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We have met with a sensible and conclusive article in the N.-Y. Christian Advocate and Journal on the subject of Millerism, which, to make room for to mankind THE TIME OF HIS SECOND COMING WOULD BE :- " Butas the days it, we have abridged, and now present to our readers, with certain parts of it of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. For as in italicised by us, and otherwise rendered emphatic, to draw out its full meaning. This ignis-fatuus error has been imported to Canada; and we shall expose, denounce, and oppose it-believing sincerely, as we do, that its Son of man be. Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord tendency is to deceive the unwary, disturb the peace of religious society, doth come. Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of increase the already too large unother of infidels, bring into derision the man cometh." The advocates of the opposite sentiment think he will come deportment. It comprises a desire to be admitted, in God's good time, to the Sacred Scriptures, and give exultation to hell. Were Satan himself to assume a human body, and, with the Bible in hand, harangue the multitude, we believe he would get followers! He too often appears as an "angel of light." But, says the Apostle Paul, though " an angel from heaven preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." We say then to Christians generally, -Discountenance Millerism in every way, and everywhere, and abide by the plain, unsophisticated meaning of the Word of God. What is new in divinity is false. And to the members of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church and our congregations we say, "Hold fast the form of sound words;" and be not seduced into the belief of a pernicious heresy, which will most assuredly in 1843 result in disappointment, chagrin, and disgrace to its deluded votaries.

A CAUTION TO THE CREULOUS, WHO ARE EXPOSED TO THE DELUSIONS OF MILLER.

Messrs. Editors,-For some time past my mind has been considerably exercised in view of what I deem a very dangerous error, into which many serious and well-disposed persons appear to have fallen, and which, if I mis take not, will, in the event, he productive of very unhappy consequences to the individuals themselves, and to the cause of truth in general. I refer to the belief, which is prevailing to a considerable extent, that the end of the world will transpire in 1843. It is well known that there are many persons who, from the peculiar structure of their minds, are exceedingly liable hastily to embrace whatever is novel and imposing on any subject, especially on that of religion. Nothing could be better calculated to take with this class of persons than the imposing and awful scenes of the Final Judgment, represented as at the very door! Admitting the propagators themselves to be honest, what must be their feelings when, after the lapse of a few short months, they find that they have been wholly mistaken in their calculations?-when they reflect upon the fulse alarm which they have given, and the superstitions and unnecessary fears they have waked up in the minds of many sincere and honest people? They will have gained for themselves an unenviable notoriety indeed. If we could believe that they are disbonest in the propagation of this sentiment, why, then, of course, they care nothing whatever for the consequences. But this I am unwilling to admit, if it were only for the honor of the Christian name. But what must be the consequences to those honest-hearted persons who have embraced this doctrine? After a few months these people will have to sit down and reflect that they have been grossly deceized by their teachers! Probably many of these people never embraced Jesus Christ'ss their righteousness, sanctification, and redemption, with a more sincere heart than they have the doctrine in question. How strong, then, will be the temptation to give up their whole experience as a delusion, and fall back into the dark shades of infidelity! True, the failure of these false prophecies by no means involves the failure of Christian principles. The latter are true, being based upon a broad and permanent foundation; while the former, as we believe, are false, being based upon calculations from periods of time which were never designed for the purpose for which they are used by these men, and upon a mistaken application of certain highly figurative language of the Holy Scriptures, especially of the book of Revelation. We therefore warn all honest believers in the sentiment we oppose, not to place such confidence in these calculations of time and applications of Scripture as will necessarily involve, in their minds, the falsity of the Scriptures, with the failure of these predictions. - These predictions, I am persuaded, will fail; but though heaven and earth pass away, not one jot or tittle of God's word shall fail. Be not, therefore, shaken in your faith when you shall witness the failure of these predictions. It is no new thing for false alarmists and false prophets to arise in the world, and in the Church. We read of some who affirmed that the Resurrection was already past, and overthrew the faith of some. Our Lord also informs us that false prophets should arise, and deceive many. And the apostle faithfully warns the elders of Ephesus, that of themselves should men arise, speaking perverse things to draw away disciples after them. Therefore, says he, watch and remember Be not, then, "soon shaken as that the day of Christ is at hand." Watch and pray, and be always ready for death and judgment, and leave the time of these solemn events wholly with Him in whose hands are the destinies of men.

prediction with regard to unbelievers. These are of two classes-the hardened, scothing infidels, and those whose minds are upon the poise between the belief of Christianity and its rejection. The former will doubtless become still barder, and more confirmed in their infidenity; and who can tell how many of the latter will be driven over to the side of infidelity altogether! Where is the heart that does not tremble at the prospect of consequences so fearful !-consequences which are likely so seriously to affect the present and eternal interests of a large class of our fellow-beings? Truly the responsibility of propagating such a sentiment must be great indeed .-That it will be exceedingly unfair, as well as uncandid, for any one to conclude that christianity is false because of the failure of this or any other like prediction, is obvious enough. But what can be expected from infidels and semi-infidels but unfair and uncandid conclusions! So much the greater the responsibility of the man who puts into their hands any thing out of which they can form a weapon which may be turned against christianity. If infidelity be left to draw its weapons from its own empty resources, we have but little to fear from its opposition. It is when it can draw these from the theoretical and practical errors of the professed friends of the Christian cause that we have reason to fear the result of a contest. Save us from our professed friends, and we have little to fear from our open enemies. The errors and vices of professed Christians have done more to retard the progress of Christianity in he world than all other causes combined. But for these Christianity had long since triumphed over every part of this rebellious world. But when, by the united efforts of the Church, the Gospel seems to be spreading with rapidity, and promising soon to be preached in all the world for a witness to all nations, up will start some wild enthusiast, and go off upon a tangent into the regions of speculation and error. And it is impossible to propose a theory so absurd, an error so palpable, touching religion, that will not find its sympathizers and its advocates. Witness Mormonism, and a thousand and one rity; the one which is now and has been from the beginning of time, the other errors besides, which have found their advocates in the creditions minds of which is yet future, and is advancing to take place among men. men-and now that the world is coming to an end next year! If the propagators of these wild theories could be left alone in their glory, and alone be made to bear the shame and disgrace of their errors, one might pass them by without a word; but, alas, poor human nature in its dark and fallen stato is just prepared to drink in error as the thirsty ox drinketh in the water; and having once gained a ludgment in the human mind, it spreads with the rapidity of an infectious disease through the community, fustening itself upon every individual whose moral habit of mind predisposes him to take the disease.

And now, Messrs. Editors, with your permission, I will offer, for the consideration of your numerous readers, a few of the arguments which in duce me to believe that the prediction that the world will come to an end in 1843 is a gross mistake. The first is drawn from the following declaration of Jesus Christ, viewed in connexion with the present state of the world-" And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come." According to this declaration of our divine Muster, the end will not come till the Gospel shall have been preached in all the world, and for a witness to all nations. Now, there never has been a period in which this has been done; therefore, "the end is not yet." I am not unapprised of the manner in which this passage is disposed of by the advocates of the opposite theory. It is in one of two ways; either that i refers to the general spread of the Gospel immediately preceding the destruction of Jernsalem, or to the preaching of the Gospel in the different parts of the world successively from the ascension of Christ to the present day. That it cannot mean the former is evident, from the fact that the Gospel was not preached among all nations prior to the destruction of Jerusalem. It is believed, therefore, that the text in question refers to the universal spread of the Gospel which shall precede the close of time. Now, with this view of the meaning of the passage, in what way do the advocates of the near approach theory? Why, by asserting that the Gospel has been preached in all the world, and among all nations! Has it not ever been the faith of the Church, [stition, and infidel darkness, are all to give place to, and he subverted by, the glorious Gospel of the blessed God? In a word, are not the Jews to be interesting events likely to take place in the course of a few months? It is Father; and God, in His threefold Unity, shall be thenceforward all in all. estimated that about five eighths of the globe are involved in the darkness of . The plain and natural meaning, then, of entreating our Heavenly Father

idolatry. There are mighty revolutions in the political and moral that His kingdom may come, is that, by His grace, the religion of His Son WORLD TET TO TRANSPIRE BEFORE THE CONSUMNATION OF ALL THINGS.

the following declaration of Jesus Christ-that " of that day and hour know- in which the best and wisest of mankind have, in limitation of the Apostles, eth no man; no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only." While you esteemed it a glory and happiness to endure hardship, contempt, and martyrbear in mind that [Jesus Christ] had just given the infallible signs of the time | dom: that work which was the subject of the latest charge given by the Lord when Jerusalen should be destroyed, hear him declare how totally unexpected the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah cutered into the ark, and knew not until the flood came and took them all away-so shall the coming of the next year; therefore he will not come next year, because the time of his coming is to be wholly unexpected! They themselves, by raising expectation among the people, have fully proved that he will not come next year! St. after that triumphant return of our glorified Saviour, when, having completed Paul and St. Peter both confirm the declaration of Jesus Christ on this subject: "But of the times and scasons, brethren, ye have no need that I write God shall visibly take unto Himself His great power and shall reign, and unto you; for yourselves know perfectly the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night"-" But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." Now what do we learn from all these express declarations of Christ and his apostles, but that the time of his second coming is a profound secret, and known only to the eternal God himself! How vain, how unwise, how ernel, how presumptuous, in view of these inspired declarations, to attempt to fix the time of the second advent! How much better it would be for us to be labouring for a preparation for death and the final judgment, than to be amusing ourselves, or disturbing the public mind with speculations of this sort. What valuable end is proposed to be answered by this noise about the end of the world being at hand? Why, say the advocates of this sentiment, we propose to awaken a slumbering world, and induce men to prepare for the coming judgment. This is certainly an all-important object; but how singular that these men should adopt a method for the accomplishment of this most important object, so entirely different from the one adopted by our Lord himself! He awakened a shoobering world by declaring that the time of his coming was a profound SECRET! "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Sou of man cometh"—" Watch, for ye know neither the day nor the hour!" This was HIS method of awakening a slumbering world .-Whose method, think you, is the wisest and safest to adopt?

But what will be the practical results of this alarm respecting the time of the second coming of Christ? Suppose a sinner is induced to believe that and by this means conduct the student through the entire contents of the Bible the judgment day will take place next year, and by that belief is awakened. and brought to a profession of religion; and yet when the time arrives no such event transpires—Have ye not deceived him? Was HE NOT AWARENED BY BELIEVING A FALSEHOOD? And whatever a merciful God may do for one under such circumstances, I ask, in the name of Christian candor and honesty. ate we, as teachers of religion, at liberty to practise FIGUS FRAUDS upon mankind? "Shall we do evil that good may come?" O leave these pions stratagems with Rome, whence they emanated. Let Protestant Christians know their calling better. The Gospel needs none of these methods, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth on the Lord Jesus Christ, and not the time of his coming, but the fact. All these efforts to bring sinners to repentance; by methods not authorized by the Holy Scriptures, partake of the doctrine of the rich man in hell, who, when Abraham said of his five brethren, "They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them," said, "Nay, father Abraham, but if one went unto them from the dead they will repent." But he repeated, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." If the preaching of the Gospel, including the fact of the second advent and the day of retribution, without regard to time, proves ineffectual with mankind, we may not hope to move them by a method wholly unauthorized by the great Head of the Church. We may frighten, but cannot convert them, except by is own appointed means.

Again: Is it likely that God would have devised such a scheme of redempion and salvation as that of the Gospel, adapted as it is to the moral condition of all men, and have actually commanded it should be preached to every creature, and then suddenly out short this great work in the very midst of its onward progress, before the joyful sound had reached more than three-eighths of the human family? No, there is a mighty conflict but just begun. It is war of principle,-Truth against error, light against darkness, the kingdom of God against the kingdom of the devil. And this world is the battle-field. Here the enemy is to be vanquished-here the world is to be conquered, and Christ is to triumph and reign King of nations, as he now reigns King of saints. Other intelligences are doubtless anxions spectators of this moral conflict, while principles of the Divine administration are yet to be developed, and dispensations consummated which will connect themselves with every part of God's moral universe, and harmonize every portion of his vast dominious! The distant horizon already blushes with the approaching light of a brighter day than Zion has ever yet seen. War and oppression shall cease from under heaven. Glory be to God! the lion and the lamb shall lie down nd pray, and be always ready for death and judgment, and leave the time of together, and none shall burt or destroy in all his boly mountain. And this less solemn events wholly with Him in whose hands are the destinies of men. But look once more at the consequences resulting from the failure of this self. She is to send the Bible, and preach the Gospel is ALL THE WORLD for a witness to all nations. The millennium, WHAT IS IT? Why, it is the full ing from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth-Not in a functed BODILY presence, but in the TRUTH and triumph of his DOCTRINE, in the power of his precepts, and in the rich and saving influences of his grace. Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most Mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously, because of truth, and meek iess, and righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things."

How absurd to suppose that God has reserved the time of these grand and nteresting events wholly to himself, as his word declares he has, and yet left means in his word by which men may, by calculations, find out, and publish, eforehand, this profound secret! Many great and interesting events are to transpire before that day shall come. Instead, therefore, of laboring to wake up expectation that the second advent will lake place at a particular time, let us be more carnest to be found in a state of constant preparation; for, I repeat, in such an hour, as we think not, the Son of man will come. Leave the Time of that solemn event where it is LOCKED UP IN THE DEEP COURSELS OF THE ETERNAL MIND.

val " short cheese. Troy, Sept. 9, 1842. N. LEVINGS. 1 480 5 HINE 27 1 1 1

From Eishop Heber's Works. "THY KINGDOM COME."

In the Divine prayer from which these words are taken, there is a twofold recurrence of the term God's kingdom. In the former instance we desire of our Father that His kingdom may come, and in the latter we acknowledge and recognise the kingdom of the Almighty as, together with His glory and His power, existing for ever and ever: a circumstance which should seem to point out to us two distinct and different manifestations of celestial autho-

That the name of kingdom is familiarly and appropriately applied to the relationship which God bears to all created things as their Maker, Preserver, and Governor, is plain not only from the natural reason of mankind, but from innumerable passages of Scripture. Even the beathen had so far a perception of this propriety, that they called their Jupiter the king of gods and men and to the Lord Jehovan the prophet David, in his address to his son Solomon, ascribes the same distinctive title in a splendid strain of pathetic eloquence: "Thine, O Lord," are his words, "is the greatness, and the power. nd the giory, and the victory, and the unijesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all!" The establishment of this kingdom, however, being the subject of our praises, not of our prayers, has no place among the petitions which our Lord has taught us to offer up, but is reserved with more propriety to the glorification or doxology by which those petitions are

But out of this universal empire over nature there was to arise, in process of time, an especial kingdom over the moral world, to which all the prophets of elder times bore witness, and which is described by the evangelists, as it was already familiarly spoken of by the Jews, as the kingdom of Heaven or of God. The good old Simeon waited for this consolution of his people when it was foretold to him that he should not depart before he had seen the Christ, or anointed prince of Israel. It was the argument by which the Baptist moved his hearers to repentance that the kingdom of Heaven was fast approaching, and our blessed Lord Himself, on His first appearance in Galie, came preaching, as we are told, the good tidings of His Father's kingdom.

We cannot, therefore, be at a loss to determine that by this kingdom is meant the world under the Gospel dispensation. The person who roles over it is our Saviour, the Son and the Anointed of the Most High. Its laws and of the second advent dispose of it, so as to make it harmonize with their statutes are the Gospel which He has given, and its subjects are those who believe in and are called by His name. The beginning of this empire is to be dated from the time at which Jesus ascended into Heaven, and sate on the that, before "the end shall come," the doctrines, precepts, and ordinances of right hand of God, all power and rule over the Church being then committed Christianity are to prevail among all nations at the same time? - that to Him. The exercise of that power shall remain in the hands of the Mesbeathen idolatry, Mohammedan imposture, Jewish blindness, Romish super- siah till all His enemies shall be put under His feet, and death itself shall be destroyed by Him. "Then cometh the end," when the Son shall deliver up again His mediatorial kingdom to Him from whom He received it, when brought in with the fulness of the Gentiles? And are all these desirable and having put all things under His feet, He shall Himself be subject unto the

Jesus to his followers, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

It is true that, in its fullest sense, the prayer which we offer thus to God embraces for more than the outward establishment and profession of His faith among the sons of men. It comprises a devout aspiration for the establishment, or renewal, or preservation of Christ's kingdom in our hearts, as deportment. It comprises a desire to be admitted, in God's good time, to the society of that blessed portion of His Church which, having been faithful unto death, is already rejoicing in Paradise. It implies, above all, a longing the number of His elect, He shall hasten His more perfect kingdom, when when we, with all those that are departed in the true faith of His holy nume, may have our perfect consummation and bliss both in body and soul, in His eternal and everlasing glory!

SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

The systematic study of holy Scripture is a subject which deserves th attention of all who believe the Bible to be the word of God, and who endeavour to ascertain its contents, and that not merely to defend and explain t, but it order to become wise unto salvation. The study of holy Scripture in Subbili-schools, in our apprehension, would be much more availing than t now , if a systematic course were pursued. For the family or for individuals the same or a similar system might be taken up with abundant fruit. And in cademies and colleges, we believe, a systematic course of Biblical and in icademies and coneges, we believe, a systematic course of problem instruction is indispensable, in order to adopt the Bible as a class-book. It is now very currently believed, that the Bible should occupy a place among the studes of colleges and academies. But then, as far as we know, the Biblical sourse is reduced to no system. It is taken up in some undefined way, and recommended to be read and studied; but then there is no methodical plan adopted, by which the Bible is studied in a scientific manner. All is miscellaneous, no order—no system—no arrangement of those topics or departments which would embrace clearly and fully the subjects of Scripture, in such a way, that he may interpret its contents with satisfaction to his own mind, so as to have full, clear, and impressive views of the Holy Scriptures.

By these remarks, it is not intended to say, that the plan of reading the Scriptures in families or by individuals is to be discarded. By no means: for whatever claims systematic arrangement may have, it will be always necessary to read the word of God in regular order as well as promiscuously and to mark, learn, and inwardly digest what it contains, while thus perusing it. What we mean is, that the student of the Bible should pursue such a course of systematic arrangements in the study of the Bible as to embrace hose kinds of knowledge that would enable him to comprehend, in the best

nanner, the truths contained in Scripture.

It is true, that Biblical study has been systematized by theologians, and specially by theological seminaries. 'Yet the system adopted supposes the student to be acquainted with the original Scriptures, and that he is to be a professional teacher of Christianity. What we would aim at, would be the course which is best adapted to teach a man to be a good Christian, who snows only the English language, without any direct reference to the ministerial office-a course too which could be introduced into Sabbath schools, as well as into families; so that the rising generation might be thoroughly imbaed with the principles of Christianity, and a wiser and a better generation of Christians might be raised to benefit our world. - Western Christian Adv

ROBERT HALL.

Mr. Hall showed me his copy of Walton's Polyglot, and explained some of its various readings.-This led to a discussion of several passages in the Hebrew text. I asked his opinion of the 84th Psalm, part of which appeared to be unintelligible, both in the common English version, and in the version by Cranmer. He immediately turned to the Psalm, and translated it into English. When reading the filth verse, he said, "You are right, sir; there s a difficulty; I think the sense cannot be given without a paraphrase." On my expressing my surprise at the facility with which Mr. Hall read the riginal, he replied, " Why, sir, it has become familiar to me by practice. I make a point of translating a chapter or psolm every day; and if you remon-ber, I took lessons from Lyon, the Hebrew professor at Cambridge. 1

dudied the language when at Bristol, but afterwards neglected it." Mr. Hall insisted on the importance of reading with points, and of paying great ttention to the irregular verbs. He used to say, "Task yourself to fifty pages a-day, sir, and secure the

nterstices of your time, and you will be astonished now much reading you ret through in a year." A maxim which Mr. Hall frequently urged, was, " Do a thing well, what-

ever it may be, and then learn to do it in the least possible time." Another hatever had habits you may have acquired, practise the opposite was. " \ and you will soon find the good principle increase from the exercise. .Mr. Hall considered that Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations was founded

on sure principles. He recommended Doddridge's Evidences of Christianity, as a better book, in some respects, than Paley's; particularly for young perions who had some religious knowledge. He would not allow of indiscriminate reading on the Sabbath, but pre-

cribed, in addition to the Bible, what may be called Sunday books, such as were either devotional, or had an aspect and bearing upon religion: Barrow's Sermons, Saurin's, &c., the Evidences of Christianity, Church History and Religious Biography.

Mr. Hall's plan of reading was different from that of Dr. Johnson and

some other great men. He generally read regularly through a book, but with great rapidity. Speaking to him one day on the comparative merits of the Rambler and Spectator, I expressed my preference for the Rambler. 'Yes, sir, so do most young persons; but when you arrive at my age, you will prefer the Spectator; there is a pomp and swell in the rounded periods of Johnson, but a beauty, simplicity, and true taste in Addison."

When at Cambridge, Mr. Hall generally expounded the Scriptures on a Sabbath morning, and preached from a single text in the afternoon; the ex position generally suggested a subject for the sermon. I found him expound ng the Gospel of St. John, afterwards the Acts of the Apostles; then he went to the Epistle to the Philippians, and the two Epistles of St. Peter: the three Epistles of St. John closed his labours at Cambridge, previous to his indisposition. I have preserved the leading ideas in his exposition of the Epistic to the Philippians, making more than one hundred pages of post paper, which I consider a great treasure. I inquired his reason for omitting he Epistle to the Romans?—he replied, "I do not understand it, sir. The Apostle l'eter says there are many things hard to be understood: I shall re erve the exposition of that Epistle for the last work in my life."-Greene's Reminiscences of Rev. Robert Hall.

FELIX NEFF.

A person said to him one day: "Do not expose yourself on the road the weather is rainy; the rocks on the mountains are loose and ready to fall; I fear for your life."... Do not fear," said Neff, "the apostle made no whom we serve is Lord of the rocks and of the rain; I place myself under his protection." Then, having prayed, he said to his friend: "Let us go, dear friend, we have nothing to fear : the Lord protects as."

Some persons intend to heat you in such a place, said a person to him one day. He smiled and replied : 'They have plotted to beat me, without know ing if God wills it; I pity them ! let us pray for them.' After having prayed for his enemies, he added: 'Fear not for them who can kill the body; bu fear Him who can cast both soul and body into hell.'

One day, as he was exhorting a woman to turn to the Lord, she replied: I have, no doubt, committed many little sins to which I paid no attention. Ah! he exclaimed, 'do you talk of little sins? All sins are offensive in the Bible if you find any sin more small apparently than the sin of Adam and Eve: they had only eat some fruit; they had not injured their neighbour, because they were slone; and yet this little sin ruined the human race; a mighty victim was needed for its expiation.'

roman; ' do you believe that this priest has taken away your sins?' have sinned against the God of heaven, and I dare not appear before him, convert all the scools in the town." - Buck's Religious Anecdotes. fearing to be east in the dreadful abyss, as I justly deserve. my dear, that a man cannot pardon your sins. But the Lord Jesus can and will, because he is Almighty and All-merciful. Go then to him, just as you are, as the penitent Mary Magdalene; and, like her, you shall find a Saviour full of compassion, who will tell you: Go in peace; thy sins are forgiven thee. And, like her, you will love much, because you have been forgiven much.'

One day, being in a house, after begging those present to receive the word f reconciliation, and seeing that they attached no importance to his words, he became sad and dejected. 'Do you feel sick !' said the people to him. Yes, I am sick when I consider your obstinacy in remaining estranged from God, without hope in the world." 'Ah! I often read my Bible,' said one to I not be told her acquaintance, that she is one of the most deserving of her sex.'

him, and I cannot remember it. Oh! if you loved this Word, you would world ter to transfine before the consumnation of all things. It is the endeavouring to aid retain it in your memory. If you had an intimate friend, who was absent, Another argument in opposition to the sentiment I oppose is drawn from by our prayers that great and good work in which the Apostles laboured, and surely you would often think of him. If he wrote you that soon he would return to reside constantly with you, you would read and read again his letter; you would remember it; you would speak of it to your friends; you would hasten by your sight the moment of his coming. So it will be if you truly love the Lord Jesus, 1

Felix Neff was often heard singing praises to God, when alone in his room. Worldly men said of him: 'What a singular being! he seems unhappy, and yet, when he is alone, he la always singing!' It was because Neff rejoiced in the Lord. Yet his friends relate that he had also great spiritual trials. He said that he was sometimes so assailed by the adversary of souls, that he seemed to himself to be surrounded with ruins, and he lost for a moment even the hope of being saved. Dut'soon he resumed courage. 'He who has taken me into fellowship with himself is faithful,' said he; 'and if, ou account of my many unfaithfulnesses, he hides for a moment his face, I hope ever in him : I know in whom I have believed !- Corres. N. Y. Observer.

A LIVELY FAITH.

Let me invite you to the cultivation of a lively and vigorous faith. It was this that gave to the preaching of the first ages all its resistless power; this which bore along, as on a march of triumpli, the apostles and primitive evangelists, amidst the scotling and the mockery of the world. Their faith it was which tought them to glory in disgrace; enabled them to rejoice in tribulation; filled their lives with labour and their death with peace; this which made them impenetrable to every assault, and inaccessible to every fear. Actuated by this power, they were superior to ambition, to interest, to the love of ease, to the alturements of speculation, and even to the affections of nature, so far as those affections would have neutralized or hindered their efforts in the cause of Christ.

If we were required, on the other hand, to assign the reason of our comparatively inefficient efforts, and our languishing zeal, we should trace them all to the defect and weakness of our faith. We are dwarfish as Christians: and it is not surprising if we do not achieve, as ministers or as missionaries, what demands a giant's strength. We want that faith which outstrips the speed of ages; which seizes on the imperishable, and apprehends the infinite; which leans upon the arm, or grasps the mantle of Omnipotence; which brings the distant near, and turns the invisible into a present substance; which gives swift wings to hope, and swifter to devotion; strengthens the hand for labour-braces the nerve for endurance-and dilates the heart with emotions, the very germs and I ledges of our immortality; which rears us up from the dust of human frailty, to become as princes and prevail with Godand teaches us, while halting and wearied in the contest, still to retain our hold, and say, " I will not let thee go unless thou bless me !"-although it is an angel's might with which we struggle, and an angel's pinion that is half unfolded, and already spreading to the wind .- Dr. M'All.

EXPERIMENTAL RELIGION.

Is experimental Christianity, then, the one thing needful? . Is it the one thing needful to the perishing sinner, of whom Inspiration hath said, that he must be born again," or " never enter into the kingdom of God?" Is it the one thing needful to the prosperity of Zion, to the strengthening of her stakes, and the lengthening of her cords, and the beauty of her appearance? Is it the one thing needful to the joy of angels, when they descend from their native heavens to witness what is passing among the dwellers on the earth? Is it the one thing needful to the ultimate triumph of the Redeemer's mediation, to the preparation for that jubilee which shall be kept when the ransomed are all gathered home? Then let the Church fall upon her knees, and unitedly supplicate a revival of experimental Christianity. While she clings to the trath with undiminished pertinacity, and labours to the extent of her power to promote sound doctrines, let her regard all this as subsidiary to the interests of vital godliness. Let her renew her zeal to send the gospel abroad to earth's remotest bounds; but, with every effort in this hallowed cause, let her connect a prayer that the power of the gospel may spread with its light, till the last moval desert on earth shall disappear, and the angels shall again take up the song of "Glory to God in the highest," because Christianity, daughter of the skies, has done her perfect work .- IV. B. Sprague.

SOLILOQUY.

The following beautiful lines are from a new Poem by Longfellow, politished in the last Graham's Mugazine. It is last of night. The person speaking has thrown himself into an arm thair, with a large book open before him, when commences his waking dream:—

I must read a while; Must read, or sit in severie and watch The changing color of the waves that break Upon the idle seashore of the mint! Visions of Fame! that once did visit me. Making night glorious with your smile, where are ye! O, who shall give me, now that ye are gone, lices of these immortal plants that blow Upon Olympus, making us immortal! Or teach me where that wondrous mandrake grows Whose magic root, form from the earth with ground At midaight hour, can scare the fiends away,
And make the mind prolific in its funcies?

I have the wish, but want the will to act!
Souls of great men departed! Ye whose words Have come to light from the swilt river of Time, Like Roman swords found in the Tagus' bed, Where is the strength to wield the army ye bore? From the barred visor of antiquity Reflected shines the eternal light of Truth As from a mirror? All the means of action— The shapeless masses—the materials— Lie everywhere about us. What we need is the celestial fire to change the flint as ane cenesual are to change the fint.
Into transparent crystal, bright and clear.
That fire is Genius! The rude peasant sits.
At evening in his smoky cot, and draws.
With charcoal uncouth figures on the walk. The son of ganus comes, foot sore with travel, And begs a shelter from the inclement night He takes the charcoal from the peasant's hand, And, by the magic of his touch at once Transfigured, all its hidden virtues sline, And in the eyes of the astonish'd clown It gleams a diamond! Even thus transform'd, Rude popular traditions and old tales.
Shine as immortal poems, at the touch
Of some poor houseless, homeless, wandering bard.
Who had but a night's lodging for his pains.
O there are brighter dreams than those of Fame!

WINNING OTHERS TO CHRIST .- Where is the Christian almost that seriously bethinks himself. What might I do to win souls? It may be you will go on in the company of the godly, where you will be edified: but when do you go to your poor neighbour, whom you see to live in a sinful state, and tell him of his danger, and labour to gain him to Christ? If it were but his ox or his ass that lay ready to perish, you would make no question but it was your duty to help him out of the ditch. And do you in earnest think that you owe more to those than you do to his soul?

"The fruit of the righteons is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise." Surely the lives of too many Christians speak the language of Cain, "Ant I my brother's keeper ?" Do you not know how to get into a poor neighbour's door? Carry an alms with you; do him a kinduess; speak as a brother, or a sister, or a friend, to his children, and you will prepare the way for a welcome reception. Then I shall look to see the king dom of Christ flourish gloriously, when every one that professeth godfiness shall arise and account of his life, if he might win Christ: I would do the same. The God take hold of the skirt of his neighbour. Oh! see your neglect in this. Do not think it enough to keep your own vineyard: let your friends and neighbours have no quiet for you till you see them setting in good carnest to seek after heaven. Oh! if you would bring in but every one his man to Christ, what a blessed thing were it! When so many are busy leading men astray, how active should the friends of Christ be in bringing back the lost sheep to him !- Alleine.

THE SCOLD CONVERTED .- The late Rev. W. relates the following cirastance in one of his Journals:-"Wednesday 9th, I rode over to a neighbouring town, to wait on a Justice of the Peace, a man of candour and understanding, before whom I was informed their angry neighbours had carried sight of God! He is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. Search in the a whole wagon-load of these new heretics, (the Methodists.) But when be asked them what they had done, there was a deep silence, for that was a point their conductors had forgot! At length one said, 'Why, they pretend to be better than other people; and besides, they pray from morning till night.'
The Justice asked, 'But have they done nothing besides?' 'Yes, Sir,' said You have often confessed your faults to a priest,' said he to a Cutholic an old man, 'on't please your worship, they have concarted my wife. Till she went among them, she had such a tongue, and now she is as quiet as a said the woman; 'I have always been afraid of death, because I feel that I lamb!' 'Carry them back, carry them back,' replied the Justice, ' and let them

MARRIAGES IN OLDEN TIMES.

The New England Chronicle of December 14, 1776, announces the followng :- "By the Rev. Mr. Sargeant, Rev. Mr. Samuel Parker, pastor of Trinity Church, to Miss Nancy Cutler, daughter of Mr. John Cutler, founder and brazier-a most amiable young lady, possessing every accomplishment requisite to render the marriage state agreeable and happy."

"Worcester, Oct 21, 1772.-This day, Ebenezer Bradish, Esq., was united in the most agreeable state of human life, to Miss Hannah Paine, only daughter of the Hon. Timothy Paine, Esq., of this place-of whom it need

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, October 12th, 1842.

VICTORIA COLLEGE-THE WINTER SESSION.

The members and friends of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, among the latter of whom are persons of various religious distinction, have shown their high appreciation of a liberal and useful education, and of the character and services of that Church, by the readiness and liberality with which they aided in the establishment of our literary Institution at Cobourg, and the generous patrouage they have bestowed on it since it came into operation. To all who have thus promoted a noble and interesting object, the thanks of the Board of Management, and of our Church, are due. To British Royalty, and the Provincial Legislature, a large debt of obligation is owing for the willing encouragement, and munificent aid bestowed on the Institution,-destined, we believe, to exert an influence in Canada, ample in its extension, and interminable in its inexpressible benefits.

Prosperous as the Institution was previously, since the inauguration of the present Principal it has been more prosperous; and, favoured by the Author of Wisdom, has now prospects full of promise. We have received no official statement from the College to offer to the public in confirmation of this remark, but the testimony of students given to us, who were in attendance during the Session which has recently closed, might be adduced were it necessary; who will have pleasure in communicating the particulars we might give, in the different neighbourhoods they are visiting during the vacation. We have received from the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Principal, the following business particulars for insertion, and give them a prominence is our columns, which they merit; and have no doubt they will obtain the [pity; his love not confined to self. The very nature of love supposes emotionattention of Parents and Guardians wherever our journal may find its way. It is gratifying to us to be informed by him, that, with the exception of a few young gentlemen who have finished their studies, the students of the last Session will return to College next, and that already an additional number of young men have expressed their intention to enter with them. Our best wishes attend the able and devoted Principal and Professors in their best endeavours further to elevate VICTORIA COLLEGE as a thoroughly literary, theological, and useful Institution,-distinguished for its Canadian and British

Every patriot must have satisfaction in witnessing the present results of the efficiency of this Institution. Already have a number of its students left it for various spheres of active life-professional, educational, commercial, and agricultural; and the community cannot but be raised and otherwise benefited by the presence and exertions of men whose minds have been trained, manners cultivated, and now have their energies properly directed and applied. If our calculations comprise nothing more than the good likely to accene from the labour of those students who have gone from the Institution to discharge the duties of Teachers in Township Schools, who its consequences links itself with cternity, dictates what we advise, can say how great that good is? But the influence and value of the College will be felt in every class of society.

While the general good resulting from the College is very satisfactory, its especial advantage to the ministry of our Church is more so. That ministry must tenaciously maintain its standing as one known for its evangelical doctrine, christian love, self-denial, simplicity and zeal; but it must be respected for its wisdom and ability, and not tarry in the progress of society. It is a fact that should be acknowledged with joy, that the College is Wesleyan, and antisecturian. Mr. Wesley wished an educated as well as holy ministry. . At the commencement of his "illustrious career," he thought closely about "a Seminary for Labourers," and brought the subject before his first Conference, but it was postponed. Kingswood School was "subsidiary to this design." In the meantime be required his Preachers to pursue a course of study in Greek and Latin authors, and in theology. In his Minutes for 1744 and 1775 we have the action of the Conference. In the former year it was asked, "Can we have a Seminary for Labourers yet?" The answer is, "If God spare us till another Conference." The year after it was again asked, "Can we have a Seminary for Labourers yet?" Answer. "Not till God gives us a proper Tutor." It appears, then, that the Institution was determined upon, and delayed only by circumstances. Now the English Methodists have their "Seminary for Labourers;" so have the American Methodists; so have the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada. And in what the three bodies are doing, they are but carrying out the great, and good, and grand design of WESLEY. But we must not pursue a theme which opens in the distance visions which inspire and delight us.

Victoria College, we hesitate not to predict, will be vigorously sustained by our Church and the community; but, unofficially, we may be permitted to say, there is at least one object not yet attained in the operations of the Institution:--the free education of young men on trial for our ministry unable to supply their own means. As yet they have had to bear their College expenses, though preparing for the service of others,-to spend their undivided strength to their latest period for our Church. We do not think this will long be the case. The Methodists in England educate their young Preachers at the Wesleyan Theological Institution gratuitously; and why should not the members and friends of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada do the same? We are even confident they will at no remote day his hire." These scriptures convey the idea of a righteous claim on the part Lord. Such was the deep and solemn feeling that pervaded the assembly. have their College Fund for this purpose, and support it with a spirit and a generosity which mark all their enterprises-religious, literary, and benevolent, in this a day of unprecedented prosperity to our Church and Colony. VICTORIA COLLEGE.—The College will

be Re-opened, after the Autumn Vacation, on Thursday, the 20th of October instant. The Winter Session will close the first week in May, 1243. Six Professors and Teachers are employed, by whom all the Branches of a Collegiate, Commercial, and English Education, will be thoroughly taught. The regulations and discipline of the College are such as to preserve and promote the student's morals, and secure the most advantageous distribu tion and employment of his time. In addition to the ordinary Class Instruction by the Professors and Teachers, Lectures will be delivered during the ensuing session on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Biblical History and Chronology, Evidences of Christianity, and the principal spochas of British History, exhibiting the rise, progress, and character of the Constitution, Commerce, Science, and Literature of Great Britain. The great object of the instruction imparted will be not merely to render the student solid in his attainments, as far as he may advance in his studies, but to make him practical, virtuous, and enterprising in his views and conduct.

Candidates for Matriculation as Regular Students are desired to attend the Canadiates for Matipulation as Argunat Statements are desired to all the day before the opening of the Session, in order to pass the examinations requisite to their being admitted and placed according to their qualifications.

The Charles are, per term of eleven weeks, for Board (including Room, Washing Candles, &c.) £5 10s.; for Tuitton in the Collegiate Department, £2 0s. Osl.; Junior Division, £1 10s. Od.; Commercial Department, £15.04. Parameters School £1.0. Od.;

EI 5s. 0d.; Preparatory School, £1 0s. 0d.; Commercial Department, £1 5s. 0d.; Preparatory School, £1 0s. 0d. Students are charged 5s. each, per term, during the Winter Session, for sawing wood and carrying it to their balls. Each Student is required to furmsh himself with at least two sheets, two pillow-cases, and two towels, and to have his name marked in full on each of his pieces of linen. Students will be charged for unnecessary damages done their furniture, rooms, &c. No extras-Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each term of eleve weeks. Dut in case a Student is compelled by sickness to leave the College his money will be refunded.

Books and Stationary used in the several departments can be pro cured in Cobourg, and must be paid for when purchased

EGERTON RYERSON. Principal.

Cobourg, October, 1842.

P. S.—In commencing the operations of the Institution as a College, i may be proper to lay before the public, in this form, the following General Course of Study which has been established in Victoria College. This Course embraces the Commercial and Preparatory, as well as the Collegiate Depart-

COURSE OF STUDIES.

[Candidates are examined, on admission, and placed according to their qualifications.]

PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Spelling, Rending, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic commenced, Latin

Grammar and Reader.

Server and access

JUNIOR DIVISION. First Form .- Spelling, Exercises in Reading, Writing, Geography with Drawing of Maps, Arithmetic continued, Elements of History, Conversations on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Latin Reader and Cornelius Nepos. Second Form.—Arthmetic completed; English Grammar, Cæsar's Commentaries. Classical Geography, Greek Lessons.

Third Form.—Book-Keeping; Algebra commenced, General History, Use of the Globes, Sallust, Virgil, Latin Proceedy, Greek Reader completed. COLLEGIATE DIVISION.

Fourth Form.—FRESHMAN CLASS. Algebra completed; Geometrical Drawing; History of England; French; Virgil; Cicero's Orations; Latin Exercises; Roman Antiquities; Greca Majora (Cyropædia, Anabasis, Hero-

Iliad and Odyssey, Greek Tragedies, Latin and Grock Exercises; Hebrew

Seventh Form .- SENIOR CLASS. Differential and Integral Calculus, Astro-Political Philosophy, British Constitution; Natural Theology, Hebrew, Natural History and Philosophy of the Bible.

N B .- French and fichrew may be studied or not, at the option of the Student. Courses of Lectures will be delivered on Chemistry, Natural Phiosophy. Classical and Biblical Literature. Lectures, either publicly or in connexion with the Recitations, will also be delivered on all the studies embracel in the foregoing course. The Institution is furnished with a Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus, containing a Plate Electrical Machine, Telescope, Air-Pump, &c.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department is intended for Boys and Young Men who have made some progress in elementary studies, but who are not to take the Classical course. To such pupils will be given as thorough a preparation as, through the English Language, can be imparted for the active business of life, either as Merchants, Engineers, or Mechanics. The curlines of the course of study in this Department are the following:—1. English Grammar and Composition. 2. Geography and History. 3. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Geometrical Drawing. 4. Penmanship and Book-Keeping. 5. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy.

OUR PORTFOLIO OF SCRAPS.

Without doubt the SYMPATHY of the religion of Christ in the heart bespeaks its heavenly origin. By an irreligious man it is said, "Am I my brother's keeper ?" By a religious man, to the remotest individual of his species, "Thou art my neighbour." That neighbour is a descendant of the same primeva parent; contaminated by the same original sia, and liable to the same curse is, in common with the whole race, an object of the attention and compassion of the God of love; redeemed by the same general Saviour; honoured with revealed truths to instruct and enlighten, and visited and impressed by the same Holy Spirit, to sanctify him. Religion is love; and its possessor is not a stoic; the fountain of feeling in his heart is not scaled; his is not a pent-up commiscration—partnership with others—pantings for their relief—activity for their salvation. Love is of God: God made the case of man his own, when he was without a friend; and in proportion as a christian is hallowed and impelled by love, will be live for others: his ingenuity, his energies, his time, his property, his prayers, his strength, his life, his all, will be taxed for their

" MARRIAGE is honourable;" therefore the ceremony of solemnization is to be performed with consideration, and witnessed with respect. By to many description." it is made an occasion of gaiety and giddiness; when these should have nothing to do with it. It is an occasion of consummation, of union tender and celicate and there should be joy; it is an occasion of union indissoluble, and there us the most becoming spirit for it is that of chastened festivity. The act of not heard. marriage-union has too often been considered merely legal; and it is that, but religious too. The ceremony, then, is to be gone through deliberately, and with the conscience and heart wide awake to the importance and responsibility of every thing pertaining to it; and among the Methodists, we may say, every sentence of their Marriage form should be read, and, as much as possible, the time of its use made impressive and pious. What cannot be undone, and in

It is an interesting question, "Shall there be PORTRY in our public PRATERS?" Many judicious men answer in the negative. In all the forms of prayer we have read we have not found poetry. Henry, in his "Method for Prayer," and Watts, in his " Guide to Prayer," give no directions for its use, but discou tenance it. Edmondson, in what he says of "The Gift of Prayet" in his 'Christian Ministry," says nothing about borrowing poetry for our devotional addresses. The subject is deserving of some consideration. Not a few spiritually minded persons borrow it freely. We are not prepared to blame them; but is there not a more excellent way? It is not fancy, but fervent feeling expressed mostly in scripture language, we want in proyer. The Holy Ghost must be best pleased with his own words. Edmondson observes, " To acquire the gift of prayer, three things are absolutely necessary: first, a general knowledge of those Divine truths which are revealed in the Holy Scriptures; secondly, a thorough acquaintance with those words and phrases which are used on devotional occasions, by the inspired writers; and, thirdly, constant practice, by which a readiness of expression becomes easy and natural."

AUTHORSHIP is not without its Totas. The metal of thought must be dug out, and brought to light, pass the crucible, and be moulded before it can be ornamental or useful. The most eminent authors have thought so. Pope kept his manuscripts by him a year or two, and made many corrections in his printed in a book, and revised frequently. Burke had his principal works printed at a private press repeatedly before he gave them to the public. Akenside and Gray laboured every line. Thomson had never done with emendation. Several authors have written hurriedly, but they lived and moved in the world of letters; and their practice is no example for others. Sheridan looked long and wishfully for a good thought. Byron composed rapidly, and pruned unsparingly. Woodsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Moore, and Campbell often retouched their productions. Milton wrote for futurity. Jeremy Taylor colled the flowergarden of pature, and disposed of his collection of beauties with solicitude. Even the unaffected Cowper must be correct. These particulars are given in our own language from a popular work. We have it from one who has corrected many of Dr. Chalmers' works for the press, that he had never done erasing and adding. .. Blotting is the art of successful authorship; and he who never blotted, never gained renown.

preach the gospel should live of the gospel." "The labourer is worthy of cant for charity; what he receives is not an alms. In his labours the people a murmur-paid with pleasure. There is a letter in the Northern Advocate, from which we take a paragraph or two, written with sound sense and honesty. The writer remarks.-

"Can we, as Christians, in any way evado paying an honest debt, when we have the means of so doing in our pussession? As Methodists, we agree to abide by the rules of the Methodist church. If we unite with the church withmaking ourselves acquainted with its rules, we act, to say the least,

good ministerial and Christian character, we are in duty bound each to do our good ministerial and Christian character, we are in duty bound each to do our character in approximation. Now, if this be true, (which no honest man will deny,) then how blameable a person must appear, who, when called upon to pay quarthen how blameable a person must appear, who, when called upon to pay quarthen how blameable a person must appear, who, when called upon to pay quarthen how blameable a person must appear, who, when called upon to pay quarthen how blameable a person must appear, who, when called upon to pay quarthen this part of the country, it is hard to say to what extent (by the blessing of God) the work might be carried. but only to PAY an honest debt.

"Why not telk about giving when your blacksmith, or tailor, or merchant presents his bill? What a conscience that man must have who, worth ten housand dollars or even half that amount, will refuse to pay his share of the trifling sum allowed to the self-denying itinerant! An accommodating con-

Popish ITALY ACCESSIBLE TO PROTESTANTS .- Popery ap-

"Accounts from some friends who have recently been in Italy assure us that at the present moment there is a remarkable waking up of the Italian mind. They tell us that our ideas of the Italian character are incorrect in many points.

desire education, and it may appear strange to some, religious education.

They need not the arguments which are so inoperative on many of out shortsighted citizens to prove to them the bitter curse of papal domination. They feel the
full force of its degrading influences. The mass of the people are Catholics, but
we mistake greatly in supposing them Roman Catholics. Among all the Protestant nations there are none to be found more hostile to the Papacy than Italian
Christians. The Pope has no enemies more inveterate than in Rome itself.

This cheering information in regard to the waking up of the Italian mind comes not alone, it is accompanied by the encouraging fact that Italy is accessible.

Italy can be assisted. The Italians are ready to take an active part in disseminating useful knowledge among their own countrymen. Means only are wanted to purchase the materials, books, especially the Bible, tracts and newspapers. Is not here an unexpected door opened to Christian philanthropy? and what is the language of this providence? Is it not to enter this door?

The time we believe is come when a Society having for its object the assistance of the Italians in disseminating intellectual and evangelical light among their countrymen, is needed and might be formed. This cheering intelligence from the seat of the Papacy has already led to consultation, and we trust ere tong that a Society to spread light in Italy will be duly and judiciously organized." This cheering information in regard to the waking up of the Italian mind comes

PREMIUM ESSAY FOR THE AMERICAN ABORIGINES. - Several benevolent individuals having placed at the disposal of the Publishing Com mittee of the American Tract Society a premium of fifty dollars, we see from some States papers, that that Society offers the amount for "the best Essay or Tract on the subject of Civilizing and Christianizing the Aberigines" of America,—" presenting a clear and distinct view of the obstacles opposing their conversion, and the best plans of removing those obstacles, together with a solemn appeal to the Churches of Christ for more united and vigorous efforts forthcoming Essay will be-Give the Indian the Gospel.

We present the following brief statements, from a States paper, on the Origin of the North American Indians, without pledging ourselves to what is said. The subject of their origin, after much inquiry, still appears to be too greatly involved for a sound decision to be reached.

involved for a sound decision to be reacuent.

"Col. McKenney, formerly of the Indian Department, has been lecturing at Portland on the origin of the North American Indians. He holds that they are of Tartar origin; that they found this country peopled on their arrival, and in their march gradually exterminated the original possessors of the soil. To prove these positions, he cites Ledyard's personal experience among the Tartars, and points out a large number of identities between the two races,—in their crania, their habits, tempers, and domestic institutions. To sustain the latter position, he points to the well-contrived, well-situated, and well-built fortifications, to be found stretching from the great Lakes to Florids-fortified cumps, indeed, with bastions, angles, and curtains—gates, covered ways, &c. &c. &c.—altogether superior to any thing our ladians have ever yet been known to

THE METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION at Cincinnati, we learn from the Western Christian Advocate, has commenced under favourable auspices, between forty and fifty pupils having already entered. The prospects of success are said to be of "the most flattering

The Hon, L. H. LAFONTAINE has been returned the Member for the Fourth Riding of the County of York.—The election for Hastings has should be sedateness. It is emphatically an occasion of solemnization and to been attended with alarming disturbances; but of the final issue of it we have

> New Magistrates .- It is a fact, which we notice with much Magistracy in different parts of the Province, are members of the Weslevan Methodist Church or our congregations,-gentlemen who are well known and esteemed for intelligence and character in their respective neighbourhoods.

In some of the impressions to-day of our first page, there is an mission in the heading to the first article. Instead of "cieulous" read CREDULOUS."

To Correspondents .- We thank the Rev. E. Adams for his letter containing several orders for the Guardian, and a promise of more shortly. - Several communications just received shall appear with as little delay as the Parliamentary reports will allow.

Religions Intelligence.

REVIVAL ON THE HOWARD CIRCUIT .- Oct. 1st, the Rev. K. Creighton writes us:-There has been a very interesting revival of religion on this Circuit during the last six weeks. For some time previous, the Lord had been giving us some "tokens for good." The abundant shower, however, did not descend omit our Camp-meeting, held in Gosheld, Aug. the 26th, when the Holy Spirit was graciously poured out upon us, and a goodly number were delivered from the power of darkness, and translated into the kingdom of God's dear Sun. The faith and zeal exercised, and the prayers offered up, in refer

ence to our Camp-meeting, before its commencement, gave us good ground to hope that the presence and the power of the God of Jacob would be amongst us. On the Tuesday preceding the meeting, a large company of the brethren repaired to the place appointed; and after offering up prayer for the blessing sheets. Goldsmith was seven years in bringing his "Deserted Village" to of God upon the means about to be used, they engaged in erecting tents and perfection. Robertson wrote his "History" on slips of paper, entered them making other preparations, as though they "had a mind to work." The tents, for thei onvenience, and the neptness of their construction, exceeded

which, for their convenience, and the neatness of their construction, exceeded any thing of the kind I have ever seen, formed an entire enclosure around the encampment; and presented the appearance of "a village in the woods."

Early or Friday, the day appointed for the commencement of religious services, every booth was tenanted, every arrangement completed; so that afterwards we had nothing to do but labour for and worship God. The weather was unusually fine throughout our stay in the tented grove, which circumstance furnished a pleasing refutation of the trite saying, "Camp-meetings always I have never witnessed such displays of the Divine power in the awakening and conversion of sinners as on that occasion. In all the means of grace, preaching, prayer-meeting, &c., the hand of the Lord was powerfully with us, and every effort was crowned with success. Certainly, (thought I,) if we are not in the "Apostolic Succession," we, at least, realise a fulfilment of the promise given to the Apostoles, Matt. xxviii 20. On one occasion in particu-lar, the operations of the Spirit were so powerful during preaching, that the rasing and adding. Blotting is the art of successful authorship; and he who ever blotted, never gained renown.

Ministerial Support.—It is ordained by God that they who their scornful soners showed the contempt of the work of God, felt the power of the christian minister, who discharges his duties with fidelity. If he be especially during the last two days, that I may say, scarcely a person retited from the camp-ground, no matter what were his previous sentiments or character, without a strong conviction in his mind that there is a blessed reality in the religion of Jesus Christ. Under such circumstances, it is almost unnecessive. cant for charity; what he receives is not an alms. In his labours the people sary for me to say, that no disposition was manifested by any to transgress the incur a debt with him, which should be first paid—paid at once—paid without rules by which our meeting was regulated: on the contrary, the strictest decorum was uniformly observed.

At the close, an effort was made to find out the number converted on the occasion; when it was ascertained that about seventy (including restored back sliders) professed to have been made the subjects of renewing grace, fifty five of whom offered themselves to the Church, and were received on trial.

Since our Camp-meeting, the work has been going on prosperously. We have held three very successful protracted meetings; and the prospect is, that this will continue to be what it has hitherto been-" a harvest y very foolishly. "A person must be unknowing indeed, that would units with a know you are particularly fond of "short chapters," I will not enter farther into church while ignorant of its doctrines; and how can be escape the same imparticulars. Permit me, however, to say, that during the last six weeks we very foolistity. The person those to what the profession of the control of the signorant of its government, usages, or general economy?

"As Methodists, we have six months, after joining a class, to study our discipline, previous to our being received into full connexion. It is expected of Methodists that, according to their ability, they will contribute to the supports of the gospel, and if they are what they profess to be, they will do it, and do it cheerfully. When a man gives binnelf up to travel—to travel where the appointing power dictates—the sacrifice which he makes is indeed great, one which not one in a hundred of the lairy would be willing to make. When a preacher is sent among us, so long as he preaches the truth—malatains a laboured in this revival zealously and successfully; and the brethren on the Circuit. Local Preachers, Exhorters, and others, have manifested a spirit of Circuit. Local Preachers, Exhorters, and others, have manifested a spirit of

PERTH CAMP MEETING. Oct. 5th, the Rev. G. B. Butcher writes us :- For various reasons the friends on this Circuit thought a Campmeeting unadvisable during the present season. As a substitute we advertise a Field-meeting, which gradually extended first into a two days' meeting, the into an encampment, and finally it was unnounced as a Camp-meeting. Accordingly, on Friday, 2nd September last, we pitched our tents in the sacred Popish ITALY Accessible to Protestants.—Popery appears to be flourishing in England and America; but there is a worm at the root of the tree. The Spanish branch is withering; the French branch is not extending; and, ere long, the axe of Protestantism will bring the deadly Upes extending; and, ere long, the axe of Protestantism will bring the deadly Upes down. Prophecy forestels the event: Babylon must full. The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it! The N.Y. Observer says:—

"Accounts from some friends who have recently been in Italy assure us that had prevailed with God in favor of about twenty-four souls. This meeting, but notwithstanting the inchemency of the grove. It rained hard on Saturday, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, and thus prevented the assemblage of the friends until the evening, but notwithstanding the inclineacy of the thus assemblage of the friends until the evening, but notwithstanding the inclineacy of the friends until the evening, but notwithstanding the inclineacy of the weather. owing to the inclemency of the weather, did not properly commence until Saturday evening, and it was closed on Monday morning. Considering the They tell us that our ideas of the Italian character are incorrect in many points. We have, indeed, been in the habit of supposing them so such in ignorance and supposition as to have no desires for knowledge or true religion. We have thought that the debasing system of ecclesiastical government under which they exist and which also controls the political state of the country has so well succeeded in extinguishing even the desire of knowledge, that it would be hopeless to attempt to enlighten the people of Italy. But popery and despotism in its strong and natural alliance have not extinguished and cannot extinguish that native thirst for knowledge, that ardor, that tase, that imagination which characterize the Italian mind. Aspirations do break forth for the light which they see shines for all but them. They feel that they are degraded in the eyes of the world by their ignorance, in a great degree unwilling ignorance, but still an ignorance which they believe might be dispelled if their exertions at home were but seconded by the sympathy and assistance of the friends of humanity abroad. They desire education, and it may appear strange to some, religious education. it may be truly said. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. To God he all the glory! Amen and Amen.

BOWMANVILLE SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY. Oct. 1st. Mr. Fletcher, Secretary, writes us:—"The Sunday School Society of Bowmanville, in connexion with the Methodist Church in Canada, met in the public School-Exercises; Roman Antiquities; Greek Majora (Cyropædia, Anabasis, Herodoms) commenced; Greek Testament; Physiology.

Fifth Form.—Sopramone Class. Geometry completed; Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensurations of Superficies and Solids; Isoperimetry, Mensurations of Heights and Distances; Navigation, Surveying, Levelling; Trench; Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute; Horace, Graca Majora; Lating and Greek Exercises; Rhetoric; Evidences of Christianity.

Sixth Form.—Juston Class. Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Surveying the superficies and selections of the serve constitution of an Italian, by daily and hearly for the Society also onabled the friends to purchase a handsome library; thus teaching an important lesson, Despite not the day of small things. The

meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which a short Sermon was preached, well adapted to the occasion, by Mr. McCollum. At the close of the Sermon, various highly interesting pieces were recited by the children, which received manifest and merited applause from the audience. Then came the tea, well prepared by ladies of Bowmanville and the vicinity, of which first the children, then the parents, afterwards the officers and teachers partook, in all 120 individuals. The meeting proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing The meeting then broke up, and all departed to their homes, filled with a fresheakindled zeal for the Society, the anniversary of which they had met to colebrate, and rejoicing to be in any way associated with a Sunday School.

METHODIST MISSION IN OREGON.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Juson Lee, dated Walamette. March 28, 1842. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Afflicted, bereaved, and lonely, I seat myself to inform you of the decease of my beloved companion. Her health the past winter had been good, except some local difficulties which it was supposed would pass off after her confinement. On the 26th of February she was safely delivered of a daughter, and for ten

days seemed to be doing as well as we could expect. She was then seized with the pleurisy, which, though it raged long, and with great violence, was so far overcome as to leave great hope of her recovery. On the morning of for the salvetion of this pecied, down-trodden, and too long neglected people." March 20, her symptoms all seemed favourable, and we were expecting to see We are delighted with this movement, and suppose that the burden of the best a favourable termination of her disease. But alas! poor short-sighted mortals, -we know not what a moment may bring forth. She conversed as usual, and probably had no more expectation that her end was so nigh, then those around her. She called for drink, and drank off a glass with more apparent ease than usual, and immediately commenced coughing; but this produced no alarm, as she had been subject to severe coughing for several days. I raised her head as usual, but instead of expectorating she strangled, and after three short gasps all was over. The breaking of an ulcer completely drowned the organs of respiration, and she expired without so much as moving a linger. Thus ended the earthly career of an accomplished, devoted, faithful, und missionary of the Cross. Thus went down, at once, a bright luminary, before it had reached its meridian height. But it set in glory, and its mild rays, shed forth in this dark land, will linger long, and serve to illumine the path through the dark valley and shadow of death. Though she desired, if it was the will of the Lord, to be raised up, that she might be a comfort and a support to her husband, a guide to her child, and a blessing to Oregon; yet she could resign all into the hands of the Lord. She declared that she had no fears of death, but firmly believed that the Lord would receive her into everlasting habitations

Having learned that the express started some days earlier this year than usual, and inferring that the light express will also start earlier, I fear this will be too late, and dare not detain it much longer. A biographical sketch of Mrs. Lee may be expected by the first conveyance.

Brother Whitcomb's health has entirely failed, and he purposes leaving for the States the first opportunity. Brother Leslie, in view of the state of his family, has asked my permission to go home, or my approval of such a step, and he, with his family, will probably leave in the course of the summ Brother Frost seems greatly disheartened at Clatsop. The mission at the Dalles, though we have nothing special to report, we consider in a prosperous

We are greatly in need of tenchers for our school,-hope they are on the way. Late news from the missionaries of the American Board is encouraging, and we trust the Lord will soon appear for Oregon. True, four of our numb have fallen, than whom, pethops, there could not be found four more deter-NEW MAGISTRATES.—It is a fact, which we bottom that the mined missionaries in this or any other field, for they never regretted having eleasure, that many of the gentlemen lately appointed, or re-appointed, to the mined missionaries in this or any other field, for they never regretted having entered the work, nor manifested the least desire to leave it; but having once entered the lists, they were resolved to die in the field of battle. They have fallen, but the missionary cause has not fallen with them! The call is still latten, but the missionary cause has not tailen with them! The call is still more urgent for others to rush in and fill up their places. This is no time for discouragement and inaction. We must be up and doing. If our numbers decrease our labours will increase, until others come to our assistance. I know not what may be the state of feeling toward this mission, but whatever may be the views of others, I think I speak advisedly, when I say the members of the M. E. Church may rest assured that they have a great work to accomplish in Oregon for Him who has said, Do to others as you would have others do to you.—From the N. Y. Methodist Missionary Notice.

> EDUCATION IN NEW-ENGLAND AMONG THE METHODISTS .-Another proof of prosperity which calls for grateful acknowledgment, is our advancement in the provisions of education. We are not disposed to admix navancement in the provisions of reductions. The are not disposed to defice-the charge that the Methodists of New England have been opposed to educa-tion: they may have been indifferent, but never hostile, to it. In their early sistory, while more immediate, if not more important, interests were in their incipience,—while forming circuits, erecting churches, and passing through on incessant polemical warfare with the dominant theology,—it could not be expected that they should have leisure for educational plans. Still they received a comparatively early strention, sufficient at least to vindicate us from the charge of hostility to this second great interest of the world. Methodram had just passed her twenty-fifth year in New-England—a period of poverty, opposition, and even derision—when she laid, though with a trembling hand, the foundations of her first academy, at Newmarket, N. H. We have since established high academies in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhuder Island, making one in each State except Connecticut, which, being chiefly in he territorial bounds of the New-York Conference, ought not to be within our responsibility. Besides these, we have a youthful, but noble University, sufficient for our whole territory, whose prosperity is yet dawning. These are all identified with our conferences. There are several other vigorous seminaries, in a less intimate relation to the church. The manner in which these institutions were catablished, and especially the extraordinary personal contributions of the ministry, have sufficiently and for ever refuted the imputation of bostility to knowledge so pertinationally reiterated against us. We soberly doubt whether a parallel can be adduced from the history of the country. In about twenty five years from our origin we began our provisions for education, and, in twenty-five more, we have completed a series of superior academies, adequate for the present, and capable of being made so, for the future demands of our people in the respective States within our limits, besides a university capable of meeting all our wants for collegiste education. Since we began these institutions, we have multiplied them at the rate of one in four years. The series of our educational measures may be considered complete, so far as they concern the laity. They all need further endowments; but our growth in numbers and means will coable us amply to furnish them.—Zion's Herald.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Abridged from the Kingston Chronicle.

DEBATE ON AGRICULTURE CONTINUED.

Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1842. Mr Williams had read the despatch (agricultural protection) with delight, was revidently intended to confer a benefit, and would do so if carried out.

Mr Boswell felt how much the agricultural interest was involved in the preor Bosnett test now much the agricultural interest was toward in the present question, and was prepared to vote for putting a duty on American produce coming into the country, whether England put on a duty or not.

Capt. Steele was favorable to the proposition of putting a duty on foreign wheat, and when the question of the amount came before them, he would be

orepared to give his opinion.

Mr Roblin, after some observations which we could not distinguish, hoped

to see Eastern Canada, as well as Western, agricultural. It has been so, and although the crops recently have been injured by the flies, it may not again occur for a long time. He thought that since the government had the power of co-operating with the home government in regulating the duties in question, that they ought gladly to avail themselves of the opportunity. The people in both provinces desired that something should be done as soon as possible, and now was the time for doing it. It was wrong to say that the farmers did not bink of these things in raising their crops. Many of them were reading, intelligent men, and well capable of forming an opinion upon such subjects; and it would not satisfy them to know that the government had the power of settling the question, but did not regard their views.

Mr Harrison explained the reason of this measure being pressed forward whilst other important measures were postponed. This was a measure which involved relations with the Home Government, and it was indispensable to settle it as soon as possible, for delay might be dangerous; and the others could e over without any danger until the Legislature would again meet, which would be sometime during the winter.

Mr Jones thought it was a party question, and would oppose protecting one class of agriculturists at the expense of another; for the interests of both ought to be consulted.

Mr Viger made some remarks, which, from his manner of speaking, and

the occasional lowness of his voice, it was impossible to report.

Mr Hincks made some observations in reply, and said, if he understood the

rentleman right, he objected upon the ground that be conceived the measur was brought forward to advance the interests of Western to the exclusion of Eastern Canada. It was once in contemplation to postpone the measure, but in deference to the wishes of many it had been brought forward, and the honnember for Kingston bad assigned a good reason for it.

After some further discussion, it was moved that the committee rise, and ask leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23th. Mr Harrison laid on the table the papers asked for yesterday relative to the

ase of Nelson Hackett.

The Bill to amend two certain Ordinances of Lower Canada, relative to Winter Roads, was read a third time and passed.

A number of petitions were read.

The amendments to the bill for the inspection of Pot and Pourl Ashes, were The bill for increasing the cepital stock of the Commercial Bunk of the Mid-land District was read a second time and referred to committee of the whole

A message was received from the Legislative Council with a bill to amend

the Usury Laws, passed by that body, and requesting the concurrence of the The bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, was read

second time, and referred to committee of the whole on Friday next. The bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Insurance Company ns read a second time.

Mr Boulion complained of the delay in printing sessional papers. Mr Morris would wait until to-morrow, but from what he had seen, he believed that Mr. Barker was unable to do the work.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Justices qualification

bill. The qualification proposed was the possession of landed property to the value of £300. This was objected to as being too high, and tending to disqualify many who were the best fitted for the magistracy.

Mr. Draper brought in a bill to establish a Bankrupt Law for the Province;

also a bill to regulate the practice of the District Courts. THURSDAY, Sept. 29. After some routine business had been got through with, the House went into

ommittee of the whole on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Harrison, for the imposition of a daty upon foreign wheat coming into this Province. Mr Hale submitted a resolution to the effect that a due regard should be had The 'to all classes, and to all sections of this Province, and therefore that it was

unjust to impose a tax upon one item of agricultural produce now, and post

poning the rest until the next session Mr Harrison stated that the bill for laying a duty upon wheat, would have to be sent home for the Royal sunction: in no case could it be sanctioned here; and as the Governor had been, if he interpreted the despatch aright, instructed to co-operate with the Assembly in relation to other subjects of taxation, there would be sufficient time for the arrangement which his hon, friend was desirous of effecting. He (Mr Harrison) was only desirous that this measure should be disposed of by the house at its present Session, so that it might be brought at an early period before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr Hale said if the hone gentleman was willing that such an arrangement may be made, he would have no objection to vote for his resolution.

Mr Merrill said the hon, gentleman would gain nothing by his resolution, as the duty on wheat and the imposition of duty on inferior grains, &c., were two distinct measures, and had been so treated in the despatch. A boon is offered to this country, and let us get that boon; it will form the chief element of our prosperity; it has been promised, and we have no doubt would be strictly fulfilled.

Sir Allan McNab said there was a strong feeling in the country on the subject of agricultural protection; the people, however, did not desire a high duty; he thought a high duty would defect the object they had in view. Although he had no very great confidence in the Government, he was not disposed to throw any embarrassment in their way on this question; on the contrary, he would support the ministry, (hear, hear,) and he would "bow to the well understood with reach the reach."

Dr Dunlop was in favour of time being granted for a full investigation of

the question.

Mr Child thought that a distinction should be kept between the two questions and on the tions, as the ultimate determination of the wheat question depended on the Imperial Parliament. He hoped the hon, member for Sherbrooke would with-

Mr Durand was willing that the questions should be kept separate, but did not see why the other part should be postponed. The number of petitions which had been presented to the House on the subject of agricultural protection, sufficiently expressed the wishes of the people, and evinced their interest in the question, as they required only a tair protection; and that they were

Mr Hale seeing the sense of the house against him, would withdraw his

Mr Moffatt had seen nothing in the despatch which would warrant the belief that American flour puying duly here, would be admitted into Great Britain free of duty. He thought it better to suspend the consideration of the present measure until the House was placed in possession of the real views of the Imperial Government upon the question, as it would be ridiculous for us to impose a duty, and in a year have to repeal it again.

Mr Simpson entered into a calculation upon the injurious effect of the pro-posed duty. When trade was so nearly balanced, a very slight change would throw it into the American channel. Mr Neilson was opposed to the measure; some might be willing to allow

the ministry to bear the responsibility of the measure, but as he was responsible to his own conscience and to his constituents, he would not vote for it. Mr Turcotte unused the house with some remarks.

The proposition for the imposition of a duty was then put and carried.

Mr Harrison their moved that the duty be placed at 3s, per quarter, and at the suggestion of Mr. Moffatt, defined the quantity by adding the word Imperial," making it 3s, sterling upon the imperial quarter.

Dr Dunlop said he disclaimed their 41d, duty,—it was no protection at all.

would propose a committee of inquiry into the probable effect and opera-

tion of the proposition. Mr Merritt was opposed to bringing the measure through the house; it was important that they should be fully aware of the effects of the measure whether it would direct their present trade to offier channels, or increase it on the St. Lawrence, and be would vote for such a committee as that which

had been suggested by his lime, friend.

Mr Williams, as the representative of an agricultural county, would spure the measure as one of protection. It would be laughed at in derision—could not consent to a duty a fraction less than 74d, on a bushel of wheat,

Mr Roblin thought the fixing of the duty a very important matter, and one which required much caution. If they placed it too high, they would destroy the measure altogether. He would take any duty as a boon. He was of eviation that it was the intention of the Imperial Government to admit Ameri can wheat free coming from the country, as it would be absurd to suppose that he same article would be taxed twice.

Mr Dunscombe said that under the system of duty proposed, if there were three successive years in England in which the crop was below the average, our present trade would go down the American waters, unless it was to follow that American flour and wheat then puying duty would be admitted as Canadian into Great Britain. He could not understand the Despatch in this point. Mr Hincks said if the case were to remain as it is now, with the duty taken off at home, it would be a great boon. We should then have the milling, and American wheat ground into flour here would go down, precisely as it does now, as Canadian flour. The effect was the same however viewed.

Mr. Cartwright stated, that even if we were to export our own produce, and consume American, the duty on American would yield a revenue of £100,000 while we should get that duty additional for our produce in the British Market.

After some farther conversation, the motion was grunted, Mr. Child them moved that it was expedient to impose duties upon all other agricultural products in addition, which after much discussion-the diff erence being principally as to the propriety of passing such a resolution now,—was carried Yeas 37, Nays 23.

Friday, Sept. 30.

The bill for qualifications of Justices of the Peace was read a third time, and passed, and other bills.

Several petitions were received.

On motion being made that the House meet to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, Sir Alian McNab mentioned that it had been intimated that the house would be the committee of the whole on the Commercial Bank bill to consider the pro-

priety of repeating the double security clause in the Banking Act. After a little Committee of Sapply fixed for Monday next.

Mr Harrison laid before the Speaker two messages from his Excellency—the first relative to the loan and the public works, transmitting a despatch from

the Colonial Secretary on those subjects. The Colonial Secretary states that the Government is prepared to fulfit every engagement made by the late government—the loss not to have reference to the existing debt, but to be devoted to carrying out the contemplated public works, to be raised by the province at a rate not exceeding five per cent-a sinking fund to be created of at least five per cent on the principal to be guaranteed by the tolls on the public works. nd the sum of a million and a half, the Bct tish Government was not prepared to guarantee a loan. The second message recommended a grant to Dr. Rolph for his services as Emigration Agent, not exceeding the sum of £500 sterling. Dr. Rolph's Report was transmitted with the message, and 500 copies in English and French ordered to be printed. The order of the day for receiving the report of the committee on imposing a duty on foreign wheat being called up, the question on concurrence was put

upon the resolutions adopted by the committee, separately.

Mr. Black moved as a rider to the first of Mr. Harrison's resolutions,

same division. On pitting the third resolution, that moved by Mr. Chitae, yesterday, asserting the expediency of taxing all American agricultural produce, Mr. Hamilton moved that the following be added thereto: "that all agricultural produce introduced into the District of Gaspe, for the use of the Pisheries, be exempt from all daty," which was rejected by a vote of 13 to 38. The objection was stated by some of the hon, members to be the difficulty

which would arise in distinguishing, but it was admitted that produce imported into Gaspe from the United States by sen for the use of the Fisheries should be exempt, as it was desirable to extend every practicable encouragement. The original resolution was then adopted. Yeas 39, nave 26. Mr Harrison then introduced a bill in accordance with the two first resolutions. It proposes a duty of 3s. sterling per imperial quarter, such duty to go

dence that upon the into day of July next. The preamble expresses confidence that upon the imposition of a duty here upon American wheat imported into the province such wheat will be admitted duty free, or rather as Canadian when into the ports of Great Britain.

wheat into the ports of Greet Britain.

The omission of the three resolutions from the bill brought in by Mr. Harrison created some discussion. Sir Allan McNab called for the reading of the bill, and objected to the bill being allowed a second reading, as it was not strictly in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the bouse, and called upon the Speaker to declare it out of order, but the Speaker decided against him.

DEBATE UPON THE 3RD READING OF THE ELECTION BILL.

Upon the Bill for the freedom of Elections being introduced, Mr. Draper stated that he intended to make a motion connected with it. He had upon a former occasion stated his objections to the Bill, not that the Bill was imperfect as far as it went, but solely upon the ground that the qualification clauses were not attached. Many hon, members in the house agreed with him upon this point, and he now wished them to sanction the course he was about to take with their votes, and he thought the cabinet that had last year introduced a Bill, and passed it through this house, containing such clauses, could not without inconsistency object to what he was about to propose. He did not oppose the present Bill either from the feeling that it was wrong in itself, or oppose are present on eather from the feeing that it was wrong in itself, of from the desire to offer opposition to the ministry, but simply because he would like to give it to the country in the most perfect form possible. He therefore moved that the order of the day be postponed, and that it be referred to a Committee for the purpose of adding the registry clauses. Mr Harrison did not object to the course taken by Mr Draper, it may be a question of expediency. The measure of last year offered only partial registration. The course nov taken, however, would test the house whether it was willing to take the Bill as at present brought forward. Mr Boswell objected to the charge of inconsistency brought against those who vote for the present bill. If the hon, gentleman would bring forward a Bill containing the clauses he refers to, he would vote for it, but he would take the Bill as it was now given. Sir Allan McNah objected to the fairness of the test as proposed by the hon member for Kingston, and contended that it would have offered a fairer test if they had added the registration clauses, and tried the house whether it would have approved of it in that form. Dr. Dunlop thought they ought to take the present Bill, as it was good as far as it went, and ask for more when Her Majesty's ministers have sat long enough upon their nest to hatch a new one. Mr Dunscombe opposed the amendment, upon the principle that it might prevent them from getting a general Registry Bill, and we were amused to see the hon, gentleman in a few minutes afterwards voting in favour of the Amendment, and against the Bill. Mr Cameron opposed the amendment, and spoke in favour of the Bill. The house divided and there was for the amendment 11, against it 31. Mr Harrison moved, seconded by Mr Hincks, that the Bill do now pass.

Mr Moffatt thought that too many members in this house were not for such a Bill as would contain registry clauses. If the ministry were favourable to it, why did they not bring in the measure with these clauses? If it had been brought with the registry clauses and put to the house, it would have been a better test of the house. The reason that was given was that the people in Lower Canada are not prepared for it. They ought to have been prepared for it; if they are not it is their own fault, and the rest of the province ought not to be deprived of it, for the cities and townships in Lower Canada required it. Mr Durand said the bill was a complete one in itself, and he would vote for

without the registration clauses. Mr Child said he should not at this stage of the bill have troubled the house rith any remarks, had not the hon, member for Montreal just now stated that the people of Canada East ought to have been prepared for the system of registration." The Municipal ordinance has now been in operation a year, and it has failed to accomplish the ends sought by it, not from any dislike to its and it has taken to accomplish the ends songhe by n, no trong a few) but to the principles on the part of the people of council (except among a few) but to the provisions of it, which are found to be very cumbersome and not at all acceptable to its inhabitants. If there be a Municipal District in Canada East where the ordinance might have been expected to work well, it was Sherbrooke, but it has failed to do so, and it is no fault, as the hon, gentleman would wish to make appear, of the inhabitants. He was proud to defend them against such unfounded aspersions as the hon, gentleman has attempted to cast upon them. Before he sat down he wished to make some remarks upon the Bill fiself; he would vote for it, because it enabled the electors to vote for their members in the several townships, and does away with a system that would disgrace an country, porticularly one possessing so liberal a franchise as this does. He did not apprehend the danger from this Bill that some hon members did. The moral character of the electors in the county he had the honour to represent, was a perfect guarantee against violence and corruption at Election Bill would meet their wishes, as it would enable them to vote in their several townships. At the late Election he knew many of the most respectable Electors who chose to forego their right to vote, because of the distance they meet their wishes, and, for that reason, he should vote for it, and against the

Mr Christie moved for a committee of the whole on to-morrow, to consider the question of the Seat of Government. The British American Fire and Life Insurance Company, was upon the motion of Mr Boulton referred to a committee of the whole. The Bill was ordered to be engrossed. The Bill relating to the Cobourg Harbour Company was brought forward for its second roading and ordered to be engrossed. Sir Allan McNab moved for a writ for the Election of a member for the 2d Riding of York. This motion called forth an animated debate respecting the privilege of members to make such motions when the orders of the day were fixed by the house. The Speaker appeared at a loss how to proceed and asked the opinion of the house. Sir Allan contended for the privilege of moving for a writ at any time, and used some language towards the Speaker which we thought his character, and the gentlemanly and efficient manner in which he has uniformly discharged his daties in the chair, did not warrant. It was agreed to put the motion, Mr Harrison and others stating that there was no objection to it. The motion was not and carried.

The house went into committee upon the Commercial Bank Bill. A number of the clauses were passed. When the 24th clause concerning double securities was under consideration a warm and lengthened discussion took place, and an amendment was proposed which was negatived, and the original clause was passed. At this stage of the proceedings a message from His Excellency arrived recommending the House of Assembly to take into consideration the propriety of making a suitable provision for the late Att'y-General Ogden, and Mr Davidson. His Excellency proposed for the one a sum not exceeding £625, for the other a som not exceeding £500 per sanum. The ouse adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 4th October. The house met at 11 o'clock, and the Church Temporalities Bill for Quebec was introduced and passed. A Bill carried through the house by Mr Cameron, measure; it was carried through the house by one party, without the other having an apportunity of opposing it. There is a clause in it for the establishment of a supervisor, which makes measure measures, it was carried through the house by one party, without the other having an apportunity of opposing it. There is a clause in it for the establishment of a supervisor, which makes measurement necessary, and thus occasions delay to the merchant. Mr Cameron rebutted the assertion that it had been hurried through the house, and mentioned that all parties interested had full time to express their views, and had done so fast session when the Bill was before the house. The Bill was passed. The Bill of the Cobourg Harbour Company was read a third time and passed. A Bill for the better apportioning of punishment in certain cases, as amended by the Legislative Council, was introduced, in which amendment the house concurred. The house went into committee of the whole upon the act to amend the ordinances of Lower Canada relative to Winter Roads, as amended by the Ligislative Council, who proposed that sleighs should be 40 inches wide. This led to some objection on the part of the members of the Assembly interested in the question, who thought that it would be inconvenient and unfair towards those who now used the narrow sleigh of 34 inches. A difficulty here ensued as to the manner of proceeding. A conference was proposed with the Legislative Council upon the subject, but the house did not know how to set about getting it as they were sitting upon the amendment. It was resolved that the committee do not concur in the first amendment of the Legislative Council. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to draw up the reasons for not concurring in the amendment of the Legislative Council. Mr Hale moved that an humble address he sent to His Excellency praying that an inquiry be made, whether the £10,000 appropriated for making the Gosford Road be expended conform and to suspend the work until this be ascertained. This able to the storate. called forth a short discussion, those objecting to the address thinking that it ought to lie over until the President of the Board of Works would be in his place on Thursday, who would give all necessary explanations. Dr. Dunlop ook an opportunity of expressing his high opinion of the President and thought he knew where roads pught to be, and how to conduct the matter better than all the members of the house put together. Mr Hale made some observations to the effect that if there was any deviation from the prescribed course he was certain the President knew nothing about the matter.

DEBATE ON THE SUPPLIES. Mr. Hincks moved that the House form itself into a Committee of the whole, to grant the sum of £76,000 to Her Mojesty, to meet the expenses of

Mr. Boulton complained that the proper returns had not been laid upon the table, to enable them to ascertain how the vote of last year had been expended, and to see what outlay was indispensably necessary and what was

Mr. Neilson made some romarks upon various items of expense which he ng thrse were the printing

given to the Lunatic Asylum of Toronto—to Colleges, &c. &c.

Dr. Dunlop professed no confidence, politically speaking, in Her Majesty's Ministors, but did not think they would expend the public money wrongfully. In extent) into Great Britain, together with the means which they at present twistors, but did not think they would expend the public money wrongfully. In extent, they have not felt themselves called upon to remove from the Islo of There were some points in the estimate of expenses to which he would refer.

The establishment at Grosse Island, he thought, entailed an unnecessary ex
foreign imports, while it possesses the advantages of an unrestricted commerce penso upon the country. He would support the present temporary Asylum until a good one could be provided, and if there ever was a man who emicent by succeeded in healing the diagrand. By Bear man who emicent

ore the House—he [Sir A.] did not look at it in that light.

Mr. Hincks.—With respect to the information contended for by the hon. ember for Hamilton, he distinctly understood the House not to want it till the next reasion of Purliament,

Mr. Moffatt made some observations about the good humour with which the

House proceeded to the disposal of such a sum of money, and that he would not disturb it. The money demanded was necessary to enable the Government to go on till next session. Mr. Merritt would make some remarks upon Responsible Governme

The hon, gentleman who had spoken last says, it is the effect of Responsible Government; but he would find that it was no such thing, and that Responsible Government, when fully and fairly worked out, instead of increasing the expenses, will greatly curtail them. It was expected when the Union took place that the expenses of conducting the Government would be diminished, but it did appear that they were greatly augmented. But they must be reduced, and if the gentlemen upon the Treasury Benches do not take some means of doing it others must take their places who will. He would vote for the motion, but trusted that the finances of the country would be sufficiently investigated. He found that already there was a Pension List of £20,000 and he did not see any reason for pensions being attached to any office, or given whilst the individuals ere capable of conducting the business.

Mr. Hincks said the hon, member who has just sat down has made state ments about the public accounts which are not correct; and which shews how careful he ought to be before he makes such assertions. He has stated that the pension list is £20,000. Now if he had said £6,000 he would have been

Mr. Merritt ucknowledged that he had fallen into a mistake upon the

amount of the Pension List.

Actor a few observations from Mr. Boulton, Sir Allan McNeb alluded to the increased expenditure under the Union, and thought they ought not to be paying two Secretaries, two Attorney Generals and two Sulicitor Generals—and considered that when England did with one of these we might do so. He was met by Mr. Viger who said that England had one, Scotland one, and ireland one, and that these United Provinces certainly required two.

Mr. Parke said there certainly was little revenue derived from the public

lands, but the reason was evident. The proceeds of those lands had been expended in grants of various kinds—grants for surveying, schools, colleges, &c., and how could it be expected, under such a system as this, that there could be much remaining; still there was a small balance.

be much remaining; still there was a small balance.

Mr. Thompson said that among the items he saw £500 appropriated to paying a Magistrate on the Welland Canal. He thought that an unnecessary expenditure, as the Magistrates of the place ought to do the duty.

Mr Cartwright thought if the New York scale were followed here it would

out an end to Responsible Government. on put an end to Responsible Government.

Mr. Dunn thought the hon, gentleman (Mr. Thompson) had not done the United States justice. If he goes to Washington he will find \$6,000 a year latter complained bitterly charging it to the instigation of the English. They given to heads of Departments. It was easy, however, to understand the had refused to make submission, asserted their independence of Great Britain, tives that influenced those who made such statements. They were generally

made for electioneering purposes.

Mr. McDonnel would have them to recollect that in the offices in the States there were good facilities for robbing.

Mr Neilson maintained that there were men of talent and ability whose

services were obtained in the State of New York.

Mr Morris wished, before the motion was put, to ascertain whether it was the intention of the Government to appropriate a portion of this money to the purchase of the notes held by the laborers on the St. Lawrence Canal.

Mr Hincks stated that the Government had no money wherewith to per those Debentures, but as the subject was under the consideration of the Go ernment, he had reason to believe that these demands would be met with as little delay as possible.

Mr Moffatt said that for years £8,000 had been due by the Government to poor labourers, against some of whom executions had been issued and they were about to be ruined, and their families turned out of doors, yet the house was to have no explanation from the Ministry. They had money to commence the Beauharnois Canal, and how was it these poor labourers were left unpaid

It was disgraceful to the Government. Mr Viger asked if the statements which had been made were true, wha had the house to do with the matter i...

Mr Moffatt said it might have been paid out of the moneys appropriated Int Mayatt said it might have been paid out of the moneys appropriated last Session; there was no reason for delay in the payment of a just debt.

As the motion of Mr. Morris was out of order, the matter was dropped. Mr. Hincks assuring the House that inquiry would be made into the natter, and the notes redeemed as early as possible.

The Committee then voted the Supplies, £75.000 for the expenses of the past year, and £25.000 for the first quarter of 1842 unanimously.

Mr. Hincks moved that £500 be granted to Nr. Rolph for his services as Emicrost deep.

Emigrant Agent. Before he put the motion, he would remark, that he was one of those individuals who could not see the advantages of employing an Emigrant Agent, and was opposed to the employment of Dr. Rolpo. Meetings, however, were held in different parts of Western Canada, and it was agreed to send Dr. Rolph to England. The Government finding that he was agreed to send Dr. Rolph to England. The Government inding that he was going at any rate, thought it would be well to sanction his mission, and have some controul over his proceedings. There were no funds at the controul of the Government for such a purpose, and he was only led to know that his services would be recommended to the consideration of Parliament. He went, and laboured with great zeal and ability. He returned to this country, and again applied in 1840 to be appointed, and he was again told the position in which the Government stood respecting funds, but led to believe that remuneration would be since the way of the Government to have were compelled to travel; some resided thirty and even forty miles from the ation would be giron. It was, therefore, the duty of the Government to bring place appointed to hold the election. He was fully satisfied that this Bill would the subject before the House, and he would mention that they have it not in contemplation to employ an emigrant agent again, and that Dr. Rolph's services will not be required. He acknowledged his zeel and activity, and though he was opposed to his appointment, he was desirous that he should be remu-

> Dr Dunlop said he could not but remark on the very ungracious manner in which the hon, member for Oxford had brought his motion forward. The coun try wants just such Agents to lay our claims before our fellow-subjects at home and to draw here a portion of the redundant population and wealth of the

> Mother Country,
> Sir Allan McNab said Dr. Rolph was appointed by Lord Sydenham, at the request of meetings held throughout the whole Province, and which were at tended by men of all parties. He went home, and returning to this comtry, applied to His Excellency and was again sent home. He was well fitted for the task he had undertaken; his intimate knowledge of the country; his ready manner of communicating information, as well as ready writing, eminently qualified him for the task.

> mentry quantity with the had merely expressed his private opinion; and as it was not the intention of the present administration to employ again an Emigrant Agent, it became his duty to state it to the house.
>
> Mr Merritt believed Dr. Rolph an active Agent, but the question was, were

> his services required. He did not think so, though he would vote for the motion. The great object of the Government ought to be to provide for the desitute emigrant, and to put the country in a proper state, and then emigration will flow to it without the influence of Emigrant Agents. Mr Hopkins was always opposed to employing Emigration Agents. He thought it was the policy of the country which would prove the best agent.

Every Township was an Emigrant Agent, for there was not a pucket that returned to England but conveyed news from this country. "Mr Parent wished to say a few words. He would take this opportunity of rebuting the calumnious assertion that the inhabitants of Lower Canada

were opposed to Emigration. The vote upon the question before the House would show how unfounded the imputation was. The motion was then put and carried, 4 only discenting.

Mr Hincks moved that the £1,500,000 granted as a loan by Great Britain

e appropriated exclusively to Public Works. The motion was carried Mr Hancks moved that in order to secure the repayment of this loan, a nking fund be established, and that a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. shall be

would secure the ultimate payment of the debt. After a few other observations, the motion was put and carried.

DESPATCH ON AGRICULTURE IN CANADA. Cory DOWNING STREET.

No. 83. 2nd March, 1842. Sin.-In the auxious consideration which it has been the duty of Her Maesty's Government to give to the important and complicated question of the importation of Corn into this country, they have of course not overlooked the interest which is felt in this question by the Province of Cunada, and which interest which is selt in this question by the Province of Canada, and which has been expressed in Memorials from the Legislative Body, and from other parties, addressed to Her Majesty, and to the Legislature of this courty, and although in present circumstances Her Majesty's Government have not selt themselves justified in recommending to Parliament a compliance with the general requests of the various Memorialists, that Canadian Corn and Flour should be imported at a nominal duty into the United Kingdom, I trust that the steps which we have taken, and the grounds upon which we have declined to advance further in the same direction, will convince the people of Canada, that the course which we have pursued has been dictated by no unfriendly seeling towards the interests of Canada, and especially of Canadian Agriculture.

The steps which have been taken, so far as they go, have been decidedly in favor of those interests. By the law as it has hitherto stood, Canadian Wheat

favor of those interests. By the law as it has hitherto stood, Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour have been admissible into Great Britain at a rate of duty estimated at 5s. per Quarter, until the price in the English Market reached 57e .- at which amount the duty fell to 6d. By the Bill which is now before Parliament, the duty of 5s. is leviable only while the price is below 55s., and at 58s. falls to 1s. only. But in addition to this reduction in the amount of price at which the lower duty becomes physble, it is purposed to take off the restriction which has hitherto been imposed upon the importation of Canadian Flour into I reland, and thus to open a new market to that which may justly be considered as one of the manufactures of Canada.

tention to the various interests involved. Her Majesty's Government have been desirous, while they gave a general facility of admission to the British Market, of disturbing as little as possible the relative advantages possessed by the Colonial and Foreign Supplies of that market. In this sense, while they have continued to the Channel Islands the facilities which they have heretofore enjoyed, of a free importation of their own produce, (limited as it necessarily is an expense of the continue to draw on London at Colonial and Foreign Supplies of the market, and they have heretofore enjoyed, of a free importation of their own produce, (limited as it necessarily is a special product.) joyed, of a free importation of their own produce, (limited as it necessarily is in extent) into Great Britain, together with the means which they at present

Me Black moves well admitted into the ports of the country, and that American wheat coming into this country, and exported, be received into Great Britinia upon the same terms as Canadian wheat," which was lost; yens 18, mays 39.

Mr Viger explained: he regretted that the vote on the journals would not support, as hedd not see their utility, and thought the Army of 25.7 would not support, as hedd not see their utility, and thought the Army of 25.7 would not support, as hedd not see their utility, and thought the Army of 25.7 would not support, as hedd not see their utility, and thought the Army of 25.7 would not support, as hedd not support, as hedd not see their utility, and thought the Army of 25.7 would not support, as hedd not sup

considerations of Foreign Trade. But it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government so to regard it. It was impossible that they should not advert to the geographical position of Canada, in reference to the great Corn-growing States of the West of America. It was sible not to see that however desirable it might be even to encourage the transit through Canada of the produce of those States, with the advantage to Canada of any manufacturing process which it might undergo in the transit, a relaxation of Duty to the extent of fice or nearly free admission, would have been a relaxation not limited us in this case it ought to be, to the produce of a

onsible British Colony.

It is true that the Imperial Purliament at the time that they admitted Canadian produce at a nominal duty, might constitutionally have imposed a corresponding duty upon the import of American Wheat into Canada, and might thus have placed a check upon the undue influx of Foreign, under the name of Government, under a different state of circumstances, in which a Tax imposed by Colonial authority and of course receivable into the Colonia? Treasury, upon Wheat imported from the United States, might secure the Agriculturists of whitst the individuals

England against the competition of foreign growers, they have been unwilling to impose such a Tax, by the authority of Parliament, upon a raw article which might be required for home consumption in Canada, and in the absence of such a tax, have felt it impossible to propose to Parliament a further reduction than that which they have submitted, in favor of Wheat and Wheat Flour shipped I have, &c. (Signed) from the Ports of Canada.

STANLEY. The Right Hon. Sir C. Begot, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Oct. 5. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

By this arrival we have received our regular files, embracing London and iverpool dates to the 20th ultimo.

We do not perceive that any thing of importance had occurred. The QUEEN had returned from Scutland, very much delighted with her visit, and meditating, the journals say, a repetition of it every year.

The treaty of Washington had been re-published in the London papers, but

of course not the correspondence. The general opinion seems to be that the negotiators have effected a fair measure of mutual concession, with which

every body ought to be satisfied.

The Caffres had commenced killing and plundering the beers, of which the had refused to make submission, asserted their independence of Great Britain, and avowed their intention to call upon the King of Holland for aid and proection, having formally ceded the territory they occupied to the Dutch crown There had been no marked change in the disturbed districts. Most of the operatives still held aloof from work, and there were occasionally scuffled between parties of them and small bodies of the police. There had been

renewed alarms of intention to stop mills by force, and the military had been put on the alert, but no attempts at violence were made. There appears, however, to have been one exception to this general statement. At Manchester, the attempt to renew the riots was rather serious.

The Staffordshire iron-masters had agreed to an advance of one pound per on on ber fron. Trade generally was thought to be improving.

The King of Hanover was reported to be recovering.

There is nothing of importance from the continent, Returned Emigrants.—We noticed some weeks ago that large numbers of people who had emigrated to the United States had returned in the thirs from New York. They continue to arrive in considerable numbers.

- Wilmer's News Letter. Large Reward .- The executors of the late Marquis of Hertford offer a reward of ten thousand pounds—say forty-eight thousand dollars—for the recovery of 80 certificates for French stock, amounting to 82,000 franca per annum, which are known to have been in his possession, but since his death cannot be

Twenty-one fine oxen arrived at Southampton on the 17th ult. from Portugal. Large supplies of fat cattle were expected also from Spain. FRANCE.

It is generally believed that M. Thiers will proceed to the end with his new plans. He saw that the death of the Duke of Orleans put an end to the course of policy of which he hoped to be the representative, and he suddenly returned to his ideas of 1834. "A war policy is at present impossible," says M. Thiers to his friends. "I shall enter into a policy of canals, and rail roads, and material interests, such as the commercial and manufacturing government of the United States are busy with."

SPAIN.

M Olozaga, the Spanish ambassador to France, has left Madrid for Brussels,

on a mission of importance to the Belgian Government. From Brussels he is to go into Holland to negotiate a treaty of commerce.

The liberal or republican journals in Madrid give horrible accounts of the excesses committed in Catalonia by Zurbano, who, it seems, is putting down republicanism with a strong hand.

TURKEY.

The differences between Persia and Turkey do not appear to be yet appeared, for troops are still marching toward the frontiers of the day before yesterday the governor declared to the British consul that, in consequence of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the Porte and the Shah, all Persians would be obliged to quit Turkey, and, therefore, British subjects would do well to bring their accounts with Persian merchants to a close.

The Augsburg Gazette confirms the news of a revolution in Servia, and states that it took place on the 4th and 5th of September.

OBITUARY.

Died, in the Township of Toronto, May 13th, 1942, Johnson Graham, youngest son of Thomas Graham. The deceased was taken suddenly ill, and lived only sixteen days after the attack. On the Monday previous to his deall, he appeared to labour under great agony of mind respecting his spiritual state; but whilst a leader was engaged in prayer for him, Lis pain was removed by God lifting upon him the light of his reconciled countenance: and from that moment he was enabled to rejoice in the God of his salvation. On being asked if he felt that God had pardoned all his sins? he replied, "Though they were many, they are all forgiven; and I would not exchange the joy which I feel in my soul for all that this world could afford." When any person was engaged in prayer, though suffering under extreme pain of body, he would raise his voice in prayer to God, and say with ecstacy, "Thou art a God of love. Thou wilt not leave me. Thy will be done," &c. If any of his friends or acquaintances came into his room, he would tell them of the happiness he felt in his soul, and of the glorious hope he had of immortality; and warn them not to triffe with their souls, nor leave their repentance to a death-bed; for though God had pardoned his sins, that perhaps He would not be so mercifut to them. Two days before his death, one of his physicians visited him, and saw evident signs of approaching dissolution. He told him that he considered it his duty to acquaint him with the approach of death, and that he might prepare to meet his fate. for that the powers of life were prostrated, and he could last but a short time. The intelligence seemed to cause no uneasiness, for on being asked afterwards, if what the doctor had told him did alarm him? he answered, "No, I thank God, I can challenge death for its sting, and the grave for its victory." A few minutes hefore his departure, when speech had failed, and no pulse could be found, he was asked if Jesus was present to comfort and support him? and answered by raising his dying hand; and in a few mom

MARRIED.—In this city, October 7th, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. James Lumsden, Printer, to Miss Mary Stack, both of the City of Toronto. Sept 29th, by the Rev. Henry Wilkinson, Mr. James Maxwell, to Mrs. Maria On the 15th Sept. by the Rev. K Creighton, Mr. Henry Lee, to Miss Hannah Coll, both of the Township of Howard

DIED,-October 8th, in the Township of York, Sarah, third daughter of Mr. omas Rispon, aged 13 years.

Toronto Market Prices-October 11, 1842.

MONTREAL MARKETS, Oct. 4, 1842. Ashes.—Pots find ready sale at 26s. 9d., at which rate several lots have been placed during the week. Pearls are not so much enquired for, and are slow of

sale at 27s. 3d. Flour.—The European intelligence brought by the British Queen steamer, which reached us on Saturday last, has imparted considerable firmness to our Flour market. Canada manufacture has been sold as high as 25s., but not to any extent. There has been much more enquiry for American, which readily brought 23s 9d. @ 24s. on Saturday, and is still in good demand at the latter price. There is by no means an overstock at the moment. The recent specu-

private advices of yesterday from Quebec, which state that no American Flour uld be bought there at less than 25s. Wheat .- The highest quotation we can name for Wheat affout, is 4s. 61 49 60 lbs., at which rate several cargoes of Northern Ohio have been sold. Very

lations on Quebec account have left our market somewhat clear. We have

ittle of Canada growth has as yet appeared in market. Provisions-We have little or no change to note in the prices of Provisions which are nearly nominal; indeed there were never less flattering prospects for the holders of Pork and Beef than at present. The stock is exceedingly large, are nominal, and holders ship on their own account. We have no sales of

21 Exchange.—The Banks continue to draw on London at ou days signt for 91 per cent, premium. Private nommands 3 per cent., if perfectly indoubted, 90 days. Drafts on New-York are at 21 per cent., 3 days sight, both Private and Bank. The demand is not very great at the moment.

The money market continues very tight, and a great want of confidence exists

among merchants, owing to the extensive failures which took place recently and the number that have been crippled through them.—Montreal Herald.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending October 11. G. Kennedy, G. B. Butcher, H Wilkinson, P Kerr, J. Black, J. Howey,

DAY IS PUBLISHED, Price SIXPENCE,

The: Wesleyan-Rethodist ALMANAC FOR 1843: Containing.—besides the usual Astronomical Calculations.—Statistics of the

British Empire; Officers of the Government of Canada; Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly; Sheriffs, Clerks of Peace, and District Treasurers; Registrars of Counties, and other Officers; Divisions of Canada West; Solar and Lunar Tables, with history of names of the Months; Kings and Queens of England; Chronological Table of Mathadism in Canada; Canada Wesleyan Conference, and its Institutions; Chronological Table of Methodism in the United States; do. in England; Royal Family of Great Britain; Imperial Government; National Debt of Great Britain. &c. &c. Sold at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings.

IF A liberal discount made to country dealers, and the usual allowance o our Agents. Toronto, October 1st, 1842.

Editors in the city and throughout the country are respectfully requested to insert

WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND, • AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asikma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pleurisy, hoarseness, pains and soreness of the breast and lungs. Broachitis, a disease that is sweeping hundreds to a premature; grave, under the fictitious name of consumption, can be cured by this Medicine. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough; hectic fever, a spitting up of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is nothing more than an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every

The peculiar virtnes of this compound have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has recently been directed to the development of their active powers and pulmonaric qualities, which the proprietor is now able to gratify, and presents this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most assa, and valuable remedy ever discovered and adapted to all discases of the lungs, when any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy action.

It is universally believed that God in his providence has not afflicted his children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the grader of nature that will not only mitigate but in many case.

thing in the garden of nature that will not only mitigate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With those views strongly impressed on our minds. every one should feel a great desire to investigate to the ulmost of his power, the great arena of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction which

the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with much care and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of housands of irresponsible nostrams of the day, with which this country is

The use of one bottle of the Syrup will be sufficient to convince the most

The use of one pottio of the syrup will be solutioned to convince the mose sceptical of its beneficial effects.

Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor, without which none are genuine.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by J. Winer, Chemist and

Apoliceary, King-St., Hamilton, C. W.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.—

For sele by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King Street,

65 jars Mustard

FALL AND . WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, and offers for Sale, at the usual Terms, to the Country Trade, viz :---165 kegs, various brands, Plug
317 boxes do Cavendish
31 boxes Ledies Twist
46 boxes Nail Rod

165 kegs, various brands, Plug
31 barrel Cloves
5 feails hard shell
6 frails hard shell
2 freils soft shell 1 barrel Nutmegs 46 boxes Nail Rod 2 frails soft shell 🙏 do 🗛 130 jars very superior Macoboy Snuff
4 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders 10 bags Filberts 14 barrels best Corrants 78 bags Rio 14 bags Laguna Coffee 270 boxes best Muscatel 364 balf boxes do 35 kegs, a good article Raisins 22 bags Pimento 50 boxes Pipes 27 bags black Pepper 55 boxes ground Pepper 20 boxes do Pimento 30 boxes Starch 4 tierces Saleratus 55 bales, a good article, Cotton Batt'g 80 half bales do 1 crate [470th] Cassia

10 boxes do in tine of 1 lb. each
20 boxes ground Ginger
10 boxes do | Cinnamon 1 case Raw-hide Whips With many other Goods in the line. R. H. BRETT 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. 674 FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, by recent arrivals from Liverpool and London, a full and complete assortment of Combs: English, French and German Fancy Goods; Cutlery, Birmingham & Sheffield Shelf Goods; Stationary, &c. &c.

Writing Dosks
1 cask London Heir Brushes I do best Dressing Combs and other Combs do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases 4 cases common Looking Glasses 6 casks Cutlery
5 do assorted Birmingham Fazey

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

do Whip-Thongs

do assurted Buttons

Viz:- STATIONARY.
3 cases Ladies' Work-Boxes and 31 cases ass'd Foolscap & Letter Paper 94 bales News Printing
12 do Wrapping
4 do (I ton) Mill Board I case Bookbinder's Leather 4 do Merchant's Account Books

paid for. .

4 bales Cotton Twine 10 cases Glass Tumblers

2 casks assorted lok 1 case Ink Powder -15 cases assorted Stationary, including every article in Funcy Stationary; Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c.

R. H. BRETT.

CUT NAILS .- Just receiving, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 120 kegs Soft Cuts; 60 kegs Shingle do 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842.

S T A T I O N A R Y .-- For Sale, in the Original Packages:-15 cases Letter Paper 25 cases Pott 16 cases Foolscan

6 cases assorted Fancy Paper I case Superior Quills 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. R. H. BRETT. R I D O U T, B R O T H E R S & Co.

ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR
BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, NEW SUPPLIES OF

IRON, STEEL, AND SHELF HARDWARE GOODS, Direct from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment, including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842.

STEEL SANDERSON, BROTHERS & Co. Shear, Spring, Blister, and superior Cut Steel, (the latter well deserving the attention of Axe Makers), on Sale by

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

CUT NAILS.BUDDEN & VENNOR'S Shingle and Annealed Nails, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, who offer them for Sale upon advantageous terms.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

CANADA PLATES-150 Boxes, for Sale by RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st. 1842.

R E M O V A L - J O H N T Y N E R tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons generally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of years, and now informs them and the public generally that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Establishment, from his old stand opposite the Market, to his new buildings on Yongo Street, next house north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

J. T. wishing to accommodate his friends east of the city, has opened the

shop next house east of Armstrong and Beaty's Leather Store, King-street, which will be attended to by his nephew Richard Tyner, who he has no doubt will give general satisfaction. Toronto, October 1st, 1842.

WINTER!-LAMB'S .WATER-PROOF PASTE AND BRUNSWICK BLACK.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles to any amount. He feels that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in further recommendation

of the Water-proof Paste, as the four last years' experience has proved it to be a sure preventive to damp feet, - to say nothing of its Leatherpreserving qualities. It must be advantageous for the community at large to have it in general use. The subscriber would respectfully remind all good housewives, who wish te

the subscriber would respect they remind an good modes were, wan wenter have their Stovepipes and Dumb Stoves look well all the winter, and to save themselves trouble and labour, that they would do well to put on a good coat of his Brunswick Black a few days before putting up their stoves.

PETER R. LAMB.

Blacking and Ink Manufacturer, corner of Yonge und Temperance Sis. Toronto, October 1, 1812.

WHOLESALE DRY GOOD WAREHOUSE, No. 22, Yonge Street.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade generates that they will in a few days be receiving their FALL IMPORTATIONS comprising an Extensive and General Assertment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, selected by their resident partner in Britain, and which they are enabled to offer upon the most favourable terms, and at very reduced prices.

GILMOR & COULSON.

Toronto, September 22, 1842.

673-8.

A UTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the Trade of Western Canada generally, that they are now opening a very large and well-assorted Stock of AUTUMN and WINTER STAPLE

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

71 8

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West.

630 tf

Chewett's Buildings, King Street West.

1. B & Co.'s general importations being now so well known, they do not think it necessary to give particulars of their Stock; they are this year, however, importing even more largely than usual,—and being enabled, from the extent of their purchases, and from their having at all times one of their firm turing Districts, to avail of every opportunity of getting suitable and cheap Goods; they feel confident that they possess the means of doing well for parties purchasing from them.

I. B. & Co. have additional shipments coming forward by most of the regu

lar traders, to arrive at Montreal from the different ports in Great Britain during the remainder of the shipping season. Front St., Toronto, Aug. 31st, 1842.

ARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assortment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgetools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans. Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoet-brass and Copper, Brass and Copper, Brass

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB LISHMENT,—HAMILTON.—The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their present Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are confident will be found in every respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided conviction of their cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in order to according where they may have their representations to the respective of the cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in order to viction of their chespness to the minds of those who may examine in order to ascertain where they may lay out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchases 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 made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hotel.

Hamilton, 12th July, 1842.

M. & C. MAGILL. Hamilton, 12th July, 1842. M. & C. MAGILL.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1341.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1342, betwee KINGSTON AND TORONTO: PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY.

CITY OF TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK. From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Munday, 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 Thursday—Niagara;

From Toronto, at 12 o clock, noon, Monday and Thursday—Ringard;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Thesday and Friday—Ringard;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princers Royal;
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets
call at Coloung and Port Flope, each way.

The Royal Mail Steam-packets
call at Coloung and Port Flope, each way.

Kingston, April, 1842. AKE ONTARIO. - THREE TIMES A-WEEK

From TORONTO to ROCHESTER.

Toronto, August 16th, 1842. 668

THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR Will leave Hamilton, Toronto, and other Ports, for OS WEGO,

Will leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.
Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.
Port Hope every Tuesday and Friday evening.
Cobourg every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Wellington every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock. UPWARDS Will leave Oswego every Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednes-

day evening at 7.

Wellington every Monday and Thursday morning at 2 o'clock.
Cobourg every Monday and Thursday morning at lnif-past 6 o'clock.
Port Hope every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock,
And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage from Oswego apply to Mossrs. Bronson and Crocker,
or to Messrs. Fitzhugh and Co., Oswego, or to the Captain on beard.

The Gore will also touch (weather permitting) at Bond Head and Darlington Toronto, August 16, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors bereby give notice, that an Assessment of Four per Cent on all the Fremium Notes in force on the 7th September Buildings, on or before the 23th October next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Toronto, 27th Sept., 1842.

73 4 Secretary and Treasurer. Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, 27th Sept., 1842.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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

References by permission to-

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada. WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal. John Caneron, Esq., Cashier, Branch Com. Bank, M. D. A. O. MEDLEY, Esq., Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of Britis North America.

Constitution of the contract September, 1842. PETER R. I. AMB, Manufacturer of Lamb's Blacking, bogs to

Мезsrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

PETER R. LAM B. Manufacturer of Lame's blacking, ongs to inform Printers in British North America, that he has, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced workman, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' INK. He is now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to him. It is lok will be werranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap. Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice. IF Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscriber, will receive the amount in Ink.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

A NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE.

The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan entirely new, which possesses many advantages over those now in use, while it will perform as much in the same time as the best of those; it requires only half of the propelling power and not half of the hands to attend it;

Kemptville, June, 1842. nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order Ladies' Needle- Work neatly framed. 637 6tn

Estate of Mr. Joseph Lee, of this City, are requested to pay the same diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this to Mesers. Thomas Clarkson & Co., who are authorized to settle all matter medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their connected with the said Estate. W. CAWTHRA,

JOHN THOMSON. THOS. CLARKSON; J CHARLES. W. GOODERHAM, FRED. PERKINS, M. O'DONOHOE,

Toronto, Sept. 4, 1842.

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

out the United States and Canada.

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which than its reputation has been steadily and napidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been attained; nor is it stationary at even this attitude of earlination, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the firs physicians in the Country have voluntarily borne witness to its superior efficacy of value, as their written certificates now in the possession of the propeteur will show. Testimorials almost hummerable, from persons who have been benefited by its use, or have seen its medicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of Mr. Bristof, which prove how many, how various, and how extreme have been the instances in which, by its operation, the sick and the almost despairing have been restored to health and happlifiers.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable remedier of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost infallible in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idiosyntracles, breditary predisposition, and in general all chronic and long stan ling infamilities and irregularities of the human frame. To enginerate all the diseases in which it has been found to be a covereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here etiggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him to advertisements in the public papers, for more defined, intelligence respecting its efficacy, in nearly all cases in complaint except those of the mest ordinary, or endeance and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to this article, confident that its rare vittines only need be known to be appreciated; that it will stand the test of any trial, and that increased usefulness, and added popularity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance.

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen :

Buffalo, Aug. 12, 1837. We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsapartita, manufactured by C. C. Briston, and having made use of it more or less in our practice, believe it to contain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we esterm it as one of the best we have ever met with.

J. Trowsrider, M.D. Crarles Minne, M.D. Joslah Barnes, M.D. J. E. Hawley, M.D. A. Miller, M.D. H. R. Stage, M.D. CYRCHIUS CHAMB, M D Moses Bristol, M D J. E Marshall, M D A. S. Spragie, M D

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

IF Important caution to those who would get the true article-always ob-

For sale in Toronto by Lyman, Farr, & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in For sale in Toronto by Lyman. Farr, & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in alous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article Niagara; by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. 11. Webster, and T. of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

B. akle, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Canada.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Actorney Street.

ADIES'SEMINARY, COBOURG.
MRS. VAN NORMAN and MISS BARNES present their grateful acknowledgments to their friends for the success which, through their kindness, has attended their undertaking. Twenty-three Young Ladies are at present successfully pursuing their studies under their supervision and instruction. And as they have every reason to hope that the number will be greatly increased next session, they are in correspondence with a very liberally educated and highly accomplished Lady, whom they intend to employ as an Assistant

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

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

f which a faithful second will be preserved, and forwarded regularly to their parents, in quarterly reports.

Extra Charges.

Ryerson; G. M. Boswell, Esq. M.P.P.; and Professor Wm. Kingston, A.M. Cobourg, August 20th, 1842. Victoria College.

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

EGERTON RTERSON.

CUT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale,
224 Kegs Blue Cit, soft, assorted sizes.
116 Kegs Shingle Nulls.

7000012 400 4 1949

R. H. BRETT. Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842.

THE Public are hereby warned against giving CREDIT to JOSEPH FULSHAR and JANE ELLA, or either of them, as I will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by them. JOHN ELLA. Etobicoke, Septr. 27, 1842. 74-3p

CT. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The sub-Sorther begg to call the attention of the public to his well-selected Stock of FRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts.

St. Catherines, March 1, 1842.

N. Il.—The Proprietor of the British American Cuttivator, and Mr. George Leelig King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 014 ti

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King

Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS. consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sule at imprecedented low prices.

Also—all kinds of BINDING nearly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound

o any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1841.

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 he will sell cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR • has removed to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diliga-tioning to his customers, he hopes to receive a communic of their orders.

J. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Chothing.

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

EWSPRINTING PAPER.-The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Eliza,
816 Reams News Printing Paper, asserted sizes.

B. H. BEETT Toronto, Aug. 3, 1812. R. H. BRETT.

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

Coughe, Colis, Asthma. Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast. Spitting of Blood. Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart. Oppression and Sureness of the Chest. Whovping Cough, Plenvisy, Hectic Fever. Night Sucats. Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver. This Medicine is for sale by the sale Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery

between Fourth and Fifth Streets, 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 bosides it comes so very cheap that any ordinary farmer may procure it.

The subscriber has obtained a patent for the above machine and stands ready that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestito dispose of rights to any one who may favour him with a call. He also will mahle herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical manufacture it to order on the shortest notice.

MAHLON BEACH.

From the common way preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestitate in the common way in the co E. P E L L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker. Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, this Bulsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, by opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

[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 bestowed upon a simple medical J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their putients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine OTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of

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

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

I L L Y S Y R U P.
WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTIONS,
when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that
invaluable Medicine, FISIPS LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and
unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lunas, such as Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bronchites, S.c. &c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the longs and throat from viscid plilegm; it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable

Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

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

T H E E N D O F D O U B T.—
I have been hald about five years;—no more heir on the top of my head than on the back of my band, and my head covered with a thick scurf. this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford, Co Nov. 12, 1840. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

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 hair. shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me as Delhi village. The above erticle I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Complete & Co. Delhi village. The above article who had it from Comstock & Cu. Delhi, July 17, 1839. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

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

TO THE INCREDULOUS.-New-York, Sept. 28th, 1938 .- I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and serve that the WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL. is on a red stamp across I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head the cork of the bottle.

THE COBOURG FEMALE ACADEMY will open on the second Monday (12th) of September. - Students can enter at any time. - This Institution is divided into Four Departments, em-

bracing all the solid and ornamental branches of a complete system of Female Education, with Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The l'upils being members of Mrs. II.'s family will be under her constant superintendence. The Academy is situated in a delightful part of Cobourg, and affords ample and elegant accommodations. The Pupils can attend the Church which their Parents or Guardians may direct.

TERMS. Embroidery,

Board, including room, washing, fuel, and lights,

Each Young Ludy will provide herself with one pair of sheets, one blanket one counterpane, one pillow with covers, and towels. A deduction of 7s. 6d. per term will be made to those Ladies who provide their own beds. Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term.

Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cobourg. For more particular-inquiries reference is made to the following gentlemen, from whom cards can be obtained giving full information of every department of the Academy:---Rev. A. Green, President of the Canada Conference; D. Thompson, M. P. P., Indiana; Rev. W. Clarke; — Morrell, Esq., London; Rev. G. R. Sanderson, Stimford; Rev. D. Wright, Credit; John Stinson, Esq. Hamilton; A. Cook, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNeb, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidson, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidson, Esq. Niagara; W. Warren, Esq. Darlington; Rev. A. Hurlburt, Port Hope; Charles Biggar, Esq. Carrying Place; J. P. Roblin, M. P. P. Ameliasburgh; J. P. Williams, Esq. Bloomfield; Billa Flint, Esq., G. B. Spencer, Esq. Belleville; J. Connter, Mayor of Kingston, M. Cameron, M. P. P., Rev. H. Wilkinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston; W. Matthie, Esq., — Buell, Esq., Luther Houghton, Esq. Brockville; Alfred Hooker, Esq., Rev. W. Parrick, David Ser, Esq., W. D. Dickinson, Esq., Prescott; G. Brouse, Esq., Jacob Brouse, Esq., Mattida; W. Clege, Esq., J. Burrows, Esq., Rev. T. Bevitt, Bytown; John Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabee; G. Boulter, Esq. Ameliasburgh.

Mrs. J. B. HURLBURT, Preceptress: Miss R. Boulten, Assistant. Other Assistants will be engaged as the wants of the Academy require.

The following Gentlemen compose the Visiting and Examining Committee: Sheriff Ruttan, Colonel G. Ham, Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; Professor Wm. Kingston, A. M.; Rev. James Spencer. Cobourg, August 15th, 1842. - 668 3 m

FOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, being Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, 139 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every convenience; a large Frome Barn, Driving-House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrushing Machine, a targe Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoke Creek runs through the lot: the land is of the best quality; the whole front of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bash is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by applying to the owner, W. LAWSON, applying to the owner,

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

52 If

FOR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAPTON, within 31 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. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frome 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 by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Scenart Giation, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, Executors,

Young Street, Ion. 4th, 1842.

THOMAS SNIDLR: Fonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER;

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notarics Public, &c. Se. 1101, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

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

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

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

UF OFFICE, No. 6, Day Street, Toronto. Sept. 23, 1841,

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

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.— CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints : For the Piles, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, especially

For all Dropsy. All swellings of the Extremities, Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Lumbage and Sciatic, Tender Feet.

Tender Feet, Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings

Scald Head, Scrolula, in its worst stages, Fond Ulcers of the legs, or of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers,
Fresh Wounds, hilbinins, &c. &c. It was the last death hed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

in Children.
All Bruises and Sprains,

and attendant Solomon Hays. Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to ipsert, are as follows: Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U.S.; 2 Judges of the

U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures: . some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cuted of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of exeruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duly to communicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest!".

About one half the above number are known to have been cored of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article -- And of all this number to females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled. 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.

I V E R C O M P L A I'LN T S AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES. DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

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

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

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Take work upon and cleanese the blood—are the standard renedy. These Pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Eliters; and if you are or have been invalids for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow gellow has of sickness change rapidly to the fall blowing glow of health and synateful hueyancy.

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

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