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COMMON SCHOOL ACT

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make provision for th establishment and maintenance of Common Schools throughout this Province. WHEREAS the laws now in force for the maintenance and regulation of common schools are insufficient, and it is necessary to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of such schools throughout the Province:-Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, passed in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, and intituled, "An Act granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be applied to the use of common schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the regulation of the said common schools;" and the Act of the said Legislature, passed in the sixtieth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, and intituled, "An Act to amend and continue, under certain modifications, an Act passed in the 56th year of his Majesty's reign, entituled," "An act granting to his Majesty a sutn of money for the use of common schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the regulation of the said common schools;" and the act of the said Legislature passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King-George the Fourth, initialed, 'An act to make permanent and extend the provisions of the laws now in force for the establishment and regulation of common schools throughout this Province, and for granting to his Majesty a further sum of money to promote and encourage education within the same; and a certain act of the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled, "An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and for the further encouragement of elementary schools in the country parts of this Province;" and all other acts and parts of acts of the said Legislature repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. And he it enacted, That for the establishment, support, and maintenance of common schools in each and every township and parish in this Province. there shall be established a permanent fund, which shall consist of all such monies as may accrue from the selling or leasing of any lands which by the Legislature of this Province, or other competent authority, may hereafter be granted and set apart for the establishment, maintenance, and support of common schools in this Province, and of such other montes as are hereinafter in safe and pro table securities in this Province; and the interest of all monies so invested, and the rents, issues, and profits arising from such lands or estates as shall be leased or otherwise disposed of without alienation, shall be annually applied in the manner hereinafter provided, to the support and encouragement of common schools.

HI. And be it enacted, That for the establishment, support, and mainten ance of common schools in this province, there shall be granted to her Majes. ty, annually, during the continuance of this act, the sum of fifty thousand ands, currency, to be distributed among the several districts in the manner hereinafter provided, and such sum shall be composed and made up of the annual income and revenue derived as aforesaid, from the said permanent fund, and of such further sum as may be required to complete the same, out of any unappropriated monies which are now raised and levied, or which may hereafter be raised and levied by the authority of the Legislature, to and for the public uses of this province; and the said annual grant shall be, and be called "The Common School Fund."

vince, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal thereof, to appoint from time to time one fit and proper person to be superintendent of education in this their first meeting after such vacancy shall occur. province; and such superintendent shall hold his office during pleasure, and

Firstly-To apportion in each and every year, on or before the third Monber of children over five and under sixteen years of age, that shall appear by the then last census of the province to be resident within such districts

Secondly-To furnish the Receiver General of the province for his rule and "guidance with a certified statement or list of the apportionment of the money granted by the Legislature, under the provisions of this act as aforesaid among the several districts:

Thirdly-To certify the apportionment of the public money as aforesaid to the treasurer of each and every of the said districts respectively, who shall may direct, and they are hereby authorised and required to direct, such a sum to be raised and levied for the purposes of this get, and within their respective districts, over and above all rates levied for other purposes, as shall be equal in amount to the money so apportioned from the provincial treasury;

Fourthly:-To visit annually each of the Municipal Districts in the Province and ascertain the State of Common Schools therein, and for so doing he shall be allowed his reasonable expenses:

Fifthly-To prepare suitable forms for making reports and conducting the necessary proceedings under this act, and to cause the same to be communicated to all such persons as shall be employed in carrying the provisions of this act into effect; and to address to the said persons such suggestions as may tend to the establishment of uniformity in the conduct of the common schools throughout this province: And the said superintendent shall submit annually to the Governor of the province, on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year, a report on the actual state and condition of commor schools throughout the province, showing the monies expended on such and stating such other matters respecting education generally as the supersuperintendent may deem useful and expedient, in order that the same may

be laid before the Legislature at the meeting thereof then next following.

V. And be it enacted, That the district conneil of each district shall be board of education of such district, and their duties as such board shall be: Firstly-To divide the several townships and parishes within their distric into school districts, to be designated by numbers, as one, two, three, and so there shall be fewer than fifteen children between the ages of five and sixteen district with a proper description and designation of boundaries to the superintendent of education; and also to furnish a specification of the school districts, in each parish or township, to the school commissioners to be appointed school-district or districts in which the said inhabitants reside, in the same for the same in the manner hereinafter provided:

its share of the school fund, which share shall be proportioned to the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, resident in such school districts respectively.

Thirdly - To apportion and cause to be assessed on the inhabitants of such school district, a sum not exceeding lifty pounds, for the erection of a school house in each school district in which none exists.

· Fourthly-To apportion to each township and parish a sum not exceeding ten pounds in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of such books as may be recommended by the Common School Commissioners for distribu tion among the schools.

Fifthly-To report their proceedings in matters relating to common schools and the state of such schools within the district, to the superintendent annually on or before the first Monday in December in each year.

VI. And be it enacted, That if the district council of any district shall at any time refuse or neglect to comply with the foregoing requirements of this act. such district shall not be entitled to receive any sum of money out of the common school fund until such requirements shall have been duly complied with, or a good and sufficient cause for non-compliance shall have been shown to the satisfaction of the superintendent of education.

he held in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, apportionment and payment of moneys under this Act, towards the establish and at each succeeding annual meeting, for the election of township and par ment and maintenance of any common school for the first year after the ish officers, there shall be elected, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of such officers, five commissioners for each and every township and parish entitled to elect one district councillor and seven commissioners for each and every township emitted to elect two district councillors; and the shall by reason of any non-compliance with the requirements of this Act, or

Firstly-To choose, and whenever funds shall be provided for that pur of the cost of such site, and of the expense of building a school-house, and of keeping the same in repair, and an estimate of the cost of furnishing each common school in the township or parish with the necessary fuel and appendages; and to transmit such estimates to the clerk of the District Council, in order that the inhabitants of the respective school Districts may be assessed

or parish one or more of their number to superintend the building and repairing any moneys shall be fraudulently obtained from and out of the said common of the common school-house in such school District, and the furnishing it with school fand, such commissioner or other person shall not only restore the uel and other necessary things, and generally to manage the concerns of the money so frandalently obtained; but shall be liable to a penalty not exceedschool and report to the school commissioners, once in three months, that ling ten pounds currency for the benefit of the said fund, to be recovered at is to say: on or before the first Monday in each of the months of March, the suit of the District Clerk, or of the City Clerk as the case may be, on the June, September and December, the state of such school, the amount of monies received for it, the manner in which such sum has been expended. the number of children above five and under sixteen years of age laught in it, and the number of days that each child has attended.

Thirdly-To agree with and appoint, from time to time, teachers in the said common schools, and to remove such teachers when they shall find just cause for so doing: Provided always, that no person shall be appointed a teacher in any of the said schools unless he be a subject of her Majesty by birth or naturalization, of good moral character, and shall have been examined before the said board of commissioners as to learning and ability;—'The Freres de la Doctrine Chretienne exempted herefrom.

Fourthly-To regulate for each school respectively the course of study to be followed in such school, and the books to be used therein, and to establish general rules for the conduct of the schools, and communicate them in writing

Fifthly-To hear, and determine all disputes which may arise out of the proceedings of the managing or visiting Commissioners bereinafter mentioned or other matter of dispute in respect to common schools within their townhip or parish.

Sixtilly-To appoint two or more of their number to visit each common school in the township or parish, once at least in each month, and to report the scholars, the character and abilities of the teachers, the conduct of the managing Commissioner, and all other matters connected with the management and well being of such school.

Seventidy-To grant warrants, from time to time, upon the District Treasurer for such sums of money as may be required for paying the teachers and defraying the expenses of the several common schools within the township or pentioned, in and for the said cities and towns corporate respectively, shall be parish; Provided always that such warrants shall be signed by a majority of the examine the persons recommended as teachers by the corporation, and the commissioners, of which the chairman shall be one; and that the sums of money to be paid under the same shall in no case exceed the amount then

exceeding 10 in each school District, from the payment of the wages of teachers; in addition to which duties the Board of Examiners in any city or teachers in this Act established and required to be paid for each and every child attending any common school.

Ninthly-To record and preserve all their proceedings in a book to be pro vided for that purpose, the proceedings of each meeting, with the names of mentioned; and all such monies as shall arise from the sale of any such lands or estates, and certain other monies hereinafter mentioned, shall be invested man; and such book shall be delivered over by the commissioners to their successors in office; and it shall be the duty of the town clerks to attend all such meetings for the purpose of making such record,

Tenthly-To report all their proceedings, and all matters connected with the several common schools in the township or parish, to the District council annually on or before the third Monday of November, such report being in he form to be furnished by the superintendent of education.

Eleventhly-It shall be the duty of the said common school commi within ten days after the expiration of their respective periods of service, to deliver to their successors in office, any and all books, accounts, vouchers, papers, reports and other documents in their possession as such commissioners, and they may in case of default be thereunto constrained by all lawful ways

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall remain in office until the annual parish or Township meeting next following the time of their election, and until others shall be elected in their places; and in case the office of one or more commissioners shall be vacated by death, refusal to serve, IV. And he it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this pro- removal out of the township or parish, or incapacity, the vacancy shall be divisions of the second section; and to provide by By-laws such rules and supplied by an appointment to be made by the remaining commissioners at

IX. And be it enacted, That the common school houses in each township shall receive such yearly salary not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and or parish, now acquired or hereafter to be acquired under the provisions of fifty pounds, corrency, as the Governor may appoint; and the duties of the superintendent shall be:—

this Act, with the ground whercon they are situate, and all the appendages and furniture thereof, and books and other things thereunto appending. and furniture thereof, and books and other things thereunto appertaining, Firstly—To apportion in each and every year, on or before the third Mon-shall henceforward vest in and be held and possessed by the commissioners so apportioned shall be paid to the city treasurer or other officer performing day in May in such year, the money annually granted by the Legislature of such township or parish, and their successors in office for ever as trustees, the duties of treasurer in the said cities and towns corporate respectively as aforesaid, among the several Municipal Districts, in the ratio of the num- for the purposes of this act; Provided always, that no such school house or and be paid over by him upon such authority and subject to such regulations issioners, of which majority the chairman shall be one.

X. And he it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the township or parish n his township or parish; and also the sum of one shilling and three pence school, save and except for those children whose parents shall by reason of boards of education and common school commissioners are by this act bound lay the same before the district council to the end that such district council their indigence have been exempted from the payment of such sum; and to report with respect to common schools within their respective districts, such rates, and the said sum of one shilling and three pence for each child, townships, and parishes. may if not paid be recovered by the collector or his successor in office in XX. And be it enacted, That any person chosen or appointed to any office any Court of competent civil jurisdiction; and the collector shall pay over all under this act who shall, without sufficient cause, refuse to serve therein such same [after deducting therefrom such fees as he may be by law allowed] shall forfeit the sam of twenty-five shillings currency, and every person so the said district treasurer, a copy of the assessment roll or other statement, perform the duties of his office, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five shillings; showing the amount collected for such school districts respectively, within and all such forfeitures shall be paid to the Treasurer of the district, city, or his township or parish; and the said district treasurer shall keep separate accounts of all moneys so paid in, and of all other moneys appropriated to

the several school-districts respectively.

XI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That whenever any number of the inhabitants of any township or parish professing a religious faith different from that of the majority of the inhabitants of such township or parish, shall dissent from the regulations, arrangements or proceedings of the commonschool commissioners, with reference to any common school in such township or parish, it shall be lawful for the inhabitants so dissenting collectively schools, and from what sources derived, with plans for their improvement, to signify such dissent in writing to the clerk of the district council, with the accounted for to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, through the Lords name or names of one or more persons elected by them as their trustee or trustees, for the purposes of this act; and the said district clerk shall forthwith furnish a certified copy thereof to the District treasurer; and it shall be lawful for such dissenting inhabitants, by and through such trustee or trustees who for that purpose shall hold and exercise all the rights, powers, and amborities, and be subject to the obligations and liabilities, hereinbefore assigned to and imposed upon the common school commissioners, to establish on; (provided always, that no such school district shall be established in which and maintain one or more common-schools in the manner, and subject to the visitation, conditions, rules, and obligations, in this act provided with refer resident therein.) and forthwith to furnish a full report of such division of the ence to other common schools, and to receive from the district treasurer their due proportion, according to their number, of the moneys appropriated by law, and raised by assessment for the support of common schools, in the manner as if the common schools so to be established and maintained under Secondly-To apportion and distribute to each of the said school districts such trustee or trustees, were established and maintained under the said common school commissioners, such moneys to be paid by the district

reasurer upon the warrant of the said trustee or trustees. XII. And be it enacted, That no common school shall be entitled to any apportionment of money out of the common school fund, except on the terms and conditions following, that is to say :- Such schools shall have been open for at least nine months during the year then last past, and shall have been during the said term, and shall continue to be at the time such apportionment is made, regularly attended by at least fifteen children, between the ages of five and sixteen; - The reports hereinbefore required shall have been regularly made with regard to such common school:—and the sum paid by the inhabitants, by assessment or otherwise towards the support of such common school, for the period for which the apportionment shall be made, shall have been at least equal to the sum apportioned; Provided always that it shall be lawful for the school commissioners in each township or parish, with the approval of the district council, to exempt in whole or in part any number of school districts, not exceeding two, from the payment of such sun towards the support of their common schools, on account of the poverty of their inhabitants; and the school districts so exempted, shall nevertheless receive their apportionment from the school fund: And provided also, that VII. And be it enacted. That at the annual township or parish meetings to | nothing in this section contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the

passing of this Act. XIII. And be it enacted, That if any monies having formed part of the annual grant made under this Act out of the public funds of the Province the purposes of this Act, after the expiration of the time during which they ought to be so applied, shall be invested by him in the manner hereinbefore prescribed with respect to the moneys forming the permanent fund for the maintenance and support of common schools, and shall form part of the said fund.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if any common school commissioner, or

oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace, and if not paid, to be levied with costs by distress and sale of the defendant's goods and chattels, under the warrant of such two justices or of either of them.

XV. And be it enacted, That in each of the cities and towns corporate in this Province, all and every the powers, rights, and duties conferred and imposed by this act upon district councils, with respect to common schools in their districts, on hereby vested in and shall be henceforward exercised and performed by the corporation of each of the said cities or towns respectively, subject to all the conditions and regulations hereinbefore established with

respect to the said district councils.

XVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province, to appoint, from time to time, in each of the cities and towns corporate therein, not less than six nor more than fourteen persons, (one half of whom shall in all cases be Roman Catholics, and the other half Protest ants) to be a Board of Examiners for each city or town corporate; of which said Board the Mayor shall be chairman, but shall have no vote other than a casting vote; and the said Board shall be divided into two departments, one of which shall consist of Roman Catholics, and shall exercise the duties here itafier assigned to the Board of examiners in and over the common schools atended by Roman Catholic children only, and shall in such case appoint their chairman; and the other department shall consist of Protestants, and shill exercise their duties in and over the common schools attended by Protestant children only, and shall in such case appoint their chairman, - and is all cases in which the said common schools are attended by Roman Catho he children and Protestant children together, the said duties shall be exercised is and over the same by the whole Board of Examiners; and the duties of the said Board and of the said departments thereof, in the several cases above reject them if unqualified on the ground of character or ability, and to regulate for each school separately the course of study to be followed in such school, appropriated by law, and collectively for the said schools respectively.

Eighthy—To exonerate such poor persons as they may deem fit, not duct of the schools, and communicate them in writing to the respective town corporate shall be visitors of the common schools in such city or town corporate, and as such visitors it shall be the duty of the Board to appoint two or more of their number to visit each of the common schools in such city or town corporate at least once in three months, and to report to the corporation upon all matters connected with each of the said common schools, in detail, as fully as common school commissioners and the visitors by them appointed are bound to report to the district councils under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

XVII. And be it enacted, That all and every the rights, powers, and duties of this Act conferred and imposed upon the common school commissioners, with respect to the common schools under their authority and control, and hereinbefore enumerated in the seventh section of this Act, under the first, third, and eighth divisions of the said section, shall in each of the said cities and towns corporate, and with respect to the common schools therein to be established, vest in and be exercised and performed by the corporations thereof respectively; who in addition thereto are hereby empowered to appoint such and so many persons as they may deem fit severally to do and perform for and with respect to the common schools in the said cities and lowns corporate respectively, all and every the duties, matters and things hereinbefore by the seventh section of this Act required to be performed by one of the common school commissioners, with reference to the common schools under their authority and control, and specified in the first and second regulations for the conduct and guidance of such person as they may respec tively deem expedient.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That the said cities and towns corporate, res pectively, shall be entitled to an apportionment of moneys from the common school fund upon the same terms and conditions as are hereinbefore prescribed with respect to district councils, and upon no other; and any moneys other thing thereunto appertaining, shall be sold or disposed of, or the site) as are provided in the said several cities and towns corporate respectively, of any school changed, otherwise than by the consent of a majority of such for the payment of moneys belonging to the corporation in other cases, or as

may be hereafter provided in that behalf.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said corporation shall on the first Mon collector, to collect within the several school districts respectively, all such day in December in each and every year report to the superintendent of rates as shall be assessed for the support of the several common schools with education all matters and things relating to common schools within the said cities and towns corporate, respectively, connected with the well-being of as additional wages for the teacher for each and every child attending any such schools, in the same manner and as fully in all respects as the distric

XX. And be it enacted, That any person chosen or appointed to any office town, as the case may be, in which they are so forfeited, for the benefit of the common school fund, and may be recovered in the same manner as is pro vided with regard to fines incurred by making fraudulent reports and certifi cates as aforesaid.

XXI. And be it enacted, That the several sums hereby granted or appor ioned under the provisions of this act to the several districts of this province shall be paid by the Receiver General, for the time being, to the Treasurer o each district respectively, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of this province, and shall be Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner

and form as her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall be pleased to direct XXII. And be it enacted, That whenever no special provision is made by this act as to the particular members, or as to the number of members by whom any act required to be done by any board of education, or by any commissioners or board of examiners, must be concurred in, it shall be under stood that such act may be validly performed by any majority of the members

XXIII. And be it enacted. That a solemn affirmation may be made instead of any oath in every case where an oath is required in this act, if the person making the same be one of those persons authorized by law to make an affirmation instead of an oath; and that any false statement wilfully made or oath or affirmation in any case where an oath or affirmation is required by this

act, shall be wilful and corrupt perjury. XXIV. And be it enacted, That the word Governor whenever it occurs in this act, shall be held to mean and include the Governor, Lientenant Gov ernor, and person administering the Government of this province, and the words " parishes" and " townships," wheresoever they occur in this act, shall for all the purposes thereof be held to mean and include reputed parishes and lownships, and unions of parishes and townships, and of reputed parishes and townships in and for which meetings of the inhabitant householders now are or hereafter may be by law appointed to be held; and the words "Town Clerk" shall be held to mean and include as well the clerks of parishes as the clerks of townships; and the word "Corporation" shall be held to mean the common council, or other body or municipal authority by and through whon the powers of the corporation are exercised.

XXV. And be it enacted, That this act shall come into operation and have orce and effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and not before.

# SCHOOL LANDS ACT.

An Act to make temporary provision for the appropriation of the funds derived from the sale of Schools Lands in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, and for other purposes.

Whereas it is very desirable to afford every encouragement to the advance nent of Education throughout the Province: And whereas His late Mos Gracious Majesty, King George the Third, was pleased to direct that a quan ity of the waste Lands of the Crown should be set apart for the support of Grammar Schools within that part of the Province heretofore called Upper said commissioners shall be called " Common School Commissioners," and from any other cause, remain unapplied to any of the purposes for which Canada; and whereas the advancement of Education will be promoted by they are granted, after the expiration of the time during which they ought to devoting a portion of the annual revenues of such waste Lands, to the support be so applied, such moneys shall, on demand, he returned and delivered by of such Grammar Schools: And whereas it is expedient to repeal an Act of pose by the District Council, to acquire a site for a common school house in the person or persons in whose possession they may respectively be, to the the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada hereinafter mentioned : each school District in their township or parish in which no such school-house Receiver-General of this Province, and together with all moneys forming part Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with shall exist at the time this Act shall come into force, and to make an estimate of the annual grant aforesaid which shall remain in his hands unapplied to the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, " An Act to Re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the several District Schools within that portion of Secondly-To appoint for each of the school districts within the Township other person, shall wilfully make a false certificate or report, by means whereof to be Grammar Schools, as contemplated by Ilis late Most Gracious Majesty, I man, but in God; not in Ministers, but in the Scriptures.-Rev. Tho's Powell.

King George the Third, at the time the said reservation of Land was directed to be made as aforesaid

II. And he it enacted, that the money arising from the sales of the School Lands, now remaining in the Receiver General's hands unexpended, or which may come into his hands, applicable to the purposes of this Act, shall e invested in the Debentures of that part of this Province, heretofore Upper Canada, at six per cent. interest, and the Annual interests or rents thereof, placed under the controll of the Governor, or person administering the Sovernment of the Province for the time being, to be distributed by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, among such Districts within that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, as may more immediately require assistance, owing to the state of the School House or other circumstances.

III. And be it enacted, that within three months after the passing of this Act, the Conneil of King's College, or their Bursar or Treasurer, shall transfer and pay over to the Receiver General as aforesaid, all Debentures unrodeemed, and sums of money, arising from unexpended arrears of interests, which may have accrued thereon and be at present held under the authority of the Act hereby repealed, by the said Council or Treasurer, on account of the proceeds of the sale of School Lands as aforesaid, to be by the said Receiver General invested in Debentures, and the interests and rents thereof, appropriated and distributed as hereinbefore mentioned.

IV. And be it enacted, that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds per annum, may be advanced to each of the several Boards of Trustees for the said Grammar Schools, from time to time, out of any monies in the hands of the Receiver General, arising from the sale of the said School Lands and applicable to the purposes of this Act, to be expended in providing an addiional Master and other additional means of instruction for the Grammar Schools in the Districts respectively within that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Trustees in any District now constituted or hereafter to be constituted in that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, out of any monies in the hands of the Receiver General applicable to the purposes of this Act as aforesaid, to receive a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds, to aid in the construction and erection of a suitable building for a School House in each District, provided an equal sum shall be raised by subscription among the nhabitants for the like object, and provided they shall guarantee the permaent insurance of the building.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council as aforeaid, to authorize a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds per annum out of the monies arising from the sale of the said Lands for each School, to be paid to any Board of Trustees, for the use and support of two other Schools than the one in the Town where the Court House is situated, in any Town, Township or Village within any of the Districts aforesaid, in which the Inhabitants shall provide a suitable School House; at which not less than fifty Scholars shall be educated: Provided any such additional School shall not be within six miles of the District Town: And provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from extending the aid to four Grammar Schools (including the said two) other than the one established in the District Town, should it be deemed expedient.

VII. And be it enacted, that an account in detail of the sums received and expended under the provisions of this Act, shall be rendered to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Prorince, annually, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislature, within thirty days after the commencement of each Session.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled. "An Act to provide for the advancement of Education in this Protince," shall be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided always, that such epeal shall not annul or be construed to aunul any order, engagement or act, for the distribution of the interest upon the Debentures, by the Council of King's College, made and carried into effect previous to the passing of this Act; and provided also, that the management and sale of the said School Lands shall continue to be conducted by the said Council of King's College, intil further provision shall be made in that behalf at any future Session of the Legislature.

# COPPER CURRENCY.

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Among the Acts of Parliament lately published is the following: "An Act to prevent the fraudulent manufacture, importation or circulation Spurious Copper and Brass Coin."

According to the 10th clause of this Act, it comes into force by its publication in the Official Gazette, or Gazettes of this Province, and as it is a matter of interest to some of our readers, we give an outline of its principal provisions:—The first clause enacts that "no Copper or Brass Coin or Tokens of any description, except the lawful Copper Coin of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be imported into this Province;" nor shall any be manufactured in the Province or imported into it, unless by express ermission from the Executive, such permission to contain a description of the Coin or Token to which it extends, and the time during which it shall be into the hands of the district treasurer, and shall at the same time deliver to chosen or appointed, and not having refused to accept, who shall neglect to in force, and be announced in the Official Gazette or Gazettes:-Provided always that all Coins imported or manufactured shall in purity, weight and quality, be equal to five-sixths at least of the corresponding British copper

CLAUSE II .- No such permission to be granted unless such Copper or Brass Coin or Token be stamped with the nominal value thereof and with the name of the person or body politic or corporate issuing them and by whom they shall be redeemable, at their nominal value, in lawful current oin, on demand.

III. All coins or tokens imported or manufactured in contravention of this Act, shall be forfeited; the manufacturer or importer to incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency for every pound troy, of the weight of the coin so in his possession, or imprisonment for two months, if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid.

VII .- After thirty days from the time of this Act going into force, no peron shall, under a penalty of the forfeiture of double the nominal value, utter, tender or offer in payment" any Copper or Brass Coin other than the following:— British Copper

Tokens of the Quebec Bank.

Montreal Bank. City Bank.

Banque du Peuple at Montreal. '

American cents. The Coins imported or manufactured according to the provisions of the

XI .- Repeals two Ordinances of the Special Council and all other Acts or parts of Acts relating in any manner to the manufacture, importation, or circulation of Copper or Brass Coins or Tokens.—Quebec Mercury.

ALWAYS RIGHT AND NEVER WRONG.

#### THE COMPREHENSIVE CHURCH: or Christian Unity and Ecclesiastical Union By Rev. Thomas H. Vail, A. M. Hartford.

Another invitation to us all to become Episcopalians. The writer of this book, who is a clergyman of the Episcopal order, laments the evils of Ecclesiastical diversity, and has in a lucky moment hit on a speedy and perfect cure, all that is now needed being simply that every one adopt it.

Now it would be cruel and uncharitable in us to doubt that the writer is in carnest in what he says, with such an appearance of gravity. We assure him that we have read his book through, with all the attention we could possibly command, and as seriously as in us lies, even under the effect of his exhortation. We have weighed his reasonings in the belance, and found them wanting. We will confess to him that, spite of his admonition against the indulgence of so bad a propensity, we did sometimes smile at his innocent ignorance of our own views as Baptists, and his blind admiration of every thing Episcopal. We, however, do commend him for leaving out the usual exclusive claims of Episcopacy, as possessing the only act of incorporation is a church, and the sole valid ministerial authority,

While reading this book and comparing the periodicals and other writings of Episcopalians, we could not help thinking how comfortable it is to belong to a sect which can never be guilty of sectarianism. Should a Baptist be guilty of proving from the Word of God that nothing but the immersion of a professed and credible believer in water is valid baptism, he would of course e a troublesome sectarian; but Episcopalians may invite, urge, intreat, and exhort all the world to become Episcopalians, publish books, pamphlets, and newspapers full of such invitations, and yet this is all proper, because Epucopalians know themselves to be in the right and all others to be in the wrong! Roston Christian Watchman.

TRUTH and HOLMESS are the only infallible essential properties, or signs of the Church of God; and the Scriptuzes are the only infallible rule of this Truth and Holiness. God gives Ministers to his Church as the means of leading men to the knowledge and belief of this Truth, and to live accordthe Province heretofore called Upper Canada, shall be and are hereby declared ingly; but every man is required at the peril of his soul to believe, not in

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, November 24th, 1841.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

"It is very satisfactory to us to know that the important subject of Education has been brought before our Legislators by the Hon. Mr. Day, Solicitor-General for Canada East, and that an Act has been passed by them to come into operation next January, which we publish to-day. The subject of Education is wide in its range, and to all classes of the community most interesting in its character; and the time has arrived when more than a partial investigation of it has been made; which is all it has heretofore had. At present we have nothing to do with the higher departments of Education, but with Common Schools; and of them we shall say but little. This is an agricultural and commercial country, where the knowledge generally in demand is plain and practical, and where the means for acquiring even that are deplorably few and inefficient; an assertion which none hardly will dony, and if true, one which leaves blame resting somewhere. It is now unnecessary to propose and plan legislatively for Common Schools; but having, with other conductors of the Press, a solicitude for their proper organization and manage ment; and, moreover, being the servant of one of the largest bodies of Christians in Canada, we feel deeply interested in the carrying out of the Act.

The "Commissioners" required by it ought to be men of intelligence, sound judgment, and piety; their duties being most responsible; they having "to agree with and appoint, from time to time, Teachers in the said Common Schools," and " to regulate for each school respectively the course of study to be followed in such school, and the books to be used therein." How much will depend on the Instructors appointed, and the Studies prescribed! Several particulars are worthy of the closest consideration :-

There should be a sufficient supply of duly qualified Teachers. The Masters now employed are, in many instances, deficient in number and abilities. Some of them are incapable of communicating an elementary instruction, which is the basis of all knowledge; much less any thing higher. In some eases we know, from personal observation, their moral qualifications are very objectionable. And there are cases rendered still more objectionable by the views on religious topics entertained by teachers. The professed atheist, deist, or infidel, has sometimes been appointed to instruct a Protestant school. The number of teachers is small, perhaps because of their limited and very often paltry allowances. The mechanic will get his £70 or £80 n-year; the teacher in some townships not more than half that amountwhich holds out no inducement to men of ability; and the evil will not be remedied till the allowances are raised. To secure men capable and in sufficient number, we think there must first be schools for teachers, on the Normal plan, where attention shall be given to their intellectual and moral character, and they otherwise be trained; and thus uniformity in the management and tuition of the Schools to be established be attained.

In the selection and appointment of teachers a liberal but not latitudinarian policy should be observed; and certainly much circumspection will be needed in both. An exclusive policy would give general offence, while a blind catholicity would prepare the way for an inundation of error and disorder. Perhaps there is no one thing has been so stubborn a preventive of the education of the youth of newly-settled, as well as other townships, as sectarian ism. "In one neighbourhood of, say some twenty or thirty families, as likely as not there have been several professions of religion. Again and again has it been attempted to open a school, but when the teacher has had to be appointed, denominational prejudices have obtruded themselves; and as there could be only one teacher supported, and yet every man wanted one of his own way of thinking, nothing has been done; and for years some settlements have been without a school, and the children have remained in ignorance. Whatever system is adopted, something must be surrendered by sectional partiality for general good; unless our youth are to grow up without the advantage of even a Common Day-School instruction.

There must be, if possible, an adequate number of Schools. The Grant of £50,000 to be made, and the other means to be used, will go a good way towards securing so desirable an object; but the people will have to co-operat freely and incessantly to give the Act its full effect. The removal of the harrier adverted to would of itself open the way for more, even had no Par-· limmentary plan been devised; for we are not of the number of those who say the settlers are unable to support more schools than they do; but there are neighbourhoods which are unable. It is a matter of notoriety that there are townships which have been tolerably well settled for seven or eight years which have no school; and in this particular we enght to receive a tacit admonition from the States people, who, in the matter of education, are far in advance of us on the north of the lakes. We may offer our excuses to the civilized world for our remiseness; and they will present their many presperous schools in thinly-settled places to silence all we say. We never yet called into use all the resources of which we are possessed; and it is time we did.

There is another suggestion on a point we deem of paramount importance: the instructions given should be founded on a moral and religious basis. It is so in the U. C. College, in Victoria College, and in other institutions; and Christianity requires it. Knowledge without Religion is vain; and there is constrainty requires it. Movience wants are selected a rival. We oppose both for their popery and their densaciait has all the facilities of the public press at its aervice?

I am aware that a people may be wealthy in mental acquisitions, tion of other religious bodies. In another column to-day we insert a shrewd

I am aware that it will readily be said in justification of the present state of a manufacture of the present state of a manufacture of the present state of the public press at its aervice? and deny their Maker. And could our colonial youths be made each a Plato; without religious knowledge and principle they are practical atheists. Be it our innocent boast, that Canada is a Christian country; and this should appear not only in her churches, her houses of legislature, and her colleges, but in her Township Schools; for the honour of the Divine Author of our boly religion, the advancement of the highest interests of the present generation, and the well-being of the generations of futurity. It is with much deference we give these imperfect hints at the present time; but as a professedly christian journalist, we wish it not to be said we are forgetful of a solemn duty. If ever the guardians and instructors of our youth needed the wisdom from above, it is now; and the Churches of our land should be intercessory in their devotions for this purpose. Then may we have confidence as to the future, that this noble country will be further elevated by an intelligent, a virtuous, and a happy population

A LETTER OF THE RIGHT KIND .- At an establishment like ours we have letters of every description, and of those on business we very seldom received one more to our mind than the following from our thoroughly Methodistic brother, the Rev. John Black; for which we heartily thank him. Consecon, Murray Circuit, Nov. 18th, 1841.

REV. AND DEAR SIR .- With the fall of another year, I hope that you are rising in usefulness and holiness of life. In order to assist the cause in which you are so honourably and happily engaged. I herewith send you some can lately received of the following persons. \* \* \* \* Pirase notice the following names of persons as new subscribers. \* \* My good Brother-I take this opportunity of presenting you my hearty thanks, for the castigation which the haughty "Church" is receiving at your hands. We have it in comtemplation with the ensuing season, to have some Protracted meetings on this templation with the ensuing season, to make sensitive the Circuit on a large scale. God is with us, "yet there remained very much land to be no sessed."

Yours truly.

J. Black.

Our worthy brother is so short and full we might conjecture he had sat at the feet of Mr. Wesley. Here is, I. A gentle and kind reference to our own spiritual state, as if it was known, that the perplexities of office not unfrequently place plety in jeopardy. 2. Here is cash, without which the press must stop; a hint which we hope will be taken by some persons who seem to think the Guardian can be sold for one, two, and three years without money. 3. Here are the names of new subscribers, in answer to the appeal we have tately made, and which we should like many more to remember. 4. Our editorial course is satisfactory. 5. The salvation of sinners is to be attempted on a "large scale;" and we believe our zealous friends on the Murray Circuit, before another Conference comes, will have rejoicingly to say, "It has not been in vain." Will all our Agents bear in mind brother Black's letter, and go and Do likewise?

A late Novascotian, in introducing the Rev. Egerton Ryerson's admirable letter on the Death of Lord Sydenham, has the following beautifully

expressed remarks:-"We copy the following elegant culogium on the late Governor General, from the Christian Guardian. The writer of it, whom we have long known by reputation, but who we have been enabled to number, since our last visit to Canada, upon the list of our cherished and relief made, upon the list of our cherished and valued personal friends, gave to Lord Sydenham, during his lifetime, the support of his builliant pen, and very extensive influence, among the vast religious hody of which he is the leading mind. We know not when we read naything that delighted as so much, or affected us so powerfully, as the noble tribute paid by this fine-spirited Canadian to the man who had served his country, and by whom, we have reason to know, be was highly esteemed."

#### THE EDITOR'S DESK. ...

SCRIPTURE VIEWS OF THE HEAVENLY WORLD .- By J. EDMONDSON, A. M. pp. 251. American Edition, Lane & Sandford, New-York.

This volume contains what its title-page says it does, Scripture Views of he Heavenly World, written by the venerable Edmondson, one of the most judicious and respected Wesleyan Ministers in England. He has been in the ministry, we suppose, nearly half a century; has often spoken to the people of the rest that remaineth;" has in his toils and trials derived sustenance from the Christian's "hope;" and now that he is near the margin of Jordan, he leaves fact speaks a volume in favour of our province. his testimony to the truth of the promise of Canaan, and states his belief in the existence of a lasting home for the patient pilgrim. The work comprises twenty views, and may be said to be a compendium of what is known of heaven; and is a solid work. It seems to have been written without labour; and certainly it requires none to read it. It is plain but nourishing food, for the plainest christian; not intended at all, we should think, to gratify the intellect, but to invigorate and cheer the heart. The author treats the infidel unceremoniously: the Scriptures with a marked respect; aid his fellow-trayellers with a simple affection. Revelation is everything withhim. "Can we." says he, "who are favoured with these views, doubt the immortality of the soul? Read Plato. He reasons well. But read the Word, and be satisfied. We esteem this volume as Mr. Edmondson's legacy to the world; and let his attainments as a Scholar, his orthodoxy as a Wesleyan, and his experience as a Christian, say, whether it ought not to be appreciated as atreasure.

Religion. By ROBERT YOUNG. pp. 106. Mason, Loncon.

We know not of a work, great or small, we can so unreserredly recomme to the Ministers of our Church as this, written, as it is, by a Wesleyan Minister. Here are recsons for holding Revival Prayer Meetings which as cophistry can weaken, and directions for conducting them which are suitable, important, and salutary. The writer has expressed his sentiments in seven Conversations, and sultary. The writer has expressed his seven Conversations, and solutary. The writer has expressed his seven Conversations, and solutary. The writer has expressed his seven Conversations, and solutary and all that is base and hypocritical; for how can we shirt have given a word to Simcoe. January 29 and 20. Simcoe. January 29 and 30. Butter describe such conduct than by designating it Jesuitarily. In reading one of Gresley's Tales—which by the way I observe are highly connected with a Revival Moeting. We have remarks on the Witness of the Communion rail—Excitement—Praising God—Conversion of Children—Interpolated to the communion rail—Excitement—Praising God—Conversion of Children—Interpolated to the communion rail—Excitement—Praising God—Conversion of Children—Interpolated to the published, "as the public mind was not yet prepared for them." The church—I was struck with a note expressing regret that W. Ryersos, Chairman.

Meetings—Results of Revivals—Ministers who do not sanction Prayer Meetings for the Toronto District—3rd Quarter.

Meetings—Results of Revivals—Ministers who do not sanction Prayer Meetings for the Toronto District—3rd Quarter.

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Quarterly Meetings for the Toronto District—3rd Quarter.

Alkian — Feb y 5th and 6th Toronto Circuit "1st and 2nd Alkian — Feb y 5th and 6th Toronto Circuit "1st and 2nd Alkian — Feb y 5th and 6th Toronto Circuit "1st and 2nd Alkian — Feb y 5th and 6th Toronto Circuit "1st and 2nd Alkian — Feb y 5th and 6th Toronto Circuit "1st and 2nd Alkian — Feb y 5th and 6th Toronto Circuit "1st and 2nd Ministers who do not sancting meeting with the weak of the entire such conditions and pulser undisguised—what? Let them answer th weaken, and directions for conducting them which are suitable, important, and do little good in conducting a meeting, who does not of set purpose make it one for the Revival of Religion. Methodist Preachers know their work is to save souls; we therefore cordially recommend this small book to them as a daily pocket manual to counsel them in the accomplishment of so holy an

AN ESSAY ON CLASS MEETINGS, as held among the Weslevan Methodists. By WILLIAM LEACH, pp. 36. Third Edition. Sold by Mason, London. I. The writer is a sensible, cantious, and highly respected Minister of the

Weslevan Connexion, and in this Essay states the nature, scriptural, and reasonable character of Class Meetings; answers several objections to them; and offers advice to Class Leaders. Let persons who ridicule such meetings, others who tell us they can serve God apart from the Church, and Leaders who are remiss in their duty, read Mr. Leach, and contradict him if they are able. others who tell us they can serve God spart from the Church, and Leaders who are remiss in their duty, read Mr. Leach, and contradict him if they are able. Methodism cannot exist without Class Meetings; and the office of Leader seing so responsible, all who fill it should be unreservedly devoted to the Redeemer and to Methodism ..

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. Published semi-monthly, by Lane & Sandford New-York.

This is a pleasing periodical of eight pages, conducted by the Rev. Messes Bond & Coles, Editors of the N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal, for the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is varied, tasteful. and useful in its articles; and is obtaining a wide circulation;—the number o subscribers amounting within a few months to between six and seven thousand.

THE "CHURCH."-Does the Editor of the Church think, that is remarks last Saturday on our articles headed " Dissent from the Church no marvel" will be received by us as an answer to what we have said? Our simplicity, though his may, does not go quite so far. He says, what we have written "is an ill-jointed piece of sophistry which could be shattered to pieces with the greatest case." If with so much "case," why is it not done? Why does he give us inappropriate, though specious, extracts from works which are thread-bare to us, and which only serve his design to evade the force of what we say? Why does he address to us a loose, vague, pointless answer? What he has to do, and ought to have the manliness to do, is to take up our propositions as he finds them, and oppose his statements to our statements, his fact ing of his own, and then beat the air. We want no shifts-no sophistry, such ing of his own, and then beat the air. We want no shifts—no sophistry, such odical, or weekly journal, should become strictly religious, or even religious at as the Church often uses with an opponent. We want not, nor will we accept, all, in regard to the matter that may issue through its columns; but then every general undefined reply to what we have said; and we call upon him to meet as at once in argument, to keep the rules of honourable warfare, and he will find us, as we are, waiting for him at the post of defence.

Our notice of his last Saturday's production now being disposed of, we beg o tell the Editor, he is too confident in the safety of his impetuous course We see in his last paper he has to make two or three confessions of his if not ample: and if the masters be properly trained, such a course can be pursued, as has not been in many instances hitherto. The seminaries needed are not to be merely elementary in knowledge, but commercial in object. we have done, by objections to the "Succession" scheme. We do not know particularly what the article in the Wesleyan is, as its courteous business do." This is only a small sample. And then only think, in addition to the shove, what a catalogue of heterodox and irreligious books are often found like editors have not sent us their re-publication; but it turns out from the advertised for sale in the same manner. Now, the effect of this, and more than advertised for sale in the same manner. reply of the Church that British. Wesleyans in Canada are enemies to the this, upon public morals, is and will be felt, especially at the present time, High-Church! Several other papers are opposed to its editor. The Catholic when almost every person who reads any thing reads a newspaper; indeed it is violent with it, not so much because the Church dissents from it, as that it may be said that the public mind is almost governed by newspaper influence. Is it not then like adding oil or steam to the vast engine of wickedness, when conting letter, written by "An Episcopalian," from a New Branswick jourthe Press, that it is the Printers' calling or trade to print or publish what he
nal, which will show the Editor of the Church what his own friends think of
given them for that purpose, and that they are not responsible for the consehim. There is enough to teach him to be honest with the public, and liberal really follow that the Printer has no responsibility in the case? We are aware with dissenting christians. From these facts he will perceive he is madly in Canada gives him, he will have further provocation from us just so long as further at this time, but may perhaps resume it on a future opportunity he by his unscriptural and high-handed course continues to oppose and insult them. The Church is an usurper in Canada, and we shall not succumb ;-he is another Philistine, and we shall not let him stalk abroad at pleasure to set our Christian Churches at defiance.

> The Second Quarterly Meeting for this City was held in the Wesleyan Church, Newgate Street, last Sabbath. Our duties for the day equired our attention in the country; but we were informed that the Rev. Apson Green, Chairman of the Toronto District, preached two admirable sermons, and that the Love-seast was crowded with people, who had the densure of listening to relations of experience of a most interesting and delightful character. We speak without extravegance when we say, that the esteemed Chairman's entire District is in a prosperous state.

There is in several of the late English papers a correspondence etween Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson, American Minister, on the subject of the detention and search by a British cruiser of an American vessel or the coast of Africa, supposed to be a slaver. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 15th inst. says, Mr. Stevenson has used spirited language. We are surprised to find in that paper this astounding assertion: " In the work of emancipation, likewise, the people of the United States have done more than England by far." !! The world knows it is not so.

We regret to hear that the shop of Mr. Stennett, Jeweller, in Kingston, was entered last week by a false key, and watches, jewels, &c. taker to the amount of £600 or £700. We hope the robber will be apprehended but the last account is, that though the police have been actively employed they have not succeeded.

ETIQUETTE OF ROME.—The Catholic of Nov.: 10th published at Hamilton, has a rampant editorial, in which he unjustly deals with the Church, and other Christian bodies in Canada, as a drunken man would others while swinging a bludgeon in a peaceful company. Wesley comes in for a blow, who, be it remembered, is the very Reverend William P. McDonald, Vicar General!

"On perusing the religious extracts with which the Editor of the Church fills his dull, drivelling sheet; and, indeed, in looking over with heart-sickening diagust all the Protestant Tract and Pamphlet matter-most silly, tasteless, nclassical, ignorantly concected, recklessly asserted, and self-contradictory stuff—we every where observe a sameness of saintly slang, a sort of slimy film covering from the eyes of their simple, unsuspecting, and well-meaning followers, published in one or more of the public Journals, their misgivings in argument; their unproved, though boldly-hazarded assertions; The average number indicates the Student's k their falsely applied and misconstrued quotations from Scripture and the far as he has pursued it. wilful misstatements or misrepresentation of facts; in a word,

From the last Toronto Herald we have the pleasure to learn that the Hon, W. H. Draper has generously "sent £50 to the County o Russell—£25 to be expended in the purchase of books towards forming school libraries, and £25 to be laid out upon the roads, or in any way a Committee

It is extremely gratifying to us to know that on T. W. C MURDOCH, Esq., reaching New-York, he received intelligence from the Colonial Office of his re-appointment to the Chief Secretaryship of Canada. This one

We hear nothing yet of the arrival of the Governor General.

We have no doubt the devotion of our first page to-day to portant Acts will be approved by our subscribers generally.

To Correspondents .- We have received communications from "Observer," "G. F. P.," "Abednego," and "R. L."-A Brentford brother will find the Sunday School Advocate noticed by us in the Guardian of September 1st.

Shortly before the last Conference we received an excellent article fro G. F. P.," but having an antipathy to contention, and a hope that the English Conference would do the Canada Conference justice, we did not insert it. Though that Conference has disappointed us altogether, to avoid agulation we have still refrained from publishing the article; but baving just heard that THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER MEETINGS, in promoting the Revival of the London Committee's Missionaries have invaded another of our Circuits,

we shall not be silent any longer, but insert the article the earliest opportunity.

Quarterly Meetings for the London District-3rd Quarter. Thomas .... December 13 and 19. London ..... February 19 and 20. 

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN-AGENTS-SUBSCRIBERS, &c.-It affords us gratification to-day to present this Journal to our readers improved in appearance, is its paper, and we hope in other respects. Should there be a complaint, it will be, that the paper, we use in printing is too good. All we can say to a complainant is, we are glad it is so. But we have a little information to give our Agents and Subscribers, which relates to two particulars.

I. We want more Subscribers; and the improvement which has taken place in the Goardian has been made as well for the satisfaction of old and deserving subscribers as the gradual subscribers.

To persons who are not successibers we beg to say, the departments of the Guardian have lately been increased. The orticles on the first page, original and selected, are on Divinity, Literature, and other interesting subjects. The other departments are distinguished by the following heads: "Religious Intelligence." "The Youth's Friend," "Temperance Vindicator," "Fueign and Provincial News," "The Periodical Press," "Agriculturist's Directory," "The Gleaner," "Obitoary," &c. &c. The Editorial department is general in its subjects, and comprehends Reviews, Notices of Books, &c. For the satisfaction of many of our subscribers we this week add another department, which will comprise the Toronto, Montreal, and other Market prices. Indeed nothing shall be left undone to render the Christian Guardian what, as the or-gun of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, it is intended to be.—Ed.

#### For the Christian Guardian. MORALITY OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

MR. EDITOR,-In attempting to write on the above subject I have only to say, that it is one which has long very deeply affected my mind; yet I have hitherto referenced from writing upon it, thinking that in every succeeding number of the Guardian some of your able correspondents would make choice of it, as among the many things which at the present day are deservedly undergoing a review. For many years gone by we have had to read and hear much on the political character and influence of the press, as being Tory, Whig, or Radical: these terms now have become less used, which ought to be regarded as a great public change for the better; and it is to be hoped that they will no again come into their former use. Yet while this improvement is bailed by thousands, still we must make the humiliating confession, that the public press sitions as he finds them, and oppose his statements to our statements, his facts, thousands, sum we must make the manning concerning the time process to our facts, his proofs to our proofs; and not give our remarks a false mean does admit of, and loudly calls for, a further and greater improvement in its moral character and influence. It is not of course expected that every perine must confess that there is a wide difference between an absence of religion and the presence of irreligious matter; and yet such, I am fourful, is the fac and the presence of recommend to the notice of their readers. I am feature; as the fact with regard to many of the weekly newspapers issued in the Province; many of them, too, published by proprietors or editors, or both, who, from their private religious habits and principles, would not, I am sure, practise themselves what they so often recommend to the notice of their readers. In order to show that this is the case, allow me to point out the following items in part, as having the tendency above referred to.

with dissenting christians. From these facts he will perceive he is madly that the time was when the like justification and defence of the manufacture making focs of friends in his own Church, and in others. Let him pursue his and sale of orders spirits and other intexicating drinks was set up in opposition wild career! He complains of "provocation;" and if by it he means, the to every step taken in the great Temperative Reformation; but time and expendence which our vindication of the Wesleyan Methodists and Dissenters rience have proved them untenable.—Being aware that long stricles on any

> Perth, Nov. 1841. [The following Table of Merit was sent us at the close of the last Term of the U. C. Academy; is very creditable to the Students and the Preceptors, and, we doubt not, will be gratifying to the Public.—ED I

1 am, &c.

Names of Students meriting public distinction the last Term in the U. C. names as measures meriting puotes assumenon the last Term in the U. C. Academy, and the merit number to which their knowledge of the studies pursued entitles them.

d e	Names.	Spelling.	Reading.	Gengringhy.	Artihmenic	Grammar.	Book-keepi	Algebra.	Geometry.	History.	Composition	G. ottory.	Descriptive Astronomy,	Painting all	Music.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Hebrew,
e of in	Daniel G. Milier, Israel P. Marr,	64	61 61	71	7 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		6 6 7 6 6	63		6 77676 7666 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	7			Commence of the Commence of th		7 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	74 63	75
; a, d	Mies J. A. Crawford, " Carter, " A. M. Choate, " Hodgins, " J. A. Wright.		64 64 74 74		64 64 65 73	61 71 6 71 71 71				7 9 8	6\ 6\ 7\ 8	7 7 7 4	7½ 8	7 61 7 8	3	8			

No. 8 denotes perfect; 7 excellent; 6 very good; 5 good; 4 medium; 3 poor; 2 bad; 0 entirely neglected.

In the merit system introduced into the U. C. Academy, the scale of marks

The names of those Students against whom no demerit marks have been recorded, or who have faithfully performed their duties, and who have averaged. at least 6 in all their studies, are announced at the public Examinations, and

The average number indicates the Student's knowledge of the study only as Giving public distinction in this manner to successful Students, possesses

rally pursued.

From the New Brunswick Sentinel of Sept 4th, 184L THE "CHURCH" REBUKED BY "AN EPISCOPALIAN."

"THE "CHURCH" REBUKED BY "AN EPISCOPALIAN."

"The Church" newspaper, published at Toronto, has long been held in reputation throughout the British Provinces; but, although I occasionally saw it, or extracts from it in other papers, it was not till lately that it regularly came under my actice. During that period a change has taken place in its Editorship, and I looked with some anxiety into its pages to ascertain the views and the opinions of the gentleman who has now taken upon himself that office.

There never was a time when it more became every one to read with caution and to weigh with accuracy whatever relates to the doctrines of religion, than that in which we are placed. It is scarcely safe to peruse any production of the day without watching the principles it inculcates, and the tenest it may insinuate. I make use of this last term designedly; because it is not only or chiefly plain open statements which we may expect to meet with—for such would call for little watchfulness, as we should either approve or disapprove at once;—but it is cautiously guarded opinions, doctrines gently hinted at, principles rather guarded than maintained, that we must expect to find in many of the works nor rapidly issuing from the press. Perhaps it is not very honourable to the religionists who make use of these weapons that they are similar in kird to those resorted to long ago by the advocates of infidelity for the propagation of their theories, and that is this respect they are following in the steps of Hume, Gibbon, and others of the same school.

Taking a decidedly religious character. 'The Church' has ever held what are

same school.

Taking a decidedly religious character, 'The Church' has ever held what are called 'high-church' views, and has now assumed those which are termed 'ultra high-church,' even those which are disseminated from the press of one of our noble universities in the mother country, and which are universally known by the name of their chief supporter; 'Puseque' having become as clear a designation of the see, as the equally famous one of 'Irringite' was of another, with which the country rang but a few years since. 'The Church,' however, has not come boldly forward and avowed its principles; but it quietly sims, by extracts, and by the general tendency of its editorial paragraphs, to implant them in the minds of its readers without starlling or alarming them; and, therefore, its caves failty its readers without stariling or alarming them; and, therefore, its pages fairly come within the scope of my observations as to the eaution requisite in perusing them, from its design of instituating the doctrines it holds, rather than owning and

openly inculcating them.

Nothing can more clearly show the party to which the Editor belongs than this mode of proceeding. It is that of the Unford Tractarians—it is that of the Church of Rome, to which these Tractarians so nearly approach—and it is that of the followers of Ignatius Loyola, whose underhand subtilities have given a word to

passed over in a religious periodical; and yet could not, consistently with the profession of Protestantism, be wholly discountenanted. It is therefore menitioned, and an extract given from its prospectus; but this extract is immediately followed by the recommendation of another publication as "equally excellent," called "The Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology," issuing from Oxford, professing "to take up our English Divines just where the Parker Society proposes to end," And where is this? Why, just where the Parker Society proposes to spirit of the Reformers began to fail, and the cold moral tone of writing and preaching which distinguished the scienteenth and great part of the eighteenth.

centuries prevailed.

1. The Parker Society' is intended to promote the revival and extension of J'The Parker Society' is intended to promote the revival and extension of spiritual gospel principles, as best calculated to stem the torrent of Popish and Lati christians doctrines; while the Anglo-Catholic Theological Library has evidently in view the bringing in a formal, outward, heartless religion, because such will prepare the way for the tenets of Oxford—and of Rome! And yet those Societies are represented as "equally excellent," that persons not keeply marke to such matters, and not aware of such devices, who approve the one, may be induced to purchase the publications of the other, and, perhaps, imbibe the spirit they inculcate. Gresley's writings are well known to me; and more attfol compilations under a simple guise—there cannot be.—They are published in an attractive form, and written in a very gentle and temperate strain:—they in an attractive form, and written in a very gentle and temperate strain;—they are intended for the young and the unlearned; and I do not hositate to say, they are most mischievous productions, and calculated to do immense and extensive harm. They inculcate a self-righteous, pharisainal spirit; self satisfaction at the performance of outward duties, while the religion of the heart is wholly omitted; performance of outward devices, while the religion of the heart is wholly omitted; and faith in a crucified Saviour but secondarily named.—The study of the Scriptures is discouraged; and private christmas devied the right of seeking in that sacred depository for the grounds of their faith, but urged to repose implicit confidence in their spiritual instructors. These books disparage the preaching of the Gospel; that instrument so blessed of the Lord in awakening them, and turning them from sin unto boliness, from Satan to God; and they torn into ridicule many of the Lord's servants who have zealously laboured in His cause, and the promotion of his glory. And these works are by one of the Oxford party—one of the Tractarians—and recommended by "The Church!" Of the character of "The Church" and the lenets of its Editor, then, there can be no doubt; or I might adduce much more to prove them even in the one number from which I might adding much more to prove them even in the one number from which I have already quoted—as for instance, the paper by Fober, called "Thinking of the Dead," and "Bhint (mind J. J. Blunt, not flenry Blunt whose evangelical the Dead," and "Bhint (mind J. J. Diunt, not trem, Johns ?"—both containing writings are justly orized and admired,) on the Early Fethers ?"—both containing opinions are dissertions at rarrance with Protestant belief and ideas. I trust opinions for a weekly and that the Editor opinions and assertions at variance with Protestant benci and ideas. I trust the eyes of some persons may be opened by these remarks; and that the Editor of "The Church" himself will tearn from them, that all are not ignorant of his views, or disposed to yield implicitly to his opinions; but that there are those, who, being aware of his designs, will not fail to be on the watch to expose them.

An Electratian.

# Religions Intelligence.

COLEORNE CIRCUIT. It is very gratifying to receive the fellowing good news from a respected brother, the Rev. Joseph Messmore, with whom we had the pleasure of lebouring for seven or eight months, and to re that his bealth permits him to do much for the salvation of sinners; a work we know in which he delights. On the 15th inst, he writes us: "It is four weeks last Timaday since our Protracted Meeting commenced. Every right, except one, I have stood till a late hour pleading with sincers, and praying with penicents. It is three weeks to night since the conversion commenced; the lowest number on a night was 3, and the highest 10. I suppose we at the lowest estimate averaged 4 a-night. More than 100 have been converted, But there being several religious Societics in the neighbourhood, we shall not realize a proportionable increuse. Help as to praise God for what He is doing.

Mississippi Circuit. Nov. 12, the Rev. R. E. Tupper crites us; "The Mississippi Circuit is in a good state; more than 30 have been converted since the Camp-meeting. Proxinoted Meetings are in progress. I hope you may soon learn the result of them from the excellent Superintendent."

#### LETTER FROM THE REV. GEORGE SCOTT. LIVERPOOL, October 19, 1341.

To the Editors of the New York Observer :

The interest you manifested in the welfare of the Swedish missionary, impothe pleasing duty of sending a harried line from this place, that my many kind friends may through you be informed of my safe arrival in Britain. In ordinary circumstances such information would be considered superfluous, but as the voyage of the Caledonia has been unusually hoistering and even dangerous, some little auxiety may have been felt for the fate of the ship and those We left Boston on the 2nd, at 2 P. M. with fine weather and a head wind

which the powerful steamer did not appear to feel in the least, and we all expected to lead in Hulifax in good time on the morning of Monday, the 4th. Little did we know however what awaited us. The breeze freshened during Saturday night, and on Subbuth it blew a heavy gale, which increased greatly until Monday morning, when it was perhaps at its height. On that day the sea was tremendous, and all that could be done was to place the ship in as easy a position as possible, and let her drive. One of nor boats was swept into the ocean, the companion in the forecastle and the ice-house with a portion of our fresh provisions were carried off. and the foreyard, a spor 16 inches thick, was snapped through by a sea us if it had been a reed. The titler chains broke, and for a time the ship was at the mercy of winds and waves, and worse than all, ine of the crew were disabled in the storm. The third mate had his leg broke, the carpenier's was fractured in two places, and seven others were more or less On faithful and skilful captain declared that during the 35 years of his senfaring life he had never seen such a storm continue to long. He wasout on the same court in the gate it which it is supposed the President went down, and though he considers that more violent than the one recently passed through. it was comparatively of very short continuance. I could now understand clearly how such a vessel as the President might (to a landsman's view) musteriously disappear as a thing blotted out of creation; and I could not but feel that there was perhaps something prophetic in my reference to brother Cookman's fate, when taking farewell of my New York friends. There was danger, imminished danger, and to the Lord abose we owe it, that we are yet alive. On Tuesday night the weather moderated somewhat, but having had no observation it was impossible to tell where we were, and we set out in search of land. It was Thursday evening, at half-past 6 when we reached Halifax, and we remained there 24 hours to make such temporary repairs as were indispensable for the safety of the vessel the remainder of the voyage. The passengers feeling desirous of making a "thank offering" for the mercy of God in their preservation, a list with a suitable subscription was circulated, and £32 collected, which was entrusted to the captain for the use of the injured men, the third mate generously declining all participation, that more might be given to the

From Halifax our voyage, though on some days hoisterous, has been rapid, and on the whole pleasant, though most of the state rooms, particularly in the ladies' cabin; having been alcenched during the storm, and the clean linen rendered unfit for use, our nights have not been the most agreeable. I have been able through merry to keep up during the day, and besides two services on the Sabbath, the 10th, and three on the 17th, have conducted a service every week evening since we left Halifax. These have been seasons of refreshing to my own soul, and I hope they have not been without benefit to others. Little doubt can be entertained as to the subity of good steam vessels, in a storm, as our "Culedonia" has during this voyage been tried in every way likely to endanger and of course his followers; but we shall not stoop to do more than give a short or numbers is graduated from 1 to 8, the last being given only when the lesson a ship at sen, having not only encountered a gale shead, but the whole of last extract from the article to show the meek politeness of the classical Editor, is perfectly prepared and recited. Each lesson is marked according to its Sabbath saudded before an equally heavy gale about, and in each case behaved merits; that is, a lesson perfectly prepared and recited, is denoted by 8, or gallantly. But to talk of comparative safety in such circumstances seems to perfect; if in the least degree defective, by 7, or excellent, &c., &c. This me absurd. When we contrast the little bank we occupy with the mighty course is pursued through the entire Term, at the expiration of which the sum elements raging against her, all appears danger, but for divine protection, and total is divided by the number of recitations, the quotient shows the average with that protection all is safety. Oh the happiness of knowing the Lord as merit number in each particular study for the Term my family, and at my regular work. May my spared life be increasingly devoted to God's glory in the substitute of my fellow-men.

Believe me, in haste, yours in Christian love,

The London Missionary Society have 205 labourers in their missions besides 451 native evingelists and catechists, making a total of 676 European and Native assistants and missionaries. The expenditure amounts all the studiously deceptive arts, invariably resorted to by such as 'lie in wait many important and obvious advantages over the system of rewards, as gene- to £90,000 per annum. The contributions received from the native Churches JESSE HURLEURT, Principal. the last year umounted to a sixth part of the total income of the society.

### From the New York American.

ENGLAND .- RANDOM SKETCHES. Meeting in Birmingham Town Hall-Rev. John Angell James-Sir J.

Eardley Wilmot. Birmingham Town Hall—the largest room in England unsupported by pillars—espable of containing 8,000 persons. We mount its platform, and take our seats beside its famous organ, (almost as large as a New-England meeting-house,) and look over the sparkling sea of intelligence spread out is before us, just at the moment when its boann is beginning to be excited by the strong eloquence of one of England's eminent dissenting divines. The mean since gills for his highest numers—whe meads for Humanity. He would arouse

strong elequence of one of Laguand's eminent dissenting arrives. The incastion cells for his highest powers—he pleads for Humanity. He would arouse public attention to the wrongs of India. East and West.

I can give you but a faint idea of the impression made on my mind by the cratory of Rev. John Angell James—a name almost as familiar in the United States as in Great Britain. Mr. James has the external qualities-the physical ephellishments—of an orator. An ample and well-proportioned person—a melodious voice, capable of great compass, and as flexible as a flute—a singularly expressive countenance—a graceful and polished gesticulation.—these are the frame and border of that grand and beautiful picture which his large and brilliant imagination paints so often to crowded assemblies of admirers. It is the exquisite grace, rather than the irresistible power of his eloquence, that holds, yes charms, his auditors. Mr. James frequently appears on the platforms of associations, whose objects are of a benevolent and philanthropic character. A great favourite on such occasions he is often greeted with reiterated rounds of applause from the gentlemen, and the waving of clauds of bandkerchiefs by the hands of the ladies. His speeches (I judge from the few I have heard) are distinguished for clearness of statement, elevation of sentiment, happy allusions, and fine flowing sentences, that carry the unresisting hearers onward to conviction in an unbroken current of strong arguments, the sentences of the conviction in an unbroken current of strong arguments. ment, brilliant wit, and sparkling metaphor. Overwhelming as is his power of appeal to the noble, generous passions of his audience, he even excels this in the admit manner in which he glides over, or rather sweeps away, the objections which his opponent has strewed in his path. Prostrate as his antagonist is sure to find himself after the fatal rencounter in debate, he cannot but employ his expiring breath in expressing his admiration of the graceful courtesy with which the pieter waived in their translation of the graceful courtesy with which the victor waived rather than hurled him to the ground.

From what I have said, infer not that Mr. James is a mere declaimer.

chaste but vigorous elecution, which shall glow with the fervour of an ardeot temperament, and awe with the grandeur of a bold imagination, is perfectly compatible with the possession by the same mind of reas ning powers of the highest order. Logic and stepidity are too often mistaken for synonyms. You recollect old Dr. H. He won the reputation of being a profound divine, because, on the Sabbath, he invariably argued his congregation into a deep alumber. Mr. James is one of those race men, who, while their reason is forging the massy chain of consecutive ratiocination, employ their imagination

forging the massy chain of consecutive ratiocination, employ their imagination in studding every link with the dazzling germs of their funcy.

In the social circle be is equally attractive as when in the pulpit or on the rostrom. His conversational powers are of a high order; and with all his genius, he exhibits the artless simplicits of a child. Though he is the head of the Independent or Congregational ludy in Great Britain, and may therefore her regarded as a denomination leader, his catholic spirit and supply heart win him troops of admiring hierds among all classes of religionists, from the High

the troops of admiring openes among an emission of rengionists, from the right Churchman to the lowly Quaker.

The meeting of which I have been speaking was presided over by Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, M. P., for Warwickshire North. I was the more interested in him, because he is the grandson, I believe, of the illustrious Judge of the same name, who sat by the side of the great Mausfield on the King's Beach, and whose learned and luminous decisions in that Court and the sen whose realises no American lawyers. He is a generous-minded man, and spoke with liberal cuthusissin of the growth and greatness of my country. Quite sure am I, that if all Her Majesty's Commoners were like him, it would be long ere grim-visaged war laid waste our fair fields in a bootless strife for blood and conquest.

blood and conquest.

A little piece of etiquette in closing. The speakers, when they rose, address, ed. the Chair, "Sic Eardley," instead of "Sir," or "Mr. Chairman." Remember this when you come to England to lecture in favour of democratic institutions.

MANHATTAN.

### Temperance Vindicator.

#### MODERATE DRINKING.

I have a personal knowledge of another case, showing how a local preacher who for many years held a distinguished place amongst us fell. I was called to see him, said Dr. B. " He had a raging fever on him-from some curum stances I was induced to believe be drank spirituous liquors too freely. I inquired of his wife; she said he drank a little. I inquired more particularly of do nothing for me? The Dr. replied, his situation was a dangerous one, but on one condition he thought he could be cured—but he must never drink any more intoxicating drink. He said he would not, and he entered into a must more intoxicating drinks solems coverant before God, that he never would. He was raised up, and for two years his walk was exemplary, and he kept his vow faithfully. On one occasion he had taken a very had cold; his wife kept some lavender steeped in braudy in the house, which she was in the habit of taking for a bad cold, and the take a spoonful of invender, it will do you good," He assented, she gave him a spoonful, and his old slumbering appetite for strong drink was to up. He rushed out of his house and went direct to a tavern, got into a drunk en apree which lasted two weeks, and brought on a fit of "mania-a-point". The same physician was sent for—I found him, said the Dr., in a state of perthe same physician was sent for—I tough him, said the Br., in a state to beet phrenzy. "There, said he, there, did you not see that the fittle devil grinning it me! There, do you not see that writing?" What writing inquired the Dr. "Why, the solemn covenant I made when I sent for you before."—No see nothing, replied the physician; "Not those devils neither! Why, only look! see how that little devil grins at me—he says they will have me, and that he is coming for me at 6 o'clock this evening. Dr., you can do nothing for me, the devils are waiting for me—I shall die! they say they will have me—I shall die at 6 o'clock this evening—I must, I know I shall; there is no help for me; I have broken my selemn covenant with God-There! do you not see that devil by the cradle! I must die at 6 o'clock."

The Dr. found, all attempts to quiet him in vain, and felt assured nature would soon sink under such awful excitement, if not soon telieved. He gave him an opium pill—this put him to sleep, and he slept till 8 o'clock. When he awake, his first inquiry was, " what o'clock is it?"—on hearing it was 8 o'clock, and that the hour of 6, that he had so much dreaded, had passed by, raised and is alive to this day .- Christian Keener, Baltimore.

. THE NIAGARA TEMPERANCE Society is in a fair and flourishing condition. At every meeting, new names are added to the long-list of signa-tures. Many of the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants of Niagara are members of the Total Abstinence Society. On Monday evening, several members of this society addressed a large and attentive audience. The following question was discussed, "Is moderate drinking a crime?" We shall not assume the province of determining this question; but this much we venture to assume, without less of refutation, that the modernie use of intoxicating drinks is highly improper, extremely inconsistent, altogether unnecessary, and very pernicious to the consumer. It encourages drunkenness, supports the manufacturer and vender of strong detok, sets a had example for others to imitate, and injures the constitutions of those who indulge even moderately a viriated

appealse,
On Tuesday evening the Juvenile Temperance Society convened in the Metho dist Chapel. An address was delivered, at the conclusion of which, 103 Medals were distributed, and 17 additional names appended to the pledge.—Reporter.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH ON TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES .-It is on Temperance Societies the fulcrum might be rested, to raise the British nation to what it ought to be. Few, indeed, can bear more impartial testimon to their merits than myself, innsmuch as, for a considerable length of time. was opposed to them, on the supposition that they were visionary and impracticable. . I have, however, long since been a convert from a conviction, founded on experience and observation, that they are most instrumental in reising thousands and sens of thousands from degraded profligacy to virtuous and industrions hands, and converting sinners from the ways of vice to those of religion.— Extract from one of his Lordship's Addresses

# Foreign and Provincial News.

# . ENGLAND.

A magnificent curiosity.—The great iron steamer now being built at Bristol, will no doubt, when completed, he regarded as one of the mos extraordinary mechanical wonders in the world. She will carry five masts, and will carry five masts, and her tonnage will reach the enormous extent of 360st. Her length on deck is 324 feet. She will have four engines of 300 horse power each, and she is expected to be completed by the lat of May next. She is designed in the first place, for the Archimedes screw; but should that fail, she is so constructed that paddles may be readily resorted to. Her hull is divided into compartments. the vessel. Her workmanship throughout is described as of the very highest style of art. She will be filled with water before she is launched, and thus her tightness tested. The iron (all wrought) is more than helf an inch thick. She will cost something like \$300,000, and, as is supposed, will be commanded by Captain Hosken.

Mr. Stultz, the celebrated London tailor, has contributed the sum of £5560, together with a large plot of ground, for the erection of a comfortable and permanent building for thirty-three pensioners (with their w of the institution. "for the relief of age-I and decuyed journeyman tailors."

The Duke of Wellington's Bed-Room at Walmer Castle. (From a Correspondent of the Timer.)—Stepping across a long passage, we entered a lightsome apartment, before which a great portion of the raval commerce of the world passes. There, in a secluded corner stood a small camp tron bedatead, without curtains, on which was a hard horse-hair mattrees and plain white coverlet. A plain oak chair and table were ranged at a conveniendistance, on which were placed writing materials, and not far off was a goo official-looking manegany chair, with a stuffed red leather bottom, on which lay official-looking manegany chair, with a stoned real scatter. On a small wooden slab, some financial reports of the Lords and Comptons. On a small wooden slab, within reach of the bed, lay a well-thunded Spanish Grammur, in which his Grace's name was written in his own hand just thirty years ago. Over this was a small Bible and Book of Common Prayer. There was no sofa, no easy are chair, no carpat, no aplendid dressing case, or wash stand, but delf und wood of British Oak. "There," exclaimed the ancient Abigail, "is the bed of his Grace. When here he retires early, and is up at the dawn, but a great portion of his day is spent in reading and writing in this room.".

Chinese Cannons .- In the Parrock-hall, which arrived in St. Katharine's Docks, a few days since, from China, were two splendid cannon which were taken from the Chinese by the English at the Bogue forts. They have been sent to this country as a present to her Majesty's Government, and they are to be placed, it is believed, in the Tower of London as curiosities,—

have been spiked, which renders them quite useless; they weigh about two Geral de Macao, Manoel y Tavares Bocarso, Afez, 1651." On the other is the Spanish crown, and "Don Felipe I, Rey d'Espana."—"Don Mignel Tavares Roracroze y San Gersty Mor, ecaptiad de Ari Aesa Macao, A. D. 1652."

We have the pleasure to announce, for the information of the varies Roracroze y San Gersty Mor, ecaptiad de Ari Aesa Macao, A. D. 1652."

We have the pleasure to announce, for the information of the public, that the royal charter for Queen's College has passed the seals and been the late Lord Sydenham's Chief Secretary, to say that he last been applied to A large bullet, of Chinese manufacture, was also sent by the same ship. It is exceedingly rough and ill shaped, and seems to have been cast in two pieces and riveted together afterwards. This, also, it is supposed, will be deposited in the Tower

New Schedule of Foreign Postages .- Spain (via Falmouth,) 2. 6d.; Upper and Lower Canada. New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia (the port and town of Halifax excepted) 1s. 8d.; Newfoundland, Bermuda, the port and town of Halifax (in Nova Scotia.) and the United States of America, 1s. 6d.; Gibraltar, Malia, Ionian Islands, and East Indies (via Falmouth.) 1s. 6d.; Greere, Syria, and Egypi (via Falmouth.) 2s. 9d.; Portugal, 2s. 1d.; Madeica, 2s. 2d.; Brazil, 3s. 1d.; Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Pero. 2s. 11d.; Mexico, Columbia, and Cuba, 2s. 7d.; St. Domingo and foreign West India Islands, 1s. 6d.; Jamaica and British West Indias . 7d.; France, 1s. 4d.; Spain, (vin France) 2s. 1d.; Malta, Innian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, (via France) 1s. 4d.; Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lumbardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the Archipelago, (via France) 2s. 1d.; Switzerland (via France,) Is. 8d.; East Indies (via France,) 2s. 4d.

Bank of Issue .- A letter recently appeared in the London Times, from a "General Cockburn," announcing that the writer had submitted to Sir Bobert Peel a financial plan by which it is alleged the Government could raise £31,000,000 or more without loan or payment of interest. He does not divulge the densits of his plant but it is based on the following sentence of an article in the Times :—"It is unquestionably a growing feeling that the Queen's government ought to keep the sole power of coining money, whether in gold or paper, in its own hands, subject to the constant inspection of Parliament.'
This measure appears to contemplate the suppression of all local bank paper. and the Issue of Exchanger bills, bearing no interest and made a legal was a was contemplated by Lord Sydenham for Canada - Montreal Herald.

The Evangelical Churchmen of Sheffield have purchased the rext presentation to the vicarage of that place for about £2,000, to prevent the ustallation of a Poseyite vicar.—Chellenkam Gazette.

Pensions.—Among the pensions granted on the civil list this ear by Lord Melbourne, are—one of £300 to Mr. Snow Harris, the distinguished electrician, the taventor of the ship lightening conductors; a pension of £200 to Mr. Carey the translator of Dante; £150 to Dr. Anster, the translator of Faust; and £50.to Miss Clapperton, sister of the celebrated African

A Magdeburg paper gives an account of a new mode for walk ng on the water. A pioneer of the garrison of that place not only goes down with he stream in the river, but crosses it with ease and safety. a balancing pole, which at times serves to steer with, but is not indispensable. He has several times descended the river with his uniform on, and his knapsack on his back, repeatedly charging and discharging his mosket. It is added that the Prossian government intends next year to have the corps of pioneers exercised in this new discovery.

UNITED STATES. Stavers .- The ship Howard, Capt. Spaulding, arrived at Boston Saunday, from Calcuta, and last from St. Helena, having left the latter port on the 8th of September. Capt. S reports that the brig Gabriel, a slaver, had been captured when fileen days from Havana, by H. M. brig-of-war acorn, and had arrived at St. Helena. She had a crew of sixty-five Spaniards, and she exchanged several shots with the Acorn. She had a cargo of bale goods, lumber and rice. In one of the large of rice were found papers which gave information that twenty-three slave vessels were fitting our from Havana. gave information that twenty-three slave vessels were fitting out from thavana. The Gabriel's crew were put on board the Acoth, which sailed for the const of Africa to put them on a desolute and uniohabited part of the coast. Seven other slavers previously captured were breaking up at St. Helena. Sixteen hundred slaves were on the island.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The General Result of the Election in the United States. We do not waste much space on the details of our state election. It is need-less. We have already announced the loss of the Assembly by an overwhelmites. We have already amounted the loss of the Assembly by an average ing majority. The Senate may or may not have gone with it, but in a tornado like this it is wise to apprehend the worst. At all events, the Whig cause in this state is temporarily prostrate. Fifty thousand Whig vo ers have refused or neglected to vote, while not more than twenty thousand of opponents have done likewise. The consequence is the loss of the state by fifteen or twenty thousand. hassood

There are many causes of this reverse, though no reasons for it. The policy and measures of the Whig party are still indentified with the best interests of the country; and their defeat, however temporary, must prove disastrous to hase interests. The people still believe with us that the restoration of a and uniform practical currency, the due protection and encouragement of American industry, the vigorous though judicious prosecution of internal improve can industry, the vigorous imough jumpings prosecution of interior respects ment, are essential to their welfare and true progress. On these grounds substantially the people coulded to us the administration of the Government. Our defeat now implies no radical change of opinion on their part, but the terposition of unforescen obstacles to the attainment of those great national

Important Event .- The last link is at length finished; and this ay witnesses the pas age of the cars over the whole line of the Auburn and Ruchester Railroad. This is indeed a great object accomplished.

The intercourse between New England and Western New York by railroad through the winter, will prove mutually advantageous to the people of both regions, and we congratulate them all months prospect of a speedy and cheering fruiton of the commercial benefits which cannot fail to flow from the intemplation of the long line of Railroad which connects Rochester and Boston; a line which, completed westward now as far as Batavia, will next year be heished to Buffala, thus connecting with iron bonds the fountiers of Niagara with the sea-girt shores of New England .- Evening Post, Raches'er, Nov. 3.

An awful Crash!-We have already mentioned that the Bufinto Commercial Bank is the only survivor ingood credit of all the Banks that have spring into existence in Buffalo within a few years past. Here is a list of Banks that were in operation a year ago in that city—but which have since blown up skybigh, scattering their credit and capital, so that they were hardly worth a copper to the stockholders! Such a crash among Banks in one city is probably unparralleled:

Coy Bank of Boffalo	\$400,000
Bank of Buffalo	200.000
Union Bank of Buffalo	100 000
Bank of America, Buffalo	100 000 %
United States Bank of Buffalo	100,000
Bank of Commerce, Buffalo	100 000 %
Merchants' Exchange Bank, Buffalo	205,600
State Bank of Buffalo	000.001
Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo	100.000
Phoenix Bank of Buffulo, say	100,000
Erie County Bank, say	200,000

-Western New Yorker.

Mormonism in all Ages .- Professor Turner of Illinois College has prepared for the press a work of the above title to be comprised in about three hundred octavo pages. The general subject is discussed under the fol-

Chap. 1. History of Mormonism from its first origin to the present time embracing the biography of Joseph Smith, junz., from the most authentic

Chap. 2. Brief history of similar fanaticisms in all ages.

Chap. 3. Exhibition of the grounds on which a professed revelation can be ndered credible to mankind. Chap. 4. Book of Mormon and other writings of Smith examined on this

mund. And their claims shown to be absord from a comparison of proof texts cam their own writings.

Chap. 5. Decirines of the Mormon Church, examined and refuted from a

Chep. 6. Exhibition of facts never before published, showing the real origin of the book of Morman, and the true causes of Smith's success.

Chap. 7. Philosophy of the progress of Mormonism in our own age, and emedies for the evil.—N. F. Observer.

Chinese Sword .- We perceive by the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that the present of a Chinese award taken at the capture of the Bogne forts, and brought home in the ship Narragansett, has been made by warer to J. Buckanan, British Consul at New-York, who acknowledged the gift in a letter written in warm and energetic terms .- Montreal Courier.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Address to Lord Morpeth .- We little thought when we quoted and eulogized Lord Morpeth's clusing speech on the Yorkshire Hustings, that, to the defeat which we leplored we should owe the pleasure of seeing him in Nova Scotia. On Tuesday he arrived here in the Steamer; on his way to Buston, it being his intention to make a tour of the Smeas and Provinces.—His Lordship's able and liberal discharge of the duties of Irish Secretary, under the late administration, having justly endeared him to Inshmen and their friends every where, a few of these, on consulting with each other, determined to present to his Lordship the only testimony of their feelings which the shortness of his stay permitted -Novascotian.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. St. Lawrence Canal.-We are glad to see the mercantile body

estirring itself to promote the immediate completion of the St. Lawrence Ca hestirring itself to promote the immediate completion of the St. Lawrence Ca-unit. Nearly four hundred thousand pounds spent on the Canal at Cornwall, branches of the Legislature, he adopted means which have a tendency rather is now producing no advantage, as has been the case for several years, for wan of its being completed. We understand that a small sum of money would effect the drawing out of some heavy materials this winter, which can done on the snow, and thereby advance the opening of the Canal one year. A cering takes place, at the Exchange, to-merrow, at noon. - Quebec Gazette

England brought nearer Canada than Bermuda. The Bermua Royal Gazette of the 12th October, is in moverning on the intelligence of the death of Lord Sydenham, on the 19th of Sept. The account of that melancholy event was received in England on the 7th October. This is one effect of regular steam conveyance across the Atlantic. We generally receive English papers of a more recent date than from Bermuda, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. lbid.

We are glad to see that the Board of Works is in full activity. We learn that Mr. Keefer has for some time been absent in visiting the Western parts of the Province, and examining the different reports and some of the principal provincial roads. Mr. Killaly is lately returned from a whole course of policy, and secondly, either to carry it out himself and the Welland Canal, and the work will commence immediately and its became necessary for his successor, in the first place to determine on a whole course of policy, and secondly, either to carry it out himself by diet of a self reliance and laboriousness equal to Lord Sydenham's, or ately, and is to be completed during the winter. Mr. Hawkins, deputy-sur- instantly to fix on subordinates capable of understanding and giving effect to a we observe, has received instructions to run the new line from Toronto seyor, we observe, has received instructions to run the new line from Toronto to Lake Huron. Mr. Cuil has completed the survey and report for the improvement of the military road between the river St. Lawrence and L'Orignal nor of Canada who ever lets it be supposed that he is afraid, had better resign on the Ottawa-med, we learn he is afraid, had better resign They are of Spanish manufacture, about eleven feet in length. The touchholes on the Ottawa-und we learn he is about to proceed to lay out the new lines at once.-London Colonial Gazette.

from Brantford to London, and from that place to Lake Erie, Sandwich, Am-

public, that the royal charter for Queen's College has passed the seals and been delivered to Alexander Gillespie, Esq., of London, for transmission to this country.—1b.

Wrecks.-We are informed that within the past eight or ten days several barges belonging to the different Forwarding Companies have been wrecked in the Cedar Rapids—four the property of the Ottawa Forwarding Company, one of Henderson & Hooker, one E. Hackett & Co., and another Ross Matthie & Co. The cargoes of these bonts were all insured by the Inland Marine Insurance Company, whose losses this season bave heen excredingly heavy, and we understand that for the remainder of the season a higher premium will be asked.—Montreal Courier.

Savings' Bank .- One of the most useful institutions established in this city is the Provident and Savings' Bank, for the laudable purpose of inducing the poor to deposit what small sums they can save from their neces-sary weekly expenditure. The Bank has been in operation but a month, and it is gratifying to learn that during that short interval no less than £3,342 IIs. have been deposited, and only £147 10s. withdrawn. We would strongly urgs on every working man who desires to lay up a little store, to deposit what he can however little, in the Bank, for which he will get interest, and feel independent of the casual reverses of fortune. - Montreal Herald.

Generous.-The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Asylum gratefully acknowledges a generous donation of Thirty-Seven Pounds Fifteen Shillings, Currency, from Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, M.P.P., being a moiety of the indemnity awarded him for his attendance on Parliament during the last session.—*lb.* 1

Fire.-A disastrous fire occurred at Port Hope on the morning of Sunday last, the 7th inst. On the roof of the store-house on the wharf is a small beacon to light the barbour; it happened unfortunately that some of the condwork took fire, which before it was discovered had gained a great height, and the inhabitants were deterred from making very great exertions, from a knowledge that there were in the store two kegs of gunpowder; these eventually exploded, and the house with all the goods were consumed; the loss is estimated at £400, no part of which was, we believe, insured.—Cobourg Star.

.The Editor of the Toronto Church, on Archbishop Laud's shewing, considers his national church as placed between two mill-stones—Rumanism and dissent. She is therefore in imminent danger of being ground to powder. Two negatives, he says, make an affirmative. Query, then,—how y aftirmatives will six hundred negatives make? - Catholic

The Diorama of Queen Victoria's Coronation is to be again sented, this evening, at the Theatre. . The proprietors of this combination of ingenious machinery and magnificent rainting, have come to the determination to reduce their prices to one half of the sums originally demanded for admission. The pointing is five hundred feet in length, and is accompanied in its movement by fifteen hundred mechanical figures of ingenious construction. Montreal Gazette.

### The Periodical Press.

#### From the London Marning Chronicle

LAST MOMENTS OF LORD SYDENHAM .- For about a week after the accident (a fall from horseback by which his leg was broken, and at the same time a deep and prinful wound inflicted just shove the knee,) be appeared to be going on tolerably well; and although he himself repeatedly expressed doubts as to his recovery, there was nothing to lead us to suppose, nor did the medical men give us to understand, that his presentiment was more than the natural consequence of the lowness produced by weakness.

. On Monday, however, the 13th September, spasms came on first in the leg and afterwards in the stomach and throat; and still we had no idea that a fatal result would cusue. The prorogation had at first been fixed for Wednesday, and subsequently, at the request of the Assembly, postponed till Friday; and so little prepared were we then for what was to follow, that during Thursday the Governor General was employed in giving his decision on the several Bills which had been passed, and in revising the draft of the Speech which, at his desire, had been prepared for him. On Friday morning his illness increased so much that he was obliged to pu

off the protogation; and after consultation with his medical advisers, he determined to prorogue the Parliament by deputation. General Citherow, being the senior Military Officer at Kingston, was selected for the purpose, and proragued the Parliament on Saturday morning at twelve o'clock; giving at the same time the Royal assent or reservation to the Bills, which had all previously received Lord Sydenham's decision, and almost all of them his signature. In the night of Friday occurred that great change which made it evident that Lord Sydenham's illness was rapidly approaching to a fatal termination.— Every one of his symptoms was fearfully aggravated, and even of those who had before hoped, most were forced to confess that hope was now vain. He was perfectly conscious of his own state; and about two o'clock on Saturday afteroon. In, together with all his establishment, received the Sacrament. He then dictated to Mr. Dowling his will. To all his establishment he left some taken of his regard. He desired to be remembered to Lord John Russell to 64 do do 53 cts. Cassia-100 mais 201 cts per ib; 1750 do 20 cts. whom he bequeathed a memorial of his friendship; and when that part of his will was read over to him, he exected himself to say with emphasis, though interrupted by violent spasms in the throat, 'Dowling, Lord John is the noblest mon it has ever been my good fortune to know.' He then took leave of us all tarry, he expressed a wish that he should write a history of his administration in Canada. He repeatedly mentioned his continued interest in this country, and his satisfaction that the Parliament was prorogued, the great institutional measures he had devised and proposed to Parliament passed into law, and the purposes of his mission occomplished. To his Private Secretary he said,-"Good bye, Grey; you will defend my memory; mind. Grey, you will defend my memory." He then spoke kindly to Major Campbell and Mr. Baring; adding, (motioning with his hand to all.) Now leave me alone with Adamson (his chaptain) to die. The rest of that day and the whole night were spent by him in prayer and

conversation with his chaplain. During this period he suffered very much, but his mind never for an instant failed, nor appeared to be clouded by his approaching death. Once or twice his spasms were so severe that we were straid he was gone; but it was not until seven o'clock on Sunday morning that we were to see him breathe his last, At this moment all pair seemed to have ceased; his countenance had resumed its usual expression; he gave one steady look upon us all around the bed and expred, at five minutes past seven o'clock.

I cannot conclude without adding my confident belief, that in Canada Lord Sydenham has not left one personal enemy; and that his death in the service of his Queen and this Colony, for whose welfare he died a martyr, (since there and the country, tor whose welfare he died a marry, (since there can be no doubt that the severity of the two winters he passed here, acting on a constitution not over atrong, alone rendered him unequal to bear the effects of an injury, not otherwise of a fatal character,) will be hallowed to its good—that over his untimely grave past differences will be forgotten, a spirit of charity grow up and flourish, and all parties unite cordially to carry out the policy and idminister the laws which his master-mind devised, and his master-hand enacted In compliance with his own request, he is to be buried at Kingston. His remains will find a fit resting place among the inhabitants of that town which owes to him its selection as the capital of United Canada; and his best monument will be the future prosperity of the Colony itself, destined, no doubt, to become a mighty and magnificent empire, a prosperity founded on that union and those institutions to perfect which be devoted every faculty for the last two years of his life, and which he died in the very act of completing.

LORD STDENHAM AND HIS SUCCESSOR .- We are assured that Lord Sydenham's death was occasioned by a combination of gangrone, spasmodic gout, and lockjaw. He died of an agony prolonged for two weeks. One account of his sufferings, which we have seen, is so terrible, that we should one have mentioned them except for the purpose of stating with what nolla fortitude they were endured by him. It seems that a perfect self-command never abandoned him. It the midst of terments that those around him shuddered to behold, his attention to business was collected and regular, and he left nothing undone belonging to that first session of the first Parliament of United Canada which closed precisely along with his life. He was fully aware of his own state; and he made his will, and took leave of his suite and servents, with cheerful composure. He knew how entirely his constitution was broken, and it looks as if he had courted death there, then, and so, as the most desirable of possible events. And indeed, when we compare the circumstances attending rd Sydenham's death with the general expression of contempt which pursue Mr. Povlett Thomson on his departure for Canada, it will appear that he might wall have even gloried in dring under these circumstances. The last act of his well have even gloried in dying under these circumstances. The last act of his life was to close his arduous mission, of which all the world had bespoken the failure, with almost complete success. As only good is spoken of the dead, so, if there were errors in Lord Sydenham's administration of Canadian affairs, these will be scarcely mentioned, while all the good that he accomplished will be remembered with praise. Of him it will be said that he found Canada divided, week, and distracted, and that he left one powerful and proceful colony. He effected the Union, and he was the first Governor of Canada that ruled in harmony with the representatives of the people: this saying will be his monument, and he thought so when he desired that his grave should be on the hanks of the St. Lawrence. Lord Sydenham's success, however, in conquer-ling immense difficulties, was rather of a personal than a public kind. Immense difficulties remain for his successor. This requires careful explanation. Lord Sydenham's mission had two objects, both of which he has fully accomplished. But in establishing the Union, and in conducting the first session of the first to embarrass his successor than to make the way smooth for him. It was Lord Sydenham's policy to break up all existing porties, to deal rather with individ-uals than with parties, and so to get the whole conduct of the executive govern-ment into his own hands. He was his own Executive Council and his own Chief Secretary-a sort of Louis Philippe for Canada, whose constant aim, in which be was entirely successful, was to individualize the Government, and let no importance, no responsibility exist save only his own. such a policy were perhaps required for the occasion. Be that as it may, the result is, that in Lord Sydenham's absence Canadian politics present a choos of incertitude and indistinctness, of which his successor will for a long while be unable to make head or tail. Just in pronortion as the last Governor did every thing and dealt with every body himself, letting no party nor even any individual gain a prominent position on the stage of politics, so the next Governor, being required to act immediately, must almost of necessity take his chance of the famous Chapter of Accidents. Never for a moment did Lord Sydehham let the relas out of his own hands; and of course, therefore, when the drapped them poledly were expedited of diving as he had done in the design of the stage of th

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. - In our last number we asserted by Sir Charles, to continue to hold the same office under His Excellency—and that he had accepted the appointment. We may expect, therefore, to see that gentleman again very shortly at Hend Quarters; and we sincerely congratulate the country upon such an event. It affords as strong evidence as could be given, that the statements we have made, as to the line of policy to be pursued. are correct. Whilet the knowledge possessed by Mr. Murdoch of the views of the late lamented Chief cannor fail to be most valuable to his auncessor. Mr. Murdoch, too, is well acquainted with the character of individuals as well as of parties-together with the local affairs of the Province.

We profess ourselves to be the supporters of, and advectes for, the moderate arty; decrying on the one hand the high-handed and injurious influence of the party, decrying on the one sent too inguitances and significant interfere the mirra. Tory party—and not less eschewing the mischievous influence of those who have made dissatisfaction a chak for disaffection and discord, by whatever name they have called themselves. We shall do so still, regardless of the aunts of the one or the sarcusme of the other. We shall continue to strengthen (so far as our humble efforts may be supposed to do so) the hands of Govern ment. We hope never again to see the Government of Cunada weakened under the control of either of those perties we have alluded to—and should it ever ome so, the fault will be with the Executive. The moderate party is, happiby for Canada, now become so powerful, that if can and will turn the scale on which side soever its influence shall be directed. One motto is that which wands at the head of our paper—" Nec Rege, nec Populo. sed utroque"—
We are desirous of supporting "Measures, nor Mes." Canada has already we are desirous of supporting "MEASURES, NOT MES," Canada has already begun to feel the healing and salutary influence of the new state of things—and we clearly perceive before us a degree of prosperity which has never before been witnessed by this Province—and which nothing can contravene. It may be true, that the mischiovous efforts of upprincipled and meddling factions may retard this prosperity—and we therefore hold ourselves pledged to expose and to defect such efforts by whomsoever they are made—not indeed by resorting to personalities—which never has been our practice—and which we believe to as much opposed to good taste as it is useless in itself-but by appealing to the good sense of our readers, and more especially to the moders which we arow ourselves to belong—and by whose influence the last hopes and the highest objects of our countrymen will be achieved.—Kingsion Chronide.

LORD SYDENHAM AND SIR C. BAGOT .- Amid the congratulations with which we receive His Excellency Sir C. Bagor, let us not forget the late Lord Sydenham. The political edifice which Sir Charles will find in Canada was creeted by the mind that inspired the clay now mouldering in the

varilis of the Episcopal Church at Kingston.

The Colonial Gazette encourages the hope that the Sydenham policy will not be changed, and the Colonial Gazette, it has been proved, is very good authority on Canadian matters. There is, therefore, no reason to fear that the change of party at home will cause changes here. Sir Charles will have this advantage over all former Governor-Generals, that he is no stranger to British America. All former Governors come to Canada, ignorant of our country, of its politics, of the character of its population; ignorant, in fact, of everything and all things which, not to be ignorant of, was of the last importance. He comes to Canada, familiar with America, with American publics, with the character of an American population. Hence, he has an advantage over all former Governor-Generals, and hence we rejoice in his coming, over that of almost any other man, as successor of the generally lamented Sydenham.—

Montreal Messenger. Toronto Market Prices - November 23, 1841. Piour, fine, per bus. Barley, do. Oars do. Poratoes, do. Turnips do. Oalons, do.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, Nov. 18. Ashes-Since our last about 150 barrels of Pots have been sold, a portion at \$6, and the remainder at a fraction above that rate. Of Pearls we have heard no sales. Flour-There is but very little doing in the Flour market. We continue our quotations for canal at \$6.75 for common brands.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.—By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Teas—Imported in the ships Akbar and Hamilton. Terms—Notes at 6 nonths, payable in the city of New York, to be made satisfactory to the sellers. Hyson—34 chests, 70 cts per lb; 14 do withdrawn; 50 63 cts; 55 do withdrawn; 50 13 lb boxes. 62½ cts; 100 do withdrawn. Young Hyson—20 half chests, 73 crs per lb; 18 do do 68 cts; 60 do do 67 cts; 84 do do 66½ cts; 59 do do 65½ cts; 505 do do, 579 drawn; 50 13 lb boxes, 664 cts; 250 do do withdrawn. Imperial-5 half chests, 73 cts per lb; 50 do do withdrawn; 50 6 lb boxes, 70 cts; 100 do do withdrawn; 300 13th do withdrawn. Pouchong—20 half chesta 661 ets pr lb; 35 do do 561 ets; 50 do do 56 ets; 10 do do 54 ets; 90 do do withdrawn;

MONTREAL MARKETS, November 18. Ashes-Very few remain in first hands, and the prices demanded by holders

re. 28s @ 29s 6d for Pentls, and 27s 6d @ 23s for Pots. Flour-We have heard of sales of Upper Cannda Fine at 32s 6d and 33s—the former cash, and the latter 90 days. Some holders are demanding 33s 9d, and we have been told that sales have been effected at this rate to-day. Amer-

ican finds buyers at 32s 6d @ 33s; and 33s 9d has been demanded in some instances. Receipts since the 1st instant, 22,000 brls.

Pork is heavy; some 400 @ 500 brls, have changed hands within a day or two at the following rates—Mess \$12\frac{1}{4}. Prime Mess \$10\frac{1}{4}. and Prime \$9.

Groceries.—Sugars are taken to a limited extent at former quotations—say good bright Porto Rico at 41s. a 42s. 6d. Q cwt.

Teas are without variation, and are taken in small quantities at 3s. 9d. While for Twankay, and 3s. 6d. for Young Hyson. It is believed that the quantity in this market will be found adequate to the demand for the coming six months. Exchange on London has advanced to 11 a 12 per cent.: at the latter rate, we understand, the Banks have been drawing. For drafts on New-York 21 per cent. is now asked by drawers.—Montreal Courier.

# OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Cramahe, on Saturday, the 23rd October, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. F. B. Strong, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Scouten, of Ernesttown, and the third of their children who have died of consumption. She died in the 25th year of her age, leaving a kind husband, two small children, and a numerous circle of the consumption. of her age, leaving a kind husband, two small children, and a numerous circle of mourning relatives. The subject of this short notice early gave her heart to God, and subsequently adorned her religious profession by a well-ordered life and a godly conversation. She possessed, in an eminent degree, many of the christian staces, among which kindness of disposition, uniform middless of temper, and patience in sickness shone conspicuously. Through her protracted sickness she was never heard to complain. She trusted in the merits of her Saviour, and never doubted her acceptance with God; and, having loved and served her Lord and Master when sick and dvine, but was and Master when in health, she was not forsaken when sick and dying, but was

enabled continually to say,

"Not a cloud doth arise, to darkes the skies,
Or hide for a moment my Lord from any eyes."

Or hide for a moment my Lord from my eyes."

For several days previous to her demise, her voice was so weak and hoarse that it was with difficulty she could discourse with her friends; but on the day in which she expired her voice returned; she seemed to be endowed with supernatural strength; every word was music. After speaking with kind solicitude to her weeping companion, and admonishing, with affectionate earnestness, her friends and neighbours present, she called a young man and woman who were living with her to her bedside, and, taking them by the hand, she would not reliaquish her hold till they promised to meet her in heaven. She then requested her two little sons to be brought to her, when, gently laying her trembling, emaciated hand, first on the head of her eldest son, she said, "The Lord bless Ossood;" then deliberately moving her band upon the head of the youngest, said, "The Lord bless Caerae," they he rolled her sching head head of the propaget we rolled her sching head head to meet her pillow, and. hand, first on the head of her eldest son, soe said, "The Lord bless Osgoult; then deliberately moving her hand upon the head of the youngest, said, "The Lord bless George;" then she rolled her aching head tack upon the pillow, and, after gazing upwards for some time, with her eyes apparently fixed, she smiled as if viewing something which gave her exquisite delight, and said, "I see smiling spirits hovering round, and shining angels waiting to convey me home;" "when her happy spirit sour'd away, to mingle with the blaze of day." May the writer and reader of this imperfect sketch follow our deceased sister as the followed Christ, that the large of the STRONG. lowed Christ, that our last end may be like hers. OZEM STRONG.

DIED.—In this City, on Friday last, 19th instant, of consumption, Mr. John Dempsey, Printer, aged 21 years, At Port Hope, on Monday morning the 15th inst. John Crawford, Esq., aged

At Port Hope, on minday mericals and theorem, N. B., on the 13th October, Nt. Ephraim Young, aged 88 years and three months. Mr. Young was one of the earliest settlers of Saint Andrews, and lived there before a frame house was created in that place; he has lived with his wife, who survives him, nearly 60 years, and progenitor of 264 descendants, as follows:—13 children; 108 grands children; 140 great-grand children; and 3 great great grand children.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending November 23. J Messmore, J Hurlburt, E C Griffin, J Spencer, J Currie, J Black, J Beatty, G Buchanan, S Rose, J Spencer (too late); J Holland, G R Sanderson (yes), G F Playter (it shall be ordered), H Davis (they were sent to Mr. Davidson to for-

Books have been forwarded to-

J Spencer, 1 box, care of E Jackson, Hamilton, and R R Strobudge, Brantford, K Creighton, books in box to J Spencer, LEECHES -- 1,000 FRESH LEECHES

LYMAN, FARR & Co. just received by 629 Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841. No. 5, City Buildings.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscribers announce that they have entered into PARTNERSHIP, and have taken the commodious New Brick House, No. 2. Church Buildings, second door East of St. James's Church, to which place they will remove i day or two. Their Stock will be found to comprise a large assortment of Broad Cluths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Fancy Doe Skins, and a variety of Fashionable Vestings, &c., which they will make up to order, in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

An extensive assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHES will be kept

GEORGE SIMPSON, GEORGE BALFOUR. on hand. Toronto, November 15, 1841. 623

SOME Considerations on the "Temperance Question,"

in a Letter to a Student at Victoria College, by A. J. Williamson.

The above is to be the title of a forthcoming Tract, in which the doctrine of "Total Abstinence" will be freely advocated on scriptural grounds. The inhabitants of the city are frankly invited to consider the author's claims to general sympathy in this; and, if he shall be found to deserve encouragement,

let it be granted accordingly.

Will the Temperance Societies in the several Wards move for him?

November 3, 1841.

### The Gleaner's Chapter.

#### THE BROAD ROAD TO RUIN.

The following report of a case, says the Baitimore American, recently tried The following report of a case, says the Baltimore American, recently time before the Criminal Court at St. Louis, is full of interest. To recently time to the Criminal Court at St. Louis, is full of interest. To recently time and Disc cioin. Covel's Dictionary of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers and Families, 18mo. sheep.

It is for their benefit that we repeat through our columns the voice of warning Memorials of Southern Africa, by the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, Wesleyan Miswhich it utters:

#### ST. LOUIS CRIMINAL COURT.

STATE vs. AUGUSTUS V. JONES .- Indictment for passing Counterfeit Money-- The defendant in this case was probably twenty-eight years of age, but wore the appearance of at least thirty-five. He had evidently once been a fine looking man; in stature, be was something over six feet, and his strongly marked features, and prominent forchead, gave evidence of more than ordinary intel-lect. But you could clearly discover that he had become a prey to the monster Intemperance; the mark of the heast was stamped upon his countenance, which gave it a vivid and unnatural glare. He was placed in the box, with others who gave it a vivid and unnatural glare. He was placed in the box, with others who were to be arraigned upon the indictments preferred against them. All the ment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz. others had pleaded not goilty, (as is usual,) and a day was set for their trial The defendant was told to stand up, and the clerk read to him the indictment which charged him with having, on the 10th day of August, passed to on Patrick Great, a counterfeit bill, purporting to be issued by the second Municipality of the city of New Orleans, for the sum of three dollars; and, upon Parchment different sizes and goalities; Pastebaard; Black, Blue and Red Ink is bottles; Then, turning to the Court, he would be glad if he were allowed to make assured sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony Process.

extenuate my crime, or ask at your bands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violeted the laws of my country, and justly deserve punishment; nor would I recall the past, or dwell upon the present, for my own sake. A wish to do good to others, is my only motive.

I shall, with the indulgence of the court, give a brief normative of my life, with a hope that those young men around me may take warning by it, and avoid the rock upon which I have split. I was born of respectable parents, in the state of New Jersey, and, during my childhood, received every attention that fond parents could bestow upon an only son. It was early discovered that I had a fondness for books, and my father, although in limited circumstances, deter mined to give me a liberal education: I was sent to a high school in the mined to give hie a thermi education. I was sent to a high school in the neighbourhood, and such was my proceptor declared me qualified for college, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest universities of the country. Here I so distinguished myself, that at sixteen, I graduated with the second honours of the institution, and returned stateen, I graduated with the brilliant prospect of success that lay before me. I soon after commenced the study of law, and when only in my twentieth year, I obtained a license to practise.

Acting upon the advice of my friends, I determined to try my fortunes in the coordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. half-bound. I will not detain you with an account of my separation from those I held most dear t suffice it to say, that I received the blessing of my parents, and in return, promised faithfully and honestly to avoid all had company, as well as their vices. Had I kept my promise, I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually, like a fiendish vulture, threatening to drug me to justice, for crimes as yet unrevealed. But, to return; I left my carly home, where all had been sunshine, and where my pathway had I left my early home, where an name near annual end where my paraway nambeen strewed with flowers, to try my fortune among strongers, and to try my strength at buffering the storms and tempests of the world. With light heart, I looked forward to the future; and taking the usual route, I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage in a boat for Louisville. On the boat a game was proposed for amusements and although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still, I argued to myself, there was no harm in playing a

game for amusement.

Accordingly, I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we lett Cincinnati, it was proposed to bet nine-pence a game, merely, as it was said, to make it interesting. My first impression was to leave the table, but I was told that it was only nine-pence—that I could not lose more than one or two dollars. This organism prevailed, for I lacked moral courage to do what was right. I feared my companions would say I was stingy of a little money. Influenced by these feelings, I played; and as the fates would have it, I won. Before we reached Louisville, we had twice doubled the stake, and I found my luck enabled me to pay my passage out of the winnings. It was the fact time that ever I had bett money and my excess ruined me. Again was the first time that ever I had bet money, and my success ruined me. Again I played, and was successful; and, in short, I continued to play for amusement, until I had acquired a thirst for gaming. I settled in a thriving village in Tennessee, and commenced the practice of my profession under flattering auspices, and my first appearance in a criminal court was highly complimented, and I nown throughout the circuit. Things went on thus fur more than n year; and I believed myself fairly on the road to fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards; but I consoled myself with the idea that I only played

with gentlemen for amusement. One night I accompanied some young men to a gaming shop, and, for the first time in my life, I saw a fare bank. My companious commenced betting, and I was induced to join them, although I did not understand the game. Again I played with success, and when we left the house, was more than twohundred dollars winner. None of my companions had been fortunate, and it was insisted that I was the locky man, and that I must treat. We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up, we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved that I would never play cards again. I adhered to the determination for nearly three months, when I again yielded to the entreaties of my dissipated

I now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine bottle. If I lost, I drank to drawn sorrow; if I won, I treated my good fortune. Thus I progressed upon my downward course until drinking and gambling were my chief employments. All my friends who were worth preserving abandoned me, until my only associates were drunkards and gamblers. When almost reduced to want, (for I had left off business,) I received blers. When almost reduced to want, (for I had left off business,) I received a letter informing me of the death of my father—that father who had watched over my early years—who loved me so tenderly. And did I act as an affection are child? No. Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, and lef only the animal passions and appetites. As the letter contained a check for five hundred dollars, a part of my poor father's earnings, I drowned my grief that night in a bachanalian rovel, and in a few days I was again pennyless. I will not dwell upon the every-day scenes of my life, which were such as may at all times he witnessed at any of the two hundred dram shops of your city,

next day I learned it was a counterfeit, and did not offer to pass it for some days. But at last I got out of all employment. I had so other money—I could meet no one to ask me to drink. My appetite was like a raging fire within me. I could not endure it.—I sought a dram-shop—offered the bill; it was accepted; and when found a few hours after, by the officers of justice, I was beasily drunk.

The evidence of guilt was conclusive, and before my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes, I was balged in jail to await my trial. I am now done. have not detained the Court with any hope or wish that elemency would be extended to my case; but with a hope that my example may be a warning to other young men, that those who hear me may when asked to play a social game of cards or drink a social glass, think of my fate and refrain. They may feel themselves secure—they may believe they can stop when they please; but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost. [Here the defendant sunk down and appeared to be very much affected; and for a few moments

silence reigned throughout the Court-house. ]

At length the Judge, who is as much distinguished for the qualities of his heart as he is for learning as a Judge, proceeded in a brief but appropriate manner to pass sentence upon the defendant, putting his punishment in the penitentiary down to the shortest time allowed by law.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

First insertion, in Brevier or Minlon type, six peace per line.

Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line. Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line.
Advertisements set in Nonparell to be reckning at the rate of six lines for four.

Toronto, 1st November, 1841. 6m 627

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, J. P. E. P. E. L. L., Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and Pricture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., corner Yunge and Temperance has removed to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent ention to his customers, he hopes to receive a communance of their orders.
 R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHES. Toronto, December 22ud, 1840,

Room, Toronto:

Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 8vo. sheep. Bangs' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheep and blue cloth.

sionary, 12mo, sheep, dmondson's Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, 18mo, sheep, ulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, as exhibited in Ancient History and Modern

Travels, 18ms, sheep, ord King's Account of the Primitive Church, 12mo, sheep. "Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that ishaps and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to idain."—J. Wesley.

OR SALE at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Post and 410. Post, wove and laid lain, gilr, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper Tissue Paper, plain and coloured: Drawing Paper and Bristot Board, various sizes, ever expected to appear in court, he would be glad if he were allowed to make a few remarks. The Judge told him to proceed. After a pause, in which he was evidently endeavouring to calm his feelings, he proceeded as follows:

May it please the Court—In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hait Pencis, India Rubbet Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Peneis, India Rubber Indian tok, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penkaives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Stips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. Also-Skeich Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and Svo. pro fanuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin

Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Rooks. &c. &c. School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheap. Toronto, September, 1841.

TUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED. SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyst Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below. The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neath-half-bound. For sale at the Weslayan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Build ings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan M. Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

[37] The book can be liad either in round or patent notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want. MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Brugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils try my Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, D. C., 1841.

TUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.

Swaim's Panacea, Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, for Purifying the Blood.

Spohn's Sick Hendsche Remedy, Barthelomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,

Roach and Bed Bug Bane, Oldridge's Bolm of Colombia -- for the growth of the Hair.

Dalley's Infallible Pain Extracter, Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague Ching's Lozenges, Ramsny's Spice Nuts, } for Worms.

American Southing Syrup, Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir Astley Cooper's Pitls.

Toronto, May 21st, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co. THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings,

2000 gallons Boiled and Ruw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red, " Olive do.
" Pale Ses! Oil, . 10 " Lampblack,  $\frac{200}{200}$ 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salts, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Sanff, \*\*

Copperas, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 Alum,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye LYMAN, FARR & Co.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 400 ibs. Nutgalls. 10 carboys Öil Vitriol, 100 bls. Ground Nicaregua, 109 " " Logwood 100 " " Fuetic, Logwood, Turmeric, 40 " Camwood, Red Sanders, " Madder Verdigris, 2 tons Alum, Copper-Ashes, " Copperas,
" Blue Vitriol, Pearlash.

New-York, Sept. 28th, 1838.—I have been entirely hald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incrednlous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street. For Sale by Cometock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New York; and Lyman Forr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

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

nen, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints Croup,
Whooping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children,
All Bruises and Sprains,

For the Piles,
For all Dropsy,
All swellings of the Extremities,
Rheumatism, heute and chronic,
Lumbago and Sciatic,
Tender Feet,
Carns.

Scald Head, Scrofula, in its worst stages, Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings White Swellings, and all Swellings of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers,
Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

It was the last death-bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend nd attendant Solomon Hays.

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long t

Druggists in Canada.

Streets, Toronto.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every description, made to order.

Warrantee the Only genuine.

Warrantee the Only genuine.

Pot Sale by Every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General fields for Canada.

DUCTOR O. C. LIN. eription, made to order.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by LESSLIE BROTHERS, and other Booksellers in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston, price 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen, THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S GUIDE, by Rev. John A. Janes, with a preface, by Rev. Henry Wilkes. A. M., of Montreal. First Canada Edition. Published by Campbell and Becket, Montreal.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & COMPANY would respectfully call the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their Extensive and well-assurted Stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS which they have just received direct from England,—and which, on account of the favourable terms under which they have been purchased by their Agent resident upon the spot, they are enabled to dispose of them at prices considerably under what their Goods have formarly been sold at: Acso,-Kept on hand a good variety of Cambler, Merino, and Orleans Cloth CLOAKS;-together with Silk and Velvet PONNETS.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.,

General Dry Goods and Straw Bonnet Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, 153 King Street, nearly opposite the Chequered Store. Toronto, November 9th, 1841.

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

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

Office, Youge Street. This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing selling, Exchanging, Mortgozing, Letting, or Renting Real Property.

a my vance is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgogiag, Letting, or Renting Keal Property.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish 5ir. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entertag his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s of 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. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for parsons entitled to Contract I and and

Applications unde to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to be Councit, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of land, and to be Councit, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of lineatures.

Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country.

Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Reits collected. Logues at Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several entitiend Farms now for sule, and wild Land most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Missenger.

na to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

OST POCKET-BOOK .- Lost on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, on Yonge Street, between Mr. Batwick's farm, near Thornhill, and the Toll-gate near the City of Toronto, a brown coloured Pocket Book, containing four Notes payable to the Subscriber, from Peter Wise, Thos. Shaw, William Shaw, Levi Bostwick, and one from James Watson payable to John Arnold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber and the makers of the above-mentioned Notes are hereby forbid paying then Yonge Street, 37, 1st Con., Vaughan. to any person but himself or his order.

The has removed his PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No 41, City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messes Lynan, Faux, & Co.'s, where he has now obsened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Glubks, Cuss meres, Pancy Doc-Skins, a variety of Festings, &cc., of the latest financing, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Roady-made Cletking always on hand.

Toronto, October 20, 1840.

II OFFAT'S LIFE DE LE BUIldings, Toronto.

LYMAN, FARR. & Co., AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto. These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and rigour, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history frey bad rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostums of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly falled; in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, wi hout which life their is but a partial bessing. So great indeed find their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The PHERELY RITTERS are greated the cause they messes the power of gestoring the

pariat beesing. Sogreat therein may take rankey invariously principles, than miraculous to those who were consequented with this beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The PHONIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health to a zlowlog vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phonix is sald to he restored to the from the sales of its own dissolution. The Phonix Bitters are entirely vegetable, compared of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS and AGUES of all kinds; will never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of zeroom debiting and weakless of the most impaired constitutions As a remedy for Circonic and highanizations for the pressions of Sarsapatilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of zerooms debiting and seakless of the most impaired constitutions As a remedy for Circonic and influence and seakless of the most impaired constitutions as a remedy for Circonic and influence and seakless of the most impaired constitutions term with the demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoines in the opportunity added by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the heat of perticonic quackeries, which hoast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and sobely vegetables, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and sobely vegetables, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and sobely vegetables, and continuence, which though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some calinest plantage of which, though long known to several ladian tribes, and remediat

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which th Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

this sight in a look and that over hope it was guit promples. It will not deed upon the every-day cenes of any life, which were such as most will not deed upon the every-day cenes of any life, which were such as most will not deed upon the every-day cenes of any life, which were such as most were well as the was a designed of the two hundred dram shops of your city, where weretched men aparender the little platence that jourly belongs to the where were those which they belong to the was the such as the su

Advice to Females. Females who value good health should never be with ut the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin the autiful clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, hendache, giddiness, dinness of sight, or drawniness. from too great a flow of blood to the bead, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

To Elderly Persons .- Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Mossaire Litie Medicines, wake it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep of

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house as a remedy in cases of sudden itness; for by their prompt administration, Chalcra Mothus, Goul in the atomach, Cranops, Spassus, Fevers, and other atarming complaints, which two often prove fatal, may be specify cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses .- It is a fact established by the annual bills

of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach, and howels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of infantile Health, in this critical state, the Life Mediciaes have long held a distinguished reputation; and for founces of the storauch and howels, and convulsions, hithough

#### IVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.

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

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Auto-The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is again to four pence of the common measure.

L. P. E. R. I. N. & C. O. M. P. A. N. Y. Teleptocolumns on the Public generally, that they are now nearly completed their Fall importations, comprising an Extensive Teleptocolumn of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of the Country Trade.

They have a far received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assortment of Iron, Steel, Timplate, Liverpool Sall, Paints, &c., all of which we have the testimony, which is too long to the same surface and attendant Solomon Hays.

And attendant Solomon Hays.

And attendant Solomon Hays.

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to the common measure.

The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is theset, are as follows:

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to the common measure.

The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is theset, are as follows:

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to the common measure.

The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is the series of cures for the common measure.

The gradian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is the series of cures for the different state legislatures the first the first the containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is the series of the page of the Lucy for the late of the different state legislatures the series legislation of the different state Legislatures the spirit, and the proper containing outside state legislatures the spirit one, without fine the follows:

Some case of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to the series of the proper containing only indictions the common mane as present of the diffe

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be attempted. Buy no nemedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:— 6 Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D'1841, by Thus. Connet, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York."

Warranted the only genuine.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying In Hospital, Duelin, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE; where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business the higher and humbler classes of Ladies, for upwards of twenty years, both in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable

inhabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calls or her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may b enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experiand attention, the will give general satisfaction.

ence, and attention, she will give general satisfact Terms moderate, according to circumstances Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841. Copy.) Drumliffin Glebe, May 14, 1841.

The bearer, Mrs. Mahon, has resided in this Parish and been known to me The beart, birs, branch, has resided in this Parish and been known to me for a great number of years. She is a person of unexceptionably good character, and much esteemed in this neighbourhood; and has given great satisfaction in her professional capacity. She attended in my family for some years back, and her departure from the country is regretted by her emplayers.

W. A. PERCY, A. M.

Rector, Se, of Kiltoghard, County of Leitrim. N. B. Mrs. Mahon has other testimonials of a similar character from a Clergy. man and two Medical gentlemen.

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pich, Rosin, &c., which hey offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. Toronto, 21st May, 1841. 603

CHEAPER THAN EVER! HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the Sign of the Gill Hat, opposite Cheapside House, No. 133, King Street, Toronto.

T. & W. H. GLASSOO bug leave to call the attention of the public to their Large and Splendid Assurtment of Fashionable Superfine Black and Drab, Beaver and Saiin Beover HATS, together with a General Assortment of Men's and Youth's Hats of every description. Also—A Large Assortment of Fur & Cloth CAPS, Buffalo Robes, Car-

riage Mats, Fur Gloves. Sc., Sc.; which they will sell as cheap if not cheaper than can be found in the Province. Only one trial will prove the fact. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing N. B .- Merchants and Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for he very liberal support they have received since their commencement in business, and take this opportunity of informing them that they have made very grent additions to their stock as above mentioned. T. & W. H. GLASSCO. Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1841. 50 3 տ.

R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Kelchum' intends to keep on hand a good stopply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable.

Yongs St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841. GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings. King Street. G. W. hos constantly on land a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vertings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which

be will sell chonp for Cash, or approved Credit.
Toronto, September 1, 1841. GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, So. Se. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

A X E S. — G E O R G E D O D D S begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hond Axes, Adres, Chizels, Hoes, &c., interior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail, at the Fectory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manucturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champton, Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, June 24th, 1841. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. . H. E. NICOLLS, Lond Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge

Street, offers for sale the following Property: A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior rell of water, wood-house, &c.

Also, A valuable Lot of Lund, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheap. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a no nter of excellent ARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States. longing to persons who wish to exchange for Forms in Canada.

Toronto, May 1, 1841. SHORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—
It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMSTISM cannot be cured by external applications. This truy be true constitues; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be allevisted, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The asswer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEVES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and on its first application; and, by a few rem removes, more effectually and speedily. Rheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New York; and Lyman, Forr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggista in Canada.

#### DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT. FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Cularrist, Polipitation of the Heart. Opportunity and Sorcuess of the Chest. Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Heatic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectora-

tion, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver. IF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, urth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., New-York.

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