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PRIZE ESSAYS ON MISSIQNS .- No. III.

From an Article in the Edectic Review. We shall, in accordance with the plan laid down, now proceed to pronounce an opinion on the absolute and comparative merits of these works. That of Dr. Harris, as we have already hinted, must be viewed through the medium of the specifications. A book of a certain description was demanded, and that demand has been supplied. Viewed through this medium, the production, in all its departments, bears the impress of the hand of a consummate artist. The symmetry, the proportion of parts to parts, is all but perfect. The materials are skilfully selected; they are rich, varied, and appropriate. Nothing is wanting that knowledge, research, or invention, could supply. The work throughout bespeaks the Christian, the philosopher, the man of letters, and, rarest of all, the man of business. The writing, as a whole, is remarkable for simplicity, accuracy, and elegance. It is less distinguished by power than by beauty. In respect of the former, it is frequently not equal to many parts and portions of his former writings; in respect of the latter, it surpasses, as a whole, all that he has hitherto published. The book everywhere bears strong marks of maturity, both in the thought and in the expression. It is vastly superior in both these respects to 'Mammon. Here there is no reckless extravagance of thought, no unwarranted innovation of language, no blinding brilliance of declamation. There is, from beginning to end, a sobriety, an earnestness, a mildness, a moderation, and a devotion which well become the minister of Christ, and the president of a collegiate establishment. When we remember the author's official engage ments, and remember, too, that, when this work was written, he had been but recently appointed, and must, therefore, have been hard driven by the duties of daily preparation for the lecture-room, we are as much surprised as gratified at his production of such a volume during the brief period allowed for its preparation. It even enhances our previously high estimation of his intellectual resources, and of his ready pen. The work presents a singularly complete view of the entire subject, according to the specifications. We only regret that these specifications were not largely, or rather wholly, framed on a different principle; for sure we are, that Dr. Harris would have done equal justice to the subject under that aspect. His genins would then have found full scope, and his literature an appropriate outlet. But it is not yet too late. We would, therefore, earnestly, orgently, press him to turn his thoughts to the subject of 'the practical conduct of missions abroad.' Let him favour the Church with his matured views of territorial division between the several societies, of missionary colleges in the different quarters of the globe, of a concentration of agents on the commanding positions of the foreign field, on the division of labour among missionaries, and a few cognate subjects. Who is more qualified? Who is more obliged? Let him hasten,

then, to discharge this high duty to the church of Christ, and to the glorious

Of Mr. Hamilton's very remarkable work it is somewhat difficult to

head of that church.

express our opinions. Amid the five essays which the Scottish prize has produced, it stands alone; and, in some respects, it towers above them all. There is, in this single volume, more originality than in all the other four united. We have, of course, no means of ascertaining the intellectual process by which the work was produced, but so far as we can judge, it has been one of a somewhat peculiar character. We have gone carefully through every page of the book, and have not found a single reference to any previous missionary publication whatever! Instead of ' reading up the subject, as the lawyers say, and seeing what had been already done, and, then, when the mind has been fully awakened, surveying the whole field afresh, and cogitating the theme apwards from its first principles, and using its appropriate literature for proof, illustration, or ornament, as circumstances mighrequire; instead of this, we say, Mr. Hamilton retires to his study, and, laying down before him the specifications, begins to ruminate the mighty subject as if he had been the first and were to be the last, to think or write about it In this respect he forms a remarkable contrast to all his fellow-competitors whose Essays have yet been published. The rare result is before us, a volume throughout full of original thinking. The whole air, and form, and anhstance of the work is original, almost offensively so. The eye, both of the body and of the mind, is so unaccustomed to such a book, that it is not at once reconciled to so novel an object. While the cast of the publication and of the thought which pervades it are thus stamped with the impress of originality, the verbal garment by which that thought is clothed is as novel and remarkable as either. The impression made upon the mind, after perasal, is that of vast intellectual power and inexhaustible opalence of fancy. Every part indicates a mind of singular force and breadth of comprehension, deeply imbaed with classical literature, and richly stored with general knowledge. The author's powers of imagination are as great as those of his understanding. It is, for the most part, very vivid; and, seeing objects with a poet's eye, he generally records his impressions in poetic phrascology This is the best apology we can make for such words as 'eliminated, 'corybantian cymbal,' 'dithyrambic yell,' 'perimeter,' and many still more terrible. They are in perfect keeping with the author's general style of thought and constant elevation of language. They are at the worst only a little fantastic; they amuse the learned reader rather than offend him, and others, having wondered for a second, will pass them by. At any rate there they are, and who can mend it? It is now pretty clear that by the rod of criticism Mr. Hamilton can peither be crushed nor corrected! We give him up as a hopeless subject. With our critical co-partners we have, in past oo, a great, a nobic-minded. an independent, but withal a self-willed, unmanageable man.

Having spoken of the works of these two eminent writers apart, let u now compare and contrast them. No two things can be more nulike. Mr Hamilton writes as if he had been conversant only with ancient manuscripts and had never seen a book in print till he saw his own, it is so antique in its form. Dr. Harris writes as if he had been a disciple of Pope, and were standing chairman of the worshipful company of stationers, so masterly is the style of the literary workmanship of 'The Great Commission.' The books very much resemble their authors. The one belongs to a class, and of that class it stands the first; the other is an individual, and stands alone. The chief feature of the one is power; of the other, beauty. Harris is more practical; Hamilton more speculative. Hamilton is, nevertheless, far more practical than he at first sight appears, and Harris far more profound. The President's book bespeaks much observation and reading upon the subject, as well as deep reflection; the Pastor's shows an otter disregard of all that has been said or done by others, and a determined reliance on his own powers of excogitation. The former labours on by rule, square, and compass, with the specifications beside him, and the fear of the adjudicators before him, determined to deny himself and make good his point of carrying the first prize by a resolute adherence to the conditions; the latter now declaims and now reasons, now roams and now returns, careering and gamboling through; idea of history can be imagined? What higher or more delightful pursuit earth and heaven, under no restraints but those of a vigorous and capricious) can be conceived than to trace out, in the boundless variety of particulars, fancy, bidding bold defiance to donors, adjudicators, critics, and all! The their relation to this central object? one permeates the whole region, observing and recording every thing; the other posts himself on the chief eminences and makes general surveys. The genius of this is ponderous and stiff in its movements; the genius of that is genius of this is ponderous and stiff in its movements; the genius of that is it, must be a lame, imperfect, and, so far, a false philosophy. Philosophy quick and versatile. The one inherits from Burke, the other from Addison. cannot pass by Christianity in silent contempt, as it fain would often do, and The former will be intelligible to all and attractive to all; the latter can be read, understood, and appreciated only by people of considerable talents and the fact. It is understood, and appreciated only by people of considerable talents and the fact. culture. The force of Hamilton impairs his pathos: the pathos of Harris abates his force. Hamilton thunders and lightens; Harris penetrates and it must be either admitted or refuted. There is no middle ground. If any, standings. The Bishop here lays down the startling position, that, melts. The one commands admiration; the other, love. Each is, in his own way, a master. Neither supersedes the other. Their works are two vessels of different build, but of equal toppage, both heavily laden, with the same precious ore, and they will, we doubt not, speed their prosperous way in company to every land largely, and, we hope, long contributing to enrich

[We like the old writers for their sterling, practical theology; and wh among them is more magnificent in conception, and sublime in style, than JOHN Howe? We think we have been too sparing in our extracts from their imperishable works; and as we do now, so we purpose to do occasion ally hereafter, favour our readers with portions of them. It was the frank acknowledgment of Robert Hall, that he had learned more divinity from Howe's works than from any other.-ED.]

CHRIST A PRIEST.

The common case of man, forsaken of the Divine Presence, and not to be restored without recompense, was the most deplorable and the most inportant that could be thought. And it may now be compassionately cared for; this having been obtained by this great Sacrifice, that the Divine justice is so well satisfied, and His majesty and honour so fully asserted and vindicated, as that he now may, without wrong to himself,-his justice and the dignity of his government not reclaiming against it,—cast a compassionate and favourable eye upon the desolations of his temple; take up kind thoughts towards it; send forth his mightier Spirit to dispossess the "strong man armed," to vanquish the combined enemy-powers, to build and cleanse and beautify the habitation of his holiness, and then inhabit and dwell in it; upon which account it is now called "the temple of the Holy Ghost;" the Spirit which the Father sends, in the name of the Sou, upon this creand; he having obtained that it should be sent. By which Spirit, also, the Emmanuel was sufficiently enabled to gain our consent unto all this; for, his dying on the cross was not that he might have the Spirit in himself, but that he might have the power of communicating it; and so might the foundation be laid for what is to be done on our part, by the offering of this sacrifice.

abundant recompensa is made by it for the wrong man had done to the Majesty the ardour of his soul. He fell a victim to his zeal, and sunk into the ocean's of heaven, by profaming and polluting this temple, and expelling so continued. The silver cord was gently loosed, and the spirit dismissed, while the meliously its great Inhabitant: An injury, to which the creation, consuming body was committed to the watery grave in its accustomed bloom-" fair fice of himself, the Emmanuel, God-man, could be defective in nothing; was both suitable and equal to the exigency of the case. For the sacrifice of him induced him to consecrate a long life in the service of a despised and poor who was man, was suitable to the offence of man; and of him who was God, was equal to the wrong done to God. Long before this sacrifice was offered, scattered over this vast wilderness? Thousands of living witnesses, not to the expectation of it, and, since, the remembrance, have been precious. It was of sufficient virtue to work and diffuse its influence at the greatest dis-

which it were horrid to think,) but such as his state could admit, and ours could require. For that a person so immutably pure and holy should become an impure thing, was what his state could not admit; and that one of so high dignity should willingly suffer to that degree which he did for us, was a thing various branches of the Church of Christ" where they hold their membership; of so great merit and value, as to answer the uttermost of our ill-deservings; nor to the multitudes who, having passed through earthly courts, have enterthan which the exigency of our case could not, in that respect, call for more. And the end or design of his becoming to that degree a curse for us being If we are not apostles to others, yet doubtless we are to these, for the seals expressly said to be this, that we might receive the promise of the Spirit, (or e promised Spirit,) implies, that the carse upon us had intercepted and ent off from us all influences of that holy blessed Spirit; for the fresh emission shereof, in God's own stated method, he had now again opened the way.

When the regalia of the great Ruler and Lord of heaven and earth are ininnocent enough to judge of the offence and wrong, or how fit it is that it be early American Methodism who yet live to bless the Church by the wisdom of How supposable is it, that there may be congruities in this matter, obvious to paring the state of the Church as it presents itself at the present day, with the Divine understanding, which infinitely exceed the measure of ours!

acted any recompense at all, than to have accepted, in the name of a sacrifice, glory has not, in any degree, departed :-on the contrary, that Methodism is such as were unproportionable, and beneath the value of what was to be remitted and conferred. What had been lower must have been infinitely lower; the Wesleys it came fresh from the halls of Oxford. Revivals are more committed and conferred. What had been lower must have been infinitely lower; let any thing be supposed less than God, and it falls immensely short of Him. Such is the distance between created being and uncreated, that the former is as nothing to the latter; and, therefore, bring the bonour and majesty of the Deity to any thing less than an equal value, and you bring it to nothing.-And this had been quite to lose the design of insisting upon a recompense t it had been to make the Majesty of Heaven cheap, and depreciate the dignity ters. Class meetings and itinerancy, the great bonds of our confederacy, of the Divine government, instead of rendering it august and great Therefore, the whole constitution of Emmanuel, his undertaking, performances, tions of both preachers and members, than at the present day. God grant and acquisitions, appear to have been not only apt, suitable, and sufficient to he intended purposes, but also requisite and necessary thereto.

We may also see what made atonement for sin so fundamental to a design of grace; the magnifying the Divine law; the asserting the equity and rightmost remote: Yea, it were horrid to suppose, that any such thing can have dying, and say, "The best of all is, God is with us!" place with the blessed God, which is one of the most odious things in the disposition of lapsed, degenerate man,-an aptness to take complacency in the pains and anguish of such as have offended us: unto which purpose, how celingly would a malicious, ill-minded man oftentimes after the sense of his heart, and say, "O the sweetness of revenge!" So black a thought of God will be most remote from every pious heart, or that is capable of savouring real goodness.

As it was between nation and nation, which were at war, there is not only cessation of hostilities, but there is a setting on foot a commerce, an amicable commerce, a free commerce; so it is between God and man now t there God freely flows in upon them in acts of grace, kindness, and goodness.

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

From an article on the "Philosophy of History' in the N. Y. Methodist Quarterly. But in truth we have no need of Schlegel, or of any great German philo

phers, to help us to a right understanding of the great problem of human They have expended all the stores of their vast erndition, and tasked all the acuteness, comprehension, and originality of their highly-gifted and thoroughly-trained minds to elucidate the subject, and, after all, they either "darken counsel by words without knowledge," or they send us back to the simple word of God. The Bible contains the true philosophy of history; and we have but to avail ourselves of the clew which its principles furnish us to guide our steps safely through all the turnings of the vast labyrinth. But it is well to have marked how reason stumbles in her presumptuous, solitary efforts, that we may henceforth cling with the more undoubting confidence to our heavenly Guide.

Edwards, in his "History of Redemption," has seized upon the Scriptural view, and made a rude and half-unconscious, yet vigorous and characteristic effort toward a development of it. We refer to this work not because Edwards is by any means singular in his theory, but, partly, because he is the times, performed our part to work his reformation; but all in vain. He is only one we know of who has embodied the Scriptural view of history in one work specially devoted to the subject; and, partly, that we might be reminded that we have on this side of the Atlantic, not only the Holy Scriptures, but a Scriptural and an American philosophy of history.

According to this theory, the first human pair having fallen, and the whole race lying henceforth naturally in a state of ruin; the great central idea of the world's history--the object which the Supreme Being is effectuating by, and in the course of human affairs, is the redemption of mankind by Jesus Christ. The history of redemption is, therefore, the basis and nucleus of the history of the world; while the Christian revelation discloses the goal and the law of progression. The process of recovery is made to go on from the first, (herein diverging slightly from Schlegel's view,) the completion of the revelation in Christ being made to reflect its influence back, as it were, and, through faith in the divine promises, rendering temporarily effectual that whose primary significance and design were to foreshow and prepare the way for Him who should come. Thus the great central point is the cross of Christ-the great central fact, the manifestation of God in the flesh. Both Schlegel and Edwards, in accordance with the Scriptures, have seized upon the sublime conception that all the events and changes in the course of human affairs, have in the mind of Him "who sits upon the circle of the earth," and directs the whole, their chief importance and end, in some more or less direct relation to the great work of human redemption. What more noble

Here, as elsewhere, the Christian view is the most philosophical. And it is evident that, if Christianity be true, the philosophy that persists to neglect 'The Great Commission' is the book of the million; 'Missions,' of a class. pursue its inquiries as if, at least by hypothesis, no such thing as Christianity salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ." This is all plain, and we should existed. Christianity does exist. It is there, and no philosophy can alter think every way sufficient. But no. An answer is furnished to the quertion, solve; it claims to be the highest element. This claim must be fairly met; God's word cannot instruct no-what human language can open our undertherefore, object to this view as narrow and religionistic, the only possible position that is lest them to stand upon is that of a flat denial of the truth and validity of the Christian revelation. If they will have a philosophy of history at all, they must include Christianity, for it is a part of history; and if they will have a true philosophy of history, they must assign Christianity its true place and import in the system of which it is a part. The decision absolutely

> [We take the following paragraphs from a recent excellent editorial in the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, the whole of which has pleased and profited us much. 'The best reply to an enemy of Methodism in the States, as in Canada, is, a plain statement of what Methodism was, and is, and is

likely to be.—Ed.] UTILITY AND PROSPECTS OF METHODISM.

But were we to attempt to estimate the sum of usefulness solely by the number of conversions which have taken place in the Church, from year to year, we should greatly err. The influence of Methodism has been felt in many quarters where it has never been acknowledged; and it has operated in a thousand ways, which we have not time now to trace. Since we have been compelled to speak out, we shall not disguise the fact-a fact equally well known to the Christian world-that the Methodist ministry has been particularly owned of God; their labours have been more abundant, working night and day, to spread the savour of the Redeemer's name. It would not self in his instruction of the people by the Holy Scriptures, not as he underecome us to speak of these things were it not to magnify our call, and to stands them (!!!), but as Catholic antiquity records, and Catholic consen answer those who, either from ignorance or bigotry, speak and write per- has ever kept, their meaning." verse things. Though we therefore speak as fools, yet as fools let us boast drawing along the ark of our God, and among the distinguished the names of Coko and Asbury will stand high enrolled! They were trained to hard-what I believe to be the meaning—to be the trath—what I understand to be

A sacrifice so rich and fragrant, so full of value and grateful savour, as that Atlanta. As no dangers could intimidate him, so no obstacles could damp in a universal flame, had been an unproportionable sacrifice: But the sacri- presage of its beauteous resurrection!" Ask our modern apostle Asbury Prayer." As an Episcopalian, I here join hands with him and say-This what induced him to quit his native shores never more to return? What will do for me. But we receive the doctrines of the Prayer-Book, not on people—to travel annually thousands of miles, to hunt up the lost sheep insist upor the testimony of the pious dead, proclaim, as with one voice, "He cam to do the work of an evangelist." He was a messenger of labors tance; and not of time only, but of place too; to perfume the world, and and of memory scarcely less blessed to us than even our venerable founder scatter blessings through all the parts and nations of it, as well as through all himself. And now are we still asked, by what authority we do these things; or, who gave us this authority? We turn to nearly a million of living wit-He was made a curse for us; not the same in kind which he had incurred, nesses in our own beloved country, not to appeal to the immense numbers who have first drawn the breath of spiritual life at our alters, and who, not having connected themselves with the Church in whose bosom they were spiritually born and nonrished, are nevertheless considered ornaments of "the ed upon the parer worship of heaven! "These are the seals of our ministry. of our apostleship are they in the Lord. This is our epistle of commenda tion, known and read of all men,".

But we have dwelt too long upon the retrospect; let us conclude by glance at the future. It is common for men advanced in life to think that nothing is so well done as it was in their youth. The decay in their own aded, his temple violated, his presence despised, his image torn down thence faculties and sensibilities naturally inclines them to attribute to changes with remitted without recompense, or what recompense would be proportionable? their counsels, and the lustre of their example, have for some time been com- for us exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think.—Baptist Nocl. whatit was when, in early life, they were received into her bosom, and nur-It were manifestly more honomable and worthy of God not to have ex- tured with maternal tenderness, and the result is a firm conviction, that the men now than at any former period of our history; and those who are received into the Church are better taught, and more diligently watched over. Our circuits are smaller. The preacher knows the members better: and he is better provided for than formerly. The doctrine of entire sanctification is Not one of all the heavenly host more generally inculcated, and more earnestly insisted upon by our minishave never, in the annals of our history, occupied a larger place in the affecthat we may ever "walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing," and "follow those who through faith and patience now inherit the promises!"

Again; there is not only the profession of the same doctrines, and an adherence to the same moral discipline; but the sincerity of profession is ousness of the supreme government; not, as some odicusty suggest, the more generally proved by the enterprise and zeal of our people in promoting gratifying of what, with us, is wont to go for a private appetite of revenge, the various schemes of Christian benevolence which characterize the age. from which the support of the honour and the dignity of the government is Truly, we may each respond to the septiment of our venerable founder when

HINTS TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

By Rev. T. Smith, of Sheffield, (Eng.) In a Speech at a late Anniversary The great principle of all is, simplicity of motive, and the humble use o hatever talents God may have been pleased to bestow. When the great Andrew Fuller was dying, he said, in his own peculiar manner, "I wish I pad prayed more!" That has been the feeling of my own mind since I have been sitting here. I wish that you may all pray much, and study much, and prepare much, in order to teach the interesting charge that is committed to you on the Lord's day. You will find that of more value practically than if s not only no war, but there is a communion, there is a friendly intercourse; you could draw on the treasures of Greek, or the mysteries of science, or the powers of eloquence. In connexion with this, let me seek to imprint upon you another consideration, namely, that while you are going to teach others, you should acquire a clear knowledge of your acceptance with God through Jesus Christ our Lord. If while you labour for the children you are n any great doubt or darkness as to the pardon of your own sins, as to whether Jesus frowns upon you or is pleased with you, as to whether he says, What hast thou to do to take my word in thy mouth?" or whether be looks down with approbation on your efforts, it will unnerve your arm, it will blear your right eye, it will diminish the saving benefit of your work of faith and labour of love. Whereas, if you have a clear knowledge of the love of God towards you, if you feel that your own soul is safe, that you may now work for other men with comfort and joy since God has given you satisfaction about your own salvation, that it is no doubtful problem whether you shall shine in joy, or lie in darkness and despair, what an unction it will impart to your mind, what ardor and vitality to your words, what lips of permasion you will then possess, what thoughts that breathe and words that burn !-And supposing that, in this state, you should fail in seeing all the success you can desire, yet you will always have the satisfaction of your own mind that in simplicity, and in godly sincerity, and not with fleshly wisdom, more abundantly in the Sunday school.

I would add another conside unprepared for it by pious meditation and holy reflection—never make your transpositions, and still retain the original meaning: labours in the school a substitute for domestic religion. Do not merge your personal piety and your family devotion in your public labours. If you do, there will come an eclipse over your mind, and you will be doubtful whether God will smile upon you. I would have you avail yourselves of what has been announced this evening-a marginal Bible. There is scarcely any man who can describe its value. You may thus compare Scripture with Scripture, and you will see how it explains itself. There is congregated here not a mass of matter merely, but of intellectual capacity, of latent power and latent energy that God only who has created it can comprehend. He has given power to man, which he has not given to angels. When one thinks that the corrent of their thoughts, the tenderness of their sentiments, that their apprehension of divine things, their reception of the gospel, and their being made partakers of eternal life, may depend upon the way in which we may guide their minds, one is constrained to say, " Who is sufficient for these things!" Let me say, that the Lord Jesus is mighty to save—that he died for our sins, and rose again for our justification-that he carried his own blood to heaven, and offered it as a sacrifice for sin. If there be any one present who has not come to Christ, let him do it now.

PUSEYISM CONFUTED.

Part of an editorial in the " Episcopal Recorder" on Bishop Donne's Sermon entitled, " The true Catholic Pastor of the Church of Christ."

The Second position laid down by the Rt. Rev. preacher, is, that "the Catholic pastor is faithful in the doctrine which he preaches." Scriptures are here very properly referred to in the language of the Ordination service as "containing all doctrine required as necessary for eternal how are we to know what the meaning of Scripture is? Alas!-alas! If

"The ministry has been maintained unbroken from the first-not so muc to minister the word and sacraments themselves to their own people, as to hand down, in the time-honoured creeds, and martyr-voiced confessions of the first ages, and in the service of the ancient Liturgies, which bear the name of Apostles not only, but breathe forth their very prayers, that first reception of the truth, which we must know was true, because they still were living when its characters were traced, who had themselves received it at the mouth of the Incarnate Word."

We had always supposed that the great design of the gospel ministry was to save souls-" to turn men from darkness to light-from the power of Satan unto God"-that those who held this office were "to be Messengers, Watchmen and Stewards of the Lord; to teach and to premonish, to feed and provide for the Lord's family; to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ forever." But, according to this new doctrine, their business is " not so much to minister the word and sacraments to their own people, as to hand down" what the first disciples understood to be the meaning of the Scriptures. In other words the principal office of ministers is, not to preach the gospel and to administer the acroments, but to be traditors—to hand down Tradition.

"The true Catholic Pastor of the Church of Christ, who thus receives the word of God, with the transmitted witness of the Church; who guides him

What follows is in perfect keeping with this doctrine :-

Had we not read the Oxford Tracts, we should say, with all becoming a little; we sought no man's gain; we wronged no man; we preached not deference to the Bishop, "Thou bringest certain strange things to our ears. for filthy lucre. God is our witness; the day is coming when the slumbering But we have heard of this doctrine before. I must give instruction to the churches of these and of other lands will recognise the great secret of our people out of the Scriptures, "not as I understand them;"-after I have prosperity. God has ever given us men willing to die in the hurness while prayed, and studied and sought the illumination of the Holy Spirit, and come ship in the school of Christ. Nineteen times did the former cross the great the sense of Scripture—but what Catholic antiquity says is the meaning

This is precisely the aurena, of the Church of Rome. He who sitteth in the Vatican would ask for no more. And how am I to find out what "Casholic antiquity has received and Catholic consent ever kept?" 'The Bishop answers in a note:-" For all practical purposes, in the Book of Common account of any authority which Catholic antiquity has to bind the conscience, but because the Prayer-Book is, in our view, agreeable to Scripture. And then, too, with the Presbyterian and the Romanist, the Prayer-Book is of no authority. When they ask where can we find "the meaning of the Scriptures as Catholic antiquity has received, and Catholic consent ever kept them," what answer shall be returned? We should like to see the answer. If Catholic consent mean universal, we should like to know where it is to be found. If it means majority, then the argument is conceded to the

GOD WORES BY MEANS -As God uses suitable means for the accomplishment of his ends, we cannot expect him to add daily to the church such as shall be saved, till we see the whole body of Christ's disciples manifesting that diligence, fervour, and brotherly kindness, which, under God, led to this result in the primitive church. (Acts ii. 41, &c.) Nothing but an extensive revival of personal religion, among real Christians of every denomination, is likely to effect any great improvement in the mass of society. But is this impossible? Is all spiritual vigour and all faith so extinguished in contests about Church-rates and Establishments, &c. &c., that Christians have ceased to hope for great blessings from God? Only let us ask pardon of our provocation in the name of Christ, and mourn that our divisions and our worldliness, our sloth and want of prayer, have given occasion to the deadly Tractand defaced, who among the sons of men are either great, or knowing, or out, what really belongs to changes in themselves! Some of the veterans of arianism which, destitute as it is of all scriptural support, yet seems likely to destroy so many unstable souls; and then we may remember that he is to do

From the (London, Pulpit, ABEL ENTERING HEAVEN.

Ten thousand times ten thousand sung Loud anthems round the throne, Loud anthems round the throne, When, to! one solltary longue Began a song unknown!
A song unknown to angel ears, A song that told of banished fears, Of pardoned sins, and dried up tears.

Not one of all the heavenly host Could these high notes attain! But spirits from a distant coast United in the strain, Till be who first began the song, To sing alone not suffered long, Was usingled with a countless throng.

And still, as hours are flecting by, The angels ever bear Some newly-ransomed souton high, To join the charas there; And so the song will louder grow, Till all redcemed by Christ helow To that fair world of rapture go. O! give me, Lord, my golden harp,
And tune my broken voice,
That I may sing of troubles sharp
Exchanged for endless juya:
The song that ne'er was heard before
A sinner reached the heavenly shore,
But now shall sound for everance.

An Indian's Idea of Sectatrianism.—The following anecdote is related of a Mohegan Indian, in Connecticut. " Supposing you get to heaven, the Lord Jesus ask you who you be; you say, you are a Presbyterian. Then he say, you sit there on that little seat, and there you stay; don't you go any where else; keep your place. Another come to heaven. He ask, who are you? He say, I am a Baptist. Then you sit there on that little narrow seat; let no one sit nor eat with you, nor come near you. Have all your seat to yourself; keep all your singing and rejoicing to yourself. Another come. He say, who are you? He say I am a Methodist. Then he say, you sit în that corner; and let one stand to keep all away that do not make as much noise as you make in your worship. Another come. He say, who are you? He auswer. I am a Quaker. Then Christ say, you sit way out yonder alone, that the noisy ones may not distress you, while you worship by thinking without singing, bowing, looking jayful, or joining with others who come o speak of my goodness, or talk of my power.

After all these, by and by, Indian come. The Lord Jesus ask him who he be? He say, I love our Lord Jesus with all my heart and soul, and love all who love Him in sincerity. Then the Lord Jesus say to him, "You may sit where you please, may walk all over Heaven, eat where and what you please, enjoy all the liberty Heaven affords, be equal to angels, and not be confined to any seat."

Ruin to Young Women .- Plays, romances, love-verses and cards, are utter ruin to young women. For, if they find only entertainment in them, they must unavoidably give their minds a cast which can never be suitable. to the useful part of female character, which is wholly domestic. For, whatever the fine ladies of our age may think of the matter, it is certain that the only rational ambition they can have, must be to make obedient daughters, loving wives, prodent mothers and mistresses of families, faithful friends, and good Christians; characters much more valuable than those of fine dancers, singers, or dressers.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY .- A poetical friend of ours (says the Boston Transcript) has a paper-folder, with the following line from Gray, marked

"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way." On looking at the quotation, it occurred to him that it might be expressed in various ways, without destroying the rhyme or altering the sense. In a short time, he produced the following eleven different readings. We doubt ine can be found, the words of which will admi

The weary ploughman plods his homeward way. The weary ploughman plods his homeward way. The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way. The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way. The ploughman, weary, bomeward plods his way. Weary the ploughman plods his homeward way. Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way. Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way. Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way. Homeward the ploughman, weary, plods his way. The homeward ploughman weary plods his way. The homeward ploughman plods his weary way.

A LITTLE GIRL IN AFFLICTION.-A little girl of my acquaintance has lately been ill, and certainly could not boast of potience. But it was her first severe sickness—she was but six years old—and her pain was very acute and continual. I hope that since she has learned the need of patience in illness, she will try in earnest to practise the little rule I have given above. As she was getting well, and amusing herself with her pencil, the following was riven her, which she wrote in her little book:— Who makes me well ?

who makes me well?
Come, penell, tell!—
My good, good God,
Ile sent his tod,
And made me ill.—
I love his will;
I love his ways.
I quick can tell
Who makes me well,
And write His praise. Dear doctor, kind, I too can find

Who gave you skill?

Him I must praise!

Yet in my mind,
Glad thanks I find, · For your kind ways. Mamma and all, Who at my cas, (By hight or day,) Came right away: ne right away So quick—so still!
Surely I will
Itemember you.
Gop gave you love;

A DIRECTION .- "June 27 .- We proceeded to Portadown. On the road I was told the following anecdote of the late Dr. Wilson, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who, though a very grave man himself, was very fond of quizzing and puzzling the country people who came to inquire after their friends or relations in the college. One day seeing a man standing in the court with a letter in his hand, gaping and staring about, and not knowing where to go, he walked gravely up to him, and inquired what he wanted? The man answered, 'Sir, can you tell me where I may find Mr. Delahunte?' Yes,' said the doctor; 'do you see that building before you?' 'Yes.' Then crucify this quadrangle, and take the diameter of the plot beyond it; enter the opening before you, and ascend the ligneous grades; then turn to your left, and you will find him either peripatounting in his cubicle, dormitating in his lectuary, or periscopounting through his fenestra.' The poor man, who understood nothing of this, and remembered not one word but the last, said, 'And pray, sir, what is the fenestra?' To which the doctor replied, 'It is an orifice in an edifice to admit luminous particles.' O, thank you, said the poor fellow, and walked off more perplexed than before. - Dr. Adam

PARALLEL OF THE SEXES .- The North American says there is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes, which the Author of our being has distributed to each, with a wisdom that challenges our nubounded

Man is strong-Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident-Woman is diffident and unassuming.

Man is great in action-Woman in suffering. Man shines abroad -- Woman at home.

Man talks to convince-Woman to persuade and please.

Man has a rugged heart-Woman a soft and tender one.

Man prevents misery-Woman relieves it. Man has Science-Woman taste. Man has judgment-Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice-Woman an angel of mercy.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

-Wednesday, September 14th, 1842.

TO A WESLEYAN METHODIST, ... ON HIS SPIRIT AND LANGUAGE WHEN ATTENDING A CLASS-MEETING.

A genuine Methodist is a Christian, and, according to the definition gives of the term by Mr. Wesley, he is one who "loves God with all his heart and his neighbour as himself." Called of God, and contaced of sin by His Spirit, he became a subject of "sacred grief;" and having had faith by the same Spirit, "sacred peace" was the next grace possessed by him. His language then was, "Abba, Father; my Lord and my God!" and he knew and felt that he had pardon, sanctification, and hope. Having these, and experiencing them to be precious blessings, he was solicitous that others should hear of, and enjoy them, to the praise of God; and his spontaneous call to others was, "Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul." It was a duty and delight to unburden the heart of its gratitude and love; and every fresh effort to do it, made the burden heavier. There was an assurance of Divine paternal regard in him, and from this, as from an exhaustless source, a stream of feeling-pure, free, abundant-which deepened, swelled, and not unfrequently overflowed in language suitable, simple, and certain :-

"What we have felt and seen, With confidence we tell; And publish to the sons of men The signs infallible."

CHRISTIAN BROTHER! The time of this confidence and joy was deemed the happiest of your life, and on no occasion was it made more evident to others like minded with yourself than at your Class-meeting. There was the story of the Cross told by you, and the story of your love of it. You understood yourself; you understood the Spirit of God; and the people of God Robert Massaroon, and William Crook were admitted into the legal Hundred. understood you. You felt, and therefore did you speak. Happy period of An Address was voted to the Queen on her recent escape from assassination. faith, artlessness, and fervency!

We address you under the conviction that this happy period has not passed away with you; that you retain your "first love;" that you meet your Class regularly; that your soul retains its ardour, and your language its appropriateness, perspicuity, and force. But being aware of the danger and liability of your coming down from the high position you now occupy, and the following evening. 53 were examined. On Tuesday, in answer to the at the same time adopting a phraseology, which, while it would fain leave question, "What preachers have died?" it appeared that 31 had; among undiscovered your fall, cannot be hid from a practised spiritual eye, we wish earnestly, and with kindness, to point out EVILs to which you are exposed, even when in the company of your Christian friends, and to caution you lest those evils become your own.

We caution you against dryness in your experience. Some persons who have lost much grace will almost invariably state what they received say, many years ago, when they were united to Christ, and the sense of forgive ness they had then, and for months, perhaps years; and none are disposed to discredit what they say. This they state in one form or other, week after week, should they come to Class as often. They say what they did, not what they do enjoy.' It would appear that they have received no blessing since then; for they speak of none. It is well to "remember all the way which the Lord has brought us;" and yet it is a duty, in another sense, to "forget the things which are behind." Such persons must live on past joys, for they have none at present to animate them. This will be weekly apparent to their Classmates, who, instead of hearing a relation fresh and reviving, hear one threadbare, monotonous, and melancholy.

We caution you against sameness in your experience. Calpable should we be, were we not to make even an excessive allowance for the want of in place of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, now Theological Tutor in the Wesexpression in some persons; though it is remarkable that the same persons, on being placed in advance in their worldly circumstances, would lack few if any words to state with particularity the difference in them. And we never yet met with a prosperous disciple of Christ, who could not find words to let us see what he felt, though another might have done it with more elegance undoubtedly religion does not consist in moroseness and ascetism; for the reand appropriateness. The idea is what we want; and, in sentences of one ligion of Christ, and therefore of Christians, is love-love which binds its formation or another, the carnest soul will let it out, and the eye will help the subjects in bonds hallowed and delightful. The Methodists know how delighttongue. The fault is not in that, so much as in the heart. There may be attention to a routine of duties-public, social, domestic, and private: a percaption of their importance, and the expectation of others, may induce to the discharge of them; and, after all, no growth in grace. The fire of religion in such persons is not a flame, but smouldering embers; and they but just kept alive. A member in this state coming to class must say something, and there will be a cold, common-place, often-heard acknowledgment: it may be of the goodness of God, or of the badness of the heart, or of shortcomings. You know as well before he rises what he will say, as you know be a suspicion of unsociableness, almost whatever topic may be elicited is what he has said when he has done. He has been performing duty all the week in a certain way,-perhaps frequently in public too; but he has believed for no blessing, and therefore has none to speak of as having been received by him. We have known persons of this description say a great deal of the mercy of God (and they certainly needed a comforting theme). but had they been asked to say, there and then, whether they had received When did be go to a party without loss of grace? When without loss of light? any baptism of the Spirit during the week, it would have been seen at once | Were parties BELIGIOUSLY CONDUCTED, with much proyer and praise, they that that Mercy had bestowed no fresh spiritual mercies on them, because of would be PROFITABLE. When and where are they so conducted I . Where their unbelief. Such persons are very likely to make mercy a cloak for their unfaithfulness. Obtain some additional gospel gift from God every week, and your statements at Class will be diversified and cheering to your brethren. May God save unfaithful members of our Church from a stale, dry-crust experience, which is as bad as famine to themselves and others!

We caution you against indefiniteness in your experience. Say what is then being done by the Spirit for your soul. We have heard persons in Class give an address on Bible doctrines and duties, and not a direct sentence on their present state of mind. That is not what we went to hear; they are subjects for the pulpit, and the Leeder might with propriety have said to the 1 to our renders. Parties conduce to dissipation; and Mr. Weeley says, "It persons, "Give your present experience." There are, among others, four essential topics for a lively, profitable Class-meeting, which may be thus expressed:-"I am a guilty sinner; I wish for pardon." "I know by the Spirit, I am a child of God; I am trying to go on to perfection." "I have my enemies within and without; but, by Jesus Christ, I have the victory over them." "I enjoy perfect love, and am daily looking for more of it." Here is distinctness of expression, conveying the idea of progress in grace; and when a member is ever adverting to the past, or expatiating on some dectrine or duty, and not telling his Classmates what he feels then of the influence of religion, we may conclude he is not making progress. Let members be walking in the light of God's countenance, or fervently desiring to do it, and they will speak of this before, and most likely to the exclusion of, every thing else. They will give us thoughts of fire in words of light.

These evils are almost universally to be ATTRIBUTED to a lack of the Holy Spirit. Is it to be supposed that, where there is much of this Spirit, there will be an inanimate soul, languor in prayer and faith, a sickly love, and a hesitating, if not a prevaricating, phraseology? Impossible. That Spirit is a spirit of vivid light, of fervent heat, of mighty power, of ardent love; and where it operates there will be emotion, and in the deportment, words, and countenance of its possessors effects as beneficial as they are visible. It is a powerful, purifying, impulsive Spirit. The workings of it in the penitent, in the pardoned sinner, and in the entirely holy, are described in the Scriptures in language natural, definite, and convincing; and those Methodists who have received not the grace of God in vain, have, from the first, been emphatic in their observations on the subject of an unmistaken and conscious possession of the Spirit of adoption and love. Bramwell, in writing to a friend says, "How are you in your own mind? Do you keep clear in entire sanctification? Do you grow? : Do you pray still more and more, and with greater pleading? Are you all alive, nothing quenching, the heart all love?" To his son he says, "To be clear in pardon for all our sins,-to be pure in heart,-to live in love, this is heaven on earth." Where the Spirit is, there is liberty, and life, and love, and language.

To remedy the evils the nature and cause of which we have very imperfeetly stated, what should be done by a member of our Church who is a subject of them? We have already exceeded our design in the length of this article; but with a wish to quicken such a person we remark, God must be praised for the love which has provided for us an ample supply of the Spirit. The quaint but pious Samuel Rutherford has beautifully said, "A God-head, a God-head is a world's wonder; set ten thousand thousand new-made worlds of angels and elect men, and double them in number, ten thousand, thousand, thousand times: let their hearts and tongues be ten thousand thousand times more agile and large than the hearts and tongues of the seraphins that stand

praising of the Lord Jesus, they have spoken but little or nothing: His love will bide all possible creatures to praise; O if I could wear this tongue to the stump, in extelling his highness! But it is my daily growing serrow, that I eral delivered at the opening of the Parliament on Thursday last, with the am confounded with his incomparable love."-Shun the state of persons, the greatest part of whom," Mr. Wesley says, "hear much, know every thing, and feel nothing."- Shun another class of whom he thus speaks: "I preached at eight on that delicate device of Satan to destroy the whole religion of the heart,—the telling men not to regard frames or feelings, but to live by naked faith; that is, in plain terms, not to regard either love, joy, cuce, or any fruit of the Spirit: Not to regard whether they feel these, or the reverse; whether their souls be in a heavenly or hellish frame!"-Regret! pare it from Kingston papers, and shall have to write much of it. In doing past unfaithfulness. Some sin is in your way. Cast it from you. At present you pray for holiness; but until you are willing to forsake all sin, you know lish must occupy, will curtail our editorial department during the Session; but you are even afraid of being saved in answer to your own prayers. Once be willing to be entirely the Lord's, and you will be his.-Regain what you have lost by the use of all the means God has appointed-chiefly wrestling prayer in private. Do your " first works;" be as simple as you once were; believe in Christ for what you ask, and you shall be as loving, happy, energetic, and useful as you ever were, and more so; you will be filled with the Spirit and speak in your Class in the fulness of your soul.-Then, never be satisfied with present attainments. Mr. Wesley in pungent words mys, "If we do not 'go on to perfection,' how shall we escape lukewammess,-Antinomianism, hell-fire ?" Pant for spiritual elevation; be " a burning and a shining light," and you will be a blessing to yourself, your family, your Class, your Church, and perishing sinners around you.

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE began its sittings on Wednesday the 27th of July, and, as we said before, Dr. Hannah was elected President, and Dr. Newton, Secretary. We are now enabled to communicate further particulars by late arrivals of the Watchman. The Rev. Messrs. Wm. Evans, John Bustard, John Radford, George Cubin, Thomas Garbutt, Jos. Pretty, The day following Bishop Soule, and his travelling companion, the Rev. T. Sargent, were introduced to the Conference, when the Bishop gave an account of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Monday, Aug. 1st, the Fx-President preached in City Road Chapel to the Conference, and in the evening the Public Examination of the young men was commenced, and continued whom were the Rev. Messrs. Jonathan Edmondson, Joseph Entwistle, and Edmond Grindrod-pillars of Methodism. May their simplicity and holiness never become extinct in their successors! On Wednesday a Prussian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Sydow, and the Rev. Dr. Steinkoff, were introduced to the Conference, and delivered addresses which obtained great attention, and occasioned much pleasure. In the evening the Ordination of the young men took place, in which Bishop Soule assisted. The Ex-President, the Rev James Dixon, delivered the Charge, which appears from the synopsis of it before us to have been of surpassing excellence. It is to be published; and Bishop Soule was requested by the Conference to publish a sermon delivered by him in City Road Chapel. On Friday the Sacrament was administered to the members of the Conference, the Bishop aiding in the service. Passing over the intervening days, on Saturday, the day on which the Session terminuted, it was stated in Conference that the increase of members on the Mission Stations was 4801; the decrease in the Home Stations 2065; and the nett increase of members under the care of the British Conference only 2378. We see from the Stations of the Preachets, (which we cannot possibly make room for) that the Rev. George Cubitt is Editor of the Magazine, leyan Theological Institution. May Methodism prosper!

PARTIES AMONG THE METHODISTS.-We are no advocate of reserve and unsociability, either among religious or non-religious porsons. This world would be a scene of gloom and chilliness without friendship; and ful. But free as we are to pen these acknowledgments, it will not be considered unreasonable for us to say, that even the piety of their friendship may be jeoparded at what are called PARTIES. It is far from being our prerogative to say they ought never to be held; while it is our duty to say, that when held, t should be with great caution. To the motives of persons who absent them selves from them for conscience sake great respect should be paid. Every spiritually-minded person who has attended tea and other meetings will have had a difficulty in keeping the beart invulnerable to pride, and dissipation, and deadness. Appearances must, it is thought, be kept up, and lest there should entertained. Where there is much of feetive feeling, that serious thing religion may be supposed to be rather too serious at the moment for introduction; and thus, when there is no decided opposition to it, it is not welcomed to the elevated and commanding seat it should occupy in a company of christian individuals. We are aware of the paradox in this statement; but it is the paradox of fact not to be denied. What says the experience of the Methodist render? among the Methodisis? We fear that the profitable parties even among then are the exception and not the rule. Let our members test the practice by the nature, requirements, and impressions of the Spirit of God-a tender, soon offended spirit. And if such companies are seldom frequented without spiritual declension, it should be an inquiry, Cannot my time be otherwise well spent? Some of the wisest and holicet members of the Methodist Church haveshunned them altogether, rather than promote what they thought were generally prejudicial to christians. We have met with the following paragraphs on this subject in a Narrative inserted in the N.Y. Advocate and Journal, written by the Rev. Henry Smith to Dr. Bond, the senior editor of that paper, which we commend is one of the choicest instruments of destroying immortal spirits that was ever forged in the magazines of hell. . . All ye that fear God, flee from dissipation!" This searching and truly scriptural advice must be observed strictly if we would possess the witness of the Spirit without doubt, and our love without coldness. Mr. Smith observes,-

" But is it not to be feared that the great Head of the Church has somewhat against us? Is not the spirit of plain, simple Methodism departing from us? Is not the spirit of the world gaining ground upon us? Shortly after the new church was opened in Eulaw-street, I heard Bishop Asbury preach a plain, close sermen in said church. I think it was the first time he preached in that church. His text was, "Seeing then that we have such hope, we used great plainness of speech." The discourse was plain and powerful. He expected that the Reliable production from the simplicity of the pressed a fear that the Baltimorians were departing from the simplicity of th Gospel. He reproved them in the spirit of a father, and raised his voice and ried aloud, "Come back, come back, come back," raising his voice higher at every repetition. His looks are still imprinted on my mind, and the solemn come back, come back, come back," still seem to sound in my ears. There, under that pulpit, rest in peace the ashes of the good old hishop. If he were to start into life again, and take that pulpit, would he not have cause to repeat the cry. "Come back," still louder? But it is not likely that those who will not hear Jesus and his apostles, would be persuaded though Asbury rose from the dead.

True, we do not as yet send our children to a dancing-school to improve their manners and movements, and so prepare them to cut a figure in a gay and sinful world, without any regard to their salvation. We do not go to the theatre or balls ourselves. We only have large and expensive parties. The Methodists had parties too in former days; but they might be be "feasts of love," for little, if any, of the spirit of the world was among them; and religion, and Christian experience was the chief subject of conversation. Their hearts were made to burn within them while they talked of Jesus and his love, and compared their experience with the word experience of each other. Their countenances were lighted up and expressed the purest joy. It cannot be denied that at some of those social parties, a glass of wine or good cider was sometimes handed about, (in this thing, at least, there is some improvement,) yet, if there happened to mble mourner present, he did not lose his religious impressions, but was rather strengthened and encouraged, for the conversation was hely and " meet to minister grace to those who heatd it." If any of the unconverted were

present, they were made to feel solemn; and if any were disposed to laugh and trifle, they could not do it in such company.

Such parties were always delighted to have the preachers with them, and they were sure to spend a part of the time in singing hymns and spiritual songs, and prayer; and they sometimes rose from their kness in wars, or even shouting happy." This was all the music they had at their parti pappened to be preaching night, the hour was not lost sight of, and the party attended the preachers to the house of God. But mostly the preachers excused themselves from going into company on preaching nights, by saying, It is my night to preach; for it was their choice to go from their study, and from their kness, to the pulpit. No one would presume to detain the preacher, much less persuade him not to go to his appointment. He was not obliged to start up from the table at an hour when he ought to be in the house of God, and break away from all the chaffy table talk, and hasten to the pulpit, and there deliver a short, perhaps dry, uninteresting lecture, and then basten back and join the company in their cheerful, but unprofitable conversation again, because he had left his family there. If I should be thought to exaggerate, I have a with six wings before Him; when they have said all for the glorilying and sure you must have been at some of those old-fashioned Methodist parties."

The sure of the seraphins that sland to the sera

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—In another column to day will be found the Speech of His Excellency the Governor Genproceedings of the House of Assembly to the latest date we have received papers from Kingston. Of course our limitations as a religious Journal, wisely prescriings of the Parliament we shall report. We beg to say to our subscribers, it is our intention to communicate the earliest intelligence of what is passing in both Houses in the form of a full synopsis, so as to keep pace as nearly as possible in the publication of it with what is done. In order to this we shall prethis, the labour required from us, and the necessarily large space what we put

THE JUBILEE Somme took place here [Montreal] on the evening Baptist Church to celebrate the success of the English Baptist Mission. The proceedings were very satisfactory, furnishing, at once, aliment for the body and "a feast of reason with the flow of soul." It was especially gratifying to observe in the company, ministers and members of seven Protestant communions, brethren, Girdwood and Davies, the following ministers engaged in the exercises of the evening, viz., Il. Esson, A. M., Church of Scotland; W. Teylor, Scotch Secossion; J. J. Carruthers, Congregationalist; C. Strong, A. M., American Presbyterian Church; Crofts and Howard, Methodist New Connexion; W. Squire, British Wesleyan. The addresses of these gentlemen presented an instructive and entertaining variety, "from grave to gay, from things, and that it is accordingly quite possible for persons to imagine that way to be right, the end whereof is death. All such Christians, however, ought to be right, the end whereof is death. the impression on most minds was highly agreeable. The collection amounted tions of scriptural precept, dannot, by any system of human cassistry, be renin currency to the memorable sum of £13 2s. Cd. The entire proceeds amount to about £25.—Register.

MR. WESLEY'S HYMNS are too good for mutilation. The poet has not yet been found who could mend them; and if one had, he would have I possessed no authority to do it. In one of the best stanzas in our invaluable Hymn Book it is said,

" And force the world into thy fold." We have, therefore, been much annoyed to see the line quoted in an influentia

Methodist journal in the States thus :-" And crowd the world into thy fold."

This hackneyed, American word "crowds out" the Poet's grand idea.

A PUSEYITE Novel, it appears, has been published by an English Chaplain, if we may credit the following letter taken from the London Patriot, How prolific in expedients is Oxfordism to gain converts! Let Canadians be on their guard; for we have it in our power to say that there are requent importations of works imbued with the spirit of that ism into Canada.

To the Editor of the [London] Record. Sin .- Allow me to call your attention (if not yet called) to Milford Malcoi This, too, after the Bishop of Oxford's Charge, in which he speaks of the to go up to battle in the name of the God of Israel; we expect by the mildness and forbearance of the Passyites. It is a burlesque on religion.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
A WILTSHIRE RECTOR.

PAPERS IN THE STATES, it is said in an English journal, amount to 131 dailies; 141 weeklies; 125 semi and tri-weeklies: and, besides these there are 227 periodicals. We conjecture the reckoning is too low for that rising country of presses and prospectussus.

THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST ALMANAC, 1843.

On or before the 1st of October next will be published at the Guardian Office in Toronto, price six pence. The Wesleyan Methodist Almanae for Canada, containing, besides the usual Solar and Lunar Tables for 1943, a large amount of Denominational, Provincial, and National Intelligence, and other matter both nteresting and instructive.

Merchants in Eastern and Western Canada, desirous of a supply, will please

forward their orders immediately.

The regular Agents of the Establishment will have parcels suited to their localities forwarded to them without delay.

The usual trade allowances will be made to all purchasers.

A. MACNAB.

Book Room, Wellington Buildings, 15th August, 1842. TO THE LOCAL MISSIONARY TREASURERS.

Several of the Treasurers have not sent in their lists of Missionary contribu Several of the Treasurers have not sent in their lists of Missionary contributions. We have none from any of those places in the Home District where "additional Missionary Meetings" were held. Will the Treasurers places that the Artely send their lists to the General Treasurer, J. R. Armstrong, Esq., of Toronto; for it is impossible for us to prepare the Annual Report till they are received.

J. Scott, Corresponding Secretary.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held by the Rev. JONATHAN SCOTT, sons brought in their testimonies: the most of which were pointed profession t the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, Howell's, Scarborough, on Sanday, the 25th of Sentember, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

standing the explanations and comments, is as vulnerable as before. My aim was, the benefit of the writer, that he might more efficiently benefit your renders.

SKETCHES FROM A TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL .- No. II. St. Catharines, September 2, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dean Singular

DEAR SIR.-In my introductory sketch I purposely omitted enumerating many interesting particulars respecting Niegara for the sake of brevity. A few of them I will, with your permission, in this communication introduce to the notice of your readers. Niagera derives its name from an Indian term which signifies a fall of water: a very appropriate title for the eldest daughter of Lake Ontario. This theiving town is situated on a fertile and beautiful plain at the here be added to the number, there must be nearly 3000 persons residing in Niagara at the present time. It is undoubtedly extremely gratifying to every pious man and philanthropist to know, that upwards of 600 of these inhabitants have appended their signatures to the total spainence pledge, and that many are devoted friends and followers of Christ.

The enterprising and energetic proprietors of that valuable appendage to Ningara, the Dock, have materially improved and extended the business this town. The machinery manufactured here will not suffer in comparison with similar work manufactured in more extensive and older established proverbial that the vessels launched from this Dock are the pride and ornament of the Lakes. Recently several neat and substantial buildings have been erected here, and the sidewalks of the principal street have been planked,— There are two political papers, (the Chronicle and the Reporter,) weekly, and circulated extensively through the town and country. | The Gleaner one of the oldest periodicals in Canada West, is now defunct; the last numb To promote education we do not possess the advantages and privileges of Cobourg, but we have excellent preparatory schools, and can readily avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded by that Institution to improve the intellects of those who value knowledge above gold. In one of our schools the classics are taught—another is under the management of Mr.

Thompson, author of a history of the late war.

We will now turn to St. Catharines. Let the reader imagine himself passing by extensive clearings, superb orchards, and neat gardens, teeming with vegetables and flowers, and the usual indications of a thickly-settled country.

In this country is the classics are taught—assure to more type again anniversory, because I think I can produce some testimonies in corroboration of the most interesting sentiments we have recorded in the report. I have listened to that report with a great deal of pleasure, and I could have listened an hour longer to the interesting facts there detailed. I also say, I have listened to the speaker who has just sat down, whose speech so to see groups of unemployed men at every turn and corner, and perhaps he solemn import blended with the humorous. Considering the alarmed when he approaches sufficiently near to discover marks of vic-These disturbances have given currency to various conjectures. A few days difficult to distinguish between those who suffered and those who had a sufcited to desperation by hunger, and plundered schooners, stores, &c. A few days afterwards the excitement assumed a different aspect. One man thirst-Catharines can do so with perfect enfety. Remarkable that men who are strangers in a strange land, and pretend to be seeking employment, should, whilst on

EVILS OF SMUGGLING.

Kingston, Aug. 27, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV'D AND DEAR BROTHER,-I regard it as a correct remark, that we do not cease to be citizens when we become Christians; and I will add, when we become Ministers. We ought to feel an interest in public matters; we ought, bed by the Conference, prevent us from expressing an opinion on either. But in consistency with proper care, for other interests, to maintain a ceaseless the attention of our readers should be given to both, and to the future proceed. Jealousy over those of our country at large.—to feel for its general prosperity. And, to apply these remarks,—what friend of the country, of order, or of reli-gion can read, unmoved, the startling announcement which has lately appeared, gion can read, unmoved, the startling announcement which has lately appeared, that, for an indefinite period pact, the Revenue of the Province has sustained the loss of between 20 and £40,000 per annum by the evasion in one way or other of the payment of the proper legalised custom-dues. Such is the fact, according to the report of the "Committee of Inquiry, appointed during the last Session of Parliament," for that especial purpose.

Now it is fairly persumable that many persons are engaged in this illicit business, who fear God as little as they regard nan; but it is also to be found that not a family distincts the regard of Christ and whe are

we shall not regret it, if we can gratify our readers, who, we know, are anxious fessed, that not a few individuals who name the name of Christ, and who are therefore, by voluntary obligation, required to depart from all intiguity, are criminally entangled therein. All persons are guilty, who engage in that kind of trade; for, supposing there were no Christian statute to condemn such a contract to expect the contract to the co course of conduct, the general principles of reason would be quite sufficient to of Thursday the 11th of August, when a goodly company assembled in the establish its criminality. But the Bible is not silent upon the subject. It companies the success of the English Baptist Mission. The mands all, peremptorily, to "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's; tribute to whom tribute is due, and custom to whom custom." And this precept is greatly strengthened in its binding influence upon us, by the difference of circumstance in which the Christians at Rome and those of Canada are placed. observe in the company, ministers and members of seven Protestant communions, thus testifying that the cause of Missions is pre-eminently conducive to Christian yet it was a Christian duty, even then, to pay tribute money,—our "customs" love and harmony—the true "Irenicon" of the Church. Besides the Baptist are determined by a parliament composed of the people's chosen representatives, and yet we refuse to render what is thus lawfully due! But, apart from any such contrast, the procept is of universal obligation—it is a Divine injunc-

tion. To defraud the revenue of the province is then a sin against God, no less than a crime against society. And the numerous and plausible excuses resorted to in justification of the evil practice, only serve to confirm the truth of the sentiment of Holy Writ, that the heart of man is deceitful above all bear in mind, that a course of conduct implying frauds upon society, and violadered consistent with Christian morality, setting aside all pretensions to the enjoyment of pure religion. Whatever others may do, every professor of the Christian religion should be clear in this matter; they especially should have their conversation hences, before both God and man, and in particular they should not "resist the power" by defrauding the revenue of the country. If any obstinately persevere in so imputtous a procedure, and at all hazards act contrary to law, to Scripture, and to the voice of an enlightened conscience, the result can be nothing but evil-a curse must attend them, which will, sooner or later, and in some form or other, mark them as subjects of the just displeasure

of the God of order, of justice, and of government, Yours, affectionately, H. WILKINSON.

Religions Intelligence.

MISSISSIPPI CIRCUIT .- The Rev. G. Goodson, August 23rd. writes us:-" While writing, I would observe, as it respects the Circuit, the good Lord is blessing us. Last Saturday and Subbath we attended to our first Quarterly-meeting for this year; it was a time of reviving. Our love-feast was excellent-no time lost-frequently three or four were on their feet at once, ready to declare the great things God had done for them. All scemed disposed to say, "Lord, it is good for us to be here." A good work has been for some weeks going on near Lanark village, at what is known as Graham's schoolser, a Puseyitish novel, by the Chaplain of the Bishop of Oxford!! At this house. There we have taken up a new appointment. The work commenced moment I am listening (as patiently as I can) to one who is reading part of it. It idiculously sets forth "unction," "grace," &c., &c., so that, truly, I doubt Exhorters; and since our Camp-meeting, a spirit of anxious inquiry has gone whether I would not rather have written Hume's Essays than Malvoiser.— ahroad among the people in several parts of the Circuit, and we are preparing abroad among the people in several parts of the Circuit, and we are preparing to so me a hards in the name of the God of Israel; we expect by the Cross to conquer. Our addition for this quarter is thirty. We pray God that they may be an bonour to the cause. Our brethren generally are in good spirits. Brother Gindy, my colleague, is untiring in his efforts. God will bless. Oh! may many be saved, and God shall have the glory!"

From the Boston Zion's Hers'd. CHEERING CAMP-MEETING AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

BR. STEVENS: -1 pause on my return home to lay before your readers a brief account of our late Camp-meeting at the Wesleyan Grove on Martha's Vineyard. On Tuesday, the 16th instant, most of the tents were creeted, and before night the voice of prayer and praise was heard in every direction. At 7 o'clock we were called to the stand for the first time, and were addressed by Br. Othemen, our presiding elder, from these words-"What think ye? that he will not come to the feast?" Before the close of the meeting, hundreds could respond to the text, and, from overflowing hearts, could say Yes, he has been here in deed and in truth.

There were upon the ground more than forty tents, containing eleven hondred and eighty-nine persons, being five hundred more than were present the last year. The congregation on the Sabbath numbered about two thousand and five hundred. If we may judge of the ultimate by the immediate effect of this meeting, we may conclude that the final results will be glorious. As near as could be ascertained, more than fifty persons were converted, twenty-three were baptized with water, and a great number were haptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire. The borden of almost every sermon was Holiness to the Lord; and the great struggle in the tents was for full salvation. God was present by his Spirit to break up the great deep of the heart, and to fill the believer with parfect love. The influence of this moeting must be felt long and far; and, we doubt not, the flame which God has kindled in our hearts will spread and burn through. all the surrounding region. The love-feast on Sabbath morning was a season of thrilling interest. In the space of an hour about one hundred and fifty perof perfect love. A veteran Wesleyso arose, and, standing among us as one who had come down from a former age, declared that he had conversed with Wesley.

But after all. Monday was the great day of the Feast. An awful senso of To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR.—I think there was not the least necessity for the reply which you solicited from Dushumia. The article was before the public, and there fore liable to the criticism of the public. The second communication affords assistance in no degree to the first: for every sentence complained of, notwith-steer ten o'clock; when the enemy gave way, and the shout of triumph range. through all our lines. Some now retired to rest, but many remained upon the field to calebrate a glorious victory. At half-past two o'clock on Tuesday morning, the encampment was aroused

by a procession of singers, who, after marching several times around the circle ry a procession of singers, while accer marking several inner around the circle, engaged in a prayer-meeting which continued till broad daylight. Several of the companies left the ground in marshalled processions, and moved to the shore singing the songs of Zion. O! that the spirit of this meeting may be infused into the whole Church!

G. F. Poot, Secretary. G. F. Poot, Secretary.

A DELICHTFUL REMINISCENCE.—During the late session of the Massachusetts General Association, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, Rev. Mr. Brigham, a member of the Association, said he trusted he should be threshold of thoroughfare of two great and growing nations, with a noble lake perdoned for mentioning what was to him an interesting reminiscence. Ho to the half of the halfing emigrants and the military men stationed of a father, mother, and twelve children, only the mother was found at the communion table. Now the lather, the mother, the children and some of the grandchildren were at the table of the Lord, and of that number he was one! He said he mentioned it in gratitude to God, and that mothers migh couraged to persevere in faithfulness, although they might stand alone and in the midst of discouragements .- N.-Y. Observer.

> India.—Letters have been received from Ceylon to May 11: rom Medras to May 14; from Bombay to May 23; and from Ahmedaugger to April 29. The station at Ahmednugger calls loudly for help. Mr. Poor is preaching at Tillipally, his first station, to three congregations on the Sabbath, amounting in all to about 1000 souls, of whom not mure than one-tenth fail to

Cemperance Vindicator.

TEMPERANCE SPEECH OF MR. BUCKINGHAM. Delivered at the Annual Neeling of the New British and Foreign Tem-perance Society held in London in May last.

ingof a near, plain, and commodious church. There is also a Baptist Meetings ed with great pleasure to the speaker who has just sat down, whose speech so house near by. A traveller unacquainted with the late unhappy disturbences beautifully combined the humorous with the solemn, so characteristic of the country from which he comes in the admixture of things of great value and will be alarmed when he approaches sufficiently near to discover marks of viohe holds in this question, and, above all, by being the Testotal Father of the
lence upon their persons; for some of them have experienced severe usage.—
Apostle of Temperance, no Tectutal meeting could be devoid of interest where he was, if it was merely on that account alone. (Cheers.) The Report you since these rioters associated and paraded the streets of St. Catharines, en have heard read, adverts to the progress made by Tectotalism since we met masse, demanding provision or employment. On their bauncy was inscribed, last. I have made a journey, a rather extensive one, over the west and north of Peace and Union. God save the Queen!" Many of these men had a sufficient England since the period we last came together. It is true that those who iciency; a few of them were suffering on the borders of starvation. It was remain in their several localities are more likely to be acquainted with what happens in that locality and that neighbourhood, than one who is not a resident ficiency. Whilst the magistrates were concecting measures for the relief of the there; but still it must be admitted, that a man who, either on business or for needy, those who had an abundance united with those whose feelings were explensure, visits various parts of England, must know more of what is passing in those parts, than those who are stationed in one locality. Since, th met last, I have traversed all the coast of England, from Portsmouth to Land's ed for the blood of another man; an ancient quarrel had been revived, and End, and from thence again through the contro of Cornwell, and Devonshire, some were determined to gratify the vindictive spirit of revenge. It commenced and Somersetsbire; and there is not a county between this and Newcastle-at Broad Creek, and ran like wild-fire along the whole line of the canal. I upon-Tyne which I left invisited; and I can say, with the strictest truth, that was in the neighbourhood of Dunnville at the time, and was an eye-witness to many of the painful events that transpired in that vicinity. Shantles were torn down, women and children driven into the forest, whilst the men exercised (Hear, hear.) I could not have thought it possible that there could have been their brawny vigour and volcanic energy in maining each other with clubs and a difference so great in so short a period of time. In Cornwall, which is somedown, women and children driven into the forest, whilst the men exercised their brawny vigour and volcable energy in maining each other with clubs and a difference so great in so short a period of time. In Coenwall, which is some stones. The village of Marshville was descried by the women and children, times called by the people of other counties West Barbary, from its supposed the residents of Marshville were not realized when I left. The rioters do not inferiority to the rest of England,—and certainly if we consider general intelligence, polish of manner, and high refinement, as their occupation is chiefly molest or threaten any but their own countrymen. Persons wishing to visit St. more success attending the cause than in any one or two counties besides. This may be principally owing to the simplicity of the habits of the people. the verge of want, suspend their labours and seek each other's destruction. If They are less tainted by prejudice; so that, when truth is presented to them, they possessed proper religions instruction, and enjoyed communion with their they receive it impartially. The Communder-in-chief of the Forces in India, Maker and Redeemer, these shameful manifestations of carnal counity to God perceiving the beneficial effects of Temperance and the pernicious influence of interior of the country of the coun and man would be averted. Christians must be awake and active, or this intoxicating drinks, takes an interest in the prosperity of the cause, and greatly world, beautiful in what is inanimate, but wicked in her inhabitants, will be

example. Not long ago, when I was in Paris, the very mention of abstaining

from the use of wine or spirits, more especially wine, was treated with the Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: greatest contempt, and regarded as the most ridiculous opinion that ever emanated from the head of man. Since that time, however, I know, from persons who have had an audience with Louis Philippe the King of the French, and the Duke of Dukears that heat the Mills of Dukears that the Mills of Dukears the Mills of Dukears that the M who have not an audience with Louis I musple the king of the I finds, and the Duke of Orleans, that both they, the King of Prussis, and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, are very favourable to the principle, and willing to admit the Propagation of Total Abstinence, and to give it open sanction. And, at the banquet given at the laying of the foundation stone of the New Exchange, it was remarked that Prince Albert only took one glass of wine during the whole time, and that the Duke of Wellington contented himself with half a one. whose time, and that the Duke of Wellington contented nimself with hard-nee-(Cheers.) We, you know, who have taken the pledge, would not admit that to be sufficient; yet we must consider it as something marvellous when com-pared with former times, when each man used to drink one bottle of wine, and sometimes two. And I think that since the proclamation of the blessed Gospel itself, nothing I have ever read of, and nothing I have ever heard of, since that period, can equal the progress of this principle—and which, in so short a period, has embraced such numbers of mankind within its arms. It is but this morning I saw a very interesting advertisement in the Morning Chronicle of a vessel intended for a voyage round the world, on a pian I common a vessel intended for a voyage round the world, on a pian I common a vessel intended for a voyage round the world, on a pian I common a vessel intended for a voyage round the world, on a pian I common at the passengers wished to have any, they were to buy it for themselves. (Cheres.) Formerly, you know, the drinking of alcoholic liquors was inserted in the expenses of the voyage, so that the passengers when as much as they could, in order that they should not lose any of the money they had paid. (Laughter.) There was one more point to which I should advert, and that is, the progress of the Rechabitism. I have the honour to be an Honorary Member of that Honourablo body, and I consider that as great an honour as any which I have ever received. The Rechabite Society your becomes any which I have ever received. The Rechabite Society your proceedings. The Province has at length happily recovered from a state of severe trial and danger, and a bright dawn now opens upon its prospects. The promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the peace of the public devantage of the public devantage of the public devantage of the public devantage of t also the Life Insurance Society, which is intimately connected with Rectabilism. The Report states, that there is a debt of £600 owing the Treasurer of the Society; and that man who would not use his endeavours to decrease the debt from this or the other Society, ought never to be called a Total Abstater. (Cheers.) You ask me why? Because, in all other Societies, menomptibility out of their resources, and receive no meaning panels are supplied. contribute out of their resources, and receive no pecuniary benefit,—such as the Bible or Missionary Societies, or any similar Society; I say, they receive no pecuniary benefit for contributing to them. I know they receive a religious satisfaction, but not any pecuniary benefit. But, by belonging to this Society you do receive a pecuniary benefit, and, therefore, you ought to contribute to the funds of the Society. (Cheers.) A person who has received benefit from this cause, and would not support it, is like the man who had no courage to commit a robbery, but the meanness to commit a cheat. (Hear, hear.) This spirit of meanness and selfishness is that which an Englishman ought to be assumed of more than anything else; therefore, men and women who have become members of the Temperance Societies, and have benefited themselves through it in a pecuniary sense, should contribute out of that which they possess. And, if this were done, it would put the funds in a flowishing condition. (Cheers.) Rechabites then, and Tectorallers, show that you deserve the name. (Cheers.) I have a plan here which I will propose to you; and which I shall be ready to act upon myself. It is this, to devote half the sum of money I save by being a Tectoraller, to the Temperance Society. Taking one thing with another, I think it might cost me £20, for my wife £10, and for the children perhaps £5, a-year. Now, one-half of that I would devote to the benefit of the principle, and lay it upon the altar of the Temperance cause (Loud cheers.) What a large quantity of money would hus be raised, and how greatly the funds would be increased! Supposing you drank 3d. a-day, that would be £5 a-year; £1 of which could be put into the Insurance-office, to be paid over to the Society at your death. Under these circumstances, upon the lowest calculation made, £100.000 would be raised. I say, not including invalids and individuals of that kind, £100,000 yearly could of be obtained. The Report calls for your assistance; and, if the plan I have laid down was adopted, justead of the Society being £600 in debt, the fueds would be increased to £60,000. If you wish Tectotalism to be adopted by mankind, you will help the cause: (Cheers.)

A SOBER VILLAGE.-There is a village in the State of New Jersey in which not a drop of ardent spirits is sold, nor is there a drunkard to be found in the community. This state of things has existed for some time .-Last summer the most intense excitement was created in consequence of an habitual drunkard's taking up his residence in the village. Every body was alarmed. It seemed as if the enemy, whom they thought they had completely vanquished, was about making another strack upon the quiet, peace, and sobriety of the place. What was to be done? An effort must be made to already folt. But how was this to be accomplished? For a while this question could not be decided; at length it was determined to effect, if possible, the reformation of the individual. And this, with the blessing of God, was accomplished. The individual referred to, we understand, has not only become a sober, but also a pious man. Well may he bless the day when he took up his residence in that community. And if every community would take a similar stand in favor of temperance, the vice of intemperance would soon die every where. It seems to us impossible that a single drunkard living in a community of thirty or forty families, all pledged to temperance and virtue, should be able to resist the sacred influence that is thrown around him, or breathe for any length of time the healthful, moral armosphere of such a neighbourhood, with out being constrained, by the purifying influence, to abandon the path of vice. Not a drop of ordest spirits sold, nor a drunkard to be found in the place! We put that village at the head of the list, and hope that every village, town, and city in the land, may very soon follow the example of New Germantown.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Canada Gazette.

Logislative Council Chamber, Kingston, Sept. 8, 1842. This day, at two o'clock, I'. M., His Excellency the Governor-General receded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the Second Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne :-

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
The melancholy event which marked the close of the last Session, and which must still be fresh in your memory and your regrets, has imposed upon me the responsibility of maturing and carrying into effect numerous important measures, and has caused a corresponding necessity for delay in calling you together. Since you last met, several events of interest to this Province and the British

Empiro have occurred, the issue of which has been mercifully directed Providence for the security and advantage of both.

The birth of a Prince destined, under God's protection, to occupy the British Throne, is a source of rejoicing to all Her Majesty's faithful subjects; and you will. I am sure, join with me in cordial congratulations to the Queen and her august Consort upon this event, so conducive to their domestic happi-

ness, and so auspicious for the Nation. ness, and so auspicious for the Nation.

You will, also, I am confident, unite with one voice in thankagiving to Almighty God, that He has been pleased to avert from our beloved Sovereign the danger to which she has been exposed by the treasonable attempt of an assassin, and by the malice of the reckless and wicked: and will join in the

prayer, that He will continue to watch over and long to preserve a life so justly dear to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. car to all cuases of fire Majesty's subjects. I rejoice that I am able to acquaint you that a Treaty between Great Britain ad the United States has been signed on the part of Her Majesty, and since raified by the Federal Senate, by which the important questions affecting this Province and the United States have been adjusted. From this happy settlethe undivided energies of its inhabitants to the internal advancement, and the

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I have unfeigned satisfaction in informing you that Her Majesty's Government have redeemed in the fullest manner the munificent promise made by their predecessors to guarantee the Loan contemplated by this Province; and I shall lay before you without delay the Act of the Imperial Parliament which gives of the Imperial Parliament which gives effect to their intention. I have been in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, upon the mode in which the assistance thus given can be made most available to the Province, and I shall have occasion to make an

ment proposed last year for the assistance of deserving Emigrants. In redemption, however, of the pledge made upon this subject, Her Majesty's Government have obtained from Parliament a grant of money in aid of destitute Emigrants upon their arrival in this country. It will meanwhile be satisfactory to you to know that, although the number of Emigrants who have arrived directly from the Mother Country, or through the neighbouring States, during the present season has been much larger than during the corresponding period of last year, no serious destitution has prevailed among them, which would render it necessary for me to apply to you to devise means for each tolling I have every reason to hope that there are the best prospects of their ultimate r it necessary for me to apply to you to devise means for their relief; and

success and prosperity.

The condition of the Public Revenue is highly satisfactory. The patriotic measure adopted by the Legislature during the last Session, to provide by New York, which was of the most delightful character. We copy his Lord-means of increased Taxes upon imports for restoring the credit of the Province, ship's speech from the N. Y. Com. Adv., regretting we have no room for others and meeting the charge about to be created for the completion and extension of the Public Works, has been eminently successful. The Taciff of the Imperial Parliament for the British Possessions in North America, framed, as it is, in a most generous spirit as regards this Province, will promote essentially its financial and commercial interests. The provisions of the Imperial Act will probably call for corresponding alterations in the Provincial scale of duties; and I shall at an early period require your advice and assistance in making the Revenue Laws of this Province consistent in themselves, and harmonious with

the enactments of the Imperial Parliament.

Her Majesty's Government have evinced a most liberal disposition in the consideration of the Daties on Agricultural produce, in connexion with the Trade of Canada; and I am led to hope that an arrangement may be made to extend the Market for Canadian produce, in a manuer alike advantageous to

past year, with the Estimates for the ensuing year, be laid before you.

I have given much attention to the operation of the great measures passed last Session, and I shall have occasion to propose to you modifications in certain of them, with the view of giving effect to their provisions, in development of the principles on which they are founded, and in harmony with the spirit of those institutions under which they are framed.

The important measure for the establishment of District Councils, the details of which experience alone could perfect, will come under revision; and I hope

of their intentions, until the subject could again be brought under their consideration, but it will be necessary to introduce several amendments into the measure, in order to ensure its successful and beneficial operation. In the meantime, it is gratifying to notice the impulse which has been given to Education, in its higher as well as in its elementary branches. The result cannot

re-establishment of tranquillity and security, the restoration of financial credit and commercial confidence, with the enjoyment of free and permanent instituions, are blessings for which Canada has reason to be grateful, and which, I feel assured, it will be your effort to preserve, and your pride to perpetuate.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, September 8. The Speaker took the Chair, when Messra, La Fontaine, Leslie, Viger, for Nicolet.] Forbes, Hincks, Turcolle, and the new member for Leinster took the oaths and their seats,

Mr. Harrison moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better application

of fines, forfaitures and penalties. The Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading this day week.

The Speaker rose and read His Excellency's speech, the members standing.

Mr. H. Smith said, that in the absence of the member for Lincoln, he muld move, that the Clerk be directed to charge to the contingencies of the House, the postage of all letters, &c. not exceeding 1 oz. weight, with the ex-

expired of petitions, weight unlimited—carried.

Mr. Small gave notice, that on Monday he should bring in a Bill to allow Ministers to solomnize marriage; and also a Bill to regulate Elections by Vote by Ballot.

Mr. Price gave notice of an address to the Crown, for a return of all fees, moluments, &c., received by the Provincial Secretaries.

Mr. Johnson gave notice, that on Monday, he should bring in a Bill to disqualify all members in that House, who derived profit from situations held directly under the Crown. It was quite impossible, that the business of the country could be conducted honestly, while Members of the House were so

Mr. Buldwin gave notice, that on Monday, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill regulating Elections.

Mr. Draper moved for a new Writ for the Town of London, in consequence

of the Hon. Mr. Killaly's acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Works. Mr. Durand objected to the issuing of the Writ, until the Election Bill was

passed.—Writ Ordered.

Mr. Neilson gave notice of an Address to the Crown, for copies of certain desnatches relative to the Timber Duties.

Consum Consum Consum Consum Consum to the taken into con-

Mr. Draper moved that the Governor-General's Speech be taken into con-ideration on Monday next. Carried.

Mr. Simpson gave notice of an Address to the Crown, for copies of all

spatches, Surveys, Estimates, &c. &c., relative to the Beanharnois Canal. Mr. Neilson suggested some additional particulars.

Mr. Henry Smith gave notice of his intention to move certain alterations in

made to the Rules of the House.

Mr. Cartwright moved that 500 copies of the Speech, in both languages,

Mr. Johnston objected on the score of unnecessary expense. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the Printing Committee was struck, to consist of the following: Messrs, Morris, Johnston, Neilson, Parent and Merritt.
The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, to-morrow.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock, and different members gave otices of Bills which they intended bringing in.

address to Her Majesty.—Mr. Attorney General Draper gave notice that he would upon Monday next move a congratulatory address to Her Majesty and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and also upon Her Majesty's happy deliverance from the assassin's attempt upon Her life Address to Governor-General .- Mr. Neilson moved an Address to the Sovernor General for copies of all despatches and communications with the

lome Government, on the subject of the Address of the House relating to dulies on Canadian Timber.

Mr. Secretary Harrison objected, on the ground that it was not consistent with Parliamentary usage to address the Governor-General upon any subjecprior to the presentation of the address of the House, in answer to His Excel

Mr. Neilson persisted in his course.

Mr. Attorney-General Draper was assonished that the bon. member whose experience in such matters was extensive, and who, if he mistook not, had himself, on a former occasion, opposed by his vote a similar proceeding should insist upon such an address being sent to His Excellency previous to His Excellency's address being taken into the consideration of the House. Mr. Neilson still persisted in his motion and considered that the Desnatche

and communications would be of importance in the debate upon the address. Upon a division-for Mr. Neilson's motion about a dezen members stoo up, and above 50 against it.

Mr. Neilson, who seemed dissatisfied with the decision, again moved for an

address to His Excellency, to have laid before the House all despatches and communications upon the subject of granting free pardons to those connected with the late troubles in this Province. Mr Harrison objected on the same

assuring the House that all possible and necessary information should be laid before them upon this subject as soon as parliamentary usages would permit it Mr. Aylwin expressed himself satisfied to hear Mr. Harrison say so.

Upon a division of the House, the motion was negatived by a large majority After some conversation respecting the Inspector-General's supposed disqualifications to sit as a member of the committee for trying Mr. Duggan's election, he having resigned his seat, and being re-elected,—the House adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday.

Foreign and Provincial News.

The Thames Tunnel.—This stupendous undertaking was opened yesterday, for the first time, on the Wapping side of the river, and upward of 500 visitors of all nations passed through the tunnel as far as the shaft on the Rotherbithe shore. The High-street, Wapping, was throughd with people, who were allowed to view the shaft and the double staircase for foot passengers. ment, the ratification of which by Her Mejesty I hope soon to be able to who were allowed to view the shaft and the double staircase for foot passengers, announce to you, I augur the most favourable consequences to the Province, in The shaft is about 90 feet in height, and is summounted with a handsome dome, the maintenance of peace, the restoration of confidence, and the devotion of which is glazed, and light and air admitted. There are two staircases, one which is glazed, and light and air admitted. the undivided energies of its inhabitants to the internal edvancement, and the terminating close to the western arch, and the other leading to the eastern arch, development of the vast resources of the country. These have been among the Majesty's chief objects in the negotiation of this Treaty; and I am commanded by the Queen to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's workmen are now actively employed in "composing" it and making it ready ther Majesty's chief objects in the negotiation of this Treaty; and I am commanded by the Queen to state to you, that no wish is neater to Her Majesty's workmen are now actively employed in "composing" it and making it ready workmen are now actively employed in "composing" it and making it ready workmen are now actively employed in "composing" it and making it ready workmen are now actively employed in "composing" it and making it ready workmen are now actively employed in "composing" it and making it ready to he are reception of the public. The descent to the tunnel is now easy and convenient, and the western arch is very dry and comfortable. At mid-day there were upward of 100 visitors promonading in the tunnel. Several visitors increase in wealth, prosperity and contentment, founded on the possession and were permitted to pass from one shore to the other yesterday, and Mr. Paga. the superintendent of the works, became cicerone to a large party of ladies and gentlemen invited by the directors to pass from Rotherhithe to Wapping and vice versa.-London paper.

Arrival of Africans from St. Helena and Sierra Leone .-The barque Chieftain, from St. Helena, came to anchor on Sunday afternoon with 233 liberated Africans on heard, the remnins of a cargo of a slaver which had been carried into that island while the Chieftain was lying there. When taken, these unfortunate beings were, we understand, in the most horrible and disgusting state. The crucky of the middle passage, the dead, the dying and the made most available to the Province, and I shall have occasion to make an taportant communication to you upon this subject. In the meantime I have adopted every means at my command to obviate the inconveniences of delay, and to advance the Public Works; and I hope before the expiration of the present season to be able to extend them considerably. I have directed that the trade. The cruelty of the middle passage, the dead, the dying and disgusting state. The cruelty of the middle passage, the dead, the dying and the healthy chained together indiscriminately, had been augmented by an effort to enlarge the profit in proportion to the increased risk now incurred in the trade. The vessel was made to carry an additional row of the victims, by packing them squat over the legs of another tier, seated closely side by side, as packing the trade of the profit in proportion to the increased risk now incurred in the trade. The vessel was made to carry an additional row of the victims, by packing them squat over the legs of another tier, seated closely side by side, as packing the trade. The cruelty of the middle passage, the dead, the dying and the healthy chained together indiscriminately, had been augmented by an effort to enlarge the profit in proportion to the increased risk now incurred in the trade. The vessel was made to carry an additional row of the victims, by packing them squat over the legs of another tier, seated closely side by side, as the detail of the profit in proportion to the increased risk now incurred in the trade. The vessel was made to carry an additional row of the victims, by packing them squat over the legs of another tier, seated closely side by side, as the profit in proportion to the increased risk now incurred in the trade. The vessel was made to carry an additional row of the victims, by an additional row of the passage. he too disgnating for our readers. Out of the number taken from her we hear that thirty have since died, notwithstanding excellent accommodation, and every care and attention their cases required. Of these who arrived here three only required medical aid, and these were conveyed to the public hospitals as soon as landed. The others were distributed to different planters the Government agent for immigration, under the form of indenture require by Government, and were all delivered within 36 hours after their arrival.-To satisfy the applications made would have required more than 4000 labour ers .- Trinidad Standard.

UNITED STATES.

[A Grand Banquet has just been given to Lord Ashburton at stamped with much of a generous spirit. His Lordship has not come to America in vain; and now that he is on his way home, may the blessing of the Principal control of th of Peace attend him, and ever rest on Great Britain and America.-ED.]

The dinner went very satisfactorily, except for the one occurrence, which Americans could not but regret—that while the toast to the President called forth not a single mark of applause, that to the Queen was received with three clieers. Nothing, however, could more strongly show the utter lostling in which President Tyler is held than the unpremeditated and ominous silence in which the toast to the office he so unworthily fills was received. Grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

During the eating of the diener, which occupied something over an hour, the this Province and the Mother Country.

I have directed that the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the and after clearing the table, the president announced the following toasts:— 1. The President of the United States .- [Drunk in utter silence]

The third toast was introduced by Mr. Jay, in a very neat and appropriate

speech, and was in the words following: - 3. Our Guest. Lord Ashburton-Happiness and honor to him who has con-

tributed to preserve peace between two great nations.

The noble lord responded thus, as reported in the Tribune: Gentlemen: - In rising to return thanks for the honour you have done me, I for your cheerful aid in considering the amendments which will be proposed, with the view of removing all obstacles to the smooth and efficient operation of a person in my situation to make some apology for his total inability to express these Institutions.

I have endeavoured to work out the objects which the Legislature contemplated in passing an Act for the promotion of Education; and I have not hesitated to adopt such measures as I deemed to be indispensable to the accomplishment of their intentions, until the subject could aware he heaveth under their contemplations. hat the duty which, under any circumstances, would devolve upon me to utter, that the duty which, under any circumstances, would devote upon the to deter-in few words the deep feelings of the present occasion, is still more strongly impressed upon me by the important subject with which my name for some time has been connected. Having passed my early life, as is known to many of you who are now present-for the commerce of this country and the commerce of England are so intimately connected that it could not well remain unknown-I say having passed the early part of my life in active employment, I had certainly hoped to close the remainder of it in the peace and quiet to which a life of industry and activity is entitled (Cheers.)

But when I perceived that there was an apparent opportunity of effecting that, with the importance of which my own breast had always been deeply impressed, the binding together of two great countries—I can hardly call them two, for they are one people though living on different continents [cheera]—I say that when an opportunity of this kind occurred I felt not one moment's hesitation, but came to this country to promote the negotiations which have been so happily terminated, and which this day receive the applause and approbation you are

pleased to bectow. [Cheers.]
Gentlemen-I cannot but consider it as an auspicious and singular event, that the gentleman who presides at this hospituble meeting should be the descendant—the immediate descendant—of a man whose name, as long as honour, and patriotism, and virtue are venerated to this country, will over be recollected with regard and affection—I mean the late Mr. Jay, [cheers:] that he should be the immediate descendant of a gentleman who stepped forward on a similar occasion, who appeared in our own country of England, and who, under circumstances much more anduous, I beg to say, than I encountered, succeeded in the same manner in preserving peace of which I have been the humble instrument on the present occasion. (Cheers.) The task imposed upon Mr. Jay was of a much more serious nature than mine, when he came as the measenger of peace: still he did succeed in maintaining the independence of his country and in holding her aloof from the dangers of war, and at that time laid broad and

and in nothing her atout from the dangers of war, and at that time 1916 broad and firm the foundations for the great commercial prosperity of America. [Cheers.] I, gentlemen, fortunately had much less difficulty to encounter, for I am free to say that when I look at the reception I met in Washington by the President and his Government, by the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the reception I net with in Boston, that Cadle of Liberty and Independence, (cheers) at the reception I have met from all of this great city, in having the pleasure of making hands, as I am informed, with three thousand of her inhabitants colociced together to meet me, not from compulsion, but of their own free will-when I look upon these demonstrations among your people. I cannot avoid asking myself—where was the danger of war with this country? (cheers.) We have seen nothing (and of what may have taken place that I have not seen, I do not pretend to judge or scan) we have seen nothing but the greatest cordiality and the warmest feeling of good will and friendship. Although, therefore, I have had the advantage of healing difficulties, and I am not insensible to the fact that slight difficulties if they are not healed in season often fester and grow so formidable as to defy every remedy, and I am not disposed, thereand grow so formidable as to dely every formaty, and I am not dispect that fore, to dery, that in this I have done the state some service, (cheers) looking at this courtry, and finding much the same vigor of intellect and character with which I had been acquainted many years ago, I could not believe that such a people, with such feelings as my countrymen entertain, would ever, on light grounds, be brought into variance with them. At the same time, I should be unjust if in considering the high gratification caused by the results of the late negotiation, I should assume any peculiar merit to myself. I am bound, as I have already told you, to say that I have met nothing but the most carnest desire on the part of all your government, and the same earnest feeling on that of my own; and more especially is it my duty to offer the humble tribute of my admiration and acknowledgment to the great man—for great he undoubtedly is, and, is reputed to be such all over the world—your present Secretary of State, with whom I found myself engaged—(loud applause)—a gentleman distinguished, is most of you know, by the highest description of talent; and my only regret is, that he is prevented, by accidental circumstances as I understand, from attending the present diamer; and this I regret the more because his elequence would do better justice to the occasion on which we are met together. (Cheers.) The president then announced the following toast:

4. Daniel Webster-Specially representing the United States in the treaty of Washington, he has nobly fulfilled the trust. [Received with nine cheers.] The following letter, addressed to the committee of arrangements, was ther Washington, August 30, 1842,

Gentlemen-1 have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter the 25th instant, inviting me to a public dinner to be given in New York, on the 1st of September, to Lord Ashburton, in honour of his character, and of congratulation upon the successful termination of his mission of peace. Although it is my intention to go North within a few days, for the purpose of health and recreation, yet it will not be in my power to leave this city in time to be in New York on the 1st of September.

I pray you to believe me, gentlemen, that no one entertains more cordial senf respect than myself toward the distingushed personwho is to be your guest on the occasion. I have the honour to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Daniel Webster. PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Encouragement of Learning by the Governor-General .- We eve much pleasure in recording a recent act of the Governor-General's, which affords another proof of the interest which be takes in the encouragement o learning. Our readers, doubtless, recollect that, at the dejection given to His Excellency by the Principal and Masters of U. C. College, on the memorable 23rd of April, two of the boys, N. Bethune and W. G. Draper, welcomed the Chancellor with Odes, appropriate to the occasion. His Excellency has been pleased to reward them for this classical welcome by a present of books, which pleased to reward them for this classical welcome by a present of books, which he ordered from England for the purpose. Bethune received the Grenville Homer, and Draper, Pine's Hurace—choice copies of these fine editions in costly bindings. The gratifying duty of presenting the volumes was discharged by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, on Thursday, the 4th instant, in the Public Hall, previous to the commencement of the Summer Vacation, and the value of these splendid prizes was much enhanced by the remarks of the learned Principal, himself en editor of Horsce,-et the interesting ceremony -- Church.

Dr. Telfer.—Our attention has been directed to a surgical operaion performed by Dr. Telter, on a young girl, which is highly that gentleman's medical reputation. The patient is a daughter of Mr. Mitchell, a carpenter. She was seized with the croup, and, in the opinion of those who attended her, her life was in imminent danger. Dr. Telfer, upon being who attended ner, her the was a finding that danger. The left, upon own sent for, immediately decided upon performing the operation of Trachectomy, and we are happy to say that the little girl is nearly well. This is the accord operation of the kind, we understand, in which Dr. Telfer has been successful n this city; and as it resolves itself into a public benefit, it is but right that i should be submitted for public commendation. - Colonist.

MARRIED-Sept. 10th, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. William Backet o Miss Margaret Lunney, both of the city of Toronto. Sept. 10th, by the same, Mr. George Slocket, to Miss Margaret Madders

both of the city of Toronto. August 23rd, by the Rev. C. R. Allison, Mr. Alonzo C. H. Shaver, of M. tilda, to Miss Susan, eldest daughter of Col. Hawley of Port Trent.
August 24th, by the same, Mr. William Heary Huffman of Ernestiown, t

Miss Mary Ann Clark, of the same place. -On the 31st of August, Elizabeth Warren, infant daughter of Pete and Almira Pearce, of Asphodel.
In the town of Brantford, on the 4th instant, Sarah Winifred, second daugh

ter of the Rev. Samuel Rose, Wesleyan Minister, aged 2 years and 12 days. Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending September 13.

R. Heyland, J. A. Keeler, W. Pollard, C. Williams, G. Poole, C. R. Allison, D. Wright, J. Clark, H. Wilkinson 2, A. Green. Books have been forwarded to-G. Poole, I parcel, care of Mr. Magill, Hamilton. S. Rose, I parcel, care of E. Jackson, Hamilton, and R. R. Strobridge & Co. Brantford.

parcel, enclosed with Rev. S. Rose's, H. Wilkinson, I parcel, in charge of R. Brewer. E. Shepherd, I box, care of D. Moore, Hamilton. C. Williams, I package, per steamer Union, care of A. McFaul, Wellington.

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES.—Several young men, now students in Victoria College, wish to get employment as Trachers of Common Schools. They can be recommended for their morals, and for their acquirements and ability to teach all the departments of a common English Education, including Algebra, Book-Keeping, &c., and, in two or three instances, the rudiments of the Greek and Latin Languages: Letters addressed (post-paid) during the present month will be attended to

Cobourg, Sept. 6, 1842. 71 3 EGERTON RYERSON.

OTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Joseph Lee, of this City, are requested to pay the same to Messra. Thomas Clarkson & Co., who are authorized to settle all matters connected with the said Estate. W. CAWTURA.

JOHN THOMSON THUS. CLARKSON, J. CHARLES, W. GOODERHAM, M. O'DONOHOE,

Gare of Toronto.

71.2wp.

Toronto, Sept. 4, 1812. The British Colonist, Patriot, Christian Guardian, and Advertiser will please insert the above two months.

S TOLEN, on the Sth, or early on the 9th instant, from a Defield belonging to the Subscriber, in the Gore of Toronto, a DARK SOR REL HORSE, about 12 years old, of the Canadian breed; with a short erec tail—a star on the forehead, and a little white round both hind feet; his mane lays both ways; he stands about afteen hands high, and is of strong bone and good action. Whoever will give information that may lead to the recovery of the Horse, shall receive a reward of four dollars; and those giving information which may lead to the apprehension of the thief, will receive a reward of ten dollars. A dun-coloured mare was left in the same field.

Stanley's Mills Post Office, }

JAMES SLEIGHTHOLM, August 15, 1842.

2. The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—[Three ADIES'SEMINARY, COBOURGE MRS. VAN NORMAN and MISS BARNES present their gratufol acknowledgments to their friends for the success which, through their kindness, has attended their undertaking. Twenty-three Young Ladies are at present successfully pursuing their studies under their supervision and instrucion. And as they have every reason to hope that the number will be greatly increased next session, they are in correspondence with a very liberally edu-cated and highly accomplished Lady, whom they intend to employ as an

The School is under the general superintendence of Professor Van Norman, whose services are of great importance. In addition to other local advantages, the Ladies of this School will have the privilege of attending the various Courses of Lectures delivered in Victoria College.

As a special incitement, their improvement will be noted at each recitation.

of which a faithful record parents, in quarterly reports.

7 E R M S. if which a faithful record will be preserved, and forwarded regularly to their

TERMS.
THERMS.
THERMS. Extra Charges.

October, at the opening of the College.

The following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a Visiting and Examining Committee:—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; Rev. Thomas Alexander, A. M.; Rev. Edwy Ryerson; G. M. Boswell, Esq. M.P.P.; and Professor Wm. Kingston, A.M. Cobourg, August 20th, 1842.

Victoria College.

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

VICTORIA STREET CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY.—J. Honoson gratefully acknowledges the very liberal patronage which he has hitherto received, and begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that the duties of his School will be resumed on Monday, the 22nd instant.

The Course of Instruction embraces Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Grammar, Geography with the Use of the Globes, Mapping, History, Composition, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Latin and Greek Languages, Sc.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

attended to.

The moral as well as the intellectual improvement of the Popils is carefully Victoria Street, near Yonge St., Aug. 16, 1842.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS LAKE ONTARIO.

TIME following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO:

PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY.

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

Thursday—Princess Royal;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Thesday and Friday—Niagara;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday—City of Toronto:

And strive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival if the Montreal Mail at Kingston.
From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursday—Niagara;

From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—City of Toronto;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saurday-Princess Royal;
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets
cell at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way.

F All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and

Kingston, April, 1842. AKE ONTARIO. - THREE TIMES A-WEEK From TORONTO to ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,-CAPTAIN TWOHY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 20 clock 1 and will leave Rockester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hops, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion

Toronio, August 16th, 1842. THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR. Will leave Hamilton, Toronto, and other Ports, for OSWEGO,

Will leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Port Hope every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Cobourg every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Wellington every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock.

Will leave Oswego overy Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednes-

day evening at 7. Wellington every Monday and Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. Cobourg every Monday and Thursday morning at half-past 6 o'clock, Port Hope every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock,

And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock,
For Freight or Pessage from Oswego apply to Messrs. Brenson and Crocker, r to Messrs. Fitzhogh and Co , Oswego, or to the Captain on board. The Gore will also touch (weather permitting) at Bond Head and Darlington.

Toronto, August 18, 1842.

THE BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRON-THE BAZAAR, UNDER A LEAD TAKE THE AREA AS THE AS THE AREA AS THE AREA AS THE AREA AS THE AS THE AS THE AREA AS THE AREA AS THE AS THE AREA AS THE AREA AS THE AREA AS THE AREA use their best endeavours to co-operate in its support. The resources of the charity are at this time entirely exhausted, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the House is kept open. It is hoped therefore that a general effort will be made to render the proceeds of the Bazaar as large as possible. Due notice will be given of the exact day and place. The Newspapers in the City are requested to aid the cause by giving the

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

manufactured and sold by the proprietor, C. C. BRISTOL, number 207
Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

out the United States and Canada.

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which time its regulation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been attained; nor is it stationary at even this altitude of estimation, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physicians in the Country have voluntarily borne witness to its superior efficacy of value, as their written certificates now in the possession of the propeletor will show. Testimonials almost innumerable, from persons who have been benefited by its use, or have seen its modicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of Mr. Bristol, which prove how many, how various, and how extreme have been the Instances in which, by its operation, the sick and the abnost despairing have been restored to health and happiness. and happiness.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of veretable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost intallibly in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional Idioeyneractes, hereditary predisposition, and in general all chronic and long standing infimities and hregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the discusses in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence respecting its efficacy, in active all cases of complaint accept those of the most ordinary, or endemic and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to shis article, confident that its rare virtues only need be known to be appreciated; that it will stand the test of any trial, and that increased usefulness, and added popularity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance.

We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsaparilla, manufactured by C. G. Baterrat, and having made use of it more or less in our practice, believe it to contain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we estern it as one of the best we have ever nut with. Opinions from Medical Gentlemen

J. TROWERIDGE, M. D. CHARLES WINNE, M. D. JOSIAN BARNES, M. D. J. E. HAWLEY, M. D. A. MILLER, M. D. II. R. STAGG, M. D. CYRENIUS CHAPIN, M D MOSES BRISTOL, M D J E MARSHALL, M D A. S. SPRAGUE, M D A. S. SPRAGUE, M. D. F. L. HARRIS, M. D.

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

IF Important contion to those who would get the true article-always observe that the written signature of C. C. Briston, is on a red stamp across

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

TEMPERANCE HORICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET. HOTEL, THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total

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

Stibard Francis

Sunson Mrs E. Sunson John Suth Terence

Sullivan Daniel

Sweeny James 5

Sweeny Richar

Squire Sidney

Sy vester Rich'd

T

Patrick

nynders Mrs IreneSullivan James al Miss Summers Etijah

Richardson Mrs S. Sweeny

Reeves Richard

erran John eynolds S. J.

Rial Miss Reily Maria

Ricktinton -

Rickell George Riddick Wm 2

Roach Richard

Rightinger Wm H Rispin Thomas Rico Geo jun Ritchie R. M.

Robinson John

Rourk Catharine

Rowan Abr'an Rowan C, Rowen David

Rowe Heary

Rowley J. F.

Rendles Richard

Muscatel Raisins

8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on hand

4 Cases Ground Mustard, in Tin

Per the Ships, the Jane Brown-the

Mohawk—the Kent, - [Glasgow]; -the Great Britain—the Toronto

-the Lady Seaton-[London]:-

10 Cases asserted Paper Hangings 3 Cases Ribbons, Belt Ribbons,

Fans, &c. 2 Cases London Work Boxes

Cases French Beads

. 2 Cases French Perfumery

14 Bales Wrapping Paper

1 Case London Writing Deaks,

Dressing Cases, &c.
1 Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do.

2 Cases containing Drawing Paper Bristol Board, &c.

48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210

71 Bales and 13 cases cont's various sizes News Printing Paper

3 do. do. Twine
3 Cases assorted Looking Glasses
2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many

reams Foolscap and Letter Paper.

Candle Wick

Cotton Twine

R. H. BRETT.

Wadding

40 Bales assorted Cotton Batting

since last fall

do.

do.

1 Case New Music

boxes

UTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. Lambert -ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their Correspondents, Lemont James and to the Trade of Western Canada generally, that they are now opening a Lawrence P. very large and well-assorted Stock of AUTUMN and IVINTER STAPLE. Lawrence Mrs. and FANCY DRY GOODS, which they will sell at very low prices for Law Elizabeth

Cash, or at short and definite credits. I. B & Co.'s general importations being now so well known, they do not think it necessary to give particulars of their Stock; they are this year, however, importing even more largely than usual,—and being enabled, from the Leary Philip Leathern Isaac extent of their purchases, and from their having at all times one of their firm the Manufacturing Districts, to avail of every opposituative of action to the control of their firm the Manufacturing Districts, to avail of every opposituative of action to the control of their firm the Manufacturing Districts, to avail of every opposituative of action to the control of their firm the control of the con in the Manufacturing Districts, to avail of every opportunity of getting suitable and cheap Goods, they feel confident that they possess the means of doing well

for parties purchasing from them. I. B. & G., have additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal from the different ports in Great Britain during the remainder of the shipping season.

RY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB-LISHMENT,—HAMII. TON.—The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their present Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are confident will be found in every respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided conviction of their cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in order to ascertain where they may lay out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchasers is, that this Stock is entirely new and purchased when the trade was in its most depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods already Lynan Ellen injured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are fully confident that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their goods shall Maclus John have been made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hotel.

Hamilton, 12th July, 1842.

M. & C. MAGILL.

I S T O F L E T T E R S Magrory John remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, September 5th, 1842. Malcom Archile OF LETTERS Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Edmonds Elisha

dwards Robert

Edmund John

Ellison G.

Elliott Jas F.

Duffy Patt
Duffy Wm
Dunn Joseph
Dunn John 2
Dunbar Wm
Dunean Wm
Dunean Wn Brers Wm Byrne Jas Abbott W. Œ Addison John 3
Addison Willy
Addy Win
Agent of Jefferson Caffry Thos
Cairns James
Cairos or Rains Mr
Merchant Yonge st Dusty Anthony
Calverly Win
Cameron Miss
Campbell Alex 3
Campbell Charles
Campbell Patrick
Campbell Patrick
Campbell Patrick Medical Announ't Alexander Wm Alexander Geo 2 Fadie W. A. & J. Allan Samuel Allan Wm II Almsted Mrs Jane Eagan J. Easton Lemantha 2 Eavins George Altman M. J. 2 Campbell Patrick Campbell Samuel Anderson Edward Anderson John Edwards Isoner,
Edwards Thos
Egan John
Eilis James
Ellis John Campbell Margaret Anderson Robert Campbell George Candy Miss 2 Anderson lames Anderson Albert Andrews James Andrews Mrs Char. Carroll Jas Carroll John Carter James Carter Wm Angus James Archy M. Carter Mr Archy Robert Carrothers Geo Carrothers Wm Casey Edward Armstrong Jes 2 Armstrong John Armstrong Arthur English John Evans Rich'd Evans Evan L Cassedy Edward Armstrong Miss M J Caughlin Margaret
Cavanagh Hugh
late 43rd reg't
Caswell Wm Arneil George Arnot James Arnshall C. D.

Front St., Toronto, Aug. 31st, 1842.

Ash Wm Ashford Wm Casey George Cawley James Ashton Mrs Rose Cepheus J. Wesley Aston John Cepreus J. Wesley
Cevers John
Chagnon Louis
Chambers Wm 2
Chambers James
Chambers Henry
Chamberlain Dan'i
or David 2
Chaudler Josh Atkinson Geo 3 Atkinson Thos Atkinson John Auburn George 8 B Bailey Miss Marg't Chaudler Josh Bailey Mrs Thos Cheefey Wm Baker John Charleton John Cheeley Wm Charleton John Baker George 2 Charters Josh Ballantyne Chason Asham Ballentyno Alex'r Ballentyne Robert Ballour James Ballam Robert Cheyney & Hunter Chilo John Church Richd 2 Clarke John 3
Clacke John 3
Clacke John 3
Closky Jas 3
Clasky Jam 4
Coats John
Conts Matthew
Cog Wark
Cogswell

Frynne Terren
Forbes James
Forbes James
Forkyow Peter
Foster Thomas
Forsythe Theory
Fox 1-1 Dannerman Alex'i Barlow John Barnes Richard Barnes Michael Barrett Mrs M. Barrow Wor Barry James Bassett Miss Coaswell Dan'l Cohen Fred'k 3 Colbert J. II. Bayles Marg't Beech Wm Collaura James Bealy James Beard Barnes Cole Miss Eliza Coleman James Beatty Mrs Betty Luke Colgan -Colgan Michael Collins Frs. Collins Mrs Beaver -Beebe James C.
Belcher John
Bell Wm 2
Bell Joseph
Bell John 3 Collins Michael Coningan James Conlin Bernard Conlin Patrick Connor -– Esq

Belt Charles

Bennett Ellen
Bennett James
Bensley Cathariae
Benton Thomas
Berin Mrs Elizabeth
Cooke Joseph
Cooke Justice
Cooke J Bertenshaw Thos Cope John Best James Bebee John Bevan J. W. Copham Edward Cornwell Wm Cornell Edward Bufield Miss Sars Carris Wm Bingham Mrs Costello Michael ... Cotton Mrs Bingough John Birnie John Cousen Charles Birnio Gardner Coupland Miss E. Birun J. Bixby Albert Black George Coughering Win Cousins James Cox Patrick Blackburn John Cox Wm Blacklock H. M. Blackstock Win Blamfield Daniel Creighton James Crawford Win Crafford Win Bland Luke 2 Crosan Selvester Croll James Cross Michael Booth Thomas Bowman Robert Cross John Cruikshank Rob't Bowman Benja Bown Robert Cruikshank A. Bowman George Crumly James Boyd Daniel Brady Thomas Bradley & Reynol Cammings George Cammingham — Cammerton Pat'k Bradley & Reynolas Comm.
Brandamore Charle Curran Susan
Brannan James 2 Curran John
Brannan Elizabeth Curry Christ'r
Curtin John & P.
Cartice George Curtice George Curtis Patrick Breadon Wm Brennan Wm Brewer R. W. Œ

Bridge & Carr 2 Brian Philip Bristol Mrs Dorah D. K. Daily Wm Dallamore Wm Brien Mary Dallas John Broderick Capt J. D. Daly John Brooks Miss Sarah Davie Thomas Brook R. Davie James Davis John F. Brook Robert. Brown Robert 2 Davis Calvin Davies Charles Brown George Brown Wm J. Davidson James Davison John Brown Vin Brown A. G. Brown Samuel Daveson John Dawson James Dean Edwin Brown Mrs Brown Mrs Mary Dean Jas K. 2 Denne A. DeBaptist Fra's Brown James Brown Rev Bishop Delamore Thomas Delany Catharine Denison C. Brown Alex Dew John Broox Sarah G. Devensor Miss M. Brown Fanny Dewan Michael Bryan Val'e Taylor Dike John Bryant Daniel Dikeman Wm uchanan C.W.M.DDillon Arthur uchanan Robert 2 Dixon Capt Wm Baie Mr Dobson Miss Eliza Bulwer Woo Dodd Matthew Haggert John Donald Miss Marg't Halls Samuel 2 Donnelly Patrick Haliday Mrs Bullock St George Bundy Sam't Donly Hugh Donovan John Doran Patrick Burk John 3 Barke Jeremiah 2 Barke Matthew Dorsley Peter Douglass Vincent Dout Dennis Downie Thos Burnes Mr Burnett Aaron Borrell Sosan Drengan Marg't Burnes Mary Burton Robert Busane Mr Driscoll Dan'i Driscoul Pan't Drysdell & Balfour Duxley Thomas Dudley John Dudley Thomas Duff Efiz'th Duff Robert 2 Butcher Thos

Butler Richard Butler Mr. A.

Buttonn Lennis

Layton Thomas Leith Alex'r Jong John

669 2m

Harris James

Harris or Thomas B.

Harris Rev Geo 2

Harrison Eleanor Harrison Wm

Levillee Peter Lewin John Lindsay John Lindsay Joseph Lindsay Wm Lintch John ongstaff Joseph Longin Vitalo Loughy Thomas Lonshro Edw'd Lubback Richard Lyan Charles Y. Madayaa Kenedy Maddon Thomas

Magarry James Magill Margret Malloney Owen Manah Daniet Mane Mary Manners George Manyhan Mrs Sop's Marchel Rahab 2 Mares James Martin R. Martin Wm

Hastings Richard 2 Hardcastle James Martin Mrs Marg't Haward Robert Martin Anthony Mason Walter Mason Mark 2 Matchill R. Hawkins Nim'd N.4 Hawkesly Robert Hay John Matters Matthew Hay Wm Matthews Aner C. Matthewson And'w Maulom Thos Hays Ellen Haybam John Head Ambrose Healy John Mauricy Mrs Edm. May John J. May Steward Mayham John Hoanon David 4 Hease John Hecox James B. Maybew John Held Henry Hemsly Rev Alex'r Heinsworth Thos Henderson Mrs J. Menis John Menzies Alex'r Henderson Matthey

Miller John

Mill Leonard

Mills R.

Mina James

Moran James Moore James

Morrison Arch'd Morrison George Mortson John Morse Charles

Mosher George Moulton John C.

Muera Miss Anny

Muir John Muirhead Alex'r Mullen Paut

Mullen Wm Mulholland Jas 2

Mulligan James Munn Hiram

Murdagh Robert Murdock Robert

Mure John of Jus

Brown
Murphy John 2
Murphy James 2
Murphy Patrick
Murphy Daniel

McDermott Dan'l 2

Adams George Alexander John

Armstrong John 2

Atkin Christ'e

Banks Robert

Barer Edw'd

Bawn John

Baldon Wm

Bently Jos.

Billings Jno. S.

Black James

Bootharn Wm

Boyd Wm C.

Boys Thomas

Brandin Michel

Breen John Brock Sam'l

Brophon James

Brawn Charles

Bevit Wm

Bird Mrs

Battie Jennett

Bell Miss Isabella

Birnie Miss Jeseie

Blackwell Edw'd

Boluss Thomas

Clarke John

Clock David

Clock John

Collins Wm

Birmingham Marg. Comemord Jos

Boyce Miss Alm'a 2 Cornwall Wm

Brady Miss Marg't Craige Henry

Collins Francis

Cooney James

Cook Wm C

Cornell Alice

Conlin Patrick 3

Crawley Hannah

Curry Lewis M.

Crooken W. R.

Cotter J. S.

Archor A.

Munro Hugh

Brown

Murraý J

Morrison Wm

Mowat George

Evoy James Fairbanks L. Henderson Henderson T. Henderson Miss R. Fallon Mrs Eliz'h Henderson Robert Faragher Daniel Farguhar J. Farguhar J.
Fauntherog Thos
Featherston Miss M Heron A. jun'r
Felson Alfred 2
Heron Miss Ann
Heron Wm 2
Heron Wm S.
Heron Wm S.
Heron Wm S. Henery Wm Felson Alfred 2 Ferrier Alex't. Ferrott Wm Finley Richard Herson Miss Susan Hetherington John Finney Benjamin Finton James Fish Benj'n Hewden George Hewilt James 2 Heward Hugh Hick Daniel Fisher Thos 2 Pitch John C. Hick Baniel Fites Gibbins John Higgins Edmund Fitzzerrald Dennis Higgins Wm Filzpatrick James Floming Wm 2 Floming James Higgins verbotham John Hodgest James

Hodgson Richard Hodgson Wm Hodgson James Hozg Andrew Hooper John Hogshaw Catharine Holmes Benj'n Horigan Sarah Francay Wm Francis Gignon Francis Robert Francis James 4 Hopkins James Horey John Francia Robert Frazer Henry 3 Horrigan Michael Rorton George Fraser Ellen Fraser Mary E. Houlden George Howard Henry 2 Howard H. Freek James Freeman John Hoxly Robert Freeman James Hoaden Richard French Miss E. French Wm J. Howell John F. Hower John Friend J. Howland Wm

Fry Miss Eliza Fulton Wm Fullerton John Huet Joseph Hughes John 2 Murray Peter Humberssone Thos Humphries W. R. Murray Alex'r Tac McAuley Eliz'h 2 Pilon Samuel Gale Sergt Robert Gale Robert Esq Ganly Thomas McNulty Thomas Pillow Alex 2 McArthur Miss Jane Playter Mrs M. Hurley Patrick Hurst Wm 2 Gant Edward Gardner Mary Hutchison Thos 2 Hutchinson Mark Hutchinson Wm McArdell Samuel McBrian Jemima McBride David 2 McBride Wm Gardner Thomas Garnett John IJ Garneaud Joseph Icklam Michael McCain James McCanvill Wm McCallio Wm McCallum John McCarty Daniel Irwin Alex'r B. Garvie James 2 Irwine Richard Gascoigne John 2 Gasset Wm Gavan John Gennal Hendrie Irvine Nathan Izzard James McCarthy James F. McCarter John McClain Wm McClain John Jackson ——
Jacobs Samuel P. George Fred James Joseph James II. George — Gibbons E. M. McCluny David McClain Arch'd

James R. jun'r Jennings John Gibson Henry Gibson Thos lenningson Wm Jefferson Mrs Eme. Gibson Jeremiah Jeffers Margret Jones Frederick Gilbert Thomas Gilchrist Thomas Jones Mrs Fred'k Jones Mises Gilles Donald Jones Thomas 2 Gillaspie James 2 Gilman — Johnson Ab'm 2 Gilroy Michael Johnson George 3 Johnson Wm 4 Johnson Mary Jane Gipson Martha Cladish Wm Glasford John Johnson Mrs Glassford —— Gleeson Edward Johnston Elizabeth Gleeson Edward
Glendenning R. W.
Johnston Lois
Golf Mary Anno
Golden Patrick
Gomzell James
Goodfellow Simon
Gooding Samuel
Gore James Johnston Silas Johnston Thos R. 2

Gooding Samuel Gore James Gormall James J. J. (Peter Street) K Grady Bridget Kavanagh Patrick Kearney Patrick Keef Margret Graham Isaac Graham James Graham Thomas Graham John Keely Den Grainger Christop'r Kelly Dennis Grant W C: K D G. Kelly Patrick Kelly James Gray Joseph Gray John 2 : Kennard Thomas Gray Thomas Gray Wm Kennedy Jas 2 Kenely Wm 2 Gray Alex
Gray Mary Anne 2
Kennedy Mrs Leo's
Kennedy Oner
Green Mrs
Green Mrs
Kennin Michael Kennedy Mrs Leo'a Kent J. Ker Wm 2 Kerr Duncan Kerr Arch'd

Gready Bridget Griswold J. K. Gross Beng'n Guy Richard Kiley Patrick 2 Killaly Miss E. Kingsmill Geo 2 Kirkpatrick And'w Haliere Henry Hammel Thomas Hampson Wm 4 Hamilton Henry Kirkpatrick Eliz'h Kithcarte Rich'd Kitton Wm Hamilton Js or Eller Hamilton David Kitton Wm Hamilton David Kitson James Knox Adam Hanigan John Knight Geo 2 Knight Wm Hanly Catharine Hannon Barte'w Harbottle Thos Knight H. Knapp Geo O. Handy Joshua L. Hararave John Hackness John L Lackey James Harper Charles Lacey Samuel

McFarland Andw McGan Owen McGeary Michael McGill James McGlina Patrick McGorgan George McGrath Henry McGaoy Catharine McIntyre Duncan McKay Mrs McKeany Phill McKilems Robt

McKellar Dugald McKenna James McKenna John 2 McKenna John 2 McKenna Hugh McKenzie Duncan McKinlay Arch'd Robinson John
McLaren Thos Robinson Isaac
McLaughlin Mich'l 2 Robinson James 2 McLean Doncao McLean H. McLellan Dougald McLellan Thos McLeish James McLend Mardack Martin Dan'l McMoyshie Edw McMunn Marg't McNabb James McNabb H, McNeill Wm McNesh Robert McNoone James McSparthin James McLarkey James McVittie George McVitty Wm McWood — M - Nathaniel

Russell Henry Ruxton Robert Rygds Miss N—Nathanici
Care of J Graham
Naylor Henry Green
Saber Samantha Neil Wm Neily John Nelson John Nethercot Miss J. Samlynn Wm Sanderson Wm Sargent Wm Saunderson Wm Newsom Lavins 2 Savage Wm Scallion S. wton Arch'd Nickerson Moses C. Scambler Richard Nichol William or Scamlan Miss Ann Scanian Miss Ann Nancy Flinn Scott Wm 2 Nicory John Nicholson Robert Scott John Nixon Edward Nixon Wm Noon Michael Nolan P. K. Nowlan Patrick Norrish Wm

Nothgrams Wm J. 0 O'Brien John 2 O'Brien William O'Connor Daniel Ofens Alicia O'Gilvie James 2 O'Grady Timothy O'Hara Robert O'Hara Martha Oliver Doctor Oliver J. D. Oliver Henry filler Miss Mary Millburn Leonard Millard George Mills Richard Oliver Robert Oliver Matthew Olevir Samuel O'Neill Wm O'Neill Ann Mighton Jos O'Rielly Mides Sheerd John Moel George Osborne Rev John Shields Patrick Moffatt Muss Janett Onslow Comir Root Shields Patrick

Montest Andrew Oxendale Mary
Montgomery Royt
Monage Catharine
Moran Thomas Sherdan Mary Sherdan Nicholas Sheridan Owen Shields Scott Shields Robert Padsey Amos Paget —— Page John Palmer Sarah Ann Shields Joseph Short John Parst Jacob 3 Shaw James Parker Asa Parker John Sibley Miss C. Siddle John Sidney Wm Parr & Cruthers Signa John Patterson Miss M. Patterson Mrs Silvester Mrs R Patterson Andres Simpson Class Simpson Erwin Bimpson Henry Patterson David Pattarick (feorge Simpson John
Patten Pat'k or Chas Simpson Wm
Patton Andrew Sinclair David
Payne Alfred Shae Edward 3 Payne Alfred Pearco John 2 Pearcy Gilbert Platt John

Smithers Wm Peebles Andrew is n Smith Christins Peell Thomas Smith David 8 Pendleton —— Penille Ira B. Smith James 2 Smith John 6 Petman Thomas Pexton George Smith James 3 Smith J. Smith Miss II. Philips Henry Philips James Philips Wm Smith Robe Smith Robert Smith J, W, Smith Thomas Pierce Miss H. K. 2Smith Thomas S. Smith W. Douglass Wilkie James Smith William 2 Smith -McArthur O'Levir Plendercutt John Smith Mrs. Suider George Suider Martin 2 Polan John Pollock Wm 2 Snooks John

Pope Orson Porter Mrs Sarah Snodden William Porter — Porter Alex Sovereign -Porter John Poure Wm 2 Powell George 2 Sprout Robert Spurrell William Stack Miss Mary Powell Elizabeth Powers Catharine Price Alex Staly Peter Stainford John Price B. A. Price Josh 4 Stead Charles McClellan Hugh
McCormack John 3
Price Peter
Priestman Lyth
McCormack James Proctor Henry Steed Mrs M. Stinson Charles Stewart Alex'r 2 Sterling George Stevens Alex'r McCallough Wm 3 Purdy Wm McCracken Wm McDavid John McDerment Donald Quade Patt Stevens Anthony Stevens James Stethem Rob't A.

McDonald A. jun
McDonald Alex
McDonald Hugh
McDonald Hugh
Rains Wm
Ralph Josiah
Ralston David Stewart David Stewart James late Writt Thomas Macdonald Miss J. Ramsy San'l McDonald John jun Ransom A. Macdonald Mrs or Rascine J. Miss Mary J. Reed M. W. McDonald Peter 2 Reid Miss Mary And Reid Nicholas M. of Glasgow Stewart James 2 McDonell Alex Reid Nicho McDonell Miss E. Reid Wm Stokoe Wm McElhunny Owen Reek Betty

LETTERS already advertised on the 5th of March. Adam Robert 2 Brown George O. Denmark Alex'r Frost E. W. Dickins Alice Brown Wm 2 Brown RevSam'l II Dockerty John Aives, Jane Bruce Mrs Anderson Alex'r Bruce Wm

Doly Hugh Doughar Thomas Anderson Tho's 2 Burke Ridney Butler Richard Doughlas Edward Gillis James Doy Patrick Armstrong James Cairnes Andrew Dubois Madame 2 Giroux Eugene Callany Patrick Carroll James Duff Eliz'h Duglass Alex'e · Carter Mrs Harris Duina Henry Caven Michael Dunn Miss Ann Barker Mrs Lucinda Cavanagh Fra Duncanson Jane Chapin Joseph S. Christy E. P. 2 Early Rachael Cinan Michael

Earnest George Eccles Robert Edie Charles Egar John Elliott Thomas 2 Elliott Miss Sa'h Emerson Doctor . Ensign John Evans John Firguson John 2 Cassinter John J. Ferrill Phillip Crawford HamiltonFish David

Fletcher W.

Forbes James

Francis James

Freihaner II.

Folton Wm

Hartner Denia Hatheld Alex'r Hay John Helmsley Rev Alx Herbert W. H. Hess Peter Hill Sum Hinney Mary Hix Thomas Crookshank Rob't Frame Mrs M. A. Hogan Michael Hogg Andrew

Holley Joseph 2 Holmes Wm II. Horner Daniel Iorton Miss Julian Moore Wm Houlden Geo Howard Miss M A Morrison John Howarth Mis Ann Morrison Sarah Howe Thomas Hoy David Hudson John Huggins David Humphrey Pascal Monro Merion

Tale Miss Ann 2 Tailor George
Tailor Wm 2
Taylor Miss Eliza
Taylor Thos T
Taylor Jas F Jamieson ÝV m Jarlis Thomas Jefferson Wm Thompson Mrs Thompson Mrs Ros Robinson Mrs Mary Thompson Mrs Robinson Thomas 2 Thompson John Johnson Charles Johnson Miss M. Thompsor John Roberts Reuben
Rogerson John F
Rollston Wm
Ross Capt
Ross Miss Cathar'e
Taver Johnston Peter Johnson Barney Johnson Joseph Kreper d Mermaid Tavers Johnston Sani'l Ross Mrs Elizabeth Thomsor Jas Ross John 2 Thorne Step'n T 3 Kelles John Kellas James Thorne Thomas

Thorpe James
Tutheritgton John Timmins Patrick Tomb lames Tombs Andrew 2 Tom Miss Ellen Rushmon Cornelius Tomhnson Sam'l Russell Henra Tones Laugher Township James
Townley Mrs Mary Townly Wm 2
Townrow John Trabue James G Treacy Wm Treton Samuel Trust Marthey Trueman John Tuck Thomas Tully Rose Turner Capt Geo U

Urquhan Edw jr. 2 Usher Ars Van Bergh Morris Scott John
Scott Thomas
Scott or Wilson M. Vallantyne Ellen
Scotchmer John
Scriven Geo Aug's
Scriven Samuel
Secomb John
Secomb John
Vallantyne
Vance Wm 2
Vertal Dr
Vanhom James

Sectomb John Vanhom James Sergeant Benjamin Vincen Michael Skackleton E.D Mrs Vincent tharles
Shackleton J. W.
Shadank Abraham
Shannon Jamos
Shanine Patrick
Wakefield Charles
Walland Abraham
Waddal Mrs Cath'e
Wakefield Charles Shackleton Shackleton Shackleton Shadank Abraham Shannon James Shaning l'arrick Wallace Bavid Wallace George Wallis John Walish James Walsh James Walsh John Sharkey Michael Lexander Walsh John Sharkey Michael Sharkey Michael Sharkey Michael Sam'l A Walsh James Walsh John Sharkey Michael Sam'l A Walsh John Sharkey Michael Sam'l A Walsh John Sam'l A Walsh Shaw Miss Francess Walsh P
Shaw John Walker Etzabeth
Shaw Mrs Mary 2 Walker Miss Martha
Shaw Wm Walker Joseph Shaw Win Walker Joseph Shaw Miss Susana Walker Jimes Shaward Jaha 4 Sheppard John 4
Shepherd Levi
Sheppard Mrs
Shepherd —— Walker Rebert Walker Win 2

Ward Andiew Ward Arch'd Ward John 3 Ward If Ward II Wardlaw Peter Wartan Win Ware John A P Wardinan Francis Watson Ann Watson Alex'r Watson Mrs J Watson James Wat Thomas Wats Elizabeth Watley Henry Walters Cha's Weakly Miss J 4 Welch I (ugh Welsh Michael Welsh Rachel Welsh John Webb Henry 3 Wenner Mrs West Hulbert West Joshua

Westell Rev W P Wheatly John Wheeler Mrs Sarah White -White Moses White A. White G. H. White John
White J M
Whitlaw Mark
Whitlaw Mark
Whitlaw Thomas Wiglesworth Ab'm Winkworth David Wilkes Chas R Williamson Rot Williamson Alex'r Williams Jas J. Williams John Williams Miss R. Williams Wm 2

Williams -Sovereign
Soper Robert
Spence Mrs Hanh. 2Wilson G
Spence James
Wilson Joseph 2
Wilson James 3 Wilson James 3 Wilson Miss Mary Wilson Thomas Wilson John Wilson Sarah Willoughby II. Wise Henry 2 Wood James 2 Wood Thomas Wood John Wood Mrs Woodgate James 2 Woolcuth Andrew

Weed Tortillers Wreford Samuel Yeomans Richard

Young Thomas Youngs Eliza Stower Chas II, Youngs Eliza Stroud Stephen 2 Ziegman Johann

Gamble Richard Garbutt Wm Gibson James 2 Glappoid R. G. Graham Mrs Ellen Gray Thomas

Hall Rofes Halliard Heary Hamilton J. M. Hamilton Miss A Hampson Wm Hanly Laurence Harris Nath'l M Harrison Joseph Harrison Thomas

Herrington Luther Herson Widow

Miller Wm Miller Henry Molegan Joseph Morgan Moigan Mosier Dan'l Mullighan Joseph Mulvarry Ann Mulvin Wm

Stevens Wm.

Sullivan M.

Strowers Jacob

Summenton Wm

Tamlyon Wm Taylor John Mcs

Taylor James W.

Thompson R. A.

Thorne Mary Thornton Mrs F.

Tolbert or Colbert

Thorner J.

Rennie Mce Mary Traynor Thomas

Richardson Daniel Tudhopo James Robinson John Turrell Joseph

Robinson Miss M. Tyrrell John

Thomas

Tonghe Captain

Treacy Andrew

Tremain J. E.

Vose Peter

Wade Robert

Waddal Miss Cath

Wadsworth Geo

Wakesville C.

Walker Robert

Wollice Edw'd

Walton Mia Cath

Wetherly Margaret

White Thomas White Miss Jane

Watts Mary

White James

Wilkins W.

Wilkins Mrs

Wilson John

Willson Eliza

Winter Aaron

Woods Wm

Wreford Sam'l

Young Thomas

Woods -

CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

Kingston, 30th August, 1842.

Williams Mrs

Trudean Mons J B

Overand Wm

Pengman Selery

Parker Samuel

Parsons Thomas

Patton Charles

Pearson Joha

Perry Ann M.

Petton Charles

Pens Oster

Perry James

Phelar Mrs.

Porter John

Power Wm Prout J. W. Prout Wm

Reed Mrs

Reid John

Richey John

Rose Allen

& Eliz'h Seyes Joseph McGlinn Catharine Shamplin Francis

McGrath Henry Shaw Thomas McGregor Christie Shellingham Thos

McClinn Richard Shaw Hugh

Rickell Geo 2

Phillips A. D.

Porteous Rob't J.

Randolph Eliz'th

Rernes or Wilson

Rotsinger Joseph

Roulston Joseph

Saunders F. A.

Shore Thornas

Sherlock Robert

Shore Robert

Sinclair Isano

Smith Matthew Smith Elias

Smith Thomas

Soyder Mrs Ann

Sayder Wm 2

Stewart Wm

Simone Street, South side, section L. number 5, £66. number 6, £80.

Tecumseth Street, East side, numbers 25 & 27, £60.

Clarence Square, North side, number 4. £333.

Lot Street, South side, number 2, £233, numbers 3 & 4, £200 each, number

Pottland Street, East side, section H., number 5, £66, numbers 6 & 7, £53

Front Street, North side, numbers 4, 5 & 6, at the rate of £400 per acre. McDonell Square, South side, numbers 15 & 16, £40 each.

Market Square, West side, number 1, £30, numbers 2 & 3, £66 each, num-

King Street, North side, section E., number 7, £113, numbers 8 & 9, £100

King Street, North side, section G., numbers 16, 17 & 23, £100 each, num

King Street, North side, section K., number 24, £33, numbers 25, 26, 27,

Adelaide Street, North side, section H., numbers 10, 11, 12 & 13, £66 each,

Adelaids Street, North side, section K., number 9, £53, numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15, £66 each, number 16, £80.

Adelaide Street, South side, section G., numbers 8, 9, 10 & 11, £66 each,

Adelaide Street, South side, section I., number 17, £73, number 18, £80,

section K., number 17, £80, numbers 18, 19, 20, 21 & 22, £66 each, number

That after the said lots shall be offered for sale, at such Auction, those which

JOHN DAVIDSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands

for the Province of Canada.

of the Act for the disposal of Public Lands, will be received in payment.

Adelaide Street, South side, section E., numbers 2 & 5. £66 each.

King Street, North side, section I., number 19, £113, number 20, £100.

King Street, South side, section P., numbers 2 & 3, £200 each

Adelaide Street, North side, section I., numbers 7 & 8. £80.

27, £66 each, number 8, £80.

umber 14, £30.

umber 12. £80.

vithin ten days after the above date

Receiver-General's Office, Kingston, }

31st August, 1842.

Stevens George

Stocking Charles

Sims Wm

Murphy Anne Murphy John Irvin Mary Apa Murry J. S. J. McBride Jas McCabo Eliz'h McCanless James McCarthy John McCartney Mrs McClinchy James McClean Edw'd McConnell Hugh McCurren Wm McDonald Capt McDonald John McDonough W.

MacDonough Jas McDougal Dan'l

McEneancy Alice

McEncry Patrick

McEnery Bridget & Eliz'h

McGurney Cath. McKay Thomas

McKeller Jane

McKerr James

McKinnon Angus

McMarah Pat'k

Kelliss Sam'l J. Kelly Dennis Kenly Wan Kennedy Mrs Kerr James Kitheart Jane Law Eliz'h Learmont Mark Leech Thomas Leexon John

Lynch Hunoro McKinnon John Sleeper Nath'l McMahon Martha Smith Mrs Sarah Machinton Mra S. Malone Thomas McOrdock Jas Maltman John Markham Miss M2 Nelson H. A. Martin Robert Martin Joseph Mason Walte Matheson Donald Mearno Joseph

Lewin Joseph

Lynch John

Lucy John

Newby Wm H. Smyth David Nixon Miss Sussn Smith John Nixon The Nixou Thomas Nolan P. 11. Nox Jane Mehigan Thomas Nugent Hugh Michie Charles Michael Oslver O'Leary Timothy Stoughton Miss MA Yelliow Miss Julia Miller Dr. Alexe O'Sullivan Pat'k Steed -

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots on the Garrison Reserve, Toronto, will be offered for Sale by Auction, on the 3rd October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Office of the District Agent, Thomas Baires, Esq., in the East Wing of the Public Buildings, Toronto:—

at the upset price affixed to each lot. Niagara Street, West side, number 7, £200, number 8, £160, numbers 9, 10 & 11, £133 each, numbers 12, 13 & 14, £160 each, number 15, £133, number 16, £160, B. £180, C. £233. Stewart Street, North side, number 1, £113.

& 19. £66 each. each, number 8, £66, section N., number 9, £113, numbers 10 & 11, £100 each, number 12, £113. er 4, £80.

ber 24, £113. 28 & 29. £100 each, number 30, £113.

TENDERS FOR EXCHANGE. The Receiver-General of the Province of Canada gives notice that SEALED TENDERS will be received at his Office at Kingston, until

THURSDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, at noon, for Bills of Exchange on London at 60 days after sight, for any sum not less than £1000, and not exceeding £30,000 Sterling. The Tenders to specify the highest rate of premium. The amount, or any larger sum than herein stated, to be drawn for Editors of Newspapers in the Province are requested to give this notice on insertion, and present their receipt in triplicate for payment.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

This long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honorable promptness. It insures, against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwellinghouses. Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Farniture, and property generally, on terms very favorable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto

and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent. References by permission to-THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada. WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal. John Cameron, Esq., Cashier, Branch Com. Bank, M. D. A. O. MEDLEY, Esq., Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British North America. Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co. September, 1342.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for Exchange."

LEEDS CLOTH HALL, No. 173, King Street, Toronto.

BOWES & HALL, in announcing to the public their REMOVAL to the above establishment, beg to intimate that they are now in receipt of an assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, which will be found on inspection very omplete. So much is said (in advertisements generally) to convey small ideas, B. &

H. prefer reversing the common custom, and merely request an examination of N. B. Every article in this establishment is marked at the lowest price, from which no reduction will be made. Toronto, 22nd June, 1842.

C UT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale,
224 Kegs Blue Cut, soft, assorted sizes.
118 Kegs Shingle Nails.

Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842.

R. H. BRETT.

The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Nahaica and Eliza,
316 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.

R. H. BRETT. Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842. R. H. BRETT.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT AND CASH SALE.
The Subscribers will sell by Auction, at their Stores, on Tuesday, 13th
of September, and following days, until the whole are disposed of, an Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Town and Country Trade,—consisting of Fine and Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Moleskins, Velveucens, Gray and Bleached Cottons, Plain and Twilled Regattes, Prints, Ginghams, Orleans Cloths, Mousseline de Laines, Plain, Printed and Figured Merinoes; Bombazeens, Saxonies, Silk, Couon, and Wooilen Shawls; Comforters, Flannels, Braces, Bleached and Brown Linens, Beggings, Turkey and Bengal Stripes, Derry, Apron Checks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Tickings, Shoc Thread, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Thompson John
Thompson Maj J R
Thompson The M.
Thompson Adam Also-Two Cases FANCY GOODS, direct from Nottingham, consisting of russels and Needle-worked Lace, Collars, Veils, Scarfs, Insertions, Caps, Scotch and Black Lace, &c. &c.;—and the Effects of a Bankrupt Estate, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, Prints, Stripes, Blankets, Flannels, Apron Checks, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Apron Checks, Silk Handkerchiels, &c. &c.

Terms—Bankrupt Effects, Cash; other Goods, under £25, Cash; £25 to

£50, three months; £50 to £100, four months; over £100, six months,

by furnishing approved Endorsed Notes.

Sule each day at 11 o'clock.

TilO'S CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, August 29th, 1842.

A R D W A R E.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Table-Knives and Forks and Cuttery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Shessield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgetools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, &c., which they will sell at very low prices.

Toronto, Ist June, 1842.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED, on the 10th instant, from the New York Markets, a full and complete Stock of

COMBS, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c.

35 17

ALSO-For Wholesale only:

| ALSO | For the Color | Also | For the Color | Also | For the Color | Also | A 11 do. Ladies' Twist 67 Jars Macaboy Snuff 3 Bels. Scotch Snuff 56 .Bage Coffee 38 Boxes Ground Preper 31 Baga Black 10 do. l'imento 1 Brl. Nutmegs 1 do. Cloves

Willson-Miss S. 2 60 Boxes Starch With many other Goods. No. 161, KING STREET, Toronto, May 17, 1342.

Woodfendon Eliz'l THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving per the undermentioned ships from Liverpool-

> Indian Chief. 1 Cask, containing German Silver Spoons, &c. do do Iron tin'd table and

Ex the Canada-the Minerra-

the Alexander Wise-and the

tea do I Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches, Fish Hooks, Awls, Needles, &c. Wellington Place, South side, numbers 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16, at £100, Cur 2 Casks do. Pocket Books ency, each. Wellington Place, North side, numbers 15, 16 & 17, £80, Currency, each 2 Casks containing Hair and Cloth

Brushes
Case do. Whip Lashes Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoe Douro Street, North side, number 12, £80, numbers 13 & 14, £66 each, numbers 15 & 16, £30 each, numbers 17, 13 & 19, £66 each.

Douro Street, South, and Niagara Street, North, numbers 23 & 24, £30 each. Thread 1 Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c.

1 Cask Walking Canes
1 Cask containing Houks and Eyes,
Steel Spectacles, &c. King Street, South side, section N., numbers 1 & 4, £100 each, number 22 I Case English Dressing Combs and Shell side, &c. . 6 Casks and 4 Cases assorted Cut-

King Street, South side, section L., numbers 2, 3, 4 & 5, £100 each, numbers 6 & 7, £113 each, numbers 8, 9 & 10, £100 each, number 11, £113. lery, from Sheffield, Simore Street, South side, section H., number 15, £80, numbers 16, 17, 18 2 Cases ass'd Goods, Razor Strops, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c. Simcoe Street, South side, section K., number 1, £30, numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

other Goods; The whole of which are offered at WHOLESALE and RETAIL. The usual terms to the country trade.

R. U. BRETT. The Canada Comb Factory, 161, King Street, Toronto, June 5, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that five per cent of the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable at the Gore Bank. Hamilton, on or before the fifteenth day of September next. Also, that all forfeited Stock advertised for sale on the first day of August last, is postponed until the sixteenth day of September next, and will be sold McDonell Square, South side, numbers 2, 10 & 11, £40 each, number 12, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Company's Office, Seneca, as this Act directs.

JOHN JACKSON,

Secretary G. R. N. Co. Office of the Grand River Navigation Company,

Seneca, 5th August, 1842. DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry Gity and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 King Street, to Newgate Street, opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

May 24. 1842.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST Chemett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 tf

DENTAL SURGERY.-A. V. BROWN, M.D.

urgeon Dentist.-Teeth inserted, from one new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And, in addition to

Gold. &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life, OF OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

Sept. 28, 1841.

In the same according to the prices contained in the said list.

All sales to be for money in hand, the proceeds being appropriated for a specific purpose, neither registered land rights not scaip issued under the provisions.

There is a process of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every convenience; a large Frame Barn, large commodious Brick House, with every convenience: a large Frame Barn, Driving-House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Machine, a large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoke Creek runs through the lot; the land is of the best quality; the whole from of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by

applying to the owner,

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

52 tf N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot. FOR SALE,—THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON

within 34 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot Nov22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-bouses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Township are to history of the professional

Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE,
Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER,

36-tf.

Executors,

PRINTAIN, Monufacturers of Lamb's Blacking, beg to inform Printers in British North America, that they have, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced work-man, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' INK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to them. Their Ink will be warranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap.

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice. My Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscribers, will receive the amount in Ink. Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The subscriber bogs to call the attention of the public to his well-selected Stock of FRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts.

CitaUNCEY BEADLE.

St. Catherines, March 1, 1942.

N. B.—The Propulator of the British American Cultivator, and Mr. George Lest. King Street, Poronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 814 if

Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Theprice of this paper is Twelve shillings and Sixpenes a-year, payable in advance Subscriptions and within one mostly after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Astilings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

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The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are anable usupport their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Goverh

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J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.