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we think it is without defect in its proportions, or incorrectness in its delineations; but because there is enough of what is majestic and sacred about it to give it a claim on the attention of the reader.-Ep.]

From the Watchman of the Valley.

ST. PAUL-AS A PREACHER.

An Address delivered at the Anxiversary of Lane Seminary, June 8th, 1842, by HIRAM BINGHAM.

Paul was every way a great man. Perhaps no man ever possessed such various and at the same time such exalted powers of mind. We have had an abundance of men in this world, great in some respects. Locke was alted imagination; -Edwards vast reasoning powers; but every faculty of towers above all the surrounding hills, while its summit reaches the clouds.

Paul's superior natural capacities were developed and strengthened by study, by vigorous and long protracted study, and under favourable circumstances. His education embraced, as is supposed, a term of twenty years. He sat at the feet of Gamaliel, the most renowned teacher his country ever produced.

Paul's style is precisely what we should expect from a man of his exalted and diversified character of mind. He is full of thought and feeling, of life and power. Every sentence and word bears the marks of a soul alive to the subject. Sometimes he is exceedingly vehement,—then equally tender and pathetic. Now he flows along like a gentle river-then dashes on like a mountain torrent. He is generally concise and clear, but sometimes obscure. Yet his obscurity arises, not from a want of clearness of conception on his part, but from his impetuosity and rush of mind. His thoughts crowd upon and jostle each other, they leap forward for utterance. Sometimes he is bold beyond example and sometimes abrupt. Yet his style is always adapted to the subject and the occasion; always manly, strong-noble; sometimes awfully grand and sublime.

Paul may be strictly termed an argumentative preacher.

Perhaps no man ever possessed greater powers of reasoning; certainly no one ever developed greater. His writings are a continual battle. He is ever attempting to substantiate some great dectrine or truth. Yet he never loses sight of the great end of all augumentation, viz: to affect the conduct of mankind. He regarded men not only as thinking beings, but as susceptible of feeling also. Hence he addressed not only the intellect, but also the passions. He brought into the field of combat, not only his head, but all his heart. Hence his argumentation is never dry, never cold. It comes from a soul all glowing with emotion.

Paul's method of reasoning is altogether unique. He is never illogical, but sometimes obscure. At times he pursues his point, strictly according to the rules of logic taught in the schools; then again he disregards all rules, tramples them under his feet, and rushes on to the object of his pursuit, as the river, impatient of delay, grows restless, swells over its banks, and sweeps across the country, to the ocean. Sametimes he is involved.—He wanders from the main subject, and pursues, for a time, some topic not at first view connected with the subject. He darts off, all at once, like a comet in the immensity of space. One cannot tell where he is going, or why he thus wanders, nor scarcely pursues, his burning, blazing track. Yet, having soured for a while to distant worlds, not without obtaining additional light to throw upon his subject, and warmth to bear him on, he comes back, but, un fortunately for those who are unable to pursue him on his upward excursion some distance ahead of the place from which he started, yet always on the right road. In this respect, he differs widely from Edwards. Edwards always pursues his object directly, and according to mathematical rules. If his premises are right, you are sure that his conclusions are also. The road between is straight and plain.

But Paul, while he possessed the logical acumen of Edwards, possesse also far more fervour of soul-a vigorous imagination -an ardour that would not brook control, that would not be transmelled by rules any more than the Ocean by chains. His glowing soul would mount and soar. Yet you are always equally sure that you have arrived at a legitimate and just conclusion, in pursuing Paul, as Edwards; but how differently are you affected! In both cases you are convinced. But Paul does more than convince the intellect. . He storms the heart and carries the whole man along with him, intellect-passions-all. The whole soul is moved, and yields to the irresistible power of the preacher.

At times you unexpectedly find yourself on some lofty eminence where new views of the subject burst upon your astonished and delighted vision. Scintillations of light gleam around you on every side, until the whole horizon seems in a blaze. You hardly know whether you are in Heaven or on Earth. But this much you do know, that the subject has laid a deep hold of your soul, and will probably affect your life.

Paul was an earnest preacher.-It was a striking characteristic of Paul that relatever he did, he did in earnest. He never trifled, but entered with his

whole soul into his work, whatever it might be-

On his way to Damascus, brenthing out threatening and slaughter against the church, he was in earnest. He was following false convictions of duty. When he persuaded sinuers to become reconciled to God, he was in earnest. by the utilitarian question, "Cui bano?" "Dollars and cents" are with us He felt their appalling danger. The sublime and awful truths of revelation the unit of value, and whatever study cannot be thus estimated is but too were not to his mind distant and vague conceptions; they were present, living frequently shoved out of the account. Now this we all know to be the be-realities. They excited his intellect and warmed his heart. They set on fire setting sin of our country; it is the reproach from abroad that rests upon us; his whole soul. They made him eloquent. Eurnestness is the soul of elo- it is the suare at home that entangles us, and it is a position as false as, it is quence. There never was a man in earnest who was not in earnest. And dangerous. National prosperity and national character repose on deeper there never was a man in earnest who was not eloquent. Put but the foundations than gold or silver. Next to religion, they rest on education plonghman to plead for his life, and he will be eloquent. Yea, if he utter education on those studies mainly which go to elevate, to refine, to dignify, not a word he will be eloquent. His countenance will speak; his quivering lip, his heaving bosom, his agitated frame will all be elequent.

There are two faults into which preachers are prone to slide. There is a forced animation. It manifests itself in violent gestures and boisterous vociferation. The speaker is just as much excited when he commences as when he ends; upon some trivial subject, as upon that which concerns the welfare of the immortal soul. The other is no animation at all. The speaker stands like a statue, motionless. His arms hang straight down by his side; for however useful they may be to other men, they are useless appear dages to a speaker, unless it may be to turn over the leaves of a written cold, dead sermon. His eyes never glance about over the congregation kindling fire in the bosoms of his hearers, but are fixed upon his manu If he chance to have any feeling he never permits it to rise and light np his countenance. He smothers it in his bosom. The more successfu in concealing it the better.

Such was not the manner of Paul. His earnestness was real, not feigned -open, not concealed. Forced animation is like a mountain torrent, all froth and foam. That which is concealed, like a river under ground which benefits nobody. Paul's earnestness was like the heavings of the Ocean when the mighty winds are on its bosom;—deep, open, irresistible.

His hearers saw and felt that he was in earnest. They saw it in ever look and gesture; in the rapid and powerful movements of his mind; in his speaking countenance; his weeping eye; his tremulous voice. He spake as one just from the eternal world. A bright radiance was on his face. I was the fervour and wakeful activity of Heaven. A tremor agitated his whole frame. He had just heard the wailings of the damned. No wonder that such speech was potent.

Behold him before the tribunal of Felix. As Paul reasoned of righteous ness, and temperance, and a judgment to come, that proud monarch, who probably never had feated in his whole life, trembled and turned pale. Besame charges! Then would the proud men of this world tremble and quake in view of the coming judgment, and the high places of iniquity totter to the ground.

Paul was a bold preacher. Bold beyond example are his conceptions and manner of expression, and hold was his heart. He dared to do his duty, let what would come. Yet his boldness did not degenerate into presumption. He did not rush headlong, as the wild beast, which tosses his head and rushes on unwittingly into danger. Paul was governed by wisdom and discretion. He had a regard to consequences.—Never did he immecessarily exasperate actual race and struggle of life; so that in all the contests to which profesthe feelings of the multitude, or endanger his own life for the prosperity of his cause. There are those, who, when they behold him taking the vow of a Nazarite and circumcising Timothy, are ready to accuse him of a time-serv ing policy of abandoning his principles. Never would they have taken such a course. When these men behold Paul descending in a basket from the wall of Damascus to escape the fury of his enemies, they call him a coward. Never would you get them into a basket. That would be altogether below their dignity. Never would they flee from danger in that manner. They quail before it. He met it promptly-boldly.

Behold him on his last visit to Jerusalem. His mind seems to portend danger. Yet he believes it to be his duty to go to Jerusalem, and can he Bishop's Daughter.

[We do not insert the following portrait of St. Paul as a Preacher because forbear? Never. Hear his affectionate, but decided reply. "What, mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."

med with green islands.

He is arraigned before the tribunal of the Areopagus; a tribunal which pronounces the sentence of death upon the man who dares to introduce into world; You know not what it is that you slight; had you well known, you athens any foreign divinities;—a tribunal which had condemned the immorcial not have done it. As Christ said to the woman of Samaria, John 4. 10. tal Socrates upon a supposition of this offence .- Will this tribunal, which Hadst thou known who it is that speaketh to thee, thou wouldst have asked spared not their own Socrates, spare Paul, a stranger and a Jew! He is of him the waters of He! Had they known they would not have crucified called upon to speak.—He lifts his eyes to the splendid scene. The conviction the Lord of Glory, 1 Cor. 2.8. So, had you known what Christ is, you tion comes home to his bosom that he is in a land of strongers and idolators. Would not have made light of him: Had you been one day in Heaven, and hut seem what they possess, and seem also what miserable souls must endure great in intellect, but he was destitute of emotion. Milton possessed an ex- Around him on every side are the proud monuments of Heathen Superstition. -Every hill is crowned with a temple. Every valley has a shrine. Every Paul's mind was great. His mind was like a mountain whose lowest peak object and every countenance seems to devote Paul to destruction. Yet he stands there firm and perfectly self-possessed, with no protection around him

but the open canopy of Heaven-no friend but the Eternal God. Will he dare to preach Christ and Him crucified before this idolatrous—august assembly? He commences. Every heart is still; every tongue silent. Jesus and the resurrection is his theme. Never had Athens heard such a discourse. Never contained such a bold heart. Her own Demosthenes was out-done. Her Pericles cast into the shade. All former human greatness surpassed. There stood upon the brow of Mars Hill one upon whom rested the Spirit of the living God. A man bold enough to do his duty-in the face of death-and amidst the ruins of the world.

Paul was a disinterested preacher.-He did not preach himself. He had such a view of the glorious perfections of the Deity, of the plan of salvation, and the worth of the soul, that he seemed lost in the awful grandeur and importance of the subject. His hearers thought not of him; they thought of emselves, of God, and trembled. Paul might easily have placed himself at the head of a party. He could have cried purity of doctrine as loud and as long as any modern partizan, and filled all Europe and Asia with Paulites. But the mind of the Apostle was too elevated, too much allied to the spirits of Heaven to desire such disgrace.

He had no other name to publish and hand down to posterity but that of the despised Nazarene. Might the precious heavenly name be published abroad and be believed on, he cared not if his own sank into obloquy and oblivion. The history of the world furnishes no such example of self-renunciation, of singleness of purpose.

One object filled his vision, the glory of God in the salvation of perishing

To this one object he consecrated his all-time, talents,-everything. For this he crossed land and seas; subjected himself to be brought before governors and cast into prison; suffered the loss of all things. Amidst all these trials, but one thing could make him joyful—it was the success of the gospel. But one could make him sad-the refusal of men to receive and obey the gospel. Let but the gospel have free course and be glorified, and Paul was happy. No matter by whom it was preached. No matter what was his personal condition, whether in a palace or a dangeon; a free man or a slave cast off as the offscouring of all things or worshipped as a God!

Who can contemplate his course without being impressed with the morally subline? Who read his own description of his ministry, to the elders of Ephesus and the Corinthian Church, and not feel that he was more than a

From a Review of Anthon's Classical Dictionary in the N. Y. Methodisi Quarterly. USE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

Of what value, may some say, are classical studies to the practical manto the nation generally? The Greeks and Romans are men gone by, it is and, and to us and our duties are as if they had never been. Their lauguages are dead as well as themselves, and on their arts, and sciences, and forms of government, we have made such advances that their records can teach us nothing. To what end, therefore, shall the best years of youth be wasted in labouring at acquisitions which, whether retained or lost, are alike valueless for the business of life? But all this is prejudging the question. It is presuming that the knowledge of the classics has no relation to that improved state of the mind which is necessary in practical life. This is the very gist of the question at issue. The basis upon which a superstructure rests is usually concealed. True education, unlike to fulse, is at all times a result. What we see is the fruit, not the seed that was sown: that is covered up. Thus is cable to the ordinary business of life is not conclusive against them. The true question is as to their results—the product, not the raw material—and to ascertain them we must look to experience. Now how is it upon this point either with nations or individuals? What national literature is there, deserving the name, that has not been founded upon Greek and Roman models?-What fame belongs to those countries that have neglected them? Have they not been to modern Europe the very fountain-head of taste and refinement, while they who have not drank of those Castalian streams have remained in barbarism? And to our country, above others, is not this lesson needful, and to soften the mind of man. Nations are made up of individuals who have souls; and by the traits of honour, and worth, and intellect, and all nobleness, which these individuals show forth nations are estimated; and alone, by posterity, remembered. Such should be the feeling resting in the breast of every American citizen who feels for the glory of his country; and within the circle of his influence should be seek to patronise and advance these studies of classical antiquity, which christian Europe has long united in designating as the studies of humanity-"humaniores litera,"

" Quas didicisse Emollit mores nec sind esse fercs."

Nor is the influence of classical studies over the individual mind less marked or less desirable than over the nation. It was a saying of Johnson's, that no man rose in society without feeling some inferiority in his ignorance of them. Whatever, then, be their actual benefit, this opinion doubles it; for whatever men think to be powerful is powerful. Opinion, as well as knowledge, is power, and that, too, of the highest kind-of all forms of power the least resistible. But it is more than opinion; and of all forms of intellectual ultivation, that of classical studies is acknowledgedly the most influential. -Let him, we say, who doubts this, but watch the changes of learned academic discipline over some ripe but untutored mind. It is such as to change, within the short period of a college course, almost the identity of the man. Rude talent, under its influence, passes into polished strength, in thought as well as in language; and timerous distrust, or ignorant arrogance of mind, into the neasured self-possession of the scholar, neither over nor under valuing either itself or others; while narrow prejudices and bigotry, yielding to liberal studies and to wider views of mankind, grow into a sure knowledge of the past, a prodent foresight of the future, and an enlarged comprehension of the present. Such metamorphoses have we often seen, and on such conviction of their source are we now willing to go heart and hand for whatever hold him before Festus and Agrippa. With so much zeal and fervour of will tend to spread a taste for such learning throughout the land; and, when sout does Paul enter into his subject, that Festus cries out in the midst of the early education has passed without it, for what will afford to the adult student speech, "Paul, thou art beside thyself. Much learning doth make thee mad." Would to God that every preacher at this day were liable to the as we find here prepared on scholarlike and Christian principles. But we proceed to argue our higher question, the more especial importance of clas-

ical studies in connexion with the duties of the Christian teacher, Were there no other benefit resulting from classical studies than the training to which they subject the youthful mind, they would, for this alone, be all-important to professional men. We speak the concurrent voice of centuries when we say, that there is scarcely any intellectual discipline equal to that which is afforded by the study of the Greek and Latin languages. Like the initiatory training of the Athlete of old, it is the best preparation for the sional men are called, the scholar will ever be found to have the superiority over him whose mind has not been enriched with classic lore; and that not merely in weight, but in vigor-in the power to grapple, whether with his subject or his adversary.

SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT'S REMINISCENCES OF WHITEFIELD .- Of Whitefield he was once heard to say, "Oh, yes; I heard that young gentleman this morning allude to 'roaring Whitefield,' and was amused at his mistake. would have remained in the city all night, and probably slept soundly. In It is a common one. Whitefield did not roat. I have been his auditor more the morning they would have walked out with a bold front into the streets of than once, and was delighted with him. Whitefield's voice could be heard the City. Yes, and walked into the dangeon too-and to death. But while at an immense distance; but that was owing to its fulness, roundness, and Paul had a wise regard to consequences, never was there a man of greater clearness. It was a perfectly sound voice. It is an odd description, but I moral conrage; more firm and featless. When danger did come, he did not can hit upon no better-there was neither crack nor flaw in it. To describe him as a bellowing, roating, field-preacher, is to describe a mountebank, not Whitefield. He had powers of pathos of the highest order. The tenapproaching ill. A Prophet meets him and warns him in the most solemn der, soft, persuasive tones of his voice, were melodious in the extreme. And church of our common Saviour. Until they do this, all beasting is vain; and finished, turning to the commander, he said, "Mr. Corporal, when you have manner of his danger. Friends weep around and beseech him not to hazard when he desired to win, or persuade, or plead, or soothe, the gush of feeling his life. Ha is not insensible to their kindness and sympathy, nor to his own which his voice conveyed at once surprised and overpowered you."- The

BAXTER'S PREACHING.

The effects produced by the preaching of this eminent servant of God are well known. The following is a specimen of his manner of addressing his Behold bim again. He stands on the Summit of Mars Hill. At his feet bearers on the momentons concern of their souls, in a sermon preached in lies the splendid City of Athens. In the distance is the blue Ægean, gent London, entitled, "Making light of Christ and Salvation too oft the issue of Gospel Invitations."

"You make light of matters of greatest excellency and moment in the

that are shut out, you would never sure have made so light of Chaist again.' "Oh Sirs, they are no trifles or jesting matters that the Gospel speaks of. overwhelm the souls of men; that the greatness of the subjects doth not so

I must needs profess to you that when I have the most serious thoughts of these things myself. I am ready to marvel that such amazing matters do not overmatch our understandings and affections, as even to drive men beside themselves, but that God hath always somewhat allayed it by the distance; much more that men should be blockish as to make light of them. Oh Lord, that men did but know what everlasting glory, and everlasting torments are; would they then hear us as they do? Would they read and think of these things as they do? I profess I have been ready to wonder, when I have heard such weighty things delivered, how people can forbear crying out in the congrigation: much more, how they can rest till they have gone to their minisies, and learned what they should do to be saved, that this great business might be put out of doubt."

"Oh that heaven and hell should work no more on men! Oh that ever-Intinguess should work no more! Oh how can you forbear when you are abne to think with yourselves what it is to be everlastingly in joy or in torment! I wonder that such thoughts do not break your sleep; and that they, come not in your mind when you are about your labor! I wonder how you can almost do any thing else; How you can have any quietness in your minds: How you can eat or drink, or rest till you have got some ground of everlasing consolations! Is that a man, or a corpse, that is not affected with matters of this moment? That can be readier to sleep than to tremble, when he leareth how he must stand at the har of God? Is that a man, or a clod of day, that can rise and lie down without being deeply affected with his everlisting estate? That can follow his worldly business, and make nothing of the great business of salvation or damnation; and that when they know it is laid at hand? Truly, sirs, when I think of the weight of the matter. I wonfer at the very best of God's saints upon earth, that they are no better, and do no more in so weighty a case. I wonder at those whom the world accounteth more holy than needs, and scorns for making too much ado; that they can put off Christ and their souls with so little: That they pour not out their sools in every supplication: That they are not more taken up with God; that their thoughts be not more serious in preparation on their account. I wonder that they be not an hundred times more strict in their lives; and more labotions and unwearied in striving for the crown than they are. And for myself, as I am ashamed of my doll and careless heart, and of my slow and unprofitable course of life; so, the Lord knows, I am ashamed of every sermon I preach: when I think what I have been speaking of, and who sent me; and that men's salvation or damnation is so much concerned in it. I am ready to tremble, lest God should judge me as a slighter of his truths and the souls o men, and lest in the best sermon I should be guilty of their blood. Methinks we should not speak a word to men in matters of such consequence, without tears, or the greatest earnestness that possibly we can: Were not we too much guilty of the sin which we reprove, it would be so. Whether we are alone, or in company, methinks our end, and such an end, should still be in our mind, and as before our eyes, and we should sooner forget any thing, and set light by any thing, or by all things, than by this!"

From O'd Humphrey's Observations.

ON FITS.

Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions; and as it shall charge you nothing for them, you cannot gramble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself, and I dare say that you are also: now then for my prescriptions.

For a fit of passion, walk out in the open air: you may speak your mind to the winds, without harting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simit especially with classical studies; that they are not themselves directly appli- pleton. "Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry: for anger resteth in the posom of fools," Eccles. vii, 9.

For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour and you will be glad to pult off your coat the next, and work like a negro Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep; and an idle soul shall suffer hunger, Prov. xix, 15.

For a fit of extravagance or folly, go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a juil, and you will be convinced

" Who makes his bed of brier and thorn, Must be content to lie forlorn.

Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not?" Isa. iv. 2.

For a fit of ambition, go into the church-yard, and read the grave-stones They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm you mother and your sister. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty

spirit before a fall," Prov. xvi, 18. For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden, the afflicted, and the deranged, and they will make you ashumed of complaining of your lighter afflictions. "Wherefore doth a living man complain 1" Lam. iii, 39.

For a fit of envy, go to a watering-place, and see how many who keep their carriages are affected with rheumatism, gout, and dropsy; how many walk abroad on crutches, or stay at home wrapped up in flaunel; and how many are subject to epilepsy and apoplexy. "A sound heart is the life of the flesh; envy, the rottenness of the bones," Prov. xiv, 30.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom. "Why art thou east down, O my soul! and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise him. who is the health of my countenance, and my God," Psa. xlii, 5.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity, and fear, whether they respect the body or the mind, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee," Psa. lv, 22.

FORGIVENESS OF SINS.

A rash and presumptuous youth being greatly displeased at the Spartan laws which Lycurgus made, struck the legislator and beat out one of his eyes with the blow. The enraged Spartans immediately cried out, " Take this wicked youth and severely punish him." "I thank you," said Lycurgus, and directly took him to his house; but instead of giving him the least punishment he treated him kindly like his own son. . That young man was so moved by this generous behaviour of Lycurgus forgiving him, that he became a truly virtuous person, and would often say to the Spartans, " Lycurgus has pur ished me more severely than you imagine: for as I now so much esteem him I am continually suffering uneasiness for having insulted the person and destroved the eye of so illustrions a man." Here was a threefold victory gained by the law-giver of the Spartans at once,-Satan, his adversary, and himself; and even in this example of morality, and handed down to us at the present day in Greek, do we perceive a strict adherence to the Apostle Paul, contained in the 12th chapter of Romans, verse 20: "Therefore, if thine enemy lunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—"Every thing in the condition of mankind pro onnces the approach of some great crisis for which nothing can prepare us but the diffusion of knowledge, probity, and the fear of the Lord. world is impelled with such violence in opposite directions—while a spirit of giddiness and revolt is shed upon the nations, and the seeds of imitation are thickly sown, the improvement of the mass of the people will be our grand security; in the neglect of which, the politeness, the refinement, and the knowledge accumulated in the highest orders, weak and approtected, will be exposed to most imminent danger, and perish like a garland in the grasp of popular fury."-Robert Hall.

To Seccessionists.-Would they have the affections and confidence of the great and good, let them point to the purity, disinterestedness, zeal, and indefatigable labor of their ministers. Let them, in the language and confidence of the Apostles of the Gentiles, appeal for proof, of their succession, to their numerous converts, as " the epistles of Christ written not with ink but with the spirit of God, not in tables of stone, but in the fleshly tables of the heart, known and read of all men;" and we shall acknowledge their claims not to be the only church, but to be a church or churches, or branches of the dard .- Christian Repository.

The Donth's Friend.

JERUSALEM: WRITTEN BY ONE RESIDING AT JERUSALEM.

These articles were written in Jerusalem by one now there, in the midst of many cares and labours. They were undertaken with the hope that some dear children might find an additional interest in the study of those sacred places which are so intimately connected with the Christian religion, and thus be led to place a greater estimate upon religion itself. May the Great Shepherd of Israel, who regards the lambs of his flock with tender interest, bless these sketches to the everlasting well-being of all who read.

Thy Saviour's blood is on thy brow,
A heavy load;
A bitter curse is on thee now, The curse of God.

. This city was anciently called Salem, or peace, and it is supposed that. Melchizedek was its king. By the Canaanites it was afterwards called Jebuz, which name it retained until David conquered the Jebusites, drove them from the city, and called it Jerusaletti. The Greeks called it Hierosolyma, from which came Jerusalem. It is sometimes called "the City of David," from a strong castle situated upon Mount Zion, which David took frum the Jebusites and called it after his name. It is also called "the Holy City," probably at account of the many interesting and important events which have occurred. here of a sacred character, or perhaps because the Lord chose in this place, above all others, to make peculiar displays of his glory. The statives call it simply "cl Kkoods," or "the Holy."

Jerusalem was originally built upon three hills, Moriah, Zion, and Acra .-It was afterwards much enlarged and spread to the north over a fourth hill, called Beyetha. The present position of the city is somewhat different from its ancient limits. It does not extend as far north or south, while it has spread to the west so far as to include within the walls the place of cracifizion. The eastern wall is nearly itt the same place which was occupied by the ancient one. On all sides of Jerusalem there are hills which are separated from the city by valleys. The figure of the Psalmist is therefore very beautiful: "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even forever."

On the east is the valley of Jehoshaphat, through which, during the rainy seasons, flows a small rivulet called the Cedron. Immediately beyond rises the Mount of Olives, which overlooks the city and presents a beautiful view from different parts of the town. On the south is the deep valley of Hinnom, where the idelutrous Jews caused their children to pass through the fire to Moloch, beyond which, on the hill side, lies the " Potter's Field," or " field of blood." On the west is the valley of Gihon, which extends only a part of the length of the wall. On the north is the hill Beyetha, the most of which is now outside of the walls.

Jerusalem, in its ancient glory, was a city of singular magnificence. It was filled will palaces, gardens, walks and baths, and above all stood that noble specimen of architecture which was alike the wonder and admiration of the world, the Temple of Solomon. It was girt about with strong walls and towers. Of its riches and splendor few persons have any conception. It was truly "the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth." But its glory passed away. For the sins of its guilty inhabitants, the Lord brought against them. the fierce Chaldeans, and Jerusalem was destroyed. The temple was plundered of its costly ornaments, the walls of the city broken down, and the gates burned with fire. The inhabitants were carried into captivity; and she who sat as a queen was stripped of her beauty and made desolate. It was again built and from time to time enlarged and beautified, until Herod brought it almost to the state of its original glory and perfection. At this period of its bistory the Saviour appeared upon the earth. He laboured in Jerusalem. He preached, he healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, loosed the tongues of the dumb, and made the lame to walk, to show his Almighty power and give evidence that he was the promised Saviour, Jesus Christ. But he was rejected. He came to his own and his own received him not. The inhabitants of Jerusalem put him to death on the cross, and while their hands were red with the murder, they prayed that the curse of his blood might rest upon them and their children. This prayer has been answered. The awful curse fell upon the devoted city, and the haughty Roman passed his plough share over the place of its glory.
Since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, it has never regained its for-

mer beauty. It has been trodden down by the Gentiles from age to age, while the unhappy children of Israel have been scattered to the four quarters of

the earth a hissing and a curse.

It is now in the hands of the Mosteins. Upon the ground where the temple was built, now stands the Mosque of Omar, the sacred place of Mohammedans; and, upon the place where the Saviour expired, stands a church filled with the gaudy trappings of Popery.

"The Beast and False Prophet are now treading down The fair fabric which Zion once laid."

And who can tell how long the curse of heaven shall rest upon this guilty city? When will Jehovah cease to require at her hands the blood of martyrs and the blood of Jesus! When will the insulting Moslem coase to oppress and blaspheme? "How long. O Lord, how long?" But let us turn our thoughts for a moment to a brighter scene. There is

another Jerusalem. Its inhabitants will never crucify the Saviour. There are no rude alarms of war, no strife, no curse, no weeping, for there is no in. It is the city of peace—the New Jerusalem—it is heaven. enter its gates and walk its golden streets ? Lay up your treasures there while you live on the earth and make Jesus your friend. Secure a title to its mansions, by a life of faith and obedience, and you shall enter there to go out no

JERUSALEM! JERUSALEM! Thy name but lives,—thy glory's fied; Thy princes and thy rulers gone, Thy kings among the dead. Departed is thy glorious worth, And gone thy mighty power; Perished thy praises from the earth, This is thy judgment hour;

PARTING HYMN. Sung by the Graduating Clais of the N. Y. Union Theological Seminary at their late Commencement. We meet ! But not as we have often met

Away!
Sound, sound the trump, the banner raise!
Proclaim the Saviour's love divine;
The juy of ransomed souls that sline
In garments of eternal praise! To share in social hours that come
With thoughts and words of youder home.
Such bliss to yield but not forget
We meet! Away!

Rejoice !
The light of fruit is on our way;
Our course is upward to the god!
Where hove, rewarding, crowns the soul
With halos of etheren ray!

We part!
And leave the scenes we cheristical long,
The hearts we kee, that oft command
in prayer and song by hope stuned.
To meet again a heavenly throng
We part! Farewell!

Arise! Let not our bearts to earth be given.
A trighter world our presence walts,
A city with celestial cases;
There shall we dwell when all to heaven

Fore'er our parting will not be;
The kindly word and took and tode
Shall bless us round our Father's throas And mingle in our harmony ! Farewell!

DEAD PROPLE LIVE HERE .- In Muckenzie's "Second Campaign in China," he thus describes a remarkable suburb of Canton: "One suburb of the city deserves particular mention; being, in the literal acceptation of the term, a city of the dead. It consisted of a well-built town, which was apparently not inhabited by living beings, but devoted entirely to the tenants of the tomb. The front of the houses was appropriated to the worship of Joss; while the back part was divided into several small chambers, each containing several coffins, arranged on elevated platforms, and surrounded with incense burners. The outside of these chambers was tastefully ornamented with beautiful creeping plants, while over the doorway were generally inscribed some Chiness characters. The coffins were very thick, and made of camphor wood; and, when opened, contained embalmed bodies in the highest preservation. Each "tenant of his parrow bed," being attired in his best clothes, presented no unpleasing image of a long sleep! One coffin, in particular, contained a mandarin, dressed in full uniform, with rich satin robes and cap and button, denoting the rank of the deceased; one hand held a fan, and the other a Chinese chop, while some money was arranged on his breast, in the form of a cross. The Chinese are, I believe, very particular in paying respect to the memory of their ancestors, which may in some degree account for the extreme neatness of this immense mausoleum."

THE CORPORAL.-During the American Revolution, it is said, the commander of a little squad was giving orders to those under him relative to a stick of timber which they were endeavouring to raise up to the top of some military works they were repairing. The tumber went up hard, and on this account the voice of the little great man was oftener heard in regular vociferations of "Heave away! There she goes! Heave ho!" An officer, not in military costume, was passing and asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid? The latter, astonished, turning round with all the pomp of an emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal ?" "You are, are replied the officer; "I was not aware of that." And taking off his you? hat and bowing, "I sik your pardon, Mr. Corporal." Upon this he dismounted, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops on his forehead. And when when they do it, then will they acknowledge the validity of the claims, and snother such job, and have not men enough, send for your commander-inhalf as their equals all who produce this fruit, and measure up to this stan- chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was thunderstruck! It was the Commander-in-chief.

Professor (2004)

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 27th, 1842.

THE CHRISTIAN WITHOUT GUILE. 8 23

We know of no one excellence which gives to character so powerful a charm as an artices frankness, either in commercial, social, domestic, or religious life. We do not mean a thoughtless honesty, which aims at an indiscriminate exposure of what is in the heart, regardless of time, and persons, and consequences; for on many occasions it is more honest to restrain the tongue than employ it; and even stop the outgoings of the breast than permit them. The besetment of a frankness which suspects no one, is a particularity which will offend some persons, who will not be very forward, it is probable, to free the motive from blame; when it may, to the eye of another who understands character, be innocent-even laudable; and after all, a prindent, common sense frankness will be offensive to the reserved or the insincere; but ought, nevertheless, to be practised. Virtue in whatever form will sometimes be condemned, and when it is by persons destitute of it, another reason, even the condemnation itself, is obvious for its exhibition. It is lamentable that, in the present day, falsehood has its putrons, and duplicity, artifice, and evil policy their disciples. Any means by which dishonesty can delude and decoy others are used, and exultation is the effect when the cautionsness of another is over-reached. These remarks are intended to apply to unconverted persons; but it is very possible for christians to exercise a doubtful policy and reserve, under the impression of their constituting nothing more than a necessary cautiousness. It is not the openness of pions familiarity which is to be shown by the christian to the worldling; but such a familiarity is ever to appear in the intercourse of christians; and they had better err on the side of excessive affectionateness, than either of a party be repulsed and grieved by a frigid discretion. We advocate such an intercourse between christians, in all places, and under all the circumstances of life, as is dictated by truth, ingenuousness, prudence, and love. We would have all christians, more especially the members of our own Church, to learn of St. Paul what a simple, sincere, holy, and noble deportment is. He would have them be of an amiable, a generous, transparent character. Says he, in his own beautiful and eloquent manner, "Brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. Those things, which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, a sound, useful biographer; and that RICHARD WATSON is a name which is and seen in me, do: and the God of peace shall be with you."

Mr. Wesley has a Sermon on this subject, which we have long admired, and for it wished the practical attention of all professors of godliness. We have not space for it entire; but its value in our estimation is such, that though to do it must cost us some trouble, we shall embody its leading thoughts in the present article, but not altogether in his language. The text is, " Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile." John i. 47. In the introduction the author says, Professor Hutcheson in an Essay "maintains that the very essence of virtue is, the love of our fellow-creatures:" but adds, "I cannot see this beautiful Essay of Mr. Hutcheson's in any other light, than as a decent, and therefore more dangerous, attack upon the whole of the Christian Revelation." Mr. Wollaston endeavours to prove, "that truth is the essence of virtue." "Mr. Hutcheson's scheme sets aside only one of the two great commandments, namely, 'Thou shalt love the add much to the interest and value of the work. In what palace or cottage is Lord thy God;' whereas Mr. Wollaston sets aside both; for his hypothesis, the Dairyman's Daughter unknown? This is a precious volume, precious bedoes not place the essence of virtue in either the love of God or of our neighbour."

The glorious testimony of our blessed Lord in the text is of Nathanael, whose proper name it is probable this was, and his other name Bartholomew. " By what little is said of him in the context, he appears to have been a mar of an excellent spirit; not hasty in belief, and yet open to conviction, and willing to receive the truth, from whencesoever it came."

" But what is implied in our Lord's character of him ? in whom is no guile. It may include all that is contained in that advice,-

Still let thy heart be true to God, Thy words to it, thy actions to them both."

I. We may, First, observe what is implied in having our hearts true to God Then only is our heart true to God, when we give it to him. We give him our heart, in the lowest degree, when we seek our happiness in him; when we do not seek it in gratifying 'the desire of the flesh,' the pleasures of sense, 'the desire of the eye,' in any of the pleasures of the imagination, in 'the pride of life,' in bonour, esteem, applause, nor in what some term the main chance, the 'laying up treasures on earth.'" 2. When we not only seek but find happiness in him; which begins when we know him by the teachings of his Spirit, and when the Spirit of adoption within us, cries, "Abba, Father." 3. "It has been questioned, whether it is the design of God, that the happiness which is at first enjoyed by all that know and love him, should continue any longer than, as it were, the day of their espousals." tended. Too much attention cannot be bestowed on publications designed for In very many it does not. How is this to be accounted for? 4. "I believe, youth; and the author merits praise for what he bestows on them. Many of ing opened with a strong address referring to the great good that had attended very easily: St. Jude's exhortation, 'Keep yourselves in the love of God,' his Notes are very excellent, and the value of his entire work is considerably similar meetings on former occasions, and that many, then present, could call In very many it does not. How is this to be accounted for? 4. "I believe, youth; and the author merits praise for what he bestows on them. Many of ertainly implies, that something is to be done on our part, in order to it continuance." 5. "God will continue, yea, will give it more abundantly: Whereas, whoever does not improve this talent, cannot possibly retain it. Notwithstanding all he can do, it will infallibly be taken away from him."

"II. 1. Meantime, as the heart of him that is f an Israelite indeed is true to God, so his words are suitable thereto: And as there is no guile lodged in his heart, so there is none found in his lips. The first thing implied herein is veracity,—the speaking the truth from his heart,—the putting away all wilful lying, in every kind and degree." 2. "Most casuists, particularly those of the Church of Rome, distinguish lies into three sorts: the first is malicious lies; the second, harmless lies; the third, officious lies." " Men are more Places" referred to in the first volume, must be instructive. The volumes divided in their judgment with regard to harmless lies, such as are supposed to do neither good nor harm. The generality of men, even in the Christian Hymns for Sunday Schools,-Selected from various Authors. 32mo. world, utter them without any scruple, and openly maintain, that, if they do no harm to any one else, they do none to the speaker. Whether they do or no, they have certainly no place in the mouth of him that is 'an Israel. ite indeed.' He cannot tell lies in jest, any more than in earnest." 3. Concerning officious lies: " What saith the Scripture? One passage is so express that there does not need any other: The very words of the Apostle are, 'If the truth of God bath more abounded through my lie unto forgotten so long as the evangelical muse is loved, the Church of God has joys they h Apostle are, 'If the truth of God bath more abounded through my lie unto forgotten so long as the evangelical mase is loved, the Church of God has jors they had to shake hands with each other. This closed a most interesting and the profitable meeting; so much so, that I have been solicited to hold another; slanderously reported, and as some aftirm we say, Let us do evil that good Instructor and Saviour to praise.

The same of the first truth of God has jors and opportunity of analogy with each other. This closed a most interesting and thou had to shake hands with each other. This closed a most interesting and profitable meeting; so much so, that I have been solicited to hold another; slanderously reported, and as some aftirm we say, Let us do evil that good Instructor and Saviour to praise.

Indians of various denominations—Churchmen, Baptiers, and Missionnries—Indians of various denominations—Churchmen, Baptiers, and Missionnries may come. Whose damnation is just.' Here the Apostle plainly declares, An Examination of a Tract entitled "Tracts for the People." By George (1.) That the good effect of a lie is no excuse for it. (2.) That it is a mere slander upon Christians to say, 'They teach men to do evil that good may come.' (3.) That if any, in fact, do this; either teach men to do evil that good may come, or do so themselves; their damnation is just." 4. The second thing is, staccrity. "As veracity is opposite to lying, so sincerity is to cun- all the knowledge and logic they possess to answer it. ning." "Wisdom is the faculty of discerning the best ends, and the fittest means of attaining them." "True prudence, in the general sense of the word, is the same thing with wisdom. Discretion is but another name for prudence." " On the contrary, cunning (so it is usually termed amongst common men, but policy among the great,) is, in plain terms, neither better nor worse than the art of deceiving springing from the bottomless pit." 5. "The two great means which cunning uses in order to deceive, are simulation and dissimulation. Simulation is the sceming to be what we are not; dissimulation, the seeming not to be what we are. Both the one and the other we commonly term, the 'hanging out of false colours'." . 6. " But suppose we are engaged with artful men, may we not use silence Abstract from the Report of the Parent Society is highly interesting. We or reserve, especially if they ask insidious questions, without falling under doem this the most encouraging Annual Report over sent out by the U. C. this imputation of cunning's, Undoubtedly we may.". 7. "A more diffi. Bible Society; and, at a time when sedulous attempts are made to destroy its cult question than this is, 'May we not speak the truth in order to deceive ?' I answer, A Heathen might pique himself upon this; but a Christian could not. For although this is not contrary to verseity, yet it certainly is THE TENTH REPORT OF THE UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK to sincerity. It is therefore the most excellent way . . . to speak the naked truth from our heart. 8. Perhaps this is properly termed, simplicity. It

agreeing with our poet: It never was good day Since lowly fawning was called compliment.

their mouth." 9. Several Bishops once took Bishop Atterbury to task for not commenced his Annual Visitation of the Municipal Districts in Western Canada. others.

the using compliments? A vile word, the very sound of which I abhor, quite

allowing his servants to deny him when he was at home. He answeed, My Lords, if it is (which I doubt) consistent with sincerity, yet I amourt Conference came to this City on Monday evening to attend a Meeting of the earnestness study it? it is not consistent with that simplicity which becomes a Christian Binap." Book Committee yesterday, and proceed on his Eastern tour to-day. We are should be able to answer, in some measure, satisfactorily. If otherwise, our 10. "The sincerity and simplicity of him in whom is no guile have likewise sorry, however, to have to say, that an attack of personal affliction, shortly Bibles and our Bible labours will rise up in the end against us. May God make an influence on his whole behaviour: they give a colour to his whole out. after his arrival here, at present units him for travelling; and we are requested, us wise and faithful in this duty!

That we ought to convey the Scriptures to our fellow-creatures around us, we have the present units him to state, for the information of the brethren who are expecting to see.

That we ought to convey the Scriptures to our fellow-creatures around us, we ward conversation; which, though it be far remote from every thing of by him to state, for the information of the brothren who are expecting to see clownishness and ill-breeding, of roughness and sulliness, yet is PLAH and ARTLESS, and free from all disguise, being the very PICTURE OF THE MAIGO able at an early period to say when he will undertake it. The trath and love which continually reign there, produce An organ FRONT, and a screne countenance such as leave no pretence to say, with that airegant king of Castile, 'When God made man, he left one capital defect: He ought to have set a window in his breast;'-for he opens a window in his own breast, by the whole tenor of his words and actions." 11. "God indispensably requires 'truth in the inward parts,' influencing all our words and actions. Yet truth itself, separate frem love, is nothing in his sight.-But let the humble, gentle, patient love of all mankind, be fixed on its right Europe or the States. foundation, namely, the LOVE or GOD springing from feith, from a full conviction that God hath given his only Son to die for my sins; and then the whole will resolve into that grand conclusion, worthy of all men to be received: 'Neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but faith that worketh by love."

We add only one remark to these scriptural and seasonable sentiments of our discerning, holy, and devoted Founder: Riches, the commercial advance-sent to the supporters of that paper gratuitously. As a work of art it is a ment of many persons, and false views of learning, good manners and station. bave gone far to corrupt the virtues and diminish the unostentatiousness of to the enterprise of Mr. Scobie. society; and we especially wish, that the members of our own Wesleyan Methodist community should be a simple, plain, frank, affectionate-in a WORD, & PIOUS, PATRIARCHAL PEOPLE.

THE EDITOR'S DESK. ...

THE LIFE OF REV. RICHARD WATSON; Author of Theological Institutes, Biblical Dictionary, Etc. Compiled from authentic sources, 18mo, pp. 3 2. Bound. New York: published by G. Lano and P. P. Sandford, for the Medadiat Euisgonal Church.

This is a judicious abridgment of the Rev. Thomas Jackson's Life of Mr. Watson, with valuable additions from sources with which we have some acquaintance; the speedy publication of it and many other sterling worls praiseworthy to the judgment and enterprise of the publishers, whose establish ment was not long since in ashes; and very suitable because of its form and cheapness to families and achools, not able to purchase the larger edition. It is not necessary for us to say more of the work itself, than that Mr. Jackson is once calls up what is lufty in picty, respectable in learning, profound in divinity." mmanding in eloquence, expansive in charity, and noble in self-excrifice for the cause of Christ.

THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER, on Authentic Navrative, by Rev. Legh Rich mond. A new Edition, comprising much additional matter. Revised by the Editors. 12mo. pp. 76. New-York: Published by G. Lane and P. P. Sandford, for the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This very neat volume, ornamented as it is with a print of the Dairyman's Cottage, has its charm from the earnest yet unpretending piety of its subject, a piety stigmatised by some persons, but prized by us as Methodism. The Dairy, man's Daughter was converted through the instrumentality of the Revo Mr. Crabb, a Wesleyan Minister. The 'additional matter' consists of four letters by the Dairyman's Daughter, and two by Mr. Richmond; a further account of her by the Rev. Benjamin Carvosso; and a short account of the Dairyman by the late Rev. Daniel Tyerman, These form an Appendix of fifty pages, and cause her christian leveliness is depicted, and still more precious because depicted by the smiable and eloquent Legh Richmond.

FULFILMENT OF SCRIPTURE PROPHECY, as exhibited in Ancient History and Modern Travels. 18mn. pp. 352. Bound. New-York: Published by G. Lane and P. P. Sandford, for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This work contains a Map of Asia Minor and Assyria, Introductory Observations, Prophecies concerning the Posterity of Ishmael, the Jews, the Holy Land, Ammon and Monb, Philistia, Nineveh, Babylon, and Tyre. The catulogue of authors in the Preface, from whom quotations are made, is ample, and will leave little if any doubt, on the mind of the reader, of the authenticity of the statements made. The compiler of the work has shown no little research and judgment in selecting and using passages; and though we might not follow him to all his conclusions, he has prepared an epitome of the Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, which elevates our views of the Inspired Volume, and will have a powerful tendency to convince the infidel of, and confirm the christian's belief in, its truth.

NOTES, ILLUSTRATIVE AND EXPLANATORY OF THE HOLY GOSPELS: Ar-Longking, Junior Superintendent of the Greene-street Studay-School, New-York, Vol. III. 18mo. pp. 394. With Map and Cuts. Bound. New-York is published by G. Lane and P. P. Sandford, for the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The style of this work is perspicuous and pleasing; its statements generally correct; its doctrines acriptural; its applications natural and practical; and as a whole, it cannot but be useful to the class of readers for which it is innations from such divines as Henry, Daddridge,

order, according to the arrangement of Townsend's Chromological New Testoment. By Joseph Longhing, Junior Superintendent of the Greenestreet Sunday-School New-York. Revised by the Editors Vols. I. II. III. 1800. pp. 128 each. New-York: Published by G. Lane and P. P. Sandford, for the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

These Questions are very suitable for a Bible Class, or a family, and sufficiently numerous and comprehensive to bring before their members the leading facts, precepts, and truths in the Gospels. The "Geographical Notice of will require a judicious interrogator to give them their most useful effect.

pp. 208. New York: Published by G. Lane and P. P. Sandford, for the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This collection of Hymns for Sabbath Schools is much superior to any ormer one in America, objectionable as we think one or two of the selections in it are. The classification of the Hymns is good; the attachment of the names of the authors to their productions, so far as they are known, gives attractiveness to the book; and they are names which will not-cannot be

Peck, D. D. New-York: Published for the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This is an able Tract on the organization, ministry, and present position of the Methodist Church, &c., in reply to certain over-busy clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States, and will require much more than The SECOND REPORT OF THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY; with R

Appendix, and Abstract of the Thirty-Seventh Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Toronto. 1842.

In May last we inserted an article containing the principal items in this pamphlet referring to the operations of the U. C. Society; but we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of now calling attention to it on its publication, and of saying, that the income of the Society, and its issues of the Scriptures last fully known by every nation, and people, and tongue. year, exceed those of any former one, and that it has just sent forth a list of prices which shows a considerable reduction. In the Appendix will be found TO THE VARIOUS BIBLE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, a pleasing Report of the labours of the Rev. James Richardson, Travelling Agent; Extracts from Letters; and from Reports of Branch Societies. The claims on public approbation and support, we consider it of great importance that this publication should be widely circulated and attentively read!

SOCIETY. Toronto, 1842.

The most important particulars in this pamphlet were published by us i sy, but having just received it, we think proper to commend it to the notice implies not only, first, the speaking no known falsehood; and, secondly, the of the public. The Religious Tract and Book Society of this province his its not designedly deceiving any one; but, thirdly, the speaking plainly and indefatigable adversaries, and it becomes the friends of truth and charity to artlessly to every one when we speak at all; the speaking as little children, sustain it with energy. It will live and flourish.

in a childlike, though not a childish manner. Does not this utterly exclude THE HARDINGER, conducted by a Committee of Gentlemen. July, Montreal. This is a monthly periodical of sixteen pages, royal octavo, we believe, the organ of the Congregationalists of Canada; -neatly printed, supplied with excellent matter, and judiciously conducted.

him soon according to appointment, that the Committee have recommended a postponement of his journey, which he much regrets : but he hopes to be

LIST OF BOOKS.—We publish elsewhere to-day a list of Books now on hand at this establishment; and for number, variety, standard excel-

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, according to the Canada Guzette of last Saturday, is to meet at Kingston, for the despatch of business, on Thursday, the 8th of September.

Colonist for an Engraving of the lamented Lord Sydenham, which is being proof of the skill of Mr. Meyers, and the publication of it is creditable indeed

We understand that the Bishop of Toronto and Lord Morpeth have gone for a short time to Manitoolin Island, Lake Huron, where many Indians are to receive their presents. , The Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto

We are gratified to be informed by a Boston paper that LADY Bacor and family have just arrived there by the Acadia.

To Correspondents .- "G. W." and "A Canadian" are admissible because anonymous to us. The latter would be excluded even vere the name of the writer communicated, because of its political character.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE MISSIONARY AGENT.

| Brock Mission, Augt. 27, 28 | Lake Simone, Sept. 5, 6 |
|--|-------------------------|
| Schoogog Lake " 29 | Cane Vincent and Owen |
| Balsam " " 30 | Sound, "10, 11 |
| Snake Island September 1 | Subgeeng " 13 |
| Barrie, 4 3, 4 | Muncey, " 17, 18 |
| The Missionerica are at liberty to arrange the time and place for my holding | |

service at their respective stations." SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION TO THE FALLS!

On Monday, August 1st, 1812. In the commodious and splendid Steamer, CITT OF TORONTO, Captain DICK For the Benefit of the Sabbath Schools of this City, in connexion with the Wesleyne-Methodist Church in Canada.

Inder the management of the following Gentlemen: piz.—Messix, THEO'S EARL, RORT, JAMES, J. H. LAWRENCE, W. BOWLES, J. TYNER, DR. BEATTY, JAS. HODGSON, R. H. BRETT, JAS. FOSTER.

The Managing Committee beg to announce to their friends and the public that have effected the most ample and satisfactory arrangements for the comfort

they have effected the most ample and salisatory arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of those who may accompany the Excursion to the Falls.

Conveyances are provided on both sides of the River.

Those who choose to go on the American side will be permitted to visit Goat Island free. Those on the British side are to be admitted to Mr. Barnet's very superior Museum and Camera Obscura for the small sum of 7.1d., one-third

The excellent Steward of the Boat is making the best preparations for a good and substantial Breakfast on board.

Dinner will be served at the two now superior Houses on the British side,

and at the two very accommodating Houses on the American side. TICKETS, 10s. each, to be had at the Guardian Office, and of Messes, J. Tyner, J. Foster, James Sanderson, Bowes and Earl, George Simpson, Isaac Robinson, George Walker, J. E. Pell. J. R. Armstrong & Co., R. H. Brett, R. Brewer, Robert Wightman & Co., A. & R. Stewart, &c., King Street; Wm. Flock, J. Leak, Wm. Hamilton, W. & P. Humphrey, Noah Leonard, Geo. Balfour, &c., Yonge Street: Thos. Mara. D Falconer, Lot Street; and Wm. Bowles, Thomas Demery, John Dobson, Pottersfield; or of any of the Committee.

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

* It is necessary that the utmost punctuality and order be observed in all the arrangements for the day, so that no disappointments may occur.

Religions Intelligence.

CAMP MEETING AT GRAND RIVER. - 1

Grand River Mission, July 19th, 1842. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,—Our Camp Merting was owned and crowned of God. This meeting was appointed previous to my coming to the Mission; and, when I heard of it, thought it quite premature, from the strong probability of getting no assistance from our ministerial brethren. However, there was no alternative, and we resolved to do our duly, and leave the event to the Lord. A messenger was sent to see several of the travelling preachers, and also to write to others. The only one we obtained was brother Luffers of the Pranticular to others. The only one we obtained was brother Jesses, of the Brantserd ties in these Provinces, greater and smaller, so to labour and contribute, and circuit, who came on Friday and left on Sunday morning. We were highly gratified with his good spirit and qualities as a minister of Christ. The meet-every year to the Parent Society, in the form of a free contribution, over and wesley, Clarke, and Watson. This fact will be a sufficient recommendation our obligations to gratitude arising from find's sparing morey in permitting so many to meet again, while during the past year many had been called away by death, some prepared and others unprepared, to meet the Judge of quick and illused among also agreater knowledge of the Bible Cause and Operations would be many to meet again, while during the past year many had been called away by death, some prepared and others unprepared, to meet the Judge of quick and also exhorting us to invoke the blessings of God to attend the meeting. Saturday morning brother Jeffers preached, and again in the even-terment. By Joseph Longking, Junior Superintendent of the Greenestreet, Sunday-School, New-York: Revised by the Editors Vols. I. II. III. 1800. In first, and brother Matthews of Dundas.

The Parent Society is harmoned on every hand for want of funds. The meeting. Saturday morning brother Jeffers preached, and again in the even-terment. By Joseph Longking, Junior Superintendent of the Greenestreet, Sunday-School, New-York: Revised by the Editors Vols. I. II. III. 1800. In first, and brother Matthews of Dundas.

The Walls would be the urgers in this case, and so shall we be when we see our duty herein with all its advantages.

Soldbath morning, our aged and respected brothers Bouslaugh and Griffin.

The whole world may, with sufficient recommendation on necestreet knowledge of the Bible Cause and Operations would be many as looked among also agreater knowledge of the Bible Cause and Operations would be many and sold griffin and supply to make a concection on necestreet knowledge of the Bible Cause and Operations would be many and each sample of quick and also exhorted among also agreater knowledge of the Bible Cause and Operations would be many and each sample of quick and also exhorted among also agreater knowledge of the Bible Cause and Operations would be the morn and the cause and operations would be the many and each sample of quick and also exhor

received the names of forty-nine,-forty-two Indians and seven whites. then prepared to separate—which we did by marching around the delightful ground, singing the praises of God at the same time, and giving the people an opportunity of shaking hands with the Ministers. But this did not suffice:

laboured in conjunction with us. And may that God who is able to keep us m falling, take charge of us, through Jesus Christ our Lord!

lies of whites who erected a cosmoodious Tent for the accommodation of the Preachers and others, and who were unwearied in their kindness. May they have their reward.

The following is the Parting Address of the Rev. Dr. James Thouson, Agent and consolation may be his in all his future operations; and that the unspeakable

IN CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. fully yours. DEAR FRIENDS, - In the allotment which God has given me in his kingdom, regions of Mexico and South America, with little prospect of ever seeing you again. Permit me, therefore, whilst bidding you adies, to make a few observa-

ons upon the objects in which we are engaged. In regard to the greatness of the work in which it has pleased God to employ In regard to the greatness of the work in which it has pleased God to employ us, namely, that of distributing His Word to our fellow-creatures. I know not well what to say, Much have I said upon it on many occasions in my various founds among you, both in public and in private. But all my addresses on this said to have 600,000, and the latter 800,000.

The eight leading denominations mentioned above have a little more than matters direly understood by them, and far above their reach. None of us 2,000,000 of communicants. How few, then, comparatively, of this highly comprehend the full nature and eternal importance of this work as we ought, naither as to its imperativeness on us as a duty, nor as to its immense bearings are more goilty than the heathen, and are likely to make the Gospel a curse sather than a bleasing! And why is it an? Because, as Christiana, we do not such as the immense of their members. we ought to do!

We are all, however, notwithstanding our comparative blindness and indif-I advise men of sincerity and simplicity never to take that silly word into The Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Mt. Murray, has to study it, and, on the other hand, to convey it as extensively as we can to and enjoying these for so long a time, less than one in seventeen is a true be-

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS .- The President of the We know that it is our duty to study this book. And do we in truth and in earnestness study it? Do we read it largely, eaxiously, and prayerfully? These are questions which every member of a Bible Society should put to himself, and

fully acknowledge by our combinations together to form Bible Societies. We should all be thankful to God for having put it into our hearts to labour in some degree in this work. But to what extent do we labour? How much of our money, and of our time, and of our labour do we actually give to this service? Will Christ be satisfied with us on these points, and call us good and faithful servants when we are examined at his coming? Unquestionably we shall have to give in our accounts on these matters, and we would do well to look over them carefully in good time. Our Lord is not a hard master. He knows lence, and cheapness, we are not aware that it is exceeded by any in the Province. We invite the immediate attention of our Church and the public to it, and beg to easy, the Book Steward would be happy to receive orders through the agency of any of the Ministers of our Church the earliest opportunity. Should any works be wanted not found in the Catalogue he would procure them from the oracles of God. We ought to do more now than heretofore, and thus onwards should we more and more and more and more and understand because of the catalogue of the catalogue he would procure them from the oracles of God. We ought to do more now than heretofore, and thus onwards should we more and more and more and understand because. wards should we move, and more and more, as we see and understand better our actual position and duty in the matter before us. The more we have it given us to are these things in their importance, the more our Lord expects from us. Our present duties, therefore, are not to be regulated by post things,

but by our advanced knowledge of what ought to be done.
The dony of those who possess the Bible in this country, and who may be upposed to know more or less of its value, is to put others all around them in We offer our acknowledgments to the publisher of the British as favourable a position as themselves, that they also, having the word of God, may know the way of eternal life. The most effectual way of doing this is to have little Bible Societies all over and over the country, and so extensively as that the limits of one Bible Society may touch on the limits of others all acound. And there are means for doing this; for in every quarter over these Provinces there are some friends of the Bible, who seek their own salvation and the salration of others. Such persons form a nurleus in their own place for a Bible Society, and they would be ready to join in this work, and to draw in others and

The people of these countries are not in circumstances of poverty, so as to need money to help to procure the Scriptures. They are nearly all able to pay for them. What they want is to have their attention drawn to the object, and to have Bibles within their reach. Comparatively small contributions, therefore, are here required to get the Spriptures into general circulation, so far as giving the Scriptures gratis, or at reduced prices, are concerned. But money is required to enable agents to go through the country and organize Societies, and to keep them in active operation. Again, Time and Labour are required on the part of the friends of the Bible in every little society that is formed. Agents can only visit the country in a general way. But there is required a visitation of every house of each given lownship or village, and this not once, but from time to time. The first visitation is to get the Word of God into every house. Other visitations are to extend the numbers and use of the Scriptures in every family; and further, and not least, to stic-up all who are privileged with the assession of the Worl of God, to contribute money as thank-offerings to God for the Bible, in order that these offerings may be employed in sending the Bible over the wide world, among the millions of nominal Christians destitute of it, and among the millions of Heathen who never have seen it at all, and who are necishing in their idolatries.

Time then and labour are required from the members of Bible Societies for these godly visitations and efforts. And let each one consider how much time. Bible Cause. It is to be ferred that the contributions of time and labour are more scanty still then one scanty Bible subscriptions. And wherefore? Be-

From this view of things, I would humbly and exceedly call upon all the larger Bible Societies over these countries, to exert themselves in order to pave, targer thine Societies over these countries, to exert themselves in outer to pave, as it were, the entire country with Bible Societies. By the larger Bible Societies, I mean those which occupy the position of Auxiliaries to the Parent Institution. Again, I would call on all the larger Branch Societies to form Bible Associations in all convenient places in their neighbourhood. And further, I would call upon all the members of Bible Societies, and particularly the members of Committees, to contribute time and labour for visiting from house to bonse, within the aphere of their respective Societies.

This appeal is made in order to get the Scriptures amply into every house? and for this we see that some money, and also time and labour, are required. And all this money, time, and labour would, I am cure, he amply repaid in substantial good to the country, political, moral, and religious.

But there is another claim lying on us, and pretty largely, for our money, and for time and labour. The great hulk of our fellow creatures, over all the world. are in entire destitution of the Word of Life. And to whom do they look for it, but to us who have it? And to whom does God look, to serve and honone Him in this matter, but to us? Oh then let us awake to our duty, and our high privilege, and profitable service !

The sums contributed by individuals, and in all Bilde Districts, have, hitherter. seen very small in comparison of what they ought to have been. But now it is high time to awake out of sleep, and properly to consider one ways, and to act like men of understanding, high moral principle, and true Bible greatness in this concern. The times of past ignorance God will pass over; but now, as already binted, we are called on, from our knowledge of this subject to act after a new, and different, and nobler manner, in order that the Word of God. through us, may have free course, and thence, by the Spirit of God working, be

Perhaps no country in the world is more highly favoured in temporal things than are these British American Provinces. In travelling through different countries I have been called on to weep with those win weep, from the previous of want. But in travelling over these Provinces Lhave only to rejoice. with those who rejoice, and I do rejoice at the abundance which every where reigns over these parts. May God prosper these Provinces more and more! But at the same time I pray that He may enable them to see their dow, to contribute of their supplies after a suitable menter towards the great object of circulating God's holy Word over all the world. These Provinces should send forth from them to the funds of the Parent Institution an annual sum of no ean amount, considering all the advantages of their circumstances. doubt not but this will be the case, as soon as the general attention of all who have the Bible is drawn towards this day; and thus to draw it, is the object of the present address. -

I would, therefore, humbly and most expossily supplicate all the Bible Socie-

above their payments for books received.

It would greatly tend to increase this free contribution, were all the Ministers connected with the various Bible Societies to preach a sermon annually, and make a collection on behalf of this general object. By means of those ser-

fries, and brother Matthews of Dundas.

Sabbath morning, our aged and respected brothers Bouslaugh and Griffin came to our assistance. Brother German preached in the morning a very good and profitable sermon; in short, we had a high and holy day. All the Brethren, white and Indians; threw their whole souls into the work; nor was our respected school-teacher, though the first I believe he ever attended, less our respected school-teacher, though the first I believe he ever attended, less spots we may, for distinction's sake, call Bibledom. Now the actual position of things at the present day is this first, in Bibledom itself the Scriptures are for from heing generally distributed; secondly, as noticed above, the And the flawing tears of penitence, of affection and love, witnessed on the greater part of Christendom is nearly without the Word of God altogether and in the third place, all Heathendom, including the great majority of mankind, and among our many visiters a number of Chiefa helonging to the Sci-Nath. and among our many visiters a number of Chiefs belonging to the Six Nations ful claims there are upon those who possess the word of God to use great attended almost during the whole of the meeting. attended almost during the whole of the meeting.

Monday morning,—administered the Sacrament, after which we endeavoured to ascertain the number of those who wished to unite with the Chorch; and exertions to diffuse the Holy Scriptures, and as early as possible, over all the

The annual free contributions to the Parent Society are only about £50,000. and at that sum they have been nearly stationary for several years. Surely they should not be allowed to remain thus stationary; they should be made to rise from year to year, and in somewhat of a very perceptible nature. I have endeavoured to point out how these Provinces may contribute their part towards this increase. I have spoken freely, as to friends, and I trust my little notices will be received in the spirit of friendship. I feel encouraged in making these observations from what has already been done in these provinces, and from the good disposition I have seen over them to enter on this Bible work when efforts were made in its favour. Much has already been done among you in this good cause, as is tostified by the long list of Bible Societies in this quarter, annually oppones in the Parent Society's Reports. On the part of that Instituion, therefore, I offer a very sincere tribute of thanks to all the Bible Societies in these Provinces, for their extensive co-operation with it in its Bible work. In my various movements through these Provinces I have been treated with great kindness by all parties, and I beg most sincerely to thank all my friends

of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on his leaving Canada for another and for all their attentions. I shall think often of my various tours through these distant scene of labour. He will long be remembered for his pious, unassuming countries when I am far from them, and on the kindaesses I have received. My spirit, judicious counsels, admirable pulpit and platform efforts, and unwearied future field of labour will be of a very different character from this quarter, and much courage and heavenly wisdom will be required for acting neight; tolls for the diffusion of Inspired Truth. Our wish at parting is, that its light and I may add, there are many personal dangers in those parts. My friends in these Pravinces will confer an additional favour on me, if they benefits of the distinguished Society of which he is an Agent may, ere long, be ally pray to the God of all grace and power, that I may be guided, preserved under the guided, preserved and prospered whither I go, and that I may finally obtain the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. And may the same glory be the portion of all into whose bands this address may come! I remain, my Dear friends, Respectfully and grate-Јажка Тиомаол.

MONTREAL, 31st MAY, 1842.

Presbylerians. 270,000 New Lights. 150,000
Dutch Reformed. 22,000 Baptists. 450,000
Lutherne, 60,000 Methodists, 900,000

neither as to its imperativeness on as as a duty, nor as to its immense bearings us are more goilty than the heathen, and are likely to make the Gospel a curse on all the economy of Gud, in this world, and over the universe, and over all rather than a bleasing! And why is it so? Because, as Christians, we do not eternity. May Gud enlighten our minds, and lead us to see these things as we let our light shim before men. Let the Churches awake—let their members. ought to see them, to feel them as we ought to feel them, and to act upon them become boly, and this unbepty clate of things will pass away. We would not be understood to say, or imply, that the above two millions enjoy the power of religion. To say that half of them are converts, and live as Christians, is a ference, well aware and fully persuaded that the book with which we are liberal calculation. What a sad account of human nature is this! In a land, concerned in this work is God's Book, and that it is our duty, on the one hand, abounding with Bibles and ministers, and Sabbaths, and all the means of grace, liever in Christ. The heart is desperately wicked .- Ladies' Repository.

Soreign and Provincial News.

From the Kingston Chronicle. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at East Boston, on Wednesday night, at half past eleven o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 5th of July. We have to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th of July. The have received London dates to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th of July. news is of deep interest and importance. There has been another shameful attempt to assassinate the Queen, and the news from India and China is im-

In England, the great manufacturing and commercial distress, continues to exist, but most well informed parties seem inclined to trace this to the overcreative power of machinery, than to any other cause. There has been extreme depression of late, owing to all parties having withheld from business operations til the passing of the Tariff Bill enables them to see clearly what steps to take in their matters of regular business and speculation. The Turiff being now

settled, of course such causes are removed.

The heaetiful Belvidere Temple on Harting Hill Up Park, near Hustings, the

Messrs. Sharp, Robert, & Co., the eminent engineers of Manchester, have discharged 300 of their operatives. One or two cotton mills, it is stated, are on the eve of stopping their works.

Great progress has been making in the gigantic undertaking of erecting a lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands. The caisson is already placed perfectly in and water tight at low water mark.

The Senate of Hamburg has just published a third list of subscriptions.

rards the relief of the sufferers from the late fire. The total amount received up to the 15th ulti, was three millions of marcs banco, about 4.800,000% According to a return haid before Purliament, the quantity of soan made in Great Britain the last year amounts to 169,666,742 lbs., and of that 17,480,000

have been sent to foreign parts.

There is much fermentation in Wallachia. Arms and ammunition have been landed from the Dannhe, and bands of brigands overrun the country, nay, make incursions towards Widdin.

The declared value of woollen and worsted exports to Germany, of yarns, was £564,740 in 1821, £424,992 in 1831, and £883 378 in 1841. The Earl of Shannon has sent in his resignation as Deputy Lieutenant of the His Excellency Edward Everett, the American Minister, attends the install

lation of the Duke of Northumberland, as chancellor, at Cambridge.

A London paper, the British Queen, states that during the last few weeks the Premier's health has become materially impaired, and that his indisposition is making alacming strides.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament is at present occupied with a discussion on the appal ling and increasing distress throughout the country. Mr. Wallace having, on Friday, moved as an amendment to the order of the day for going into a combe prorogred without an inquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief. This has re-opened the question of the corn laws and the trading and financial policy of the late and existing from all local bias. ernments, and there is no knowing when the debate will terminate. Mr

Considerable inconvenience has arisen amongst the trading community by the government having issued their proclamation for cutting and defacing light, as the greater part of the sovereigns is circulation and all the half sovereigns have lost weight by friction. The indisposition of the people to render the united States, it would be the duty of the Government of this Province the cuttered is gradually recovering itself. The mixture and the protect Her Majesty's subjects living on the South has been a scarcity of silver, but the currency is gradually recovering itself. The minister explained that the act was adopted at the present period from a consideration of the state of the exchanges, and that it would have led to abuses had notice been given of the

Another allempt at the Queen's Life. - The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majests's life. The details are almost too fareign! for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Saturday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James's, to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and anapped an old many pistol at the cerviage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth who we steel the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hear, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprekended in the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he did not succeed in his attempt; that Francis was a brave follow, and he wished he had been in Francis' place, for he would do for the Queen ; that he had a prime air gun and pixtul and he would use them in the The pistol bad an old flint lock with a serew and rifle barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty; owing to its long disuse, there were found in It a nortion of very coarse powder, a piece of telesco-pire, and some paper, wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

Meetings of the shopkeepers of Munchester, Wolverhampton, Leigester, and other large towns, have been held to consider the prevailing distress. The Chartists continue active in the manufacturing districts. The Anti-Corn-Law

Association has not relaxed its ugitation.

Earl De Grey is about to visit Bohemia, for the benefit of his health, but will tecome the administration of the Irish Government on his return.

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the reset are of the most cheesing description. The rains have been moderately harvest are of the most cheering description. copions in every direction, and vegetation, which in the light sails was in many places feeling the effect of the drouth with some severity, had already got an ry stimulus. If the weather continues equally propinious, we shall have wheat harvest on the average a fortnight to three weeks earlier than last

FRANCE.

The long expected ordinance for an increase on the importation of lines and linen thrends, has at length been published by the French Government. A new Ministry has been formed in Spain. In Portugal the elections have gone egainst

the Government.

Telegraphic despatches continue to communicate success in the provinces adjoining Algiers. The last is deted Jone 25.

SPAIN.

The tribunal of Bilbon had passed judgment on several individuals cor-cerned in the insurrection of last October. Twenty are sentenced to death, and twelve to the galleys.

A new ministry has been formed as follows:—Rodil, Minister of war and President of the Council; Atmadovar, For ign Affairs; Zumalcarregui, Justice; Ramon Calstrava, Finance; Capaz, Marine; Torres Salonet, Interior. PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lishon to the 27th of June. Neither the slave trade nor the commercial treaty were signed. The Duke of Palmelia will immediately join the Administration as Foreign Secretary and President of the Council, and Senhor Compelo will be replaced in the Marine Department by a statesman of more undisputed administrative capacity. The result of the elections was an immense majority for the government. In all the provincial districts they were successful, and defeated only in Lisbon.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India Mail arrived at Marseilles on the 29th of June. The following telegraphic despatch reached London on Friday. General Pollock had Joined Sir R. Sale at Jellalabad, re-establishing on his march the authority of Thomas Khan Sullpoora. He was to march on Cabul as soon as he was joined by Co onel Boulton. General England had re-united troops, forced the pusses, and joined General Nott at Candahar. Captain M.Kenzie had arrived at Jellahada, with

offers from Akhar Khan to release his prisoners on conditions. The answer was not known. General Elphinstone died on the 23d of April.

The accounts from China are interesting. On the 19th of March the Chinese, 10,000 or 12,000 strong, tried to retake Ningpo, while another force attacked Chinghae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The details have been received. The mail was despatched from Bombay on the 23d of May, ten days earlier than twand, in order to avoid the monagon. The

23d of May, ten days earlier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon. 23d of May, ten days eartier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon. The Chinese were allowed to enter. Ningpo without, pposition, but upon reaching the market place were attacked on all sides by the British troops, and instantly routed. When they got within one hundred yards of the British guns, a terrific fire of grape and canister was poured down upon them. They fied in confusion, leaving about 250 dead. The 49th regiment was then sent in pursuit, but up to the last accounts had not yet returned. A simultaneous attack had been made upon Chinghae. The enemy were again routed. The British did not suffer a simple casualty at either place. single casualty at either place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-hoats were launched against the ships.

The Mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taisam. Their intentions were, however, frustrated by the Nemesis busing been sent to recommitte and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been despatched from this vessel, was fired on by the Chinese, when polling into a creek. The stemmer's crew were immediately landed. They succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in capturing 39 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan. It was remarked that all the Chinese soldiers left dead at Ningpo and Chine.

has had a few dollars about them. It is supposed from this that a gratuity was-issued to them immediately before they attacked the city, in order to induce them to advance. It is said that the Emperor has ordered that the provinces which are the seat of war, shall defray the whole of its expenses. We may conclude, therefore, that the cabinet of Pekin do not conceive it necessary to make

clude, therefore, that the cabinet of Pekin do not conceive it necessary to make a great national effort against their foes. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces are naturally disinclined to bear the whole of the heavy pecuniary charges necessary for carrying on hostilities. The consequence is, that the Chinese army to the south of the Hangehow river, is in want of pay, and destitute of supplies, from which cause the troops were in such a state of insubordination that it was expected they would shortly disband themselves.

The death of Shah Soojah is also confirmed; he fell by the hand of Zomaun Khan, brother to Dost Mohammed. The most satisfactory intelligence had been received of the Cabul prisoners; Capt. McKenzie, one of their number, had been permitted by Akbar Khan, to visif the camp at Jellalabad on parole, as the hearer of a despatch from Maj. Pottinger, and to treat for the ransom of his companions. He brought news of the death of Gen. Elphinstone, on the 23d of April. The other prisoners were doing well, and had been treated with considerable kindness. It is said that an enormous sum had been demanded for their ransom. kindness. It is said that an enarmous sum had been demanded for their ransom

but the terms were not known, although Captain McKenzie had returned to the Afthan camp with the answer to the proposals with which he had been entrusted. Several skirmishes had taken place along the coast, but with no decisive resemble, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was integded upon the errival of the expected reinforcements.

By a notification from the plenipotentiary, it appears that the Chinese will be suffered to use their own discretion in fortifying the banks of the river between Whampon and Canton; but that if they venture to erect new works below the ormer place, hostilities will be immediately resumed. The state of trade at Canton had improved, many sales having been effected during the latter part of the month of March. Opium was sold at very low rates

UNITED STATES. A Row among the Mormons.-The Western papers, for the ast week or two, have been garnished with paragraphs intimating that there had been a great uproar at the Mormon city of Nauvoo-that Jo. Smith had quarrelled with sundry of his inferior great men, among whom Sidney Rigdon and General John C. Bennett were particularly payned - and that the latter was about to publish a full exposure of Jo's rescalities. We have before us the Sangama Journal of the 8th inst, the broadside of which is almost wholly takes up with "General" Benneit's exposition and other articles on the same takes up with "General" Bennett's exposition and other articles on the same subject. This Bennett, it appears, was commander-in-chief of the Nauvoo legion, Mayor of Nauvoo city, and a master in Chancery; of course in full communion with Jo. and his followers. Recently they have quarrelied—Bennett has been "read out"—and he consoles himself with publishing a column and a half in which he makes Jo. appear as pretty a specimen of the rogue, rescal, swindler, profligate and vagabond as need be seen of a summer's day. He charges the great Mormon leader especially with the grossest licentiousness, to which "hundreds of single and married females" have failen victims, and which was not restrained from assailing even the daughter of Sidney Rigdon, but unsuccessfully; and lie promises still farther revelations of the most atro-cious character. We have no doubt that Smith is a stupendous ruscal—and as for Bennett, there is no great tack of charity in setting him down as only not quite so but. His discovery of Smith's iniquities cannot have been sudden, and associeur a sociis may doubtless be applied to him with no injustice.—

N. Y. Commercial Advortiser.

"The Bill farther to extend Remedial Justice in the Courts of the United States." was possed, we are glad to say, in the Senate of the United States on Friday. This bill springs from the McLeod cases.

The National Intelligencer just's characterizes the bill as one for guarding against unnecessary collision between the State and Central Governments, on matters which properly belong, under the Constitution, and in the nature of things, to the General Government, to whom is given the superintendence of our foreign relations, the regulation of our intercourse with foreign nations, and the exclusive power of making war and peace. The passage of this bill was resisted with extraordinary perseverance and tenacity. But the argument was conclusively in its favour; and it accordingly passed by the unusually large majority [for the Senate] of 27 votes. The passage of the bill in the House of Representatives by a corresponding majority can hardly be doubted.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. The Governor General's Reply to the Vaudrevil Address :--Gentlemen, I have considered with much attention the arguments which you urge against the construction on the South shore of the St. Lawrence of

from all local bias.

From this Report, confirmed by the opinion of the Chairman of the Board

Bannesman has a notice of motion on the books for empowering the crown to of Works. I gather that a Conal can be made both more cheaply and more open the ports of Britain to a free importation of Foreign corn, in case of necessity on the South, than on the North shore, and that you're mistaken in your
cessity, before the re-assembling Parliament. The Bill incorporating the Tariff estimate of physical obstructions to such a work. Incompetent mysolf to prohas passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and as it will probably nonne an opinion on a question of this nature, I must rely, and I do so with not be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords, it will soon take its confidence, on the representations I receive from those whose professional place among the statute laws of the land, along with the income Tax Act.

North shore of the St. Lawrence, and the whole power of Great Britain would be put furth to do so. I cannot contemplate the possibility that Her Majesty troops might be driven from the South aile of the St. Lawrence; but even were such a misfortune to occur, the communication between Upper and Lower Canada by the Rideau Canal would still remain open, and the enemy would derive no greater facilities for his operations by possession of the Canal now in question. The munificence of Great Britain has provided the Rideau line of mmunication as a defence in time of war; and so long as that remains open the intercourse between the Upper and Lower parts of the St. Lawrence canno

Under these circumstances, I must decline to interfere with the decision already taken in this matter. I counct consent to impose on the Province the unnecessary additional expense of making the Canal on the North fide, with a view to future possible hostilities; nor do I see any reason for delaying the commencement of the work till the meeting of the Legislature, whereby we should lose the whole of the present senson.

The Shamrock's Dead .- Since our last a number of the bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished on board of the Shamrock have been found, and decently interred. We subjoin a list, furnished by the Coroner:— Interred at Montreal .- Daniel Watson, Englishman; an Englishman, un known; an English girl, 24 years of age; an English girl, 12 years of age; an English boy, 10 years of age; one of the snilors of the Shamtuck,—At Longue-uit. near Boucherville—An English girl, named Pearson.—At Lachine— William Easton, an Englishman; two Englishman, unknown; Thomas Cousers, an Englishman; also, his two daughters and son; a woman unknown, a plaid gown and blue petticoat; William Allen, an Irishman; another Irish man, unknown; a boy-one of the Pearsons; John Maccolly, a sailor of the Shamrock; a fireman of the Shamrock, name unknown; Walter Johnson, Junior, an Englishman; Mrs. Yorke, an Englishwoman; John Richards, an Englishman .- Commercial Messenger.

Faction .- It appears somewhat singular, that a paper of the haracter assumed by the 'Church,' should strive to stir up dissensions, and, offering every species of factious opposition to Government, lend the minde of the people from their present state of tranquil repose, to that of turbulent

Queen's College. - The Trustees of this Institution met at St. adrew's Church in the City of Montreal, on the 8th just., by special appointment. The Hon, John Hamilton presiding: One of the pri the meeting was to take measures for the appointment of a Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. It would appear that by the Royal Charter, thirteen of the Trustees must be present at the election of Professors, and in consequence of the meeting of the Synod of Canada at that time in Montreal, was found more convenient to assemble there than at Kingston, the Trustees being members of the Synod. * *

We learn that the Trustees have given authority to the Rev. Principal Liddell, now in Scotland, in conjunction with the Colonial Committee of the Coneral Assembly, to select a suitable person to fill the Natural Philosophy

We understand that the Trustees had it in view to appoint a Professor Moral Philosophy on this occasion, but were prevented by finding that the funds of the Institution would not admit of it at present. We hope, however, that this obstacle will be speedily removed by the exertions of the friends and wellwishers of the Institution. We also understand that from the same cause the commencement of Building the College is postponed for this season. We have great pleasure, however, in stating that, during the recess more ample accommodation for the classes will be provided against the commencement of the second Session in October next.—Kingston Chronicle.

Law Society of Upper Canada. On Monday, June 13th, in Trinity Term, the following Gentleman were called to the degree of Barristers-at-Law:--Messes Alexander Douglas McLean, John Breakenridge, George Boomer, Stedman Baldwin Campbell, Charles John Robinson, Beroard Frey Hall, Norman Ham, George Barker Hall. And on Tuesday, the 21st June, in the showe-said form of Trinity, the following Gentlemen were admitted into the Society as Members thereof, and entered on the books as Students of the Laws, their examination having been classed in the following order: — Messrs.

Joseph Allen Cathcart, George Eyre Henderson, Robert O'llare, William

Andrews, junn., Charles Ram Wilkes, John Lawder, Albert Allsaint Chesley, George Robert Kerby Glasgow, John O. Hare, Lewis Henderson.-U. C.

Ericson Propellers .- Toronto has been visited lately by several of these vessels, which are said admirably to answer the expectations of their proprietors. A regular line from Oswego to Chicago, touching at Toronto and Goderich, is now in full operation.—Patriot.

MARRIED,—On the 19th instant, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. Richard Jones, W. T. Johnson, Esq., of Kingston, to Jane, second daughter of S. Washborn, Esq., of Picton.
DIED,—In this City, July 22nd, Mr. James Watson, aged 37, from Tyrone, Ireland,—a man of solid picty, and a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for many versa.

Ireland,—a man of some piety, and a member of the transport of the formany years.

In this City, July 20th, in peace, Mrs. Sarah Helliwell, in her 70th year;—a truly christian member of the Church of England.

In this City, of Searlet Fever, on Saturday last, July 23rd, Haenah Clarissa second daughter of Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Printer,—aged 5 years and 8 months.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 26. H. Shaler, G. B. Butcher, Edwy Ryerson, B. Nankevill, S. Rose, J. Reynolds (we have none.) J. Carroll, R. Corson, (the books were sent to care J. II. Greer, Kingston. A revised edition of the Provincial Justice is about to be published by the author at Kingston.) J. Ryerson, J. Richey. Books have been forwarded to-

S. C. Philp, I parcel, care of Rev. S. Rose, Brantford—Edwy Ryerson, I package, in charge of Miss P. A. Ryerson—G. B. Butcher, I parcel, care of Lapt. Hilliard from Kingston to Oliver's Ferry—H Biggar, I parcel, in charge of Rev. W. Ryerson to Brantford—B. Nankevill, I parcel, care of Rev. J. Carroll, Prescott—R. Jones, I package, sent by steamer Union, care of Mr. Roberts, Wellington—M. Blackstock, I parcel, in charge of Mr. Barrett to be left at Mr. Might's Port Hope.

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Toronto, 21st July, 1842.

ANDREW HAMILTON, 8, City Buildings.

S TOLEN, on Monday, July 11th, from the Pasture of the Subscriber, Lot No. 20. in the 2rd Concession, Township of Whitby, a SORREL CHESNUT MARE, with a star in her forehead, a crack in the re hoof, rather hollow-backed, a switch tail, and eleven years old this Spring. Whoever will give information that may lead to the recovery of the Mare shall be handsomely rewarded; and any person detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted according to Law. JOSEPH FOX. July 13 h, 1812. 63 4p

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COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Torento, 26th July, 1342. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Wednesday, the 17th of August next, at noon, for the following SUPPLIES and SERVICES, during the period of One Year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1542, and ending on the 30th September, 1243, in the service of the Commissariat Department at this Station, vez :-

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

Tenderers will state how many pounds of Bread they will deliver as aforesaid for every one hundred pounds of Flour furnished by the Government.

Two Sureties will be required, who, with the Contractor, will execute a Bond in the amount of £500 currency, for the proper performance of the oneract, and the bona fide signatures must be affixed to the Tender.

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

to appointed by the Commissariat.

The Contractor will be required, at all times during the period of the agreement, to have in his possession in or near to Toronto, a stock of Cattle of a proper description, equal to the estimated consumption of the Troops. &c., for one month; such stock to be always open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the said Stock shall at any time fall short of a month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold of any money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been made up. The rate to be stated in Currency per 100 lbs.

Two Sureties, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tender, will be

equired to execute a bond, jointly with the Contractor, in the sum of £100 Currency, for the due performance of the Contract, FORAGE.—To consist of good, sweet and dry upland Hay, the

reduce of cultivated land-of good, sweet, dry and clean Outs and Straw, [Osten or Wheaten.]

The Ration of Forage is to consist of
16 lbs. Hay. 16 lbs. Straw, and 9 lbs. Oats; or of 12 lbs. Hay, 8 lbs. Stram, and 10 lbs. Outs, at the option of the Cummissariat; and when required, 14 lbs. Bran are to be delivered in lieu of the Outs.

The Forage to be delivered at the contractor's expense, once in each

month to the Officers quartered in the Fort and new Barracks, and twice in each month at the latter place, if required: to all other Officers and Corps at such place and periods as may be appointed by the Commissariat. The Contractor will be required to have always in his possession in Toronto, a Stock equal to one month's consumption of Forage as above des-

cribed; to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissarist; and if the said stock shall at any time full short of a month's estimated consumption, the Senior Officer of the Commissariat at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been made up.

The rate to be stated in Currency per Retion. Two Sureties, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tender, will be required to execute a Bond, jointly with the Contractor, in the sum of

Currency, for the due performance of the Contract. PALE SEAL OIL AND COTTON WICK, in such quantities as may

se required, to be delivered on Cheques from the Commissariat, and paid or at the end of every month.

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

TRANSPORT.

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

CARTAGE OF PUBLIC STORES, BAGGAGE, AND WATER, In the City and neighbourhood. Persons tendering for this service will state the rate in Currency for every Cart load only, as a Waggon load will be considered equal to two Cart lunds. A Cart load is Six Cut. of Stores or Baggage, and 85 gallons of N'ater; the water to be conveyed at all times in vessels to be rovided by the Contractor.

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

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS, PASSENGERS, AND PUBLIC STORES, Conveyance of Troops, l'assencers, and l'usue Stores, -from Troon to the various l'ests in this Province, by Waggons and Sleighs, drawn by two hores, and provided with careful drivers. Thirty miles to be considered a day's journey when loaded, (except when moving with Troops when the distance will be regulated by the march route,) and forty miles a day's journey returning empty. The Horses and Harness, Waggons and Sleight to be of the best description, and to be furnished on the shortest notice on orders in writing from the Commissariat to that effect; and an article will be introduced into the Contract, further chigging the Contractor to Contract when required to do so. Fifteen wagging or leights, mask hours?

to furnish; when required to do so, Fifteen waggens or sleight, on six hours' notice being given:—Thirty on 12 hours' notice; and Fifty on 24 hours' notice. The Contractor to hold himself responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such stores as may be delivered to him for conveyance; and should any of them be lost or injured, he shall make good the same at his own expense, provided he shall not be able to prove that the loss or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes which could not by due care and diligence on his part have been prevented.

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

Conveyance of Troops; Passengers, & Public Stores,-From Barrie to Penetanguishene and rice versa.—Thirty miles to be considered a day's journey for one of two horse waggons and sleighs when loaded. (except when moving with troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route;) and forty miles a day's journey returning empty. The horses, &c., to be of the best description, and the Contractor to hold himself responsible for all stores, &c., that may be delivered to him for conveyance,

as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

The Contractor will be required to have a proper and sufficient Agent at Barrie, und at Penetanguishene, whose names must be notified to the Sepier Commissariat Officer at Toronto.

Persons tendering will state the rate per day in Currency,-

For every mounted guide or conductor.

Two Sureties will be required on behalf of persons tendering for the fore-

going Transport, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders.

Any further information relative to the foregoing services may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, where forms of Tender will be supplied to all

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Houz DISTRICT COUNCIL, in August next, to open a Road through Lots No. 6. in the first, second, and third Concessions, and through Lots Nos, Seven, Eight. Nine, and Ten in the Eighth and Ninth Concess A. HURD, Township of Reach-

Reach, July 1et, 1342. 63 2w

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB-LISH MENT,-HAMILTON.-The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their present Stock of Funcy and Steple Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are confident will be found in every respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided conviction of their elempness to the minds of those who may examine in order to secretain of their energiness to the minds of those who may examine in order to ascertain where their may by out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchasers is, that this Stock is entirely new and purchased when the trade was in its most depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods already injured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are fully confident that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their goods shall have been mode, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore salient a call next dure to Deveron. Exchange Hotal solicit a call next duor to Devereux's Exchange Hotel.

Hamilton, 12th July, 1942.

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THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber. Toronto: April 12, 1842. 4917 GEORGE SIMPSON.

RITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

T. W. BIRCHALL, By Order of the Board, British America Assurance Office, Managing Director. Toronto, 11th July, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson,

A Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of subscribers to an Engraving therefrom. The opinions of the Press are highly commendatory.

Toronto, May 31st, 1842.

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Will leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

Toronto, May 31st, 1842.

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED, on the 10th instant, from the New York Markets, a full and complete Stock of COMBS, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS. PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c. ALSO—For Wholesale only:

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

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1 Case. do. Whip Lashes 4 Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoe Thread Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c.

Cask Walking Canes
Cask Containing Hooks and Eyes,
Steel Spectacles, &c.
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2 Cases ass'd Gonds, Razor Strops, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c.

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

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

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ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO: PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY.

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

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

of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.

From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursdoy—Ningara; of the Montreal Mail at rangeton.

From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursdoy—Niagara;

From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—City of Toronto;

From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princess Royal;

And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets call at Colourg and Port Hope, each way.

From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princess Royal;

And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets call at Colourg and Port Hope, each way.

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And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets call at Colourg and Port Hope, each way.

From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princess Royal;

Toronto, May 10, 1842.

From L. L. Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker. Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, acarly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A WEEK, FROM TORONTO and HAMILTON to ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA,-CAPTAIN TWONY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hops, every Tuesday

and Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR,

To As Travellers may proceed by Rail-Road from Rochester to Albany and Boston; this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the Western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New-

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

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the I Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 King Street, to Newgate Street, opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. 57 May 24, 1842.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 f

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

SHORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—
It is cometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true cometimes; 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 alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect?. The answer is plain, candid and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No uses could be more appropriate. It reaches and souther the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, romoves, more effectually and speedily, Rhounatic 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 Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

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

Dressing Cases, &c. I Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do. Abstinence from all Interior Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, For Sule by Comstack & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, For & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other 2 Cases containing Drawing Paper Bilstol Board, &c. 48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210

at the well-known stand. Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patropage. reams Foolscap and Letter Paper;
71 Bales and 18 cases cont'g various Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE at R. Brewer's New Book Store, the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at H. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Sannel Falconbridge, V. M. Drume, mondville; H. C. Grand, Sandwich; Osborne & McIstyre, Hamilton; Alex'r Fisher, Poit Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M. Colourg; Ramsay, Armour, & Colkingston; Armour & Ramsay, Montreal:—THE SECOND EDITION of 2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Cana-

here is now default in the payment of any part of the Instalments already due,

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

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

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

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

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at THE "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy."

The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Second Coning of Christ, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the file last. As a help to the understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, held, orgumentative, and curious. Price 5s., in advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to be post paid.

A. J. William SON. Agent,
A. J. William SON. Agent,
Letter Box No. 104, Post Office, Toronto.

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

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

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligentien to his customers, he hopes to receive a confluence of their orders.

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

Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW And Tuscan Bonners, of the intest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

THE ASHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to a face that he had been made and tried before the public at large, that I is now making PORTABLE THE SHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to a fagood and durable quality; to thrash 159 business in a day with two horses; 20 cashele with four horses, and so on. The price will be One Handred Durines. The Machine has been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriner hope after his long experience in making these Machines, to do ample justice to bis custome. MACHINES Trafulgar, Dundas St., near 18 Mile Oreck. 648 p WILLIAM KAITTING.

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

DENTAL SURGERY. - A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist .- Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Guld. &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.

107 Office one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto-TOTHE OLD AND YOUNG.

THO! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry,

The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travellies Contents that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMPORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremiting attention to business, Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841.

The MPERANCE INN.

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

This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark hown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person tinay, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as n all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person tinay, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as n all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person tinay, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, the lightest red or grey hair to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a bright jet black. Any person tinay, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble, here is no trouble in removing it from the hair. As n all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person tinay, therefore, with the situation of the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to the skin!!

The MPERANCE TERM PERANCE IN N.

The Burden of Powder, which is plain to the lightest red of grey hair to the target light have to the h EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!

> IVMAN, FARR, & Co., AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto.
>
> These Medicines are Indebted for their name to their munifest and sensible action in purilying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed time and vigoue, and to the undentheid fact it at a very early period in their history they had recoved sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nor truths of the day, prescribed by physicians, had nuterly failled; in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, wi hant which life uself is but a partial breasing. So great ladeed had their efficacy invariably graved, that it was accurately actional minimum to the day. So great ladeed had their efficacy invariably graved, that it was accurately elected and invariable medicines to those who were unacquariated with the heavifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
>
> The HCENIX BIT TERS are so called because they possess the power of restoring the longs and throat from viscit pilegm: it also strengthens the parts from explaine embers of health to a glowlog vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phonds to be rectored to life from the nebes of its own dissolution. The Lawrite meantable recomposed of roots found only a certain parts of the western constitution was and Certificates accompany each lattice.
>
> Library of all kinds: will never fail to service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each lattle. MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES LYMAN, FARR. & Co., AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto.

The Canoda Comb Factory, 161, King Street,

Trover, May 17, 1542.

The very favourable names in which is nite works has been received by the Canolination, a glowloop elegation of the condition of the public their REMOVAL to this above establishment, been entirely to the public their REMOVAL to this above establishment, here on the public their REMOVAL to this above establishment that they have now in receipt of an aspect of Start Public their REMOVAL to the above establishment that they are now in receipt of an aspect of the public their REMOVAL to the above establishment, here to intimate that they are now in receipt of an aspect of Start Public their REMOVAL to the above establishment that the book, at a special period of the start of

JOHN CHRISTLE & SON.

TO RONTO Y IN E.G. A. R. MANUFACTORY

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and will be able to surply the market in future much under the price of Important
of Foreign Wagner, and in a way inferior mich in Sterey. The contract of the Sterey is the Company of Sterey (International Company) of Sterey (International Company).

Savoteri, Manufester Research, Manufester, Man The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Lite Pills are well known to be infallible;

About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY.

RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article—And of all this number no fermles are superfield. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

**Emerced eccording to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Connect, in the Clerk of mortality, that one half of the children being submed. He was a superficient of the Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Connect, in the Clerk of mortality, that one half of the children being is found to exist attaining seven years of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The Co., Leastle Brothers: and J. Beckett, Torontor, and by all other Porsumer, and by all other Porsumer, and for founds and for founds and for founds of the theolem and southern District of New York. The constant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Porgetists in Canada.

**Co., Leastle Brothers: and J. Beckett, Torontor, and by all other Porsumer, and for founds and convents and convents and convents and other alarming complaints, which two of two fiven proves that, may be specially tured or prevented.

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I N K .- FOR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assort-

ment of ENGLISH STATIONARY, viz. Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Fooiscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid main, gilt, coloured, embessed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different rizes and qualities; Pastelnard; Black, Blue and Red lak in bottler Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tope; Glasses for tak-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sealing Wax; Walers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivery, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and State Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, la great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel flair Penrils, India Rubber Indian ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards asserted. Card Cass, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assurted sizes, &c. &c. &c.
Also-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albuns; Feolecap, Post and Svo. post, Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Scaling Wax, cheap. Toronto, June, 1842.

Ladies' Needle-IVork neatly framed.

FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R Brewer's, 168, King Street, Toronto.

Windless Produced a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug Ladies' Needle-IVork neatly framed.

FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R Brewer's, 168, King Street, Toronto. the lot is enclused with a Board Fence; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by anolying to the owner.

W. LAWSON, applying to the owner,

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

52 tf N. B. There is a good Mill Sue on the Lot.

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

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

Persons destrois of discosing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereo; Every person entering his mann 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 periods of money; all sums below £. 10s 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 area.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Irevizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Reuts collected. Leann on Real Estate procured. Every description of Councission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Carland and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid,

Toronto, March 12, 1841. FOR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, within 34 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. thining 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Burns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply if hy letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafion, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned.

26 tf.

PETER LAWRENCE,

PETER LAWRENCE,

THOMAS SNIDER,

Executors.

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

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFFELD. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD. Nov. 12, 1810.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with bair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at.

Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold. Case & Co.'s store,
who had it from Constock & Co.

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

Delhi, July 17, 1839. Delhi, July 17, 1839.

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

TO THE INCREDULOUS.—
New-York, Sept. 28th, 1238.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMNIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.
I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Douggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists and Stationers, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Furty, Beamsville, &c. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

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

Coughs, Colds, Asthma. Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Polpitation of the Heart. Oppression and Sorciess of the Chest. Whooping Cough, Plenrisy, Hectic Fever, Night Smeats, Difficult or Prefuse Expectora-

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

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable nerb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed. Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incupable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bettowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor testrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus chabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their physician.

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

BF For Sale by Lyman, Fair, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckets Toronto, and by all other Druggists to Canada.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

Christian Guardian.

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

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

***A Altravelling and local Prenchersof the Wesleyan Methodist Charch are authorized acts to procure subscriptors, and forward their ranges with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure the responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c., and copy will be send graits. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to altend to this All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

All remains the first super will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Charch in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of nor the Gospel.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.