

CONPERENCE OF THE WESLEVAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PUBLISHED CANADA

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From the Episcopal Recorder REV. DR. JOHN HARRIS IN THE PULPIT.

Perhaps there is no man in England attracting more attention at this moment among the Dissenters than the Rev. John Harris. His early writings, such as the "Great Teacher," and some other smaller pieces, while he was yet in comparative obscurity, attained for him many golden opinions. But it was his prize essay; entitled " Mammon," that drew him out into fall public view, and turned all eyes toward the young pastor of Epsom. Not only the intrinsic value of " Mammon," to which was awarded the prize of one hundred guineas, but the fact that he had one hundred and fifty competitors contending with him for that prize, imparted increased eclat to his rising fame. Since that period Mr. Harris has, by his successive writings, and especially by his last work on missions, entitled "The Great Commission, which is also a prize essay, been drawing all eyes towards himself.

His history is quite romantic, and shows how genius and talent, when guided by religion, will ultimately emerge from obscurity, and make itself felt through the world. Mr. Harris was a poor boy, the son of pions parents, who lived in obscurity in a small village near Madbury, in the county of Devon, England. Ughborough was the name of the little hamlet where Mr. H. was born, in 1804. Afterwards his parents removed to Bristol, where he was introduced to a Sunday-school. Though young, he at this period gave evidence of brilliant genius. Means were provided for his education. His heart became interested in divine things, and his attention drawn to the min-He was educated at Hoxton College, and, after completing his iatry. studies, became the pastor of a small congregation of Independents at Epson, Surrey. Here he sought to be useful, and studied to improve both his hourt and intellect. For eight or nine years he was searcely known beyond a very limited circle around Epson. In his retirement in this little village be wrote the " Great Teacher," and loid the foundation of that high reputation which he has since acquired. In the year 1838, Mr. Harris received from one of the colleges in this country the degree of doctor of divinity, and was also appointed to the theological chair of Cheshunt College, England, to the duties of which his labours are still devoted. When in England we had the plenaure leads of meeting Mr. II. and hearing him preach. It is appearance in the pulpit is most interesting. Small, pale, and delicate in appearance, with an eye soft and mild, yet capable of kindling, when animated, into an expression almost seraphic, he seems, when filled with his subject, and pouring forth the sentiments of his own brilliant and powerful mind, ethereal and uncarthly. There is something so chastened and holy, and yet so earnest and melting, in his manner, that his pulpit exercises give you a far higher idea of his power than hia writings.

The sermon was delivered at Surrey Chapel, where every pew and pillar reminded one of Rowland Hill, to whose voice the walls of this senectuary had are thrown into a paroxysm of sympathy when a free and fearless man has the land of my birth. It is done, and let it ever remain. Never would I so often resonaded." The sermon was preached before the London Missionary Society, and listened to with breathless attention by assembled thousands. We never heard so long a discourse as the one to which we refer, nor one where the interest and attention were so completely sustained to the last. Dr. Harris has the magic power of awakening and riveting the attention of his andience to an extent very seldom witnessed. His text on the occasion was, " None of us liveth to himself." We took notes of the discourse at the time, and perhaps our readers may be interested in a brief outline of the manner in which the eloqueut preacher illustrated his text. We fear, however, our notes will reflect only here and there a gleam of that heavenly radiance which the preacher poured around his audience.

He remarked that there was nothing in the universe alone. There wa nothing that stood by itself, separate from a system. On the contrary every thing belonged to a system, and there was everywhere a mutual dependance of one thing upon another, and a reciprocal influence between them all. This was beautifully and eloquently illustrated by a reference to the material universe.

The preacher then proceeded to remark that this principle held equally true in relation to the moral universe of God's intelligent creatures. To have made man thus was a part of the divine plan by which God intended to elevate human creatures to a glorious assimilation with himself. He made them necessary to each other, that they might delight in each other's happiness, and thus become in benevolence like their Creator.

Next, the preacher showed how, under such a constitution of things, one mind and being would act upon another. Every word, every action, would of itself be a new point from which there would go forth a moral influence that would not cease, but act, and continue to act on forever. Every relation in society constituted a line, or channel, along which flowed a stream of moral influence that would roll on and never stop. He then drew a picture of the responsibility of a being placed ander such a constitution of things, and made that responsibility appear really tremendous. The andience were next shown what an engine for good this principle of reciprocal influence may be made, and, in the event of its perversion, evil being once introduced how tremendons it would become for working and sproading evil. If the poison were taken up by a single individual, it would, in the very working of this principle of reciprocal influence, be likely to be circulated through the The first sin over committed would be felt by the entire populauniverse. tion of that planet on which it was committed, and be felt forever. 'Such, in truth, was the fact as illustrated in our world. The first man's sin was still m all his posterity,-was still felt, and would continue to be felt through all eternity. By this principle of reciprocal influence, that first sin in paradise will go on vibrating through the whole moral universe forever.

thunder clond of divine wrath that hung over them pointed out ; the awful to read and re-read, translate forwards and backwards, trace out every word, gulf into which they were about to plunge was revealed. "That dark cloud," and know every thing about it. Before I left a book it became as familiar to said the impassioned speaker, "already flashes, and emits flames of vengeance. me as if written in German. After this I never had any utification with any See that procession ! What willions mingle in the train ! They move on ! other language."

They have already reached the fatal brink-they sink down-down to perdition! They are lost! Christian ! what have you done to save them ?" .We cannot follow out the burst of impassioned sentiment. All that we have set down is tame, compared with the animated and masterly strain which, on this occasion, fell from the preacher's lips.

JOHN KNOX.

Part of a Review of the " Life of John Knox" in the N. Y. Methodist Quarterly. In the sixty-seventh year of his age John Knox rested from his labours, and fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. His end was serene and glorious. He had fought the good light; he had kept the faith; and his soul was full of glorious anticipation of that crown which the righteous Judge would give him in that day. A few days previous to his death he sent for the pastor and elders of the church, in which he had so long laboured, and gave them his parting benediction. On that solemn occasion he said to them, " The day now approaches, for which I have vehemently thirsted, when I shall be released from my labours, and be with Christ; and now God is my witness, whom I have served, that I have taught nothing but the true and solid doctrine of his gospel; and have had it for my only object to instruct the ignorant, to confirm he faithful, to comfort the weak, and resist the proud."

After repeated declarations of the fulness of his hope, and the joy of his triumph. John Knox . was gethered to his fathers; and over his grave the Regent Morton pronounced that noble eulogy, "There lies he who never eared the face of man."

It is one of the most remarkable evidences of the excellence of Knox's that of rudeness to a loathsome woman, whom some have chosen for their leads the heathen to select the most monstrous and hideous things to be their

Some people have very odd notions of cruelty. Peter Pindar represents French daudy as rebuking a wretch who was writhing on the wheel, because he made an exceedingly unpleasant and impolite noise; and really there are breaches of etiquette. There are men who can read of the intolerable sufferings of a nation, under the wicked rule of a sovereign, and even of the mur-

the slightest emotion of horror, and yet these exquisitively sensitive things by telling her the plain truth-without a single redeening grain of sugar to nake it palatable.

There was once a rough man preaching in the wilderness of Judea, who called the dignified Pharisees "a generation of vipers." Doub.less they thought him very rude. Moreover, this same rough man forced his way through crowds of cringing things that disgraced the name of Jew, into the presence of Herod and his profligate mistress, and sharply denounced their conduct as wicked and scandalous. It is likely that the beautiful Herodias wept on that occasion, and that these same cringing and creeping things united their little voices to vilify the barbarian who could thus disregard the by every breeze. He did his duty without fear or favor : he loved men too much to suffer sin upon them without rebuke.

Such a man was John Knox. We should not go into the moral wilderness, where the pioneers of truth are bewing their way through time-hardened obstacles, in search of men of soft manners, and silken garments, and courteous tongues. Such love to dwell in kings' palaces. We may find them in plenty, hanging about the skirts of power; watching each coming change, and trimming their little barks to every breeze of favour. But we must go to the waste places of history to find God's great men; those whom he honors; those who only deserve the name of great ; men so nobly intelligent, and so beautifully good, that the mind can scarcely form an image of superior excellence without soaring above humanity; men whose residence on earth may recoucile the most fastidious spirit to humanity, and the prospect of whose companionship in heaven may innocently mingle with our brightest

anticipations of felicity. "Names are things." It is unfortunate that they are so, for names are often inaccurately applied. Terms loosely transferred from the physical to the moral, have become permanently fixed by use, and often keep up erroneous and Jacob," and then we shall not err. aualogies in the public mind. Thus the term "great," which in the material world is applied to things of superior size or vast extent, has been very improperly used as descriptive of moral excellence. Mere amplitude of inteligence, or of intellectual knowledge, cannot make a man great. In the natural world greatness is an element of sublimity; but in morals, sublimity of the principles to be recognized, which was drawn up by Mr. Keble, and is an element of greatness.

The essentials of greatness are purity of heart ; a resemblance to the nature of Him who fills heaven and earth with the glory of his goodness; and united to this that wonderful "virtue" of which the upostle speaks; a courage which God only can bestow ; and which, when given, makes the meanest man a

God has many jewels. Some reflect his glory more brightly, others more and due application of that sacrament, is the apostolic commission of the bero. eautifully; but purity and hardness are the essential qualities of them all.- bishops, and under them the presbyters of the church. "4. Under the present circumstances of the Church of England, there is

children.

truth's sake."

REMEDT FOR THE EXPENSIVENTSS OF BOARDING IN COMMONS .- The natural remedy for these evils is to allow every pupil to find board for him self wherever he pleases. When this is permitted, every one will provide for himself according to his previous habits and circumstances., The rich will not then press the poor into expenses which they are ill able to afford; and the poor will not be obliged to waste their resources in a manner which conduces in no respect to their advantage, from the fear of being considered indigent or penarious. The experience of the colleges in this country, I believe, fully sustains me in these views so far as the experiment has been tried. The case of the English and Scotch Universities is also full in point. The system of the English Universities involves residence and board the same as our own, and its expensiveness is proverbially great. The Scotch Institutions furnish nothing but education, and leave the pupil to provide every thing else for himself, and are proverbially cheap. Young men, it is said, frequently come to Edinburgh and Glasgow, from the interior counties and from Ireland, with nothing more than sufficient to pay for their tickets, the rent and fuel of a single room, and the potatoes and salt on which they are to mosist. Such men frequently attain the highest distinction and rise to deserved eminence. No one either knows or asks how or where they live. They appear in their places at the recitation-room, and bear away the palm at examinations; and thus are subject to no mortification from the narrowness of their circumstances. The system, in a word, allows every man to use his means, whatever they may be, in such manner as is most pleasing to himself; and this will in the end always be found the cheapest mode of living. I night add that no Universities in Europe, except those in England, assume haracter, that the gravest charge which even hatred can bring against him is, the responsibility of providing for the residence and board of students, and no others are one-half so expensive. This expensiveness, moreover, does not idol, seemingly under the influence of that singularly depraved taste which result at all from the high price of unition in Oxford and Cambridge, for this is by no means excessive; but merely from the costliness of general living which such a system necessarily engenders.

Guardian.

A FINE REFLECTION .--- I have walked over the grounds of Trinity and St. John's College, Cambridge; I have admired the unsurpassed beauty of King's College Chapel; I have stood beneath the elms of Magdalen College, "peti s mailres" in our day who seem to be equally fastidious about Oxford, and surveyed the magnificence which crowds upon the eye as it turns in every direction upon that "city of palaces;" and as I entered quadrangle after quadrangle of the inimitable edifices that meet the gaze of the traveller der of hundreds of obscure men, for the crime of worshipping God, without at every turn, a sinking despair has come over my spirit when I reflected that no such glarious yet solemn lovelluess would ever greet the eye of man in the harshuess and hardihood to bring tears into the eves of a beautiful queen, willingly see an angle defaced, or suffer a buttress or a tower, or even an uncouth ornament to moulder away. It is all sacred to the past, and it should be kept forever invinlate. But when I reflect that this expenditure, if otherwise appropriated, would have given to Great Britain twenty Universities instead of two, each one offering to the student as ample means of mental cultivation as are enjoyed at present; and would have also provided such means of education for the poor as would have rendered every native born Englishman a well-educated man, I am constrained to say that never was a taste for architectural beauty gratified at so costly a price. A magnificent edifice is a delightful object of contemplation, yet I know not that, to the philosopher or philanthropist, it is anght more delightful than the spectacle of passionate distress of royal beauty ! But John was not a reed to be shaken a whole people cultivated to the highest degree of intelligence, free and independent, moving forward the pioneer of our race in the march of civilization, and scattering broadcast upon the nations "the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion."

From the London Christian Observer

ORIGIN OF OXFORD TRACTS.

Sin .- Having seen in the "Midland Monitor," (a local weekly newspaper,) some account of Puseyism, I send you the following extract, which appears to me an important account of the heresy, should you not have met with it. You can make any or what use of it you may think proper. I conceive it to be the duty of every real Protestant to lift up his voice against this popery, for I can call it nothing else.

On reading the account, it appears at once to my mind, Is this the gospelis this any thing like the divine commission, Mark xvi. 15, 167 These are not times to listen to men without reference to the law and to the testimonies, &c. 'If they would refer us to the Fathers, I say with one who justly obser-

ved, "Let us go to the account of their great-grandfathers, Abraham, Isaac

I am, Sir, yours, Sec.,

* Its founders were Mr. Newman, Mr. Keble, Mr. Fronde, Mr. Rose, Mr. Percival, and one other whose name is not mentioned. Many letters passed and many discussions were held, and at length the following matured account dated Öxford, Sept. 6, 1833 :

" 1. The only way of salvation is the partaking of the body and blood of our crucified Redeemer.

"2. The mean, expressly authorized by Him for that purpose, is the holy sacrament of His Supper.

peculiar danger of these matters being slightly and practically disavowed

and of numbers of Christians being left, or tempted to precatious and unan-

thorized ways of communion, which must terminate often in virtual apostacy.

"1. To be on the watch for all opportunities of inculcating on all com

mined to our charge, a das sense of the Inestimable privileges of commu

rion with our Lord through the successors of the apostles, and of leading

them to the resolution to transmit it, by his blessing, unimpaired to their

"2. To provide and circulate books and tracts which may tend to fami-

liarize the imaginations of men to the idea of an apostolic commission, to

represent to them the feelings and principles resulting from that doctrine in

he purest and earliest churches, and especially to point out its fruits, as ex-

emplified in the practice of the primitive Christians, their communion with

ench other, however widely separated, and their resolute sufferings for the

AFRICANER.

Missionary, and a farmer of an African colony while on a journey :

On approaching the house, which was on an eminence, I directed my

o take the waggon to the valley below, while I walked toward the house .--

The farmer, seeing a stranger, came slowly down the descent to meet me.

When within a few yards I addressed him in the usual way, and stretching

out my hand, expressed my pleasure at seeing him again. He put his hand

behind him, and asked me, rather wildly, who I was? I replied that I was

Moffat, expressing my wonder that he should have forgotten me. "Moffat,"

he rejoined, in a fultering voice, "it is your ghost!" and moved some steps backward. I am no ghost, I said. "Don't come near me!" he exclaimed

you have long been murdered by Africaner." But I am no ghost, I said,

feeling my hands, as if to convince him and myself too, of my materiality

but his alarm only increased. "Every body says you were murdered, and a

man told me he had seen your bones ;" and he continued to gaze at me, to

the no small astonishment of the good wife and children, who were standing

at the door, as also to that of my people, who were looking on from the wag

gon below. At length he extended his trembling hand, saying, "When did

you rise from the dead?" As he feared my presence would alarm his wife,

we beat our steps towards the waggon, and Africaner was the subject of our

conversation. I gave him in a few words my views of his present character,

aying, he is now a truly good man. To which he replied, "I can believe

almost any thing you say, but that I cannot credit; there are seven wonders

in the world; that would be the eighth." I appealed to the displays of Divine

These were another description of men, but that Africaner was one of the

occursed sons of Ham;" enumerating some of the atrocities of which he had

been guilty. By this time we were standing with Africaner at our fect, on

whose countenance sat a smile, well knowing the prejudices of some of the

grace in a Paul, a Manassch, and referred to his own experience. He replied

The following describes an interview between Mr. Moffat the African

After this comes a mutual pledge, in terms following :--

From a Correspondent of the Christian Guardian. TRANSUBSTANTIATION. ____JCONCLUDED FROM LAST WERK,] As up to the beavens Jesus Christ did ascend, And there to remain until this workl's end, (9) In person then Christ can't be found upon earth; Should they say in the desert then go ye not forth ! Believe not the priest, though he's sore to declare; In the pix, in the chalice, lo here and lo there ! (10). As life everlasting bath he who believes, And he hath the same who the Eucharist receives, (11) By believing in Christ, is the same understood, As enting His body and drinking His blood. But if the Trent Catechism we must believe, This Body did Christ from the Virgin receive; Then the bread from above is the God-man aloue ; Not His body. His blood, or His flesh, or His bone, So "this is my body and this is my blood," Was not in a literal sense understood. If the meaning be literal, how can you be sure But Jesus is chaped to a "Vief" or a "Door," (12) The "Lamh," the Lord's Passover—or the notable "Rock !" (13) And again He's the "Shepherd that died for his flock." With Austin, the literal sense we forsake; It would of all christman fierce cannibuls make, As Moses, to prove unto Israel of old As up to the beavens Jesus Christ did ascend With Austin, the literal sense we forsake; It would of all christians fierce cannitules make, As Moses, to prove unto Israel of old That the image was nought but a mere bit of gold, When to powder 'twas ground, made them take as their food, To prove what was eaten co ild not be their God; (14) So you treat your God with similar contempt; When you say, by your text the real presence is meant. At those gods that can't spoak Royal David has laugh'd; Why not we, at the wafer that goes into the draught, If the bread's laid aside, woa't it rot, do you think, And the wine 'make you tipsy, if freely you drink ? (15) Yee, the bread will corrupt, and the wine will turn sour, Which strips your Demetrius of Christ-making power. But the "Holy One no such corruption can see." (16) Which proves all is done ' in remembrance of Me ;'' (17) Whene'er change of substance in Scripture takes place. Of its former attributes no remnant we trace. The Serpent of Moses was setpent in shape, (18) And the wine of Canaan as the juice of the grape; (19) At the moment of change, into being both came, No previous existence had either to claim. But Jesus, the Saviour of fal'en mankind, Whose voice was obeyed by the waves and the wind, Existed long prior to sua, 'moon, or earth, At his mandate the Hearens themselves obtained birth, Then if nonght except Christ in the Eucharist remain. That the Bread and the Wine are destrowed is wite blain t At his manuale the Henered themeters obtained on the Then if nought except Christian the Eucharist remain, That the Bread and the Wine are destroyed is quite plain; And if so, 'tis no change of the substance at all, But rather destruction its name we should call; Where the accidents are, must the substance be too; For these without substance no mortal could view, To much the conversion admitting the change. Where the accidents are, must the substance be too; For these without substance no mortal could view. To apply the expression, admitting the change, Till after 'tis done, is both senseless and strange; How then can the sentence, pronounced by the Priest. How then can the sentence, pronounced by the Priest. In support of the Mass then al random you quoto A text which each Carmelite sings out by rote, That from sun-rise, until the descent of the same, An offering pure shall be made to My Name; But what can this incense and offering be. Read Paul to the Hebrews and plainly you'll see, For there the Apostle most clearly explains. That the fruit of our lips is what Malachi means. (20) Second verse of Huses and chapter fourteenth, Will prove 'tis the calves of our lips that is meant, In Romans and Timothy also you'll find The very same sacrifice plainly englind, (2!) For by one oblation did Jesus alone For the sins of all faithful believers atone. (22) The tenth verse of Hebrews, tenth chapter, by Paul, Will prove that Christ Jesus had died in vain. (23) Then granting again, that the Bread and the Wine Are changed into Body and Essence Divine; The very same body, we all must believer, That Christ did from Mary, his Mother, receive, For the had but one body—was like all other men In every respect, save that Christ Lesus had no sint ; That Christ did from Mary, his Mother, receive, For He had but one body—was like all other men in every respect, save that Christ had no sin: But though all was once finished, still more than the Jew, Mount Calvary's torments you fain would renew. Then again in the Mass is the Saviour betrayed In the robus of mock-monarches by christians arrayed; Again is He scaurged, of His garmenis dispoiled, Buffeted, spat upon, blasphemed, and reviled, By Christians, not Jews, is Christ now eroefied I And water and thood rush again from His side ! Yet the infide! Jew did not eat or consume His body and blood like the priesthood of Rome. Even Plato, bewailing the horrible crimes Which his brethren committed in heathenish times, States, there was not a crime to which they were not prone, Except that of eating their Creator—slone. But if the offering 's anbloody, how then can it be But if the offering's *nabloody*, how then can it be The same with the victim on Mount Calvary?

The same with the relation of more carry f Besides such a sacrifice profits not men, For if blood be not shed there's no parton for sin; [24] If the victim's unbloody, in vain the Priest sucs, And if not, se are worse than the Heathens or Jews. So then against Scripture, my friend, do not strive, For you must at either conclusion arrive. Or the destring in data yourse disheliere. r or you must at either concusion arrive. Or the dostrine in toto you must dishelieve, And, dissembling with others, your own soul deceive; So the mariner struggling with wind and with wave. When night has closed round, and the elements rave, When night has closed round, and the elements rave, While loud barking Scylla he strives to avoid, In the vortex Charybdis his vessel's destroyed. From the hulk then escape, and make Scripture your guide, Fur all is wives' fahles and priesteraf, heside, Fling sapulars, beads, and such toys overhoard. And place all your trust in the blood of the Lord; Seek rest in that A.k where sound doctrine is taught, And all to the standard of Scripture is hrought; Though the Vationa thunders, and Anti-Christ raves, Like Noah, triumplant you'll bound o'er the waves, Till harbour you find on that huleyon shore, Where trouble, and sorrow, and tears, are no more. DANEL DANLY, Lately Grammatical 7

The second class of remarks were intended to illustrate the idea that Satan by perverting this principle, accomplished his purposes of destruction. The first development of this perverted principle is seen in the effort the sinner makes to lice to himself. He becomes a purely selfish being ; he would detach bimself from the system in which he is placed, that he may live to himself. Now men may separate themselves from a centre of holy influence but they are still indissolubly linked to the universe, and can never break away from their connexion with it. Their infinence will be felt T no one lives to himself. The sinner's life spreads a long train of deadly evil; and, though he touch society only in one point, he would send, by means of that point the subde evil through the entire system. And thus this machinery becomes under the existing state of things, mightier for evil than for good.

A third idea strongly presented was, that the cross is the great antagonist force which Christ employs to break up Satan's nower, and recover lost man The divine Redeemer sees Satan on the throne of this world drawing all to him. He sets up the cross, that, by its magnetic power, he might lay hold of these moral agencies, and wrest them out of the adversary's hands. " And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." In this connexion the preach or presented a beautiful analysis of the elements of moral influence which the cross possessed, and showed how admirably it was adapted to ky hold of man,-to draw him away from a system of evil, and attract him towards centre of holy influence.

A fourth class of remarks showed how this theory of influence could be used for the conversion of the world. This first grand element of influence was the cross. The cross does not find ready-made, but has to create, instrumentalities. Iron does not attract iron till it has become magnetized. So the sinner must become converted, be magnetized by the power of the cross, be fore he can become an instrument of extensive good. A picture was drawn in relation to the change wrought by the power of the cross that was mos thrilling. Where this change was real and thorough, the man was ready to act for his Divine Muster, and for the rescue of his fellow-men, as though he were the only individual in the world that had been saved, and who was no still under the blight and curse of sin,-yea, as though he were a second Adam, and all the future generations of earth were to feel his influence, and that forever. Such an one would be ready to act as one alive from the dead -as one whose body had, in fact, been bereft of life-had putrified in th grave--as one whose soul had actually sunk down in the fiery gulf of wo, and then had been brought back again by the power of Christ to life, with the certain prospect of everlasting blessedness in heaven. Would not the heart of such an one be full of fervent gratitude ? Suppose all this had happened. The dead man has come back to life; all that he once possessed is by Christ given back to him separately : the vital principle, activity, speech, property, friends, influence,-would he not, as he received each one of them, say this is to be used for Christ ! I have been bought with a price; I dare not live nato myself. Such an one is magnetized by the cross. What zeal, what prayerininess, what devotedness, now characterizes him! He can and will ot upon others. Such a man is one of the instrumentalities that Christ employs for the conversion of others: he has become a centre of holy influence

A humber of such men joined together are the elements that form a church which sends forth a broader circle of influence upon the world. Visible union among Christians is an important element of influence. The effusion of the Holy Spirit gives efficacy to all these instrumentalities.

sued are carried much farther than in other institutions in our country; and A fifth class of remarks related to the inquiry whether professed Christians were actually what had been described,-magnetized with the power of the it is owing to this, that the reputation of the institution is so deservedly high. cross. If so, why was not the world converted ? Such appeals as in the The English University course is, in respect to the number of branches purconclusion of his discourse were addressed to Christians we never before sned, limited, and yet it is remarkably successful in developing the powers of listened to. "What has Christ," said he, " done for you ? What were you the mind. Observe the maturity and vigour which the young nien there before his grace found you out? What an ocean of evil influence were you frequently obtain. They sometimes go from the University, as for instance, sending forth through the world ! The stream of that influence still flows on : | Pitt, Fox, and Canning, directly to the House of Commons, and are compeyou cannot stop it. It will flow on forever. Some may this moment be tent at once to take an important part in the labours of that august assembly. feeling the influence of your sin in hell, and will continue to do so through all And yet more, I apprehend that the acquisition of the habit of thoroughness, eternity. What can you do ! Give yourself up wholly to Christ; bring is the true method of arriving at the most extensive attainments. A few every thing you have and lay them at his feet,-your property, your time, years since I had the pleasure of meeting one of the most learned German scholars who has visited this country. I asked him how it was that his counyour talents, your children, your all-and say they are all henceforth to be used for thy glory. Have you brought all?"

The state of the heathen world was delineated with great vividness. The long procession of millions of souls was made to move before us; the dark book that I studied, I was made thoroughly acquainted with. I was taught visitors.

While impervious to all grosser things, their inmost depths are open to the rays of that luminary, for whom only they burn and sparkle; and with the serenest of them all, God can write his glorious name upon the highest and hardest tablets of this world's history. If the possession of these jewel qualities constitutes moral greatness, then

Knox was truly great. He was a man of clean hands, and pure heart, and fearlass spirit. May. God raise up many such who shall shine forever, the rown jewels of Immanuel's kingdom!

From the Philadelphia Christian World."

THE COLLEGIATE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

FHOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT COLLEGIATE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Francis Wayland. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. Philadelphia : Baptist Depository, 21 South Fourth Street. ' 1842.

A valuable book, by an admirable author, on a subject of vast importance. Without time for such a reading and notice as the work deserves, we can only includge ourselves in the pleasure of quoting a few disconnected passa ges which have arrested our attention in a hasty glance at its pages. We refix to them such titles as their separate sense seems to require.

COLLEGES BEFORE AND SINCE THE REVOLUTION .- The question here forces self upon us,-Are our colleges, at the present day, better or worse instruneuts for effecting mental cultivation than they were before the Revolution? The circumstances of the community are so changed, that probably it would be difficult to form a correct opinion upon the subject. Yet if we suppose that the object of such institutions is to cultivate and develope to the highest perfection the best minds of the country, and if we estimate their success by the degree in which this result has been attained, and compare this portion of the public mind before and during the Revolution with the same portion now. no one can contemplate the earlier literary institutions of this country without the most profound respect. Compare the pulpit for fifty years before the Revolution, as it appears in the press, with the pulpit fifty years after that event. Look at the bar in all the colonies, read the speeches and discussions to which the revolutionary struggle gave occasion; observe the ripe learning, the acuteness, the sagacity, the knowledge of law, of the philosophy of human rights, which is manifest on every page, and compare these with the discusions on many similar topics as they are found in the various conventions for constitution-making with which our age abounds, and I must say that our fathers, if they blush, must blush for their descendants. Chatham declared that nothing in Thucydides was to be compared to our revolutionary papers. There were giants in those days." In looking back upon them, we sympathise with Nestor, who always referred to the period, three generations ago, when he was the friend and condjutor of heroes and demigods. If these men are a true exponent of the character of the instruction given by our older colleges in the first period of their existence, these institutions have surely no reason to be ashamed of their alumni.

INFORTANCE OF THOROUGH STUDY .- By learning one science well, we earn how to study, and how to master a subject. Having made this attainment in one study, we readily apply it to all other studies. We acquire the habit of thoroughness, and carry it to all other matters of inquiry. The course of study at West Point Academy is very limited, but the sciences pur-

farmers. The farmer closed the conversation by saying with much carnest ness, " Well, if what you assert be true respecting that man, I have only one wish, and that is, to see him before I die; and when you return, as sure a the sun is over our heads, I will go with you to see him, though he killed my own uncle." I was not before aware of this fact, and now felt some besita tion whether to discover to him the object of his wonder; but knowing the trose, doffed his old hat, and making a polite bow, answered, "I am." The himself of the fact, that the former bugbear of the border stood before him, of superior merit"-" an accomplished young lady of fortune. now meek and lamb-like in his whole deportment, he lifted up his eyes and exclaimed, "O God, what a miracle of thy power! what cannot thy grace

trymen were able, at so early an age, to obtain the mastership of so many dantly supplied our wants; but we hastened our departure, lest the intelli-

Winsted, July 20, 1842.

DANIEL DANALY, Lately Grammatical Teacher, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick.

(9) Acts iii, 21. (10) Matt. x11v 23-80. (11) John vi. 47, 43. (19) John v. 9, and xv. 1.
(13) I Cor. x. 4. (14) Exodus axxii. 29 (15) i Cor. xt. 91. (16) Acts II 17.
[13] I Cor. xi. 24 [16] Exodus iv. 3. (19) John ii. 9.
[20] Compare Matt i. 12 and Heb. xiii 15. [21] Rom. xii. i and 1 Tim. 1 2-8.
[22] Heb. x. 14. [23] Heb. ix. 20. [44] Heb. ix 24. [20] Compare Mail 1. 12 anu [22] Eleb. x. 14-

From the Christian Advocate 4- Journal. UNLOOKED FOR MINISTERIAL SUCCESS.

About this time I went to New Ashford to fill an appointment for one of the Circuit Preachers. A great congregation came together, and I read a hymn and prayed; and, after singing again, I gave out a text, and divided my subject into three general propositions, from each of which I promised to speak to the people. No sconer had I done this than the whole subject seemed to close up from my view; all my premeditated matter was gone from me; and my mind appeared to be wrapped in more than midnight darkness. I inwardly cried to God for help, but found no relief. I spoke to the people about thirty-five minutes, and sat down completely confounded and ashamed. I called on an Exhorter to close the Meeting, hoping that he would say something to the edification of the congregation; but he knelt down and made a short prayer without making any reference to the preacher or the word he had spoken. I refused to wait for any refreshment, and burried away to the afternoon appointment, which was about four miles .--Here I also met a large congregation, and, to my surprise, I recognised a number of faces which I had seen at the morning appointment. I had great liberty of speech in addressing them, and the Lord Inid to his helping hand, and we had the shout of a king in the camp of Israel. About six months after this, I was passing through New Ashford with my wife, and put up for the night with Br. Sherwood, the leader of the class. After supper, Sister Sherwood began to speak to my wife about my having preached there the spring before. I said, Sister, do not say anything about that unfortunate morning ; let it silently pass into the land of forgetfulness. "Why so t" soid brother Sherwood, "it was one of the best sermons we have ever had in this place. We have seven very likely young men now in society who were awakened under that discourse." Then, said I, glory be to God : I am sure that it is God that awakens souls, and not the preacher.

E. WASHBURN.

MARRIAGES.

In olden times editors had a delicate duty to discharge in the announcement of matriages. In some cases, where the parties were known, or celebrated, especially the lady, a remark such as the following is often seen in the papers: sincerity of the farmer, and the goodness of his disposition, I said, This, then, Nov. 4th, 1776. " Lieut. John Ingersoll, of the battalion of train, of this State, is Africaner ! He started back, looking intensely at the man, as if he had to Miss Sally Spear, daughter of Capt. David Spear-a lady possessed of just dropped from the clouds. "Are you Africaner?" he exclaimed. 11e every qualification requisite to conduce to the happiness of the marriage state." Sometimes this varies in expression. "A lady with accomplishments farmer seemed thunderstruck; but when, by a few questions, he had assured sufficient to render the marriage state most agreeable and happy"-" a lady

The following is the announcement of the happiness of a printer's datighter, under the date of July 17, 1777 : "Last Tuesday morning was married, accomplish?" The kind farmer, and his no less hospitable wife, now aban- by the Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. Michael Gill, of Westminster, to the amiable, virtuous, and agreeable Nancy Gill, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gill, of this languages? He replied, "I began the study of Latin at an early age. Every gence might get abroad that Africaner was with me and bring uppleasant town, printer-a couple endowed with a sufficiency of every acquirement to render the marriage state as happy as 'tis lasting."

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Wednesday, October 5th, 1812.

"A FEW PLAIN DIRECTIONS TO A YOUNG MINISTER."

We have unexpectedly, but thankfully, received the following communi cation with the foregoing heading from " lota," for insertion in the Guardian, and have much satisfaction in publishing it, containing as it does some very HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE AND THE "CHURCH'S" salutary directions which deserve to be constantly remembered by every young minister of our Church. The difference from our Discipline in the a the writer would have a proyer occupy is, comparatively, of trivial importance. Perhaps we cannot do better than introduce Iota's remarks with an extract or two from the Discipline of our Church on the respective particulars he brings before a young minister, and a few observations of our own; for valuable as are the writer's directions, the Discipline is our authority.

In the 11th section it is said, " Be sure never to disappoint a congregation. Begin at the time appointed. Let your whole department be serious, weighty, and solemn. Always suit your subject to your audience. Choose the plainest texts you can. Take care not to ramble, but keep to your text, and make out what you take in hand. Take care of any thing awkward or affected, either in your gesture, phrase, or pronunciation. Do not usually pray extempore above eight or ten minutes (at most) without intermission." It is asked in the same section, " What is the best general method of Preach ing? Answer 1. To convince; 2. To offer Christ; 3. To invite; 4. To build up; and to do this in some measure in every sermon." Respecting the time a sermon should take, it is stated in Watson's Life of Wesley, "his sermons were always short : he was seldom more than half-an-hour in delivering a discourse, sometimes not so long." The Conference has not prescribed the time for the delivery of a discourse ; but our ministers having to preach so often, as well as utility dictating brevity, perhaps a sermon should soldom go beyond thirty or forty minutes on ordinary occasions.

On the selection and giving out of hymns the writer is excellent. While the Discipline requires that the "subject" of a discourse be suited to the audience, it cannot be of little importance that the hymns be suited to the subject and the audience. It is a good old usage to read at first only one verse of the hymn to be sung, when the page is announced, and afterwards two lines at once. Most objectionable is it for a preacher to read the whole of a lynn, and then sit down while the congregation is singing it. Even an aged and infirm man could not do it without blame, so long as another person might be found to give out the hymn two lines at once for him.". And we will add here what we said lately, that the choir in every place should be expected to repeat the last two lines of every hymn which is sting. Allow of no exception in this long-approved, Methodist practice. The preacher is the sole conductor of the service in progress.

The writer is very judicious and Methodistic in what he says of the use of the Lord's Prayer. Our Discipline is express on this point: "Let the Lord's Prayer also be used on all occusions of public worship in concluding the first prayer, and the agostolical benediction in dismissing the congregation." A prayer meeting is eminently, and exclusively, an occasion of publie worship, and then, undoubtedly, the Lord's Prayer should always be used. We think, too, it should never be dispensed with at a class meeting, or in family worship. Were it necessary, for want of time, to omit part of a prayer, we should say, that which is extemporaneous should be omitted. rather than the Lord's Prayer. We have heard it repeated in a different mounter by different preachers; but there should be no difference. As it is found in the Discipline, in the Service for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, it is the most complete and correct for universal use amongst us. Jota pleases us much with what he says of praying for the Queen and our Rulers Were the Sovereign a despot, it would be a duty to pray for the despot; but where the Sovercign is the loveliest and best that ever swayed a sceptre, the duty becomes a delightful privilege. Never be forgotten Victoria, her Royal Consort, and their Royal Children, their Royal Relatives, the Rulers of the Empire, Her Majesty's Representative in this Country, and the Authorities. As Britons and Canadians our civil and religious advantages are not equalled in number and magnitude by those of any people living, We have no doubt our young preachers, as well as local preachers, exhorters, and members, will not fail on every suitable occasion to perform this delightful daty.

In the public and devotional services of the Methodists, uniformity is of no small consideration. Wherever our people worship in the country, there should not be a feeling of strangeness experienced by them, when they have entered a Methodist church : they should find every thing as they have found it elsewhere, and have a consciousness of being at home. In Great Britain we have heard a young preacher announce a double text. We have seen a preacher, not of the Methodist Church, kneel down to pray in silence just before taking his text. We have been present where a young healthy preacher of another Church sat down when the hymn before the sermon was sung, as it struck him from her appearance sho must be labouring under a worse than Another, a Dissenting minister, has left out the Lord's Prayer altogether. Now, sincere as such preachers may have been, these practices would. among us, be innovations on the universal practice of Methodist preachers from the first, in conducting worship, and have an air, of singularity and affectedness. The Wesleyan Methodist Church is one in its doctrines, in its religious means, in its ordinances, and should invariably, and to the latest period, be one in the usages of its public worship. It needs no novelties to render it more spiritual, more attractive, or more useful. We have this to do:-to believe what we have believed; to do what we have done. If we preserve our principles and practices, our principles and practices will preserve us. An innovation should be the object of our dislike and dread. Methodism, as far as system and usage can be, is faultless. New Methodism would be new heresy, new evil,-and to old Methodism, (the Methodism we possess and love) a curse. Our Discipline contains not a more comprehensive or important direction in it than this,-" Do NOT MEND OUR RULES. BUT KEEP THEN." lota says to a Young Minister, -

Adam Clarke sometimes only preached fiftcen minutes, simply because he had nothing more to say on the subject, and he could not bear to resort to useless repetition. Some young Preachers and plenty, if not too much, to say on every ubject, and they ought to be careful that what they do say bears on the matte in hand. I think there is no text that might not be sufficiently discussed in birty minutes, for every practical purpose.

These hints are not given in a supercilious spirit. Being the cosult of many years' observation, both in Europe and America, they are presented to the Editor of the Guardian in the hope, that should be think fit to publish them, ome of them at least may be useful. luta.

DEFERRED FROM LAST WEEK] AGITATION-DISRESPECT-DISLOYALTY.

The reader may be aware that His Excellency the Governor-General has recently addressed a letter to a gentleman, offering him a seat in the Execulive Council, in which letter His Excellency expresses his readiness to admit to the Council another gentleman. Whether flis Excellency in doing so has acted wisely or unwisely it comes not within our province to say. We have nothing to do with the political acts of Her Majesty's Representative ; we never give an opinion of them, or any thing else political; we shall not do it. We have nothing to do-will have nothing to do with the policy of others in the secular affairs of the country; but we have to do with its tranquillity, the Scripture injunction, "Live in perce," and the duty of expressing disapprobation of a journalist who sets at nought this injunction in his public acts, and rabidly attempts to disturb the peace of society We deeply regret to say, that the Editor of the Church is a disturber of it In remarking on II is Excellency's letter, in a late Extra of his paper, he ays, "A political storm is better than the late stagnant puddle of corruption which infected the whole Canadian atmosphere. We must begin to agitate for a Dissolution of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada." When he wrote these mischievons words, was he thinking of our Lord's words-"Blessed are the peacemakers?"-We have nothing-will have nothing to do with the Governor-General as a politician; but we have to do with his

character and station as HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE, and ought to express, and will, our decided displeasure against any public writer who has the temerity to pour contempt on that Representative, and impugn his motives, and degrade him before Her Majesty's subjects. If what the Church affirms be true, Sir Charles Bagot is the master-traitor of British North America!!. We can point to not a few passages in recent numbers of that paper which more than imply this; and, for one, we deem it a religious daty to throw back the vile imputation on the " Apostolic Church" agintor .- We ave to do with christian loyalty; we have to do with the inspired precept-Thou shak not speak evil of the rules of thy people;" and when we see a public contemporary, or any one else, setting at nonght this precept, we have British right, and a religious right to rebuke him. We might have supposed from some articles in the Church that the heart of its Editor had all the lovalty of the Province invested in it, and that when he should die. Canadian oyalty would die. But other of his late articles have convinced us that it s hardly possible for any man to use more disrespectful, false, and unchristian language, when speaking of Her Majesty's Representative, than he can and does. The painful proof is from the last Church, a professedly RELIGIOUS ournal. The exasperated Editor of it libellously says of His Excellency's letter, "The letter is calculated to create a general impression, that allegiance to the Crown is alike a folly and a crime,-that revolt is the path of emolument, of honour, and of duty. We calmly and emphatically assert, that the letter is a document reflecting the most flagrant disgrace upon those who are answerable for it,-a document that nothing

but fear, and folly, and delusion combined, could have dictated-a document that will be read from one end of the British Empire to the other with abhorrence and contempt-a document that Sir Charles Bagot's Royalist ancestors would never have written, had the sword of Cromwell been at their throats. and instant death the penalty of their refusal,-a document that casts a deeper stain upon the honour of England than the Canadian administration of a Gosford, or the disasters of Afighanistan !!!" Should the Editor of the Church that, on the President's return to this city very shortly, the Annual Report must

THE QUEEN NO PUSEWITE .- In England Puseyism has many milications, and a compulsory or insidious policy to suit its Jesnitical design. The Posevite Rector shows it in requiring his parishioners, of whatever belief, to attend his Church. The Puseyite landlord in dictation to his tenants. The nanufacturer in dictation to his workmen. The creditor in dictation to his debtor. Not a week ago we heard of a Puseyite who has something to do with a union school within eight miles from this city saying, he would not vote for any book which had been written by a Dissenter. Such persons would do well to learn liberality from their Sovereign, as taught in the following paragraph taken from the Stamford Mercury :

"A very pleasing example of royal teleration, reflecting infinite credit a id heart of England's beloved Queen, was exhibited dgment and ki lately, and, as related at the Methodist leaders' meeting at Louth last Monday night, was to this effect:—A young female domestic of the royal household, being recently met by the physician, was asked what was the matter with her,

LOCAL PREACHERS AND SUNDAY TOLLS .- A case has been that I look at it through a clouded vision. But I have read a little about it. Weslevan-Methodist Local Preacher, summoned Mr. Robert Forster, the Billingham turnpike-gate keeper, before the bench of Magistrates, in ' petty essions' at Stockton-on-Tecs, on Wednesday last, for demanding toll of him on Sunday, July 31st, whilst on his way to preach, according to appointment, at Hartlepool. The claim of exemption was made under the General Magistrates with the opinions of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. R. Matthews, and Sir N: C. Tindal, (now Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas,) in favour of exemption. (See Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine for 1841, p. 374.) 'The Magistrates, without hesitation, unanimously decided in favour of the complainant, and, as Mr. Rand did not press for the penalty, the defendant was dismissed on paying the costs and returning the illegal toll."

THE ORECON MISSION of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States has lately suffered from the loss of several devoted Missionaries. which we deeply regret. In the last " Monthly Notice" there is a letter from Rev. Jason Loc, the Superintendent of the Mission, conveying the distressing intelligence of the very sudden death of Mrs. Lee, a Missionary heroine. on the subject. If, as he has said, there is this contradiction among the great doctors of this science, how can we be assured that any one of their disciples Speaking of the loss of his companions in labour, he nobly says, "True, four of our number have fallen, than whom, perhaps, there could not be found four more determined Missionaries in this or any other field . . having once entered the lists, they were resolved to die in the field of battle. They have fallen, but the Missionary cause has not fallen with them !"-No : it canoot fall.

PUSEVISM MAKING DISSENTERS .- For months it has been rung n our cars by the Church, with a deafening vociferation, that Dissent was filling the ranks of the Church of England by counteraction. We alwars beieved that the contrary was the fact, and now adduce part of our reasons. It is stated in an influential London paper, on which we can rely, that " A Reverend Correspondent of the Record remarks, in reference to the boasted efforts of the Tractarians to bring people to Church, "If they have been successful in producing large congregations daily, they have certainly succeeded in making small ones on Sabbath-days. In this vicinity, I know of one Church where semi-Poperv is ministered, in which the result has been the erection of a meeting-house, and the general desertion of the church. In another, a large portion of the congregation absented themselves, while a strong favourer of Rome was full congregation, under a faithful Gospel minister, is reduced to tweaty under their dismission. a strong propounder of Tractarianism. A fourth and fith churches, lately fully preises of "the Church." The common people say they do not understand what s meant by such sermons, if such they are to be called; and they betake themselves to Dissent, or stay at home."

WESLEYAN METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1843 .-- We beg to direct special attention to this Almanac-the publication of which is announ ced in an advertisement which appears in our columns of to day. As no pains have been spared to render this Calendar both instructive and interesting to every portion of the Canadian community, it is to be hoped that for it a correspondent patronage will be readily obtained.

Our regular Agents are particularly solicited to use their best endeavours to extend the circulation of this useful publication, and for their trouble will reeive the usual allowance. Country Merchants and others can be supplied on ery advantageous terms.

NOTICE TO THE MISSIONARY TREASURERS .- The Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society regrets that the repeated notices on the subject of subscription lists have not yet resulted in their transmission to the General Treasurer from every part of the Province. He begs now to say, still deficient ? The Report should have been ready for publication now.

A TAX ON AMERICAN WHEAT AND FLOUR has just been decided upon by the House of Assembly, at the rate of three shillings sterling per harrel, or fivepence currency the bushel. The proceedings in the House on the subject will be found in our Parliamentary columna.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, who have for some time seemed to forget us, we are obliged for recent communications .- To "W. H. R." we must say, what we have already said twenty times to others, because his article is anonymous to us it cannot appear .- An active agent writes us saying, " Mr. -wishes you to stop his paper, as it is "filled up with Parliamentary trash !" As a set-off to this we tell the friend who discontinues, that the other day a subscriber thanked us for our ample report of the Parliamentary proceedings, adding, " It prevents me from taking another paper."

LOCAL I REACHERS AND SOUDAT JOINS. It case has been and I have heard its professed friends talk a good deal about it, and the sub-stance of all their conclusions is as I have stated above. If it destroys moral brethren of the same class of useful labourers in Canada may like to become obligation, we need no further proof that it is wrong. That it does destroy equisinted with. The London Watchman says,-"Mr. Robert T. Rand, moral obligation is, I think, quite plain, from the obvious deductions of the

premises assumed by the most learned among phrenologists. I happened to meet with a chapter in Ductor Good's Book of Nature, on physiognomy and craniognomy,* in which he takes a glance at this wonderful science, so called. I give you a few of his concluding observations. "The whole, in truth, is founded on hypothesis: here it begins and here it ends: hypothesis, too, unsettled and disputed, in many of its points, among them-selves. And yet, planting their feet upon this tottering and unsteady ground, Turnpike Act, 3 Geo. IV., cap. 126, section 32. Mr. Rand presented his printed plan, to show that he was regularly appointed to Hardepool, and printed plan, to show that he was regularly appointed to Hardepool, and never be employed or conceived. In very few words, how grassly imperfect hat such was one of his 'usual' places of worship. He also presented the must be the range and condition of that science, which, upon their showing, is capable of deciphering to us, flat this man is a good mathematician; that, a good painter; a third, a good linguist; a fourth, a good dramatist; a fifth, a good theologian; a sixth, a good murderer; and a seventh, a good thief; and that any or all these may, at the same time, be courageons, or conceited, or counting, while, if you ask them whether they are good hiers, good backbiters, good swearers; whether they are inclined to fluttony or sensuality, to wisdom folly, to sympathy or hypocrisy, to timidity or confidence, to mirth or to melancholy; characters, the one or the other of which apply to every one you meet with, whether abroad or at home, they are compelled to acknowledge that beir physiognomy or cranig noray does not extend to any of these condities, and that nature has either forgotten to put them into the catalogue with which the head is covered, or hus marked them so bunglingly and obscurely, that they

Whether the Doctor has been too severe or not, I am not able to say; but I would besitate before I would venture to controvert any assertion he is right? My own origing is, that it is a dubique scheme of a semi-infidel tenacy. I am the more inclined to this opticion, because the thing originated with, or has received its principal support from the Germans, who are mostly rationalists, and pretend to understand every thing by their own reason. Hence it is easy to see that it was necessary for them, according to their own princi-ples, to pretend to account in the same way for the different propensities and practices of men; and in doing so, they have, I think, fathered the whole of the vices of mankind upon the Author of our being.

ASTI-I'HRENOLOGY. * I did not read Dr. Gont's chapter till after I had written the foregoing.

Religious Intelligence.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS .- For the first time ince 1824, no corporate member of the Board has been removed by death luring the year. Twelve missionaries and assistant missionaries have form their labours since the last meeting of the Board, viz : Rev. A. E. Wil-son, M. D., Rev. George Champion, Rev. C. C. Mitchell, and Rev. I. P., Stryker; and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. S. Johnson, and Mrs. Monn.-Twenty missionaries and assistant missionaries have been released from their connexion with the Board, through failure of health, changes in the missions, admitted to minister; as soon as he went away they returned. In a third, a and other causes. Fourteen of these had returned to this country previous to The others are still abroad, though not in connexion with the Board. Thirteen missionaries and assistant missionaries have acrived in attended, are nearly descried since the pulpit resounded with nothing but the this country from various missions during the year. Sixteen have received an pointments, and three, who had been previously appointed, have been, at their own request, dismissed. Five are under appointment, of whom not more than three will be prepared to go out the present year. Twenty-five missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent out, to various missions, and four who ad previously returned to this country have resumed their labours. For the first time since 1835, the receipts of the Board have been almost

ufficient to liquidate its debts, and meet the appropriations to the missions, made previous to the commencement of the year. The whole amount received Debt of last year, 57,803 91-313,955 93

Leaving a balance against the treasury, \$559 40 The large increase of contributions, coming as it does in answer to prayer, by the divine blessing on the measures adopted at the last annual meeting, and connected as it has been, in many of the churches, with powerful revivals of religion, is full of encouragement to those who have the cause of missions.-The number of missions, is 26; of stations, 85; of ordained missionaries, 134, 7 of whom are physicians. There are 11 physicians not preachers, 13 teachers, 9 printers and hook binders, and 10 other male and 179 female assistant missionaries. The whole number of labourers from this country, is 336, or 28 less than were reported last year. To these we must add 4 native preachers, and 138 native beloers; a number less than was reported last year, pursue his present rampaat career of anarchy, he will merit and obtain that he prepared, complete or incomplete. Will the brethren concerned please sionaries, and 4 male and 12 female assistant missionaries, in all 24, have been aire immediate attention to this subject. and send in the accounts and moneys members in regular standing 21,261, of whom 1.651 were received the past year. There are 17 printing establishments. 31 presses, 4 type founderies, and 49 founts of type in the native tanguages. The prioting for the year was 64.-499,767 pages; and the amount of printing from the beginning, is 334,833,077 abs, to improve the statement of printing room the targaining, is 304,838,077 pages. Eight of the boarding-schools are denominated seminatives, and these contain 526 boys: the other 32 boarding-schools contain 712 boys and 386 girls;—making the whole number of boarding scholars 1,124. The number of free schools is 618, containing 27,993 pupils.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY .-- The Annual Meeting of the Religious Tract Society at Stratford was held on the 20th ultimo. Mr. Jones, the Deputation from the Parent Society, addressed the assembly on the home proceedings of the Society. He said that in the times of the groatest emer-gency Goil always appeared for them in some signal manner; in proof of which he mentioned two instances. About twenty years ago, the Society was know where to turn for the required aid. At this time, an aged genileman appeared at the Dopot one day, and said to the attendant there, "Here is a DEDICATION .- The NEW WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH in Dumfrics afterwards proved to be £100) " and, if spared, you will most probably see

26th Sept., 1842. Always be in the pulpit at the appointed hour, and commence the service whether all the congregation he assembled or not. If you are punctual, the people will soon learn to stead in proper time.

Give out not more than five or six verses of a hymn; and perhaps in general or mixed congregations, hymns relating to confession or petilion are the most in invest congregations, nymns relating to conjection or petition are the most suitable. Nover omit giving out the lines, otherwise persons who are not furnished with hymn-books will be ignorant of what is sung, and consequently be precluded from joining in this interesting part of divine worship. In your proyer, which should not occupy more than six or eight minutes,

id the different parts of which a prayer is composed, namely, adoration, thanks giving, confession, petilion, and intercession; and be sure to pray for the Ruren, and the rulers of our land. St. Paul in his first epistle to Timothy snys, I exhort, therefore, that first of all supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men : For Kings and all that arc in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Sarbor, -It is a very proper custom in the Methodist churches to conclude the first prayer with the transcendent form composed by our Lord himself, not only suse it is stamped with his authority, but that it includes every thing that might be omitted in an extempore prayer. In proyer be as solemn as possible and beware of using familiar expressions, or vain repetitions, in your addresses to the Deity.

You will no doubt have selected a text of scripture that you thoroughly understand, for it would be in vain fur you to attempt to teach what you do not know. But though the text may be perfectly plain, still it would be absurd to expect you could discourse on it to the edification of your audience without baying previously revolved it in your mind, and particularly scanned the doctrines it contains. There is such a thing as rightly dividing the word of truth, and but few can do this without much study, and prayerful meditation. Take care, then, to see through your subject before you venture to approach it. And do not take more for your text than you mean to discussit seems strange to dwell on one portion and leave the other untouched.

In delivering your sentiments endeavour to use correct but plain language and avoid all local terms, and hackneyed expressions. And do not affect to be thought smart, or witty-oll these things are beneath the dignity of the pulpit. While some individuals of the congregation may know more than yourself, you will recollect it is possible the majority may be very ignorant in religious matters, and that, therefore, you cannot speak too plainly. Speak with energy that all may hear; but inke care to preserve the natural

tone of your voice; and abave all things avoid an apparent paroxysm of rage under a mistaken idea of exhibiting zeal, and of preaching with power. The homan mind will not be seered or driven, and affectionate appeals to the reason and conscience, with mild persuasive arguments, will do more than all the steat and considered, with thing persuasive arguments, with do more than all the steatorian efforts you can use. Besides, you are aware, it is the Spirit of God slone that can render any surmon effectual. Loud speaking has injured the health of many preachers, while, at the same time, I have not the smallest should is retarded what they sought to promote. While you preach the Law, preach the Gospel too. A sinner is more ready

to despir than to hope-let kope, therefore, have a prominent place in your ministrationa. The Gospel, on certain conditions, is full of hope.

Do not be find of dragging into your discourses the pernicious theories of any denomination with a view of showing their fullacy. This renders the people familiar with error, while you may not be able to afford a sufficient

Perhaps a sermon should never be more than thirty minutes in length. Dr.

bodily grievance—some mental anguish had rendered her aspect very differ from what it usually was. The female replied, she was sorry to say she had been dismissed from Her Majesty's service. On being pressed for the reason, she stated it to be on account of her religion; she had ventured to unite herself with the Methodists, which had offended has superior, and led to her dismissal. The circumstance coming to her Majesty's knowledge, the superior servant was questioned on the subject. and admitted that she had turned away the femal ecause she was a Methodist. The Queen expressed her sorrow that the lady interrogated should have been led to take so sustere a step with regard to be inferrogated should have been existed as a case to case to a serie a registric regard to any inferior; adding, 'It would pain her exceedingly were any class of her sub-jects to suffer on account of their religion; more patticularly if such should be jects to suffer on account of their reasons, more particularly a solution and another the case in her own household. If either party was dismissed, her Majesty thought it should be the person who could act as illubrally to one who's honourably followed out the dictates of an enlightened conscience; she mind inform that person that she had no further occasion for her services.' The first discarded female was restored."

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The following is a Despatch from the Home Office, just sent by the Governor-General to the House of Assem bly, on a subject agnated for some time. For the present it seems to settle the question of the scat of Government ;- but perhaps not permanently ; (Copy.)

) DOWNING STREET, 2d November, 1841. —I have received Sir Richard Jackson's Despatch, No. 10, of the 2311 Assembly, that Her Majesty's commands to instruct you to acquaint the House of be considered as a very important study, and worthy of our serious regard.— Assembly, that Her Majesty is always desirons, so far as may be possible, to But I am inclined to think that much remains to be told-that much remains consult the wishes of her loyal subjects in Canada, deliberately entertained, and a profound secret, and that we shall, notwithetending the modern to be told-that much remains bly ; but that the establishment of Kingston as the seat of the united Legislaure was not adopted without full consideration, and that a change involving, among other consequences, largely increased expenditures, ought not to be anong other consequences, largery increased expenditures, onget not to be sauctioned except upon the clearest necessity, and the general sense of the Province unequivocally expressed in its favour. Many and serious objections attach to the proposal for holding sessions for alternate periods of four years each, at distant places, which, upon reconsideration, Her Majesty can hardly doubt will induce the House of Assembly to take a different view from that which is expressed in the address now submitted to Her Majesty. The Right Hon. Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B., &c

NEW ISMS .- It would be a task to number the various socalled religious isms which have been created within a few years—isms the production and signs of delusion. The inspired and uncorrupted Worl of Goil developments of the scull, the animal propensities, so called, predominate so has been departed from, and those who have departed from it have stopped at much that the man is irresistibly or fatally inclined to do evil, and only evil, no extravagance, however ridiculous or sinful. Mormonism had its birth in and we suppose the Supreme Being to be the anthor of these peculiar do dishonesty, indolence, and sensuality, and has set up its gaudy colours, and vaunted its pretensions in language of blashberny, and stained its path with blood. We learn from the St. Lonis Republican that the san of the impostor Smith has reached its height and is declining. When he was last heard of, the "fates" have thus determined, who is to be blamed? If a man be born six officers were in pursuit of him to bring him to justice! From the Antidote, with an unconquerable disposition to steal, and this be the immediate effect of

an English paper, it appears that Socialism there is impracticable. The cheme in Hampshire of the Grand New Moral World Establishment, which from the imputation of crueky? If He has formed us in this particular way, cost £37,000, is a failure, and Owen is pronounced "childish," and it is with three particular dispositions, and we cannot help it, why should we be stated has fled from England ! There are other victims of credulity in the punished for doing what we could not possibly avoid ? The farther we go into world besides Socialists and Mormons; some of them apostates from christian this subject, the more serious the aspect becomes. If once the impression churches, others men of disappointed ambition, others of idle habits, others of nelancholy temperament, others of wicked heart, others of sceptical mind, setting their vagaries in opposition to the orthodoxy of Christendom, bringing

the doctrines and prophecies of Scripture into contompt, deceiving men, destroying christians, and making infidels! Heresy and imposture will have their short day of folly, and then their evil works perish, leaving not a wreck behind.

HENRY SHERWOOD, Esq , as a Queen's Counsel, in all Her Majesty's Courts other words, to have their fortunes told :- To know whether they are to be of Law and Equity in Western Canada; and appointed JAMES EDWARD wise or unwise; virtuous or vicious; whether they are to be continent or otherada, and a member of the Executive Council, in the room of Mr. Sherwood, gether in the dark, or so imperfectly acquainted with this sublime science, is below the trath -Zion's Herald.

will be opened for Divine Service on the 30th of October. Preaching in the morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.; at 2, P. M.; and at 6 in the evening. The Rev. J. Ryerson, Chairman of the District, is expected to attend. The Rev. A. ho appeared again, and gave another £100, and so or, for ten successive Gree a, President of the Conference, and the Rev. W. Ryerson, Missionary Agent, have been addressed by letter, and their attendance is earnestly expected. A Collection will be made at the close of each service, to aid in defraying the appeared of my swful condition as a sinner, by reading nome of your publications, and I they recurrent of the building. the expenses of the building. GEO. FERGUSON.

The Committee of the Temperance Reformation Society would inform all who the loss constructs of the resperance respectation society would intern an who intended joining in the PROCESSION which was unavoidably postponed from the 14th ultimo, that, after mature deliberation, they have felt themseives reluct anly obliged, on account of the lateness of the season and other circumstances, to postpone the Procession altogether this Fall. A: CHRISTIE, Secy. Toronto, 4th October, 1842.

\$57. The City papers will oblige by inserting the above.

[We insert the following communication, because of the round sense and eligious views it contains, and not because we wish to have discussed the subject of Phrenology. We give no opinion of it,-ED]

THOUGHTS ON PHRENOLOGY AND MORAL OBLIGATION.

DEAR SIR-Willin a few yoars past, some new sciences have been either called nto existence, or dog up from among the rubbish in which they had been buried by the barbarism and ignorance of past ages. Among these, there is one that merits particular attention, on account of its pretonded high claims, and the This circumstance, however, should not discourage us from using every means to investigate ourselves; to ascertain, if possible, those springs of action which we find in us; and which enable us to direct ourselves aright, and employ the neble faculties of the mind, which the Crenter has given us, in that way and to that purpose originally designed by Him who bestowed the gift. | If pl Include parpose originary usagined by thin who bestowed the gift. In pheno-logy affords us this assistance, then it ought to be studied carefully, and its deductions applied to the practical duties of active life. If, by the formation of the head, the honest man can be distinguished from the rogoe; the piously inclined from the infidel; the peaceable man from the quartelsome and hitgi-ous; then, most assuredly, physical barries in a state the indicated by which the avery thing of a purch extra these is another in and by the formation. every thing of a moral nature, there is another standard by which they must be tried. The works of God cannot contradict, or be apposed to, the Bible, if we admit it to be the word of God. If, therefore, the deductions of phreno-

the peculiar development of his cranium, how is this to be reconciled with the command-" Thou shalt not steal ?" How are we to clear the Supremo Being generally prevails among men that their characters are predetermined—which, according to phronology, is the fact-sthen the plain inference is, that they are not accountable for their actions. Then you open the flood-gates to inquity of very line. The murderer can plead that the disposition to commit the diabolical deed is owing to too large a development of the organ of destructiveness ; and the adulterer can plead in excuse for his crime, that it is owing to too large a development of the organ of smativeness; and the miser that the organ of quisitiveness is too large, and so on till you would have nothing left but crimes, and organs, and developments.

APPOINTMENTS. - We learn from the last Canada Gazette that Lis not a little strange to see with how much engenness people of all ages. His Excellency the Governor-General has granted a Patent of Precedence to and descriptions flock to hear what is called a lecture on phrenology; or, in

and I then resolved, if it pleased God to space my life, and grant me the means, to give $\pounds 100$ a-yeer to your institution till I had contributed $\pounds 1,000$. God has spaced my life, the means have been afforded me to fulfil what 1 had purposed in my beart, and now you will see my face no more." We never could We never could find out who the old geutleman was, said Mr. Jones, " but God appeared for and out who the old gentleman was, said Mc Jones, "but Grid appeared for us in that time of trial in that onexpected way." The other instance was that of a gentleman whom Mr. Jones used to visit every year, and who had pro-mised to give something to the Society. Year ofter year he was visited, and said, "I have not forgotten the promise which I made to you;" but there was always some circumstance which provented his making the donation at that time. Last mark here the solid was called but cold of the most of the formation of the solid solution. that time. Last year the gentleman called and said. " I up now come to fulfil the promise I made," at the same time presenting a draft for £500, with a request that his name should not on any account transpire.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN WALES .- A Welsh Catholic, (as he signs himself.) alarmed at the threatened extinction of the See of Banger, has addressed a letter to the Morning Post. in which the happy effects of the Episcopal oversight with which this part of the Principality has so long been blessed, are thus ingenuously described :-- " Is this the time to diminish the by of the Province of Canada, praying Her Majesty to order the Provincial Parliament to be held alternately at the cities of Quebec, and Toronto. I have had the honor to buy that address before the Queen, and I have re-ceived Her Majesty's commands to instruct you to acquaint the House of the House at very important study and worth of the human mind, must in North Wales. I could easily name half-a-dozen parishes where the incum-bents are habitual drunkards; the Church's ordinances and ceremonies are almost universally neglected, while those of the clergy, who are respectable in their lives and conduct, are in general little better than Dissenters in precept and practice. Among the younger men, however, I am happy to say, there is a much higher tone, and more sound principle, and they are for the most part zealous and deserving of praise. As a Tory and a High Churchman, I am truly sorry to make public this sad state of things; but I should feel concealent a crime at such a juncture."-London Patriot.

> CONVERSION OF POPISH PRIFSTS .--- It is remarkable that so many Roman Catholic priests have, within the last two years, embraced the Protestant religion in Fisnee and Italy. Mr. Baird mentions in a recent letter, "that he has known of eight Roman Catholic priests, four Frenchmen and four Italians, who have all, save one, deserted Romanism within the last wo years. Two of them are at Lyons. The Abbe Maurette is in the south of france, but will soon go to Geneva, to prosecute his studies. A fourth is Mr. avre; and the other four are Italians. Some of the most interesting hours which I spent when recould at Goneva, were spent in the company of two Italian priests, and one French priest, (Mr. F.) who have embraced Protestantism. One of these pricets had been a secular, and was a cure, for a number years ; one had been a Jesuit, and a third was once a Dominican ?" Who will not pray to God to open the eyes of many more of the priests in France. and Italy, and cause them to see and receive the light of the glorious goapel of his Son, Jesus Christ? Who will not pray that the day may soon when it shall be again said that a "great company of the priests was obedient unto the faith ?"-Ibid.

COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA.-The Foreign Quarterly ays that the College of the Propaganda at Rome, intended chiefly for the edu cation of natives of eastern countries as Catholic missionaries, contained in May ninety pupils. Of these five were Chinese, ten Cheldeans, six Armenians, our Georgians, five Syrians, five Maronites, four Egyptians, nine Greeks, five Albanians, three Balgarians, one Illyrian, three Wallachians, four Germans, six Datchmen, four Englishmen, five Scots, five Irishmen, and six American After a pupil has been six months in the establishment, he is expected to blad himself by oath to devote himself to the foreign missions. The usual period of study is ten years, but this is frequently shortened. When the pupil has finished his studies, he enters into priests' orders, and is furnished with the means of returning to his native country, where it is intended he should devote himself to the duties of his vocation as a missionary. If he is sent to any country but his own, his free consent must first be obtained. Every missionary residing in Europe is expected to furnish an anoual report of his labours ; those residing out of Europe are expected to send in a report once in two years. Many of

these missionaries have established thriving schools in the yatter native countries. Six such schools exist in Egypt, four in Illyria, two in Transylvania, and others in Albania and among the islands of the Archipelago. The revenues of this restablishment amount annually to 80,000 scudi, of which \$4,000 are a gift from of Law and Equity in Western Canada; and appointed JAMES EDWARD wise; whether rogues or honest men; whether they are to be Christians or the Pope. The sum annually expended on the foreign missions is estimated by SMALL, Esq., a Queen's Counsel, and the Solicitor-General for Western Can-infidels. Perhaps I may misunderstand the thing. It may be that I am altor the Anali di Statistica at 18.000 seedi; but this calculation, we are assured,

October 5, 1842.

Christian Guardian.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Abridged from the Kingston Chronicle.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY .-- THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.

The house met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to the Government. House to deliver an address thanking His Excellency for his recent appoint-ments. When the members returned to the house, Mr Morris moved that 1000 copies of the address and answer of His Excellency, be printed half in English and half in French, for the use of the members. Sir Allan McNab mended an amount which has the offset that all the communications. moved an amendment, which has the effect that all the correspondence, and moved an amendment, which has the varie and an or or expendence of the proceedings of the house upon that subject, together with the yeas and nays, should be published, to put the country in possession of the facts connected with it. Mr Cameron seconded Sir Allan's motion, and thought that the with it. All Cameron seconder Sir Anal's motion, and insight that the publication of the whole transaction would strengthen the Government, and show its unanimity. Mr Figer was opposed to the printing of all the corres-pondence, as it would be a had precedent. Sir Allan thought that the subject had excited great interest, and as the hon, member for Brauharnois had introhad excited great interest; and as the had obsers like a vote of confidence, it duced n motion, which appenred to him and obsers like a vote of confidence, it was right the Country should know the yeas and nays upon the point, though he was in a great minority. Mr Hincks could see no chjection to publishing the whole. Mr Mofall spoke in favour of it. And Mr Bosnell opposed it, ine whole. Mr Mayacc spoke in tayour of u. And Mr Bostell opposed it, man of and thought the argument singular, that the majority ough to give up through courtery to the minority. Coptain Stelle spoke in favour of printing the whole, as it would be useful to put the country in passession of the facts. The amendment was put and carried by a small majority. Mr Merrill moved that the petition from the Municipal Council of the Ningara District, praying for smendments in the system of assessments, that the petition from the same environ far an alteration in the site of the Town

the petition from the same praying for an alteration in the site of the Town, and also that a petition from the same praying for a tax on Ronlette tables. and the petition with reference to School Lands, be referred to the Lan

Mr Thompson moved that the petition of Walter Wilson and others, pray ing for an Act of Incorporation for the Town of Ningara, be referred to a com-mittee, and Mr. Harrison said, that although he had no objection to the course, yet as Government had it in contemplation to introduce a measure to bring all Towns to the same state, that it was unnecessary. Mr Molfatt moved that the Petition of the Montreal Fire Insurance Company be referred to a committee of five and that the Bill for the inspection of pot and pearl askes, be read a second timo to morrow. Mr Unerison laid upon the table of the honse, the Treasury Acts of the year 1841. Mr Black moved that a committee beformed to take into consideration the Bill to anisot drived this a committee be described to take into consideration the Bill to anisot the Act regulating the described between and to substitute sevenpeace halfpenny per day for 1s. 6d, when in gool. Mr Durand moved that 200 copies of this returns of the for fund hand that of the first sevenpeace halfpenny per day for 1s. fee fund land, raised by an Act of last session, be printed for the use of the members.-Motion granted. Mr. Merritt moved for an address to His Excelfency praying that a copy of the Despatch of Lord Sydenham to the Home Government, relating to the introduction of Corn free from duty, and all design patches relating to agriculture, be laid upon the table of the house. Mr patches relating to agriculture, be late upon the table of the house. Air The rouse was principally occupied last evening with the discussion of the Harrison said that measures were now in preparation by the Government to great Agricultural question, in which nothing new was elicited. The announce-regulate protocian duties on Agricultural produce.—And Mr Moffatt said the ment made by Mr. Harrison at the outset, that the right of legislating in rela-

Mr Maffatt would not proceed with it as the Session was to be so short. The it was thought expedient to adopt in relation thereto, was received with evident. Mr Moffatt would not proceed with it as the Session won to be so short. The second, was for the 2nd reading of the Bill for the qualification of Justices of the Province of Lower Canada: this gove rise to some discussion. Mr Harri-son was in favour of the principle that there should be a money qualification, Mr Harri-but would not have it too large. Dr. Donlop found it difficult to get men anficiently qualified without such qualification; some were qualified with little bona fide property, and many who had it were unqualified,—be thought that the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P., should entite the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P., should entite the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P., should entite the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P., should entite the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P., should entite the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P. should entitle the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P. should entitle the same qualification the the same qualification the two disting corel police in Lower the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P. should entitle the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P. should entitle the same qualification that entitled them to vote for a M. P. should entitle the same qualification that entitle them to vote for a M. P. should entitle the same qualification the same adjourned at clease of he same of the same solution the same dimension of the same adjourned at clease of the same solution the same them to be a J. P., and that if a £300 qualification be required it would there is an of some of his most efficient men. Mr Harrison thought some depice time of some of its most ended in the house was not now in a situation to qualification was desirable, but that the house was not now in a situation to deal with the matter, and that the committee ought to rise and report progress. Mr Williams contended that there should be a uniform property qualification. Mr Smith supported the principle of the Bill. Mr Johnston said the Bill ought and the Bill ought more no man worthy of the full ought to apply to both Provinces, and that there was no man worthy of being made a to apply to built Provinces, and that there was no man worthy of being made a Magistrate, who, after being a few years in this country, had not made £300. Mr Cameron would feel disposed to extend the principle to Upper Canuda— but thought the proposed qualification too much. Sir Allan McNab suid that since the house had decided that a District Councillor should be worth £300, certainly a J. P. is not less important, and Mr Cameron thought that qualifi-cation too high, and Mr Kindber agreed with him, as that qualified men who were well qualified in every other respect. Mr Holmes thought attempts to identify the two Provinces would fail, and Mr Neilson thought that time only equil do this, as it was impossible to abolish long-established laws time only could do this, as it was impossible to abolish long-cetablished laws without it was done by force. Mr Harritton thought the inhabitants of Lower Canada were generally satisfied with the Bill, but it was not applicable to his county, for by it 7 or 8 gentlemen were Justices of the Peace that could neither county, for by it 7 or 8 gentlement were Justices of the Fears that could neither-read nor write, and it was difficult to get them well qualified under this law. Mr Jones introduced the Bill, and it was agreed that the house rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. The Bill relating to Winter Roads was referred to a committee of 9. The next order of the day was the consideration of the ordinances of Lower Clanada relating to the Registry Lows. Mr Harrison thought it was necessary

that some arrangements should be made with respect to this, and that it was necessary the period be extended beyond the present year, and proposed that it should be extended to the 31st March next. Mr Merriet thought some definite time should be fixed for its extension. Mr Jones thought the ordinance was neither adapted to the circumstances, nor consumant with the feelings of the Lowie Canadians; there being only one registry office, it pat the people to great inconvenience travelling 40 or 50 miles, and Mr Jones moved that the house concur in the resolution. Granted.

FRIDAT: Sept. 23. Several Petitions were read, among them that of R. F. Gourlay, of St. Catharines, for redress for certain grievances

The Speaker stated that the petition was informal, and contained improper langunge.

Mr Neilson soil the prition was that of a man who had been mined by nots not authorized by law. He was feeble in body and in mind, the result of the persecution which he had sustained, and he thought the house should over-took the informality. The petition desired merely that the house would act upon the report of a committee of the house of last session, and the address then adopted.

Dr Draulop said that it would be in the recollection of the hunse, that he had brought the case of Mr Gourlay before the house at its last session. If the petition was apparliamentory, it was not to be wondered at. That individual had sustained persecutions—terrible persecutions for the space of twenty-tive yearst he had been functed in his lealth, and, it was not to would be a hardship for the bonse to deal strictly with his petition. It was would be a hardship for the bonse to deal strictly with his petition. It was below to be another to say, that his mattered by disease. In such a case it would be a hardship for the bonse to deal strictly with his petition. It was would be a hordship for the bonse to deal strictly with his petition. It was only last year that they had taken from above his bend the sentence to hang him. The Governor and the power to order the Sheriff at any moment in hang him up, as he had said before, even at the lump posts of the house. He hoped the house would look compassionately and humanely on the frailties of

District, to be called Manchester, same on Gore Bank against double security are hereafter to form a part? Surely not by the views and opinions expressed

Mr Harrison laid on the table a copy of Lord Sydenham's Despatch on free triling trade we at present possess. All the grain grown in Conala does not admission of Colonial pradues into British ports, and also a copy of the Despatch 's upply the consumption of British North America. The quantity which could of Colonial Secretary on the Seat of Government, and the Imperial Act guar, the exported to British, admitting that the entire population in all our commer-anteeing a loan for Canada.

business, saying with the permission of the House be would take Tursday for after placing protecting duties on flour and wheat in their ports, to give a pre-that purpose, and gave notice of going into committee next Tursday (to-day) ference to ber vessels and scamen to convey the same; and after iter and to consider the propriety of laying a duty on foreign wheat imported into Can-to consider the propriety of laying a duty on foreign wheat imported into Can-this policy a vent for her manufactures for the consumption of millions of people anda,—also on the election lay,—also to repeal certain ordin-cances of Lower Canada relating to the ostablishment of a rural police, to be

Mr Cameron moved for printing 250 copies of despatch on free admission of grain into British ports. The report on the Second Riding of York gave rise to a debate. The chair-

man of the committee not moving for a writ for a new election. Sir Allan McNab

The Governor-General's answer to the Address of the House of Assembly on the recent changes in the Excentive Council.

GENTLEMEN,-Your Address has given mogreat pleasure. I rejoice to find hat the House of Assembly views with unmingled satisfiection the course which I have taken, of inviting to my Council persons belonging to, and possessing the confidence of, that portion of the inhabitants of the Province, who, although differing to origin, are fellow-subjects with the rest, partakers of the same Constitution, and animated by the same spirit of devotion to our Most Gracious lovereign

I trust that the measure thus auspiciously introduced, may in its results prove most configure to the permanent welfare of the Province, and to the happiness and contentment of its inhabitants: and I rely upon your wisdom and prodence in assisting me in my efforts for the attainment of this, my great object.

Abridged from the Klogston Chronicle.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1842. The Bill better to proportion the punishment to the offence, in certain cuses, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. The bill to prevent the description of Seamen was read a third time, passed, and work the bill to prevent the description of Seamen was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Bill to provide for the vacation of seats in certain cases, was read third. ime, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

despatches called for were in the library. The first order of the day was the Bill to regulate hire by impeachment, but General had been directed to co-op rate with the House in such measures as passed in Committee to repeat the Ordinance establishing roral police in Lower Canada. The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

Several reports were received, and motions made.

CASE OF NELSON HACKETT .- Dr. Dunlop again rose to move an address for the correspondence relative to the case of Nelson Hackett, Mr. Harrison coming in, whom he had no doubt would give some explanation to the house. Coming in, whom he had no doubt would give some explanation to the bouse. Mr. Harrison had no objection to furnish the whole of the correspondence. The whole of the proceedings had already gone home and been submitted to emi-nent jurists there, and the imperial government had expressed its satisfaction with the proceedings of the Executive here. The individual flacket had been chimmed by the Governor of Michigan, but as the alleged offence had not been committed in his jurisdiction, he had been subsequently claimed by the Governor of Arkansas, on a charge of larceny. That charge luid been sustained in the deveat originate well as on the confession of Hackut here for on the clearest evidence, as well as on the confession of Hackett himself. Ha was perfectly satisfied that when the papers would be laid on the table, the course taken by the government would appear justifiable.

WAYS AND MEANS-DUTY ON AMERICAN WHEAT. - The house then went nto committee on ways and means and to impose a duty on foreign wheat.

Mr. Harrison made some allusion to the correspondence between Lord Sydenham and the Colonial Secretary, and stated that it would be seen that the privilege of originating measures relative to colonial trude had been ceded by the Imperial Government—a concession which proved the deep interest taken in the welfare of this country by the mother country. The produce of Counda could not be admitted into the ports of Great Britain free of daty unless a duty were placed here upon foreign produce coming into the country, and he considered that the advantage thus to be gained was a sufficient reman are the only the daty he was about to propose. The only question to decide was the amount of daty it would be expedient to impose. He then moved that it is expedient to impose a duty of 3s, sterling per qr. on foreign wheat imorted into this Province.

Mr. Durand said he regretted that the hon, member for Kingston had thought it expedient to omit other articles of agricultural produce equally important with that of wheat.

Dr. Tucke addressed the house in French. He was desirous of extending motection to all.

Mr. Viger was opposed to every species of protecting duties, as they were in all cases imposed at the expense of some part of the community; but as the Imperial Government had concelled to the house the right of legislation for the country in matters relating to its commerce, and was also desirous to extend the further boon of admitting our agricultural productions free of dury, he did not see that there could be any opposition of the imposition of a duty here upon the imports from a foreign country, to whom Great Britain did no think proper to extend that privilege.

Sir Allon McNab suggested that the propositions should be submitted to the house separately. First, the propriety of imposing a duty, and then to de-cide on the amount, to which Mr. Harrison stated that he had no objections. Hincks sold that hop, gentlemen would give him credit for the exer

by the Inspector-General, which woold, instead of increasing, annihilate the

Mr Harrison moved for a new writ for the Third Riding of York, James E. any person for a moment suppose that after leading us the credit of the nation Small, Esq. having taken office as Solicitor General for Canada West. Ordered. for a million and a half for the express purpose of completing our great leading Mr Harrison then made some remarks on days for transacting Government communications from the great western part of this continent to the oceau;

the orders of Lower Canada remaining to the establishment of a rural police, to be communications inserves, to by up our units and besselves, of talket both the serves reployment in the American Irade to Liverpool, and drive British Mr Morris gave noilee of a committee of conference with the Legislative menufactures from the greater part of the continent of America. The price Council respecting printing cortain documents forming the Appendix and Jour-nals of both Houses. By way of New York, 1 8 7

In favor of the Erie Canal and New York, 0 4 0

Leaving balance in favour of Canada, 0 1

Suppose to this we add the 3s. per qr, now proposed,

also apparent that the mother country has also in view the immense trade of the western part of the United States, which will be conveyed by her ships and seamen poid with her manufactures, and will in a short time enable the province to realize a sufficient revenue from the tolls on our canals, and the revenue on articles from foreign countries, to enable us to remove all dutics on articles from Britain, and establish fire trade in every sense of the word between the mother country and this colory, or, in the words of Sir Rubert Peel, between different parts of the same kingdom. One word Sir Robert Fred, between different parts of the same kingdom. One word as to the effect on the population of Canada.—Admit that the duty so raised is for the purposes of revence—revery shilling so raised will be remitted on the articles now consumed from Britain, so that in the aggregate the burden will not be materially increased; it will transfer the duty now collected from time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. The Bill to restore for election purposes the ancient limits and boundaries of the Ciles of Quebec and Montreal, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. The House was principally occupied last evening with the discussion of the great Agricultural question, in which nothing new was elicited. The announce-ment made by Mr. Harrison at the outset, that the right of legislating in relation of our neighbours, and infuse new life and vigour throughout the whole the Colonial Touch had hear encoded to the House, and that the first part of the section. our fellow-subjects in Britain to our competitors in the neighbouring States. Province, and by the effects produced prove the present policy fungitt with wisdom and justice, and worthy of the enlightened statesmen who preside

wisdom and justice, and working of the emigratement states and who preside over the councils of the kingdom. Mr Simpson was opposed to the duin Mr Parke spoke in favour t he conceived that if an impost were levied upon foreign wheat, the impetus which would thus be given to our own agriculture would more than repay the loss of the foreign carrying trade. Mr Boulton hought the measure important, and one that demanded mature deliberation. He was favourable to the government measure, provided the but if it were stopped, the Welland Canal would be useless. If thought that the farmer did not reflect upon the duties in Great Britsin, or on the general character of the trade of the country, when raising his crops; his object was to raise as much as he could by his exertions and his industry. He thought the only question was, would this duty be to such an amount as to exclude American produce ? If not, he would vote for the measure.

. پ (To be continued.)

suc Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Sept 23.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The papers are singularly barren of news. Queen Victoria was still in Scot and, and nothing of interest seems to have happened, either in Great Britain or on the continent. The papers are busily employed in discussing and quar

rolling over past events, especially the doings in Afghanistan. The Queen was at Pupplin Castle, on a visit to Lord Kinnoul, when last heard from: Dupplin Casile is near Perih, just on Dola Rindow, when has heard from: Dupplin Casile is near Perih, just on the border of the High-lands. The "guda folks" of Edinburgh were grumbling over the disappoint-ment they experienced in the premature arrival of her Majesty in their city-finding all manner; of fault with the Dake of Buccleuch and Lord Aberdeen

for allowing her Majesty to land at eight instead of eleven. There was a report current that the King of Hanover had died. This report owever, turned out to be premature. The King was dangerously ill, but not dead of mills had resumed work, but there were still many standing idle, the em Multinudes of the parties arrested at various places have been tied, con-Multinudes of the parties arrested at various places have been tied, con-

icted and sentenced to divers grades of punishment. At York there were 150

stored and sedicated to inversignates of pointsmatter. At fork there were 100 brought up at once for sentence. The Queen's arrival at Edinburgh was not unattended by accident. A paper gives the following account:—It is with the deepest regret we have to announce a frightful accident which took place this forenonn about I o'clock. It is well mown that a large stand was erected within the East Prince's Street gardens About ten minutes efter her Majesty passed, one hulf of the stand came down, carrying with it upward of 300 people. Nearly 70 out of the 300 were more or less injured, one gentleman vory severely, and eight were carried away in a state of insensibility.

The Boundary Treaty.-With respect to the merits of the boundary treaty, as we suppose it may now be considered as concluded, we confess that on the whole we regard it rather with satisfaction than otherwise. We will go further :- if it is to be considered as the price of We \$8

In Montreal, September 24th, David Chisholm, Esquire, Editor of the Montreal Gazette,-a man of talent, and held in high estimation

VICTORIA FIRE COMPANY, No. 4 .- Resolved unanimously, That the Thanka of this Company he given to T. D. HARRES, Esq., for the very hundsome Ensign just now presented to the Company, (through Captain Mara.) -and that the Secretary be directed to request the Editors of Newspapers in this City to give this Resolution an insertion in their respective journals. JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending October 4. Hurlburt, S Rose,* E B Harper, W Haw, E Shepherd, J Reynolds J Ryerson * You paid for J V. 20s of your last remittance is likerefore appropriated to the Presi-dent's satary, and eredited to your circuit. Books have been forwarded to-

B Nankevill, 1 parcel, W Price, 1 parcel, care of Mr D Moore. S Brow nell, 1 box. W Haw, 1 parcel, care of II Wilkinson.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN :-- Your late Member having vacated his seat in the Legislative Assembly, you will, at a very short notice, be called on to return a Member to Parliament.

Impressed with the conviction that I should appear to be wanting in gratitude to you for the support you so frankly gave me at the last Election, and neglectful of my duty to my adopted Country, were I to stand aloof ot a time

THIS, DAY IS PUBLISHED, Price SIXPENCE, The Wesleyan=Methodist ALMANAC FOR 1843:

ontaining,-besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,-Statistics of the British Empire; Officers of the Government of Canada; Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly ; Sheriffs, Clerks of Pence, and District Treasurers ; Registrars of Counties, and other Officers ; Divisions of Canada West; Solar and Lunar Tables, with history of names of the Months; Kings and Queeps of England; Chronological Table of Methodism in Canada; Canada Wesleyan Conference, and its Institutions; Chronolo-gical Table of Methodism in the United States; do. in England; Royal Family of Great Britain; Imperial Government; National Dobt of Great Britain, &c. &c.

Sold at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings. IF A liberal discount made to country dealers, and the usual allowance o our Agents. Toronto. October 1st. 1842.

Editors in the city and throughout the country are respectfully resucsed to there

FALL AND W	INTER STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBER is just	receiving, and offers for Sale, at
1 the usual Terms, to the Country	Trade, viz :
165 kegs, various brands, Plug) 2	1 1 barrel Claves
317 boxes do Cavendish (1 barret Cloves 1 barret Nutmegs 6 frails hard shell Almonds 2 frails soft shell do
31 boxes Ladies Twist (-S	6 frails hard shell Almonds
130 jars very superior Macoboy Snuff	10 bags Filberts
4 bbts Scotch Snuff, in bladders	14 harrels best Currants
78 bags Rio Coffee	270 boxes best Muscatel
14 bage Laguna 3	364 hulf boxes do Raisins
22 bags Fimento	35 kegs, a good atticle
27 bags black Pepper	50 boxes Pipes
55 boxes ground Perper	30 boxes Starch
20 boxes do Pinnento	4 tierces Saleratus
1 crate [470th] Cassia	55 bales, a good article, Cotton Batt'g
65' jars Mustard	80 half bales do
10 boses do in tins of 1 lb. each	4 bales Cotton Twine 10 cases Glass Tumblers
20 boxes ground Ginger	J caso Raw-tilde Whips
10 boxes do [Cinnsmon	R. H. BRETT.
With many other Goods in the line.	
. 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4,	1349. 674
FALL AND W	INTER STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS JUS	t receiving, by recent arrivals from
Liverpool and London, a full at	id complete assortment of
Combs ; English, French and	German Fancy Goods; Cullery,
Birmingham & Sheffield She	If Goods ; Stationary, &c. &c.
Vizi-	STATIONARY.
2 man Indias' Work-Boyes and	31 casesass'd Foolscap & Letter Paper
Writing Desks	94 bales News Printing do
1 cask London Hair Broshes	12 do Wrapping do
1 do best Dressing Combs and	
other Comba	I case Bookbinder's Leather

ages Ladies' Work-Boxes and	at cases assid rootseeb or Ferrer Laber
Writing Desks	94 bales News Printing do
ask London Hair Broshes	12 do Wrapping do
do best Dressing Combs and	4 do (1 ton) Mill Board
other Combs	I case Bookbinder's Leather
do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases	• 4 do Merchant's Account Books .
eases common Looking Glasses	2 casks assorted lok
asks Cutlery	3 do Ink Bottles
do assorted Birmingham Fancy	1 case Ink Powder
Gooda	15 cases assorted Stationary, including
do Whip-Thoogs	every article in Fancy Stationary;
do assorted Buttons	Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c.
	R. H. BRETT.
St King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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

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

15 cases Letter Paper

674

a man who had been so much shused. The Address was read, and on the motion being put, was received. Mi Neilson then moved, seconded by Dr. Dunlop, that the petition with the report and address of last session, be referred to a committee of five. Mr Mafatt moved that the petition of the inhabitants of Vandrenil be now

received, and will the accompanying estimates be referred to the Committee on the Beauharnois Canal. Carried.

Mr. Hincks handed to the Speaker a message from His Excellency, accom panying the estimates for the current year. Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant to

the clerk of the crown in Chancery, to make out a new writ for an election to return a member for Port Neuf, the representation of which had become vacant by the appointment of Thomas Cushing Aylwin to the office of Her Majesty's Sol -General for Canada East, and his acceptance of that office. Ordered.

Mr. Parke moved that on Monday next the House do go into Committee of the whole for the purpose of amending an Act of the late Parliament of Upper Canada, in so far as related to the Registry Office of Middlesex. On motion of Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Boswell, leave of absence was

granted to H. Smith, junt, for one week. Mr. Durand moved for an Address to His Excellency for a statement of the

whole amount received from District Treasurers by the Receiver-General, col lected as an indemnity to members of the Legislature, since 5th May, 1840. Mr. Neilson asked if a reply had been received to the address of the House passed last Session to Her Majesty, for a free pardon and oblivion of past political offences.

Mr Harrison stated that he was not then ready to give an explicit answer to the question, as the matter was then a subject of correspondence. Sir Allan McNab asked if the reply to the address of the House of Assembly

relative to the Scat of Government was to be laid on the table.

Mr Unrvison regretted he could not do so to-day, but promised it on Monday The bill to prevent the desertion of Seamen-Quebec and Montreal boundary Lills-the bill for the detention of Debtors-for amending Mutual Insurance Act of Eastern Croala-to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashesre severally referred to Committee of the whole on Tuesday next,

The bill amending an ordinance of the Special Council relative to Registry Offices, to committee of the whole on faceday—first order of the day. The House went into committee of the whole on increasing capital stock o

Commercial and Upper Canada Banks, to £500.000 respectively, and passed a resolution in favor of the increase.

From the Kingston Herald. Monday, Sept. 26th.

ing H. J. Boulton, Esq., was duly elected for Ningara, and the election for the Second Riding of York was void through violence and intimidation. Mr. Boulton took his seaf forthwith, and immediately made a complaint against the ital invested in lan will not yield an interest; and we can never hope to see the commissioner for administering the oath to him not being found in time, and country prosper under the present system. Notwithstanding the universal diswhen found denying that he was amenable to the Assembly. After some remarks the complaint was dropped.

Among the petitions presented was one from Alice Keeler, praying for a divorce, and one from Capt. Harris, for a divorce.

Mr Draper gave notice of bills to repeal the Lower Canada Bankrupt law, and pass a Bankrupt law for the whole Province, also a till to amend the District and Division Court Acts.

Mr Neilson gave notice of an Address for returns of all members of Assem-

Mr Christie gave notice of a Bill to amend the Division Court Act and the Municipal Council Ordinance.

Mr Boullon gave notice of an Address for returns of all Heads of depart. Mr Boulion gave notice of an Address for returns of all Heads of depart. as well as in the cabinet. The efforts made by the British North American ments, clerks, &c. and their fees. &c. and of all patent officers, having above Committee and various individuals in London to second the efforts of the color

of protection ? *Mr. Moffull* was in favor of accepting the proposition which had been made to the house, though against imposition of duties in the abstract.

strous to protect the interests of the farmers of Upper Canada, but, however, good his intentions, he must allow them to know their own business best. He thought he could manage his farm far better himself than if the whole house was to sit there and direct him, and the farmers of the country were in the same predicament. He could not for the hie of him discover the politics of

four-whether it was Whig, Tory, or Radical-he did not know where these distinctions existed ; it was a more matter of proof and calculation. Tell us the mother country, and it shall be done.

Mr. Merrill .- I am happy to find a warm interest manifested in this subject That it is the most important that can be brought under consideration during he present session no person can doubt; of all others, it should be fully dis cussed, as I much fear from the observations of some hon, members, its object and design is but imperfectly understand. It is scarcely necessary to enter on pulitical economy. The theory advocated by the hone and learned member om Richelieu is undoubtedly correct; free trade is the only true principle, and well would it be for mankind if all governments would act upon that prin

riple ; but as they do not, and will not, it is idle for us to attempt it. I way not a little surprised to bear the opinions entertained by the hon- the Inspector General, and by the hon, members from the city of Montreal: they apprehend that it is not the intention of the government of the mother country, to admit wheat and flour from the western States into the Ports of Great Britain through Canada, after paying the proposed duty —As I entertain a very different opin-ion, it will be necessary, in order to explain the question fully, to go back and examine the changes which have taken place in the policy of the mother country ; and I trust the chairman of the committee will bear with me in taking up more time on this occasion than ordinary on other subjects. Heretofore the trade of all colonies was subject to restrictions, under the erroneous impression that do subjects to the mother country were alone entitled to benefit by it. The universal discontent occasioned by an adherence to this policy in all colonies invariably led to separation so soon as they were sufficiently numerous to effect it. After the loss of the American colonics a gradual change commenced colonial policy of Great Britain ; in 1325 the fare Mr. Huskisson introdaced his system of discriminating duties, under which articles grown in this country were admitted into Britain at a less rate of duty than from foreign countries, although at a higher duty than similar articles grown by our fello subjects in Britain ; it placed as in a better situation than foreigners, but it did not fully establish the great principle for which we contend, and recognize as as subjects it placed us in a medium between the two, and was at least one step in advance. This change was hailed by the inhabitants of Canada as a great boon, and the most canguine expectations were formed; many individu-als embarked their capital, their all, under this hazardous and uncertain sys-

The election committees for Niagara and the Second Riding of York made tem. The temporary protection thus afforded by the home government was their reports, unsenting both the suting members (Campbell and Duggan) find- suddenly withdrawn, and wide-spread rule is the consequence. It is notoclous that neither the grower, miller, merchant or shipper has ever realized a profit out of the productions of the soil when sent to the British market; that repwith the King of Terrors.

satisfaction which prevails throughout the country, the repeated applications which have been made by addresses from the Legislature, and petitions from the agricultural population, no change had been attempted until the last session of the Imperial Parliament, when the average price at which colonial grain could be admitted was reduced from 67 shillings to 58 shillings per quarter. This alteration was also intended for our benefit, but it has in fact placed the

grower in Canada in a much worse situation: owing to the distance at which he is situated from the home markets, and to the time required after the grain is bly appointed to office, with their salaries, also of the Board of Works and harvested before it can reach the consumer, he is subjected to the highest daty payments to them. 40s. it would produce the same effect. It is, however, apparent, that after the Corn Bill was determined on, very great chaoges took place in public opinion,

Mr Baslion gave notice of an Address for returns of all Heads of depart, ments, clerks, &c. and their fees. &c. and of all patent officers, having above £300 per annum, appointed to office in Lower Canada. Mr Moffatt reported a bill relating to fire Insurance Company of Montreal. Mr Moffatt report of the committee on contingent accounts. Mr Morritt the report on the double security clause in the Bank charter, Niegara District. Mr Most way, or in what manner is this great and all-importent principle to be Mr Tkompson in favor of making the County of Haldimand into a separate

161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1242. STATIONARY .- For Sale, in the Original Packages :maintained, and as we think, justly, to be only our true and legitimate rights; irue, we have given up positions and granted privileges which were indisputa-bly our's, and which were therefore pure and absolute gifts; but in return we have got, so far as the disputed territory is concerned, all for which we wanted

was to sit there and direct him, and the farmers of the country were in the same predicament. He could not for the he of him discover the politics of dour-whether it was Whig, Tory, or Radical—he did not know where these distinctions existed; it was a mere matter of proof and calculation. Tell us what day we can lay on without horting our own trade, to meet the views of by mother acutary as war between Britain and America, and that for this reas

viz., that it would be in flectual for the attainment of that purpose; yet that t present cossion, certainly, as far as appears, is dishonrable to acither par The substantial benefit of both countries has been secured by it; and if eith narty may be thought to have socificed more of more temporal and mate satisfies that the other, in order to secure the adjustment of the question advantage than the other, in order to secure the adjustment of the question we unhasitatingly affrm that to that party the greater honor belongs; and England shall be deemed to be the party which has done so, for her we glas claim that honor."—London Times.

OBITUARY.

DIRD,-August 10th, on the Bath Circuit, LUCINDA CHAPMAN, when p

DEED.—August 10th, on the Bath Circuit, LUCINDA CHAPMAN, when pain 1 and afficition were exchanged for glory, immortality, and eternal life. During her protracted illness every attention necessary was paid to her case. She was about 20 years of age; a person of emiable qualities, a member of an agreeable and interesting family, surrounded by a circle of respectable acquaintances; in whort, in such a situation as was calculated to render life desirable and ist pros-pects aniunting. Through the influence of Divino grace she was cnabled willingly to give up all, and to close her eyes to every earthly object, choosing in prefer-ence that better inheritance and more endoring substance which is laid up for the faithful. I had an opportunity of conversing with her frequently, and she gave satisfactory evidence from time to time of the reality and sure foundation of the hope she entertained of heaven. Sometimes she seemed to look anxiously for the moment when her spirit would be absent from the body and present with the Lord. She was not inscensible to the deep and earnest solicitude manifested by her relatives and friends for her recovery, and entreated them to give her up, expressing at the same time ber assurance of the invalual/cness of the exchange which would take place at the moment of her departure. She indeed was favoured during her months of affletion above many in similar circumstances, with friends, who not only administered to her temporal cumfort, but also cared for her sonl. Their counsels and instructions were fully appreciated by her, and she kep the beginning of her confidence stendfast unto the ond. A little before her exit, one of her affectionate sisters asked her " if Jeaus was still precious ?" She replied, "Yes, precious—precious." So asying, her faultering tongoe lost its power of action, and soon after she fell asleep.

She replied, "Yes, precious-precious." So saying, her faultering tongue lost its power of action, and soon after she fell asleep. fler afflictions, her sorrows, have ceas'd - fler triais, her conflicts, are o'er.

These who loved Lucinda, and mourned when she was taken from their society, should bear in mind that there is yet another day of parting, when the friends of Jesus shall be separated from his fors. If, then, they wish to be in the company to which she will belong, they will be wise to obtain and retain that religion which supported her in the last conflict, and, enabled her to triumph in the contest by the View of Taxare

MARRIED, -- On the 28th ultimo, at the residence of Mr Gabriel Hopkins, Flamboro' East, by the Rev A. MacNab, Mr Ezra Hopkins, of West Flamboro', to Miss Frances Susan Crickmore, of the former place. By the same, in this city, on the 3rd instant, Mr George Johnson, of Chingua-cousy to Miss Sophia Shaw, of the same place. September 24th, by the Rev John Ryerson, Mr Absalom Hains to Miss Susan Hain, both of the Township of Louth, Nisgara District. September 26th, by the same, Mr John Rich to Miss Margaret Herse, both of St Catharines.

September 20th, by the same, Mr George Sidey, of Stamford, to Miss Elizabeth

Augusta Tewsley, both of the village of Thorold, By the Rev A. Hurlburt, September 13th, the Rev William Young, Wesleyan Minister, of Collorne, to Miss Maria Theresa Farley, youngest daughter of Mr

16 cases Foo			· · ·
	rted Fancy Poper		
1 case Supe		R. H. BF	
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct.	4, 1842.	· · ·	-674
RIDOUT, BI	ROTHE	R S &	Co.
INPORTERS OF			
	EIVING AT THEIR		
BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD &			HOUSE
	d Yonge Streets, To	ronto,	
	SUPPLIES OF		000
IRON, STEEL, AND SH	IELF HARDY	VARE GO	obs,
Direct from the Manufactories in E			
on hand, will comprise on assortme	nt, including every	article usually	forming
a part of the fronmongery business, at their old Credit terms of six m			
tomary low prices.	outris for halical of		LINC: I CUS
Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842.	. •		674
S T E E LS A N D E R Sicar; Spring, Blister, and si the attention of Axe Makers), on S	perior Cut Steel, (THERS the latter well	& Co.'s deserving
	RIDOUT	BROTHERS	A. Co.
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.		· · · ·	674
	DDFN &	VENN	674
CUT NAILS BU			674 OR'S
CUT NAILS BU Shingle and Annealed Nails,	of all sizes, kept co	onstantly on ha	674 OR'S
CUT NAILSBU Shingle and Annealed Nails, Subscribers, who offer them for Sal	of all sizes, kept co e upon advantageo	onstantly on ha	674 OR'S and by the Se Co.
CUT NAILS BU Shingle and Annealed Nails,	of all sizes, kept co e upon advantageo	onstantly on ha	674 OR'S and by the
CUT NAILSBU Shingle and Annealed Nails, Subscribers, who offer them for Sal Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.	of all sizes, kept co e upon advantageou RIDOUT,	onstantly on ba us terms. BROTHERS	674 OR'S and by the Se Co. 674
CUT NAILSBU Shingle and Annealed Nails, Subscribers, who offer them for Sal	of all sizes, kept co e upon advantageou RIDOUT, E S-150 Boxe	enstantly on has a terms. BROTHERS es, for Sale	674 OR'S nd by the Se Co. 674 by
C UT NAILS.—BU Shingle and Annealed Nails, Subscribers, who offer them for Sal Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. C ANADA PLAT	of all sizes, kept co e upon advantageou RIDOUT, E S-150 Boxe	onstantly on ba us terms. BROTHERS	674 OR'S nd by the Se Co. 674 by
CUT NAILSBU Shingle and Annealed Nails, Subscribers, who offer them for Sal Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. CANADA PLAT Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.	of all sizes, kept of a upon advantageou RIDOUT, E S-150 Boxe RIDOUT,	enstantly on ha is terms. BROTHERS es, for Sale BROTHERS	674 OR'S nd by the Se Co. 674 by & Co. 674
CUT NAILSBU Shingle and Annealed Nails, Subscribers, who offer them for Sal Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842. CANADA PLAT	of all sizes, kept co e upon advantageou RIDOUT, E S-150 Boxe RIDOUT, 1 O H N	mstanily on ha is terms. BROTHERS es, for Sale BROTHEUS TYN	674 OR'S and by the S2 Cu. 674 by & Ca. 674 E R

ally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of a years, and now informs them and the public generally that he has removed his Breat and Shee Establishment, from his old stand upposite the Market, to his new buildings on Yonge Street, next house north of Mr. Ketchun's, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

J. T. wishing to accommodate his friends east of the city, has opened the shop next house east of Armstrong and Besty's Leather Store, King street, which will be attended to by his nephew Richard Tyner, who he has no doubt will give general satisfaction 674-j Toronto, October 1st, 1842.

WINTERI-LAMB'S WATER-PROOF PASTE AND BRUNSWICK BLACK.

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

The subscriber would respectfully remind all good housewives, who wish to have their Stovepipes and Dumb Stoves look well all the winter, and to save and labour, that they would do well to put on a good coat beinselves troub of his Brunswick Black a few days before putting up their stoves. PETER R. LAMB,

Blacking and Ink Manufacturer, corner of Yonge and Temperance Sis. Toronio, October 1, 1842. 674

THE Public are hereby warned against giving CREDIT to JOSEPH FULSHAR and JANE ELLA, or either of them, as I will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by them. JOHN ELLA. 74-3p Etobicoke, Septr. 27, 1042.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS.	WHOLESALE DRY GOOD WAREHOUSE, No. 22, Yonge Street	THE COBOURG FEMALE ACADEMY will open on the second Monday (12th) of September Students can	😁 — being Lot Ne. 4. Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200
LAKE ONTARIO.	The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade generally,	Lantan of any time - This Institution is divided into Four Departments, em-	130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The
THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO;	that they will in a few days be receiving their FALL IMPORTATIONS; comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of FANCY and STAPLE	bracing all the solid and ornamental branches of a complete system of Female Education, with Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.	Driving-House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Mach
PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH.	[DRY GOODS, selected by their resident partner in Britain, and which they	The Punils being members of Mrs. H.'s family will be under her constant	large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is
NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY.	are enabled to offer upon the most favourable terms, and at very reduced prices.	superintendance. The Academy is situated in a delightful part of Cobourg, and affords ample and elegant accommodations. The Pupils can attend the	excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etc
CITY OF TORON TO-CAPTAIN DICK.	GILMOR & COULSON. Toronto, September 22, 1842. 673-8.	Church which their Parents or Guardians may direct.	the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bosh is enclose
From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Monday, and at 8 o'clock, evening,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TERMS.	all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known
Thursday-Princess Royal:	A UTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their Correspondents,	Common English, per term of eleven weeks,	applying to the owner, Merchant Tailor, No. 126, King Street, T.
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday-Niagara;	and to the Trade of Western Canada generally, that they are now opening a	French, Spanish, Oll Painting, and Wax Work, each	N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot.
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday-City of Toronto :	very large and well-assoried Stock of AUTUMN and WINTER STAPLE	Diawin, and Painting in Water Colours,	TOR SALE,-THE FARM of the late STEWART GRA
And acrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival	and FANCY DRY GOODS, which they will sell at very low prices for Cash. or at short and definite credits.	Embroidery,	within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Stre
f the Montreal Mail at Kingston. From Toronio, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursday—Niagara;	1. B & Co.'s general importations being now so well known, they do not		taining 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared ; being the north half of I
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday-City of Toronto;	think it necessary to give particulars of their Stock ; they are this year, how-	one counterpane, one pillow with covers, and towels. A deduction of 7s. 6d.	22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premi
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday-Princess Royal;	ever, importing even more largely than usual,—and being enabled, from the extent of their purchases, and from their having at all times one of their firm		frame Dwelling Houses, two Burns. Sheds, Stables, and other Out-ho good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further info
and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets call at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way.	in the Manufacturing Districts, to avail of every opportunity of getting suitable		apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of
F All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and	jand cheap Goods, they feel confident that they possess the means of duing well	Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cobourg. For more particular inquiries reference is made to the following gentlemen, from whom cards can	Township, or to either of the undersigned.
aid for.	for parties purchasing from them. I. B. & Co. neve additional shipments coming forward by most of the regu-	be obtained giving full information of every department of the Academy :	Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER, Ex
Kingston, April. 1842.	lar traders, to arrive at Montreal from the different ports in Great Britain	Rev. A. Green, President of the Canada Conference ; D. Thompson, M. P. P.,	
AKE ONTARIO THREE TIMES A-WEEK	during the remainder of the shipping season.	Indiana; Rev. W. Clarke; - Morrell, Esq., London; Rev. G. R. Sanderson,	TO THE OLD AND YOU
From TORONTO to ROCHESTER.	Front St., Toronto, Aug. 31st. 1843. 669 2m	Stamford; Rev. D. Wright, Credit: John Stinson, Esq. Hamilton; A Cook, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidson,	▲ Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey ! Phenomenon in Cher
THE STEAMER AMERICACAPTAIN TWOHY,	THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED, on the 10th instant, from	Eso, Niagasa; W. Warren, Eso, Darlington; Rev. A. Hurlourt, Port Hope;	EAST INDIA HAIR DYE Colors the Hair, and will not the S
Vill, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope		Charles Biggnr, Esq. Carrying Place; J. P. Roblin, M. P. F. Ameliasonrgh;	This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey ha
nd Cobourg, every Monday. Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock :	COMBS, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,	J. P. Williams, Esq. Bloomfield ; Billa Flint, Esq., G. B. Spencer, Esq. Belle- ville ; J. Counter, Mayor of Kingston, M. Cameron, M. P. P., Rev. H. Wil-	dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black
nd will leave Rockester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, wery Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.	PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c.	kinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston, W. Cameros, M. C. +, Rev. H. Markinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston; W. Matthie, Esq., — Buell, Esq., Luther Houghton, Esq. Brockville; Alfred Houker, Esq., Rev. W. Patrick,	person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair an shade or a perfect black ; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if
The Steamer Britannia, between Ioronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion		Luther Houghton, Esq. Brockville; Alfred Houker, Esq., Rev. W. Patrick,	Itathankia millustanlarit. These is no tasulla in consume is f
ith the America,	ALSO - FOF W holesale only:	David See, Esq., W D. Dickinson, Esq., Prescott; G. Brouse, Esq., Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matilda; W. Clegg, Esq., J. Burrows, Esq., Rev. T. Bavint,	hair as a all pourders before made. By an opposional application of
Toronto, August 16th, 1842. 668	110 Kegs Plug Tohacco, 16's and 18's 33 Boxes Pipes 61 Boxes Cavendish 210 do, Muscatel Raisins	Bytown; John Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabect G. Boulter, Esq Amelias-	the atticle. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can east
THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR,	33 do. Nail Rod 112 Half Boxes do.	Bytown; Juhn Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabec; G. Boulter, Esq Amelias- burgh.	*.* These facts are warsanted by the gentleman who manufactures it
Will leave Hamilton, Toronto, and other Ports, for OS WEGO,	11 do. Ladies' Twist 42 Kegs do.	Mes. J. B. HURLBURT, Preceptress : Miss R. BOULTER, Assistant. Other Assistants will be engaged as the wants of the Academy require.	the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of <i>Comstock's Chemistry</i> , <i>phy</i> , and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the put
s follows :	67 Jars Macaboy Snuff 8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on hand 3 Bris. Scotch Snuff since last fail	The following Gentlemen compose the Visiting and Examining Committee:	For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and
Will leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.	56 Bags Coffee 40 Bales assorted Cotton Batting	Sheriff Ruttan, Colonel G. Ham, Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of	Farr & Co. ; Lesslis Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by a
Port Hope every Tuesday and Friday evening.	38 Boxes Ground Pepper - 35 do, Candlo' Wick	Victoria College ; Professor Wm. Kingston, A. M. ; Rev. James Spencor,	Druggists in Canada.
Cobourg every Tuesday and Friday evening.	31 Bags Black do. 17 do. Waddiog 10 do. Pimento 4 do. Cotton Twine	Cobourg, August 15th, 1842. 668 3 m	TAT R. WOOD, SURGEON DENT
Wellington every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock.	1 Brl. Nutinegs 4 Cases Ground Mostard, in Tin	T ADIES' SEMINARY, COBOURG.	M. R. WOOD, SURGEON DENT Chewett's Buildings, King Street West.
Will leave Oswego every Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednes-	1 do. Cloves boxes	MRS. VAN NORMAN and MISS BARNES present their grateful	
day evening at 7.	60 Boxes Starch With muny other Goods. R. H. BRETT.	acknowledgments to their friends for the success which, through their kind-	DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERW FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,
Wellington every Monday and Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. Colourg every Monday and Thursday morning at half-past 6 o'clock.	No. 161, KING STREET, Toronto, May 17, 1842. 57	ness, has attended their undertaking. Twenty-three Young, Lodies are at	
Port Hope every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock,		present successfully pursuing their studies under their supervision and instruc- tion. And as they have every reason to hope that the number will be greatly	Breast, Spilling of Elood, Calarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart
And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.	TILE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving per the undermentioned	increased next ecssion, they are in correspondence with a very liberally edu-	pression and Soreness of the Chest. Whooping Cough, Pleuri
For Freight or Passage from Oswego apply to Messre. Bronson and Crocker, r to Messre. Fitzbugh and Co., Oswego, or to the Captain on beard.		cated and highly accomplished Lady, whom they intend to employ as an	Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectore
The Gora will also touch (weather permitting) at Bond Head and Darlington.	Ex the Canada-the Minerva-	Assistant. The School is under the gener I superintendence of Professor Van Norman,	tion, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver. DF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375.
Toronto, August 16, 1842.	the Alexander Wise-and the <i>Instance Office</i> and the Mohawk-the Kent,-[Ginsgow];	whose services are of great importance. In addition to other local advantages,	between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. I
TOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE	the Great Britain-the Toronto	the Ladies of this School will have the privilege of attending the various	by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Muiden Lane, New-Y
COMPANY - The Directors hereby give notice, that an Assessment	1 Cask, containing German Silverthe Lady Seaton-[London]:	Courses of Lectures delivered in Victoria College. As a special incitement, their improvement will be noted at each recitation,	Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally ki
f Four per Gent on all the Fremium Notes in force on the 7th September	Spoons, &c. 1 du do Iron tin'd table and 10 Cases assorted Paper Hangings	of which a faithful record will be preserved, and forwarded regularly to their	the best article for discusses of the Longs, ever discovered; and it is that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of th
ust., has been declared payable to the Treasurer, at his Office, No. 7, City Buildings, on or before the 28th October next.	tea do 3 Cases Ribbous, Beit Ribbons,	parents, in quarterly reports.	muble herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the
By order of the Board of Directors, J. RAINS,	1 Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches, Fans, &c.	T E B M S. Common English, Including Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Gram-	properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many oth
Toronto, 27th Sept., 1842. 73 4 Secretary and Treasurer.	Fish Hooks, Awis, Needles, &c. 2 Cases London Work Boxes 2 Cases do. Pocket Books 1 Case London Writing Desks.	mar. Arithmetic, and Geography, per term of eleven weeks,£1 0 0	and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, leral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who wi
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	2 Casks containing Hair and Cloth Dressing Cases, &c.	 Higher English Branches, including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Astronomy, Geology, History, Moral Philosophy, &c 1 5 0 	this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the su
TARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,	Brushes 1 Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kill do.	Extra Charges.	this Balann, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any
L. If ARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. his long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter.	1 Case do. Whip Lashes 4 Cases French Beads 4 Bales, 560 Bs. assured Shos 2 Cases French Perfumery	Drawing and Painling,	inturious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustain
histong-established institution, incorporates in tory with a Perpetual Charter, as an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to		Music, Drawing, and Fainting, 2 10 0	Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple
250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business	1 Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c. Bristel Board, &c.	French,	preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending
n the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honorable prompt- ess. It insures, against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-	1 Cask Walking Canes 1 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes, 1 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes, 1 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes,	Banbroldery,	Physicians, 100, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, e in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medi
ess. It insures, against loss or damage by ure, Public Buildings, Dwelling- ouses. Warehouses. Merchandize, Household Farniture, and property gene-			and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other
illy, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto	1 Case English Dressing Combs and sizes News Printing Paper	Young Lady is requested to provide berself with one pair of sheets and pillow	patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any pecu
nd its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.	Shell side, &c. 14 Bales Wrapping Paper 6 Casks and 4 Cases assorted Cut- 3 do. Twine	cases, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on the 20th of October, at the opening of the Coilege.	diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice
References by permission to-	lery, from Sheffield 3 Cases assorted Looking Glasses	The following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen have kindly consented to act	physician.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT. Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.	2 Cases ass'd Goods. Rezor Strops, 2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many	as a Visiting and Examining Committee :- Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D.,	To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable
- WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Cashier, Brunch Bank of Montreal.	Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c. other Goods ;	Principal of Victoria College; Rev. Thomas Alexander, A. M.; Rev. Edwy Ryerson; G. M. Baswell, Esq., M.P.P.; and Professor Wm. Kingston, A.M.	well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The mable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly trated, and to
JOHN CAMERON, ESQ., Cashier, Branch Com. Bank, M. D. A. O. MKDLEY, ERQ., Int'm, Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British	The whole of which are offered at WHOLESALE and RETAIL. IF The usual terms to the country trade, R. H. BRETT.	Ryerson; G. M. Boswill, E.4, M.L'.P.; and Professor Win. Magston, A.M. Cobourg, August 20th, 1842.	wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering account
North America.	LF The usual terms to the country trade, R. H. BRETT, The Canada Comb Factory, 161, King Street.	. Victoria College.	success : and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the me
MESSRS. J. F. SMITH & Co.	Toronio, June 5, 1842. 57	I have much pleasure in spontaneously adding to the above advertisement	the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the advocated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of mos
Soptember, 1842. 670		the expression of my arrong conviction that the Seminary kept by Mrs. Var Norman and Miss Barnes will confer upon the Popils attending all the advan-	citizens,
TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.	IT A R D W A R E. The Subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assortment of	tages which were enjoyed in the (late) Upper Canada Academy. together with	IF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J.
	I ADIC-INDIVES AND I OTKS AND CALLERY IN GENERAL, DIRECT from the manufactories	several additional facilities for improvement. EGERTON RTERSON.	Toronto, and by all other Druggists in Conada.
Toronio, 2d June, 1842.	of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Sawe, Edge	THE POLY COULD COMMUNICATION FRAME	TILLY SYRU
	tools, Spades and Shoveis, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japanned Guods, Sueet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles,	FU COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND	L I L L Y S Y R U WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPT when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease
LV ers and the accommodations which their houses should afford to the trav- lling community, it is desirable that some understanding of the Bench of	&c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.	wish to get employment as Teachers of Common Schools. They can be recom	
ling community, it is desirable that some understanding of the Bench of using the bench of the second s	Toronto, 1st June, 1842. JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.	mended for their morals, and for their acquirements and ability to teach all the	iavaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unriva unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the LUNGS, such as
cenced ; that those interested in obtaining licences for the coming year, may	DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB-	departments of a common English Education, including Algebra, Bonk-Keepling, &c., and, in two or three instances, the rudiments of the Greek and Latin	Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough
ke notice and govern themselves accordingly.	D AI GOODS AND GROUERI ESIAH- LISH'MENT,-IIAMILTONThe Subscribers respectfully		chitrs. S.c. d.c. ; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any fort
It be Ordered, That for the future no Licence for keeping a Public House ill be renewed as a matter of course, nor unless they shall invo accommoda-	invite the attention of the Public to their present Stock of Fancy and Staple	1 Letters addressed (post-paid) during the present month will be attended to	Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectmention, thereby
ons of a superior description, and an unquestionable character for sobriety and	Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are couldent will be found to every	Cobourg, Sept. 6, 1342. 71 3 EGERTON RYERSON.	the longs and throat from viscid philogm; it also strengthens the pair the inflammatory retion which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption
eneral good conduct; and that when two or more applications are made for	respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot full to being a desided on		Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely v
cencing bouses in the same vicinity, a preference will invariably be given to use possessing the best character and accommudations. And no applications	which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided con- viction of their cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in order to		Poblic Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of in
w livencing now hence will be entertained values it shall be clearly chown to	ascertain where they may lay out their money to the best advantage ; and one	that it of the second s	Bervice to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each buttle. Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N.
	consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchasers is that	1103, King Street, Automoti, two doors case of areasts. Lessie bromers.	sold by the following Agents in this Province :- Lossile Brothers, "
erson to keep a public house, has sufficient accommodation for that purpose,	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		T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists and St
	injured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are fully confident	Londonderry City and Concily Informary, and Conversion to the Feve	Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakvi
	that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their goods shall	Hospital, REALUYED Num 144 KING STREET, to Meregale Street, opposite	by Agents in Magara, Queension. St. Catharines, the Porty, Beamsy J. ROYCE, Jon., General Agent for Ca
	have been made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hotel.	May 94 1019 57	
E. P. E. L. L. Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, Sc., No. 166, King Street,	Hamilton, 12th July, 1042. M. & C. MAGILL.	THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings	SHORT FACTSTO THE AFFLICTE
THE REPAIRS A DEPART OF THE ALL AND THE ALL AND A DECEMBER AND A D		THE STREET OFFICES TO DELL HIJYON 2. UNWER DWHARR 98	The source mean prove that the RHEEMATISM ennot be a

200

M R. WOOD, Chewett's Buildings,	SURGEON	DENTIST,
LIL Chewett's Buildings,	King Street West.	630 t f

	• Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, S.c., No. 166, King Street,	Hametton, 12th July, 1042. M. & C. MAGILL.	THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings	D It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by
	nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.	UT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and	adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber,	external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true
•	WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order	offers for sale,	Toronto, April 12, 1842. 49tf GEORGE SIMPSON.	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
	J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Paverus for Ladies' Rug Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms	224 Kegs Blue Cut, soft, assorted sizes,	DENTAL SURGERYA. V. BROWN, M.D.	becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this
	Ladies' Needle-Work wently framed. 637 6m	Toronio, Aug. 4, 1842. R. H. BRETT.	D Surgeon DentistTeeth insorted, from one to an entire set, upon the	the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such
	Lautes freeter toorg many framen. 607 om		now and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And, in addition to	slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The poswer is plain, candid,
	TOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the	ST. CATHERINES NURSERY,-The sub-	Gold, &c., for tilling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals	and most true 1 use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and southes the nerves, and
·	LI Estate of Mr. JOSEPH LEE, of this City, are requested to pay the same	TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts. CHAUNCEY BEADLE,	and Cemeats, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching.	allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions.
•	to Messra. Themas Clarkson & Co., who are authorized to settle all matter	St. Catherines, March 1, 1842. N. f The Proprietor of the British American Cultivator. and Mr. Gronor Levie	TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life.	removes, more effectually and speedily, Rheunatic pains than any internal or
	connected with the said Estate. W. CAWTHRA,	King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nutsery. 644 tf	Gene De 10/1 Office, No. 6, Bay Screet, Toronto.	external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and imme-
	JOHN THOMSON,	CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!	Sept. 28, 1841. 6211f	diate. Let those solicited try it but once, and they must be convinced. SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.
	THOS. CLARKSON,	R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 163, King	COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT	For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman,
	J CHARLES,	Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK ROOKS	CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established	Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other
	W. GOODERHAM, FRED. PERKINS,	consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and	at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:	Druggists in Canada.
	M. O'DONOHOE,	all kinds of Blank Books. Wholesale or Itetail, which he offers for sale at unprecedented low prices.	For the Piles, 1 Cronp,	THE END OF DOUBT.
	Toronto, Sept. 41842. Trustees.	Also-all kinds of BINDING neatly excented ; Blank Books Ruled or Bound	For all Dropsy. Whooping Cough,	I have been bald about five years ; no more hair on the top of my head
. *	The British Colonist, Patriot, Christian Guardian, and Alvertiscr will	to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Mosic, Periodicals, or old	All swellings of the Extremities, Rheumatism, acute and chronic, in Children,	than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scarf. In
	please insert the above two months. 71.8	Books, bound to any pattern, chenp, and with despatch.	Lumbago and Sciatic, All Bruises and Sprains,	this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half
	NEWS PRINTING PAPER.	Toronio, Dec. 4th, 1841. 631 (f	Tender Feet, Scald Head,	bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head
	The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Eliza,	CEORGE -WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING	Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings Foul. Ulcurs of the legs, or other	entirely from sourf. My bead is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair,
	816 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.	STABLISHMENT, No. 3. Wellington Buildings, King Street.	of the Neck, fungous Sores,	which any one can see by calling on n.e at my residence in Stamford, Ct. Nov. 12, 1840. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD,
	Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842. R. H. BRETT.	G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres,	Sore Throut, by Cancers or Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, hilblains, &c. &c.	TO THE BALD HEADED.
	RISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,	Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Trimmings of all kinds Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which	It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend and attendant Solomon Hays.	This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of
	manufactured and sold by the proprietor, C. C. BRISTOL, number 207	he will sell cheap for CASH, or approved Credit.	Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to	the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair.
	Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Druggists through.		insert, are as follows :	shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at
	out the United States and Canada.	I RUBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.	Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U.S.; 2 Judges of the	Delbi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.
	This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which time its reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, warll its present and de-	Le has removed to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.	U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Logielatures:	D. R.J. L. 17 1090
	served celebrily has been attained ; not is it stationary at even this attitude of ention.	I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.	some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors-besides above 3000 curvs among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors	
	tion, as the svidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physi- rians in the Country have voluntarily borde withers to its superior efficacy of value, as	MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of	as having been cuted of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects	COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that
	their written certificates now in the possession of the proprietor will show. Testimoni- als almost hummerable, from persons who have been benefited by its use, or have seen	STRAW and TUBCAN BONNETS, of the Intest Fashions. Toronto, December 2200d, 1840.	of excruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their dony to com-	Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years
	its medicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the massession of Mr. Bright		municate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful " death-bed bequest!"	
	which prove how many, how various, and how extreme have been the instances in which, by its operation, the sick and the almost despairing have been restored to health	A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at	About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY.	BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.
	and happiness.	R BREWER'S, 168, King Street, Toronio.	RHEUMATISM. BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds,	TO THE INCREDULOUS,
۰.	BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost infallible	A NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE.	by the same article -And of all this number no females are caumerated. So	I have now, by the use of the genuino BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head
	in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood from the morbid action of the	A The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan	that the fair presemption is, the number is more than doubled.	covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incred-
	position, and is general all chronic and long standing infrantices and intersubstring of the	entirely new, which possesses many advantages over those now in use, while	For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Bruthers; and J. Bockett, Toronto: and by all other	plous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article
•	buing lyame. To competele all the diseases in which it has been found to be a	it will perform as much in the same time as the best of those; it requires only half of the propeiling power and not half of the hands to attend it;	Druggists in Canada	of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street. L. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.
		besides it comes so very cheap that any ordinary farmer may procure it.	TIVER COMPLAINTS.	
	to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence respecting its efficacy. In nearly, all cases of complaint except those of the most ordinary, or endenic	The subscriber has obtained a patent for the above machine and stands ready	L I V E R C O M P L A I N T S, AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.	BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
	and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally direct ed to this article, confident that its rare virtues only need be known to be appreciated ;	to dispose of rights to any one who may favour him with a call. He also will	DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIVE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.	and CHAPEL DEEDS for sale at this Office.
	that it will sland the test of any trial, and that increased usefulness, and added mountary i	manufacture it to order on the shortest notice. MAHLON BEACH. Kemplville, June, 1842. 35 tf.	The Greatest Secret Discovered !- Purge-purge-purge-has been the	Christian Guardian.
	ity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintence.		erv for the last few years. This has been effectually tried: and yet sufferers have multi-	DEVOTED TO RELIGION, NORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE,
	Opinions from Medical Gentlemen : Buffalo, Aug 12, 1837.	TEMPERANCE HOTEL,	plied-and died; and why? Not because purging was not beceasery, but too much has been done, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system Purge you must? The	AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
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