Office ;-	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholare.
South	. 84	1,807	16,172
East		2.544	24,723
West		2,402	23 857
North	. 132	2,754	24,387
			.——
ay the same and	437	9,507	89,139

Being an increase of 596 ers in their work, and to promote the efficiency of the schools. The sales of publications at the Depository amounted to £9,554 ls. 54d. being an increase of £413 17s. 7d. on the sales of the previous year. Donations had been teceived to the amount of £344. The Committee desired especial attention to 74d, which must be supplied by the friends of religious instruction has done, before the General Conference in 1844 there will be included in the ent number of subscribers to the Library and Reading Room was 150. concluding the Report, the Committee affectionately urged upon their followlabourers the importance of securing for themselves an enlarged acquaintance with Scripture truth, and of imparting to their scholars correct views on the means of keeping their own hearts; of forming the most necessite and profit-

world. In that remarkable revival of religion which took place in Scotland world. In that remarkable revival of religion which took place in Scotland upwards of 200 years ago, many children, from six to twelve years of age, were made the happy recipients of the salvation of the gospel. In the great rovival which took place in America, through the instrumentality of President Edwards, many children were made partakers of the grace of God; and President Edwards has put on record the case of a little girl who was no more than four years of age, and who was manifestly the partaker of Gospel salvation. In the interesting revival which took place in this country under the ministry of Westley, Whitefield, and others, very many children were brought under the influence of the saving grace of God, some of whom afterwards became eminent ministers of Christian durch. (Hear, bear, SABBATH SCHOOLS .- On Whit-Monday there was a pleasing ters of Christ, and others useful members of the Christian church. (Hear, hear.) It has been my honour to be engaged in revivals of religion in this and other countries; and in each of those revivals I have witnessed the conversion of many little children, whose subsequent conduct fully proved that the work was indeed divine. And in the Sunday school connected with the place of worship at which I am at present stationed, upwards of fifty children and young persons, duting the last two years, have become the subjects of divine grace, and have been admitted as members of the Christian church. (Cheers.) Sanday-school teachers are considered as members of the Christian church. teachers, consequently, occupy a most important and responsible position in society they are in the nursery of the church. Children are committed to their care, to be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, that they may become useful members of the household of faith, and of the familiar that they may become useful members of the household of faith, and of the familiar that they may become useful members of the household of faith, and of the familiar that they may become useful members of the household of faith, and of the familiar that they may become useful members of the household of faith, and of the familiar that they may be come useful members of the household of faith, and of the familiar that they may be come useful members of the household of faith, and of the familiar that they may be come useful members of the household of faith. that they may become useful members of the household of high, and of the family of heaven. This ought to be impressed on the minds of those who take a leading part in this Institution. The subject has been delightfully handled by un able advecate of your cause, I mean the Rev. Dr. Campbell—(loud cheers)—in his interesting book which he has lately published—"The Mortry of Erromanga." Let Sunday-school teachers read the chapters or letters directed to them, and I have no doubt that the happiest results will very soon be realised After some remarks on the successful employment of lay agency, on the absolute necessity of piety in Sunday-school teachers, and on the duty of entire dependence on divine aid. Mr. Young continued—I shall not occupy your time by referring to the blessed efforts of Sabbath Schools. I would simply have arrived at Liverpool, the health of the Bishop much improved; and that tresident Durbin and his companions have reached France. They were all insteading to be present at the English Conference.

Elihu Burritt, A. M., the learned and popular blacksmith, of Massachusetts, is to deliver an address at the approaching commencement of the Wesleyan University, before the Penthologian and Philorhetorian Societies of the University.

The future management of the Examiner is confided to Mr.

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The future management of the Hardward of the Bishop much impenses the immediate fruit of their labours. They are sowing the seed; and, though that seed may continue under the clod for some time, by and the hardward of the individual of the confidence of the edition of the editi surprise, his countenance indicated pleasure, rather than grief, when I presented myself before him. I began to imprire relative to the state of his mind; and, to my astonishment, he told me that he had obtained salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ. He went on to detail, in a most interesting manner, how he had found his way to the Redeemer. Knowing that no pious person bad previously visited him. I wished to be informed how he had obtained his light; when he gave me the following parrotive:—"Oh! Sic," he said, "I ngit; when the gave me the following parrotte:—"On: Sit, "he sain," I was a scholar in a Salhath-school at Nottingham. I was a very bad boy. I was expelled from the school twice, in consequence of my conduct. I cherished evil principles in my heart, because I was an exceedingly dissipated young man. In a fit of intexication I enlisted as a soldier, and, in a few days. left my native town. Soon afterwards I was sent out to this country; and I fear try conduct has broken the heart of my widowed mother. After I had been in this control some time, I did not like the army, and deserted. I was apprehended, and flogged. I deserted again. I was betrayed by a companapprehended, and am now sentenced to die. When I came to this lunthsome place. I was as dark and as ignorant of God as it was possible for any sinner to be. I meditated vengence against the person who had informed of me, and against my Judges; and I thought that I would be amply revenged. if I could but escape from my place of imprisonment; but, when left slone to my own reflections, I thought of the Subbuth-school at Nottingham, and all at once the instructions which I received there flashed upon my mind. I wept-I prayed—my heart was broken; and I found my way to that Saviour who had so often been named in the school to which I refer; and, blessed be God, said he, "he has manifested his love to my heart, and saved me from the fear, of death." [Loud applause.] The time came when he was led forth to be shot. When he arrived at the place of his execution, his conversation, and the whole of his proceedings, indicated the tranquillity of his mind. He then knott upon his coffin,—prayed for himself, for his regiment, for his mother, if still alive, and expressed himself in terms of confidence and hope. The Community Officer appeared deeply affected, and evidently felt much reluctance in performing his pointed duty. At length, however, in a tremulous voice, be gave the word, --and, in a moment, that interesting soldier lay a bleeding and a lifeless corpse. Here was bread found after many days. [Great applause.] That Sunday-school teacher at Nottingham had no id a thet be had done any good to this young man; when he left the school, he had no hope concerning him; and yet the seed, which had been scattered in Nottinghom, produced florious fruit in a West India dangeon. [Cheers] The Reverend gentleman oncluded by moving the first resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Tyko, of the American Episcopal Church, after many excel-lent remarks, said—I have six children connected with the Sunday-school of my church. Every child of mice, from the time that it can read even a few words, enters instantly the Sunday-school. There God has given me again, as alive from the dead, my two obless children. My eldest daughter and son, under this influence, have been brought to the feet of Jesus—have been admit ted into the fellowship of the Saviour's aburch, and have gone back again from being children in the school to become teachers, hokling up their father's hands in the work of the ministry, in the spirit of prayer, and in kind and faithful effort. [Cheers.] My deat boy, too, has, in the Sunday-school, been allowed to receive a call to the Gospel ministry. There he has found the previousness of dying souls, and the importance of teaching them: and he has come to me just now graduating at College, to sav, that the Sunday-school has led him to give himself up for life to the work of salvation. . Have I not, then, reason to love my teachers, and the school with which they are connected? Cheers] The Doctor then related a number of interesting facts, illustra-tive of the benefits of Sunday-school instruction.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.—A few incidents of travel will bring me more naturally over the mountains; and may subserve my main purpose—that of interesting you in the spiritual condition of the macvangelized population. I left New-York the day of the Tract Society's anniversary. The annual report and spirited addresses at that meeting awakened a new interest n my beart for the destitute population of the country, and suggested the plan of seeking out by the way, on my contemplated journey, those who were far from God. I went to the Depository after the meeting and procured as many of the beautiful little packets of assort d Tracts as I could stow away in my baggage. I had heard a great deal about "prejudice against Tracts," but I half suspected before now that this cry was a device of Sausa to prevent Christians from employing them in their efforts to win souls to Christ. My experience proves this to be the fact.

In the railroad car from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, I took a packet and laid it by my side; after selecting one of the most interesting for my own

perman. Seeming to be deeply interested, my neighbours, one after nonther, begged the privilege of sharing my enjoyment, and in a little while, without offering a Tract to any one, my packet was distributed, and the whole company engaged in religious reading. This led, in many instances, to religious conversation. Judge R—, of P—, selected "A few thoughts by a member of the Bar." which became the subject of conversation between him and the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and Col. II—, President of a Canal From the London Patriot.

Company. He afterwards loaned it to a lawyer, in the ear from Harrisburg Sunday-School Union.—The forty-third Annual Meeting of 10 Chambersburg, who read it with profound attention. One of three register, taken up was amusing. He said to his companions, "this means you as well as me!" They each glanced at the tract, and the one for whom it was intend-

The sings route over the Alleghanies afforded a fine opportunity for mingling

n which I could observe nothing like a church or school-house. In such places, 6,856 were able to read the Scriptures. Grants of money amounting to £110, a tract thrown from the stage-coach, would bring a half-dozen persons, young and of books to the sum of £261 16s. 6d. had been made in order to promote or old, into the street, all eager for the prize; and, in many cases, the people the extension of Sunday Schools in this and other countries. The following are would gather around the fortunate individual, while he read the strange story the number of schools, teachers, and scholars, within a circle of five miles from of the Cross. I invariably gave one to each waggoner—hundreds of whom I met with their four or six-horse teams, wending their slow and toilsome way over the mountains. They were always received with gratitude, as were the words of warning addressed to them, when a hill or mountain afforded an opportunity of walking by their side and talking with them of the love of Christ. Very often, when a tract was thrown at their feet, would they stop their teams until they had read it through. When passing a man cutting wood by the road-side, I threw him the tract, "Cut it down!" He dropped his are instructly and as long as low we in table took in the width of the west. axe instantly, and as long as he was in sight stood in the middle of the road reading the strange message. In some instances, after giving one tract I was thronged with applicants, among young and old, many of whom seemed never to have seen one before.

But was not such distribution indiscreet? I unswer no. Where it was practicable, I made the Tract the means of introducing religious conversations and of the hundreds distributed on the way from Philadelphia to this place, I have reason to believe that all but three or four were read or heard by from one to ten individuals within a half hour after they were distributed. And there is not one of them all but I would have given, under the circumstances,

if it had cost the last farthing in my pocket.

My hands and heart were full of this work until I reached Pittsburgh, on Saturday night. Here I spent the Sabbath—heard an excellent sermon by Rev. Dr. Herron, the conclusion of a series on Justification by Faith just say to Christians of the east who may be travelling westward, that if they wish their journey to be short, pleasant and useful, they should supply themselves amply with Tracts, and set out with the determination to do tomethiag for the spiritual good of every individual they meet by the way. It will be a for the spiritual good of every individual they most by the way.

From the Western Chiletian Advocate

HOW TO RAISE MEETING-HOUSES WITHOUT MONEY. Mr. Editor,—An account of the wonderful building up—the almost miraculous springing into existence of a meeting-house, which has just taken place within a few miles of this place, you will, perhaps, think with me, deserves a passing notice in the columns of the Advocate. It is a circumstance which produces an era in our country unparalleled in its annals, and which is another proof of this fact, that whatever men undertake to do in the right spirit, in faith believing that it was be necessarily and can be done

believing that it may be accomplished, can be done.

Our excellent and highly esteemed brother, Wm. M. D. Ryan, who has been labouring the present conference year with brother Ellsworth on the Hillsborough circuit, with a commendable zeal for the good of souls, found a society In what is called Cravens' neighbourhood, some six or eight miles southeast o Hillshorough, that had no meeting-house; and knowing that the times were quite too bard to build one by subscription, he conceived the bold design of building "without money and without price." Not a cabin, but a well-constructed temple! His plan was simply to announce at his several appointments that he would attend in person on the ground at Cravens' on a certain day, viz. (last Tuesday morning,) to lay the corner stone, and to claim the honour of striking some of the first licks for a meeting-house, and that he wished all that felt sufficient interest in the matter to attend with him—that in wished all that felt sufficient interest in the matter to attend with him—that in the absence of money, they had the physical ability to build a good meeting-house, and that he for one felt like doing it—that they would tabernacle on the ground—have their prayer meetings and their preaching seasons—and that they would serve God and build a house. I should, perhaps, here remark, that the class at Cravens' has the reputation of being eminently pious—a zealous, Godfearing and God-serving people; and that the country round about, though not so rich as some other portions of the Mississippi valley, is sufficiently fertile to produce an abundance of the good things of this world for the sustemence of man and beast, as the sequel of my narrative will show. The site selected, on which was to be reared the contemplated building, was a handsome elevation on the rond side, in the midst of a dense forest, surrounded by a country beautifully undulating—the prospect continually changing, being richly variegated with hills and dales, and meadows and lawns, and brooks and rivulets, with here and there a rugged elevation. The morning for the commencement soon came; and it seemed to me that all nature appeared unusually devotional—that even the feathered songsters of the grove seemed to chant their toneful lays with more than accustomed melody, in songs of praise to the great I Am. At with more than accustomed melody, in songs of praise to the great I Am. A an early hour in the day the din of the hundred axes that were engaged, some the immediate direction and supervision of brother Ryan, seemed to tell in a voice trumpet-tongued, that the people had taken hold of it slight, and that the work would be accomplished within three days, which was the contemplated time. Many sturdy oaks, that had stood in that forest for ages past, proudly defying the ravages of the tempest, and with each succeeding summer spreading their long branches wider and wider still, were felled on that day, and in a shorter space of time than that in which Jonah lived in the belly of the great fish, were converted into a beautiful temple for the worship of the living God!

There was a coming together of the people for miles around—workshops closed—farming operations were suspended—there was a meeting together of saint and sinner, each one acting as if the enterprise depended on his individual extension. ertion. Several old veterans of the cross—whics of an age gone by, forgetful that their youth had fled, mot with us on that occasion, together with a host of "virgins fair and matrons grave," who attended to prepare our repost, and cheer us with their smiles. The kindness of the people of that neighborhood in ministering to the wants of those from a distance, showed that they practise hour tally from principle. The first day there were about 100 may encounter hospitality from principle. The first day there were about 100 men engager in the work : the second day about 120; and the third nearly as many. a constant scene of activity from the beginning to the finishing; and by the close of the third day, the house was ready for the reception of a congregation, when brother Elleworth walked into the pulpit about 6 o'clock, and, in presence of a large audience, dedicated it to the service of Almighty God, in a suitable discourse from 24 Chronicles vi. 40, 41.

It is a very large bewed log building, 36 feet by 30; and in point of beauty durability, and mechanical execution, would lose nothing by a comparison with

the best log buildings in the country; and though not quite finished, it is in such a state of forwardness that the people can hold their meetings in it, and finish ir at their leisure.

May reflection on this subject Ryanize the minds of many of our travelling preachers, and cause them to go and do likewise. We know that their object which they may do most good; and we believe that when our preachers and unrepeople shall all dotheir day, their whole day, and nothing but their day, view, and immorality, and icreligion, shall be banished from the land, and with and immorative, and irrelatine, such that the Capulets," there to lie "unwept, unhanceured, and unsung."

Yours affectionately,
Marshall, Highland Co., O., May 6, 1842.

Thus, W. Watte.

MAR YOHANNA.—It seems that our Episcopal friends are in sad perplexity in fixing the ecclesiastical standing of this worthy hishop. On his first arrival he was regarded as a true and real specimen of the ancient, acceptable Episcopacy, and we were almost ready to anticipate that he would have been called on to supply certain links in the apostolical succession of these gentlemen by re-ordaining them, and perhaps by re-baptizing them according to the worthy suggestion of a Western bishop. He was levited into their convention, and one excellent elergyman, who was altogether commoured of him, invited him to his church, and very reverently directed the attention of the congregation to his national coatume as a beautiful specimen of the sacred vest

But the bullelujuhs of yesterday are likely to be converted into the "awa" with him" of lo-day. Mar Yohanna has committed an unpardenable sin. He has attended the General Assembly of the Presbyterion Church, and, what is worse, he acknowledged the clergy present as his brethren in the ministry! No wonder that the Oxford divines of this country should be horrifled, and thost excusable must they be in now discovering that Nestorius was a heretic, and that hence all the Bishops which descended in a regular ecclesiastical line from him, must be trinted too!

The Catholic Herall, with much better sense, infinates that Mar Yohanna

is a Yankee hoax, a bishop made for the occasion. This is attacking his claims much more openly than by undermining him by durk invendos. For our own past, we like Mar Yuhanua very well, not on account of his "sacred vestment," nor even on account of his Episcopacy, but because he is a minister of Christ, who, as he himself expressed it, thought more of the salvation of his resolution of the salvation of the sa his people than of Apostolic succession, in the High-Church sense .- Prest.

THE REAL "MYSTERY OF INIQUITY."-Dr. Halley, at the meeting of the Irish Evengelical Society, adverting to the phrase, "mystery of iniquity." as applied to Popery, said:—
"I do not believe that it is the Mystery of Iniquity. I do not think there is

as to cause at least a temporary cessation of the distillery, and during the mighty struggle the tubs had got so dry they had to be put into the water to be soaked before they could be used. Going on a little farther we saw the fire-water factory itself. It is like the Upas treet there is not a single vestige of herbage within a certain distance around it: It is not so pestilential as that tree vegetable and animal creation: it is more so to the human race:—the innocent feel its direful effects. It appears that the makers of the fire-waters extract the deleterious part of the grain for the use of man; which has a tend ency to make him med, and destroy the peace of families; and give the nutritions part to pigs, which he keeps in great numbers—these pigs lazily root un all vegetation within their enclosure, which causes a most desolate appear

The arround a distillery.

We arrived at Mr. Crosby's, where the Tea Meeting was to be held; which is very pleasantly situated about a mile from Reesorville.

Near the appointed hour vehicles of almost every description arrived in quick

succession, filled with highly-respectable people from the surrounding country.

All heing ready, we found ourselves most comfortably seated in a grove with

about 300 persons, and before us were sprend a great variety of delicacies together with a most agreeable beverage of coffee and tea.

The Rev. D. Youmans was justly distinguished by being placed at the head of one of the tables.—I observed several medical, and other gentiemen of high literary attainments, merchants, and many others of respectable standing in society; but the great part of the assemblage were intelligent blooming youths whose countenances and manners were truly indicative of superior minds. After the repast the company formed in procession and marched to the Methodist Church headed by Captain B. Miliken, whose disciplinary knowledge

came in full requisition. The nudience being seated in the Church, two hundred copies of select pieces of Poetry, which had been printed for the express purpose of being sung at the meeting, were distributed. The Rev. S. Belton was unanimously nominated to preside; who conducted the meeting with ability.

The meeting was addressed by several animated speakers, and the choir sang the above-mentioned hymns most melodiously, and we could not refrain from joining in the concert, especially when they sang "Rule Britannia;" but we could only give a merry peal occasionally on some of the low notes on the bass. The Church was brilliantly lighted; and our hearts were lighted too.— The meeting continued until a late hour-twenty-three joined this glorious combination and signed the total-abstinence pledge.—Great credit is due to Mr. Lyman Crosby, Dr. Wright, and the other young men who composed the Committee, for their excellent arrangement of the entertainment. This is all I have to say. Yours most respectfully, TYENTENNEGEN.

THE TRUE SIGN BOARD.—Suppose a retailer of ardent spirits, when he opens his store for the sale of this poison, should write in great capitals on his signboard, to be seen and read of all men, what he will do, viz:

So many of the inhabitants of this town or city he will, for the sake of getting their money, make paupers and send to the almshouse, and thus oblige the whole community to apprort them and their families; that so many others he

ind in so many cases, diseases, which would have been comparatively harmless, he will by his poison render latal! that in so many cases he will deprive persons of reason, and in so many cases will cause sudden death, that so many wives he will make widows, and so many children be will make arnhans, and wives no will make widows, and so many children he will make orphans, and that in so many cases he will cause the children to grow up in ignorance, vice and crime, and after being nuisances on the earth, will bring them to a premature grave; that in so many cases he will prevent the efficacy of the Gospel, and grieve away the Holy Ghost, and ruth for eternity the souls of men. And suppose he could and should give some faint conception of what it is to lose the soul, and of the overwhelming guilt and coming wretchedcess of him who is knowingly instrumental in producing this ruin; and suppose he should put at the bottom of the sign this question, viz: What, you may alk, can be not at the bottom of the sign this question, viz: What, you may ask, can be my object in acting so much like a devil incarnate, and bringing such accumulated wretchedness upon a comparatively happy people? and under it should not the true enswer-Money-and go on to say, I have a family to support; I want money and must have it; this is my business—I was brought up to it; and if I should not follow it I must change my business, or I could not support my fam-

ily. And as all faces began to gather blackness at the approaching min, and all hearts to boil with indignation at its author, suppose he should add for their consolation, If I do not bring this destruction upon you somebody else will.—What would they think of him?—What would all the world think of him?— What would they think of him? What would all the world think of him?— What ought they to think of him? And is it any worse for man to tell the people before-hand, honestly, what he will do if they buy and use his poison, than it is to go on and do it? And what if they are not aware of the mischief which he is doing them, and he can accomplish it through their own perverted and voluntary agency? Is it not equally abominable, if he knows it, and does not cease from producing it? And suppose, after this man has done as on his sign he said he would, for years, and intends to continue it, the question comes up whether he shall be admitted to the church? Admitted to the church? says a man; he ought to be admitted to the State Prison or the gallows. But this he might say under an excitement of having had his only son killed at that man's I therefore ask, soberly, what ought the church to do? Ought they to admit him? Does he give, or while continuing to do as he promised on his signboard that he would, can he give evidence that he is a good men?

Foreign and Provincial News.

ENGLAND.

Her Mojesty's Answer to the Address .- The Lord Chancellor read to the Liouse the same gracious answer to the Address which the Speaker and read, on the previous day, to the House of Commens; and, on the motion of the noble Lord, it was ordered to be printed, and inserted in the journals of

the House. The following is the Answer:—
"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I receive with heartfelt gratification this loyal and dutiful Address from my two Houses of Parliament. I am thankful to the Almighty, whose merciful care has protected me and

the Prince, my beloved Consort.

"I humbly rely on the good providence of God, who is able to save me from every danger; and, firm in this trust and sincere in my desire to promote the happiness of my people. I am comforted and supported by the renewed assur-ance of your attackment to my person and government."

Presents for Her Majesty.—An Arabian man-of-war, the first hat ever appeared in English waters, came up the river on Sunday in tow of

feet in length, is now completed, and will be opened in a very short time as a public thoroughfars for foot passengers; the workmen are busily ergaged in erecting the staircase on the Wapping side, which is all that remains to complete this extraordinary work. The machinery, steam engines, and surplus muterials are advertised to be sold by auction, including the powerful apparatus called "the shield." In means of which the work was accomplished. It is called "the shield," by means of which the work was accomplished. It is said to contain 150 tons of iron, and to have cost £10.000.

The researches of the police have discovered that John Francis (who shot at the Queen,) was charged at the Mansion House. July 1841, with stealing a purse with thirty-two covereigns from Charles Mendlam, in Canono Street, an acquaintance whom he had visited at a public house. The evidence appears to have been insufficient to support the charge.

The boy Jones, whose repeated intrusions into Buckingham Palace excited so much attention in England some months since, has arrived as an emigrant in Australia, by the Diana.

GERMANY.

Emigration to America.—Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating (says a letter from Mentz) from Germany to North America. Three of those in Upper Hesse have, within these few months, been entirely abandoned, and several in Rhenish Prossia are preparing to follow the example. A short time ago the whole population of one of these villages considered these by Mental ago the whole population of one of these villages considered these by Mental ago the whole population of one of these villages considered these populations. lages passed through Mentz, on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor

INDIA AND CHINA:

Our ndvices by the last steamer merely announced the arrival of the overland mails with the news of the fall of Ghuznee and the forcing of the Khyber pass. We have now before us the details of these and other events in the East. On the whole, appearances are more favourable to the British arms. We give below as many extracte as our limits will allow.

The cholera had committed frightful ravages at Karachee. The 22d Regiment had lost receive ght men in six weeks up to the 24th of April.

The ship Harriet, lader for London, took fire and blew up at Calcutta.

Lord Ellenborough had determined to reduce the enormous saluries of the

righer branches of office-holders at Bengal.

AFFGHANISTAN.

The British Indian troops have forced, with very little loss, the dreadful pass of the Khyher. The redoubted leader of the Affghars, Akhbar Khan, with 6000 men, has been routed by the garrison which he professed to blockade. As if to serve as a foil to these successes, there have been two partial reverses one of which had during some time been expected, while the other is comparatively trifling, and can be easily retrieved.

Of the event calculated to produce the most

regarded as in perfect anarchy.

The news of the death of Schah Sooiah is confirmed by the Agra Ukhbar of the 23rd ult. As an event, it will produce the result of liberating the Hon. Company from an alliance calculated to produce but little benefit. Rumour in India asserts that the present chiefs at Cabul are disposed to surrender their prisoners, and to make terms with the Indian government.

Lord Ellenborough, accompanied by two or three secretaries, had set out from Calcutta to the upper provinces of Bengal. His object in the journey is stated to be twofold—first to be enabled to communicate without delay with the generals of the army West of the Indus, and the officers commissioned with the management of those provinces; and next, to introduce some reforms there. His lordship, whose decision and promptitude are highly preised, has, it is asserted, required that the commander in chief of the army should quit his cool retreats at Simia in order to join him at a more central position. The want of which was much felt from the beginning of November last, when the Cabul insurrection broke forth, for Lord Auckland hesitated to compromise his

successor by any active measures, is no longer complained of.

Notwithstanding the activity of the measures now carried on in Afighanistan it is stated that his Lordship was, at the departure of the mail, waiting for the resolution that may be adopted in London relative to ulterior proceedings, which resolution would, it was expected, be such as to confirm fully the measures already adopted. The great point insisted upon by the journals of India, was the inexpedience of forming any treaties with the leaders at Cabul and Candabar, Ghuznee, &c. There is, it seems, no longer any monarch to rule the country, and they argue that it cannot be useful to us to attempt to force any one of Schab Sociali's or Schab Zeeman's sons on the whole nation. All there one of Schub Soujan's or Schub Zeenan's assess in the words income, and the kaffire, and the love of plunder of all, did not unite them in attacking the British troops, there would be, it is said, a general civil war. Afighanistan may therefore, be said to be in a great measure at the mercy of Lord Ellenborough

whose principal difficulty will be how to settle with its disunited rulers.

In the interior of India general tranquillity prevails, except that in Bundelkhund a move had taken place. The Governor of the Madras presidency had published stringent orders respecting the late insubordinate proceedings of some native troops at Secunderahad. Subscriptions to a considerable amount had been entered into all over the country, in favor of the widows and orphans (unprovided for by the regulations of the government) of those who fell during the recent disasters at Cabul.—London Times.

CHINA. By this arrival we have Macao dates to March 11, which, however, bring

o news of importance.

Sir Henry Pottinger remained at Hongkong, possibly waiting for reinforce ments. Hongkong and Tingbae, in Chusan, had been proclaimed free ports, to be retained, together with Amoy, in the name and on the behalf of the British government, until its demands on that of China are satisfied. The post office and the other public establishments had been removed from Macao to Hongkung .- The Chinese had completed their batteries along the Canton river;

the efficiency of which there is no probability of being tested.

Their presence would present no formidable obstacle to the British force which would be instantly brought into play against them, if the plan of operations inwhile community to support them and their families; that so many others had expense, and thus increase the expenses, and thus increase the expenses the expenses the expenses the expenses the expenses the expenses the expen

is threatened with invasion by Siam. . This stroke of policy has, in all proba-

bility, been effected by British influence at the Court of Siam.

Extract from a letter dated Macso, March 14:-" We learn that the senior hong merchants are coming down here to seek an interview with Sir Henry Pottinger. It seems the mendarins here are anxious for the interference of a neutral power, and have got an absurd notion into their heads that they may obtain a suspension of arms pending a reference to France!"

CALCUȚTA.

Up to the last dates, the commercial affairs of Culcutta were looking up. There had been, however, a very gloomy time. A large sole of opium was made of the 18th of April, which produced the government upward of

The London papers contain Macao dates of March 14. Trade from Canton continued free from interruption, but owing to the Chinese holidays there was but little doing. Shipments of tea were made at a limited extent. Low Congous 25 a 28 teels; Twankny, according to quality, 24 and upward. The export from Nov. 1st to Feb. 28, black, 17,065,168; green, 3,502,985; total, 20,568,153 lbs.

UNITED STATES.

Hamburg National Generosity .- The following items of intelligence will be interesting to our readers. Nations, though often so selfish in their conduct towards each other, have, nevertheless, much sympathy and good will. A meeting was held in London on the 20th for the relief of Hamgood will. A meeting was held in London on the 20th for the ceitof of Hamburg, the Lord Mayor presiding. A large committee was appointed to receive donations. The Brirish Government had sent over a large supply of tents and blankets, and £10,000, already subscribed, had been sent over. The following donations are also announced. The King of Prussia has given \$50,000, and has ordered a general collection to be made throughout the kingdom. The city of Berlin has given \$10,000. The King of Denmark 100,000 florins. The Grand Duke Mechlenburg Schwerin 30,000 florins. The estates of Hanover have granted \$100,000. The city of Frankfort 100,000 florins. The city of Bremee \$30,000. The Insurance Companies is London paid over the vast amount insured by them at once, upon receiving the intelligence. The British Queen took out \$5,000, realized in New-York, for the relief of the Hamburgers, and a considerable sum in addition will go out by the Great Western. ers, and a considerable sum in addition will go out by the Great Western. Mr. John Jacob Aster gave \$400. Mr. William B. Aster, with his usual munificence, made a princely donation of \$1000.—Western C. Advocate.

The Belgian Colony in Central Africa .- The Courrier des Elais Unis of this morning says that the Belgian commissioners, deputed by King Leopold to negotiate for a dession of territory in Central America, are low in this city, on their way to Europe, having completely succeeded in their object:—that the port of Santo Thomas has been made over to Belgium; and that it is in contemplation there to establish a city in colonial dependence upon the Kingdom of Leopold. We suspect that there is some mistake in this count.-N. Y. Com. Adv.

Two Ministers struck with Lightning at the Communion Table.—A correspondent at North Stamford, Conn., gives us the following " North Stamford, July 5th, 1842.

To the Editors of the New-York Observer:

"Subbath-day, the 3d instant, was a solemn day to the people in this parish. The morning devotions in the house of God were ended, the exercises of the that ever appeared in Eaglish waters, came up the river on Sunday in tow of a steamer, and was moored in the afternoon off the Victualling Yard, at Deptford. On Monday she was towed into the St. Katharine Dock. The pennant was flying at her maintenance had, and ale had a red ensign beined at her mizen. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzibar, and has brought over four valuable Arab horses and other presents, from the King of Muscat to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The vessel presents a similar appearance to that of one of our merchant-men of 500 or 600 tons burden, except that she carries ten guns.

The Thames Tunnel.—The whole of the tunnel, nearly 1,200 feet in length, is now completed, and will be opened in a very short time as a public thoroughfars for foot passengers; the workmen are busily ergaged in erecting the staircase on the Wapping side, which is all that remains to complete this extraordinary work. The machinery, steam engines, and surplus materials are advertised to be sold by auction, including the powerful apparatus and for the shield." In means of which the work was accomplished. It is called "the shield." In means of which the work was accomplished. It is sacramental feast had commenced, the bread broken and distributed, the cop-

takes no food, but is perfectly rational.

The electric fluid entered the chimney top, descended to the stove pipe, and exploded immediately over the communion table, where those servants of God were standing. "Some others were slightly affected, though not seriously.

"The Congregational meeting house in New Canaan was struck about the same time, and several knocked down. An academy and dwelling house in the same town, and a dwelling in this parish were considerably injured."

Lotteries.—Is it possible that in a community professing Christionity, such a system of pandering to all the baser passions of mankind as lottery gambling should be allowed by our governors—a system that upsets all order and deceacy of conduct—a system that is the foundation of gambling, that leads men to become lazy and reckless of everything but obtaining money without labour—the forerunner of robbery, rapine and murder. Can we or ought we to wonder at the frightful primes that are committed, when we find that in a community of three hundred thousand souls; there is daily sold 150,-000 lottery tickets, and that the purchasers must lose the estonishing amount of three hundred thousand dollars. To put this into a shape that all can understand, we will suppose that one hundred and fifty thousand persons club together and boy the tickets; they then divide the prizes; they must individually, lose two dollars! If this is not utter recklesness of the welfare of their families, what is it? Why, it puts intemperator in an amiable position; it is not title of the civil to a company with this system of lottery probability. it is not a title of the evil in a community with this system of lottery gambling. According to the chances, if a man persist in buying lottery tickets for a whole reas and gets his share of the prizes, he loves double the amount of what he would carn in a year by steady labour.—We may come wondering at the fearful list of crimes, when \$300,000 are by these means daily drawn from our labouring population.—N. Y. Tribune.

Dorr, it is reported in the papers of this morning, has found his way safely into Canada. We commend him to the courtesies of the ragged legions of Mackenzie, if any of that hopeful corps are yet this side of New South Wales. - N. Y. Com. Adv. July 9th.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Stramboat Accident - Melancholy Loss of Life .- It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most distressing casualties which has occurred in this Province since the introduction of steam on the St. Lawrence. The high pressure steamer Shamrock, while between Lachine and Pointe Claire, atively military and earlier of the control of the n her way to Kingston, about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, burst her boiler,

warm out a considerable distance and succeeded in saving one of the passengers om drowning .- Montreat Conrier 11th July.

The same paper of a later date gives the following list showing the number and

The same paper of a later date gives the following list showing the number and names of the killed or missing:

Coverdale, 8 in family, 6 lost; Thackery, 3 in family, 2 lost; Connor, 2 in family, 2 do; Rogeries.—Teas are expected to advance a little gish markets. Twenkay last family, 1 do; Cousins, 9 in family, 3 do; Brickon, 2 in family, 2 do; Hugill, 2 in family, 1 do; Cousins, 9 in family, 8 do; Jehnson, 2 in family, 2 do; Hugill, 2 in family, 1 do; Keyilliams, 2 in family, 1 do; Hornelly, 1 in family, 1 do; Kays, 1 in family, 1 do; Revilliams, 2 in family, 1 do; Rogeries.—The money market is still as "tight" as may be, 1 do; Rogeries, 1 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 3 do; Allan, 2 in family, 1 do; Larkin, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 3 do; Allan, 2 in family, 1 do; Larkin, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 3 do; Allan, 2 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 3 do; Allan, 2 in family, 1 do; Rogeries, 2 in do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 2 do; Person, 3 in family, 2 do; Rogeries, 2 in family, 2 do; Rog

Death of a Priest .- An Inquest was held on the 14th inst., at Gates's tavers, in the township of Searborough, by George Duggan, Esq., Coroner, on the body of the Rev. Alexander Kiernen, a Roman Catholic priest. to stopped at Gates's to water his horse: the ostler got a pail of water for his horse-be did not get out of his gig-said he would give the ostler a glass of There had been a horse-race near Gates a that day, and, in consequence, a number of persons were guthered about the door; he said to them, "I suppose you have been keeping up the 12th." and ordered a gallon of beer for them, and paid for it—took a glass of it and left. It appears that the had a very spirited horse. On his way to town, about a mile and a half this side of Gates's, on descending the hill, he drove very fast; there were two lumber waggins coming up the hill in a walk; the drivers saw the gig approaching very fast, and allowed two-thirds of the road for the gig, so that it preaching very last, and allowed two-thirds of the road for he gig, so that it might pass without danger. The gig passed the first waggon, and, by some means, the horse turned in towards the other waggon—one of the wheels of the gig came in contact with the fore-wheel of the waggon, by which Mr. Kiernan was thrown out of the gig, falling on his lead. It was then about six o'clock. He was taken back to the tavern speechless; a dictor was immediately in attendance, and remained with the sufferer till his death; he died about 12 o'clock the same night. No blame could be attached to the teamsters. Verdiet, Accidental Death.— Toronto Herald.

Good News for Brantford .- We have had our fears that the Public Works which have been so long in contemplation to be performed, for the improvement of our roads and the navigation of the Grand River, would not be commenced this season. We are now most happy to have it in our power in any that our fears have been completely dismissed by the appearance of an advertisement from the Board of Works, wherein it is stated that the work is to s let out in sections, tenders for which are to be made before the 20th inst. and the whole line of road to be completed by the 1st of September 1843.

We also understand from good authority, that the Grand River Canal is to be commenced as soon as possible. We look upon these improvements as beng of incalculable advantage to this town in particular, and the whole country generally .- Brantford Courier.

embarrassed from another source. Cochin China, which is a tributary to China, your letter of the 6th inst., and am to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Grand Jurers, that His Excellency is gratified to learn that they believe settisfied with the state in which they found the Jail, so far as it regards its comfort and cleapliness.

-His Excellency agrees with the Grand Jury that the establishment of a Bouse of Industry will be found of much public benefit, and he trusts that the establishment of the permanent Lucatic Asylum contemplated by the Legislature will at no distant period obviate the necessity of confining Luna-tics to the Jail, which His Excellency concurs with the Grand Jury in think-

ing, is by no means a fit abude for these unfortunate people.

I am to add that His Excellency regrets to find the great increase of crime

twhich the Grand Jury advert, and that he will not fail to bring under the notice of the Magistrates of the District and the Corporation of Kingston, the great number of Taverns to which the Jury advert, with the view of their considering the propriety of taking some means to remedy the evil. I have the horane to be, Sir, your most ob't, humble sety't, S. B. HARRISON.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, &c. &c. &c. Public Improvements .- Mr. Killaly has spent nearly a week in

his town and neighborhood, and he has set the wheel of our public improvements in motion in good earnest. The different Engineers, have their hands full in all directions. The London and Port Sarnia Read, a distance of 60 miles, is chopped out the whole length of the road, and of the full width, and the whole will be grubbed two rods wide in the centro before ten days have elapsed. Contracts are taken for the ditching, draining and forming the entire bine, so as to prepare it for planking next summer. A more splendid 60 miles of road will not be found on the continent of British North America, or a line more travelled. A one-horse waggon, with two Americans in it, passed through

The London and Port Stanley Road and Harbor are also under contract, and it is said will be completed and planked within the year.

The Road from London to Brantford, cast, is also determined on, and its

improvement will proceed simultaneously with the others.

Port Burwell is also in course of repair—and the line of road from thence to the interior of the Brock District is surveyed and reported upon, and will ornesed with all possible despatch.

The labor of the President of the Board has been immense; he has been in

the office every day from morning fill night—we do not envy him his extent of responsibility, and the difficult task he necessarily has in dealing with the prejudices or interested applications made to him on the subject of the choice of the different lines of toad.—London Inquirer, July 15.

Mr. Merritt .- This gentleman returned home, on Sunday morning last, and brings with him some important official documents never yet made public, relative to our commercial relations with the parent state, and which cannot fail of being highly satisfactory to the Canadian people, and which we shall endeavour to lay before them with all convenient despatch.— St. Catharines Journal.

The Harvest .- The Farmers in this neighbourhood are now busy with the hay harvest, which has commenced under the most favourable circumstances; crops good, and the weather as fine as heart could possibly wish for. All other crops are looking well; and should Providence bless the land with a continuance of fine weather, the most abundant produce ever yielded by the soil of the Niogara District will remunerate the toil of the agri-culturists.—Niagara Chronicle.

Belleville.-How very different is our town and country at present, after the lapse of eight very eventful years in the bistory of Canada's We are now a separate and an independent District, with our own Court House and Gaol, by which the inhebitants of the county save a yearly loss of £3,000. Now, in the worst of weather, we can travel on foot from the wharf to the mills, and in every other direction of the town, on good side whalf to the mills, and is every other direction of the town, on good side walks. Now the population of the town of Belleville is about 1,700 souls, and the county about 15,000 souls,—an increase more than proportionate to the increase of the inhabitants of the town, and which fully accounts for the prosperous business transacted, generally by the Merchants of Belleville. Now, the old boar, which eight years ago entished the inhabitants of the town and country, has disappeared, and in her stead we have three navigating the Bay, with the prosperts of a fourth coming on the route—Intelligencer.

Fanaticism.—Extract of a letter from a Correspondent, dated Sherbrooke, (E. T.) 30th June, 1842:-"There is a great excitement at present in the townships of Hatley and Stanstead, in relation to the doctrines of one Millar, who confidently asserts that the end of the world is fixed for April next. In these and some other townships there has been held, by one of Millar's disciples, a series of camp meetings, at which have been assembled from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. Some are so deeply impressed, and so far carried away with the doctrines and predictions of Millar, that they have given over all kinds of labour and business, having enough, they say, to live on until the end of all things. Several persons who went last Sunday from this place to one of their meetings, in Hatley, describe their conduct as extenvagant in the extreme—such shouting, praying, and bellowing, as would frighten a sober man from the place. The countenances of those most affected by the excitement re pale, their eyes swollen, and their whole bearing indicating a state of mental derangement, rather than that of men assembled for the purpose of religious worship. I hope the reports of their coming to this place are not true, for the influence exerted on society is in the highest degree deliverious."

We heard Mr. Millar lecture several years ago, and many of his explanations of the prophecies were so atterly childish and ridiculous as would seem to have

of the propliecies were so atterly childish and ridiculous as would seem to have defied the possibility of belief; as, for example, explaining the scripenta mentioned by the proplint. "with stings in their tails," to be the invention of gunpowder, and the bullet being driven hong to the breech or tail of the musket as its literal fulfilment; and yet many pretend to believe, and still greater numbers were terrified, while some gave over business, and whited for the predicted signs and the appointed period for the end of all things; which, by the bye, not being furtheoming, found Mr. Millar was mistaken, and so he has put off the end for a very longer; and the natural effort was a wide-appeal and off the end for a year longer; and the natural effect was a wide-spread and Rementable infidelity in those parts where his doctrines caused the greatest ex-citement. This is, and must be, the natural and inevitable result.—Mon. Trans.

Romanism .- The Right Rev. Michael Power, Lord Bishop of Romansm.—1 De Right Rev. Michael Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto, arrived here on Sa urday last, accompanied by the Right Rev. Remigius Geulin, and on Sunday was installed, when he got final possession of the Diocese of Toronto, from the Right Rev. Remigius Gaulin, Bishop of Kingston. Before the Parochiel Mess. Dr. Gaulin briefly remarked, that it was usual to convey the Bishop elect from his residence to the church by a procession. Accordingly, the male portion of the congregation, about 1500, including the children, proceeded from the church to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Macdonagh, where the Bulls, constituting him Bishop of Toronto, were read, and acknowledged the procession. ledged by his predecessor. The procession then moved in graceful order to the Church, where the newly invested Bishop addressed the congregation in the the evening service being ended by a luminous discourse from the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Zanesville, Obio .- Mirror.

Toronto Market Prices-July 19, 1842.

Wheat, per bushel, 4 0 2 5 73 Butter, per tb 0 6 a 0 73 Barley, do. 1 6 2 0 Turkeys, 2 6 a 3 9 Oats do. 1 0 a 1 6 Geese, 2 0 a 2 6 Potatoes, do. 1 0 a 1 3 Chickens, per pair, 1 0 a 1 3	•	a l	3	10	une, per ourrel, \$18 04, a \$\$ 0 Pork, per ewt		va,	416 1	•••	4. **	outre	e, per	L IOHE THE
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MONTREAL MARKETS, JULY 9. Ashes .- The arrivals have been light, and the demand limited. A slight decline in pearls has been noted. They may be quoted at 29s. a 29s. 6d.

Flour.—The arrival of the English mail has not materially changed the

The quotations remain nearly the same as last week.

Wheat—remains at about former quotations. Good samples will bring 7s.
per 70lbs. Quotations continue 6s. 9d. u 7s. American, delivered at the ussin, readily commands 6a, 3d.

Provisions.—The provision market is inactive, and prices remain nearly as

repect of this market. The only difference is that greater activity is expected, onth buyers and sellers having been holding back in anticipation of a change.

Arovisions.—The provision market is inactive, and prices remain nearly as formerly quoted. The demand for pork is limited, and meast cannot find purchasers at a higher rate than \$8½ a \$83. Prime mess is held at \$7½, and prime at \$6½ a \$7. Beef is nearly equally dull of sale, and is held at \$10½ a \$10½ for mess: \$8½ a \$9 for prime mess, and \$6½ a \$7 for prime.

Groceries.—Teas are expected to advance a little, owing to the news just received, and which indicates a small rise is the Eoglish markets. Twenkay

MARRIED,—On the 16th May, by the Rev. A. Meg. Nab. Mr. Abner E. Van-Norman to Catharine, eldest daughter of Dr. Bell, C. Nelson, In this City, July 14th, by the Rev. Jonathan (Scott, Mr. John Cook to Misa Margaret Caswell, both of the City of Toron's).

DIED.—July 18th, at Pottersfield, in peace, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Mr. George White, builder;—an amiable woman in all the relations of life, a sincere christian, and a valuable member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Kilmarnock, 11th July, 1812. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

SIR,—I take the liberty to acquaint you that a very melancholy occurrence took place at the Rev. William Brown's house, Walford, in the Johnstown District, on Sabhath evening the 10th inst.

WILLIAM PRESTON, nephew of the above Rev. Wi liam Brown, came, in

WILLIAM TRESTON, nephew of the above Rev. Wi liam Brown, came, in company with his wife, to pay a visit to their relations and friends in this neighbourhood. He arrived here on Saturday evening; Sonday, went to church in company with his uncle and family; at six o'clock the same evening, while liatening to his uncle then reading, fell from his clair a lifeluss corpuse.

The decensed was fifty years of age, and has been a member of the Methodist Society for the space of thirty-three years. He has left a wife and seven children to lament his loss. Mr. Preston resided in the Township of Darlington, in the Home District. A respectable Jury was called, and returned a verdict that the deceased died by the Visitation of God. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant, Jas. Mattleed, Coroner.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 19. M. Blackstock, J. Baxter, S. Waldron, J. Farley, S. C. Philp, L. Willson.

Books have been forwarded to-G. Goodson, 1 parcel, care of W. & J. Bell, Perth, to be forwarded to R. Bell & Co., Carleton Place—J. Baxter, 1 parcel, by stage, to be left at the Stage House, Bowmanville—S. C. Philp, 1 parcel, care of Rev. J. Musgrove, Hamilton.

STOLEN, on Monday, July 11th, from the Pasture of the Subscriber, Let No. 20, in the 2nd Concession, Township of Whitly, a SORREL CHESNUT MARE, with a star in her forehead, a crack in the fore hoof, rather inflow-backed, a switch tail, and eleven years old this Spring.

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 Guods and Groceries, which they are confident will be found in very respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided conviction of their cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in under to according when they may be out their mones to the land and converted to the land of their converted ascertain where they may lay out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration, which should weigh heavily with intending purchaser 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 goods shall have been made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hotel.

Hamilton, 12th July, 1842. M. & C. MAGILL.

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber, Toronto, April 12, 1842. 49££ GEORGE SIMPSON.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

or NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this lastitution, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke treet. City of Toronto, on Monday the first day of August next.

"The Chair will be taken at twelve o'clock at noon precisely

By Order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 11th July, 1342. Managing Director.

A PORTRAIT of the HON. John Davidson Meyer, is now Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of subscribers to an Eugraving therefrom. The opinions of the Pose and Stable. of the Press are highly commendatory. Toronto, May 31st, 1842.

C I R C U L A R.—The Subscriber, in bringing under the notice of the public his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, wishes formally to return his acknowledgments for the excessive patronage received since his commencement in business. The whole of the undermentioned GOODS may be expected here by the 25th instant, after which his Stock will be found large and varied, and well suited for the trade and consumption of this country R. H. BRETT.

The Canada Comb Factory, 161. King Street, Toronto, May 17, 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED, on the 10th instant, from the New York Markets, a full and complete Stock of COMBS, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS

> PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c. ALSO-For Wholesale only:

> > 42 Regs

35 17

boxes.

eince last fall

do.

8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on han

40 Bales assorted Cotton Batting

4 Cases Ground Mustard, in Tin

Per the Ships, the Jane Brown—the Mohank—the Kent,—[Glasgow];—the Great Britain—the Toronto

-the Lady Scalow-[London]:1 Case New Music

10 Cases assorted Paper Hangings

Fans, &c.

2 Cases Lundon Work Boxes

1 Case London Writing Desks,

Cases French Beads

2 Cases French Perfumery

Bristol Board, &c.

Dressing Cases, &cc.

1 Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do.

2 Cases containing Drawing Paper

48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210

3 Cases Ribbons, Belt Ribbons,

Candle Wick Wadding Cotton Twine

R. H. BRETT.

Il O Kogs Plug Fobacco, 16's and 18's | 33 Boxes Pipes | 61 Boxes Cavendish | 210 do. Muscatel Raisins | 112 Half Boxes | do. | 40 do. | 4 33 do. Nail Rod 11 do. Ladies Twist 67 Jars Mecaboy Smull

3 Bela. Scotch Snuff 56 Bags Coffee 33 Boxes Ground Tepper

31 Bags Black 10 do. l'imento 1 Brl. Nutmegs .60 Boxes Starch With many other Goods.

No. 161, Kiso Street, Toronto, May 17, 1842. THE SUBSCRIBER is daily expecting per the undermentioned ships from Liverpool-

Ex the Canada-the Minervathe Alexander Wise-and the Indian Chief.

I Cask, containing German Silver Spoons, &c. do fron tin'd table and tea do 1 Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches Fish Hooks, Awls. Needles, &c

2 Casks do. Pocket Books 2 Casks containing Hair and Cloth Brushes
1 Case do. Whip Lashes 4 Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoe Thread

I Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c. 1 Cask Walking Cares
1 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes,
Steel Specincles, &c.

PORONTO VINEGAR MANUFACTORY BENNET'T & Co. bog to inform Merchants and Dealers in Vinegar that they are making a Superior Acticle of WHITE WINE VINEGAR. and will be able to supply the market in future much under the price of Imported or Foreign Vinegar, and in no way inferior either in Strength, Flavour, or Trans-Davada, Manchester House, 103 King Street, Toronto.

1a convenient 1:* kages—Barrels, 35 gullons, and upwards.

Toronto, May 17th, 1842.

654 13

REMOVA L.-WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchun's, where he intends o keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new constoners will always be very acceptable.

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841. COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.— CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical

men, with the greatest possible success, (externelly) in the following complaints: For the Price,
For all Dropsy,
All swellings of the Extremities,
Rheumatism, acute and chronic,
Luminge and Scintic,

For the Piles,
For all Dropsy,
All swellings of the Extremities,
Rheomatism, acute and chronic,
Lumingo and Sciatic,
Tender Feet,
Corns,
White Swellings, and all Swellings
of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by ancers or Ulcers,
It was the last death had become to the selected Park Children.

From Ulcers of the legs, or other fungous Sores,
Fresh Wounds, Childlains, &c. &c. It was the last death hed 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 insert, are as follows:

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the U. S. 4 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—busides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors sale private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cared of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to committate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and sured by this wonderful! "death-bed bequest!"

About one last the above number are known to have been cored of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM. BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same action —And of all this number no females are enumerated. So react the fair presumption is the number is more than doubled.

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. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1342, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO: PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY.

CITY OF TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK. From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Monday, and at 8 o'clock, evening Thursday-Princess Royal:

From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday-Niagara, From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday-City of Toronto;
And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival

the Montreal Mail at Kingston.

From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, neon, Menday and Thursday-Niagara; From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Itealay and Friday-New City of Toronto; From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday-Princess Royal; And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets call at Colourg and Port Hope, each way.

The Royal Mail Steam-packets of the owners, unless regularly booked and poid for

Kingston, April. 1842.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A WEEK, FROM TORONTO and HAMILTON to ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,-CAPTAIN TWOHY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rockester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hops, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR, Will leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

lay morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton. BF As Travellers may proceed by Rail-Road from Rochester to Albany and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expedition confe for Travellers from the Western parts of Canada, who may de visit New-

York, Boston, or Albany.

l'arcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842.

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 King Street, to Neugale Street, opposite attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a communance of their orders, the Brick Methodist Chapel.

1. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Clotting. the Brick Methodist Chapel. Nay 24, 1842. 57

M. R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Chewell's Buildings, King Street West. 630 if

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

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

SPUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

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.

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

The Subscriber takes this epportunity to infimute to the Travelling Community that he has eponed a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by uncerniting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cheep Stabling.

Training. Dec. 27, 1841.

35.1

1011N FOREMAN. to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841. 351f JOHN FOREMAN.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.

Abstinence from all Interacting Drinks, and to the public generally, that has opened the above Entablishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his purpose, to merit a liberal share of parroungs.

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

The Greatest Secret Discovered — Purge—purge—purge—bas been the ere for the last few years. This has been effectually tief; and year statement of the second of the purge of the section of the purge of th

P R I N T E R S' I N K.—
LAMB & BRITTAIN, Manufacturers of Lamb's Blacking, beg to
inform Printers in British North America, that they have, after considerable
labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced workman, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS'
INK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be spent to them. INK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to them. Their Ink will be warranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap.

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.

IF Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscribers, will receive the amount in Ink.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

REMOVAL. - WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING. The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has Removed his Business to the North side of Richmond Street, East of Church Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait upon those who may favour him with their castom, CHARLES CLINKUNBROOMER,

Toronto, May 10, 1842. 53 13 Watch and Clock Maker. E. P E L L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carrer Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, aearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto

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

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R Brewen's, 163, King Street, Toronto.

THE "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy."

The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Second Coming of Chaist, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the 6th inst. As a help to life understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, bold, argumentative, and curious. Price 5s., in advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to be post-paid.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Agent,

648 3m Letter Box No. 104, Post Office, Toronto.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres,
Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.: Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to sait Country Customers; 'all which he will sell cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of TRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the insest Fashions. Turonto, December 22nd, 1849.

H. R. A. S. H. I. N. G. M. A. C. H. I. N. E. S.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now making PORTABLE THE SHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of a good and durable quality; to thrash 150 bushels in a day with two horses; 250 oushels with four horses, and so on. The price will be One Handred Dollars. This Machine has been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriber heper, after his long experience in making these Machines, to do ample justice to his customers. Trofelgar, Dundas St., near 16 Mile Creek. 648 p WILLIAM KAITTING.

TO SHOEMAKERS, &c.—A large assortment of LASTS, CRIMPS, BOOT-TREES, AND PEGS, for sale by JAMES BROWN, Saddler, &c. King Street, Toronto

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

Sept. 28, 1841.

THE OLD AND YOUNG Ho! ye Red Hends 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 hown, 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 castly test.

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

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total phy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

psyshle on or before the first day of August next.

Also.—That all Stock in the Grand River Navigation Company on which there is now default in the payment of any part of the Instalments ulready doe, and shall retonin uspeal on the first day of August next, will be sold at twelve of clock, noon, of that day, at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.

Also.—The Public are hereby natified, that an ulteration is the Rate of Tolls on the Grand River Navigation will take pince three mounts from this date.

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I N K .- FOR SALE at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, IVellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assort, ment of ENGLISH STATIONARY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid plain, gill, coluured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Poste Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Deny; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sealing Wax: Wofers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Chopy shadled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Penells. Silver Penell Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and Slate Penells of different sizes; Pain Bozes, In great variety, Patent Colours sold separately. Camel Hair Penells, India Rubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Foiders, Penkuives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c.
Also-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Poolscap, Post and Svo. post Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or rated, great variety: Ass Ekin Pocket Memorandum Books with peaclis, Day Books, &c. &c.

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

FOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, being Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200 neres, 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 Barn, briving-House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing 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 Etobiculio 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 bush is enclosed, and salt the Rences are in excellent order. English particular, most he house has all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by applying to the owner,

Merchant Tailor, No. 126, King Street, Toronto.

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

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post Office, Younge Street.

Office, Young Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Borry person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the run of 2s. 6d currency, for such energy and at the time. In all cases of sale the vendor will be changed two and a half per cent on the purchase money: alisams below £100 at the state of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each pany will be charged at the above rates. In cases of an ortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the tomical, under the Heir and Devize Act, for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the tomical, ander the Heir and Devize Act, for persons entitled to chains of Interactes. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to chain of Interactes. Bank Stock longed and so Debts and Reintscuttered Lanus on Real Exist presented. Every description of Commission business attended to with quarturity and departs. Several cultivated Parison new for sale, and with Land in most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Alexanger.

37 All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1641.

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

PETER LAWRENCE,

Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1812. THOMAS SNIDER,

Executors.

HEENDOF OF DOUBT.

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

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with Lair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at plied Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Coto a who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUIS JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1839.

WHOWILL GOBALD?-COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Botavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Geneses county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very hald, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New-York, Sept. 23th, 1938.—I have been entirely hald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genoine BALM OF COLUMBIA. my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article

of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incorpible of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, parely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effort attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, sufety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this inedicine safe o and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, continument, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their physician.

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

13° For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett Toronto, and by all other Druggists in Canada.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,