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CHARITY.

PART-OF Mr. WESLEY'S SERMON ON THE L. CORINTHIANS MIL. C. 1-3 V 1. We are, First, to consider what this charity is. What is the nature and

what are the properties of it? St. Paul's word is αγαπη, exactly answering to the plain English word love. And accordingly it is so rendered in all the old translations of the Bible. So it stood in William Tindal's Bible, which, I suppose, was the first English translation of the whole Bible. So it was also in the Bible published by the authority of King Henry VIII. So it was likewise, in all the editions of the Bible that were successively published in England during the reign of King Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. Nay, so it is found in the Bibles of King Charles the First's reign; I believe, to the period of it. The first Bibles I have seen wherein the word was changed, were those printed by Roger Daniel and John Field, printers to the Parliament, in the year 1649. Hence it seems probable that the alteration was made during the sitting of the Long Parliament; probably it was then that the Latin word charity was put in place of the English word love. It was in an unhappy hour this alteration was made; the ill effects of it remain to this day; and these may be observed, not only among the poor and illiterate:not only thousands of common men and women no more understand the word charity than they do the original Greek; -but the same miserable mistake has diffused itself among men of education and learning. Thousands of these are misled thereby, and imagine that the charity treated of in this chapter refers chiefly, if not wholly, to outward actions, and to mean little more than almsgiving! I have heard many sermons preached upon this chapter, particularly before the University of Oxford. And I never heard more than one, wherein the meaning of it was not totally misrepresented. But had the old and proper word love been retained, there would have been no room for misrepresentation.

2. But what kind of love is that whereof the Apostle is speaking throughout the chapter? Many persons of eminent learning and plety apprehend that it is the love of God. But from reading the whole chapter numberless times, and considering it in every light, I am thoroughly persuaded that what St. Paul is here directly speaking of is the love of our neighbour. I believe whoever carefully weighs the whole tenor of his discourse will be fully convinced of this. But it must be allowed to be such a love of our neighbour, as can only spring from the love of God. And whence does this love of God flow! Only from that faith which is of the operation of God; which, whoeyer has, has a direct evidence that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." When this is particularly applied to his heart, so that he can say with humble boldness, "The life which I now live, I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me;" then, and not till then, "the love of God is shed abroad in his heart." And this love sweetly constrains him to love every child of man with the love which is here spoken of; not with a love of esteem or of complacence; for this can have no place with regard to those who are (if not his personal enemies, yet) cuemies to God and their own souls; but with a love of benevolence,-of tender good-will to all the souls that God has made.

3. But it may be asked, "If there be no true love of our neighbour, but that which springs from the love of God; and if the love of God flows from no other fountain than faith in the Son of God; does it not follow, that the whole heathen world is excluded from all possibility of salvation? seeing they are cut off from faith; for faith cometh by hearing; and how shall they hear without a preacher?" I answer, St. Paul's words, spoken on another occasion, are applicable to this: "What the law speaketh, it speaketh to them that are under the law." Accordingly, that sentence, "He that believeth not shall be damued," is spoken of them to whom the Gospel is preached. Others it does not concern; and we are not required to do termine anything touching their final state. How it will please God, the Judge of all, to deal with them, we may leave to God himself. But this we know, that he is not the God of the Christians only, but the God of the Heathens also; that he is "rich in mercy to all that call upon him," according to the light they have; and that "in every nation, he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him."

4. But to return. This is the nature of that love whereof the Apostle i here speaking. But what are the properties of it,—the fruits which are inseparable from it? The Apostle reckons many; but the principal are these:

First. "Love is not puffed up." As is the measure of love, so is the measure of humility. Nothing humbles the soul so deeply as love: It casts out all "high conceits, engendering pride;" all arrogance and overweening; makes us killo, and poor, and base, and vile in our own eyes. It obases us both before God and man; makes us willing to be the least of all, and the servants of all, and teaches us to say, " A mote in the sun-beam is little, but I am infinitely less in the presence of God."

5. Secondly. "Love is not provoked." Our present English translation

renders it, "is not easily provoked." But how did the word easily come in? There is not a tittle of it in the text: The words of the Apostle are simply these, or mapogrous rat. Is it not probable, it was inserted by the translators with a design to excuse St. Paul, for fear his practice should appear to contradict his doctrine? For we read, (Acts xv. 36, et seq.) " And some days after, Paul said unto Barnabas, Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lorn, and see how they do. And Barnabas determined to take with them John, whose surname was Mark. But Paul thought not good to take with them one who departed from the work. And the contention was so sharp between them, that they sailed unto Cyprus; and Paul chose Silas, and departed; being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. And he went through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the churches."

6. Would not any one think, on reading these words, that they were both equally sharp? that Paul was just as hot as Barnabas, and as much wanting in love as he? But the text says no such thing; as will be plain, if we consider first the occasion. When St. Paul proposed, that they should "again visit the brethren in every city, where they had preached the word," so far they were agreed. "And Barnabas determined to take with them John," because he was his sister's son, without receiving or asking St. Paul's advice. "But Paul thought not good to take him with them who had departed from them from Pamphylia,"-whether through sloth or cowardice,-" and went not with them to the work." And undoubtedly be thought right; he had reason on his side. The following words are, sysvere our παρεξυσμος, literally, "and there was a fit of anger." It does not say, in St. Paul : with passion; "so that they parted asunder." And Barnabas, resolved to have his own way, did as his nephew had done before, "departed from the work,"—"took Mark with him, and sailed to Cyprus." But Paul went on his work, "being recommended by the brethren to the grace of God;" Syria and Cilicia, confirming the Churches." From the whole account it temper, or spoke any word, contrary to the law of love. Therefore, not being in any fault, he does not need any excuse.

7. Certainly be who is full of love is "gentle towards all men." He "in meekness instructs those that oppose themselves;" that oppose what he loves most, even the truth of God, or that holiness without which no man shall see the Lord: Not knowing but "God, peradventure, may bring them to the knowledge of the truth." However provoked, he does "not return evil for evil, or railing for railing." Yea, be "blesses those that curse him, and does good to them that despitefully use him and persecute him." He "is not overcome of evil, but" always " overcomes evil with good."

8. Thirdly, "Love is longsuffering.". It endures not a few affronts, reproaches, injuries; but all things, which God is pleased to permit either men or devils to inflict. It arms the soul with inviolable patience; not harsh stoical patience, but yielding as the air, which, making no resistance to the stroke, receives no harm thereby. The lover of mankind remembers Him steps." Accordingly, "if his enemy hunger, he feeds him; if he thirst, he gives him drink:" And by so doing, he "heaps coals of fire," of melting tened when every yoke of oppression shall be broken. love, upon his head. . "And many waters cannot quench this love; neither can the floods" of ingratitude "drown it.1

From the London Patriot of July 11th, THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, 1842.

Dear Friends,-We have, through the favour of the Lord, been again permitted to meet, and to examine into the state of our Religious Society. We acknowledge, that unfaithfulness to the Divine law still exists amongst us and that hence many deficiencies are found within our borders; we nevertheless rejoice in the belief that the Lord is still caring for us, and owning us by tokens of his care. Let us then be of good comfort, and trust that, as we abide humble and steadfast before Him, he will enable us increasingly to show forth his praise. In a renewed sense of his loving kindness, of which we have been permitted sensibly to partake, we salute you, our beloved friends, desiring that grace and peace may be multiplied unto you, through the knowlodge of God and of Jesus our Lord.

We turn in love and sympathy to our dear friends who are labouring under the infirmities of declining years. Some of you, we believe, feel your allotment to be very solitary; you have lost the companions of earlier days: those with whom you may have taken sweet counsel. May your faith be strengthened as you look towards the end of your pilgrimage! May the love of Christ our Saviour cheer you in your lonely moments, in the remembrance of the mercy and faithfulness manifested towards you through the whole course of your lives! Be encouraged to lean upon the Lord your

Redeemer; cast all your care upon Him; and believe, that, as fuith and patience are maintained, you will be finally admitted, clothed in the robe of his

righteousness, to the blessed company in heaven who inherit the promises. The circumstances of some of our small meetings for worship, have alresh awakened our warm and Christian interest for those who are members of them. We affectionately encourage you, dear friends, to be diligent and punctual in coming together; and to present yourselves in reverence of soul before the Lord. Many of you, we doubt not, are at times comforted by his presence; and enabled to worship him in spirit and in truth. You may have very few companions in religious fellowship to hold up your hands in a true Christian course of conduct; but let this be an additional call upon you to be very careful that you bring no reproach on your high profession, and to strive from day to day to act in uprightness and consistency in all things. Then will you happily partake of heavenly peace, and know the Lord through the rich-

es of his grace to supply all your need. It is our earnest concern that we may, every one of us, be brought deeply to feel the sinfulness of sin; and to see, that, as we are all, by nature, fallen creatures, and prone to evil, so we all need a thorough change of heart and affections, through the effectual working of the power of God in us. The Lord Jesus Christ died to save us from sin, and to restore us to the divine image in which man was originally created. Oh! then, that we may come in faith unto Him! He has declared of himself, "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." But if we would know him to raise us up to spiritual life, we must be willing that He should lay the axe to the root of the corrupt tree, baptize us with the Holy Ghost and with fire, and cleanse us from all impurity; crucifying us unto the world, and the world unto us. The progress of this work is often gradual; many are the conflicts of flesh and spirit, and repeated the assaults of the enemy of our souls' happiness, before the deliverance from sin is wrought; before we fully know all things to become new, and all things of God. Great, however, the blessedness of that life which is hid with Christ in God. We, there fore, carnestly covet that every one may be willing patiently to submit to the turning of the Lord's band upon him. 'Then shall we be brought to feel in our own experience, as we follow on to know the Lord, that Christ is judged our light and our life; that, according to his own declaration. He is the bread ich came down from heaven, and that if a man eat of this bread, be shall live for ever: words of consolation to the hangry soul. Thus feeding on him the living substance, we shall clearly see that all the types and ceremonies of a former dispensation were the shadow of those good things which are already come; and we shall gruly feel that "the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power;" "not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy

These are beavenly truths given forth by our blessed Lord and his apostles but, at a very early period of the Christian Church, a gradual declension crept in, and the truth as it is in Jesus was obscured by the corrupt devices of men. Human wisdom and worldly power grievously interfered in spiritual things; a long and dark night of apostacy ensued: but, in the mercy of God, light and truth again broke forth, and we believe that He gave to our predecessors a further insight into the corruptions that had so long reigned among the profeesors of the Christian name, than had been given to any who had gone before them in the great work of reformation. By the inchining of this light they saw that the ministry of the Gospel of peace and salvation through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is a gift from God bimself; that the putting forth of the good Shepherd is to be waited for from one time to another in the exercise of this sacred office, and that it ought only to take place under the renewing of the Holy Chost, and in the ability which God giveth. We thankfully believe, that, from the early rise of our Society, the Lord has been pleased to bestow this gift upon servants and upon bandmaidens without repect of persons, and that it has been exercised in his fear, and to the honour highest honour to the Ministers concerned.—En. of his name; and we would humbly acknowledge, that He does not at this day withhold from us this living ministry. We pray that He may be pleased to grant us its continuance and increase, and to keep us from ever desiring any other. That which is uttored under the qualification already set forth, will be delivered in the immiliation of the creature; it may sometimes be only in a few sentences; but as a holy care prevails to move only under the lead ings of the Spirit of Truth, unexcited by the activity and affection of the natural man, it will contribute to the edification of the body in love. May we all, dear friends, when met to worship God, be found so bowed in spirit before him, as to receive in simplicity and faith that which may be thus delivered, ever cherishing a tender feeling for those who are called to the ministry, and a sympathy for the exercises which all such, and especially those who are naturally of diffident minds, may have to pass through. It was, we believe, under a deep sense of the righteensness of the law of

Christ, that our early friends were led to an open testimony against all decei and flattery, to truth-speaking in their language, to honesty and sincerity, i their dealings, and to that plainness in speech, in behaviour, and in apparel for which they were conspicuous; knowing that it was required of them, as part of this law, not to imitate the changing fashious of a vain and inconstant world. And we believe that the more our testimony in these respects is thus received, the more it will be felt that it is our duty, as a Christian body, faith-

A reverent filial fear of God, in deep self-abasement before Him, is a state departed asunder one from the other: And so Barnubss took Mark, and bave the semblance of good, is, at the same time, contrary to its purity. The conscientious follower of Christ is especially careful in no way to compromise his principles. Whilst treated with respect and esteem by those around him, and in the full enjoyment of his civil rights, he is anxious to be prepared, if trials should come upon him, to act with fidelity and firmness. He is more solicitous not to violate this law than to escape from suffering. He knows that if he would reign with Christ, he must be willing to suffer with him; he feels that, if this should be his portion, he can take comfort in these words of the Apostle, "Unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to be-lieve on him, but also to suffer for his sake."

We have each a duty to fulfil in the church; and we shall have each to give an account of the right occupation of the gifts entrusted to us. Many by shrinking from the use of these gifts have suffered less themselves, and deprived the church of their services. We, therefore, in love, exhort our friends to be watchful in this respect; all are not called to the same office, but every living member has a place of usefulness in the body; and, as he is concerned Probably it was in Barnabas alone; who thus supplied the want of reason to live not unto himself but unto Him who died for us and rose again, he will experience that the service of Christ is blessed: and that in it there is a joy and peace, and holy settlement, which the world can never bestow.

The amount of the sufferings of our friends in the maintenance of our testimony against all ecclesiastical demands, including the costs and charges which Barnabas seems not to have stayed for. "And he went through of distraint, is upwards of ten thousand eight hundred pounds. An unhallowed interference with sacred things by the exercise of human authority, and does not appear that St. Paul was in any fault; that he either felt any the usurpation of an unwarranted influence on the mind of man in these matters, preventing the full surrender of the heart to the rightful government of our holy Redeemer, have long impeded the progress of vital Christianity on the earth. These evils are, at this time, showing themselves under various and specious forms in this and in other lands. Hence we feel it additionally incumbent upon us to maintain, through holy help, in incekness and firmness, that testimony to the free teaching of the Spirit of truth and to the undivided authority of Christ in his church, which our Society has always borne. Were we to abandon these principles, we could not expect to flourish or even to exist as a distinct religious body.

An Epistle from our dear friends in Ireland, and one from the several Yearly Meetings of North America, have been received in this as in former years, to our comfort and instruction.

We have been deeply afflicted by the consideration of the continued existnce and extent of slavery in the colonies and dependences of several of the nations of Europe, as well as in America; and we have been led into feelings who suffered for us, "leaving us an example that we might tread in his of warm sympathy with the suffering victims of this cruel and Anti-Christian system, wherever they may be: we earnestly desire that the day may be has

> War still prevails in the East: we mourn over the calamities and miseries which it is producing. We think, with sorrow of heart, on the lot of those of our countrymen who are sent forth, not on works of mercy, to distant lands where the inhabitants of this favoured isle cought to show forth the fruits of the mild and peaceable religion of Jesus; but on errands of revenge and bloodshed from which they may never return. May it please the Almighty Parent of the universe so to influence the hearts of our rulers, as that peace may be speedily restored, and that they may maintain the bond of amity with every nation of the carth.

> Whilst thus adverting to the distresses of the people of distant countries we are not insensible to the sufferings of the poor at home. We turn with feelings of deep commiseration to the multitudes in this land who are pining from penury, and from an atter insufficiency of food and raiment. These privations are very hard to endure; but we may be instructed in observing he great patience with which they have been borne. Many of our members have taken an active part in alleviating the miseries by which they were surrounded; and we encourage all our friends liberally to perform this obvious Christian duty, of caring for and helping their distressed neighbours; ever remembering "the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Dear friends, we separate in love, and under a precious feeling of that parmony with which we have proceeded in various important deliberations We cordially bid you farewell in the Lord.

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

From Dr. Harris' Creat Commission. NOTHING GIVEN TO CHRIST IS LOST!

Say, what of all the past is lost? the mites of the widow? True, the gift in itself was small, the act trivial; but she has, in high moral effect, been giving them daily ever since. They have multiplied into millions. What is st? the labours of those who first took the Mission field, and who have already fallen? True, they failed in some of their immediate ends, and fell comparatively unwept. But, holy, honoured men, your day of moral power is yet to come. Already, your names are our titles; your memory is our inspiration; your noble deeds are our heraldry; your example a precious part of our inheritance. By the perusal of your tale shall many a youthful bosom swell with the sacred ambition of living to Christ in heathen lands; and, as he hears your name pronounced with benedictions, or touches the soil which contains your hallowed dust,—your memory shall fire his zeal, and in his labors shall you live again. What is lost? the blood of the martyrs?— True, they fell. The car of the demon to which they were sacrificed, rolled over them and on; "their ashes flew, no marble tells us whither;" the voices which bewailed them sank into silence; the tyranny which crushed them waxed stronger and stronger; and age followed age apparently only to black-en their names, or to proclaim that they had lived and died in vain. But did they? Let the history of Truth struggling with Error ever since testify.— Never have their sufferings ceased to thrill the general heart. Long have some of their softest whispers at the stake, been oracles to support the suffering, and watchwards to animate the valiant for the truth.

And such shall be your honoured destiny, martyrs of Madagascar! Precious were your deaths in the eyes of your Lord. Precious in our eyes is every drop of your blood. And the time shall come when precious shall be the spot where you were speared in the sight of your own people. At present they deem you vanquished. But they never fail who die for Christ.-That land belongs to Him. And, when he assumes his right, your wounds shall plead for him; the spear that pierced you shall blossom and bud; your martyrdom shall give a resistless impulse to the cause of truth.

That time will come; the time when Christ will have taken, not that island only, but the earth for his possession. The price has been paid-the transfor made—the time for actual possession appointed—the approach of that time divinely indicated. Let us imagine that future period to have come .-There is Christendom purged of its corruptions; India without its caste; China without its wall of selfishness; Africa without its chains; earth without its carse. All its kingdoms, consolidated into one vast spiritual empire, are happy in the reign of Christ, and prostrate at his feet. And will it form no part of the employment of that blessed time, to trace back that grand con-summation to all the trains of instrumentality which led to it? It will, doubtless, form a part of the occupation of heaven itself.

WESLEYAN TAKINGS.

We copy the following sketches from an anonymous, popular volume entitled "Wesleyan Takings: or Centenary Sketches of Ministerial Charicier, as exhibited in the Wesleyan Connexion, during the First Hundred lears of its Existence." Few books have caused more excitement in the Wesleyan Connexion at home by their novelty. The author of it has not been discovered; though we are pretty sure the style is Everett's. He has hit off the likenesses to the very life; but we think prudence never dictated the hitting off of some of them. In the extracts from the work we intend to give, from time to time, we hope to make such selections as will not be offensive to any person; for there are many passages in it which do the

13. SAMUEL BARDSLEY: Let not the name and lispings of the man provoke the laugh of pride and vanity, nor yet his bulk, though of greater magnitude than that of "Eglon King of Moab," force a smile. Here is wisdom, in opposition to Ascham in his "School-Master," without learning—experiwisdom which cometh from above. Simplicity personified. A monument of filial affection to a widowed mother. Sound Christian feeling:—a man essentially right in Christian doctrine;—steady in his attachments;—without splendour and gaiety of colonring, yet, like the humble unassuming daisy, meets with a benignant smile from gentle and simple, from rich and poor, from the learned and illiterate, from infancy up to the patriarch in years. Noticed by Dr. Gillies, of Glasgow, with great respect; and well the Author of "Historical Collections" knew how to estimate real worth, though in omely attire. Died in 1818. And a little child shall lead them.

14. FRANCIS WRIGLEY: Low in stature. Good sense ;- rather hard in the month,-great integrity,-plain,-blunt,-straight-forward. The early, constant, faithful, affectionate friend of Samuel Bardsley; supplying the wants of the latter in every time of need; the two friends, in the poetic language of two ships, with a sunny cloud of sail, in the beauty of friendship, in the storm and in the calin, till Bardsley, with shattered masts, and sore-rent canvass, of the truth of Budgeli's remark, that found to have been contracted among persons of different humours." loved him as he loved his own soul.

15. RICHARD BURKE: An ominous name in modern times! but a fine contrast to the Edinburgh fiend. Full of faith and love,-patient,-uniting the wisdom of age with the simplicity of childhood. A great sufferer. Like a beautiful flower, called into existence, as Campbell would say, by a transient soushine, in an early spring; after which, the gloom of winter sets in, and hips it to death. Travelled 10 years; died in 1778. That our sons may be as plants grown up in their wouth.

16. BARNABAS SHAW: Plain, artless, kind, plodding, persevering, nduring. The Apostle of Wesleyan Missions to South Africa,—the founder, possibly, of a future empire. A man, who has reared for himself an imper-ishable monument, in his "MEMORIALS." Harmless as doces.

17. JOHN FLETCHER: A clergyman of the Established Church, yet a Methodist. A fair sketch of his character by Wesley:—a somewhat prosy Life of him by Benson; - some snatches by Coxe. The public still left in the predicament of the Queen of Sheba, with only the "one-half" told. A delightful vision, and so uncarthly, he seemed scarcely to touch the orb on which he lighted.—Like one of Edmund Burke's personages, only much more heavenly; -seen just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere in which he moved ;-glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy; -nay more, like an inhabitant of heaven, to whom glorified spirits might have listened with delight. Died in 1786. And Enoch walked with God.

18. ALEXANDER STRACHAN: Shrewd:-harmlessly and demurcly arch;can command gravity in the midst of the laughter of others. Loves an old book spiced with paritanism ;—a good theologian,-an instructive preacher ; honest,—independent.—warm in his address. Rather fond of the double en tendre : - a charming Christian companion ;- can see, as his conutry man Scott would say, his neighbour's blind side, and knows how to keep the lee-gage when his passions are blowing high. Then shalt not see a people of deeper speech than thou canst perceive.

19. John Richardson: Bachelor of arts. A man of sorrows; -- a uni from above always in his ministry. Terminated the voyage of life, 1792, in the 58th year of his age; when, safely harboured, and anchored in everlasting rest, the billows of the world were permitted to rave over him unheeded.

21. RICHARD REECE: Tall,-bony,-rather lank,-ruddy complexion -a dazzling expression in the eye; -a lovely picture of patriarchal beauty. authority, and courtesy. Locks, like the pure silver. A little frenchified, not in his manners, but in his pronunciation. Speaks as if the organs of speech had experienced a partial paralysis. Dignified in his mien, but not haughty. Always respectable and acceptable. A high sense of honour and ministerial bearing. Good judgment as to what is fitting for time, place, and person. A useful, though not a striking preacher;—language good ;—a fine volume of voice. Not always accessible to all ;-something in reserve from Christian policy. Excited the laugh at the Manchester Centenary Committee Meeting, for calculating on £200,000, while others were modestly raising the mind to less than a third of the sum; the people confirming his expecta tions by contributing £215,000. Not one of those men, noticed in one of the periodicals, who has flannted his day like the melancholy poppy,—melancholy in all its ill-scented gaudiness; but one who towers like the sun-flower. and diffuses a fragrance like the rose. Entered the work in 1787. No sin for him to say, I magnify mine office.

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal. RESPONSES-THE TITHINGMAN DISAPPOINTED.

In the town of W---- the population was sparse, but they had the shell of meeting-house, with rough boards for seats; and having no minister, the was not difficult to foresee the end of a connexion which had such a begin-Methodists were invited, and occupied it on the Sabbath. Their preaching ning. gave general satisfaction, except some of them spoke too loud; but there was a sore grievance, which called for a speedy remedy. The Methodists in on behalf of the Meeting, by those days were often heard to respond to the preacher by an audible "Amen," down to George Stacey, Clerk to the Meeting this Year. and at other times to shout, "Glory to God;" and this was so different from umph.

the "still small voice," that it was judged by some to be an intolerable disorder. While some were devising a remedy, one more wise than his fellows intimated that if he should be appointed "tubingman," he would put a stop to such confusion. The next town meeting appointed Mr. A (for so I shall call him) to that office. He pledged his oath for his fidelity in the office, and then requested the magistrate to give him definite instruction how to proceed. "Why," said the squire, "it is your duty to keep the people still in time of religious worship." "But what if they will not be still?" inquired the young officer. "Then have your staff, and rap them on the head." This was satisfactary, and he reconced his staff, unbird, was a before of office. isfactory, and he prepared his staff-which was a hadge of office. These staves were sometimes six or seven feet in length, that the officer might reach the offender without leaving his place. As there were no pews in the meeting-house, the brethren sat together on one side, and the sisters on the other. Sabbath came, and Mr. A walked in, staff in hand, and took his seat in the midst of the brethren. This was an eventful hour. Like modern office-seckers, he had come "pledged" to office, and was about to make his debut under the scrutinizing eyes of his constituents. To add to his calamity, it was quarterly meeting, and the members were in the habit in those days of travelling a great distance on such occasions. Brother S. Bostwick was the presiding elder, himself a host, when the God of Sabaoth was in his message, and I think brother J. Mitchell was the circuit preacher. When prayer was offered up all the Methodists fell upon their knees, (for this was formerly a universal custom,) but our young officer stood up with stall in band in suppress all disorder. A brother said "Amen," and was instantly rapped upon his head. Another and another said "Amen," and each felt the rap. There was a shower of salvation before the preacher closed his prayer, and some shouted "Glory," and others "Amen," but each in their turn felt the rap; and to do his duty Mr. A sometimes reached as far as he could to the right, then to the left; for they were knelt around him so close he could not move The case was, he had as much as he could do to punish those within his reach, leaving those beyond to transgress with impunity. This exhibition was fine sport to a certain class of the congregation, while our members seemed to care nothing about it. But during the preaching our lover of order had new difficulties to contend with. When they had knelt with their eyes closed, he had stood, and wielded his authority with great admittees; but now he is scated with them, and even his love of order is not sufficient to induce him to stand and rap the heads of the disorderly. But when a faithful officer cannot do all that he would, he will not readily yield the point until he has done what he could. Mr. A fixed his eye upon brother S. Carpenter, of Rowe, as one of the most disorderly, and contrived to bring him to a better mind. Brother C. was a man of an ardent mind and a warm heart, and although he had cross ed the line of "the old Bay State," he never dreamed that the Vermont statuts prohibited shouting, and of course felt himself perfectly at home among his brethren. He sat upon the seat before our officer, and about the length of his rod from him, the end of which he placed near his side, and whenever brother C. shouted he would give him a jerk under his short ribs. This could be done without exposing himself to the congregation generally. The power of God was present to quicken and sanctify his children, and great was their rejoicing. Brother C. was gezing at the preacher, the tears flowing from his eyes, and often gave vent to an overflowing heart by shouts of Glory," while our friend of order gave him a faithful jerk for each transgression. The meeting closed after earnest prayer to God to have mercy on the tithingman, who found his task much more difficult than he had anticipated. His associates laughed at him for his ill success, and he appeared no more with his badge of office to compel the Methodists to keep the peace.

VOLTAIRE.

From a Review of Campbell's "Freneric the Great and wis Times," 11 the Edinburgh Review for April 1842.

But of all who entered the enchanted garden in the inchriation of delight, and quitted it in agonies of rage and shame, the most remarkable was Vol-taire. Many circumstances had made him desirous of finding a home at a distance from his country. His fame had raised him up enemies. His senence without, perhaps, a knowledge of more than half-a-dozen volumes—the sibility gave them a formidable advantage over him. They were, indeed, contemptible assailants. Of all that they wrote against him, nothing has survived except what he has himself preserved. But the constitution of his mind resembled the constitution of those bodies in which the slightest scratch of a bramble, or the bite of a gnat, never fails to fester. Though his reputation was rather raised than lowered by the abuse of such writers as Freron and Desfontaines-though the vengeance which he took on Freron and Desfontaines was such, that scourging, branding, pillorying, would have been a trifle to it—there is reason to believe that they gave him far more pain than he ever gave them. Though he enjoyed during his own lifetime the reputation of a classic-though he was extolled by his contemporaries above all poets, philosophers, and historians—though his works were read with as much delight and admiration at Moscow and Westminster, at Florence and Stockholm, as at Paris itself, he was yet tormented by that restless jealousy which Wilson, moving by each other's side through the music of the waters, like should seem to belong only to minds burning with the desire of fame, and two ships, with a sunny cloud of sail, in the beauty of friendship, in the storm yet conscious of impotence. To men of letters who could by no possibility be his rivals, he was, if they behaved well to him, not merely just, not mere inks by his side—though not without glory; leaving him in his loneliness to ly courteous, but often a hearty friend and a manifecent benefactor. But plough the ocean a little longer. Throwing figurative language aside, after to every writer who rose to a celebrity approaching his own, he became A reverant marters of God, in deep seit-abasement before frink, it as state of great safety. This fear not only subjects the will, and prepares the way to bear the cross, but produces a tenderness of conscience, in which there is great caution not to violate the divine law, and a quickness of understanding to perceive what this law is, and to distinguish that which, although it may of the truth of Budgell's remark, that "some of the firmest friendships are good-humour or of contempt. With all his great talents, and all his long He experience of the world, he had no more self-command than a petted child or a hysterical woman. Whenever he was mortified, he exhausted the whole thetoric of anger and sorrow to express his mortification. His torrents of bitter words-his stamping and cursing-his grimaces and his tears of rage; were a rich feast to those abject natures, whose delight is in the agonies of powerful spirits and in the abasement of immortal names. These creatures had now found out a way of galling him to the very quick. In one walk, at least, it had been admitted by envy itself that he was without a living competitor. Since Racine had been laid among the great men whose dust made the holy precinct of Port Royal holier, no tragic poet had appeared who could contest the palm with the author of Zaire, of Alzire, and of Marope.— At length a rival was announced. Old Crebillon, who, many years before, had obtained some theatrical success, and who had long been forgotten, came forth from his garret in one of the meanest lanes near the Rue St. Antoine, and was welcomed by the acclamations of envious men of letters, and of a capricions populace. A thing called Catiline, which he had written in his retirement, was acted with boundless applause. Of this execrable piece it is sufficient to say, that the plot turns on a love affair, carried on in all the forms of Sondery, between Catiline, whose confident is the Prætor Lentalus, and Tullia, the daughter of Cicero. The theatre resounded with acclamations. The king pensioned the successful poet; and the coffee-houses pronounced that Voltaire was a clever man, but that the real tragic inspiration, the celestial fire which glowed in Corneille and Racine, was to be found in Crebillon

> The blow went to Voltaire's heart. Had his wisdom and fortinde been in proportion to the fertility of his intellect, and to the brilliancy of his wit, he would have seen that it was out of the power of all the puffers and detractors in Europe to put Catiline shove Zaire; but he had none of the magnanimous patience with which Milton and Bentley left their claims to the unerring judgment of time. He eagerly engaged in an undignified competition with Crebillon, and produced a series of plays on the same subjects which his rival had treated. These pieces were coolly received. Angry with the court, angry with the capital. Voltaire began to find pleasure in the prosform Christian; -simple in his manners; -meck in his spirit. Laboured 29 pect of exile. His attachment for Madame du Châtelet long prevented him years in the city of London; -26 years the subject of asthma. The unction from executing his purpose. Her death set him at liberty; and he determined to take refuge at Berlin.

To Berlin he was invited by a series of letters, conched in terms of tho most enthusiastic friendship and admiration. For once the rigid parsimony of Frederic seemed to have relaxed. Orders, honourable offices, a liberal pension, a well-served table, stately apartments under a royal roof, were offered in return for the pleasure and honour which were expected from the society of the first wit of the age. A thousand lones were remitted for the charges of the journey. No ambassador setting out from Berlin for a court of the first rank, had ever been more amply supplied. But Voltaire was not satisfied. At a later period, when he possessed an ample fortune, he was one of the most liberal of men; but till his means had become equal to his wishes, his greediness for lucre was unrestrained either by justice or by shame. He had the effrontery to ask for a thousand louis more, in order to enable him to bring his niece, Madamo Denis, the ugliest of coquettes, in his company. The indelicate rapacity of the poet produced its natural effect on the severe and frugal king. The answer was a dry refusal. 'I did not,' said his Majesty, ! solicit the honour of the lady's society.' On this Voltaire went off into a paroxysm of childish rage. Was there ever such avarice? He has bundreds of tubs full of dollars in his vaults, and haggles with me about a poor thousand louis.' It seemed that the negotiation would be broken off; but Frederic, with great dexterity, affected indifference, and seemed inclined to transfer his idolatry to Baculard d'Arnaud. Ilis Majesty even wrote some bad verses, of which the sense was, that Voltaire was a setting sun, and that Arnaud was rising. Good natured friends soon carried the lines to Voltaire. He was in his bed. He jumped out in his shirt, danced about the room with rage, and sent for his passport and his post-horses. It

It was in the year 1750 that Voltaire left the great capital, which he was not to see again till, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, he returned, bowed down by extreme old age, to die in the midst of a splendid and ghastly tri-

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 17th, 1842.

OUR FIRST PAGE.

We are frank enough to acknowledge that for the permanent utility of the Christian Guardian our hope in a good degree rests on its First Page, and that for this reason and the attainment of that object we have no small solicitude in the selection of manuscript and stereotype articles for its columns. Our first duty is, from time to time, as space will allow, to exhibit the truths lence, science, literature, history, biography, and poetry, and place in the hand of the reader what will increase, or at least correct, his knowledge of able correspondents are of great service to, and highly appreciated by, us. Secondary to these are the most valued of our Connexional standard works. In a third class we place standard works generally. And in a fourth, the most influential, religious, and literary, of the Periodicals of the day. Of our manner of preparing the Page, we may be permitted to remark, that we have a growing antipathy to tedioueness and monotony. Diversity, excellence, novelty, and usefulness, are words we wish to bear in mind, that the reader may week after week with approbation say of the Page what Dr. in his parish? Was it persecution to require a burial which the law of the Knox said of a volume of short essays,-" It contains a variety of subjects treated in various manners, and suited to the dispositions of different readers, or of the same reader at different times."

It gives us great pleasure to say, that we have a promise of articles for the Journal from several ministers and gentlemen, whose labours for us we have no doubt will to no small extent conduce to its acceptability. Among those from whom we are expecting contributions are, the Rev. Anson Green. President of the Conference, and the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Principal of Vic-

Our anxiety to please has lately prompted us to add to our library a num ber of superior volumes and periodicals, most of them new, among which are, Harris's Prize Essays, Life of Charles Wesley, Hamilton's Prize Essay, Wesleyan Takings, Robert Philip's Works, Metropolitan Pulpit, Life of Bishop Emory, Duff on Missions, Malcom's Travels in India, Life of Wilberforce by his Sons, Grimshawe's Life of Legh Richmond, Leifchild's Life of Hughes, Johnsoniana, Life of Sir Walter Scott, Tyreman and Bennett's Voyages, Edinburgh Review, N. Y. Methodist Quarterly, Wesleyan Magazine, &c. From these, and other recent popular publications we shall chordy receive, we intend very frequently to make extracts, in preference to others; and thus, we hope, give an originality to our selections, and an attractiveness, which shall afford gratification and profit to our numerous esteemed subscribers and readers.

Depending on Divine wisdom and aid for success, and not on our own unaided endeavours, the adoption of Dr. Johnson's "Prayer on the Rambler" will not be deemed presumptuous :- "Almighty God, the giver of all good things, without whose help all labour is ineffectual, and without whose grace all wisdom is folly; grant, I beseech thee, that in this my undertaking, thy Hour Spinir may not be withheld from me, but that I may promote thy glory, and the salvation both of myself and others: grant this, O Lord, for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen."

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN METHODIST CHURCHES .- We regret to meet with the following statement in the London Watchman, which has some readers in this country, where the statement will not be likely to do rious treaties, of which \$12,000 is for education specifically, and the rest for good but harm. If any people profess to be evangelical in their doctrines. spirit, and practices, they are the Methodists. Their excellence, in our in the common arts of life. The total number of Indians benefited by these opinion, is their spinituality. But it cannot have escaped the notice of the appropriations is 90,320, of whom more than 70,000 are west of Arkansas ing." christian world, that for several years, in some places, they have been giving and Missouri; and more than \$2,000 were removed west of the Mississippi by having resigned the Presidency, the Rev. Dr. Olin was elected to that office, unusual attention to what is material and showy. In England particularly, their churches have been built necessarily larger than formerly, but unnecessarily more splendid and costly; often as much having been expended in useless embellishment as would have built several churches in destitute parts of perintendent of the Western Territory, who acknowledges that in many por-England, or on Missions: thus on the one hand cherishing the pride of the heart, and on the other, leaving souls to perish for whom Christ died, who tribes manifest great indifference to their condition. Very favourable accounts would in many cases have been saved, had the misapplied-wasted money been expended for their benefit. Lavish expenditure in this thing has natur. | asaws, Creeks, Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws: but what is said of the ally made way for musical display, and it is not known that the evil will be Cherokees and Chectaws is so gratifying that we shall make two interesting checked till God's house has become something like a theatre.

PONTEFRACT.—The organ of the Wesleym chapel having been enlarged and PONTETRACT.—The organ of the Westeym chapet having ocen entarged and completed by the introduction of one octave and a half of large scale German pedul pipes, together with five open diopason pipes, which renders the instrument, for its size, inferior to none in the county, was opened on Sunday week. Mr. Hampson, the newly-appointed organist, presided at the instrument. There was a full and effective choir on the occasion from the neighbouring amateurs, assisted by others from Lancashire. Mr. Hampson, during the day, by the correctness of his performance on the instrument, showed the high talents which he possesses, this performance on the instrument, showed the high tatents which he possesses, and the choir were equally happy in inexiting the attention of the congregation on the occasion. The Rev. John McLean, governor and chaplain of the Wesleyan Proprietary School, Sheffield, preached two scrmons, one in the morning, and the other in the evening; after which collections were made to defray the expenses. A sermon was also preached on Monday evening, by the Rev. Peter M'Owen, of Manchester. The whole of the collections amounted to £40.—Watchman.

Here it will be seen Sunday is the day for a performance-a performance on a wind instrument; we are told of "pedal pipes," and "diapason pipes;" the instrument is "inferior to none in the country;" then we hear of "neighthe instrument is "inferior to none in the country;" then we hear of "neighboring amateurs," of Mr. Hampson showing "high talents," and of him not his choir "inviting the attention of the congregation:" and all this in a Methodist Church on the Lerd's day, when the people are met to worship God in spirit. What! are octaves, and bellows, and fingers, the agency for convicting and converting sinners? The whole service is evidently held to hear a time on the organ, and then, secondly, to hear the Gospel. Let this itching for the magic of music be encouraged in Wesleyan churches, and the spiritual glery of our solemn assemblies is seen no more. We are quite spiritual glory of our solomn assemblies is seen no more. We are quite aware of the severity of the remarks we are now making; and it is intended; for we cannot consent to religious services being transformed into "Oratorios," and God being insulted in his own house.

There are occasions where a modest musical instrument or two may be necessary in a choir to aid the voice; not to lead, much less for exhibition.-Placed as we are to guard our people against any thing, and every thing, which we conscientiously believe is an obstacle to the spread of holiness (their the first time since their spread of the first time s which we conscientiously believe is an obstacle to the spread of holiness (their great work) either in a neighbourhood, or in the world, this is all we can say in favour of instruments. In large congregations where a choir should be commanding to be effective, and must be well sustained to be both, it is to be supposed that there are persons in sufficient number with good voices, who, if they were trained to use our "Sacred Harmony," would render the choir powerful enough. For majesty and melody nothing can exceed the human voice. So thought Haydn, when he, in ecstacy, once heard an assembly of children singing the tever of the Old Hundred.

Which convenes in a few days will be an interesting one, as the Chickasaws, for the great work) which convenes in a few days will be an interesting one, as the Chickasaws, for the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected councillors, and come into the first time since their enigration, have elected council or served council or she for the nation, with a full representation. The general council onsists of forty members, elected from the four himself council on sate for four he for its leaves the only representative body, according to population, and makes the only representative body, according to population, and makes the only representative body, according to populatio

A statement which will hardly be made respecting the gospel dispensation under which we live. The Primitive Christians, though instruments could easily have been procured, used them not in worship. Lord King says of their times, "As for church music, for organs, and the like, those primitive ages were wholly ignorant of them." It is a recorded fact, that Mr. Wesley and his contemporary preachers, and the English Wesleyan preachers after his day, had almost insuperable objections to organs; and again and again it is said in their Minutes, "Let no organ be placed anywhere till proposed in the Conference." The present multiplication of organs in England is contrary to primitive Methodism. There is some extravagance in what Dr. Adam Clarke says on the subject of the use of instrumental music, yet much propricty in this observation: - "The whole spirit, soul, and genius, of the christian religion are against this; and those who know the Church of God christian religion are against this: and those who know the Church of God best, and what constitutes its genuine spiritual state, know that these things have been introduced as a substitute for the life and power of religion; and the Rev. James Dixen, President of the British Conference, was appointed to preside also in Ireland; he was accompanied by the Rev. Robert Newton and the Rev. John Scott; the Rev. W. O. Groggon attended as the Superintendant where they prevail most, there is least of the power of Christianity." that where they prevail most, there is least of the power of Christianity."

We rejoice to know that these remarks have little, if any, application to the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada: and we make them, that our people may continue to shun the evil we deprecate. Our choirs let their moderation be known. Maintain your Methodistic standing: maintain your simplicity: maintain your spirituality; and while you practise a modulation of the voice more harmoniously to sing the praises of God in his worship-public, social, and domestic, do all with the spirit and with the understanding also.

Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, July 2nd, there ras an Appeal against a decision of Sir Herbert Jenner, Judge of the Court of Arches, in a suit promoted by Frederick George Mastin, against the Kev. THOMAS SWEET ESCOTT, Vicar of the parish of Godney, in Lincolnshire, "for THOMAS SWEET ESCOTT, Vicar of the parish of Godney, in Lincelnshire, "for refusing to bury the corpse of Elizabeth Ann Cliff, the infant daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cliff, of the parish of Geduey, convenient warning having been given him thereof." The Sentence of the Court below was, "that the Party (the Rov. T. S. Escott) be suspended for the space of three months from the time of publishing the suspension, from all discharge and functions of his clerical offices and the execution thereof,—and that he do pay the Costs of the spit." On the Judicial Committee there were present Lord Brougham, Lord Wynford, Mr. Justice Ersking, and Dr. Lushington, and their decision was.

Wester, T. Waugh, and M'Alre, spoke of the kindness that the contextion in Ireland had received from England, and they hoped that the union would continue to increase from year. The President replied, and referred to the assistance England had received from Ireland by the labours of T. Walsh, Dr. A. Clarke, W. Griffiths, H. Moore, and others, and reciprocated the fellings expressed by the brethren who had just spoken. The resident replied, and referred to the assistance England had received from Ireland by the labours of T. Walsh, Dr. A. Clarke, W. Griffiths, H. Moore, and others, and reciprocated to the session the fellings expressed by the brethren who had just spoken. The President replied, and referred to the assistance England had received from Ireland had received from England, and they hoped that the union would continue to increase from year. The President replied, and referred to the assistance England had received from Ireland had received from England, and they hoped that the union union to increase from year. The President replied, and referred to the assistance England had received from Ireland had received from England, and they hoped that the union union to increase from year. The President replied to the support of year. The President Plantship would continue to increase from year. The President Flantship would continue to incre of Revelation,—doctinal, preceptive, and experimental; and the next, which is inseparable from it, Wesleyan Theology, with its influence on the heart, and its tendency in the life. These two duties discharged, we reckon our selves at liberty to range through the entire field of sanetified truth, benevo-Weslevan Minister, and for that reason it was refused! The Weslevans have was appointed to a circuit, as well as another on the list of reserve last year. acted with becoming energy in the matter; and the final decision proclaims two were selected for the Theological Institution in London,—and the remainder placed on the List of Reserve......... In reply to the question,—What God, of man, and of the Gospel. In doing this the labours of pious and this truth to the world, that their scriptural rights, and those of Dissenters, shall not be trampled upon with impunity by High-Churchmen.

The above was written for last Wednesday's Guardian, and deferred for want of space. Since then the Church has noticed the decision of the Privy Council, and in a manner we consider very objectionable. That paper says, "The case is one of persecution on the part of the Methodists against Mr. Escott." What will not partizanship avow? We ask whether it was persocution for the father of the rejected child to pay Church-rates and otherwise support the Church of England in common with other persons, not Dissenters, land secured for the child? Was it persecution for the father, sustained as he land secured for the child? Was it persecution for the father, sustained as he work,—but there were three who were on the list of supernameraries lost year properly was by the Methodists, to ask that simple justice might be done him that had resumed their work as travelling preachers. On Monday evening, the when Mr. Escott dealed him what the law granted? Then the Church annual meeting of the Hibernian Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in Abbey-street Chapel. The Rev. W. Stewart began the service by singing and recognise the validity of Dissenting Baptism, and generally make a practice of re-baptizing conditionally." The plain English of this is, that the Clergy besides contributions to particular objects and legacies. Dublin city itself had condemn British law, and go in the face of it; and in re-baptizing, act ridica-lously, and in contempt of reason, scripture, and the leading and holiest Churches of Christendom. And this spirit of outlawry is to utter its imperti-tion on the same evening, the reception of the young men into full connexions, and their ordination, took place in White Friar's street Chapel, in the presence of a nence in the Church paper of Canada! We know well why this is. The very large congregation. The service began by the President giving out the decision of the Council is the highest legal proof that Church of England byun on page 636, ofter which the Rev. R. Newton prayed. The names of the council is the highest legal proof that Church of England byun on page 636, ofter which the Rev. R. Newton prayed. The names of the council is the highest legal proof that Church of England byun on page 636, ofter which the Rev. R. Newton prayed. The names of the council is the highest legal proof that Church of England byun on page 636, ofter which the Rev. R. Newton prayed. Ministers are not the only Ministers of Christ in England—that Dissonting Donald, G. M'Miller, and R. Hewitt. On Wodnesday morning the Confer-Ministers are Ministers of Christ, end that they are so without the airy jours of the visionary " Uninterrupted Apostolical Succession."

CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS.-We have met with between two and three columns on this subject in the N. Y. Observer, occupied with a Letter from a Washington Correspondent, dated July 25th, 1842, and a lengthy and interesting to many of our readers, and increase their anxiety to aid in the improvement of a people, than which none have more just and affecting claims on the best and constant services of the white man. It is stated that the American cabinet has succeeded "in reclaiming the various easters tribes of Indians from a wandering, savage life, and imparting to them the habits of civilization." Since 1819 \$10,000 a-year has been expended for agricultural and educational purposes, and \$53,000 in the erection of school-houses. The the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Moravians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Romanists and Friends, and these Societies have taken from their own funds for the same and similar objects about \$280,500. The number of Schools maintained in 1841 was 37. Teachers 85. Scholars 1233. It is believed this is an error, and that there are 5,000 children taught. Of the pupils, 131 are members of the "Choctaw Academy," or Indian College, on Col. Johnson's farm in Kentucky. Bosides the amount already stated, there is a sum of \$40,280 annually appropriated to the same tribes, in pursuance of vathe support of farmers and various classes of mechanics, for their instruction the Government. It is a pleasing fact stated by the Committee, "that some of the tribes are now increasing in numbers, in consequence of their civilized habits."

The extract from the Report is what is said by Capt. Armstrong, Acting Sutions of the Indian country a steady improvement is visible, while in others the are given of the advance of civilization among the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickquotations; just observing that we fully concur in the conclusion of Captain Armstrong's very cheering statements, which is; "Justice requires at our hands that a faithful fulfilment of the various treaty obligations be strictly comto our deepest sympathy."

"The CHERCKEES are considered as the most enlightened Indian tribe. The national council convenes on the first Monday in October annually. The legislative department is composed of two bodies—the committee and the connoil.—The Cherokees are governed by a constitution, ratified by the people. Their laws are regularly printed, and based upon equal rights and privileges. Judges and sheriffs, and other officers, are elected, to execute the laws. Trials by jury for capital offences are guaranteed to each individual. Administrators and executors are appointed to settle estates, and indeed, every thing is calculated to give protection to the people and stability to the laws. Under circumstances so favorable, with a constitution and a code of laws in successful operation, the Cherokees may be considered as having established a permanent Government,—The country they occupy is sufficient in extent for a much larger population than

"The CHOCTAWS, like their brother Cherokees, have made many great chorts to throw off the indian life. In many parts of the nation, and particularly on Red river, the most pleasing anticipations have been realized. Schools are to be found in the country, and a general inclination for the education of the people. This is one of the principal agents by which any tribe of red people are to be reformed. Acting upon this belief, aided by the exertions of some pious and useful missionaries, the Choctaws, since their emigration, have made very rapid strides towards civilization. They have formed a constitution, upon which their laws are based, which lately has been printed both in English and Choctaw, and circulated through the nation. The central convents annually on the first It is said, "David sanctioned instrumental music in Divine worship." He dild; and was admonished for it by a prophet. Moses did not direct the use of it. But admitting that the Jews used it in worship; every body knows that their religion was chiefly ceremonial and exterior, and made for the sense.

> WESLEYAN CONFERENCE IN IRELAND. -In another column to-day we insert the Stations of the Preachers, for the satisfaction of our Irish friends throughout the Province, especially those of them who have lately left the land of their fathers; and shall insert what we can of the report of the proceedings of the English Conference, when received; and that we fear will be little, on account of our want of space. We shall in this place give a condensed view of the proceedings of the Irish Conference as we find them at length in the London Watchman, which we have no doubt will be welcome to many persons. . The Wesleyan Methodist Conference for Ireland was held, this year, in the city of Dublia. The Preparatory Committees began their sittings on Tucsday, June 21. The report of the Schools was very encouraging, as there are now 52 Daily Schools under the care of the Society's agent, containing more than 4,000 children, besides the Sunday Schools belonging to the Mission Stations. The Conference was began on Friday morning the 24th, at six o'clock. The the Rev. John Scott; the Rev. W. O. Groggon attended as the Superintended of the Wesleyan Irish Missions and Schools. The Conference was favoured with the presence of Bishop Source of the United States of America, and the Rev. T. Sargent, from the same country. The Bishop and his companion attended the greater part of the sittings whilst they remained in Doblin. About eighty proachers were present. Two vacancies baving to be filled up, to complete the number in Ireland of the "Hundred." the Rev. William Crook was

DISSENTER'S BAPTISMS VALID.—At a Meeting of the Judicial Irethren; for, though separated by distance, they were the same in spirit, as committee of the Majestu's Meet Honourable Prive Council July 2nd there.

Methodism was the same in America as in Ireland, with respect to doctrines, dscipline, and mode of worship. The address of the British Conference to the Irish Conference was then read. The Rev. W. Ferguson moved, and the Roy. A. Hamilton seconded, its reception; and they, as well as the Rev. Messrs. Stewart, T. Waugh, and M'Afre, spoke of the kindness that the conpreachers have died the last year?—it appeared there was only one whose name was on the minutes, the Rev. Thomas Wade Doolittle, a worthy man, highly respected and beloved by all who knew him; he was 59 years of age and had been in the ministry since the year 1803.

On Sunday, the Pulpits were occupied by the brethren, who preached to large and attentive congregations. Bishop Souls preached at Abbey-street chapel at noon; the President, at White Priar's street chapel in the evening; the Rev. Robert Newton, at Kingstown; the Rev. J. Scott at Hendrick-street chapel and the Rev. T. Sarjent at Abbey-street chapel in the evening; while the other chapels were supplied by other preachers attending the Conference. In reply to the inquiry,—"What supernumeraries were to be placed on the list this year?—it appeared there were four, some of whom had long laboured in the ence resumed the regular business. The stations were read, corrected, and confirmed; the chairmen were appointed by voto; and other affairs occupied the day. . . . In the evening, the Charge was delivered, by the President, to the six young men ordained on the preceding evening. This service was held in Lower Abbay-street Chapel. The hymns sung on the occasion were the 433rd and 23rd, beginning at the sixth verse. The Rev. R. Newton offered up Letter from a Washington Correspondent, dated July 25th, 1842, and a lengthy extract from the Report of the House Committee on Indian affairs, by the Hon.

Jas. Cooper. We have not room for either; but they contain certain statements and statistics which we shall cull from the whole, believing they will be new to England were chosen, viz., the Rev. Messrs. W. Stewart, T. Waugh, and F. Tackaberry. In the afternoon, Dishop Soule took leave, and gave a very inter-cating account of the progress of Methodism in America, where there are thirty-three annual conferences, and 3,000 travelling preachers, with about 900,000 members. Ho folt great pleasure, he said, in having visited Ireland, and thanked the friends for the kindness they had shown to him and his companion. Friday and Saturday were occupied in examining into the state of the societies. and into the accounts, by which it appeared the funds have all increased a lit-ite this year, and the Missionery fund was about 4001. more than last year. There has been an increase of 362 members, but there have also been 869 emimoney given has been expended through the various Missionary Societies of grants. The subscriptions to the Centenary fund received in Ireland amount to the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Moravians, Methodists, Fuis, 15,000l. The Conference did not finally close until Monday afternoon, when the Journal was signed, and the brothren separated.

> Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D .- It affords us very great pleasure to give insertion to the following official announcement of the respected Secretary of Victoria College Board-an announcement honourable to the judgment of the distinguished University which has conferred the Degree, and to the merits of the able and influential minister on whom it is conferred. The diploma reached the Secretary last week. We learn from a letter just received by Dr. John Beatty from Francis Hall, Esq., of New York, that the commence ment in the University, which took place on the 3d inst. " was a highly interesting occasion, and that the future prospects of the College are very flatter-To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

> DEAR Sin,-As Secretary of Victoria College Board I have great satisfac Institution at Cobourg, the gratifying intelligence that the Degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon the Rev. Equation Ryenson, Principal of Victoria College, by the Wesleyan University at Middletown, in the United States, at its late commencement.

Hoping that our College may prosper more and more, I remain, dear Sir,

plied with. This done, and a mild and judicious policy observed towards the publication in another column, handed us by the Book Steward, in accordance Indians, we may expect a continuence of peace, with a fair prospect of civili- with the decision of a late Meeting of the Book Committee. We are preparing Indians, we may expect a continuence of peace, with a fair prospect of civilization, or at least improving the condition of a race of people that are entitled
to our deepest sympathy."

with the decision of a late Meeting of the Book Committee. We are preparing mount has been contributed in the following proportions:—General purposes of a large edition, and shall need the earliest and best efforts of our Agents. Neither expense nor pains will be spared in the preparation; we may, therefore,

2d.; Hebrew Church at Jerusalem, 1,3132, 10s. 2d.; Hospital at Jerusalem, of the Book Committee, who have no doubt that it will be highly estimated for its interesting and useful character.

> CAMP MEETINGS .- At the present time such meetings are being eld in different parts of the country, and with success. We are convinced, lowever, that it is comparatively limited, owing to the indifference of some persons who attend them. In order to their being eminently useful, the persons who attend should be present at the commencement, and continue to the conclusion. If the greater number of attendants are not to be there before Sunday norning, field meetings for a day would almost answer the purpose, and save much expense and labour. Friends, be present the whole time in a right spirit, and our Camp Meetings this year will exceed in utility what have been held

Hon. S. B. Harrison, which we hope to find room for next week. It applies mote the morality and happiness of the inhabitants of Kingston.

Kingston Chronicle, is suddenly and severely indisposed, and will be prevented from visiting the Districts according to his published plan.

THE ORGAN OF THE PAPISTS. - When we want specimens of vulgarity, ribaldry, and falsehood, we have only to turn to the Hamilton Catholic, and we are sure to find them, whatever number we may take up. The following are extracts from the number for August 10th, intended to apply to the Bible Society, and the readers of the Bible. It is well for Scriptural Christianity that the time of Rome's downfall is not distant. The Editor says, "We are not commanded by the Saviour to read, but to hear." not the Saviour say, " Search the Scriptures?"

"The Devil, who quoted the Bible to tempt the Saviour, makes use more successfully of the same sacred book, and its acknowledged authority, to tempt from the unity of truth, and load astray, in a bewildering labyrinth of endless eriors, the followers of the Saviour; those at any rate who, at the siend's suggestion, will not follow the only sure guide, nor listen to the soul inspired interpreter of that mysterious book, which he has so clearly pointed out to them, He, who will not hear the church."

"And for this purpose does 'the prince of this world,' who sought to tempt the Saviour with the sight of all its riches (Matt. iv. 9n) heap upon his worship the Saviour with the sight of all its riches (Matt. iv. 9.,) heap upon his worshipping messengers, who propagate his delusion, the enormous weight of his mammon of iniquity; sums, eapable, according to their own showing, of more than cancelling the national debt; but which vanish quite as soon as counted, without producing the least visible good to the contributing public! Who could believe that rational and reflecting beings could be caught in such an obviously tended snare?

plets the number in Ireland of the "Hundred," the Rev. William Crook was appointed by seniority, and the Rev. R. Masaroon by vote. The Rev. Vm. Stowart was chosen Secretary to the Conference; the Rev. J. F. Mathews, Assistant Secretary; the Rev. J. Tolias, Journal Secretary. In the forenous sitting of Saturday, Bishop Soule was introduced to the Conference, by the President. The Bishop expressed the great pleasure he felt in meeting his Irish therefore deserving the anathema of his lordly reprotation."

THE TREATY-SIGNED AND ON ITS WAY,-"The Great Western is a fortunate ship! We have said in a subsequent article, previously written, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain would probably be communicated to the Senate in all this week. It affords us uneigned happiness, however, to say, that the treaty has been signed by the ministers to whom its negotiation was wisely confided, and was communicated to the Senate on Tuesday. We are also enabled to add, farther, that Captain Wright, one of her H. B. M's special messengers, is on board the Great Western, and is the bearer of a copy of the treaty, complete, and requiring only the ratification of the respective governments. Captain Wright left Washington yesterday morning. Prosperous gales and a good head of steam to our friend Copt. Hoskon, with such a freight,"-N. Y. Com, Adv. Aug. 11.

The Christian Mirror, published by Mr. J. E. L. Miller, of Montreal, we are happy to see, has commenced its second volume. It is a neat, useful, semi-monthly paper, conducted piously and sensibly without sectarian bias, and we sincerely hope will extend its circulation.

GORE BANK .- Some time ago there were very false rumours infavourable to this Bank. We are pleased to learn from the Annual Report of its Stockholders just published, that its affairs are in a highly prosperous condition;—a fact very creditable to the Company, and to Hamilton and its daing vicinity.

We are informed by the Montreal Gazette, that Mr. Murdoch, ate Chief Secretary, left Montreal on the 9th inst. for New York, on his way to England. Mr. Rawson, the present Chief Secretary, we are gratified to announce, has arrived in Canada.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on a the Rev. A. N. Bethane, of Cobourg, at the late commencement of Geneva College, United States; and on the 2nd of July, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred by the University of Cambridge on the Rev. H. J. Grasett, of

To Correspondents .- "G W B" will be acceptable to our caders every three or four weeks.

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 1813, a large amount of Denominational, Provincial, and National Intelligence, and other matter both interesting and instructive

interesting 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.

Book Room, Wellington Buildings, 15th August, 1812.

A CAMP-MEETING (by Divine permission) will be held on the farm A CAMP-MEETING (by Divine permission) was or near on the range of Mr. Bates, about 23 miles in the rear of Cohourg, commencing Thursday the first of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M., designed to accommodate the Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope Circuits. It is hoped that it may be a season of quickening to the Church, and also a means of the conversion of sinners. The Preachers and friends on the adjoining circuits are carnestly requested to attend.

A. Hurlburt,
Edwy M. Ryerson,

WM. Young.

The FIELD-MEETING for Washington's neighbourhood, Scarboro', will be held Sept. 4th, on Mr. Peter Second's farm : and commence at 10. A. M.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in the Township of Gosfield, on the old ground, near the Gussield Chapel, to commence on Friday the 26th August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. K. CREIGHTON.

Religious Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS. Abridged from the London Record.

The Thirty-fourth Ansiversary of this Institution was held on Friday morning, the 6th of May, in the Great Room, Exeter Hall, which, long before the hour for commencing business, was crowded with a respectable assembly. On the platform, amongst other emicent persons, were the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Chichester, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Ashley, the Chevaller Bunsen, Sir G. Rose, M.P., Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Sir E. Codrington, and a large From this and other sources we learn, too, that the Rev. Dr. Bangs tody of Clergymen. On each side of the platform were ranged the Hobrew gresigned the Presidency, the Rev. Dr. Olin was elected to that office, boys and girls belonging to the schools of the Society, who same several hymnis in Hebrew and English, accompanied by the fine-toned and powerful Organ crected in the hall. The Roy. W. AYERST read the Report, from which we

give the following extracts:—
After noticing the establishment of the new hishopric at Jerusalem, the Episcopal patromago enjoyed by the Society, the princely munificence of the King of Prussia, the services rendered by Lord Palmerston and Lord Ashley, and other topics referred to by the Chairman, the Committee say they must not pass, without notice, the self-denial and zeal of Dr. M'Caul, to whom, by desire of Hoping that our College may prosper more and more, I remain, dear Sir, as ever, yours affectionately.

A. MacNas.

A. MacNas.

A. Wesleyan-Methodist Almanac, in our opinion, has for a length of time been a desideratum in this country. We have therefore much satisfaction in calling the attention of the public to an advertisement of such a publication in another column, handed us by the Book Steward, in accordance with the decision of a late Meeting of the Book Committee. We are preparing look for an extensive patronage of the first undertaking of the sort on the part of the Book Committee, who have no doubt that it will be highly estimated for Institution. Jerusalem, 511: School of Industry, Jerusalem, 551: Temporal Fund. 197L 15s, 3d : total, 24.699L 8s, 9d . Although there is a diminution of 3071, 14s, 7d., under the head of Jerusalem Church Account, of 4331. 15s. 10d. under the head of Temporal Relief, the increase of the General Fund actually amounts to 2.5024. Upon the contributions of Auxiliary Societies, there is an increase of 2.2551, 19s. 23. From the Irish Auxiliary the sum of 2.2004. is an increase of 2.2551, 19s. 21. From the Irish Auxiliary the sum of 2.2001, has been received during the past year; an increase of 1011. 10s. over the remittances of the preceding year. After defraying the expenses of the year, the Committee have in hand, for general purposes to carry on the work of the Society, the sum of 8.0001, vested in Exchequer-bills, and 1.7851 19s. 2d. cash. On account of the Hebrew Church at Jerusalem, they have 1.5431 0s. 10d.; and on account of the different funds for Temporal Relief, 5001 in Exchequer-bills, and 3641. 11s. cash; making a total balance of 8 5001 in Exchequer-bills, and 3,0001. 11s. in the bands of the Treasurer. Two of the Society's missions rise laying diad during the nest year, the Committee had cound a sense. sionaries having died during the past year, the Committee had opened a sepa-rate fund to provide for widows and for disabled missionaries. From April, respected Chairman of the Cobourg District, who says in his letter—

"After much deliberation and prayer we have concluded to have a Campmeeting near Cobourg, and wish you to make the announcement. Perhaps you could make a few statements respecting the importance of the friends being on the ground in good season, as near the commencement as possible. Those who come at the beginning of the meeting and remain through the whole, get into the spirit of revival, and are prepared to be useful in labouring for the conversion of sinners in the prayer-meetings and otherwise: those who come late on Saturday will not be apt either to do or get much special good."

The provide for widows and for disabled missionaries. From April, 1841, to Blarch lost, there were issued 3,091 copies of the Scriptures, whole or in parts, in the Hebrew, German, Dutch, Judco-Polish, and English languages; eighty-one of the Hebrew Liturgy, and 7,100 copies of the Old Paths and other tracts. A grant of 126 English and foreign Bibles, was received from the British and Foreign Bible Society. The ground free discussion of the Lewish Intelligence, now amounting to 5,500 copies monthly, may justly be regarded as a cheering proof of the increased interest which is felt in the spiritual welfare of Israel. The Episcopal Jews' chapel was closed for a short time during the last summer to undergo several desirable alterations and extensive the second of the summer to undergo several desirable alterations and extensive the second of the fine tracts. time during the last summer to undergo several desirable alterations and extensive and indispensable repairs. The sum of 1342, was raised by private con-TAVERN LICENSES.—There is an important letter on this sub-lect in the last Kingston Chronicle, written by the Mayor of Kingston to the the fonds of the Society. It had not been re-opened many weeks when it was used on that memorable occasion when the Bishop of Jerusalem closed his ministrations among a congregation where he had often borne a part in preachto Tavern-keeping in that town; and should its suggestions be carried out, the evils attending it will be in a great measure remedied. It is stated that "four for the Holy City. On Monday morning, November 8, the Bishop administer-teverns for every 1000 souls would be amply sufficient for the wants of the holy sacrament, in Hebrew, to a considerable Rebrew congregation; and in the evening of the same day his lordship preached his farewell sermon before your Society, from Acts xx, 22-24. There was a large attendance of the the community for the act, as he already has, for other acts, intended to proring the past year six adults and five children have been baptized at the chapel. naking a total of thirteen individuals being admitted into the Church of Christ. The Superintendent of Education, we are informed by the Many applications for admission into the Boys' school have been refused for room. Six boys and eight girls have been admitted during the past year. Four boys have left, one being bound opprentice, and the others having been taken out by their relations. Two girls have left for service, and two others been taken out by their parents. There are now fifty-two boys and thirty-four girls in the school. The Hebrew College, after a second year's trial, confirms the hope that it will soon yield a regular supply of tried and welltrained candidates for the missionary office. In the course of the past year there have been nine resident students, of whom seven are Hebrew, and two Gentile Christians, two candidates for missionary employment not resident, and the two senior boys from the Hebrew school, making a total of thirteen. Of Editor the students mentioned, one has returned to Jerusalem as assistant in the medi-Did cal department, one has himself voluntarily resigned his connexion with the College, and a third has been appointed to the important station of Beyrout, The Rev. J. C. Reichardt, who has been engaged in the London Mission for the last fourteen years, finds his labours among the Jews in the meropolis every year increasing, and his connexion with the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution affords him an extensive field of usefulness. In consequence of the spirit of inquiry which has been excited among the Jews, and the frequent arrivals of inquirers from foreign parts, who come over to England for the express purpose of investigating the truth of the Gospel, the number of applications for Christian instruction and baptism has very much increased. Mr. Reichardt has ten adult Jews under a regular course of instruction, whom he is preparing for baptism. The institution, which has been established for the purpose of teaching Christian Israelites a trade, so as to enable them to support themselves in some honest calling, could formerly accommodate only twelve adults, but it has lately been greatly enlarged, and is now copable of receiving thirty inmates. The number is at present twenty; of whom fourteen are haptized, and six are still receiving instruction as candidates for baptism. The whole number of

whom he visits in their own houses. At Liverpool, the Rev. H. S. Joseph has been chiefly occupied in visiting Auxiliaries in different parts of the kingdom, and pleading the cause of the Society. Mr. Lazarus has been employed

in circulating Scriptures and Tracts among the Jews in Liverpool. The appointment of Mr. J. W. Johns, as architect to the mission at Jerusalem, and his departure for Jerusalem, together with the Rev. J. Nicolayson, were

mentioned in the Report for last year. They were joined in the autumn by Mr. Bergheim, who had also formerly acted as a medical assistent in the mis-sion. Mr. Bergheim's assistance was highly valuable, as he found Mr. Johns ill at Beyrout, and Mr. Nicolayson was also seized with fever soon after his arrival. The communications received from Bishop Alexander, since his arrival there, are most encouraging. The poverty and disease prevalent amongst the poorer plasses of Jews make it indispensably necessary to maintain an hospital at Jerusulem. The Report noticed in detail the operations of the Society's missionaries, agents, and friends at Tunis, Constantinople, Smyena, Beyrout, Poland, Crocow, Posen, Konigsberg, Dantzic, Berlin, Cruznoch, Breslaw, Offenbach, Brussels, Strosburg, Motz, &c., and concluded with a strong appeal to Christian charity, faith, and zeal, in behalf the Jewish nation.

STATIONS OF THE WESLEYAN PREACHERS IN IRELAND.

Dublis District.-Dublin, T Wassh, (Chairman,) H Price, W Norwood, J Donald: W Ferguson, J Bell, H Deery, W Kidd, A Campbell, supernamerates. Kingstown: W Stewart, G M'Elwain. Drogheda: W Crook, W A Darby. Dundalk: T Beamish. Wicklow: S Kyle, W Richie. WATERFORD DISTRICT.—Waterford: W Reitly, (chairman,) J Williams.

WATERFORD DISTRICT.—Waterford: W Railly, (chairman,) J Williams. Carlow: S Downing, J II Boyd; It Banks, T Loughed, supernumeraries. Nemowubarry: II Giles, H Moors. Wexford: R Jessop, R Black.
Cork District.—Cork: J Green, J B Gillmon: D Pedlow, J Harman, supernumeraries. Bandon: W Lupton, (chairman.) G Vance; A Hamilton, sup. Skibbereen: J Waugh, T K Whitaker. Tralee: J Sullivan, J Bagley.
Limerick District.—Limerick: J F Matthews (chairman.) W P Appelbe.
Roscrae: R Bruce, J S Waugh; P French, J S Wilson, supernumeraries.
Cloughjordon: W M'Garvey.
Tullamore: Montreal and Maruborough: J Hughes, W Mey.

Athlone: F Stephens. Mountrath and Maryborough: J Hughes, W Mc-Mullen. Longford: P Phillips, J Farrell.
Stigo District.—Sligo: J Nelson, (chairman,) J Hay. Castlebar: J.

Moreoch, S Cowdy. Eallina: R F Trucy, J Durcan. Boyle: Jas. Donald. Clones District.—Clones: F. W Banks. R J Meyer. Killesandra: R. Hamilton, J Gilbert. Castleblaney and Monaghan: J Foster, W Gilson Aughnaclay: J Johnson, (clinicuan.) J Paterson; T Kerr, supernumerary.

Aughnacloy: J Johnson, (chairman.) J Paterson; T Kerr, supernumerary.

Enniskillen District.—Enniskillen: G Burrows, (chairman.) J B Bonnett R Crozier, J C Pratt, supernumeraries. Brookborough: J Jebb, D.

Robinson. Manorhamilion: R Barnford, J Higgins. Lowerstown: W Molloy, W Hoey, 1st. Pettigo and Ballyshannon: John Hughes, J K Johnson: J C Irvine, supernumerary.

London Derry District.—Londonderry: T Tackaberry, (chairman.) J McKay. Strabance: E Harpur, W Brown; W Tinley, super'y. Omagh: J Armstrong, R Cathea; J McCutcheon, R Carson, supernumeraries.

Bethest District.—Belfast, South: T P Le Maitre, E K Young; M Tobins. T Brown, supernumeraries.

Breast District.—Belfast, South: T. P. Le Maitre, E. K. Young; M. Tubius, T. Brown, supernumeraries. Belfast, North: D. McAfee, J. H. Akins; T. Ridgeway, supernumerary. Ballyclare: W. Burnsido. Donaghadee: W. Foote, J. Tubius; S. Wood, M. Langtree, supernumerary. Carrickfergas: C. Byrne, R. Devers; M. Burrows, supernumerary. Coleraine: J. Carey, R. Jones. Magkerafelt: N. Hobart, T. Ordison; J. Campbell, super. Lishurne: R. Massidon, (chairman,) J. M. Kee. Dompatrick: T. Ballard, Newry District.—Newry: J. Saut, R. Wallace; W. Hamilton, supernumerary. Dungannou: E. Johnson, J. Kennedy; A. Murdoch, W. Araistrong, M. H. Haller, C. W. Millen, E. Habilard, Supernumerary. supernumeraries. Armagh: J Holmes, G M'Millen; E Hazleton, supernumerary. Lurgan: J Hill, (chairman.) G. Grant. Moina and Dromore: E Cobain, J Harrington: J Carter, D Waugh, supernumeraries. Tandragee: R Beauchamp, J Wulker. Portadown: T Merideth, J Oliver; J Nesbit,

R Benuchamp, J. Wulker. Portadown: T. Merideth, J. Oliver; J. Nesbit, supernumerary.

Mission Stations—Lucan and Trim: J. Feely. Kilkenny and Tipperary: W. Cather. A. M. Hendorson. Youghal: R. Huston. Fermoy and Mallow: J. Henry. Kinsale and Do. Coursey Country: R. Scott. Kerry and the Mines: J. Liddy. Killaloe, Ennis and Kilrush: R. H. Lindsay, W. Hoeg. 2nd; C. M. Cormick. supernumerary. Galway: W. G. Campbell. Castleregh: W. Cornwell. Ballinasloe: S. M. Dowell. Barony of Erris: A. Huston. Cavan: W. Koys, J. Bluck: Ballichorough: W. Guard. Donegal: A. Nallo, H. Galdela. Rametton. Letterkenne. and Strangeria: J. Wilson. A Noble, H Goddos. Ramelton, Letterkenny, and Stranorlar: J Wilson. Newtown Linwaddy: J Olliffo. Ballymena and Autrim: B Bayly. Bally-eastle: T Hickoy. Comber: R Howitt.—London Watchman.

LETTER FROM MR. BAIRD.

Genera, (Switzerland) June 24, 1842.
Yesterday was a most interesting day in this ancient city of Genevo. It was the Anniversary of the Evangelical Society. The meeting was held in the Oratoire, as the Chapel of the Society is called. The services began at 10 80 long, yet the interest was sustained to the very last. These were thee reports read on the occasion, on the three different branches of the Society's

1. The Department of Colportage. In this portion of its labours, the coport stated that 54 men had been employed the last year, whose labours had tender stated that of the last has the work of colporinge been more encour-naing. The number of the men employed in this department has not been

this good work. Several thousand copies of the sacred Scriptures, and not less than 50,000 tracts were distributed by the colporteurs last year.

The Department of Evangelization. The Report of what is doing by the Society to sestain ordained missionaries and evangelists, was highly gratifying. This portion of the Society's labours has relation to the Departments in France which lie nearest to Switzoland. Some fiften or twenty men have been proclaiming the Gospel, in the service of the Society, in this field. Their labours have been greatly blessed. One of the most important stations of the Society, that of Chalons and its vicinity, is about to enter into connexion with the State, and be sustained by the National Treasury. This will of course relieve the Society from the task of supporting it.

Telieve the Society from the task of supporting it.

3. The Theological School. This important institution is in a flourishing this country too,—but the music of the babbling brooks that issue from them, is far better than that which is made by those who drink them.—N. Y. Com. d'Aubigne, and Messrs. Gausson, Pillett, and La Harpo. The number of students last year was thirty-foor, two of whom have just completed their course. Of these 34 students, 15 are French, 14 Swiss, one or two Vandeis (Waldenses) and the others Germans and Dutch. May God endue them all outsides and the others Germans and Dutch. May God endue them all outsides and its first great office which they are scaling. with the true spirit of that great office which they are seeking!

entlemen, most of them delegates from Societies in France and various Protestant contons of Switzerland. Your humble friend and correspondent was called upon to speak in the name of our American churches, and especially in that of the Foreign Evangelical Society of the United States. Count Agenor Gaspasio, the interesting French nobleman, of whom I have in a former letter spaken, was a delegate from the Evangelical Society of France. His address was listened to with great attention. Nor is this to be wondered at. He is a decided Christian, a man of fine telents and excellent education; and withal he is the most fearless champion for the truth that the Protestants of France have led for a century and a balf. May be be sustained by the prayers of your readers, for he has need of them! He is engaged in ed by the prayers of your readers, for he has need of them! He is engaged in a great work. The new Society for the promotion of the general interests of Protestantism in France, of which he is the Secretary and the soul, is attacked in the most violent manner by the Uniterian portion of the Protestant clergy in that kingdom: whilst it is lutted and dreaded, too, by the Roman Catholics.

in that kingdom't whilst it is lated and dreaded, too, by the Roman Catholics. In the evening there was, as usual on previous similar occasions, a large meeting of the friends of the Society, gentlemen and ladies, at the house of M. Gautier, the President, on the southern shore of the lake, at the distance of two miles from the city. After tea had been passed around, Dr. Morle d'Aubigne took the chair, and having commenced with some appropriate remarks, the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, he proposed as the subject of conversation.—The present state of things in Granes and and additional control of conversation. remarks, the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, he proposed as the subject of conversation—The present state of things in Geneva, and called fur the alvice of the brethren from abroad. This led to a prolonged discussion of various important topics relating to the position which things are in, in this city of Calvin, but in which the spirit of Calvin, and the other noble Reformers, has been but little known for the last half century. Blessed be God, the

truth is gaining ground slowly, very slowly, but really.

I am very sure that the blassing of God will follow the meetings of yesterday. Good impressions were made. The Evangelical Society of Genova was never in a better state. All the departments of its labours have been well sustained, and it has completed the past year not only free from debt, but having some funds on hand for commencing the work of the next. At another time I will tell you what has been the result of the Revolution

here, which has just come to an end .- Boston Recorder. MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.—We have before us, both the first and second Reports of the Society, together with the later Reports of the Hospitals and an abstract of the earlier ones; the whole forming of the Society's operations since the period of its institution

a complete account of February 21st, 1838. In the formation of this most important institution, the chief honour is due to the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the United States, educated also as a Physician. This gontleman, ancouraged by the successful experiments of Pearson, Colledge, and others, and by the success of a dispensary at Singapore for the benefit of the Chinese, cented a house in Tungme-hong, at Canton; and, in November, 1835, opened it as an Ophthalmic Hospital, and, within the brief space of nths, no fewer than nine hundred and twenty-five patients were on the register. The engerness of the sufferers was truly affecting. Dr. Par-ker observed some of them with their lanterns, with which they left their homes at two or three o'clock in the morning, that they might be in time; when the days of admission were limited, they senetimes came on the previous evening, and remained all night, that they might secure a ticket in the morning. For several years the principal burden of the Hospitals both of Canton and Macao rested on Dr. Parker. At length as we have stated, a Society was regu-Magno rosted on Dr. Parker. At length as we have stated, a Society was regularly formed at Canton for the promotion of this object—a Society which was designed to co-operate with the Missionary Societies of Europe and America. After the contests between England and China began, the Doctor found his around in being an American citizen, as he was permitted to pursue his course with little interruption. At length, however, in the midst of the distraction, arrived William Lockhart, Esq.,—a gentleman of high professional talents and character, and in connexion with the London Missionary Society. Mr. Lockhart at once assumed the superintendence of the Hospital at Macao, till the Chinare Gaussamput converted higher. He then proceeded to Batavia the Chinese Government compelled his flight. He then proceeded to Batavia, that he might prosecute the study of the Chinese tongue under the excellent Mr. he might prosecute the study of the Chinese there, till the excellent Mr. Medhurst, and hold intercourse with the Chinese there, till the storm should subside. He left China in September, 1839, and returned at the close of June, 1840. The island of Chusan having been brought under British influence, Mr. Lockhart proceeded thither, and, at Tinghao, the chief town, commenced his career of compassion with great success. From September 13, 1840, to February 22, 1841, he attended the vast number of 3,502 patients. During Mr. Lockhart's sejourn at Batavin, two other medical Missionaries arrived, Mr. Diver from the United States, and Mr. Hobson from England-the former in connexion with the American Board of Missions, and the latter with the London Missionary Society. Ill health soon forced Mr. Diver back to America, and Mr. Hobson took charge of the Hospital at Macao. The removal of the British

Sundays with hard names, which ring mother celebrates with due observances. At least they ought to know, for what can be more edifying than such knowledge? It is so apostolic. Who can believe that Paul did not observe Palm Sunday? Certainly they do at Rome. An eye witness states that the most striking part of the services on that day, is presented by the Procession of the Pope from the Sistine to the l'anline chapel, and his return. Gorgeously arrayed in purple, scarlet and fine linen, he is borne aloft on the shoulders of twelve men, thus representing, as they profess, the entry of the meek and low-ly Saviour, on the feal of an ess into Jerusalem! What a meek creature the l'ope is! He not only condescends to ride on an ess, but on twelve at once, thereby, as every one can see, evincing his extraordinary humility by a twelve fold proof. But mark the sequel. "When the procession has left the Sisting the door of it is locked and bolted, and when it returns, a priest knocks loudly with a crucifix on the door, which is thrown open; the Pope is horne forward and the choir sings—"Lift up your heads. O ye gates, and be lift up your heads. O ye gates, and be lift up your heads. O've gates, and be lift up your heads. O've gates, and le lift up your heads of single lift up your heads. O've gates, and le lift up his glorious appearing?

Temperance Vindicator.

From the Temperance Standard.

CHESTER COUNTY, June, 1842. The cause of temperance continues to advance through our country with the most estonishing rapidity. All classes of people are coming up to the work-many of the most abandoned inobriates have signed the pledge, and but very few instances of its violation have been known whom they have been able to keep clear of the land sharks, who have overcome their fortitude and tempted them to break the pledge. I know of soveral tavern and storekeepers who have used their utmost exertions to do this, but failed. If I thought any good would result from it I would tell their names. A young man called for a glass of lemonade in Downington; the bartender put some liquor in it, he drank it, and was then reported as having violated the pledge. I also understand that a men at the same house passed himself off for Dr. Appleton, when in a state of intoxication. The Doctor happened to be in Lancaster at the time; he left Downington a few days before. Another man, very much intoxicated, a little further up the road, said he was Mr. Stansbury. Mr. Stansbury was in Goshen at the time. Such stories make a great talk, but in the end do more for temperance ington a few days before han ogainst it.

To give you some iden of what has been done, and what is still being done, I will name some of the Societies in this part of the county, the date of their organization, and the number of members belonging to each. I would suggest that a report from all the Societies in the county be requested:—Grove, 1240, that a report from all the Societies in the county be requested:—Grove, 1240, 330 members; Willistown, 1841, 23; Bowningtown, 1841, 314; Washington, 1241, 163; Coatesville, 1841, 200; Brandywine, ——, 150; Waynesburg, 1341, 312; Romansville, 1341, 30; East Followfield, 1240, 200; Valley Creek and Brandywine, 1242, 163; Marshallton, 1241, 150; East Marlborough, 1340, 230; Ebenezar, (colored,) 1242, 75; Unionville, 1241, 112; Kennet Square, 1839, 360; West Chester, 1237, 560; Upper Octorara, 1342, 160; Sadsburyville, 1242, 142; West Gosben, 1342, 151; West Town, 1341, 165. Of many of the largest and most preparative Societies. I have recognit Of many of the largest and most prosperous Societies, I have no necount.— But from reports, I should say that from 8,000 to 10,000 names are enrolled under the temperance pledge in Chester county.

Power of Song .- Mr. Bushnell of Utica, New York, a zealous Washingtonian, having business in a neighbouring town, was obliged i consequence to see the landlord of the village inn—he stopped at his house.— Consequence to see the landlord of the village inne-ne stopped at his noise.—
When he entered the bar-room, he saw about twenty men in it, most of whom were in a state of intuxication—several of them quite drank. After a little time one of the company said something to Mr. Bushnell, who replied in a courteous manner, and spoke on the subject of temperance. Immediately the attention of the assembly was arrested, and the cause was denounced as the work of the riests and politicians.

Mr. Bushnell, finding it impossible to stem the current of abuse by an appear to their reason, proposed singing a temperatic song, to which they all agreed, and he accordingly commenced the "Staunch Tectotaller." Once glancing round the room after he had concluded, he observed the tear trickling down the cheek of almost every man. The sentiment of the song and the melodicus touching manner in which it was sung, had awakened their purest sensibilities —had carried their thoughts back to their families and firesides, surrounded maing. The number of the men employed in this department has not been quite as great the last year as in four years preceding; but there has been greater care in selecting the most capable. Many facts of a highly interesting nature were stated in the Report, which it is not possible for me to give in a short notice like the present. No less than 32 of the 54 colporteurs employed by the Society were supported by the Evangelical Society of the United States—a fact which proves that thete is a most intimate co-operation between it and the Geneva Society. A very hondsome and grateful notice was taken in the report of the benevolence of the American clurches, and of their efficient co-operation in this good work. Several thoughts back to their fumilies and firesides, surrounded as they once were with plenty, happiness and affection; and then the contrast of a drukhard's home; its dark wretchedness and misery, were widely presented to their minds—and these landened men could not resist the appeal, but acknowledged its truth by tears! The song was unanimously called for again, and their wishes gratified by its repetition. Soon after the landlord came in, and after Mr. Bushnell had concluded, he grasped him by the benevolence of the American clurches, and of their efficient co-operation in this good work. Several thoughts of the socred Scriptures, and of their fumilies and firesides, surrounded as they once were with plenty, happiness and affection; and then the contrast the points and their thoughts back to their fumilies and affection; and then the contrast the points and their thoughts back to their fumilies and affection; and then the contrast to their fumilies and affection; and their thought back to their fumilies and affection; and their thought back to their fumilies and affection; and then the contrast to their fumilies and firesides, they once were with planty, happiness and affection; and then the contrast to their fumilies and affection; and their fumilies and affection; and their throught back to their fum

COLD WATER MELODIES .- Right glad are we to mark the onward progress of the temperance cause—the marchings and counter-marchings of the "cold-water armies," as they are called. But we pray their muses to spore us their meledies! The greater part of the odes and songs which have been sung at their festivals, [and worse than all, have been printed,] are the most wretched performances imaginable. The waters of Holicon must have been far different from the rivulets and springs in these parts, if Homer and Sapphe sang under their inspiration. Capital wells and springs we have in this country too,—but the music of the bubbling brooks that issue from them,

ith the true spirit of that great office which they are seeking!

After the reading of the reports, addresses were delivered by not less than and steamhoats two-thirds of his time. This shows what temperance has done in the interior of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Messrs. Neil & Moore, Stage Proprietors, who have all the main mail routes in Obio, will have no driver unless he is a good temperance man.-Lancaste

CURE FOR DRINKING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—Take two ounces of the flour of consideration, dissolve it in a pint of the spirit of self-denial, then add one quart of the juice of resolution to it; shake it well together, then put it into the golden bowl of—if the golden bowl (memory) be not bruken; then sweeten it with the sugar of high reputation. A dram of these bitters may be taken as often as the appetite craves liquer. A larger portion of juice may be added if necessary, and if one bowl full should not be a perfect cure, it must be filled up again with the same kind; the longer one takes those bitters the less bitter will they taste. - Tec-totaller.

TEMPERANCE IN WESTBORO', Mass .- This large and flourshing town is free from the disgrace of a solitary dram-shop or other place for the sale of intexicating drinks; and but three or four persons are known in the whole town who are addicted to intemperance!—N. Y. Observer.

Soreign and Provincial News.

ENGLAND.

Imperial Parliament. Canada.—The votes for the supply for he continuance of the war in China baving subsequently been agreed to, the next vote proposed was for £108,000 for the service in Canada, on account of the insurrection in that Colony.

Mr. Hung said he had heard from Canada that the grossest misapplication

of public money was going on there. He moved for a return more than three weeks ago, which would have furnished some information on this subject; but t been produced. Nothing but jobbery of the worst kind was going on,

and he thought therefore that they ought not to vote away money, without some explanation of the manner it was expended.

The CHARGELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that he had told the homember, when he moved for the paper, that it would be difficult to compile, seeing that it required, the number of men stationed at different parts of the province to be mentioned, and other particulars which it was impossible at one

Mr. Home said there had been no account rendered of the way in which the last grant had been spent. Until some account of that kind was forthcoming he hoped the vote would be restponed.—(Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. C. Bullen thought it would be rather more satisfactory if the Govern

ment would tell what the vote was for. He did not mean to object to a vot of money to Canada, because it might be of use: but he thought it would be objectionable to vote away money without knowing the precise purpose to which it was to be applied. It was a dangerous precedent to come down to the house with colonial estimates, and call upon the house to agree to grant several thousands of pounds to pay for an article which the Government of Canada ought to pay for. There never was any force in the world in which there was mor jobbing than in the militia and volunteer regiments in Canada. There migh be a necessity for keeping up such forces; but the Government ought to tell the house what kind of forces they were, their numbers, their pay, their expenses their constitution and regulations, and what proportion of their charges the Canadians themselves defrayed? When he left Canada—(a singularly-toned choer brought the hone gentleman to a stand-still), when he saw the quarter whence that cheer came, he was not surprised. ("Hear," and "Order,") His opinion was, from what he knew of the people of Canada, that if the matter were left to them they would keep up their volunteer force in a very efficient

manner, which no grant of money could promote.

Lord STANLEY said he did not believe that there was any ground for the charge of jubbing.—(Hear.) He believed that the military force had been exceedingle serviceable during the Canadian rebellion. It was also the opinion of high mil itary authorities in Canada, that it would not be predent, at the present season of the year, to reduce the strength of that force. The vote new proposed was similar to that which the late Government considered necessary. It had the concurrence of the chief military authorities in Canada.

the force, how much of the grants proposed was for pay, and how much for clothing? Could the noble lord give any information on these points? Lord STARLEY could not give the hon, member the details he required, but

he could easily make himself conversant with them if he wished. Mr. C. Buller, could not see on what ground the noble lord charged him with ignorance. He, [Mr. C. Buller,] in his observations on the jobbing prac-

Canada Reserves .-- Mr. SHIEL moved for "an account of the proceeds of all sales of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, and of the amount thereof invested in the public funds in the province of Canada, or in the public funds of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the annual interest and dividends thereof; accounts of all rents arising from the Clergy Reserves that have been demised for any term, and of the amount of the annual fund directed to be formed under the Act 3 and 4 Vic. c. 73; account of the annual stipends and dividends which are payable out of said annual fund, and were assigned and from the Clergy of the distribution of England and Scaling and and a new other given to the Clergy of the charches of England and Scotland, and to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged; distinguishing such religious bodies or denominations of the Crown is pledged; actions of Christians, and specifying the amount popule to each respectively out of the said fund. Account of the application and appropriation of the said annual fund to the churches of England and Scotland, and of the application of such part thereof as the Act 3 and 4 Vic. directs the Governor of Canada to apply to the purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada istinguishing the religious bedies and denominations of Christians to whos public worship and religious instruction such annual fund shall have been applied

Lord STANLEY had no objection to the production of the papers moved for, although he feared that the returns mentioned in the first pert of the motion ot be given. The information required by the second part would be applied for, but he could not hold out much hopes of its been speedily obtained.

After a short conversation the returns were ordered.

Texas and Great Britain .- A London Correspondent of the ournal of Commerce writes :- The ratifications of the treaties between Texas and Great Britain were exchanged and signed on the 28th ult. at the Foreign Office here. The parties were the Hon. Ashbel Smith, on the part of Texas, the plenipotentiary for that Republic—the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the part of this country. These treaties were negotiated in 1840 between Viscount Palmerston and Gen. Hamilton. The powers to ratify the treaties of amity, navigation, and commerce, and mediation, have been some time in this country, but the same were not accepted by the British Government, until the rational to a right of Search Treaty should also arrive, for a simultaneous exchange. Texas agrees to a mutual right of search, and is to assume our million sterling of the public debt of Mexico, provided that State recognizes the independence of the former, and agrees to a satisfactory boundary. England undertakes the negotiation of differences between Texas and Mexico.

Distress in the Manufacturing Towns of Great Britain .- The following extract from a lote number of Boll's Weekly Messenger, will give our readers some filea of the distress which exists among the working classes in Great Britain:—" Letters received on Thursday from Leeds by the deputations at present in London from the northern manufacturing districts, represent that 20,000, or one fourth of the population of that once most productive and flourishing town, are subsisting on the poor rates. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the industrial part of the population is also represented as suffering much from want of employment. A meeting was consequently convened there, presided over by the Mayor, at which it was officially stated, that 11,000 of its population are receiving patish relief. From Wolverhampton, the deputations have also had accounts representing the number of persons out of employment there as immense, and as giving expression to their feelings and sufferings strongly indicative of discontent. The deputations, since the commencement of their

asque, and sister to the Right Hon, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, a being received into the Catholic Church; she is now staring at one of the convents in this country .- Correspondent of the Liverpool Time

A large fire had occurred at St. Petersburgh, on the 21st June, by which the salt works of Novo-Usolsky, in the government of Perm, had been destroyed, together with from 4000 to 6000 inhabited houses connected with the manufactory, a large church and numerous products of nature.—Quebec Gaz

UNITED STATES

Diplomatic Dinner.—The annexed account, from the Correspondent of the N. Y. Umon, dated Washington, July 26, 1342, of the dinnor given by Mr. Secretary Webster, seems to he strong collateral and presumptive evidence, that the negotiations, with Lord Ashburton, have come to

a happy issue.

I have met with a friend who has given me some account of the dinner at the dwelling of the Secretary of State on Saturday, in relebration of the settle-ment of the North Eastern Boundary question. The President, the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr. Fox and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen engaged in the North Eastern Boundary surveys then in the city, Mojor Graham and Capt. Talcott, made up the company. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit prevailed. Mr. Webster gave a toast—'Queon Victoria! Long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people. Lord Ash-burton gave—' The President! perpetuity to the institutions of the U. States.' The President gave—' The Commissioners! blessed are the peace-makers.'

Mr. Lawrence gave-' Lord Ashburton, who has already manifested the most friendly sentiments towards the United Stores." Lord A. said in reply—'That at his time of life nothing certainly but a strong regard for his kinsmen on this side of the Atlantic, a desire to see removed all cause of dispute between them and his countrymen at home, so that nothing might remain to interrupt the friendly regard, and a confidence that a sottlement might be made of all those controversies which every honest man is citler country would approve, could have induced him to undertake such a task.

The Secretary of War was then tousted, with some pleasant ullusions to his

usiness being spuiled by the Commissioners, &c. &c. Trouble in the Mormon Camp. Joe Smith and J. C. Bennett.

Sangamo Journal, and dated Nauvoo (Ills.) June 27, 1842:great Prophet, and was presented to Orson Pratt, one of the twelve, for his signature some days after I showed him my official willdrawal, and Mr. Pratt by refused to abide his testimony. Call upon him. Mr. Editor, what think you of these extraordinary papers?—what was all this for? I will tell you—it was to destroy my influence, before I should expose Jo's attempts at seduction. Many of his followers will swear to mything he desires thom to do, and think they are doing God service, even when they know it to be false. And only bundled.

only hundreds of single and matricd females, but more than the great Solomon, attempted to seduce Miss Nancy Rigdon, the edicat single daughter of Sidney Rigdon, to submit to his hellish purposes, and become one of his clandesting wives under the new dispensation. Call upon Miss Rigdon, who repulsed him with commendable firmness, and I will abide her testimony. Call, likewise, upon Gen. George W. Robinson and Col. Higher, to state what they know upon this subject. Gen. Religious and Col. Higher care tall toward the standard call the control of the control onen this subject. Gen. Robinson and Col. Higher can tell some astounding facts in relation to this matter. Joe approached Miss Rigdon in the name of the Lord, and by his authority and permission,' as he said. Joe attacker Mr. Rigdon, Gen. Robinson, Col. Higher and myself, in order to destroy the influence of all of us to prevent the exposition of this case. But it is all true and the legal evidence shall be forthcoming. Call upon Miss Martha Brotherton, of Warsaw, and see what she will say as to the base attempt at seduction In her own case. She can tell a tale of woe that would make humanity shudder. Call upon Miss Mitchell, of this city, one of the most chaste and spotless females in the west, and see what she would say us to the Prophet's secret wives. Hundreds of cases can be instanced, and if the Danites do not murder me, you shall hear a talls of pollution and sorrow. Joe's licentiousness is unparalleled in the annuls of time. I have the evidence, and it shall come; and so attacks on me to divert the public mind from himself and his iniquity shall avail him. My purpose is fixed, and the world shall know who the great

shall avail him. Aly purpose is fixed, and the world shall know who the great impostor is. Time will not permit my going into further details in this letter; but an abused and insulted public shall know all about it.

3d. Joe's extensive land frauds in Jowa and Illinois will coon come to light. I will save his Eastern creditors some hundreds of dollars, by exposing those frauds in the face of open day—both by the legal records of the country and oral testimony. All is in readiness.'

Joe Smith replies to this in a long letter, wherein he retaintes by charging Bennett with the very same acts the Prophet is accused of. This letter is to long for insertion .- Hamilton Journal. Indian Appropriation Law .- The law just passed by Congress,

making appropriations for the Indian service, will be found in another column, We pray the reader's attention to the closing section. It will there be seen that ingress has limited the travelling expenses of the commissioners to treat with the Indiana, to the sum of ten cents per mile, or ten dollars per one hundred miles. In the supply bill for their own pay, these same members of Congress have voted themselves EIGHT DOLLARS for every twenty miles, or 40 cents per mile. Is not such a discriminating duty boamiful?—Com. Adv.

Attempted Escape of Monroe Edwards.—Mr. Zebulon W. Homan, deputy keeper of the city criminal prison, having received sundry vague hints that Monroe Edwards, in prison, convicted of forgery, awaiting his sentence, had contemplated an escape, proceeded yesterday to his coll to ascertain the facts of the case. On examining his cell and his trunk, he discovered a rope ladder 60 feet long, with leather loops socured to it to place his hands and feet in, also a large iron grapple about two feet in length, to aid him in securing his ladder on the wall or fastening it to the same also a small iron sledge hammer, a large wooden mallet, a number of large iron wedges, saws, files, cold chisels, punches, a number of keys and various other implements to be used for effecting his escape. In his trunk was like concurrence of the chief military nuthorities in Canada.

Mr. Hume would like to be informed by the noble lord, who charged them on that (the Opposition) side with ignerance, how many thousand men were in the force, how much of the grants proposed was fur may and how much for prepared attempt of this accomplished and successful forger to escape, and he was abundantly secured to await the farther action of the law. How Ed wards obtained these means to escape, and who were his accomplices, are matters yet to be uscertained .- N. Y. Courier.

Gen. Sutherland, late of the Patriot Army, is now under examination in Bullalo on a charge of burglary .- Hamilton Journal.

forces from Chusan, rendered his longer stay at that place impracticable; he, therefore, repaired to Macao, where he remained assisting Mr. Lockhart, and improving himself in the language. The numbers of patients who repaired to the gain asserted that there was in Upper Canada gross jobbing and expenditure of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated nothing to the house which could not be fully supported and borne out by facts between 2,000 and 3,000 at Macao; and at Chusan, as already stated, 3,502.

—London Patriot.

PALM SUNDAY AT ROME.—Our readers of course know all those other.

The Catalman then projected by the viet of Canada.

The Catalman then projected the viet of Canada.

Mr. Hums again projected against the vote, and expressed his determination.

The gallery was accordingly cleared, but no division took of the cars on the great Western route—thence let him pass to the East, West, and the project here were a description. The gallery was accordingly cleared, but no division took of Boston.—The population is at time of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated and that her extents would soon be like those of 61 Salem, overgrown with ture of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated and that her extents would soon be like those of 61 Salem, overgrown with ture of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated and that her extents would soon be like those of 61 Salem, overgrown with ture of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated ture of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated ture of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated that there were to do fill ture of public money during the period of the first insurrection. He had stated ture of public money du shire and Vermont;—he will not then be surprised at the growth of Boston. Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.

Peter Parley .- Mr. Samuel G. Goodrich, the popular author of the Parley Books, is in the high-road to preferment. He has just gone out to England as a bearer of despatches from our Government to Mr. Everett, and has also just been nominated by the Whigs of the 9th Congressional District of

Mass, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hastings.

The Liberal Party in the same District have nominated William Jackson. - W. R. Cabinet.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Secretary's Office, (West,) Kingston, August 12th, 1842.— His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Robert Stanton, John Ewait, and William Cawthra, Esquires, Commissioners of Customs, in and for the Home District, under Provincial Act, (U. C.) 4 Geo. 4, Chap. 11.— Canada Gazette.

New Chief Secretary .- Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., one of the Clerks of the Board of Trade, and Honorary Secretary to the Statistical Society of London, has, it is said, received the appointment of Chaef Secretary to the Governor General of Canada. The Herald and some other papers complain of the ineligibility of the appointment, from Mr. Rawson's want of Colonial experience; but I am of opinion that the selection is a very jodicious one. Mr. Itawson is a gentleman of considerable interary ability, and sound commercial knowledge. His politics, as far as I have been able to jodge, and I have been brought into very frequent collision with him, are very moderate Conservative, bordering on liberalism.—London Cor. of Montreal Courier.

The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Cavendish, who is at present on a tour through the North American Provinces, assisted in the performance of Divine Service in the Cathedral of this city on Sunday morning last, and in the afternoon preached a plain and practical aermon. The reverend gentleman is a worthy scien of the noble house of Cavendish,—of which the Duke of Devonshire is the head,—and is a younger brother of Lord Waterpark, and brother in-law of the Bishop of Hereford. Mr. Cavendish proposes to visit the Falls, and theneo to proceed Westward.—Church.

Public Works.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday the 30th of June, the Earl of Mountcashel drew the attention of the House to the vost number of Emigrants from that country and America to Canada, and asked if the Government would guarantee the fulfilment of the pleage given by the House of Assembly in 1841, to execute the Public Works in Canada? The Duke of Wellington said there was no intention on the part of the Government to depart from any of the pledges given on the subject related to.—Kingston

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette,

Str.,—Two years having elapsed since the Assembling of the Militia of Upper Canada at Queenston Heights, to testify their abhorrence of that demoniacal oct, the destruction of the Mausoleum of the honored and revered General Prock, as also to contribute their mite towards re-erecting the Monument-New it seems to me full time that the wishes of the assembled thousands on that memorable occasion, so elequently expressed by some and so substitutibly by all, should be acceded to by the commencement of the work. If, as I hear state of trade, and consequent want of employment among the operative classes of the hero, whose memory it is designed to perpetuate, let the Gentlemen who dependents in Paisley, as taken upon a new inspection, amounts to 8050."

Miss. Gladstone, the designed to perpetuate the sum in band is not sufficient to erect a testimonial worthy to the hero, whose memory it is designed to perpetuate, let the Gentlemen who dependents in Paisley, as taken upon a new inspection, amounts to 8050."

Miss. Gladstone, the designed to perpetuate, let the Gentlemen who the views of the contributors, by letting the work by Canada to the contributors. various other parts of the country. The number of unemployed and their various other parts of the country. The number of unemployed and their opendants in Paintey, as taken upon a new inspection, amounts to 8050."

Miss Gladstone, the daughter of John Gladstone, Esq., of assure, and sister to the Right Hon, the Vice-President of the Board of Prade, assure, and sister to the Right Hon, the Vice-President of the Board of Prade, to, to assemble at Queenston Heights and witness the ceremony, and thy life on't, the call will be met with such a hearty response, that the work once begun, we shall never more hear of its languishing for word of the funds necessary for its completion. In hopes of being successful in arousing the managers of this affair to some action in the matter, I promise myself to meet you again at Philippi—no, at Queenston. Yours sincerely, Hamilton, July 30th, 1342. "An Old Militia-Man or Gore."

Respect .- We perceive with pleasure that the Corporation have adopted a highly complimentary mode of marking their appreciation of the untiring efforts of His Worship the Mayor to advance the public interests of the town, by a request that his worship would allow them to have his portrait taken to adorn the Council Hall. Our contemporary of the Chronicle also throws out a hint to the District Council to do likewise. Perhaps two individuals more entitled to the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of the town and district generally are not to be found than our worthy Mayor and Warden.— Kingston News.

Singular if True. The British Colonist says: "The loss that has, for an indefinite period, accrued to the revenues of the Province. through smuggling, negligence, or confivance, [as elicited before the Committee of Inquiry, appointed during the last Session of Parliament, | has been variously estimated from £20,000 to £40,000 per annum,—and in all probability, would not fall very short of the amount necessary to defray the whole charge of the Civil List, which is fixed at £75 000 per annum.

Toronto Market Prices-August 16, 1842.

Flour, fine, per barrel, 27s 6d. a 30 0 Pork, por cwt 12 6 a 20	Ð.
Wheat, per bushel, 4 6 a 5 6 Entter, per lb 0 5 a 0	74
Barley, do 1 105 a 2 3 Turkeys, 2 6 a 3	Ð.
Onis do 0 10 a 1 0 Geere, 2 0 a 2	G
Potatoes, do 1 3 a 2 0 Chickens, per pair, 1 3 a 2	
Turnips do 0 9 a 0 0 Figgs, perdozen, 0 5 a 0	
Onions, do 5 9 4 5 6 Hay, perton, 37 6 g 40	0
Beef, per cwt 15 0 a 22 6 Fire wood, per cord, 11 3 a 12	6

MONTREAL MARKETS, Aug. 11, 1842; Ashes .- The market remains inactive, particularly for pearls, which cannot

now be quoted over 27s 6d a 23s. Pots continue as before at 26s a 26s 3d.
Flour.—Since the commencement of the week, sales to the extent of 4000 These two distinguished individuals last mentioned are now at sword's points

Flour.—Since the commencement of the week, sales to the extent of 4000 with each other. John C. Bennett belabours Joe in a long letter, and Joe bris Canada have taken place, of which quantity a small lor of mixed brands replies promptly and sturdily. The following is a letter of Bennett to the brought 31s; the remainder changed hands at 31s 6d; and in one case, on terms rather favourable to the seller. The stock in first hands, is, at present, On Saturday the 18th of June, I was excommunicated from this holy sect. unusually small. American may still be quoted at 28s 9d a 30s, though we

Died,—on the 25th Instant, at his residence in Longueit, Ottawa District, Putto Hall, Eq., aged 67 years. The deceased was one of the earliest settlers in this District, and has held a place in the Commission of the Peace ever since its formation as a District, and was for some time a member and a deacon in the life of Scotland; but for about twelve years of the latter part of his life he was not of that Church. He became a moderate Universalist, but during a few days of the last of his life, when racked with pain and won out with disease, he was led to view the subject more calmly, and saw the gandiness of the foundation of his fairt, and, as he expressed it to the writer and others who conversed with him on the subject, he did not find that comfort in his doctrino which he had and anticipated, and was led to make the longity, "Whit shall do to be sayed?" The occasion was improved by an impressive discourse from the Rev. J. T. Byrne, of L'Orignal, from the 23rd verse of the 15th chapter of 1st Corbatilants,—"For as in Adam aid die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Truly in the midst of life, we are in death.

L'Orignal, 23th July, 1842.

DIED,-In this City, on Saturday last, 13th instant, Amelia, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Reynolds, Baker,—aged 15 mouths.
In this City on Monday last, 15th instant, Mr. William Lindsny, junr.
Tailor, aged 31 years.
On the 14th instant, at Elmsley Villa, Mary, relict of the Hon. John Elmsley,

ate Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

the late Mr. Donald McGregor, Merchant, Glasgow.

MARRIED.—In Lansdown, on the 10th inst, by the Rev. S. Miles, Mr. Charles Landou to Miss Eleanor Yates, both of that place.

At Glasgow, on the 7th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Buchanon of the Tron Church, James Shaw, Esq., Merchant of Toronto, to Jane, only daughter of

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending August 16. J. Black, W. McCullough, E. Shepherd, J. Armstrong, E. B. Harper, II. Shaler, E. Ryerson, J. Carroll, R. E. Tupper, T. Williams.

Books have been forwarded to-

Rev. W. McFadden, I parcel, by Mr. Blackstock; S. Rose, I parcel, care of Mr. Musgrove ; J. Lever, 1 parcel.

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, Grammor, Geography with the Use of the Globes, Mapping, History, Composition, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Latin and Greek Languages, &c.

The moral as well as the intellectual improvement of the Pupils is carefully

Victoria Street, near Yonge St., Aug. 16, 1842.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Toronto, August 13th, 1842.

OTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER Sessions will be held on Thursday, the 18th instant, at which a general attendance of the Justices is required.

GEORGE GURNETT. GEORGE GURNETT.

Clerk Peace, H. D.

WANTED, several Apprentices to the Millinery and Dress-Making business, at Miss Carnall's, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, King-67.3w.

THE BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRON-AGE OF LADY BAGOT.—Lady Bagot having kindly taken the Ba-The following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between the best endeavours to co-operate in its support. The resources of the charity are at this time entirely exhausted, and is is with the greatest difficulty

LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between the charity are at this time entirely exhausted, and is is with the greatest difficulty.

PRINCESS ROYAL—CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. 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 above a few insertions.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—
Depository, 23, Yonge Street.—A large supply of the publications of
the London Religious Tract Society just received, including a number of New
Works, a small supply of French books, and a variety of Gaelic, French, and
German Tracts, all of which will be sold at very low prices.

A further supply of Libraties, suitable for Sunday School or village reading,
layer also prived and with the disposant of the statement of the supply of the statement of the statemen

lave also arrived, and will be disposed of at about one-third less than the original price.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CARLESS,

Depositary

CUT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and

offers for sale, 224 Kegs Blue Cut, soft, assorted sizes. 116 Kegs Shingle Nails.

Toronto, Aug. 4, 1342. R. H. BRETT.

N E W S P R I N T I N G P A P E R.—
The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Eliza,
316 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.

Toronto Aug 3 1849 Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842. R. H. BRETT.

INSPECTOR FOR FLOUR AND MEAL. The undersigned, having been appointed a Board of Examiners to recommend a fit and proper person for the Inspection of Flour and Meal for the City of Toronto, [egreeably to an Act of Parliament passed last Session,] hereby 6 o'clock; and will leave give notice, that they will hold a Meeting on the 1st day of September next, in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining those who tany app lyfor the office.

The above Steamers will care may app lyfor the office.

THOS. CLARKSON.

THOS. CLARKSON.

Toronto, 8th August, 1942. 666 4 w DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 Kine Street, to Newgate Street, opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. . .

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING

BREAD,-To be baked from Government Flour, in loaves of two and four pounds each, to be delivered to the Troops at the several Barracks by the Contractor, and at the Bakery to others entitled to the same. The Flour will be delivered to the Contractor in such quantities as may be required, free of expense; and the empty barrels will be retained by him (when not required for the public service) and paid for at the rate of twe pence currency, each.

Tenderers will state how many pounds of Bread they will deliver as aforesaid for every one hundred pounds of Flour furnished by the Government. Two Sureties will be required, who, with the Contractor, will execute a Bond in the amount of £500 currency, for the proper performance of the contract, and the bona fide signatures must be affixed to the Tender.

FRESH BEEF,-To be well fed and properly slaughtered Ox Beef, of the best quality, exclusive of the head, foct, and offsi, and consisting of a due and equal proportion of all other parts of the animal, without reservation of the prime pieces. The Meat for the Military Hospitals to consist only of choice parts, without bone, selected under the direction of the Medical Department; and such pieces are not to be taken from the mean intended for the effective Troops, but are to be altogether separately supplied. To be delivered at the Hospitals and to the Troops at the several Barracks by the Contractor, daily, or as may be required, (to the Troops at sunrise,) and to all other persons on such days and at such places in Toronto as may be appointed by the Commissariat.

be appointed by the Commissariar.

The Contractor will be required, at all times during the period of the agreement, to have in his possession in or near to Toronto, a stock of Cattle of a proper description, equal to the estimated consumption of the Troops, &c., for one month; such stock to be always open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the said Stock shall at any time fall short of a month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment

of any money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been made up. The rate to be stated in Currency per 100 lbs.

Two Sureties, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tender, will be required to execute a bond, jointly with the Contractor, in the sum of £1,000 Currency, for the due performance of the Contract.

FORAGE.—To consist of good, sweet and dry upland Hay, the produce of cultivated land-of good, sweet, dry and clean Oats and Straw, [Oaten or Wheaten.]

The Ration of Forage is to consist of

16 lbs. Hay 6 lbs. Straw, and 9 lbs. Oats; or of 12 lbs. Hay, 8 lbs.

Straw, and 10 lbs. Oats, at the option of the Commissariat; and when required, 14 lbs. Bran are to be delivered in lieu of the Oats.

The Forage to be delivered at the contractor's expense, once in each month to the Officers quartered in the Fort and new Barracks, and twice in each month as the latter place if required to all each of Commissariat.

in each month at the latter place, if required: to all other Officers and Corps at such place and periods as may be appointed by the Commissariat. The Contractor will be required to have always in his possession in Toronto, a Stock equal to one month's consumption of Forage as above described; to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and if the said stock shall at any time fall short of a month's estimated consumption, the Senior Officer of the Commissariat at Toronto shall be at the Senior Officer of the Commissariat at Toronto shall be at kery from Sheffield Scases ass'd Goods, Rezor Strops,

supply shall have been made up.

The rate to be stoted in Currency per Ration. Two Sureties, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tender, will be required to execute a Bond, jointly with the Contractur, in the sum of £500 Currency, for the due performance of the Contract.

PALE SEAL OIL AND COTTON WICK, in such quantities as may he required, to be delivered on Cheques from the Commissariat, and paid for at the end of every month.

Rates to be stated in Currency per Imperial gallon, and per lb.

TRANSPORT.

CARTAGE OF FUEL WOOD,-From the Commissariat Fuel Yard to the Barracks in the Fort, and to places more distant than the Fort. Persons tendering for this service will state the rate in Currency, for every Cord of 128 eubic feet, of Faet Wood, to be conveyed to the Fort, and to places not more distant, in which the Officers' Mess-House adjoining the Fort, the Queen's Wharf, and New Barracks, are included; and to such rate 25 per cent, will be

added, as the rate for the conveyance to places more distant. CARTAGE OF PUBLIC STORES, BAGGAGE, AND WATER,-In the City and neighbourhood. Persons tendering for this service will state the rate in Currency for every Cart load only, as a Waggon load will be considered equal to two Cart loads. A Cart load is Six Cwt. of Stores or Baggage, and 35 gallous of Water; the water to be conveyed at all times in vessels to be provided by the Contractor.

Two sureties will be required on behalf of persons tendering for the above arrage-whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS, PASSENGERS, AND PUBLIC STORES, --from Toronto to the various Posts in this Province, by Waggons and Sleighs, drawn by two horses, and provided with careful drivers. Thirty miles to be considered a day's journey when loaded, (except when moving with Troops when the distance will be regulated by the march route,) and forty miles a day's journey returning empty. The Horses and Harness, Waggons and Sleighs to be of the best description, and to be furnished on the shortest notice can orders in writing from the Commissariat to that effect: and an article will be introduced into the Contract, further obliging the Contractor to fornish, when required to do so, Fifteen waggens or sleighs, on six hours' notice being given:—Thirty on 12 hours' notice; and Fifty on 24 hours' notice.

The Contractor to hold himself responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such stores as may be delivered to him for conveyance; and should any of them be lost or injured, he shall make good the same at his own expense, provided he shall not be able to prove that the loss or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes which could

or by due care and diligence on his part have been percented.

Persons tendering will state the rate per day in Currency for every two erse waggon or sleigh with a driver, to be furnished as aforesaid. Twelve wt. is equal to one waggon or sleigh.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS, PASSENGERS, & PUBLIC STORES,-From Barrie to Penetanguishene and vice versa. - Thirty miles to be considered a day's journey for one or two horse waggons and sleighs when loaded. texcept when moving with troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route;) and forty miles a day's journey returning empty. The horses, &c., to be of the best description, and the Contractor to hold himself responsible for all stores, &c., that may be delivered to him for conveyance, as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

The Contractor will be required to have a proper and sufficient Agent at

Barrie, and at Penetanguishene, whose names must be notified to the S Commissariat Officer at Toronto.

Persons tendering will state the rate per day in Currency,— For every two-borse Waggon or Sleigh with a driver.

For every one-horse Waggon or Sleigh with a driver. For every Saddie-horse, properly equipped, and For every mounted guide or conductor.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH.

NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY. CITY OF TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK.

From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Monday, and at 8 o'clock, evening, Thursday—Princess Royal;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday—Niagara;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday—City of

Toronto;
And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arriva

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

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

Kingston, April, 1842.

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

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

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Steams Common or Chairt, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the 6th time. As a help to the understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, bold, argumentative, and curious. Price Ss., and described and expeditious roote for its odvance, exclusive of U. S. postage.

Orders from a distance to be post-paid.

April 4th, 1842.

April 4th, 1842.

Letter Box No. 104, Pest Office, Teronto.

York. Boston, or Albany. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY EST, AB-LISHMENT,-ILAMILTON,-The Subscribers respectfully GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, IVellington Buildings, King Street.

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

Commissariat Office,

Toronto, 26th July, 1842.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Nedacaday, the 17th of August next, at noon, for the following SUPPLIES and SERVICES, during the period of One Year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1342, and ending on the 30th September, 1843, in the service of the Commisseriat Department at this Station, viz:—

Bread,—To be baked from Government Flour, in loaves of

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

PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c. ALSO-For Wholesale only: 110 Kegs Plug Tohacco, 16's and 18's 33 Boxes Pipes 61 Boxes Cavendish 210 do. Muscatel Raisins 33 do. Nail Rod 112 Half Boxes do. 33 do. Nail Rod 11 do. Ladies' Twist 42 Kogs do. 8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on hand 67 Jars Macaboy Smill 3 Brls. Scotch Snuff 56 Begs Coffee since last fall 40 Bales assorted Cotton Batting Candle Wick Wadding Cotton Twine 38 Boxes Ground Pepper . do. 31 Bags Black do. 10 do. Pimento 1 Brl. Nutmege 4 Cases Ground Musterd, in Tin

60 Boxes Starch With many other Goods. R. H. BRETT. No. 161, KING STREET, Toronto, May 17, 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving per the undermentioned

Ex the Canada-the Minerva-Per the Ships, the Jane Brown-the the Alexander Wise-and the Mohamk—the Kent,—[Glasgow];
—the Great Britain—the Toronto
—the Lady Seaton—[London]:— Indian Chief.

1 Cask, containing German Silver Spoons, &c.

1 do do Iron tin'd table and tea do 1 Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches, Fish Hooks, Awls, Needles, &c.

2 Casks do. Pocket Books 2 Casks containing Hair and Cloth Brushes Case do. Whip Lashes

4 Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoe Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c. Cask Walking Canes

1 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes, Steel Speciacles, &c. 1 Case English Dressing Combs and

Shell side, &c.
 6 Casks and 4 Cases assorted Cut-

Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c. The whole of which are offered at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many other Goods;

I Case New Music

ALSO,

10 Cases assorted Paper Hangings

Fans, &c. 2 Cases London Work Boxes

Cases French Bends

1 Case London Writing Desks,

Dressing Cases, &c.

1 Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do

Cases Ribbons, Belt Ribbons,

The usual terms to the country trade. The Canada Comb Factory, 181, King Street,

Toronto, June 5, 1842.

C L O T H EEDS HALL, No. 173, King Street, Toronto.

BOWES & HALL, in announcing to the public their REMOVAL to th above establishment, bog to intimate that they are now in receipt of an assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, which will be found on inspection very

So much is said (in advertisements generally) to convey small ideas, B. & II. 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. HARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their

Spring supply of General Hardware, perticularly a large assortment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Naits, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgelools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles. Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, &c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.

Toronto, 1st June, 1842.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

Toronto, 1st June, 1842. NEW CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale a Large Assortment of the above Ware, lately received per Ships "Prince of Walca" and "Airy" from Liverpool—of the latest style and best quality.—Atso:

Groceries. Stationary, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colours, Brushes, Window-Glass, &c.;—all at the lowest terms for prompt payment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ANDREW HAMILTON. 8, City Buildings. Toronto, 21st July, 1842.

RINTERS' LAMB & BRITTAIN, Manufacturers of Lamb's Blacking, beg to inform Printers in British North Americs, that they have, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced workman, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' INK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be 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

Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and send ing their account to the Subscribers, will receive the amount in Ink. Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

TORONTO VINEGAR MANUFACTORY. BENNETT & Co. beg to inform Merchants and Dealers in Vinegar that they are making a Superior Article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR. and will be able to supply the market in future much under the price of Imported or Foreign Vinegar, and in no way inferior either in Strength, Flavour, or Transparency. IF A Stock will be kept on hand by their Agent, Mr. George Sawdon, Manchester House, 108 King Street, Toronto. In convenient Packages-Barrels, 35 gallons, and upwards. Toronto, May 17th, 1842.

I Wo Sureties will be required on behalf of persons tendering for the foregoing Transport, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders. Any further information relative to the foregoing services may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, where forms of Tender will be supplied to all persons requiring them.

1 U T H E I N C R E D U L O U S.—

New York, Sept. 28th, 1938.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and laway seems and SHOES, and will covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredation relative to the foregoing services may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, where forms of Tender will be supplied to all persons requiring them.

1 U T H E I N C R E D U L O U S.—

New York, Sept. 28th, 1938.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and laway so fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredation relative to the foregoing services may be obtained always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable.

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841. R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new

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 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.

FOR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assort ment of ENGLISH STATIONARY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Fost, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid; plain, gilt, entoured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristof Board, various sizes;

Nusic Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper;

Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles;

Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sealing Wax; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce eath: Ivory, Bone and Phony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quille of every quality; Drawing Pencils Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do .; Slates and State Pencils of different sizes: Pain TORONTO and HAMILTON to ROCHESTER.

Boxes, In great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Rubber todian lok, Ivory and Bone Polders, Penkilves, Visiting and Frinting Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tope, Copy Books, Copy Silps, Rulers assorted eizes, &c. &c. ALSO—Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Footscap, Post and 8vo. post Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety; Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Bonks with pencils, Day Bonks. &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, theap. Toronto, June, 1842.

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale a

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

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any information will be thankfully received at the Guardian Office respecting a young lad, aged 13, who left the residence of his uncle, [the Subscriber,] on the 13th of July, and has not been heard of since. When he left he wore a pair of Linen Drill Trousers, light coloured Tweed Jacket, and blue cloth cap; he had a bundle which contained a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, and an olive-coloured frock coat, with sundry other articles. Lot Street, Toronto, August 1, 1842.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the premises of the Subscriber, on the 25th July, a light-coloured Grey Golding with black mane and tail, three years old. Any person giving information where he can be found will be suitably rewarded by

HOSEA SHAW. Reach, 4th August, 1842,

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, bu hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

1. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Slock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of BTRAW and TUSCAN BONNETS, of the latest Pashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

LIVER COMPLAIN

AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES. Dr. Lin's Temperance Life-Bitters & Chinese Blood-Pills.

Dr. Lin's Temperance Life-Bitters & Chinese Blood-Pills.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferes have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessiny, but too much has been done, without the sonic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such humors.

Why do the Themperance Etters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters Take weekly the Fills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalids for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow solics has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful buogancy.

There are cases, so numerous, of these brilliont effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and see no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin

Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:— "Entered scoording to Act of Congress, A. D. 1341, by Thos. Conket, in the Clerk' Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Warranted the only genuine.

For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Agents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Calarrhs, Patpitation of the Heart. Op-pression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectora-tion, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver.

BF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M.D.; and by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

reams Foolscop and Letter Paper, 71 Bules and 13 cases contig various sizes News Printing Paper 14 Bules Wropping Paper 15 do. do. Twine 3 Cases assorted Looking Glasses 2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many cases and 3 Cases containing many cases and 3 Cases assorted Looking Glasses 2 Casks and 3 Cases assorted Looking Glasses 4 injurious effects. Within the last lew years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and fullow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their physician.

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

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

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG,
Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry,
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!
This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the Vonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER,

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

Executors EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!

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

For Sala hy Comstock & Co., 71. Maiden Lange, New-York; and Lyman.

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

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

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

TO THE BALD HEADED.—

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

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

TO THE INCREDULOUS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at R. Brewer's New Book Store, the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at II. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Falconbridge, P. M. Drummondville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborne & McIntyre, Hamilton; Alex'r Fisher, Port Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M. Cobourg; Ramsay, Armour, & Co. Kingston; Armour & Ramsay, Montreal:—THE SECOND EDITION of THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS. The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Canadian public has induced the Author to publish a Serond Edition. In the execution of this purpose it has been thought expedient to substitute a new Lesson for Lesson 7, Part III, in the first impression—to add the Numeration Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable improvements in the ornamental part of the work.

Other alternations have, in one or two instances, been suggested; but they are negatived by the consideration that the book, as it first appeared, having elicited general approbation and patranage, any material departure from the original, in matter or arrangement, might not with propriety or safety be attempted.

Toronto, May 10th, 1842.

R. BREWER, Agent.

A PORTRAIT of the rion, John Mc Hoppner Meyer, is now Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now Shan King Street, for the purpose of being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, receiving the names of subscribers to an Engraving therefrom. The opinions of the I'ress ere highly commendatory. Toronto, May 31st, 1812.

PORTRAIT of the Hon, John Beverley Robinson,

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery. Barristers-at-Law, Notarics Public, Sc. Sc. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber, 491F Toronto, April 12, 1842. GEORGE SIMPSON.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 tf ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto. OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN.

T E M P E R A N C E H O RICHNOND 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 Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to meric a liberal share of patronage. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

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

Saddler, &c. King Street, Toronto. DENTAL SURGERY. - A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching.

TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life-OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. E. P E L L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver,

E. P.E. L., Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Curver, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, acatly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on inoderate terms Ladies' Needle-Work neatly framed.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at

unprecedented low prices.

Also—all kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals; or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1841.

NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE. A NEWLY-INVENTED I HINGS HAND MACHINE on a plan
The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan
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The subscriber has invented as THRASHING MACHINE on the subscriber has the subscr it will perform as much in the same time as the best of those; it requires only half of the propelling power and not half of the hands to attend it; besides it comes so very cheap that any ordinary farmer may procure it.

The subscriber has obtained a putent for the above machine and stands rendy to dispose of rights to any one who may favour him with a call. He also will manufacture it to order on the shortest notice.

MAHLON BEACH.

Kemuzille. June. 1842. Kemptrille, June, 1842.

TOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, being Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a 2 Cases containing Drawing Paper
Bristol Board, &c.

48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210

reams Foolscop and Letter Paper,

The Etter State State of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every convenience; a large frame Barn, Driving House, Stables, Stab

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

> Office; Yonge Sirect.
>
> This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Renting Real Property.
>
> Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereo, Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. fid. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates.
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> Applications made to the Contemport for account assisted of Centra of Lend and to

accs. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to be Council, under the Heir and Bevizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and soid. Debts and Rents collected. Loans on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land In most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

677—All communications to be nost raid.

All communications to be post paid.

Terento, March 12, 1841.

July 13th, 1842.

FOR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON,

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The sub-TREES, which will be warranted to their Soria. CHAUNCEY BEADLE,
St. Catherines, March 1, 1842.

N. B.—The Proprietor of the Brisish American Collivator, and Mr. Gronon Leslin King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nutsery. 644 tf

S TOLEN, on Monday, July 11th, from the Pasture of the Subscriber, Lot No. 20, in the 2rd Concession, Township of Whithy, a SORREL CHESNUT MARE, with a star in her forehead, a crack in the fore hoof, rather hullow-backed, a switch tail, and eleven years old this Spring. Whoever will give information that may lead to the recovery of the Mare shall be handsomely rewarded; and any person detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted according to Law.

JOSEPH FOX. be presented according to Law.

Christian Guardian.

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The price of this paper is Twelve skillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

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IF Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Dlanks, Handbills, Plucards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.