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#### For the Christian Guardian. ON THE DIGNITY OF MAN.

Perhaps there is no subject that can come within the range of human thought, no object that can be presented to the mind of man, so mysterious, so wonderful, so complicate, as man. And were it not for the Sacred Scriptures, which give a perfect delineation of man,-what he was when he came from the Divine mould, and what he now is,-man would be, to himself, the greatest of riddles and the deepest of enigmas. Before the fall he was declared to be "very good;" after the fall, "desperately wicked." The height from which man fell may easily be inferred from the depth of the "horrible pit and miry clay" into which he has fallen. But although by the fall, the understanding, which was clear and penetrating, became darkened, the will, which was in entire conformity to the will of God, became rebellions; and those heavenly affections which had been placed upon God, their only proper object, became alienated and vitiated; yet man is still the object of Divine regard, the subject of a Saviour's dying love, and the only being that transports with joy the enraptured myriads of the heavenly world. He

is still a noble being, though fallen. Look at his intellectual powers. He is the only being to which intellectual excellence can be ascribed. The human intellect defies the possibility of perfect description. Contracted as it is by the fall, and degraded as it must be by a debasing, sinful use of its faculties, its capacity is still boundless The noble powers of the mind are capable of comprehending the whole compass of nature; from the spire of grass to the loftiest oak that braves the storm; from the smallest insect to the most gigantic elephant; from the muscoites that imms about our ears to the golden eagle that bids defiance to the feathered tribe, and gazes upon the sun in his meridian splendour; from the minnow that sports in the brook to the prodigions whale that seems to have been made only for the wonder and admiration of man; from an atom to a world; from a world to worlds without number. It also rushes into futurity, and beholds the invisible wonders of the world to come, and endeavours to trace nature up to nature's God. How comprehensive the mind of man!

Look at his moral powers. It is true we can discover nothing in man bu sin and degradation, and pollution, and crime. But the capacity of impurity argues the capacity of purity; the capacity of disobedience argues the capacity of obedience. Man had never been such a sinner had he not been first a may flourish, and shine, and grow to perfection, and spread a hallowing influence, which savours more of the paradisaical state than the fallen state. Through the saving influence of Divinegrace, he is capable of entire conform-My to the will of God, and of walking humbly and acceptably before Him-of having his life hid with Christ in God. Man is capable of the possession and constant exercise of saving faith, through which he overcomes every spiritual foe, holds communion and fellowship with God, penetrates through celestial plains, and beholds the mansion prepared for him. He may also be put in the possession of that love, which, like its source, sympathizes with human suffering, beareth all things, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, knows no partiality, and insatiably desires that all may be brought under its saving influence. And as for meekness, gentleness, kindness, generosity, and holy zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of sinners,-these christian graces may all grow in the renewed and sanctified soil, with a richness and fruitfulness which will be beneficial to society, and enable the pussessor to rejoice evermore, and in every thing to give thanks. How much divine comfort and sweet consolation can the sanctified soul enjoy from an approving and sprinkled conscience; from the delightful exercises of prayer and praise; from holding communion with heaven; from breathing a heavenly atmosphere; and from his body being made the temple of the living God! How highly exalted is man! He is made an heir of God, and a joint heir with Jesus Christ. Jesus took not upon him the nature of angels, but the human nature. The human nature is now glorified in beaven. Man is represented in the courts of glory. Humanity is inseparably connected with the Deity. What order of intelligence is raised so high! Can seraphic legions hoast of such a distinction? How exalted, how dignified is man! What a pity that the intellectual faculties of man should be debased by iniquity; his passions polluted by crime; his soul brought under the ensuaring influence of sin; and the whole man led captive by the devil at his will! Belleville, August 8th, 1842. DUSTHUMIA.

### IS THERE NOT A GOD? From Dr. Chaimers' "Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and In effectual Constitution of Man."

To be able to say then that there is a God, we may have only to look optics have explored-does it follow, that, throughout all immensity, a silence, is it therefore for as to speak to all the periods of that eternity which is behind us; and to say, that never bath a God come forth with the unequivocal tokens of His existence? Fre we can say that there is a Godwe must have seen, on that portion of Nature to which we have access, the print of His footsteps, or have had direct intimation from Himself; or been satisfied by the authentic memorials of His converse with our species in other days. But ere we can say that there is no God-we must have roamed over all nature, and seen that no mark of a Divine footstep was there; and we must have gotten intimacy with every existent spirit in the universe, and learned from each, that never did a revelation of the Deity visit him; and we must have searched, not into the records of one solitary planet, but into the archives of all worlds, and thence gathered, that, throughout the wide realms of immensity, not one exhibition of a reigning and living God ever has been made. Atheism might plead a lack of evidence within its own field of observation. But antitheism pronounces both upon the things which are, and the things which are not within that field. It breaks forth and beyond all those limits, that have been prescribed to man's excursive spirit, by the sound philosophy of experience; and by a presumption the most tremendous, even the usurpation of all space and of all time, it affirms that there is no God. To make this out, we should need to travel abroad over the surrounding universe till we had exhausted it, and to search backward through all the hidden recesses of eternity; to traverse in every direction the plains of infinitude, and sweep the outskirts of that space which is itself interminable and then bring back to this little world of ours, the report of a universal blank, wherein we had not met with one manifestation or one movement of a presiding God. For man not to know of a God, he has only to sink beneath the level of our common nature. But to deny him, he must be a God himself. He must arrogate the ubiquity and omniscience of the Godhead.

It affords a firm outset to this investigation, that we cannot recede a greater way from the doctrine to be investigated, than to the simple point of ignorance or unbelief. We cannot, without making inroad on the soundest principles of evidence, move one step back from this, to the region of disbelief. We can figure an inquirer taking up his position in midway atheism. But he cannot, without defiance to the whole principle and philosophy of evidence, make aggression thence on the side of antitheism. There is a clear intellectual principle, which forbids his proceeding in that direction; and there is another principle equally clear, though not an intellectual but a moral one, which urges him, if not to move, at least to look in the opposite direction. We are not asking him, situated where he is, to believe in God. For the time being, we as little expect a friendly as we desire a hostile decision upon the question. Our only demand for the present is, that he shall entertain the question. And to enforce the demand, we think that an effective appeal might be made to his own moral nature. We suppose him still to be an atheist, but no more than an atheist-fur, in all right Baconian logic. the very farthest remove from theism, at which he or any man can be placed by the lack of evidence for a God, is at the point of simple neutrality. We might well assume this point, as the utmost possible extreme of alienation from the doctrine of a Creator, to which the mind of a creature can in any circumstances be legitimately carried. We cannot move from it, in the direction towards antitheism, without violence to all that is just in philosophy; and we might therefore commence with inquiring, whether, in this lowest state of information and proof upon the question, there can be anything pugning of the apostolic doctrine of justification by faith only, through which assigned, which should lead us to move, or at least to look in the opposite

In the atter destitution, for the present, of any argument, or even semblance The certainty of an actual God binds over to certain distinct and most unin which case, the very idea of a God, even in its most hypothetical form,

might lay a responsibility even upon atheists. To make this pulpable, we might imagine a family suffering under extreme destitution, and translated all at once into sufficiency or affluence by an anonymous donation. Had the benefactor been known, the gratitude that were due to him becomes abundantly obvious; and, in the estimation of

to inquire? It does not exonerate him from the burthen of all obligation testimony in favour of keeping the Church as she is—and in lifting up his voice that he knows not the land which sustains him. He incurs a guilt, if he do in lond remonstrance against every approximation towards Rome. The not want to know. It is enough to convict him of a great moral delinquency, if he have gladly seized upon the liberalities which were brought in secret to Rome. Let Trictarian doctrines prevail, and be fully carried out, and we care little, most illustrious doctor, for the judgment of men, and least of all his door, yet seeks not after the quarter whence they have come-willing that the band of the dispenser should remain for ever unknown, and not communion. The Bishop remarks, "The rude, unthinking, unjustifiable wanting any such disclosures as would lay a distinct claim or obligation upon manner in which some have allowed themselves to speak of the Reformation, himself. He altogether lives by the bounty of another; yet would rather

continue to live without the burthen of those services or acknowledgments that are due to him. His ignorance of the benefactor might alleviate the charge of ingratitude; but it plainly awakens the charge again, if he choose to remain in ignorance, and would shun the information that might dispel it. In reference then to this still undiscovered patron of his family, it is possible for him to evince ingratitude; to make full exhibition of a nature that is unmoved by kindness and withholds the moral responses which are due to it, that can riot with utmost selfishness and satisfaction upon the gifts while in total indifference about the giver-an indifference which might be quite as clearly and characteristically shown, by the man who seeks not after his unknown friend, as by the man who elights him after that he has found him.

### From the Auburn Northern Advocate.

### LITERAL RESTORATION OF THE JEWS DENIED.

One of the strongest objections to a second national reinstatement of the Jews is derived from those very prophecies on which such an expectation is ounded. The advocates of this doctrine contend for a literal fulfilment of prophecy, and in this the Christian commentator and the blinded Jew perfeetly agree. But a literal fulfilment of all those sublime predictions concerning the future glory of their commonwealth which were uttered by the Jewish prophets, would involve considerations on which critics appear to have betowed but little attention. We shall give a few examples of this kind of predictions, and the reader can judge for himself how far we ought to insist upon a literal interpretation. " The people shall dwell in Zion at Jerusalem: thou shalt weep no more: he will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy saint. And there is not a heavenly grace, which, when planted in a sanctified cry; when he shall hear it he will answer thee." "Moreover, the light of soul, and unstured by the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit, but what the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be seven-fold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the Lord bindeth up the breach of his people."—Isaiah xxx. 19, 26. "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise. The sun shall be no more thy light by day: neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee: but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory; thy snn shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself; for the the dense clouds which encircle the natural heart, and finds his way into the celestial plains, and beholds the mansion prepared for him. He may also be ended. Thy people also shall be all righteous: they shall inherit the land forever."-Isaiah lx. 13-21. "For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former shall not be remembered nor come into mind."-Isaiah lav. 17. All these passages, and many others of same character, are referred to by Dr. Clarke, and he says that "they seem to point out a restoration of the Jewish commonwealth to a higher degree of excellence than it has yet attained." In this he is supported by Prof. Bush, who maintains that all the prophecies concerning the Jews must have a literal fulfilment. According to their views, we must not refer these to the Christian church not to the deliverance from Chaldean captivity. Let us, however, look for a moment to the events which must take place on the return of the Jews. "I They are to weep no more -a stronge circumstance in this world of sorrow. 2. The light of the moon is to equal the light of the sun, and the sun will give seven times its present light—surely this can never happen while the present laws of nature continue. 3. Again, the sun shall no more be their light by day, nor shall the moon dispense its beams by night—how this accords with the promise to make those orbs so much more powerful, we leave with the advocates of a literal interpretation to determine. 4. It is said they shall inherit the land forever-thus cutting off the expected dissolution of this mundane system. 5. A new heavens and a new earth are to be the abode of the restored tribes. Here we are at a loss to know how the identity of Jerusalem can be preserved so that, while dwelling in a new earth, they shall still reside in the ancient city of David. We apprehend this may be somewhat too literal to suit the convenience of our expositors, but it is a fair application of their own principles. Either these absurdities must be adopted or all hope of a second literal restoration must be abandoned. We choose the latter, and venture the assertion that the scriptures contain no evidence that the Jewish polity will ever be revived. That the Jews were a typical people, that their abroad on some definite territory, and point to the vestiges that are given of literal restoration would be a retrogressive providence, are points that might His power and his presence somewhere. To be able to say that there is no be niged, but we leave them and shall only further remark, that the promis God, we must walk the whole exputse of infinity, and ascertain, by observa- of conversion almost necessarily precludes a literal gathering. Not only tion, that such vestiges are to be found nowhere. Grant that no trace of the distinction between Jew and Gentils abolished in Christ, but Jerusalem Him can be discerned in that quarter of contemplation, which our puny and Jerizim are alike and forever discarded. "Ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Fother;" and the reason assigned is Being with the essence and sovereignty of a God is nowhere to be found? that "God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit Because, through our loopholes of communication with that small portion of and in truth." The New Testament church is composed of pilgrims and external nature which is before us, we have not seen or ascertained a God - strangers upon earth; in affection and in Spirit they " are come to mount to the less hazardous contest for literary eminence at the university of Paris. must we therefore conclude of every unknown and untrodden vastness in Sion, and anto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jenusalem." If the From the embrace of Aristotle and his commentators, he would, however, be found to be the only efficucious cure for their wretchedness. The rightethis illimitable universe, that no diversity is there? Or because, through the Jew is to be converted, his attachment to Syria must be subduced-must have been prematurely withdrawn by the failure of his resources, (for the to make room for a better hone. The renovating influence of Christianity will make all earthly places alike to him, and thus destroy the charms | Lad not been inspired to reveal his marvellons career and immortal recomof his ancient habitation; it will correct his mistake respecting the advent of pense. For a child destined to have alters raised to his name throughout the Messiah, and merge the peculiarities of his race in the gospel institute. 'Conversion will agnifilate all furmer distinctions, whether national or religious. But the Jews expect, if restored to their own land, that the Mosaic institute is to be revived and exalted beyond all precedent; they look now as formerly for literal instead of spiritual redemption. This is the rock on which they split when they crucified the Lord of glory, and this is the vail that must be done away in Christ. As yet they can not see to the end; it has not entered their heart that find ever designed to supersede the Jewish economy or that Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. They dream of perpetuity as well as of restoration, notwithstanding themselves are broken off, and their system, being a shadow, is abolished forever. Now unless we can conceive of Indaism as existing without any of its peculiarities that is, existing and not existing at the same time-for on no other terms can it ever be incorporated into the Christian Church-it is morally certain that no literal restoration will occur. It is the crime of the Jews that they are still unconverted-that they still adhere to their ancient forms, and can we suppose that heaven will approve their conduct and eternalize their perverted choice? No. Their destiny is to see their error, to yield their literal views and to be dissolved into a church in comparison with which theirs, at its best estate, had " no glory,"

#### From the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder. THE BISHOP OF OXFORD'S VISITATION CHARGE.

If any evidence were wanting of the kindness of spirit and amiability of character belonging to Dr. Bagot, it would be amply supplied by the Charge before us. It is certainly conceived in a spirit of rare and lovely Christian gentleness. He blames the Tractarians, and yet in a tone so gentle that partisans would almost call it praise. He rebukes them, but yet it is mingled with so much commendation, that their friends, we suspect, will, upon the whole, be quite satisfied with the result.

We could wish that this charge had some more positive qualities about it The Bishop of Oxford is looked to with the more interest from the fact, that these new or revived Tractarian views first sprung up within the bounds of his diocese, and he has, officially, ecclesiastical or episcopal supervision of the originators of them. It was his veto that stopped the publication of the Tracts. In his visitation-charge, four years ago, he expressed fears as to the tendency of these doctrines. Yet it must have been obvious to every one who had any knowledge of the facts, that Dr. Bagot, surrounded as he was by the writers of the Tracis, many of whom were among the most learned gentlemanly, and courteous clergymen of his diocese, and took unwonted pains to manifest great personal regard for him, and readiness to submit to his decisions, would be greatly influenced by them. The whole charge affords abundant evidence that the Bishop has great personal attachment to the principal writers of the Tracts, while his own love of the truth will not allow hin

to leave their publications wholly uncensured. We regret, however, that the Bishop has proceeded so much upon the noncommittal principle, and wholly evaded adverting to the real points of dispute between Tractarians and their opponents. Those points, which cannot too frequently be brought before the public, are,-first; the practical in alone we have "peace with God," and can "rejoice in hope of his glory." And secondly, The deposing the holy Scriptures from their divinely author ized supremacy as the sole and sufficient rule of faith and practice, by the of argument, that a God is-there is, perhaps, a certain duteous movement unfounded assumption that, apart from the traditional interpretation and which the mind ought to take, on the bare suggestion that a God may be, teaching of the Church, they are not able to make the individual peruser of them " wise unto salvation." A writer in a London periodical, adverting to doubted proprieties. But so also may the imagination of a possible God- this glaring defect in the charge, remarks,-" Had the Tractarians been put upon their defence and their counsel been admitted to argue for their acquittal, it appears to me, he would have pursued the precise line travelled along by the Bishop. What is wanting is the impartial summing up of the judge, dispersing the lime thrown up to blind the eyes of the jury public, and poin

Bishop truly thinks there is danger of secession from our ranks to those of see no reason why we should not go over en masse to that corrupt and erring for their judgment who decide before they liear and before they understand, manner in which some have allowed themselves to speak of the Reformation, and well-beneficed kinsman, (a shrewd, thriving, hospitable, much-respected has a direct tendency to produce that frame of mind which under-estimates man, no unlikely candidate for the mitre, and a candidate, too, in his own the intolerable ends and errors of the Romish system; which slurs over its drowsy way, for amaranthine crowns and celestial blessedness,) who very defects, concealeits guilt, and thereby inclines the doubting, the thoughtless, the self-willed, the half-educated, to listen to the suggestions of those who would offer then, in communion with the Roman Church, the unity which they long for, and the support of a guide which claims to be infallible. And on one great end, and elevated above the misty regions of doubt, into that let no one thinkthat this is an imaginary evil, or that there is no danger at unclouded atmosphere, where, attended by her handwaids, hope and courage, the present time of a secession from our ranks to those of Rome. There is joy and fortitude, Faith converts the future into the present, and casts the very great danger, very imminent danger: one that it behoves us to look brightest hues over objects the most repulsive to human sense, and the most steadily in the ace, and be prepared for."

#### From the Boston Zion's Reraid. DRESS.

BR. STEVENS:-In the Herald of July 13, Br. Tilton, in making some remarks on my proposition for a prize Essay on Dress; asks, if it would not be better to "strike at the root at once," &c. - and then maints out the course to be taken, (viz.) "Let the preachers do their duty with an eye single to the glory of God, in enforcing the rules of our society upon its members, and the cause and effect is at once removed. I would propose that every preacher go according to the letter of the discipline on this point," &c. If this can be done, I will respond yes, with all my heart. But can this be done?-It appears to me that some preachers would find some obstacles in their way. For which elucidates opposing opinions. Wit was not flashed with the keen instance, how can a preacher reprove and enforce the discipline upon a brother for wearing a bosom-pin that cost fifty cents, while he himself has a gold ing brilliancy, which brightened, without inflaming, every eye, and charmed, watch-key dangling upon his vest that cost five dollars. How can be demand, in the name of the discipline and the Bible, the gold rings from the delicate fingers of the young sister, (who has offered herself as a condidate for full membership into the church) and the wreath of rag roses so beautifully arched around her lily white face, while his own wife has two or three rings, (perhaps given her by some choice friends) and in addition to this, a gold watch and clain that cost \$50 or \$75, and, instead of a wreath of rag roses, has some five or six yards of nice ribbon neally folded and boxed within two layers of sheets; but though it had not been without the knowledge, it was without the fise muslin, on either side of her face called a Tab-how would a minister order or the interference of their author: to the present solicitor, therefore, appear politing off his white sith glove to put his finger on some prominent willingly and without scruple, he now offered an entire life; adding, with a ossom of pride, while he rests his weary chin upon a bright, silver-headed benignant smile, "Choose your poet!" cane? - what effect would his special sermon on the "extravagance in dress," have upon his audience, while it was whispered around in the congregation, our preacher looks like quite a dandy?" Are these the men to strike at the riot 3

I have, when kindly reproving a member for wearing needless ornaments never preached against Extravagance in Bress,—nay, said that he did not could read twice without ameliorating some passages, his proof sheets were think it worth the while to be a talking and preaching about what people at times liberally marked with changes; and, as the Museum copy of Pope's ole wear what they had a mind to.

I said that the section of our excellent Discipline on Dress was a dead letter. Now if it be so with the ministry, what may we expect from the membership. Ministers must preach by example, as well as precept.

I would not be understood to implicate every Methodist preacher, neither do I intend to speak disrespectfully of any of my dear brethren in the ministry; but have referred to a few examples to show that we need a reform on this subject in the ministry as well as the membership. How can we expect the church to reform unless the ministry take the lead.

My object in making the proposition for the Essay, was that we might have something that would apply to the ministers and members. For no one, I trust, will undertake to reform the flock, without inquiring into the characer of the shepherd.

I hope that a general effort will be made by those who use the quilt in the New England Conference, that something may be produced to remove the evil from the church, root and branch. North Brookfield, July 28, 1842.

# COMMENCEMENT OF XAVIER'S CAREER. -

rom a Review of "Ignatius Loyola and his Associates" in the Edinburgh Review for July, 1842.

It was in the year 1506 that Francis Xavier, the youngest child of a numerous family, was born in the castle of his ancestors in the Pyrenees. Robust and active, of a gay humour and ardent spirit, the young mountaineer listened with a throbbing heart to the military legends of his House, and to the inward nice which spoke of days to come, when his illustrious lineage should derive new splendour from his own achievements. But the hearts of his parents veamed over the son of their old age; and the enthusiasm which would have bome him to the pursuit of glory in the camp, was diverted by their counsels vice were not wealthy hif a domestic propheters (his of Catholic Church, and masses chanted in his honour till time should be no longer, every sacrifice was wisely made; and he was thus enabled to struggle on at the College of St Barbara, till he had become qualified to earn his own naintenance as a public teacher of Philosophy. His Chair was crowded by the studious, and his society courted by the gay, the noble, and the rich. It nas courted, also, by one who stood aloof from the thronging multitude; among them, but not of them. Sordid in dress but of lofty bearing, at one assioned and intensely carnest, abstemious of speech, yet occasionally uttering, in deep and most melodious tones, words of strange significance, Ignatius Loyola was gradually working over the mind of his young companion a spell which no difference of taste, of habits, or of age, was of power to subdue. Potent as it was, the charm was long resisted. Hilarity ras the native and indispensable element of Francis Xavier, and in his grave monitor he found an exhaustless topic of mirth and raillery. Armed with eative, which was not always playful, the light heart of youth contended, as best it might, against the solemn impressions which he could neither welcome nor avoid. Whether he partook of the frivolities in which he delighted, or in the disquisitions in which he excelled, or traced the windings of the Seine through the forest which then lined its banks, Ignatius was still at hand to discuss with him the charms of society, of learning, or of nature; but, whatever had been the theme, it was still closed by the same awful inquiry, What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The world which Xavier had sought to gain, was indeed already exhibiting to him its accustomed treachery. It had given him amusement and applause; but with his self-government had stolen from him his pupils and his empluments. Ignotius recruited both. He became the enlogist of the genius and the eloquence of his friend, and, as he presented to him the scholars attracted by these panegyrics, would repeat them in the presence of the delighted teacher; and then, as his kindling eye attested the sense of conscious ind acknowledged merit, would check the rising exultation by the everrecurring question, "What shall it profit?" Improvidence squandered these new resources; but nothing could damp the zeal of Ignatius. There he was again, though himself the poorest of the poor, ministering to the wants of Xavier, from a purse filled by the alms he had solicited; but there again was also the same unvarying demand, urged in the same rich though solemn cadence, "What shall it profit?" In the unrelaxing grasp of the strong man-at once forgiven and assisted, rebuked and beloved by his stern associate-Xavier gradually yielded to the fascination. He became, like his master, impassive, at least in appearance, to all sublunary pains and pleasures; and having performed the initiatory rite of the Spiritual Exercises, excelled all his brethren of the Society of Jesus in the fersour of his devotion and the insterity of his self-discipline.

Whatever might have been his reward in another life, his name would have probably left no trace in this world's records, if John III. of Portugal esolving to plant the Christian faith on the Indian territories which had hecome subject to the dominion or influence of his crown, had not petitioned the Pone to select some fit leader in this peaceful crusade. On the advice of Ignatius, the choice of the Holy Father fell on Francis Xavier. A happier selection could not have been made, nor was a summons to toil, to suffering, and to death, ever so joyously received. In the visions of the night he had often groaned under the incumbent weight of a wild Indian, of coon huc and gigantic stature, seated on his shoulders; and he had often traversed tempestnons seas, enduring shipwreck and famine, persecution and danger, in all their most ghastly forms; and as each peril was encountered, his panting soul had invoked, in still greater abundance, the means of making such glorious sacrifices for the conversion of mankind. When the clearer sense and the approaching accomplishment of these dark intimations were disclosed to him, passionate sobs attested the rapture which his tongue could not speak Light of heart, and joyful in discourse, he conducted his fellow-pilgrims from Rome to Lisbon, across the Pyrenees. As he descended their southern slopes, there rose to his sight the towers where he had enjoyed the sports of ing out the real merits of the question, which have been entirely evaded."

While the Bishop's personal regard for the Tractarians, and his desire to who for eighteen years had daily watched and blessed him, and the saintly every conscience, nothing could exceed the turpitude of him who should promote peace and heal divisions in the Church, have unquestionably led him sister whose inspired voice had foretold his high vocation. It was all too high

regale himself on the bounties wherewith he had been enriched, and yet pass to assume a tone eltogether too apologetic in relation to the Tracts and their for the momentary intrusion of the hollest of merely human feelings. He unheedingly by the giver of them all. Yet does not a proportion of this very authors, and to blink wholly the main points in the controversy, he has never was on his way with tidings of mercy to a fallen world, and he had not one guilt rest upon him, who knows not the hand that relieved him, yet cares not theless done essential service to the cause of truth in hearing this unfaltering hour to waste, nor one parting tear to bestow on those whom he best loved

> We are not left to conjecture in what light his conduct was regarded. 'I was his hulf-sportive, half-indignant answer to the remonstrances of a grave plausibly believed his nephew mad. Mad or sober, he was at least impelled by a force, at the first shock of which the united common sense and respectability of mankind must needs fall to pieces-the force of will concentrated painful to our feeble nature.

### DR. JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE POETS.

No. 494 of " Johnsoniana." While that charming work, "The Lives of the Poets," was in its progress, when only the Thrale family and its nearly adopted guests, the two Burneys were assembled. Dr. Jahusan wantle frequently produce one of its proof sheets to embellish the breakfast table, which was always in the invery; and was, certainly, the most sprightly and agreeable meeting of the day: for then, as no strangers were present to stimulate exertion, or provoke rivalry, argument was not urged on by the mere spirit of victory; it was instigated only by such truisms as could hest bring forth that conflict of pros and cons

without fingling, every ear.

These proof sheets Mrs. Thrale was permitted to read aloud; and the discussions to which they led were in the highest degree entertaining. Dr. Bur-ney wistfully desired to possess one of them; but left to his daughter the risk of the petition. A hint, however, proved sufficient, and was understood not alone with compliance, but vivacity. Buswell, Dr. Johnson said, had engaged Frank Barber, his negro servant, to collect and preserve all the proof

Without scruple, also, was the acceptance; and, without hesitation, the choice was Pope. And that not merely because, next to Sinkspeare biuself, Pope draws buman characters the most veridically, perhaps, of any poetic del nestor; but for yet another reason. Dr. Johnson composed with so ready an accuracy, that he sent his copy to the press unread; reserving all his corbeen told that Br. \_\_\_\_\_ (some preacher, and perhaps my predocessor) rections for the proof sheets; and, consequently, as not even Dr. Johnson never preached against Extravagance in Dress,—nay, said that he did not could read twice without ameliorating some passages, his proof sheets were should not wear; that preachers had better preach the gospel and let the peo- Translation of the Iliad, from which Dr. Johnson has given many examples, contains abundant emendations by Pope, I secured at once, on the same page, the marginal alterations and second thoughts of that great author, and of his great biographer.

### PUSEYISM IN INDIA.

It appears from late accounts from India, that Puseyism has made its appearance in that country. The London Record, an Episcopal paper, ublishes a letter from a correspondent at Madias, under date of May 16th, 1842, from which we make the following extract:- "Puseyism and Popery are now the order of the day, and they are finding their way to India. But it will gratify the friends of truth in England to learn that the most experienced Christians here in the English Church, and out of it, are as yet strongly opposed to both. The Bible is their watchword: and they meet on the broad platform of Evangelical doctrine, as taught at the Reformation by the great masters in Israel. The line here is more distinct between the Church and the world than it is with you. Hence there is greater union among the true disciples of Christ, and greater power of defence. Some of the oldest civilians and officers of high rank in the army are men of faith and principle, friends of the gospel of Christ, and all that tends to advance it, and haters of idolatry and every evil work. Such men are not likely to sympathize with Popery under any form. For well do they know that if Popery and Paseyism were ingrafted on idolatry, they would form a hateful compound, and would even poison Hindooism. To vie with blinded idolaters in idle forms and ceremonies, and in priestly chicane and mystery, were a mockery against beaven, and a curse to myriads of perishing souls, supposing for a moment that such measures were to succeed. So inveterate is the disease of form and custom here, that the less there is of it the better, if we wish to preserve Christianity among the natives of this country. Truth, in its naked simplicity, the truth of God's holy word, pure and unadulterated, and carried home with power by the Spirit to the consciences of the Hindoos, will ousness of Christ is the only robe that will cover the iniquities of this people. And it is pitiful to think that men in the mineteenth century should dream of decking out so unsightly a corpse as Hindovism now is with the old cast off rags and fooleries of Rome under the name of Possyism. The ban of the Bible will lie upon every such apostle who sets his foot on these shores, as the abettor of a system that will add to this people's curse."-Presbytcrian.

#### From the Life of Dr. Fisk. DOCTOR FISK IN EARLY DAYS.

There was no little romance in those days in the life of a Methodist itinerant minister. It was almost constantly diversified by incident, amusing, grotesque, edifying, and not unfrequently elevated. The variety of persons with whom he came in contact-lodging to-night in a palace, to-morrow night in a but-afforded a fine field for the study of human nature: the extent of their travels furnished high gratification to the lover of natural scenery. He was independent as the Calmuc, and free as the mountain hunter. True, he encountered some hard fare, but not more so than Washington Irving describes in his Tour to the Prairies. And then how delightful, by contrast.

was the clean hearth and cheerful fire of the substantial farm-house, where every one vied in assiduity to show him kindness, after having been pelted by the mountain storm, or half-famished among the semi-civilized mountaineers to whom he had been carrying the Gospel of Peace! These lights and shadows often diversified the itinerancy of Mr. Fisk. Take the following specimens: As Mr. and Mrs. Fisk (it was her first initiation) pursued their journey to

Lyndon, while yet in the state of Newhampshire, they were on a certain occasion overtaken by night before they reached their intended stoppingplace. There was a prospect of a very dark night. Mr. Fisk, therefore, stopped at a comfortable-looking farmhouse, and asked if they could entertain strangers. "Yes," replied the old lady who opened the door, "if you have any religion."

'If we have not," said Mr. Fisk, "perhaps you can help us to some." "O then," was the reply, "come in, come in, with all my heart.".

They accordingly passed the night at the cottage, where they were very ospitably entertained. They found their hostess a rare specimen of primitive Christianity; one whose walk seemed to be in the very precincts of a better world. In the morning our traveller was invited to lead the devotions of the family, which he did with such fervour and elequence that the good old lady was completely melted down; and when he closed, she in her turn began, and poured out her heart in such strains of humble love and devout praise as showed a soul in close communion with the skies. When her guests left the house she followed them to the door, crying after them, " God bless thee, thou blessed of the Lord; continue faithful, and God will hold thee in his right hand!" . There are some who will not be surprised to hear that this was Mrs. Fletcher, of Unity, N. II., long known as an "Israelite indeed. In whom there was no guile." She and her strange guest are now the inhabitants of the blessed abodes,

> "Where all things that are lovely meet, And all things that are pure.'

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR,-If you think these simple lines, one of my first attempts at poetry, worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert them :—

SUNSET. The sun's declining in the west,
And sinking from our sight;
Clothing in gold and purple vest
The western sky, he sinks to rest,
And hides from us his light.

But soon he'il rise in glory new, Driving the gloom away.— Tinge nature with a livelier hae, And through the sky his course p "The powerful King of day."

Thus man, thy sun of life must set,
And all thy toils be o'er:
Thou must expect to die,—and yet This precious truth do not forget Thou'lt live to die no more.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 24th, 1842.

The following communication came almost too late for insertion this week and to make room for it, we lay saide our leading editorial, already partly in type. We were not decided on noticing the Wesleyan's contemptible article, and we thank our sensible and earnest Wesleyan correspondent, the REV. H. Wilkinson, for saving us the trouble. His answer is only too good for the occasion, and cannot be justly refuted. We always meet an honourable foe with pleasure, but a man who meets us with a weapon steeped in slander, as the Rev. William Temple does, we ever wish to shun.

THE REV. WM. TEMPLE'S ATTACK ON THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH REPELLED.

Kingston, August 20th, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,—In the Wesleyan of the 10th inst. I have just noticed a letter signed " William Temple," and dated St. John, N. B., June, 1842, many of the sentiments of which are of an extremely objectionable character. Their paternity, however, is too apparent to be for one moment mistaken. As to the spirit which prompted their utterance in the peculiar dress in which they are sent forth, as well as the incautious and incorrect references made to the "facts" with "which he professes to deal," both would perhaps be in good taste enough if it were well understood that the writer was at best but a nominal professor of that religion which inculcates the exercise of charity in all things, and requires that truth be spoken at all times, and in love. It is painful to know, however, that the letter-the very opposite of what the Gospel requires in spirit and in inference-is the voluntary production of a Wesleyan Minister who has been "twenty-two years a of the N. B. District." "Being," as he says, "on the eve of visiting England," and evidently labouring under no small degree of excitement, he seems resolved to inflict upon Canadian Methodism a suitable castigation before he takes his departure. And he evidently imagines that by so doing he will greatly magnify his office, and do considerable service to Wesleyan Methodism in the "Provinces." It may be, also, that this opportunity of administering correction, just on the "eve" of a flit across the Atlantic, scemed to him the best, and, as it might prove, the last, for his purpose; and this may serve in some degree as an apology for the want of any manifested scrupulousness of mind as to the method adopted in order to secure his end. Why, the Rev. writer thinks nothing of untruly denominating the Christian Guardian "the Rev. E. Ryerson's paper," though he elsewhere calls him the "ex-Editor," and therefore knows better. And he ought to know that the Guardian is the Conference paper, with which Mr. Ryerson, at present, has nothing in the world to do, and has not had for several years. He also can find it in his heart to assert that the heading of the Conference paper is an "anomaly." Now, the teeming columns of that Journal weekly afford incontestable evidence, to the entire satisfaction of candid thousands, that the Guardian is strictly what it professes to be: and as a religious journal it may be very advantageously compared with any other of the kind in the Province, by no means excepting the Wesleyan. He appears also to be quite in his element when denouncing Mr. Ryerson as wickedly "aspiring," as " factious," as "hating" an unnamed "gentleman," as a person of "unblushing effrontery," as gladly "catching" at involuntary "error," as capable of putting forth a sheer "fabrication," and as fiend-like acting the part of an putting form a sincer matrication, and as actual-like acting the part of an incendiary." These are flowers of New Brunswick production, called and arranged by a Wesleyan Missionary, exhibited for sale or acceptance in the Wesleyan of Toronto, and intended to adorn the character of a fellow-labourer qualified, and not as beretical and schismatical, heretic without or achismatic and ours, who, to say the least, stands unsurpassed, either in the past or present history of Methodism, in labours more abundant, and efforts more sacrificial and untiring to promote the kingdom of God in the world, and in every possible way the general welfare of mankind. It is happy for some men that there is a solemn Day of judicial inquiry and of righteous award. May I be saved from being in the number of those whose numerous, groundless, and shameless calumnies, render that day, in such cases, of so especial importance! .

The Rev. writer more than intimates that the "Canada Conference and Societies" fondly amuse themselves by assuming to be a Church. "Calling | quotes Lord Brougham's words in proof. We thank the Church for his quotathemselves a Church" is the language he employs, and which he has carefully italicised. What a pitiful bit of spite is this! I need not add fuel to the fire of his burning jealousy by intimating that the Wesleyan Body at home, the honoured and beloved grandmother of the "Canada Conference and Socicties," cannot "call themselves a Church." Nor is it necessary to assign Vicar. He by his lawyers tried to show that the Wesleyan Minister who bapthe many existing reasons in justification of the boldness of the Canadian the Province. This should be sufficient with a loyal "Briton" and a true Council say, "No; the Wesleyan Minister was in Holy Orders; he was quali-"Wesleyan." At all events, we conceive of it as good authority, and accord ingly claim, as a matter of undoubted right, to call ourselves a Church.

It is not very difficult to divine who the "Gentleman" is who Mr. Temple represents Mr. Ryerson as "hating," since he connects him so directly with the strange "facts relative to the Wesleyan Missions in British America"facts upon which Mr. Ryerson commented quite too freely, no doubt, for the comfort (at least) of the "gendeman" in question. Mr. Temple is obliged, however, to admit that the "gentleman" committed an "error" in his state- Does he think that Lord Brougham would have given the decision he did if the ment of facts relative to the Wesleyan Missions in Canada. Why, then, does Mr. Ryerson's honest expose of that error, before any one had attempted to reculy it, give so unpardonable offence? Why, "the gentleman took the earliest opportunity of correcting" it. Perhaps that is much easier said than proven. I think if the Christian Guardian of the 30th of March had, like its elder brother of the 16th of that month, chanced to "straggle" to St. John. Mr. Temple would have felt the need of a portion of that "unblushing effrontery" which, in his estimation, Mr. Ryerson can so well afford to spare, to enable him to stand by so unwarranted a declaration. The "gentleman" really needs help to be saved from his friends. Mr. Temple ought to condescend to know that the "correction" was not made until two years after the first promulgation of the Missionary Reports containing the monstrous misstatements. The simple truth is, the Reports for 1840, '41, and '42, contain substantially the same untruths; and however the confessed "error" may be accounted for, to talk of its being corrected at the "earliest opportunity" is but making a bad matter worse. The Ethiop "error" cannot be made white in that wan. Such an attempt to correct the evil renders it the worse for mending, and does but wash its anthor to fouler stains.

It will not be denied, I presume, that the nine hundred pounds collected in New Brunswick go into the general Missionary Fund, and if so, there is a very well understood sense in which individual inhabitants of that Province of England, fixed in her communion, and subject to her discipline, undoubtedly their Ministers—though, under such circumstances, they could have none, who contribute are rendered unwilling agents in carrying on an "unnecessary and expensive warfare in Upper Canada." There are also, I opine, facts more directly in point than this within the knowledge of the author of the attacked statement relative to the Missionary contributors of the Province of New Brunswick. And certainly the statement of Mr. Temple, that the annual Missionary Expenditure amounts to four hundred pounds ("besides incidental expenses") more than the Provincial "Missionary subscriptions," does not afford the highest evidence that there are none in New Brunswick "dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Missionary Committee," especially when the sum total raised, "£900," is put in contrast with what is done in Western Canada, where 130 Preachers are supported in the regular work, besides more than £3,000 raised for what is truly of Missionary character. These are facts worthy of universal attention.

It was scarcely worth the letter writer's while to affirm that no application ... for more laborers" has ever been "rejected" by the Missionary Commit-"for more laborers" has ever been "rejected" by the Missionary Committee. If this is true of New Brunswick, it argues badly for the impartiality of supply the defect; and it begins to be time to put by the courtesy which has the Committee; for, without contradiction, the doctrine of rejection is plainly set forth in the report for 1841. After referring to British America and other places by name, as exhibiting great destitution and urgent requests for aid, the Committee tell the world substantially, that very pressing applications were made for nearly 60 additional Missionaries from various parts of the world—that they were unable to comply—although a larger number than ever before of promising candidates were anxiously uniting to be employed. It is evident therefore that men have not been "ever sent out from home," nor has "native talent" always been employed in supplying the defect; and it begins to be time to put by the contrest which has hitherto regarded as ministers those who repudiate the very profession on which they obtained their ministry, and which profession itself, in too many instances, is notoriously unfounded. As to administering articles against Englishmen, which shall suppose that they are, without their own consent, and against their own profession, members of the Church of England, why, if the members of the Gathercolian school think there is notyhing to be gained by it, let them try. The Courts are open. They will find no shrinking from the trial. But they know better. They are angry in they are invitated. The spirit that led the Vicar of Gedney to employ the language of his celebrated note, would, if possible, do more than talk. We again say—Let them try. But no. They will content themselves with blustering. They dare not go farther. At the same time, the animus of the party is visible. They are applied to the party is visible. They are applied to the party a visible. applications made, and the destitution acknowledged. And why? Because, says the report, "of the state of the Society's funds." And this is the state | the secular power in the support of coelesiastical authority, as no reason why

pounds are being spent in causing division and perpetuating religious discord in Western Canada. If it is undesirable at the present time to refer to these painful matters, Mr. Temple and the "Wesleyan" must thank themselves.

about the secular power, and the painshment of those who 'profuncty presume to baptize,' connected with the well-known Puseyite views of the Revolution of 1688, call on all Englishmen to have their eyes open. In the of the Societies under the care of the Canada Conference is not owing to a relinquishment of the proper and Methodistic "test of membership," attend- religious liberties. ance in class. "We do not things so loosely." "We are not such a rope of ance in class. "We do not things so loosely." "We are not such a rope of it seems, is placed in a state of persecution. The Times, too, we find, is sand." The Canada Conference and Societies are Methodists—true "Wes-angry with Lord Brougham for his remarks on the clergy, who chose to talk leyan Methodists" in every sense of that "designation; " and if Mr. Temple of the hardship of having their consciences forced by being compelled to do what was against their consciences. We really had hoped that nothing of this thinks otherwise, "he has been most grossly misinformed, or it is a proper sort would have arisen. " Had the Judges of the Court believed that dice "of his own." For regularity in meeting in class, and in every thing the Court below was wrong in its conclusions, however much they might have also possible to Christians and Methodists, the membership of the Canada wished—supposing them to have wished—to support such an interpretation; else, peculiar to Christians and Methodists, the membership of the Canada Conference will suffer nothing by a comparison with any other body of Methodists in the Provinces or in the world. The flourish of trumpets in connexion with the declaration of relinquishing no title, nor any privilege, &c., and the continuity, even should their private feelings have been crossed by it. But, on an ecclesiastical case, they have delivered, after long and excites nothing in me but a smile of pity; since, in my English estimation, it and the courts, what they believe is so perfectly un-British, and un-Wesleyan, ever to be proclaiming to the they have found to be ecclesiastical law. And one of the Judges, (Sir Herbert Jenner Fust,) has not only pronounced what is the law, but prefaced his decision has no only pronounced what is the law, but prefaced his decision has no only pronounced. brethren, not a whit behind themselves in any thing good, in what is Wesleyan a decision to be called persecution? But these gentlemen seem to be as fond -and never to get weary of publishing what "We" are, and what "We" will, and will not do. There is neither any thing of the Mignanimity of the British Lion, nor of the Meekness of the Christian Lamb is such a course of conduct. The dark insinuations involved in the closing reference to "Independence," "Democracy," "Tyranny," &c., only serve to show how sinerely the writer intended to injure the Church in Canada, and how completely he is mistaken with respect to the best method of affecting for evil the public mind against his brethren. Such allosions in a British Colony would save produced the effect desired to some extent, years ago, just as the idea of a comet or blazing star used to fright the weak and ill-informed indarker days. But the erience of Politica, no well as of Astronomy, is better understood than formerly. Only ignorant, prejudiced, or wicked minds will now be moved by such barefaced generalisms for party purposes. The candid and sensible portion of community of every party know well how to appreciate such a mode of creating disaffection in the country, and also in what estimation to destined for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of Art, Science, and Literature, and especially to employ your authority and influence to place wicked enough to employ means of so injurious influence on the general peace. "By their fruits ye shall know them," whether as individuals, or as a special before the instruction of youth in the higher branches of Art, Science, and Literature, and especially to employ your authority and influence to place wicked enough to employ means of so injurious influence on the general destined for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of Art, Science, and Literature, and especially to employ your authority and influence to place wicked enough to employ means of so injurious influence on the general destined for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of Art, Science, and Literature, and especially to employ your authority and influence to place wicked enough to employ your authority and influence to place consuct its efficient working and command public confidence. We entertain no doubt that it immst be the desire of your Excellency, in conformity with the end of the confidence with the formation of youth in the higher branches of Art, Science, and Literature, and especially to employ your authority and influence to place the confidence. We entertain no peace. "By their fruits ye shall know them," whether as individuals, or as in the first place of the confidence of the confidenc associate bodies of men. And, judged by their acts, the "Canada Conference happily guided, to provide, so far as it may be practicable, that the Constitution and Societies" have nothing to fear from the decisions of any righteous tribution of our Universities and Colleges shall be so framed, and their administration nal in Europe or America, or the Islands of the Sea. To God be the glory! I am, dear Brother, your's affectionately, H. WILEINSOR.

DISSENTERS' BAPTISMS VALID AND REGULAR-DISSENTING MINISTERS. MINISTERS OF CHRIST-AGITATION BY THE "CHURCH."-Last week we stated the facts in the case of the suspension of the Rev. T. S. Escott. Vicar of the parish of Gedney, for having refused to bury a child baptized by a Wesleyan Minister; and noticed some objectionable remarks of the Eduor of the Church. As usual the point of our animadversions is evaded, and our concluding sentence is seized upon by him in his last paper in the following illogical manner :--

"The Christian Guardian, in noticing the judgment of the Privy Council delivered by Lord Brangham in the case of Facult v. Mastin, says: "The decision of the Council is the highest legal proof that the Church of England Ministers are not the only Ministers of Christ in England—that Dissenting Ministers." isters are Ministers of Christ, and that they are so without the airy honours of the visionary 'Uninterrupted Apostolical Succession,''? This assertion, made by the Quardian, is utterly erroneous and contracy to fact. The Coun cil have not decided that Dissenting Ministers are Ministers of Christ, Lord in the common cause of Christ, and by the same agency, too-Wesleyan denied." If we understand aright, the decision of the Privy Council is thisMethodism-with these his Rev. traducers!--a brother Minister of theirs Baptism by a layman, though irregular, is valid: that is, the first person with whom one may chance to meet in the street, may administer the screment of Baptism. Dissenters and Romanists agree in admitting the validity of Lay The question involves points of great moment, and will soon, we think, be agitated with renewed earnestness, and never be put to rest, until the rights of the Christian Church are established."

When we first read this reply we said, Is the writer in jest, or has he intended to convince his readers that at one time of his life he attended the school of a sophist? We asserted that the decision of the Council was the highest legal proof that Church of England Ministers were not the only Ministers of Christ in England-that Dissenting Ministers were Ministers of Christ. The Church tion. His proof against us is the best proof we can find against him for this occasion. What says his Lordship? He says this :- "The ALLEGED disqualification is the WANT OF HOLY ORDERS in the person administering the lemnity, and it is as UNQUALIFIED, . . . that any one's competency to adninister it, is denied." Yes, this was the ground taken by the now suspended tized the child was without "Holy Orders"—therefore disqualified to baptize fied: it was regular according to law for him to baptize: what he has done is valid. Mr. Escoti ought to have known the law; and for refusing burial to a N. Y. Observer thus tells the truth plainly:child regularly and validly baptized he must suspend his functions, and pay favourable than our countrymen generally suppose. That country is often favourable than our countrymen generally suppose. That country is often resulting.

The Church with all his sagacity is blind to the conclusiveness of his viewed as one of the darkest places of the earth; because from it superstition, own auotation in our fayour. Then wandering in his blindness he says. " If we understand aright, the decision of the Privy Council is this-baptism by a laychance to meet in the street, may administer the sacrament of baptism.—

Does be think that Lord Brougham would have given the decision he did if the child in question had been sprinkled by some accidentally found street straggler?

The Church odds benter and insult to his sophistry. He then says, Dissenters and you will learn why we wish the Papacy overthrown. It is the great for the snawer is, 'We know him too well to love or to approve. Go to Rome and you will learn why we wish the Papacy overthrown. It is the great for our country, and every man sees how it acts against his own individual happiness. It has not a hook left to hang upon except the bayonets of Austria; and if the principle of Non-intervention were extended to Italy to-day, to-points of great moment will be "agitated," We can believe it. Churchmen chance to meet in the street, may administer the sacrament of baptism.'re already the greatest agitators the world sers. In England and in Conada they treat others with injustice and disdain; and for this reason it may be well

to conclude this article with an extract from the London Watchman of July 13th: "We have now before us a Church of England publication, in which, giving an account of the Judgment of the Privy Council on the appeal of Mr. Escott, there are sad complaints of the persecutions which the Church is now undergoing, through the intervention of the Weslevans. We could not read the article without thinking of the often-quoted—Quem Deus unit perdere, prins dementat. The writer learns, it seems, from the arguments of Counsel, that as lay baptism, while valid, is yet irregular, the administrator is therefore ponishable. He would, in consequence, have articles administrator is their openishable. He would, in consequence, have articles administered against 'Mr. Balley,' the baptizer of Mr. Mastin's child, for 'profanely presuming to perform the rite of baptism.' He adds—'This will be absolutely recessary, in order to ascertain what is really the law upon this important subject.' -and-'The Punishment of one or two of them for presuming to baptize would moreover be, in the estimation of a considerable number of persons antamount to the invalidity, not only of their baptisms, but of most, if not of all their ministerial acts.' A word or two on this subject, and then on the

Did the Wesleyans profess to be, as a body, regularly members of the Church would be liable to the proceedings which the writer mentions; and we have to objection to say, that, in that case, they would deserve the punishment to which be adverts. We are no advocates for the violation of established church order. But how often have we to say that while we repudiate the term Dissenter, in the sense which it has latterly acquired, we allow that we are Separatists,—complete Separatists,—though willing, provided the Church mould let us, to be friently Separatists. However, Separatists we are: Schismatica. If they please; objects of the divine displeasure, on whose ministrations no blessing rests. Undoubtedly, the Great Head of the Church makes a wide and evident difference between the ministrations of the Wesleyans, and those of such of the clergy as, notwithstanding their solemn declaration about the inward movement of the Blessed Spirit, are just successional ministers, and nothing else; -just such ministers as were Pope Hildebrand, and the Popes about the time of Leo. They may well make a cry about cession." It is their only hope. And the Church-Lot their lordships of London and Oxford look well to it—is now undergoing the punishment of departing from a doctrine put in the forefront of the Ordination Service, and which position an intruder into the ministry becomes something more than an intruder. It is a doctrine of Weslevanism, that he who is not thus called Papists, not only in their love of form, but in their methods of promoting religion. Young Mr. Faber talks about the somewhat too rough activity of

of affairs, according to the Committee's own showing, while thousands of there should not be some reasonable use of it. Yes. Give them their way, success of these gentlemen, we see a cloud rising over both our civil and

> And now for a few words on the recently-decided case, by which the Church whatever way political influence might have tended to move them, supposing such influence to have existed;—yet their duty would have been to declare the law,—the law applicable to such cases; and we believe they would have done their duty faithfully, even should their private feelings have been crossed of their private judgment as any of the sectarians whom they vituperate. 'I am the State,' said Louis XIV. 'I am the Republic,' said Napoleon. And we are Ecclesionical Antiquity, say these modern expounders of Church law! What next?"

CANADIAN SEMINARIES .- From the Montreal Transcript we earn that an Address on this subject has been presented to His Excellency the dovernor-General, signed by the Rev. Messra Esson, Mathieson, Taylor, Davies, Strong, Cartuthers, Girdwood, Crofts, Howard, and Squire-Protestant Ministers. We copy the following from the Address to show its object; and what is said of His Excellency's reply-just observing that we rejoice to be-

"We, the undersigned Protestant ministers, residing in Montreal, avail ourselves of the occasion of your Excellency's present visit to our city, most respectfully to solicit, that you will be pleased to take into your early and most serious deliberation the state of the great public Seminaries in this country so conducted as to adapt them in all respects to the wants and wishes of the great body of the people. At the same time we may not disguise our apprebensions that there is still some hazard that the management of these lostitutions, being vested in the hands of a party, may have a sectarian character or bias imparted to them, and thereby fail to falfit the just hopes of the country."

"The Memorialists had an interview with His Excellency on the subject of the above document, and, after some conversation, received from him the dis tinct assurance that in administering the government of this Colony, and in promoting in his official capacity the interests of this community, there would be no recognition of any dominant sect—his instructions binding him to regard all as on a footing of market counting. all as on a footing of perfect equality, and equalty eligible to all public offices."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. - We find it said in the Western Christian Advocate,-" The Earl of Kinnovl presented the Rev. Rob't Young to the living of Auchterardor, in Scotland, and demanded of the Presbytery to give him a trial. This was refused. An appeal was had to the Synod, which body ordered the Preshytery to conform to the wish of the patron. It refused, and the General Assembly sustained the refusal. An appeal was had to the House of Lords, when the judgment of the Synod was confirmed. The Synod refused to conform, and legal proceedings being had, the Presbytery was ordered to pay £5000 to the Earl of Kinnoul, and £8,000 to the Rev. Mr. Young, as damages." These are pretty heavy damages. In July last the To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Scotch Church question came before the House of Lords; but many fears are within the pale of the Church, that any one's competency to administer it, is entertained as to the final result of it. A Scotch paper contains a letter, dated June 9th, signed by the Rev. Mesers, Chalmers, Candlish, Buchanan, Cunningham, and Dunlop, calling for public meetings "over the whole kingdom" about the 4th of July; the topics to be brought before which are the following;

affirms that this assertion "is utterly erroneous and contrary to fact," and between the Church of Scotland and the other Churches of the Reformation."

ries where it has longest reigned its despotic power is endangered: instance Pitiful lamentations have been made by the Pope for Spain, prayers prescribed, and prayers of Papists can save Spain from a religious revolution. At Rome, ndent of the hear an alarm is sounded by intelligent men. A correspo

ignorance, immorality, and false principles have been extended to other countries. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that there are multitudes of the man, though irregular, is valid: that is, the first person with whom we may Italians who scorn the intellectual chains which many other people choose to

Bible truth was the right arm of Luther when he grappled with the Pope,he panoply of the first Reformers of England, -every thing to Wesley during the second reformation wrought by him; and at present we ask no other power to conquer and crosh the Italian foe. If the Bible be true, Rome will ere long be laid in the dust with proud Babylon of old.

AT THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, the degree of A.B. was con-Horace Bushnell, of Hertford; on the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, President of Victoria College, Cobourg, Canada; and on the Rev. Robert Paine, President of La Professor of Languages, Baptist College, Bristol, England.—Zion's Herald.

THE BOUNDARY.—It is stated in a public paper or two that the That God Almighty may aid us all in the faithful discharge of our duty, is Fresty which we last week spoke of as having been signed by the American Cabinet, has also been ratified by the Senate; a statement the truth of which we rather doubt. Several papers say Lord Ashburton was to leave Washing on immediately, for New York, and thence for England.

DISTRESS .- The Sherbrooke Gazette gives an afflictive account of a number of Scotch families in the Eastern Townships who became settlers last fall in Lingwick and Gould. The Gazette says they are "in a state of absolute startution." Surely not. But it is evident they are in very needy and distressing circumstances; and we fully acquiesce in the recommendation of that paper that a subscription be immediately opened for their relief. Caneda can help them, and will.

Pusevism.—We see it stated in the N. Y. Presbyterian, that n a recent debate in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Dr. Coke said "that he could tell the Assembly, that 'Tract No. 90.' which had created such an excitement, was not a production of the present time at all, but had actually been written by a Jesuit in the reign of Charles the

THE REV. WILLIAM SMITH, an esteemed Methodist Minister, paid this city a welcome visit, where he preached two admirable sermons in the wit, the grace, the fancy of French writers are admirable, no confidence is Newgate Street Church last Sabbath.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND FAMILY arrived at Kingston on Monday the 15th instant, having, we are pained to learn, left Montreal on Sunday.

year ending in 1841 were 23,707,073 gallous; for the year ending in 1842, 26,. 53,678; showing a decrease of 3,053,395 gallons.

Several of our contemporaries may be told, that it requires no mental labour to make editorials of ours, verbatim, editorials of theirs.

THE PRESIDENT. - We are gratified to learn from a letter received from the President of the Conference, dated L'Orignal, that his health is sufficiently improved to allow him to give considerable attention to his important official duties; though he is yet unwell.

FEMALE ACADEMIES AT COBOURG.—We have pleasure in lirecting the attention of parents and guardians to our advertising columns today, where they will find full particulars of two superior Female Academies in successful operation, and meriting general patronago-a patronago we have no doubt they will obtain.

To Correspondents.—The communications from the Rev. F. Osgood and "A Montreal Subscriber" are thankfully received, and shall

TO THE LOCAL MISSIONARY TREASURERS.

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

J. Scott, Corresponding Secretary.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held (D. V.) at the Grand River Mission, commencing on Friday the 9th of September. We hope that our Ministerial Breihren will endeavour to help us.

H. Bigggar. A CAMP-MEETING will be held on the North Street, near the old Meth-

odist Church, St. Thomas Circuit, to commence on the 9th of September. The Ministers and friends on the surrounding Circuits are respectfully invited to attend. Intoxicating drinks of every kind prohibited. S. Walden. A CAMP-MEETING will be held on Mr. Cunningham's farm, West Gwillimbury, to commence on the 2nd September. The Preschers and friends on adjoining Circuits and Missions are affectionably invited; and it is requested

that the Fillay preceding be observed as a day of special supplication for the Divine blessing.

F. Coleman. A CAMP-MEETING (by Divine permission) will be held on the farm and what is said of His Excellency's reply—just observing that we rejoice to be of Mr. Bates, about 21 miles in the rear of Cobourg, commencing Thursday the assured by the Governor General that there will be no recognition of any first of September, at 20'clock, P. M., designed to accommodate the Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope Circuits. It is hoped that it may be a season of quickening to the Church, and also a means of the conversion of sinners. The Preachers and friends on the adjoining circuits are earnestly requested to attend.

. Horlburt, WM. Young.

The FIELD-MEETING for Washington's neighbourhood, Scarboro', will be held Sept. 4th, on Mr. Peter Second's farm; and commence at 10, A. M. A TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC will be held at Newmarket, on the 15th September, for the benefit of all the Temperance Societies north of the Ridges. Several ministers and gentlemen are expected to address the assembly. Chair to be taken at 11 o'clock.

### THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST ALMANAC, 1843.

On or before the 1st of October next will be published at the Guardian Office in Toronto, price six pence, The Wesleyan Methodist Almanac for Canada, containing, besides the usual Solar and Lunar Tables for 1813. a large amount of Denominational, Provincial, and National Intelligence, and other matter both interesting and instructive.

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

forward their orders immediately.

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

The usual trade allowances will be made to all purchasers.

Book Room, Wellington Buildings, 15th August, 1842.

HYMN BOOKS AND SACRED HARMONY.-The Book Steward wishes to say to the Micisters who have ordered Hymn Books, that our spring supply from London was lost at sea; he is therefore unable at present to execute orders in which a variety of sizes and hindings are wanted, having but one kind (common) on hand. He expects to receive a supply in about three or four weeks. Also, that such is the increasing demand for the Sacred Harmony, that the last edition in patent notes has been exhausted much sooner than was expected. A new edition is in press, and will be ready for delivery in two or three weeks.

#### SKETCHES FROM A TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL .- No. I. Niegara, August 2, 1842.

Sir,-Although I do not desire to occupy room in the columns of the Guardian which may be more advantageously disposed of, in compliance with the solicitations of some of your oldest and most respectable patrons, I have prepared this article for publication. If it meets with a favourable reception, it may be followed by others of a similar stamp. As my itinerant labours do not extend beyond the limits of the Niagara District, my first sketch about the 4th of July; the topics to be brought before which are the following; and the meetings were to be occasions of "solemn thanksgiving and prayer:

"I. The missionary and benevotent schemes of the Church, and their growing prosperity. 2. The Assembly's declaration against patronage. 3. The claim of rights of the Church and people of Scotland against the encrocements of succuries, it has met with a warm and generous response. When downthe Court of Session. 4. The new law in regard to the election of elders. 5. The declaration of the Assembly in regard to quoud sacra churches. 6. The sanguine expectations of the recipients. The efforts made by a few choice declaration against seat-rents in fully endowed churches. 7. The purity of spirits in Niagara to promote the principles of sobriety are unparalleled in the discipline as now maintained by the Church, and attempted to be thwarted by history of the Temperance Reform in Canada. Lest winter they employed a the civil courts. 8. The repeal of the Act 1799, and the renewed intercourse Lecturing Agent, whose labours gave an impetus to the cause throughout the Lecturing Agent, whose labours gave an impetus to the cause throughout the District; so that nearly fifty societies have been organized, embracing upwards THE INIQUITY OF ROME COMING TO LIGHT, -- Notwithstanding but invaluable services of the Rev. Messrs. Poole, Shepherd, Biggar, Sanderthe stir and spread of Popery in some countries, it is a fact that in those counson, Gilbert, and others. Notwithstanding the munificent generosity and the
untiling zeal of the philanthropists of Niagara, there is room for a spread of scriptural piety. There is too little of the spirit of godliness among us. Spain and Rome. In England and America where its vileness is diminished by have grown gray beneath the droppings of the sanctuary without appreciating distance, its influence is met and nurtured by an influence the natural result, the blessings they might enjoy. Intoxicating drinks are expused for sale at of principles founded in unscriptural ecclesiastical pretensions, and a zeal more than forty different places, and many of them are open on the Satbath. of principles founded in unscriptural ecclesiastical pretensions, and a real and the interest of the public worship. The Wesleyan which would, and does, proscribe all persons who persist in non-conformity. Methodist Church is most numerously attended. That building is entirely too Methodists in this respect; it may be sufficient to state at present, that they —that his baptism in the case of the child was irregular and invalid. This is | Pitiful lamentations have been made by the Pope for Spain, prayers prescribed, small for the congregation assembled on Sabbath evenings. Since the temperare so called officially by the highest Legislative and Executive authorities in all implied in the Church's own quoted words. But the Court and the Privy prefer spending their time at religions meetings on the day of rest. Most of the preachers in Ningara are men of devoted piety and considerable ability. and they have excellent singing, which gives a zest to religious services. In conclusion, allow me to inquire of you, Mr. Editor, why most public speakers regard it as a heavy cross to address an audience in Niagara? I have seen reachers who have sounded the trumpet of salvation for years tremble when hey entered a pulpit in Niagara. I am not aware that we have any distinguished critics or any squeamish hypercritics residing here. We have a few respectable writers, and two or three tolerable apeakers, but they do not always weed every blunder from their own productions. I have never witnessed any manifestations of illiberal criticism. Why does this man-fearing spirit haunt our places of public worship? One of the most promising Institutions in this District is our Juvenile Temperance Association. A few months since the Rev. W. Ryerson delivered an admirable address to this Society, and the impressive manner in which he delivered it made a deep impression on the minds of his youthful auditory.

# For the Christian Gunidian.

FRIENDLY HINTS TO MINISTERS AND TEACHERS, BY ONE WIIO HAS LONG LABOURED IN THE MISSIONARY FIELD.

RESPECTED FELLOW-LABOURERS:-We have a very important and a very responsible part to perform; and it is exceedingly desirable that we should all be united in our efforts in building up the kingdom of Christ, and preparing for the exchange of worlds.

When the Saviour gave his farewell address to his disciples ho said, "Go ye ferred on 33 young gentlemen, and that of A.M., in course, on 15 alumni of the institution. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. lament that we have been very unmindful of his solemn command. It is the institution. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. lament that we have been very unmindful of his solemn command. It is the institution of the reverse Revenue Reve world have heard of the name of our Divine Master. Let us double our dilitoria College, Cobourg, Canada; and on the Rev. Rubert Paine, President of La gence, and exort ourselves to put down all intemperance and every species of Grange College, Alabama; and that of A.M. on the Rev. Edgar Huxtable, vice; and by preaching, teaching, and distributing the Bible, give light and take the advice which Joseph gave to his brethren, "See that ye fall not out

the prayer of a Toronto, August 20, 1842.

> Correspondent of the New York Observer. LITERARY STATE OF FRANCE IN 1841.

FRANCE, May, 1842. Number of Books published - Habits of cotemporary anthors - Book-making a business for livelihood.—New French Romances.—Theatrical pieces.
—Political and other journals.

At the beginning of the year I wrote you that I would send you some notice of the literary state of Europe. This will be, I hope, an interesting subject for your readers: and as no important political event has occurred, the moment is

averable for fulfilling my promise, France exercised formerly a sort of literary supremacy in Europe; all foreign nations, even the most remote, obeyed, in this respect, her impulse. Several causes contributed to give her this authority. First, the French language, which is the most perspicuous, most precise of all languages, was generally known. Then, this country produced a host of eminent writers, under the

reign of Louis XIV. Lastly, the infidel opinions of the eighteenth century were halled with enthusiasm, not only by nations but by kings, from Naples and Lisbon to St. Petersburg. All these circumstances left for a long time the sceptre of literature in the hands of the French. Even yet in our day, French books and journals have in Europe a wider circulation than all others. Still it must be confessed that our literature has lost

rell known in Canada, and now pastor of a large Church at Boston, has just much of its authority, and that it falls into deeper and deeper discredit. If to be placed in their opinions. Every one knows that these writers are infidels, that they seek only personal fame, or money, and that they attack often without shame the noblest principles of human belief.

To come to particulars. The number of works published in France, the last year, was six thousand three hundred, making nearly twenty works a day. In this large amount of books were 4,317 new writings. A large number! not THE DOMESTIC SPIRITS distilled in the United Kingdom for the every year six to seven thousand works, some of them consisting of several octavo volumes.

Must we conclude that our book-trade is in a flourishing condition! No: half at least of these books only bring the cost of printing and publishing, and the number is extremely small that produce much more profit. Our booksel-lers make loud complaints; they say that their trade is bad, that they shall soon be obliged to close their stores, &c. There is some truth in these comwill relate presently the frauds committed in book-making.

Does this number of six to seven thousand new works prove that we have well educated, laborious, active writers? By no means. The mode of composing books has become very convenient now, and it has been rightly said we have an easy literature. The great majority of our mon of letters write their works rapidly, without meditation, or care, or deep research. Whatever occurs to their mind, idle reveries, erroneous opinions, immoral sceees, they put quickly upon paper, and hardly take tims to read over what they have written. With so expeditious a process, is it surprising that we are flooded with books? Some writers, novellists especially, compose at their case a volume a-week. What errors and incoherencies then must they not commit; it is too evident that writings composed with this feverish haste, have generally no literary value. Where now are the men who think closely and write slowly? Corneille and Racine spent more than a year in composing a single tragedy? Fenclos copied his Telemachus eleven times; Baileau passed whole months in writing a hundred verses; John James Rousscau relates that he often emplored several days and nights in correcting two or three phrases in order to give them the most perfect form; Bernardin de St. Pierre made thirteen copies of his Paul and Virginia; the abbe Barthelemy spent thirty years in composing his Travels of Anackarsis in Greece. Here is literary conscience; here is solid, required the properties of Anackarsis in Greece. Here is literary conscience the restrictions of the restriction of the response of the properties of many part of service the restriction of the restriction of the response of the restriction of the restriction to the falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Composer states the number of service and cut to pieces. The Rushiers was preserved from falling into the hands of the enemy.

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The Composer states the number of execution w

and Virginia; the abbe Barthelemy spent thirty years in composing his Travels of Anackarsis in Greece. Here is literary conscience! here is solid, patient labor! and in this way do men of genius compose the master-pieces which are read by successive generations!

which are read by successive generations!

How different it is with writers of the present day, with perhaps three or four exceptions! They are men of pleasure, who frequent the coffee-house and the theatre; and they pass most of the day in frivolous amusements; and during the few hours which they devote to labor, write like men possessed, forgetting that it is impossible, with this rapid mode of composing, to make any durable work. Good books are not of spontaneous growth. These writers have sometimes whemence and warmth, and certain happy expressions; but they are often drawn into errors of thought, of taste and siyle, which take from their writings all that would commend them to public attention.

Further. These books so poorly composed are yet sold at excelling these. American booksellers do not know, perhaps, how thirty france may be asked.

Further. These books so poorly composed are yet sold at exorbitant prices. American booksellers do not know, perhaps, how thirty france may be asked for a book not worth but three frances. The method is very simple. First, make a great many emirely blank pages. Secondly, put at the head of each chapter flaring titles, occupying three quarters of a page. Thirdly, space the lines, so that there shall be but twelve or thirteen at most in a large octave page. Lastly, make the lines as short as possible, putting in a single word, when the subject allows, as: Ah! Contemptible! How! Wee! Alas! &cc.—you will thus make four volumes in octavo, which sell for thirty frances, with matter which would hardly fill a small volume of three frances. Is not this incoming? I Hoppingly for three adoptional between these

After novels, theatrical pieces occupy a large place in French literature.—
These last are no better than the others. They are a mass of licentiousness, of anheard of depravity. The plays themselves which are acted at our most prominent theatres present a series of pictures absolutely in defiance of good morals. A moralist of the seventeenth century says that dramatic authors are posseners of the public. This severe epithet is perfectly applicable to writers of our age. How many nersons have been led. of our age. How many persons have been led, by frequenting our stage per formances, to the most shampless, the most criminal conduct!

Poers awarm in Finine of late years. There appeared 336 collections in \$341, which contained 460,000 verses. This is a great deal. All these poets complain of the antipoetical spirit of the nge; they imitate the bitter tone of Lord Byron; if you take them at their word they pass a barren existence, their heart is withered, their brow sad, their hopes broken; they indulge a gloomy scepticism, a disgust of the world and so forth; which does not hinder them, however, from going to opera dances, feasting sumptuously, and indulging in every fivelity.

As to journals it would be impossible to count them. Every morning some

new ones are hatched, most of which have only an ephemeral existence.—
Three knudred journals died during the year 1941. Several political papers have not even been able to excite a momentary attention. Many newspapers have also appeared with singular titles, such as the Fraternity, Charity, the Fautheon of young France, &c. Journals for specific objects multiply. One journal is exclusively designed for travellers on Railways; another for cultivators of forests; another for makers of chiris; another called the Marriage designed to diminish the number of bechelors; another entitled th Toothpick, and which is distributed every morning at breakfast.

For some time petty papers have appeared published once a month, and designed to pick up all the scandalous reports, standers, &c., which circulate in Paris. They call this the Journal of Ancedotes, but it is rather the journal of calumnies. No reputation is sofe from these base attacks; women them. actors are exposed to be outraged in these journals, which print whatever wil

bring them money.

Among so many books and journals on all subjects, how many are devoted to the cause of religion and good morals? The number is extremely small, and the mass of the French people are not acquainted with them. Will the time come at last when God will resume his authority over this aceptical pation? X.

# Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Albion, Aug. 20. ARRIVAL OF THE DRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston The news from England in regard to the crops is more favorable than any that

has been received for some munits past.

This state of things has already had a beneficial effect on the trade and com

merce of the country; and should the fine weather continue, there is little doubt but that the starvation and distress which have so extensively prevailed through out the country, will be known only in the remembrance of a calamity that has In the money market, such is the overflow of money, that lenders discount

good paper with avidity at 24 per cent.

The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the United States govern

ment, for the purpose of contracting a loan of twelve millions of dollars, is not liked; and it is confidently asserted in well-informed quarters that he will wholly fail in the object of his mission. In the neighbourhood of Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other parts of the

have required the greatest energy and exertion on the part of the magistracy to suppress. The latest accounts inform us that the rioters were coming to terms, It is understood that the Duke of Nemours will be the Regent of France.— Great fears were entertained for the stability of the ministry.

In the House of Commons on the 2nd inst. an inquiry was made of Sir Rola.

Peel as to the destination of the Mediterranean steam frigate said to be fitting out in London for the invasion of Texas.

Sir Robert Peel said he believed the facts were these-two vessels were fit ting out, one at Blackwall and the other at Liverpool. It was said that those ressels were for the Mexican Government. Application had been made to the British Government to permit them to be manned with British scamen, and that permission hadbeen refused. He could state, that in consequence of an application from the Texan minister on the subject, that minister had been informed, that no officer in Her Majesty's Navy would be allowed to serve the Mexican government against Texas. The Texan government had been informed that if hostilities should take place, it was the intention of the English govern-

ment to maintain a perfect neutrality.

The letters from Stuttgardt announce the attendance of the diplomatic representatives of England, France, and America, with the other subordinate mbassadors of neighbouring states, who are alluded to as watching, with great vigilance, the consideration of the subject of duties in the Diet. Ti of the English ambassador is stated to be particularly directed to the question of manufactures, while the American minister promises mutual advantages, should the duty on tobacco and rice be lowered.

Liverpool, Aug. 4 .- Our predictions of a speedy revival of trade on the new lariff coming into operation have been realized. The accounts from most of our great seats of manufacture and commerce speak of improve-This is particularly the case in London, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester. In Scotland, too, there are marks of revival; while the harvest, everywhere, will be carly and abundant. A cossation of agitation would soon restore all the

depressed interests to their former prosperity,

The accounts from the Potteries and the iron districts speak of a return to order. The outbreak there had its origin in a desire to obtain an advance of wages ill suited to the circumstances of the times. It happens in this case, as in most others of the sort, that the most turbulent are the least sufferers.

The session of parliament is visibly drawing to a close, and measures, affecting particularly the social interests, are daily brought under consideration.— The poor law has been abridged and modified, and will be re-considered on the re-assembling of parliament. Some measures will also then be taken to prevent bribery at elections, now proved to be prevalent. The bill by which for wheat may be taken out of bond, on condition of an estimated equivalent being returned in fine flour fit for exportation, or in one or more of the three classes of biscuit used on board merchant ships, has passed into law. The House of Commons was last night engaged in renewed discussion on the Newfoundland Bill. The prorogation is expected to take place on the 17th.

The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal has been finally

arranged, and upon terms highly advantageous to each.

Christinos at Madrid are still active against the Regent. It is under stood that the Cortes will be dissolved and a new one elected about the month

According to the Augsburg Gazette of the 15th inst. it would seem that the

plaints; but is it not the fault of the booksellers more than of the public? I Circassians had gained an important advantage over the Russians. It states vill relate presently the frauds committed in book-making.

That a division of the army of Circassia, under the command of General Grabbe, bad been attacked in a forest by the Legislans and cut to pieces. The Rus-

later period I shall call upon you to resume your accustomed labours relative to state affairs."

The Commerce states the number of opposition members returned to the new Chamber of Deputies to be 221. The chamber consists of 459 members.

M. Ashbel Smith has presented his eredentials to M. Guizot, at Paris, as charge d'affaires of the Republic of Texas.

The Paris papers are filled with descriptions of the funeral of the Duke of Orleans, or with discussions on the state of the parties in the Chamber.

An attempt was made to excite among the national guard a cry of "down with Guizot!" during the funeral procession of Saturday, but it failed.

The remains of the Duke of Orleans are laid in state in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the public are to be admitted to view them for bree suggisting the from morning to night with crowds anxious to gain admission.

The EAST.—Private letters from Beyrout of the 1st ult., announce that there had not been any fresh disturbance at Lebanon. This Draws, who had been carried off thence, still remained in the prisons at Beyrout. The Emit Admithaliah of Gazir, had quitted the British frigate on hoard of which he sought protection. He had received a formal promise from the Turkish authorities that he would not be further molested, on condition that he should not return to his district for some time. The French corvette Cornaline had arrived at Beyrout. time. The French corvette Cornaline had arrived at Beyrout.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

when the solider allows, are Al. Contemptible! How! Were Allast Sc., you will thus make four volumes in extract, when the solider allows are the solid four volumes in extract, when the solider that the solid four volumes in extract, when the solid four volumes in extract, when the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother in the solid four volumes in extract, when the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract, when the first clother is the solid four volumes in extract the

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

HOME DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Council met at noon. The Warden took the Chair.

Present:—Messrs. Adem, Aliason, Cameron, Carswell, Clark, Crewe, Duff, Gamble, Garbut, Gould, Grubb, Hamilton, Haminell, Jackes, W. Johnson, Kline, McMillan, McKechanie, Nelson, Scurlett, Smith, Snell, Stewart, Torrance, Warbrick, and D. Wilson.—26.
The Warden addressed the Council.

The District Surveyor presented a Report on the state of the District property, and the progress of the works, &c.

The Warden communicated to the Council that J. H. Price, Esq., had presented the Council with a copy of the Journals and Appendix of the insteasion of Parliament, and a vote of thanks passed. Petition of D. Orth and others, praying for an additional School District to be set off in Etobicoke,

Ordered-That the Trensurer be directed to make out a return of all wild lands in this District upon which the assessment of one eighth of a penny in the pound is now payable, distinguishing each Lot by its number, concession, ad township, for the information of the Council.

Ordered.—That the several Councillors do hand over their reports of the

division of townships into School Districts, to the committee on education.

It was resolved—That the standing committee on finance and assessment be nstructed to report a bill imposing a tax generally on the District, for common school purposes, agreeably to the present assessed value. The year and nay

School pulposes, agreeous to the present assessed value. The year and nays thereon were taken as follows—

YEAS:—Messrs. Alinson, Bell, A. Campbell, Coswell, Garbutt, Gould, Hamilton, Haminell, Hurd, W. Johnson, Mitchell, McQuarrie, Nelson, Perry, Smith, Saell, Torrance, Warbrick, Way, H. D. Wilson,—21. NAYS :- Messre. Cameron. Clark, Crewe, Dallas, Duff, Gamble, Jackes, McKechanie, and Scarlett. -9.

West, has been paid over by the Treasurer of the District to the Commissionthe same has been recovered back by the treasurer from any of the said Commissioners, the same not having been expended, and which now belong to the
Council to levy on a rax double the amount of the Grant, and even then is it at (if any) account has I District, and also to inquire what moneys are in the hands of the Clerk of the your opinion that we shall be able to procure good Masters if the funds from Peace, or other person, arising from Fines or otherwise belonging to the unoccupied School Districts be not divided amongst those having teachers? District, or the several townships within the same,

Wednesday, 11th.—A communication from the Superintendent of Educa-

tion, addressed to the Tressurer of the District, was laid on the table, announcing that the portion of the public grant of School money to be received by the

Home District is £2963 14s. 6d. Home Distinct is £2505 144. Ud.

The strading Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a Bill to establish and confirm a public road or highway through the Townships of Reach, Brock, Thorah, and part of Mara, which was possed.

Also, a second Bill, to establish and confirm four several roads or highways

through Scott and Uxbridge, which was passed. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Home District, That the road surveyed by John Farquharson, Esq., Road Surveyor, from the centre of lot 31, in the 6th concession of Uxbridge, through the centre of the seven but the Collector and lots (north sixteen degrees west) to the township line of Scott. Also the road District.—Section X. from Uxbridge mills, south easterly from the south west angle of lot No. 30 through the 7th concession, and the Gore of Uxbridge, then through the eighth and seventh concessions Reach to the Road allowance, between lots numbered managed as the Council think fit, only for educational purposes.

which will greatly tend to the public good, E. W. Thomson, Warden.

Ordered—That the Treasurer of the District be desired to apply to the Receiver-General for the sum of £2863 14s. 6d., being the amount apportioned to the District by the Superintendent of Education, from the Provincial Grant in aid of Common Schools.

1. The 7th clause of VII, section, cannot be interpreted so as to annihilate the Superintendent of Education, from the Provincial Grant is aid of Common Schools.

Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Gould, moves the following Preamble and

Whereas, from the peculiar wording of the Municipal Law, doubts may, and often have arisen, as to where the power and authority of impusing and recover-ing Fines or Penalties from Township officers for neglect of duty, or porsons who shall neglect, or refuse, to perform Statute Labour, now rests: whether with the several Districts, or with the Justices of the Pence as formerly, whereby much clashing may ensue, and inconvenience be generally felt by all classes, and therefore it is highly desirable that the matter should be set at rost:

Be it therefore Resolved—That from an attentive examination, and comparing the several parts of the said Law, this Council arrive at the conclusion, that the said Law intended and did actually transfer and take from the Justices of the Peace, and vest in the several District Councils, all and every the powers and authority, and the making of any Orders, the afore-mentioned subjects, and that the Warden be requested to transmit a copy of the above Freamble and Resolution to the Governor-General, and also to the Speakers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, with a request that the same may be communicated to the respective branches of the Legislature, upon which be communicated to the respective branches of the Legislature, upon which he communicated to the respective branches of the Legislature, upon which he Townships where the School House is placed, have the charge.

10. There can be no good reason in my opinion to burden the Teacher's mail income with the expense of collecting the School Fees—which he can This clause shall cer-

Navs:—Messrs. Adam, Alinson, Bell, Cameron, F. Campbell, Dallas

Gamble, Hamilton, Hamineil, Hurd, McKechanie, McQuarrie, Ross, Scarlett Simpson, Skar, Snell, Thompson, and Torrance.—18.

Which was negatived, the Warden voting with the Nays.

Thursday, 12th Aug., 1342.—Ordered—That the District Surveyor directed to lay out a certain street in the rear of the Court House.

Mr. Alex. Campbell, accorded by Mr. Mitchell, moves that the Committee

Mr. Alex. Campbell, accorded by Mr. Mitchell, moves that the Committee

School Districts for a larger sum than their respective apportionments of the

Roads and Bridges be instructed to inquire into the best mode to be pursued

School Fund—although they have no power to make it less, excepting where for the rebuilding of the bridge lately destroyed by fire, on the Post Road is

the Township of Pickering.

The Committee subsequently reported, that it was the daty of the Turopik The Committee subsequently reported, that it was the duty of the Turapike
Trust to re-build said Bridge, and they had reason to believe that it would shortly be restored.

Mr. Dallus, seconded by Mr. Ross, moves—That it be referred to the ComBut double the apportionment from the School Fund, lifted as an assessment.

shortly be restored.

Mr. Dallus, seconded by Mr. Ross, moves—That it be referred to the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, requesting information with respect to the intention of Government in laying out the sum of £30,000 granted during the last Session of Parliament for the construction and improvement of Roads and Bridges, in that part of the Home District School Districts, yet returned, in order to secure even moderately qualified comprehending the County of Simcoe, and all other public improvements in Teachers, would be six times the sum coming from the School Fund. But the Home District.

The Committee subsequently reported an Address thereon.

Ordered-That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the present mode of collecting Tolls on Yonge-street and other parts of the Home District.

The Committee subsequently reported-setting forth the disadvantage of the back-wood farmer, living at a distance paying the same tell as those who live on or near the macademized reads, and recommending a representation of the matter to be made by the Warden, on behalf of the Council, to the Trustees.

Ordered—That it be referred to the Committee appointed to inquire into the mode of collecting Tolls in the Home District to consider the state of the Roads under the Turppike Trusts in the District, and to draw up an Address caling the earnest attention of Government, or Parliament, or of both to the present state of those Roads so much against the prosperity of the District.

The Committee subsequently made a Report, setting forth the short distance the Reads are macadamized or planked—the crippled state of the funds, and

recommend the Government's assuming the Roads, and Reported an Address to the Legislature on the subject.

Mr. Grant, seconded by Mr. Snell, moves that a committee be appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature proving for the repeal of the Division Court

Act—which was lost on a division.

Mr. Gamble, chairman of the committee on Education, brought in a Report containing the division of townships into School Districts, setting forth the No. of Districts, number of school houses, and number of children in such District, as for as could be ascertained, with a view to entitle the said Districts to an apportionment of the funds in aid of Common Schools-which was laid on the

On the motion for third reading of Bill to raise money for educational pur

poses, Mr. Gamble moved that the following clause be inserted:

"That there be levied by assessment of the tenement and chattel property to be made on each and every inhabitant householder, or person, now liable by law to be assessed for rates in the Home District in the manner prescribed in the 4th and 5th Victoria, clause 41, an additional rate or assessment of onethe 4th and 5th Victoria, clause 41, an additional rate or assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the pound, and also a rate upon all lands in said District upone half-penny per acre above all rates laid for other purposes, to be reised and all-galactic in the same manner as by law any assessment may now be levied for any public partons within the same,"—upon which the council divided—

I has a district council divided—

I has a district council divided—

Nars: Alexander of Campbell, Black, Dallas, Gamble, Grubb, Jackes, Mirchell, Sumpon, Barrance—9.

Nars: Alexander of Mannellia Hard. W. Johnson, Kline, McMillan, McGuarie, A. Crew, Harmilla Hard. W. Johnson, Kline, McMillan, McGuarie, A. Crew, Harmilla Hard. W. Johnson, Kline, McMillan, Stewart, Thompson, 10-alivement high their analisement, less on the subject of fees paid to the Clerk of the Peace; Ad., recommunities a marke of keeping

be without Masters (or Mistresses) must the amount collected in that School District be placed to the credit of that particular School District, or may it be divided amongst those Teachers who are employed?

3rd- If after this year a muster teach less than nine months and be then dismissed or become incapable, and the vacancy not filled up—is the Government Grant lost to that School District, according to Section XII?—or if any one wish to begin to teach in the course of the year, is he not to receive may not wish to begin to teach in the course of the year, is he not to receive any pay till the nine months are expired, according to section XII.?—If it be so, would it not cause a very great difficulty in procuring Teachers? Moreover does the School Fund out of which Masters of exempted Districts (if any) are to be paid mean merely the Government Grant or what other fund?

4th. Would you not infer from the words "from time to time" in the 7th clause, VII. section, that it is not required to have the School open nine months to entitle it to the Grant?

5th. Ought not the clouse requiring the Schools to be open nine months out of twelve, to be rescinded; as owing to bad roads in Spring and Autumn and other probable avecarious of good Teachers who could not devote their whole time, we might be deprived of their temporary services, which are better than

6th. If a School be open nine months under different Teachers, can the Com missioners grant their warrant for the amount of the Government Grant due to each Teacher in proportion to the time he has saught?

7th. Ought not the 3rd clause of the VII section so far as with regard to

Teachers being all British subjects, to be rescinded; some of our best Teachers eing females from the States ? 8th. Must there be a separate Dr. & Cr. account kept by the Treasurer for

9th. Are the unions of Townships in School Districts contrary to the Act and if so, ought not the Act to be so amended as to allow them, as in many cases the inhabitants have united in the expense of erecting excellent School Houses, which stand on or near the lines, and in other respects unions would

great privilege, and would afford mutual accommodation.

11th. Has there been any error in the amount of Government Grant states

Ordered—That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into and to our Treasurer as being payable to this District? There are in all 4144 children between 5 and 16. The grant therefore amounts to 2. 7d. 1.9 per in the 7th year of Wm. IV. to be laid out on roads and bridges in Canada child? . 12th. This amount is so small, even though our School Districts average

Yours, &c., &c. WM. HUTTON, Warden.

Rev. Rob't. Murray, Kingston.

Mr. Murray's Reply.

Kingston, 15th July, 1842. Kingston, 15th July, 1842.

Six,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2d ass. commining a number of queries regarding the Common School Bill.

In reply to which I shall take the questions in the order in which they are

1. This is a question of law which appears to me to involve considerable difficulty, but I have no doubt that the legal advisers of the District Council will be able to solve it with ease. 2. The method of assessing does not require a separate roll for each District But the Collector and Treasurer must keep distinct accounts for each Schoo

With regard to the assessment on School Districts, where no School Teacher

the several tenessions of Reach: Also, through lot No. six in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of Reach: Also, through part of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the said township of Reach, reported to the Council, be, and the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways that the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed, as important roads and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is hereby established and confirmed and highways the same is

5. It is very desirable that the Schools should be open all the year with the

exception of five or six weeks of a recess.—For although a number of children may not be able to attend, still some who wish to advance their education migh suffer much from a vacency of long duration. But a provision must, if possible, be made in the amendment of the act, to enable Teachers to receive their salaries quarterly, without particularly specifying the time that schools must be open during the whole year,—and with this view, the forms of reports require the average attendance of the schools quarterly as well as annually. 6. The school having been open for nine months, the Commissioners are enti

tled to grant their warrant for the sum due to that school district, and they can apportion the money to the teachers, according to their respective times. 7. There is no probability of the 3d clause of the VII. section being rescinded. It appears to have been introduced very properly; but Female Teachers are

not recognized in the net. S. It is evident from the act that the District Treasurer must keep a separate

small income with the expense of collecting the School Fees—which he can do better than any one elso, and without any expenso. This clause shall certainly be mended when the bill is revised. 11. The appropriation of the School Fund was made upon the census of last year, as stated to the Treasurer of your District, and in the ratio of the whole

population under 16 years of age, of which there were in the returns for the Victoria District 6269. 12. It appears to me that District Councils have power of assessing the

ltagether exempted. This is clear from the XII. section, wherein it is enacted:-

from the School Districts, on an average would be utterly inadequate to secur well qualified Teachers.

The very least sum to be raised by assessment, on an average of all the School Districts, yet returned, in order to secure even moderately qualified.

good without any oppressive Taxation, and that is by reducing the number of good without any oppressive Taxation, and that is by reducing the number of the School Districts, and laying them off with some degree of order. I conceive that four Schools in a township of twelve miles square would be a blessing, whereas eighteen or twenty-four would be a great hurden, may a curse to the township, for they could not afford to support qualified teachers in almost any of them; and until the District Council revise their subdivisions into School Districts, the expectations of the people must be utterly disappointed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servan, William Hutter For Reflavilla.

Rose, Murray, Mu

William Hutton, Esq. Belleville. ROBT. MURRAY.

Death by Drunkenness .- An Inquest was held on the 3rd of august, by Reuben Young; Esq., Coroner, on the body of William McLaughlin, of Ameliasburgh, a mason by trade; when a verdict was given of "Accidental Death by Drowning, when under the influence of Ardent Spirits "-Com-

Emigration to the United States .- A Parliamentary return has ust been published of the number of emigrants who embarked from the United Kingdom last year, and of the quantity of Crown lands sold in each of the colonies. Referring to the statement concerning emigrants, we find that the number of persons who left the port of London during the year ending the 5th of January, 1842, was 13,599, of whom 3,251 went to New-Zealand, 2,104 to the United States, 5,661 to the Australian colonies, 1,259 to the West Indies, and 782 to the North American colonies. From Liverpool, 35,718 went to the United States, 4,250 to the North American colonies, 7,972 to the Australian colonies, and 263 to New-Zealand.

MARRIED,—In Bytown, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Anson Green, President of the Wesleyan Conference, William Taylor, Esq., to Patience, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bevitt, both of Bytown.

In this City, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Rev. James Richardson, by the Rev. A. MacNab, Joseph Depnis. Esq. of Buttonwood, River Humber, to Mirs. Margaret Richardson, widow of the late Rut. Richardson, Esq. of Kingston, In this City, August 19th, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. Ralph Henry Harnden, of Whitby, to Mirs Eleanor Waldron, of Reach,—sister of the Rev. Solomon Waldron, Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

By the Rev. H. Biggar, on the 7th of August, Mr. Alexander Westlirook to Mirs Sarah Ann Niece, both of Brantford.

DIED,-In Consecon, July 27th, aged 9 months, Charles Arnold, only son of the Rev. V. B. Howard.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending August 23. J. Baxter, C. W. M. Gilbert, T. Williams, H. Biggar, F. Coleman, S. Huntington, [W. R. owes 3s. 9d.] E. Ryerson, A. Green. Books have been forwarded to-

IR.E. Topper, 1 package, per steamer Transit, care of J. Guernsey, Queensom n. Regenon. 1 parcel, with Mr. Tupper's; C. W. M. Gilbert, Queenses, ent. by Mr. Batter; J. Reynolds. 1 parcel, care of J. H. Greer, Kingston, and Rev. T. Berth, Retown; C. R. Allison, 1 box, per steamer City Toronto, care of J. H. Greer, Kingston.

THE COBOURC FEMALE ACADEMY
will open on the second Manual Philosophy September.—This Institution
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superintendence. The Academy is situated in a delightful past. Cohoney,
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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, Stamford; Rev. D. Wright, Credit; John Stinson, Feq. Hamilton; A Cook, Stamford; Rev. D. Wright, Credit; John Stinson, Faq. Hamilton; A. Cook, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Davidson, Esq. Miagran; 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. Bolleville; J. Counter, 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. Patrick, David See, Esq., W. D. Dickinson, Esq., Prescott; G. Brouse, Esq., Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matthida; W. Clegg, Esq., J. Burrows, Esq., Rev. T. Bevitt, Bytown; John Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabee; G. Boulter, Esq. Ameliasburgh.

wigh. Mrs. J. B. Hundburt, 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 Committees 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. ..

ADIES'SEMINARY, COBOURG. L A D I E S' S E M I N A R Y, 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 season to hope that the number will be greatly increesed 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 Van Norman, whose services are of great importance. In addition to other local advantages, the Ladies of this School will have the privilege of attending the various Courses of Lectures delivered in Victoria College. As a special incitement, their in

of which a faithful record will be preserved, and forwarded regularly to their parents, in quarterly reports. TERMS.

Extra Charges.

Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each term. Each Young Lady is requested to provide herself with one pair of sheets and pillow cases, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on the 20th of

October, at the opening of the College.

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

Cobourg, August 20th, 1842.

668 tf

Victoria College. I have much pleasure in spontaneously adding to the above advertisem 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 RYERSON. AKE ONTARIO. - THREE TIMES A-WEEK From TORONTO to ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA,-CAPTAIN TWOHY.

Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday. Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'cluck; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hops, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion ith the America.

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

as follows: —
Will leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.
Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

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Will leave Oswego every Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday evening at 7.
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For Freight or Passage from Oswego apply to Messra. Bronson and Crocker, to Messra. Fitzhugh and Co., Oswego, or to the Captain on hoard.

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

company with John Hammond, left Liverpool on the 5th April last in the ship Mersey, intending to settle in Upper Canada. His brother, Samuel F. Taylor, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is desirous of hearing from him, and would be very thankful for information of his residence, addressed to Mc. flenry Leadley, Lot Street, West, Toronto. CATHARINE MURPHEY, late of Ireland, wishes to hear

INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD TAYLOR, who, in

from her brother, Hugh Murphey. She now resides in Drummondville, near the Falls of Ningara.
Editors of Newspapers in Canada and the United States will confer a great

such a tax would be as oppressive as it is unnecessary.

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Telemachus in Fronch .. Hymne, small and large "Guide to Pracec .... 1 Walker's Dictionary 800 sheep 11 Tatham, Mrs. Memoirs .... Wood's Tropes and Figures 4
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Ward's Miniature of Metho'm 5 Su Thomson's Seasons ...... Told's (Silas) Life ....... Thorae's Lectores on Salbath Todd's Sabbath School Teach'r ... Sindent's Manual .... 4 . Truth made simple . 2 ... Simple Sketches .... 2 · Lectures to Children . Tytler's Universal His'y 6 vols 37 Village and Vicaross, Bracel suff ri Mr. as's Geography of Bible . 13 Young's Night Thoughts .... Youthful Piety, Memoirs of Children of Wes, Ministers 2 Young Man's Own Book, cloth 2 \*\*\* \* roan 4 0 · Aid cloth 3 9 roan 5 0 VICTORIA STREET CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, not been heard of since a substitution of the strength of the coloured Tweed a schooledges the very liberal patronage which he has hitherto received, and begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that the duties of the coloured Tweed and the substitution of the strength of the coloured Tweed and the public, that the duties of the coloured Tweed and the public, that the duties of the coloured Tweed and the public and the coloured Tweed Twee

The moral as well as the intellectual improvement of the Pupils is carefully ittended to. Victoria Street, near Yonge St., Aug. 16, 1842. Office of the Clerk of the Peace,

Toronto, August 13th, 1842. NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS will be held on Thursday, the 18th instant, at which a general attendance of the Justices is required. GEORGE GURNETT.

WANTED, several Apprentices to the Millinery and Dress-Making business, at Miss Carnall's, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, King-67-3w.

Clerk Peace, H. D.

RY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT to his new LISH MENT,—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 off which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided conviction of their cheapness to the minds of those who may examine in order to ascertain where they may be out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchasers is, that this Stock is entirely new and purchased when the trade was in its most depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods already injured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are folly 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 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.

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

Also-For Wholesale only: 1h 110 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 16's and 18's | 33 Boxes Pipes 61 Boxes Cavendish 210 do. Muscatel Raisins 112 Half Boxes do. 33 do. Nail Rod 11 do. Ladies' Twist 42 Kegs do. 8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on since last fall 40 Bales assorted Cotton Batting 56 Baga Coffee 38 Boxes Ground Pepper · do. Candle Wick Wadding Cotton Twine 31 Bags Black 10 do. Pimento da. 4 Cases Ground Mustard, in Tin 1 Bri. Nutmegs do. Cloves рохев

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

THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving per the undermentioned ships from Liverpool— ALSO, Ex the Canada-the Minerva-Per the Ships, the Jane Brown-the the Alexander Wise-and the Mohank-the Kent, -[Glasgow]; -the Great Britain-the Toronto . Indian Chief. -the Lady Seaton-[London]:1 Case New Music 1 Cask, containing German Silver Spoons, &c.

1 do do Iron tin'd table and 10 Cases assorted Paper Hangings 3 Cases Ribbons, Belt Ribbons, tea do

1 Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches, Fish Hooks, Awis, Needles, &c. Funs, &c. 2 Cases London Work Boxes 2 Casks do. Pocket Books 2 Casks containing Hair and Cloth 1 Case London Writing Deska, Dressing Cases, &c. I Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do Brushes
1 Case do Whip Lashes
4 Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoe 4 Cases French Beads 2 Cases French Perfume 2 Cases containing Drawing Pape Thread 1 Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c. Bristol Board, &c. 48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210 1 Cask Walking Canes
1 Cask Walking Canes
1 Cask Containing Hooks and Eyes,
Steel Spectacles, &c.
1 Case English Dressing Combs and
Shell side, &c. 71 Bales and 18 cases cont'g various sizes News Printing Paper 14 Bales Wrapping Paper 3 do. do. Twine 6 Casks and 4 Cases assorted Cut-lery, from Sheffield 3 Cases assurted Looking Glasses
2 Cases and 8 Cases containing many 2 Cases ass'd Goods, Razor Strops, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c.

The whole of which are offered at Wholesale and Retail. The usual terms to the country trade. R. H. BRETT, The Canada Comb Factory, 161, King Street, Toronto, June 5, 1842. 57

L E E D S C L O T H HALL No. 173, King Street, Toronto. BOWES & HALL, in announcing to the public their REMOVAL to the above establishment, beg to intimate that they are now in receipt of an assort ment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, which will be found on inspection very

So much is said (in advertisements generally) to convey small ideas, B. & H. prefer reversing the common custom, and merely request an examination of their Stock. N. B. Every article in this establishment is marked at the lowest price, fro

rhich no reduction will be made. Toronto, 22nd June, 1942. OCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the

Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 KING STREET, to Neugate Street, opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. May 24, 1242. 57

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 will select the control of the suit of of the he will sell cheap for Case, or approved Credit.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

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

PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY. CITY OF TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK.

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

From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday-City of Toronto;
And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.

From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursday-Niagara; From Toronto, 8: 12 o clock, noon, atonany and Indisay—Riagara;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—City of Toronto;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday-Princese Royal;
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets
all at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way.

FAll Baggago at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and cold for

Kingston, April, 1842.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the premises of black mane and tail, three years old. Any person giving information where he can be found will be suitably rewarded by

HOSEA SHAW. Redel August, 1842,

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, and the has removed to his new place. No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent the his customer to their orders.

I. R. kee, a mistantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

THE "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy." The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Second Coming of Chairt, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the 6th inst. As a help to the understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, hold, argumentative, and curious. Price 5s. in advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to be post-paid.

April 4th, 1842. April 4th, 1842. 648 3m Letter Boz No. 104, Post Office, Toronto.

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

Secretary G. R. N. Co.

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, 5th August, 1842.

R I N T E R S' I N K.—
LAMB & BRITTAIN, Manufacturers of Lamb's Blacking, bog to
inform Printers in Bricish North America, that they have, after considerable
labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced workman, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' INTERS'-INK-1NK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to them. Their Ink will be warranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap. Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.

IF Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscribers, will receive the amount in luk.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842. DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB- R E MOVA L.-WILLIAM HAMILTON bas removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new

&c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.

Toronto, 1st June, 1842. JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

NEW CHINA AND EARTHENWARE. The Subscriber offers for Sole a Large Assortment of the above Ware, lately received per Ships "Prince of Wales" and "Airy" from Liverpool-

ANDREW HAMILTON,

Toronto, 21st July, 1842. 8, City Buildings. THE BAZAAR, UNDER THE PATRON-AGE OF LADY BAGOT.—Lady Begot having kindly taken the Baraar, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry in this City, under her im-

that the House is kept open. It is hoped therefore that a general effort will be made to render the proceeds of the Bazaar as large as possible. Due notice will be given of the exact day and place.

The Newspapers in the City are requested to aid the cause by giving the

CUT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale,

124 Kaga Blue Cut, soft, assorted sizes

116 Kegs Shingle Nails.

Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842.

R. H. BRETT.

The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Elizo, 816 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes. Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842.

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

THOS. CLARKSON, WM. GOODERHAM. Toronto, 8th August, 1342. 666 4 w

TUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE at R. Brewer's New Book Store, the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's reams Foolscap and Letter Paper, and at H. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Falconbridge, P. M. Denm mondville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborue & McIntyre, Mamilton; Alex'r Fisher, Port Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M. Cohourg; Ramsay, Armour, & Co. Kingston; Armour & Ramsay, Montreel:—THE SECOND EDITION of THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

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

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber, Toronto, April 12, 1842. 49tf . GEORGE SIMPSON.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST.

Chewett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 (f ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE. No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling Community that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public petronage.

Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841.

351f

JOHN FOREMAN. to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. Che Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841. 35tf

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY. The sub-Weriber bogs to call the attention of the public to his well-selected Stock of FRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts. CHAUNCEY BEADLE, St. Catherines, March 1, 1842. St. Catherines, March 1, 1842.

N. B.—The Proprietor of the British Smerican Cultivator, and Mr. George Lestie
King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery.

614 tf

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intaricating 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, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY.-A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist .- Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. DF OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Sept. 23, 1841.

E. P E L L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, Sc., No. 166, King Street, agarly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms Ladies' Needle-Work neatly framed. 637 6m

A NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE. The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plan entirely new, which possesses many advantages over those new in use, while NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE. it will perform as much in the same time as the best of those; it requires only half of the propelling power and not half of the hands to attend it; besides it comes so very cheap that any ordinary farmer may procure it.

The subscriber has obtained a patent for the above machine and stands ready

to dispose of rights to any one who may favour him with a call. He also will manufacture it to order on the shortest notice. MAHLON BEACH. Kemptville, June, 1842.

FOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, boing Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every convenience: a large Frame Barn, Driving House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Machine, a bright frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoke Creek runs through the lot: the land is of the best quality; the whole from of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by applying to the owner, W. LAWSON,

applying to the owner,

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

N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot.

52 if

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

Office, Yonge Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to formish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereo, Every person entering his mane for any of the above purposes will be charged the aum of 2s. 6d currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below Liftle at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to Caims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the computy. Bark Stock longib and sold. Debts and Rems collected. Longs on Rent Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Lard in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

OR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, 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 frame Dwelling Houses, two Burns, Sheds, Stables, and other Outhouses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information applying the latter postsicial to Thomas are States. Guifan of Transcending the latter postsicial to Thomas are States.

apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto-Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, Eng. 4th. 1849. TROMAS SNIDER.

\*\*TROMAS SNIDER.\*\*

\*\*TROMAS SNIDER.\*\* Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER,

TO SHOEMAKERS, &c .- A large assortment of LASTS,

CRIMPS, BOOT-TREES, AND PEGS, for sale by JAMES BROWN. Saddler, &c. King Street, Toronto

I L L Y S Y R U P.
WHY IVILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION?
when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that
invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and
unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs,
Colds, Spatiting of Blood, Influenca, Ashma, Whooping Cough, Bronchites, Sec. 3-c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This
Medicine operates by proporting a free and easy expectagation, thereby feeding Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid philegm: it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory ration which constitutes Followary 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

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

CHORT FACTS .- TO THE AFFLICTED .mediate patronage, the friends of that Institution are carnestly requested to the sometimes urgod that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by use their best endeavours to co-operate in its support. The resources of the external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true charity are at this time entirely exhausted, and it is with the greatest difficulty that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by integral applications. external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and souther the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily, Rhemnatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immeexternal application was ever known to. Its rifects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

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

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.— CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminont Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints

Croup,
Whooping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children.
All Bruises and Sprains, For the Piles. For all Dropsy. For all Dropsy, All swellings of the Extremities, Rheumatism, neute and chronic, Lumbage and Sciatic, Tender Feet,

Scald Head, Scrolula, in its worst stages, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by ancers or Ulcers . Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

and attendant Solomon Hays. Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to insert, 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 Dectors—besides above 3000 cures among respect-

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

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

R. BREWER, Agent.

Some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3096 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PLLES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty 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 cured 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 Bruthers; and J. Bocken, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

# Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto. Province of Canada

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BY The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodist Chirchia Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable—osupport their Preachers, &c., and to the general epread of the Guspel.

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