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## From a London Pamphlet.

THE DAY OF SECESSION IN SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh is one of those cities which seem designed as the arena of mighty incidents. Commanding that wide prospect of fertile fields, and of the farstretching ocean, which is itself enlarging to the soul; overhung by tall piles of ancient masonry, and hoary battlements, which only speak of other years: looking up to everlasting mountains which carry the thoughts aloft or far on into the future; and with the solemn shadows of the ancient capital diffusing a sedateness over the elegance of the modern town, Edinburgh is essentially an historic city—a city familiar with great events, and a proper place for their transaction. On the morning of the 13th May it had the look as if such an event were coming. People were early astir. When the hours of business came, men either forbore their wonted occupations, or plied them in a way which showed they had as lief forbear. Holyrood was one point of attraction for the yearly gleam of royalty was flickering about its old grim turrets and through its gount open gateway. The scarlet yeomen, with their glaucing halberts, and the horsemen curveting in the court of the resounding "Sanctuary," announced that the representative of majesty was within; and a stream of very various equipages was conveying, down the Canongate, professors from the college, and red-gowned magistrates from the council-chamber, lawyers from the Parliament-house, and lairds from all the Lothians, besides a long pedestrian procession of doctors, and ministers, and burgh-elders, all resorting to the Palace to pay their homage to His Grace the Queen's Commissioner. From Holyrood they marched to the High Church. This venerable fabric seemed also to renew the days of old. Beneath that canopy where James, of pedantic memory, used to sit, and sometimes dispute with John Durie and Patrick Simpson, sat the representative of royalty, and all around the gallery was garnished with the parti-coloured pomp of civic functionaries, whilst the area was filled with that grave and learned auditory which no other occasion could supply. The discourse, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," was a production which, for wise and weighty casnistry, for keen analysis of motive, and fine discrimination of truth, and for felicity of historic illustration, would have been a treat to such a congregation at a less eventful season. With the solemn consciousness that in the "full per-Bussion" of their own minds they had decided in another hour to take a step in which character and worldly counfort and ministerial usefulness were all worship of Jehavah? No. Did they unite with the bosts of Sisera, against involved, each sentence came with a sanction which such sermons seldom the children of Israel? No. The people of Meroz are accused of no such carry. When the service was closing, the audience began to disperse with a enormities. They were, so far as these transgressions are concerned, blame precipitation which contrasted strangely with the fixed carnestness of their previous attention; for the place appointed for the meeting of assembly lay at some distance, and members were anxious to secure their seats, and onlookers us anxious to get near the spot. In the Assembly-hall many of the gallery-spectators had sat nine weary

hours, when at last the rapid entrance of members by either door announced that the service in St. Giles' was over, and languid countenances were again lighted up with expectation. It did not look like the opening of a General the death in the high places of the field." Meroz heard the war-blast of the Assembly. There was not the usual vivacity of recognition, and that bustling to and fro and ferment of joyous voices which on such occasions keep the floor all astir and the audience all alive. Either side was serious. The one party had that awe upon their spirits which men feel when doing a great work. Of the other party, some had that cloud upon their consciences which men feel when they are doing a wrong work—when they see others doing what, but for want of faith themselves, should have been doing; and others more hopest, consistent Erastians of the old school, had something of a funeral feeling, sadness in parting with opponents whom they respected, and a forehoding impression that, when these were away, it would scarcely be worth

At last the jurgle of horse-gear, and the measured prance on the pavement, with the full, near swell of the trampet, seemed to say, in the words of the national melody, " Now's the day, and now's the hour !" The martial music ceased, and the Assembly rose, for her Majesty's Commissioner had entered The Moderator engaged in prayer, and as soon as that prayer was ended, and the members had resumed their seats, amidst the breathless silence which prevailed, he went on to say, " According to the usual form of procedure, this is the time for making up the roll; but, in consequence of certain proceedings affecting our rights and privileges,-proceedings which have been canctioned by her Mojesty's Government and by the Legislature of the country, and more especially in respect that there has been an infringement on the liberties of our Constitution, so that we could not now constitute this Court, without a violation of the terms of the union between Church and State in this land as now authoritatively declared, I must protest against our proceeding further. The reasons that have led me to this conclusion are fully set forth in the document which I hold in my hand, and which, with permission of the House, I shall now proceed to read." He then read the protest, and having laid it on the table, bowed towards the throne, and withdrew. Man by man, and row by row, all to the left of the chair, arose and followed. An irrepressible shout of gratulation from the multitude in the street announced that the vanguard was fairly "without the camp;" and, orderly and slowly retiring, in a few short minutes all were gone. - Looking at the long ranges of vacant forms from which the pride of Scottish genius and the flower of Scottish piety had disappeared, there were few spectator who did not feel " The glory is departed."

It was a striking sight to see the dark line, for half-a-mile together, moving down the steep declivity which leads to the valley of Leith-Water. In the distance stood, bright in its polished freshness, the new Assembly Hall, or which they had turned their backs for ever. On either side was the crowd of lookers-ou-thronging windows and balconies, and outside stairs; some cheering, and others lifting their hats in silent reverence, some weeping, many wondering, and a few endeavouring to smile. And in the middle of the street held on the long procession, which included Welsh and Chalmers, Gordon and Buchanan, Keith and Maclarian, Alexander Stewart and John Macdonald Cunningham and Candlish, everything of which a Scotchman thinks when be thinks of the Church of Scotland.

Humble in its original destination, and prepared in laste, but of vast dimen sions, and crowded with an eager auditory, their new place of meeting was emblematic of that new dispensation in the history of the Church of Scotland which had now begun. The emblems of Royal patronage were absent There was neither canopy nor throne. No civic pomp was seen. Magis trates had laid aside their robes of office, and none of Scotland's nobles had come. But the HEART of Scotland was there, and it was soon borne in on every mind that a greater than Solomon was there. None who heard them can ever forget the fulness and world-forgetting rapture, the inspiration of the opening prayers; and when that mighty multitude stood up to sing, it seemed as if the swell of vehement melody would lift the roof from off the walls. And when at last the adjournment for the day took place, and in the brightness of a lovely evening the different groups went home, all felt as if returning from a pentecostal meeting. A common salutation was, "We have seen strange things to-day." Some, contrasting the harmony and happiness of the Free Assembly with the strife and debate of other days, could not help exclaiming, " Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwel together in unity!" Many remembered the text of Dr. Chalmers' sermon six months before, in opening the Convocation, "Unto the apright light shall arise in the darkness." And at the family worship of those memorable evenings such psalms as the 124th and 126th were often sung, and were felto be "new songs."

It would be pleasant to dwell upon many of the features of the Free Church Assembly; especially on those deputations and messages of sympathy and congratulation which they received from so many Churches, and on those tributes of approbation and encouragement which, coming in from so many quarters, made them recognize the good hand of the Lord upon them. But we have only room to state, that Tuesday, the 23rd of May, was, after special devotional exercises, employed in subscribing the "Acr of Separation AND DEED OF DEMISSION," by which 470 Ministers did " Separate from AND ABANDON THE PRESENT SUBSISTING ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND, AND RENOUNCE ALL RIGHTS OR EMOLUMENTS PERTAINING TO THEM BY VIRTUE THEREOF."

Though subscribed with the numest calmness and alacrity, it would not be easy to estimate the sacrifice which that Deed of Demission implied. It is something to renounce the dignity of an Established Church, and the comforts of an endowed one. These ministers did both, and some will best un derstand the secrifice when told, that the gift thus laid on the altar is a revenue of more than a Hundred Thousand Pounds a-year. But this is a very gross and vulgar way of stating it. For who will estimate in pounds and pence the home-ties which have since then been broken? Who will put a price on those hallowed recollections which cluster round every manse and church all the more tender and manifold in proportion as a man of God was the pre siding spirit there--round the manse where infancy was cradled and childhood made merry, and opening youth first learned to trend with thoughtful and meditative step-the country manse on whose roof-free rested the blessing of many a passer-by, and from whose quiet chambers ascended, heard by God alone, the prayer of the pious wayfarer turned aside to tarry for a night, and through whose study-windows streamed at winter's early morn the radiance of his lamp, who, like his Master, had risen up a great while before the dawn to meditate and pray? What money will buy back the joy of those sanctuaries, whose Sabbath memories are now strangely mingled with the thought of their new occupants-the sanctuary, where, one by one, the Elkannaha and infant Samuel to Him who answers prayer-the parish church, where family manly heart was like to burst that recent Sabbath, when minister and people subject, but my limits are exhausted .-- Baptist Mugazine. took their last look of the beautiful house where they and their fathers had vorshipped, and gathering up their psalm-books and bibles which had lain on he book-board so long, they left the vacant pulpit, and the empty yews, "a

place in which to hury strangers." But with all its griefs and privations-though in some parishes arbitrary andowners have refused the humblest but to the "outed" ministers, and have prohibited their tenantry from affording them an asylum; and though many congregations have no other prospect than that of worshipping, like their covenanting ancestors, in the open air still the sacrifice has been amply repaid, in blessings of a nobler kind.

I. It is a solemn testimony for truth. It is something to have impressd on the minds of men more deeply the truths, that God alone is Lord of the conscience, and Christ alone is Head of the Church; and that the elation between a pastor and a Christian congregation is something too sacred to be formed without the consent of either party.

#### A SHORT SERMON.

"Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."—Judges v. 23,

This is a remarkable passage. It is an imprecation. A people are cursed; cursed bitterly. The anger of God against them is thus intended to be expressed in the most signal manner. I do not remember another case in the sacred Scriptures in which the Divine indignation is so pointedly signified. Meroz must have grieved the Lord in no ordinary measure.

But what was the sin of which they were guilty? Were they idolators? To. Were they slaves to any sensual last? No. Did they neglect the less. Why, then, were they so grievously rebuked by the Spirit of God!

I answer, their sin consisted in doing nothing. This was its beginning and no call for exertion. The other cities of Israel were reclining in slavish.eass until the trumpet of Deborah summoned them to battle. When, however, the moment of action arrived, all but Meroz aroused themselves to exertion The neighbouring tribes of "Zebulon and Naphtali jeoparded their lives to trumpet; she saw all around her the thousands of Isreal going forth to perl people of Isreal were groaning, but she remained unmoved, sunk deep is piritual sloth: she remained at case, and came not to the help of the Lord: ind she stands recorded on the page of everlasting truth as bitterly accursed. It is very clear that the lesson taught here is of universal application. It

doubt, as a warning to us) the barren fig-tree. In a parable, in another case, dead he laid down his own life, and took it up again. The disciples gave he represents himself as saying of such an one, " Cut it down, why cumberein it the ground." To the Church at Laudicea he says, " Because thou art lukewarm, and art neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." "He that is not with me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." Such, my Christian brethren, are the terms o discipleship which Christ himself hath established; they are the only terms which he will recognize at the day of judgment.

And it is reasonable that Christ should thus decide: he considers the salvation of souls, the reclaiming of our race to obedience to his Father, the honour of the character of God, as matters of consequence. When Satan | the law of death and hath conquered it. had entered our world, and had tainted our whole race with the poison o noral death, the Son of God came to put away the works of the devil. From the moment that he undertook this work, this world became the sent of a exterminating moral warfare. Jesus Christ came on earth, suffered, died, rose again, ascended, and is now interceding for us, that he may subdue the world to obedience to his Father, and redeem from the bondage of sin those whom he is not ashamed to call his brethren. On the other hand, Satan is labouring with incessant zeal to expel holiness from the earth, and to lead our whole race, blindfolded by passion and sensuality, to everlasting death These are the powers that ore contending for the dominion over this world.

Now, a Christian is a man who has left the army of Satan, and enlisted inder the hanner of Christ. He relies for pardon and salvation wholly or the blood of Christ; hence he owes all to Christ as a debt of gratitude. He theys before all things the commandments of Christ, as his lawgiver. He takes Christ as his universal example, and desires that the same spirit which dwelt in Christ may dwell in him. Christ's whole life on earth was spent in abouring and suffering, to save souls, to destroy the kingdom of sin: and he has said to his disciples, As my Father has sent me, so send I you.

You see, then, brethren, that the blessed Saviour is in earnest on this sub ect, or he would never have left beaven for earth to accomplish it. declares, if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his. What, haps commenting on it. The preaching is scriptural, in this sense, that much young family of colleges. And now its earliest friends, entirely unknown to then, shall we say to those who have professed all this, and yet, when he calls them to put their professions into practice, they atterly refuse. They is open before almost every hearer; and many are in the habit of turning to see the danger of souls, they believe in eternal rewards and punishments. and abhor him who doubts the truth; they believe that there is salvation only in Christ, and that without a knowledge of him the world will perish in sin; and yet, believing all this, they will not make a single sacrifice for the salvation of souls or the honour of God. So long as the service of Christ requires no sacrifices, they will obey him: they will attend church, sit down at the communion table, call themselves by the name of Christ; but if a sacrifice is to be made for God, they have no heart for it, and, for all them, the world may perish in its iniquities. If they can enjoy earth, and get to heaven selves, they care not whether another soul gets there besides them.

Now. I ask any reasonable man to tell me what must be the doom of such man. He is fully acquainted with his duty, and the reasons for it and the pulpit. In so doing, they are led to preach on some of the fundamental doc- throughout our land. notives to it, and yet he will not do it. He has not the spirit of Christ, and is none of his. Except a man deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me (my example), he cannot be my disciple. His sentence is already the whole nation in the voice which it utiers. But it will become more written, "I know you not." "Inasmuch as ye have not done it to the efficient as the larger views now entertained on the subject of education for cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

Hearer, I beg you to look at this subject thoughtfully. If this be so, must not a large number of the professors in every church be fatally deceived? check, if they would visit England. Some faithful men in the Church will The number of those who are making sacrifices of time, or labour, or money, not be bound. Such is the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noch. By birth a

collics are turning the minds of men away from every thing holy. The Churchmen do not. He has got, too, the popular ear, and is a favourite in fluctnations of business, instead of breaking their hold on the world, seem to London. rivet them more closely to their possessions. The love of sensual case is spreading like a blight over the church. The fear of popular clamour is leading men to surrender every principle in things social or religious, if a in every form. Appeals to the baser passions lurk in the pages of almost that every one who loves it should labour with his whole soul, and should seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness.

And now, if, at such a crisis, a man be willing to remain neutral; to look exterminate, if possible, the church, what shall we say to such an one? What Duke of Sussex. will Christ say to him? "He that denieth me before men, him will I deny

before the angels of heaven." But you will say, we wish well to this cause ; we love the cause of Christ. How, my brother, do you show your love? You talk about it in conference the tone of feeling with which it ought to be regarded; but as a lover of meeting; you shed tears, perhaps, over the story of the cross; and your truth, and a somewhat studious observer of the days which follow, I own I brethren believe you to be a very warm-hearted Christian. Perhaps this is should like to see the preparation of a bride consist more of mental discipline the very thing that makes you weep. But here it begins and ends: you do than of personal adorament—more of the resources of a well-stored undernothing but talk and weep. Ah! had Christ acted thus, when the case of a standing already thoroughly informed on the subjects of relative position and perishing world was presented to his compassion, where had you and I been practical duty; and with these, the still higher ornament of a chastened to-day? Had Paul, and Peter, and Silas, and Timotheus satisfied themselves apirit, already imbued with a lively consciousness of the deep responsibilities with talking about souls, instead of suffering for them, what had been our devolving noon a marvied woman. After such a preparation, there would condition at the present moment?

But you say you do, so well as talk. I rejoice to hear it. That is exactly what Christ requires us to do. But let me ask, still further, are you doing to be graciously forgiven, would be a matter of calculation, which, with true according to your talk? You say you love the souls of men; that you know they must be lost without the Gospel; that you have given up all for Christ, selfish considerations, and to look almost exclusively to the happiness of and are living for heaven. This is good, nothing can be better. But how do you act? What portion of your property do you consecrate to Christ? Hannahs of the village presented each loan from the Lord and dedicated the You say the calls are very frequent. True, but do you not excuse yourself from almost all of them? Ask yourself, how much do you give in a year? by family sat the rural population, the happy matron at the head, and the toil. Do not evade the question. Come to it manfully. Put it down in dollars his choice should have been thus prepared. But instead of this, man eagerly worn hardy father at the foot of their allotted pew, and the olive plants be. and cents. Compare it with your other expenses, and you will go to God on secures his prize; and, like the training of a snared bird, that discipline must tween-the church at whose window waved, ampler each opening spring, your knees, and confess your sin and covetonsness. We are all greatly all come afterwards, which is to end in domestic harmony, or domestic strife, everywhere peace like a river and prosperity like the waves of the sea. the branches whose pleasant shadow spake of better trees, and that higher mistaken in this respect; we give a quarter of a dollar gradgingly and pain- 1-Mrs. Ellis.

house of God where these he planted, and round whose walls are sprinkled fully to-day; and for the reason that it was done painfully, we remember it the grassy mounds where the fathers sleep, but where many of the duldren for a month. We give another on some other occasion, in the same manmust now not sleep—the church which has the consecration which the Angel ner | and because it has cost us an effort, we think we have done much, while of the Covenant alone can give-traditions of worthies who preached and our giving has been contemptible. But is this acting according to our talk f rostled there-recollections of Petiel meetings, new-year sermons, and Is this being in earnest for the cause of Christ 1 Is not this refusing, in fact, communion-seasons, when God was in the place-birth-place associations of to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty? The curse of Meroz men who believe that it was there that they were born again? Many a noble will be uttered against us unless we repent. I have much more to say on this

THE DESTROYER OF DEATH .- By Dr. Chalmers. When we look at the wide extent and universality of the ravages of death how hopeless is our escape! We see no exception—it scatters its desolations the army." "My friend," replied the King, "I happen at this moment not with unsparing regularity among all the sons and daughters of Adam. It to have my purse about me; but ask this Eddy; you see she has given a perhaps adds to our despair when we see it extending to the lower animals, or behold the lovely forms of the vegetable creation dissolving into nothing. It carries to our observation all the immutability of a general law; we can It carries to our observation at the fundations of a general tar we cannot reverse the Frederick, give those to the old man." The young Prince juy fully threw the process of nature, nor bid her mighty elements to retire. Is there no power, money into the hat of the supplicant, who was confounded at eight of so rocess of nature, nor bid her mighty elements to retire. Is there no power, then, superior to nature, and which can control it? To us a law of the universe carries the idea of some fixed and unalterable necessity along with it, and of none more strict, more unfailing, and more widely extensive in its operation than the law of death. In the wide circuit of things does there exist no high authority that can abolish this law !- no power that can overthrow death, that can grapple with this mighty conqueror and break his Frederick the Great, and I had my congé with the rank of sergeont." "Withiyronny to pieces? We never saw that heing, but the records of past ages out a pension?" inquired the Queen. "Without anything," auswered the have come down to us, and we there read of the extraordinary Visiter who lighted on these realms where death had reigned so long in all the triumphs of extended empire. Wonderful enterprise! He came to destroy death. Vast and paper there on the table; I do assure you his signature is as good as undertaking! He came to depose nature from this conceived immutability; and a law, which embraced within its wide grasp all who live and move on the face of the world, he came to overturn; and he soon gave token of a power commensurate to the mighty undertaking. That nature, to whose operations we are so apt to ascribe some stubborn and invincible necessity, gave way at his coming; she felt his authority through all her elements, and she obeyed it. Wonderful period!-when the constancy of nature was broken in upon by him who established it—when the Deity vindicated his honour, and the miracles of a single age, committed to authentic history, gave evidence to all futurity that there is a power above nature and beyond it. What more unchanging than the aspect of the starry heavens-and in what quarter of her dominions does nature maintain a more silent and solemn inflexibility than in the orbs which roll around us? Yet, at the coming of that mighty Saviour these ending. It might, possibly, however, have been forgiven, had there existed heavens broke silence—music was heard from their canopy, and it came from a congregation of living voices, which sang the praises of God, and made them fall in articulate language on human ears. After this, who can call nature unalterable? Jesus Christ both abolished death, he has made perpetual in vasion upon nature's constancy, and she never in a single instance resisted the word of his power. "What manner of man is this?" said his disciples, even the winds and the sea obey him !" Philosophers love to expatiate, and their lives in the cause of God; she knew the oppressions under which they tell us of the laws of the animal and vegetable kingdom. These laws may prove an impassable barrier to us, but in the hand of the omnipotent Saviour they were nothing-he reversed or supported them at pleasure; he blasted the fig-tree by a single word; and what to us was the basis of high anticipation, he made the subject of his miracles. He restored sight to the is this, that indifference in the cause of God is a grievous sin, and brings blind, he restored speech to the dumb, he restored motion to the palsied, and, with it a bitter, retributive curse. Our Lord, when on earth, cursed (no to crown his triumph over nature and her processes, he restored life to the

## victory of nature-but it was only to make his triumph more complete. He "That undiscovered country from whose bourne No traveller e'er returns".

up all for lost when they saw the champion of their hopes made the victim of

the very mortality which he promised to destroy. It was like the contest and

But he did. He broke asunder the mighty barriers of the grave; he enter ed and he re-animated that body which expired on the cross; and, by that most striking of all testimonies, he has given us to know that he hath fought against

### ENGLISH PREACHING.

Rev. J. B. Condu, of Portland, now in England, gives the following notice the style of English preaching, in a recent letter to the Christian Mirror:-The sermons to which I have listened have, in most justances, been unwritten. This is extensively the custom with English preachers on ordinary They acquire great fluency in speech, and pour it forth for an hour, (for I have heard no sermon shorter than an hour,) with astonishing preachers in our denomination are accustomed to take. You do not find the ompactness and denseness of a New England sermon.

Inotice, among the Evangelical clergy of the Establishment, and especially among the Congregational Dissenters, the Scriptural character of the preaching. The minister often arises with nothing before him but his Bible, sometimes his pocket Bible in his hand, of which he makes frequent use, announcing the the chapter and verse to which he would refer, and then reading it, and per of the Bible is introduced. The taste of the people approves it. The Bible fame, repeat with gratitude, " What hath God wrought!" the passage referred to by the preacher. Happy would it be if this practice

could be adopted in the Churches of New England.

I have found, in the preaching which I have heard, a more discriminating

trines, as justification and regeneration, in a most thorough scriptural manner. The dissenting pulpit, already occupied by many able men, is heard by Church in alliance with the state, when I find anything to disapprove; but Episcopal tendencies in Congregational ministers might receive a salutary

BIBLE RELIGION.-With respect to the great subject of education, I know that the world cannot go on without religion, and I know that the only true political or religious demagogue command it. Infidelity circulates its poison standard of religion is the Bible. I can easily conceive that persons of different religious creeds should wish their children to be brought up in those creeds; every popular novel. The church of Rome is preparing for another grand and I decidedly object to all systems of shackling and fettering the exercise of attempt to subdue the world. The cause of Christ on earth surely requires | that human mind which the Almighty gave for our guidance. To all systems of exclusion on the subject of religion I have ever been opposed. I am growing old-I am now sixty-seven; but I remain attached to those principles of civil and religious liberty which I have in early life supported, and I on, as a spectator, while every power of earth and hell is moving onward to fear the censures of no divines for expressing them freely at all times.— The

> THE ORNAMENTS THAT BEST BECOME A BRIDE.-Far be it from me to ttempt to divest that day of its solemn and important character, or to lower be no nawelcome truth to reveal, no unexpected reproof to endure. To fall short of the high standard of excellence in almost every act, and not always Christian meekness, she would be prepared to meet; while to set aside all others for her own, would already have become so habitual as to require no new effort to carry out through the intercourse of daily life.

> Happy, and wise as well as happy, would that man be, who should make himself content to wait for the dawning of his bridal day, until the woman of

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.-One day, during the early part of his reign, King Frederick William III. was seated at a window in a wing of the Palace at Potsdam, remote from the apartments usually occupied by the Royal family; beside him eat his consort, the beautiful Queen Louisa, holding in her lap the young Prince Royal (the present King of Prussia,) who was playing with some pieces of gold money. An old man, about sixty years of age, whose appearance bespoke poverty, but respectability, advanced to the window at which the Reyal couple were seated, and, without knowing who they were, thus addressed the King :-Be pleased, Sir, to bestow some trifling charity on a poor old man, who is deserted by his ungrateful daughters, and whose only son is serving in handful of Fredericks d'Or to her child to play with; possibly, she may spare one of them to relieve the wants of a poor man." The Queen immediately placed four of the coins in the hand of the Prince; and said :-- "My dear munificent a gift, and withdrew, pouring forth his gratitude in a torrent of thanks. He had scarcely gone a few yards from the window, when the Queen called him back, and inquired his name. "Berghoff," was the old man's reply. "I was formerly," added he, "a suddler in Brandenburgh. For twenty-three years I served honourably under the glorious banners of "though this gentleman has not his purse about him, yet he has pen, ink, ready money. Ask him therefore whether he cannot do something for you.' The King, pleased with this trait of natveté and kind feeling, withdrew from the window, and in a few moments returned with a note, which he dropped into the hat of the old sergeant. The note contained these lines :-

#### " To the Treasury of the War Department at Berlin. " Pay a monthly pension of twelve thalers to old Berghoff.

FREDERICK WILLIAM."

At sight of the King's signature, poor Berghoff was astounded at his good fortune. On recovering from his surprise, he was about to express his thanks, but the Royal couple had retired from the window, which the King had closed, for the purpose of escaping from the overwhelming gratitude of the old man. Berghoff threw himself on his knees, and offered up thanks to Providence, together with a fervent prayer for the happiness of his august benefactors.

You and Mr .- Some years since, when sitting under the ministry of devoted servant of God, he, on one occasion, preached upon the Diotrephesian spirit. In his usual faithful manner, he pointed out its sad effects upon a church, until, in his application, he came so close, that I was surprised, knowing, as I did, how delightful the harmony had always been in that church. I soon began to persuade myself, however, that there was a Diotrephes there, but could not satisfy myself who it was. Finally, I ventured to seek information, and, turning to a good brother and elder in the church, I said, Mr. L.—, who does Mr. S.— mean i "You and me," was his quick reply. I have never asked since who my minister meant when he was delivering the message of his Master.—

BISHOP LATIMER .- Old Bishop Lutimer, it is said, in a course friezegown, trudged a foot, his Testament hanging at one end of his leatherti girdle, and his spectacles at the other, and, without ceremony, instructed the people in rustic style from a hollow tree; while the courtly Ridley, in satin and in fur, taught the same principles in the cathedral of the metropolis.

### Literature-Science-Arts.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF COLLEGES.

From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Observer.

Amherst College, July, 1843. MESSES. EDITORS,-As another result of this journey of health, in the line of Northern and Eastern Colleges, I send you the following sketch, which may not be deemed inappropriate to the season.

About 25 years ago a few plain men in Amherst and its vicinity, with perhops tenfold more faith and humble prayer than pertain to ordinary Chris-This talent of extemporaneous address comes into exercise with great tians, and obliquy, suspicion, and ridicule, united in raising a permanent effect on the platform. In the pulpit its advantages are apparent, in the charity-fund of fifty thousand dollars,—the income of which to be used solely familiarity of address which secures attention, and in the interest awakened in aiding pions indigent young men. This was the origin of a new instituby the eyes of the speaker continually meeting the eyes of his hearers. The tion for the honour of Christ and his church. Not disheartened by heavy range of thought is commonly wider, perhaps necessarily so, than American frowns and jealousies from rival interests on every side, they selected for its location one of the most beautiful hills in the centre of New-England-com manding a delightful view of some twenty floorishing towns, variegated with rivers, fertile plains, and mountain ridges.

From this humble and somewhat unpromising origin, with its most favourable location, the institution, having adopted as its basis of instruction the entire course of studies pursued at Yale, rose rapidly in public confidence, tilf i annosition ceased, and this new sister was offeeled as one of the fairest in the

Where once stood a hill, goodly only in prospect, they now see four noble College edifices, furnished with able instructors, with libraries of fourteen thousand volumes, with very ample philosophical and chemical apparatus, with a mineralogical cabinet of fifteen thousand specimens, and with other recognition of the two classes of hearers—those who are Christians, and those facilities for giving the most thorough collegiate education. In this institution, who are not-than I expected. In this I have no doubt there has been a from its commencement onward, vital religion and the paramount importance change for the better. I have listened to as direct and pointed application of of making all knowledge available for man's highest interests have been retruth as characterizes the faithful preaching in our country. Sometimes, garded as very prominent objects. And, as the result, no class has graduated however, there is a want of it. I should judge that existing circumstances without enjoying a precious revival: and it is ascertained that, of the 750 were operating to give a more thorough and searching character to the preach- graduates, all except about 130 have become professedly pious, of whom 80 ing of Evangelical men of the Establishment. Puscyism they regard with have become settled pastors in Massachusetts, about 30 have enlisted as foreign great slarm. They expose its errors and mischievous tendencies from the missioneries, and others are exerting a benign influence at the west, and

It is peculiar to this College that all its funds and all its prosperity have been the result of the blessing of God on private benefactions. And it is gratifying to learn that its benefactors, not elated or exhausted by successful effort, but still looking on a wide world where so much is yet to be done, least of these my brethren, ye have not done it unto me." "Depart, ye the ministry are carried out. With all its embarrossments, it is doing a noble and where, through humble instrumentality, so much may be accomplished, Such work. England can never pay the debt she owes to our Congregational have lately commenced, with the fair prospect of completing, a new subscripis the doom of the man, who, in words, acknowledges Christ, but in act brethren here. I would ever discriminate between the Church, and the tion of one hundred thousand dollars, with the view of more fully endowing the Institution, and making it still more an object of His blessing to whose cause it is dedicated, and more correspondent to the mighty movement and calls of His providence for renovating the whole earth.

Meanwhile neighbouring Colleges, of kindred spirit, quickened by the suc-

or the good opinion of worldly men, for the sake of Christ, is fearfully small. nobleman, he might, if he pleased, more among the titled nobility, and live cess of Amherst, have made great improvements. Williams, the nearest, What, then, is to come of the rest?

What, then, is to come of the rest? The cause of Christ is assailed on every side. The incessant agitations of Christ. With a noble catholic spirit, he unites with Dissenters, where many faculty, increased her numbers, and now promises to be as permanent as the oblices are turning the united of men away from every thing holy. The Churchmen do not. He has got, too, the popular ear, and is a favourite in hills that surround her. Dartmouth, too, on the north, formerly accustomed to receive many students from Massachusetts, instead of being injured and finding her numbers diminished, has the satisfaction of sceing them greatly increased; the friends of that Institution having been aroused to very generous efforts.

> Yale College, too, on the south, has been quickened; and has successfully called on her sons for one bundred thousand dollars, in addition to other henefactions; and has made corresponding improvements. The University of Vermont, also, has more than tripled its numbers during the period under consideration, and has obtained a very select Library of about ten thousand volumes; and it is perhaps a very judicious peculiarity of this College, that the instruction of all the classes is given entirely by the President and Professors t so that they are made, emphatically, as their appearance indicates; working men, as well as able.

It is pleasing to find that, between this and its near neighbour, Middlebury College, there is at present that entire harmony and kindliness of feeling, so desirable everywhere in the commonwealth of letters. The latter Institution, though sadly depressed during the interim of the resignation of its former President and professors and the organization of its present efficient Faculty, has since revived; and furnished, as it is, with all the needful apparatus of a College, and located in a region proverbial for the multitude, as well as strength and enterprize of its " Green Mountain boys," there seems to be no reason why it should not soon have its former number of a hundred and fifty students, or more, and be distinguished as heretofore for its numerous religi ons revivals.

Great advances have also been made in other Colleges; so that many of our good citizens, who will not look beyond their own borders, are now ready to say, We have alteady educated men enough, and perhaps too many! But why these narrow and selfish views; so ungrateful, so unbecoming those whom Providence has pre-eminently blessed? Why forget that these few States are but a spot on the globe, and contain but a remnant of the nine hundred millions now open for illumination? Why not rather, with the Divine blessing, make these favoured States and our rising Institutions the great manufactories of learning and religion for foreign export—the noblest of all exports?-thus giving to distant states and nations just views of our noble Institutions, civil and religious, as well as literary, and spreading

A. D.

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 23, 1843.

#### DR. PUSEY'S SERMON.

Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew, at Oxford, is certainly an adept at bubble-blowing, and has for some time been sending his full-blown, glittering, but empty nothings into the air, for others to look at, till their emptiness, one after another, became apparent by their bursting. His late Sermon, presched before the University of Oxford, and for which he has been suspended for two years, is his last bubble, and, like former bubbles, will, when it has caught many eyes, burst. We have delayed to notice this production which is obtaining so much attention, to get an opportunity of hearing what others said of it. Some papers have copied it entire, others but parts of it, and different opinions of it have been expressed, the generality of which are condemnatory of it. Of course, the Cobourg Church has little to say against, and a great deal for, it. That paper takes the liberty to observe, "We are at a loss to understand what portion of this sermon can be fairly tortured into an accommodation with the Romish tenet of Transubstantiation." Again: " While our pure and reformed Church has rooted up the tares with which this comforting Sacrament has been, by Romanists, encumbered, she has been careful to avoid the fruitless and dreary desolation which, by the teaching of countless and conflicting sectarians, it has been made to wear." In other parts of the same article there are equally unseemly references to religious denominations, which we cannot now notice.

We are at a loss to decide what portions of the Sermon to lay before our readers, nearly all being so erroneous, and destitute of even-what sometimes misleads-speciousness; but we copy the following (changing the type of certain words), for the sake of having a ground-work for some remarks we wish to make,—all to show that the sermon is in favour of Transubstantiation :-

"Except ye eat the Flesh of the Son of man, and drink His Blood, ye have no life in you." "Whose eateth my Flesh and drinketh my Blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last Day." "He that eateth My Flesh and drinketh My Blood dwelleth in Me and I in Him." "As the Living Father hath sent Me, and I live by the Father, so be that eateth Me, he als shall live by Me." "He that eateth of this Bread shall live for ever." N one can observe how this whole discourse circleth round this gift of life, and how our Lord, with unwearied patience, bringeth this one truth before us in so many different forms, without feeling that He means to inculcate, that life in Him is His chief gift in His Sucrament, and to make a reverent longing for it an incentive to our faith. Yet, although life in Him is the substance of His whole teaching, the teaching itself is manifold. Our Lord inculcates not one truth only in varied forms, but in its different bearings. He answers not the strivings of the Jews, "how can this man give us his flesh to eat?" Such an "how can these things be?" he never answereth; and we, if we are wise, shall whow can these things be in the never answered, and we, it we are wise, some never task how they can be elements of this world and yet His very Body and Brood. But how they give life to us He does answer; and amid this apparatus ent uniformity of His teaching, each separate sentence gives us a portion of hat answer. And the teaching of the whole, as far as such as we may grasp that answer. And the teaching of the whole, as far as such as we may grasp ir, is this. Thut He is the Living Bread, because He came down from heaven, and as being One God with the Father, hath tife in himself, even as the Father hath life in himself; the life then which He is He imparted to that Flesh which He took into Himself, yea, which He took so whelly, that Holy Scripture says, He became it, "the Word became flesh," and since it is thus a part of Himself, "Whose eateth My Flesh and drinketh My Blood," (He Himself says the amazing words) "EATER ME," and so receiver into himself in an inefiable manner HIS LORD HIMSELF, "dwelleth" (our Lord says) "in Me and I in him," and having Christ within him, not only shall be have, but he "hath" already "eternal life," because he hath Him who is "the Only True God and Eternal Life," and so Christ "will ruise him up at the last Day," because he liath His Life in him.—Receiving Him into this very body, they who are His receive life, which shall pass over to our very decaying flesh; they have within them Him who is Life and Immortality and Incorruption, to cast out or absorb into itself our natural mortality, and death, and corruption, and "shall live forever," because made one with Him Who Alone "liveth for evermore." It is not then life only as an outward gift to be possessed by us, as His gift; it is no MERE strengthening and refreshing of our souls, by the renewal and confirming our wills and invigorating of our souts, of the renewal and fixedness of purpose, or implanting in us Christian graces: it is no gift, such as we might imagine given to the most perfect of God's created beings in himself. Picture we the most perfect wisdom, knowledge, strength, harmony, proportion, brightness, beauty, fitness, completeness of created being; fuir as was that angel "in the garden of God" before he fell; "the seel of compliness, full of wisdom, and complete in house, when we can be complined to the complete in the section. fair as was that angel "in the garden of God" before he fell; "the seed of comeliness, full of wisdom, and complete in heauty—perfect in his ways from the day he was created." Yet let this be a perfection, upkeld indeed of God, yet external to Him, as a mere creation, and IT WOULD FALL USUTTER. ADLY SHORT OF THE DEPTH OF THE MYSTERY OF THE SACRAMENTS OF CHRIST. Yot although most which is apoken belongs to Christians as belonging al-ready to the household of saints and the family of Heaven and the Communior of Angels and unity with God, still here, as elsewhere in the New Testement there is a subordinate and subdued notion of sin; and what wrant the sain already in the third heaven, may yet uphold us sinners, that the pit shut not her mouth upon us. The same reality of the Divine Gift makes it Angel's food to the Saint, the ransom to the sinner. And both because It is the Body and Blood of Christ. Were it only a tlankful commemoration of His redecrining love, or only a showing forth of His Death, or a strengthening only and refreshing of the soul, it were indeed a reasonable service, but it would have no direct healing for the sinner. To him its special joy is that IT is his Redeemer's very broken Body. It is His Blood, which was shed for the rethe enterth that, "the very Boor and Bhoon of the Lord, the only sacrifice for sin;" "God poureth out" for him yet "the most precious blood of His Only-Begotten;" they "are fed from the Cross of the Lord, because they eat HIS BODY AND BLOOD,'

As, amid the apparent identity of this teaching, each separate oracle enounces come fresh portion of the whole truth, so also does this; that his Flesh and Blood in the Sacrament shall give life, not only because they are the Flesh and Blood of the Incurate Word, who is Life, but also because they are the YERT FLESH AND BLOOD which were given and thed for the life of the world, and are given to those for whom they had been given.

Since, then, this Divine Sacrament has, as its immediate and proper end, union with Him Who bath taken our manhood into God, and the infusion into us of His Spirit and life and immortality, making us one with His glorified Humanity, as He is One in the Godhead with the Father, and, besides this, it is ulteriorly the cleaning of our sine, the refining our corruptions, the repairing of our decays, what must be the loss of the Church of the latter days, in which communions are so infrequent!

If the reader of these extracts, or of all the parts of the Sermon, has a mind penetrating enough to perceive their full meaning, we frankly confess we have not. Dr. Pusey seems to have, for his native element, confusedness; and to have borrowed his logic and style from the mystics; and to love anysteries, which he cannot understand himself, nor make others understand. His quotations from some of the Fathers, while they bespeak the homage his mind and heart pay to them, quite as explicitly declare his want of respect to sense and Scripture. We could bring a long catalogue of heresies from not a few of those ancient writers, and illustrate the most ridiculous ceremonies. But are they the Protestants' oracle? It were well for Christendom and the world they were dumb. And yet this is an Oxford Doctor of Divinity, preaching on the Eucharist! We think, and may as well say it, that, while we read his sermon, we seem to pursue an almost invisible object in the clouds, which only some aerial machine could enable us to reach

Dr. Pusey, verily, might be one of the Fathers risen from the dead, for a specific, marvellous purpose. His words and style are inelegant, barbarous, antique, obsolcte, and are one evidence where he has derived his theology: he has gone to an old school for all-a school of heterodoxy; the Church of Christ, and our common school boys, are-we know not how manyconturies before him; and we fear not to affirm, that, to send forth to the world his Romish views in every-day style, and with no other proofs to substantiate them than what the Word of God furnishes, is a task he dare not attempt. Popish principles must be prepared by a Popish pestle and mortar, to be palatable.

One wish of the author of the Sermon doubtless is, to throw around the Lord's Supper a kind of splendour, which shall dazzle and deceive the knowing,-or of darkness, which shall inspire the ignorant with awe. This is but a trick of olden times, when the Italian priesthood bore iron rule, and all but stopped the progress of scriptural inquiry and religious freedom by the Inquisition. Darkness may assist sublimity, if the crater and artist are to be helieved; but the sublimity of Bible-truth is its own effulgence. Irradiate the world with that truth, and the darkness of Popery and Puseyism is diesipated.

The conversion of the elements at the Lord's Supper into the body and blood of Christ, by the Minister,-which the Doctor seems to believe is done, has made the whole a sacrifice, the table an allar, and the minister a priest. History-accessible now-a-days to every one,--has on its pages too many instances of this, for it to be necessary for us to quote it. It is this view of the table, and of the entire rite, which has led, recently, to the removal and elevation of many tables, in the national Church of England; and, with these, the necessity and use of bows, boys, and bells.

Dr. Pusey's Sermon is monkish. Pascasius Radbert, a Monk, once said, " That, after the consecration of the bread and wine, in the Lord's Supper, which the body and blood of Christ were really and locally present; and what will its increase in a century amount to?"

that this body, so present, was the identical body that had been born of the Virgin Mary, had suffered on the cross, and had been raised from the dead." Compare this language with Dr. Pusey's.

There is an absurd literalism running through the whole Sermon, of which the extracts we have made are correct specimens, and which we need not all repeat: we refer to what is said of "This is my body-my blood." It was the bread and wine used at the Passover our Lord took and presented to the disciples, and said, "This is my body"-" This is my blood." That is, these are the signs of my body and blood. And how could be mean anything else? He stood before them, a living man: how could the disciples then eat his flesh and drink his blood after a corporeal manner! The supposition is too gross and ignorant for us to dwell long on it. Then, to apply the Saviour's words to the Sacramental elements used in the present day-we mean corporeally-is an insult to common sense, bodily sense, and reason. Dr. Clarke pertinently remarks, That the Saviour, when breaking the bread, and saying, " This is my body," and reason, unawed by the secular sword of sovereign authority, could not possibly take any other meaning than this plain, consistent, and rational one, out of these words. 'But,' says a false and absurd creed, 'Jesus meant,' 'This is my body,'-this is the chalice of my blood,-that the bread and wine were substantially changed into his body, including flesh, lood, bones-yea, the whole of Christ, in his immaculate humanity and adorable divinity!" "And, for denying this, what rivers of righteons blood have been shed, by state persecutors, and by religious wars! Well may it be asked, ' Can any man of sense believe, that, when Christ took up that bread, and broke it, that it was his own body which he held in his own hands, and which himself broke to pieces, and which he and his disciples ate?' He who can believe such a congeries of absordities, cannot be said to be a volunteer in faith; for it is evident the man can have neither faith nor reason, as to this subject."

Respecting the words, "This is my blood," Dr. Burnett well remarks, "The Jews were under a very strict prohibition of eating no blood at all." "And this was so often repeated in the Books of Moses, that, hesides it to the General Trensurer. The worthy Collectors will find it necessary to go the natural horror which humanity gives at the mention of drinking a through their neighbourhoods again. Indeed there is needed, at once, the man's blood, it was a specific part of their [the Jews] religion to make no united efforts of Collectors, Subscribers, and Treasurers.

The Worthy Collectors will find it necessary to go the other part of the such three addresses, two of which were delivered by the Superintendent, Mr. M. Sawver, and the ex-Superintendent, Mr. A. Yeomans, and were of a most excellent kind; and all appeared to be deeply interested. A collection was then up in favour of the School, which smounted to more than £5. Not so bad for such hard times. Much prising and to not the occasion, and to not the contract the occasion, and to not the senting the inhabitants of Belleville,—including Magistrates, Lawyers, pantors, and M. P. P.'s. After tea we had three addresses, two of which were delivered by the Superintendent, Mr. A. Yeomans, and were of a most excellent kind; and all appeared to be deeply interested. A collection was then up in favour of the School, which smounted to more than £5. Not so bad for such hard times. Much present the occasion, and to not the superintendent, Mr. A. Yeomans, and were of a most excellent kind; and all appeared to be deeply interested. A collection was then up in favour of the School, which smounted to more than £5. Not so bad for such hard times. Much present the occasion, and to the occasion and to more than £5. Not so bad for such hard times. Much present the occasion, and to not the such that the occasion and the oc shows that they must have understood it in such a way as was agreeable to the law and customs of their country."

The Articles of the Church of which Dr. Pasey is a member condemn bim. The 28th Article contains these statements: - Transubstantiation (or the change of the Substance of Bread and Wine) in the Supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but it is repugnant to the plain Words of bet year, a sermon was not written by one of the candidates for orders, in the Scripture, overthroweth the Nature of a Sacrament, and hath given Occasion Seminary, on the Adoration of the Virgin-which Sermon, baving been to many Superstitions. The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper only after a Heavenly and Spiritual Manner; and the mean whereby the Body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper, is Faith." We have thought in reading the Sermon there was a dissembled design to deny this Article. The tendency of the Sermon destroys the Article.

Dr. Pusey might learn a plain, scriptural lesson from Dr. Doddridge, who city of Jerusalem; from John z. 9, and zv. 1, that Christ was literally a door and a rine; from Matthew xxvi. 27, 28, and Corinthians xi. 25, that the cup was his blood, and that Christ commanded his disciples to drink and swallow the cup; I cannot but be astonished at the inference they would deduce from thence. Had Ireneus, or Epiphanius, reported such a thing of any sect of nature as to suppose the historian misinformed. As it is, one is almost tempted to suspect it to be the effect of arrogance rather than error; and to consider it as a mere insolent attempt to show the world, in the strongest instance they could invent, what monstrons things the clergy should dare to

How much better and safer would it have been for mankind if the words of our Lord, in question, had always been left to explain themselves to the ommon-sense of men,-undictated to by prejudice, uninsulted by pride, and priesthood, and Puseyism steps in to auccour both. The spirit of the Uninterrupted Apostolical Succession lurks in Dr. Pusey's heart, and guides his hand, and flows in his pen. His Sermon is intended to exalt that Succession, and degrade the Ministry of men not performing their sacred duties at Churchof-England alters; and to expose their administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to contempt. Papists and Oxfordites are of the Author's way of thinking, and they seek to make others think with them; though on this

receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible elements in this Sacrament, do attending the World's Convention. then also inwardly by faith, really and indeed, yet not carnally and corporally, but spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ crucified, and all benefits of his death: the body and blood of Christ being then not corporally or carnally in, with, or under the bread and wine, yet as really but spiritually present to the faith of believers in that ordinance, as the elements themselves are to their

racts from the Discipline of our Church are interesting and useful to the

"To read the Rules of the Society, with the aid of the other Preachers, nce a-year in every congregation, and once a-quarter in every society. By this means the Rules will become better known, and attention to then e more general; and they cannot be too well known.

"The Preacher who has the charge of a Circuit shall appoint Prayer deetings wherever he can in his Circuit."

The Prayer Meetings now held have a certain good effect on our work. Many a praying band is moving heaven, and heaven is moving earth. There are ew places where more such meetings might not be commenced with success. "To see that the circumstances of all remarkable Deaths of our Church members be drawn up at large, and sent to our Editor, who may publish them

as far as he judges proper." Our Obituary department might be made more diversified, rich, and profitable. We fear many experienced members die without their virtues and lust triumphs being recorded.

" Let the Assistant (Superintendent) ask every person at changing his ticket; Can you afford to observe our rules? And receive what he is able to give.' By doing this many members would give more than they do, and the deficiencies at the end of the year would not be so large. Much is lost by not

icting always on this rule, "Preach expressly on Education: 'But I have no gift for this.' Frey Halifax, will be made up on Saturday, the 28th of August. arnestly for the gift, and use every other means to attain it."

The instruction and piety of youth would be greatly promoted by so doing and they never needed our services more than they do now. "The Superintendent shall regularly meet the Local Preachers on his Circuit once a quarter.

"Let the Society be met, wherever it is practicable, on the Sabbath day." This is a good old rule, which is never neglected but with injury to a Society-nor observed but with great benefit. A few plain, special advices given to the members alone, with prayer, keep the love of God alive in the soul, and a Society zealous and active.

A wise, Wesleyan, and just direction.

"See that all the Leaders be not only men of sound judgment, but men

The unity, holiness, and stability of our Societies depend very much on such Lenders. All should be such.

When these Disciplinary directions are carried out, our Church must be quickened, and the work of God extended. Those two words-Doctrine and Discipline, when applied to the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, are comprehensive and important; and, for holiness to spread, neither of them must be undervalued, but highly appreciated and constantly inculcated.

THE FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- A short article in the Wesleyan Chronicle says, "The Secession Church was founded by four men wit now counts five hundred congregations, the growth of a century. The nothing remained of these symbols but the outward form or figure under Free Church is founded by four hundred and sixty-by the blessing of God,

"I was sick, and we visited me."-The duty of piously visiting the afflicted is one commanded by God, enjoined by the discipline of our Church on its members, and to the discharge of which a christian heart will prompt its possessor. In its discharge the pride of man is humbled, while a fellow-creature is seen prostrate and in pain. The consequences of sin are witnessed in some of their developements; for it brought sickness into our world. The natural spathy of our nature is woke up by the feebleness, agonies or wishes of another. The sympathy of the heart is toucked and called forth, and it is expanded. Man then takes his noblest attitude, that of a helper of the helpless. Distress brings out his energies, which show him to be the handithoughtless who does not answer-" I am mortal."

The chamber of affliction supplies its proofs that the heart can boat at the call of another; that the eye can shed its tears; that the hand can soothe; that piety can intercede and bestow.

How instructive such a chamber! Here, on going, the christian can learn pitiesce and resignation; and his atter dependence upon God; and his duty not to live unto himself; and that of gratitude for health. Is the person could mean no more than this, viz., that the bread" "represented his afflicted without religion? then the folly of delay shows itself. Is it a person body, which, in the course of a few hours, was to be crucified for them. of holy enjoyment I then the voice of exultation, in the prospect of death, Common sense, unsophisticated with superstition and erroneous creeds; thrills and elevates our spirit, and we learn to trust the same God, and triumph too. A scene like this sends the mind and hopes forward to the period when the day of health and heavenliness, never to end, will burst upon the vision, and repay the sufferer for his endurance of ill.

Would we be without sympathy, but not without guilt, we must let the sick and dying pine without a visit from us. Would we exhibit the most attractive

contained a very able and pungent review of the Rev. Mr. Haight's pamphlet, or rather anology. The reviewer holds a vigorous pen, and understands him elf, the case, and the peculiar character of Mr. Haight's letter.

The same writer has another article in the New World of the present weel of a searching character. Among other things, he asks whether, during the submitted to the professor of pastoral theology, the Rev. Mr. Haight, (the dvocate of Mr. Curey) for examination, as required in course, was returned ithout comment or objection .- N. Y. Advertiser.

"THE MISSIONARY RECORD" for this month, published by the rench Canadian Missionary Society, has come to hand, fraught with excellent matter, of which the "Death of a Colporteur," " Extracts from the Journals on the words, "This is my body," says, "When I consider, that, on the of our Missionaries," and the Editorials, are the most interesting and useful same foundation on which the Papists argue for transubstantiation from these | We shall notice pious Cellier again. It gives us pleasure to see that the Comwords, they might prove from Ezekiel v. 1-5, that the prophet's hair was the mittee of the Society, "at its last meeting, decided to purchase a farm in Belle Riviere, for the establishing a Manual Labour School for young Canadiane, Belle Riviere, for the establishing a manual accordance of the Sympathize half the rights of citizens.

The Spanish subdued, and made slaves of the inhabitants of the West

The Spanishes subdued, and made slaves of the inhabitants of the West God bless them in beir labours of love.

The first number of "THE BANNER," a paper published in this aucient heretics, now extinct, one would have been so candid to human city, has been sent us, and found worthy of a reception. It is a large weekly, neatly printed, edited by Peter Brown, Esq., and published by Mr. George Brown. In the leading editorial it is said, "To promote the interests of the Presbyterian cause, will be a leading object of The Banner :" and if religious and liberal sentiment, a vigorous style, and admiration of Presbyterianism, are and liberal sentiment, a vigorous style, and admiration of Presbyterinoism, are as deities, and worshipped as such, minstances of this rediculous profamity recommendations to Scotchmen, the Banner now waving in the wind will not having been exhibited to the world in the conduct of Alexander the Great. on be furled. We welcome such a coadjutor to the extended and intrepid ranks of anti-Puseyism in Canada. .

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION .- The triennial charge of the menforced by terror! But the word of God has been rejected; but consci. Bishop of Carlisle contains the following scatenees:—It was the duty of the ence has been despised; but priestcraft has insisted on submission to the clergy to insist upon the necessity of haptism to salvation. The Gospel taught them, that by baptism, when rightly administered and received, the sanctifying influence of the Holy Ghost was granted to man-the blot of his original sin was washed away-and grace and power was given to him, by hely living, and obedience to his commandments, to do what was acceptable to God .- N. Y.

We do not intend in this paper to enter into the subject of the nature, Dixon, late President of the English Conference; and the Surrey University is strange, estranger than fiction." And others, besides the empires of design, and uses of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and shall only add in England, the same degree on the Rev. James W. C. Pennington, the coloured Mexico and Peru, might learn, that—

"The eternal" one statement in the language of the Westminster Confession :- "Worthy Congregational Minister at Hartford, United States, who has been in London

A FIRE of an alarming and destructive character, we are sorry to say, broke out yesterday, at about 11 o'clock, in the King Alfred Tavern, north side of King Street, and near York Street, which consumed nearly forty houses, extending from King Street to Broud Lane on the rear, besides many other buildings and considerable forniture and other property, which it was outward senses." In this short extract there is reason and scripture; in Dr. found impossible to remove, in consequence of the rapidity of the fire. The has passed away, as their successive generations have been waited down the houses were of wood, all inhabited, and so closely packed that, notwithstanding stream of time, viewing with contempt the incessant activity of the world, in the utmost exertions of the very effective City Fire Companies, it was impos-IMPORTANT PARTS OF OUR DISCIPLINE.—The following ex- sible to extinguish the fire before it had done such injury. We cannot say what, if any, of the property was insured. It is remarkable, that three years age an extensive fire took place on most of the ground which is at this moment a scene of desolution and distress.

> We learn from the Kingston Chronicle that His Excellency the Governor-General left Kingston for Bytown on the morning of the 18th instant, in the Prince Albert Steamer, on a short tour.

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE commenced its sittings at Shef-Rev. Dr. Robert Newton, Secretary.

Room, sent thirty dollars in a letter a few days ago, saying he "intended to pay quarterly until all was paid up."

good word, is now issued twice n-week, by its respectable editor and publisher, Hugh Scobie, Esquire.

Mails for England will be closed at the City Post Office,-via Halifax, on Friday, the 25th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M.: via Boston, on Monday, the 28th of August, at 6 o'clock, P. M. A Supplementary Mail, via

To Correspondents.—Brother Berney will permit us to say, that, after deliberation, we incline to the views of the letter to which he refers. "W." will please send us his contemplated papers.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE MISSIONARY AGENT. Brock Mission, September 2, 3 | St. Vincent and Owen's Sound, 13 to 17 5 Sahgeeng, 7 Muncey, Rama and the Narrows, WILLIAM RYERSON, Missionary Agent.

\* Brothers Neclands and Herkimer will make such arrangements for my appointments on their Missions as they may judge best.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Farm of Mr. Benj'n Leggitt South Crosby, commencing on Friday the 5th of September. Every facility necessar for the construction of good board tents will be afforded. Preachers on the surroundin Circuits are carneally invited to attend.

J. Hudber. FIELD MEETING NEAR THE FALLS .- On Sunday, August 27th,

Field Meeting will be held in Lundy's Lane, to commence at half-post nine o'clock, precisely; at which the Rev. Jonathan Scott, of Toronto, will be present, with other He will preach at Niagers on the Thursday evening preceding; at Cross Roads of Friday evening; and at Queenston on Sunday evening; at half past seven o'clock. A CAMP MEETING will be held on the GRAND RIVER Mission, to

ace on Thursday, 24th of August, God permitting. A CAMP MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the vicinity of CARLTON Place, Mississippl Circuit, on Thursday, the 7th of September, and will probably be continued until the Tuesday following. The Preachers and friends generally are most respectfully invited to attend with us.

G. Goodson.

P. S. Will such persons as may have been laformed that this meeting would take place at an earlier period, please to notice the above announcement.

#### Religions Intelligence.

ALBION CIRCUIT. Aug. 9th, the Rev. Francis Coleman writes us:—Though my esteemed brother Dean's letter gave an accurate statement of the cheering facts relative to our late Camp Meeting, yet it was thought some additional items would not be deemed superfluous. The concourse of people who attended was immense, and their behaviour such as reflexing readers of the meating. Very officially aid was rendered by on themselves, and respect on the meeting. Very efficient aid was rendered us by several experienced brethren from a distance, to all of whom our especial thanks are tendered. Since then a spirit of believing prayer has become prevalent in different parts of the circuit. Many persons are anxiously breathing work of God. "I am mortal" comes from the pillew of disease, and he is after perfect love; some have just entered into its enjoyment; and several others have obtained and are obtaining pardon. Four of the brethren have recently exchanged mortality for life. The death of the last (br. Wm. Stinson) was especially triumphant. Though called in the prime of life to leave an affectionate wife and family, who bung in sorrow around his dying bed, yet with hoty joy he was enabled to commend them to Him who says, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them slive; and let thy wildows trust in me." But while we preise God for the conversion of zinners, the sanctification of believers, and their victory in death, we deplore the efforts just commenced by two of "the Missionaries" to rend our peaceful societies; but their and average hitherto been unavailing. We rely on the righteousness of our cause, the union and support of our friends, and fear no harm.

> Belleville Sabbath School Anniversary. Aug. 11, the Rev. W. McCollough writes us:—Everything on the occasion was delightfully inviting. The day (the 10th inst.) was fine—as was anxiously desired by all interested—and especially by the children; the attendance was large and respectable; and the examination and general conduct of the children reflected the highest have the

and dying pine without a visit from us. Would we exhibit the most attractive the highest honour upon themselves, their parents, and their teachers. We assembled in our Chopel at half-past 2 o'clock, and, after singing and prayer, commenced the examination of the scholars. This was to us the most others. Their reward will be, the King will say unto them, "Ye did it unto me," NOTICE TO THE MISSIONARY TREASURERS.—We are requested by the General Treasurer of our Missionary Society to desire the local Missionary Treasurers to remit to him, at the Conference Office, without delay, all moneys Bleecker, Ean, massing though the Ministrant headed by the Rellaville Rond. belonging to the Society now in their hands. The pressure of the times induced the Conference in June to allow the Subscribers more time this year for the payment of the sums they had generously put down; and as they form a large amount now needed to answer the just calls from the Missions, it is hoped the Subscribers who have yet to pay will lose no time in paying what they ove to the respective Treasurers, and that they will be considered to the town, (for which we are indebted to the politicness of Tobias Bleecker, Esq.) passing through the Main street, headed by the Belleville Band, ander the superintendence of A. Dame, Esq., to whom much praise is due for adding so much to the liveliness and interest of the occasion. The place was most suitable, almost defying the scorching rays of the sun, and yet so accommodating as to admit a vast concourse of people to assemble and sit down to a most splendid and bountful Tea, prepared for the occasion,—including nearly two hundred children. Among our guests we had some of the most splendid and bountful Tea, prepared for the occasion,—including nearly they owe to the respective Treasurers, and that they will lose none in sending able inhabitants of Belleville,—including Magistrates, Lawyers, Editors, and Ladies for their excellent preparations for the occasion, and to a few young gentlemen who prepared the place—the whole under the actively vigilant superintendence of B. Flint, Esq. The whole closed in a manner which redected much credit on all concerned. Our Sabbath School is in a very proserous state. Teachers and Managers are punctual and regular, ar children are prompt, ambitious, and improving. May the efforts of the Teachers be crowned with immediate, encouraging, and abundant success!

> WOLFF, THE CONVERTED JEW .- This eccentric man has left his parish of Hoyland, in Yorkshire, to take charge of an English Chapel in France. His parishioners presented him and his ludy with a piece of plate in testimony of their affection. She was Georgiana Stanhope, sister of the eccentric Eather Stanhope and niece of Wm. Pitt.—Baptist Advocate.

#### AMERICAN INDIANS .- NO. III. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We frequently hear it said, that "the Indians are doomed race." Only about 350 years have elapsed since the discovery of therica by Columbus, and we find that the Aborigines have, in almost every instance, been driven from those places settled by Europeans; or, after having been subdued, have either been brought into a state of cruel vassalage, or have been treated as incapacitated to enjoy, or unworthy to possess, more than

India Islands, Mexico, and Peru. In the Islands, scarcely a vestige of its former inhabitants remains; in the latter-named countries, they occupy an inferior station in society, without learning, influence, or wealth; the sun of their glory has set forever. These empires rose and flourished in a manner similar to the first of which we read in history; some ambilious chieftain, like Nimrod or a Brandt, being possessed of superior endowments, and favoured by circumstances, obtain a pre-eminence, which he was enabled to transmit to his successor, as a divine right; which power was successively augmented and consolidated, until the possessors of this divine right wished to be considered

having been exhibited to the world in the conduct of Alexander the Great, some of the Roman Emperors, the Pope, the Grand Lamu, the Emperor of China, and by Macro Capac and his descendants, the Lacas of Peru.

But Mexico and Peru, like others, had only provided against the evils they had experienced. Their empires stood strong while only exposed to the elements of dissolution around them; but neither they nor others, before or since, were capable of forming the least conception of what a combination of varied elements and circumstances might produce, in the onward course of the world. Little did they dream, while surveying the whole extent of the horizon of their prospects, that, in a short time, they should see,

"Heaved upward by the yawning sea, Moved by the breath of some strange deity, The White uan come,—a small and feeble To seek a dwelling in their peaceful land."

Observer.

But so it was. Their danger came from the very source they doubtiess considered an insurmountable rampart of protection. The assonishing revolutions this verment has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev.

J. J. Carrothers, of Montreal; the Transylvania University the degree of D. D. on Bishop Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. James

But so it was. Their danger came from the very source they doubtiess considered an insurmountable rampart of protection. The assonishing revolutions this could have been imagined by either friend or foc. The real facts of the case-which start improduced to recomplish far exceeded all thet could have been imagined by either friend or foc. The real facts of the case-which start improduced to recomplish far exceeded all thet could have been imagined by either friend or foc. The real facts of the case-which all the case improved the wildest rampings of some of the case which all the case improved the part of the case improved the wildest rampings of some of the case which all the case improved the protection. The assonishing revolutions this could have been imagined by either friend or foc. The real facts of the case improved the wildest rampings of some of those powerful solvents in mature which all the case.

Surge of time and fide rolls on, And bears afar all our bubbles; As the old burst, new emerge, Lashed from the foun of ages; and the graves. Of empires heave, but like some passing wave."

The hardier sons of North America appear, upon the whole, to be even n greater danger of final extermination. It is true they have made several tremous efforts to maintain what they considered their rights; the result of he whole of which is, that they retire before the intruding race, as the its onward move, until these elements of change were transferred to their own borders; when, having a prospective view of the final result, they made vain efforts to arrest the flond. Some, in their retiring march, have consoled themselves by saying, "The Great Spirit gave our fathers this great island, and, if we are driven to the western sea, He will make no more land, as we require it." But, latterly, they learn that the "white-faced; hairy-mouthed race" have commenced their all-transforming operations in the West. They now see themselves environed round on the east, south, and west; They now see themselves environed round on and they see the steady approach of that which they cannot repel, and the effects of which, in their present state, they cannot ondure: resistance and flight are equally vain. As population follows the water-courses, the iramense and elevated plain—the source of the great streams that drain the continent—will witness the transactions that will decide the fate of this race, field, July 26th, when the Rev. John Scott was chosen President, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Newton, Secretary.

An Example.—A good brother who is in debt at the Book-

If we look to other portions of our globe and race, we see a similar process going on, wherever civilized and savage men come in contact. South Africa seems a repetition of the drama performed in America. Van Diemen's Land has not one of its original inhabitants on it. In New The British Colonist, a paper too well known to need our Holland, the process, though bloodless yet, promises similar results, as the final issue. But, upon the contact of civilized with savage men, though the latter almost invariably suffer at first, yet it has frequently happened, after the consternation of the first shock, that they have availed themselves of the improvements of their more civilized invaders; and, in time, have became able to compate with the contact of civilized with savage men, though the latter almost invariably suffer at first, yet it has frequently happened, after the consternation of the first shock, that they have availed themselves of the improvements of their more civilized invaders; and, in time, have become able to compete with them.

The result of the late war in South Africa randers it problematical whether the European or African race is destined finally to possess that portion of the continent. In Chili and other portions of South America, the Aborigines have brought their invaders to a stand, and maintain their independence, in spite of all the efforts to deprive them of their remaining territory. A few years since, in Central America, the Indians, under Carera, a half-caste, obtained such influence, that many of the inhabitants feared a war of easte, and this after 300 years of quiet subjection. The famous Seminole affair shows that there is still energy left in some portions of this race. Without doubt, many tribes and nations have become entirely extinct; or have been mingled with, and lost in others; but the former races found in some of the mountain-regions of Hindostan, Sweden,

vious to any of whom we read in history.

Had the Indians, upon their contact with Europeans, adopted their learning, arts, &c., as some great minds among them made efforts to do, they might have run a race with their invaders in civilization, and thus have limited them to a certain portion of territory, and formed an independent empire by their side. But the current of affairs set too strongly in an opposite direction: the obstacles to be overcome were too great -more than a counterpoise to the influence bearing upon them from without: but, under peculiar circumstances, this influence may still be aufficient to arouse tha remaining portion of them to action; which, if it do, they are still sufficiently numerous to maintain a senarate existence. WESAHRWOTA WENING.

and France,-ruces supposed to have inhabited these several countries pre-

AFRICAN CHAPELS.—Out of 26 Wesleyan Chapels in Sierra Leone, the roof timbers, the flooring, and other wood work, of twenty, are composed nearly exclusively of slave-ships, which have been taken by Her Majesty's men-of-war, on the coast, and condemned by the Mixed Commission Court.-Sierra Leone Watchman.

Distinction conferred on a Jew .- A Jewish banker (M. Cohn, of Antwerp) has been nominated Knight of the Spanish Order of Isabella. C tempora! O mores!- Voice of Jacob.

#### Foreign and Provincial News.

Abridged from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, August 19th. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Our files of London papers are to the evening of the 3rd of August, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive. The Steamer Margaret arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd of July, in 14 days; had called at Cork for coal—was to leave for Helifax on the 7th of August.

In Parliament .-- On the 20th of July the Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill to legalize marriages solumnized by dissenting ministers in Ireland, between members of the Established Church. He said that before the session closed a general act would be introduced, such as would meet the ap-

probation of the people of Ireland. [The bill introduced on the 20th, as above, passed the House of Lords on the 21th.]

In the House of Commons a bill was brought in authorizing an issue of £150,000, Exchequer bills, for the relief of sufferers by the late hurricanes (qu. earthquakes!) in Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis and Montserrat—to be paid

gradually.

On the 21st Lord Brougham's bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords.

The Irish arms bill was got through committee in the House of Commons on the 24th of July. The time of the bill's continuance in operation was reduced from five years to three, by way of compromise, the opponents of the bill pro-

posing one year.

On the 25th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a bill establishing a national system of education, the government plan having been withdrawn. He proposed a system of secular education, apart from religious instruction, which latter he would leave exclusively to the pastors of the various religious sects. Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, but while he was speuking the house was counted out, there being less than forty members

present.
On the 27th Lord Brougham's slave trade bill passed the House of Commons Also the Irish marriage bill.

Also the Irish marriage Did.

Also the C. Buller presented a petition signed by Thomas Clarkson, praying that
the house would take into consideration the 10th article of the treaty of Wash-

the house would take into consideration the notice of the treaty of trace, ington, with a view to afford protection to fugitive slaves.

On the 28th Lord John Russell made the usual opposition review of the

On the 20th Lord John Russell made the dishel opposition review of the Government measures, finding all the fault, of course, that could be found.—Sir Rubert Peel replied.

When the steam ship left England the House of Commons was plunged deep in a debate on the Irish Church question, which had already extended through several sittings, and bade fair to occupy as many more—of course with no proceedings result. practical result. FROM THE EAST.

The overland mail was received in London on the 1st inst. Dates, from Calcutta, June 7th; from Sciende June 2d; from Macae April 16th-no later than we have had direct from China,

The mail brought very little news. There had been as yet no more fighting

In Scinde, but the Ameers had large bodies of troops collected. The British forces were suffering severely from sickness. Dost Mahomed had reached Cabool and resumed the government without

opposition. Another fine ship, the Thomas Gronville, had been destroyed by incendiaries

Foreign Corn .- The quantity of wheat imported from America into the United Kingdom, as escentined by the returns just published by order of the House of Commons, duting the past year, was 397,177 cwts.

IRELAND. The usual weekly meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association was held on the 1st instant. Mr. O'Connell was present, having just arrived from Castlebar, where he had been holding one of his "monster meetings." He handed in £270 from Newfoundland, and proposed the admission of Mr. V. O'Connor Blake, son in-law of Lord French, and of Sir Richard Musgrave, as members.

The reneal rent for the week was announced to be £2004. Mr. O'Connell said received a letter from M. Ledro Roblin, which he had not time to translate then; but he should propose an adjournment to the 4th, when he would be prepared to read it.
The Dublin Freeman says that the numbers present at Castlebar were from

250,000 to 300,000. Mr. O'Connell told them that he would go back to Dublin and let his repealers there know that he had all Connaught with him-men, women, and children.

At the subsequent banquet the Archbishop of Tuam was present, and made

At the subsequent banquet the Archbishop of Tuam was present, and made a speech, short, and of no particular interest.

Mr. O'Connell had a great gathering at Entiscorthy on the 20th of July.—
Present, as usual, from 200,000 to 300,000. The remarkable feature was that the soldiers of the 11th Regiment, about one half of which is frish, cheered the repealers heartly as they passed. Nearly all the Catholic clergy of the diocess were present. The speech making exhibited nothing new. Mr. O'Connell' lugged in, according to his wont, the old story of 300 Wexford ladies who are said to have been murdered by Cromwell's soldiers.

The liberator held his second Galway gathering on the 23rd. He showled.

The liberator held his second Galway gathering on the 23rd. He sharply grebuked the people of a small village called Abascragh, for attacking some policemen, who were taking down the triumphal arches that hud been erected. He said he would blot Abascragh from the map of Ireland, and refuse to enroll one of its inhabitants on the books of the association.

Church of Scotland .- The violence of hostile feeling created by the dissension in the Church of Scotland, is shown by the following para

graph from the Inverness Courier: Lochbroom Church - Unchristian Violation .- On Sunday last the Rev. --Mackenzie, Lochcarron, proceeded to Lochbroom to declare the church vacant, in terms of the order from the General Assembly and Presbytery. The bell-rope was cut, and the principal door, which had been left open for the last twelvementh, was found nailed up. An entrance, however, was effected, and on the Rev. gentleman ascending the pulpit, he found there the carcase of a dog in a state of putrefaction! The horror and diagust inspired by such a ecration we need not attempt to describe.

The carcase was carried out by one of the men present, and the service proceeded, some persons, however, disturbing the congregation by throwing stones at the church during the time of divine service. As examination has been made into the circumstances of the case, and a reward of £20 has been offered by Mr. Davidson, of Tulloch, for the perpetrator of the offence. Macleod, minister of Morven, is to be presented to the church and purish of Lochbroom, now vacant by the demission of the Rev. Dr. Ross.

## SOUTH WALES.

Swansea, Tuesday evening, Aug. 1.—Great alarm has been Rebecouites, similar to that which paraded Carmarthen on the 19th of June, Ditto in Lower Canada, ..... is to visit the town of Swanses in the course of the week. It is, says report, to be perfectly peaceable, and will be merely a demonstration of the strength of the "Children of Rebecca." What tends considerably to heighten the alarm is the fact that, in consequence of the reduction in wages by the masters in the various copper works, which has taken place during the past week—in many instances to a very considerable extent—numbers, nay, hundreds of workmen have refused to accept employment unless at the old rate of prices, and have therefore joined the ranks of the disaffected. Those copper-men are

to form a principal feature in the contemplated procession.

This being the state of alarm in which Swansea was yesterday, and has been for some time past, your readers may easily guess the excitement caused by the discovery of a chest of arms in the steam-packet office, addressed to Mr. Griffith Vaughan, Pontardulais. The chest came from Sheffield to Bristol by land fifth Yanguan, Fortunations. The court came is an element to Drintol by some conveyance, and thence to Swances by sleam-packet; it was deposited in the packet office to be conveyed by the first opportunity to Mr. Vaughan, when either information was given respecting it, or suspicion being excited as to its contents, it was broken open by the authorities, and twelve new muskets, two new pistols, a quantity of patent ball cartridges, and some powder were discovered. The magistrates assembled at the Mackworth Arms, Swansea, to deliberate. They are indefatigable in their efforts to preserve the peace, and in order to second their endeavours, 100 men of the 75th Regiment, who had been ordered to Llanelly, in Carmarthenshire, were countermanded, and will arrive in Swansea again to-morrow morning. It is scarcely necessary to say

Loss of the Steamer Pegasus -This boat, plying between Leith and Hull, was lost, by striking upon the Coldstone rock, on Wednesday night, July 19, while on her passage from Leith. The loss of life was most

The loss of the steamer Columbia was first known in England by the arrival of the ship Themis, from St. John's. The Themis arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of July, and reported the Columbia on the socks at Seal Island.

A contract has been entered into by two influential firms-one in London, the other at Liverpool-to convey out 5,000 pour emigrants to

In the county of Cornwall there are 370,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom are miners, and 70,000 teetotallers; and, of this large body, there were but five prisoners for trial at the last Assizes! Thus, abstinence lessens crime and abates misery.

We have received intelligence of the blowing-up of the Diana, South Sea whaler, while on her homeward voyage, and the death of Captain May, who commanded her, under very suspicious circumstances.

The great iron steamer Great Britain, intended for the trade between Liverpool and New York, and the largest steam-slip ever built, was launched, with great pump and ceremony, on the 19th July. As it was well known that Prince Albert had accepted an invitation to be present, Bristol was throughd with nobility and genry from all parts of the kingdom. The was thronged with nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom. The banquering-room, adjoining the works of the steam-ship company, was fitted up to accommodate six hundred persons, and was gorgeously lined throughout with crimson and white. A large number of ladies were present at the banquer, and contributed much, of course, to the liveliness and soich of the Principal. We have all confidence in your Excellence and the Principal. eceae. Several royal salutes were fired during the day, and the Merchant-Adventurers presented the Prince with the freedom of their guild, in a golden box. The ship was then leunched, amid the shouts of the multitude. The Great Britain is a splendid floating-palace every way: she will accommodate about 300 first-class passengers, besides carrying 1,500 tons of goods. Her length is 320 feet, and her tonnage 3,500. She is clinker-built, and doublerivered throughout.

Damage, to the extent of several hundred pounds, was sustained on Monday afternoon, by the two o'clock mixed-train of carriages, on the Dundee and Arbroath railway line, taking fire.

A Chartist meeting was held in a warehouse at Frome. Mr. Fenrgus O Connor had not spoken more than two minutes when the centre beam of the ware-room gave way, and the dense mass were precipitated head-foremost into the underneath floor, with the broken beams and flooring over some, and under others. Not a bit of the floor remained standing, the whole having given way from the wall on either side. The creah of the large boam was terrible, but was soon but in the pitcous mount and grouns of the

Commercial Summary .- Trade continues in the same quiescent state which has marked it for some time past. As compared with the feeling which existed twelve months ago, there is a decided improvement, but the impetus with which the year opened, produced by the cessation of hostilities in China and the East Indies, has not been maintained. The stock of cotton on hand is enormous, and exceeds, by 300,000 bales, the quantity which was held last year. The present stock is little, if any, short of a million of bales!—nearly a year's consumption. The Liverpool merchants, in this state of hearly a year's consumption. The Liverpool merchants, in his state of things, are impressing upon Government the necessity of having a drawback of the duty paid upon imported cotton, accompanied by a more liberal and comprehensive system for facilitating export orders, with every prospect of success. The weather for the last fortnight has not been very propitious for success. The weather for the last fortnight has not been very proposed to the crops—frequent rain, a low temperature, and the absence, except occasionally, of warmth and sunshine. The potatoe and turnip crops will be more than they have been for years. When the last steamer soiled, a kind of panic prevailed in the corn market: prices were rising, speculators were busy, and great fears existed that the stock in hand would not last until the new crop. was got in. The harvest, it is clear, will be late, and, therefore, a precariou one .- Wilmer's Times, August 4.

The Ironmasters' Deputation .- The deputation of ironmasters from South Stoffordshire had a long interview, by appointment, with Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from this district, setting forth the extreme state of depression under which the iron-trade is at present labouring, and the condition of the working population. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for the Home Department, and the President of the Board of Trade, were present at the interview.—Times.

Lerwick (Zetland), July 17.—During the past week, the coast has presented a somewhat novel, and, certainly, an unusual appearance.

Two shoals of young whales have been driven on shore, viz., one consisting of 280 at Hillswick, and the second, consisting of 163, at Stand. They were all have prepared a bill in accordance therewith, which is herewith submitted for capured and killed. ....

The revolution seems to have reached almost its last act. The capital, Madrid, had surrendered to the insurgents, while the Regent was combarding Seville. .

NAPLES. The Allgemeine Zeitung has the following from Naples. June 30:-The negotiations relative to a commercial treaty with England are terminated. The draft of a treaty was sent to London, from which place it has been returned, pretty much modified, but, doubtless, also accompanied by notes, to which, it is said, the commissioners and the Neapolitan Ministers have nothing to

purposes of Public Worship and Religious Instruction in Canada; distinguishing the Religious Bodies and Denominations of Christians to whose Public Worship and Religious Instruction such Annual Fund shall have

been applied: \_\_\_\_\_ £. e. d. Lord Bishop of Toronto, as Archdeacon of York . 300 0 0 7247 18

A Statement, showing the Amount of the Investments in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom, on account of the Sales of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, together with the Amount of the Annual Interest and Dividends derivable from those Investments:-

Stocks, 3 per Cent. Consols. Annual I.

Your memorialists are profoundly sensible of the importance to the best in For memoritatists are projoudily sensitive or the importance to the over-instances in which said Commissioners nove over apparence, as a committee to superintend the erection of three school houses, legal measurer one youth may obtain a sound, libered, and comprehensive training for the several professions and for the higher walks of social life. But we believe that and that a similar tax upon the rest of the township, prayed for last session and that a similar tax upon the rest of the township, prayed for last session and that a similar tax upon the rest of the township, broaden the rest of the township. Your Excellency will concur with us in the opinion, that in order to secure the confidence, and to supply the exigencies of the people of this country, they must not only be founded on principles the most broad and liberal, but their this restition that it is irregular, not being signed by the chairman, and baying management must be placed above the suspicion of sectarianism or exclusive-

In applying these views to the only two institutions in the Province of a strictly public character, your memorialists regret to have to complain to Your Excellency that they are practically violated. Of the Charters of the University of King's College at Toronto, and the University of McGill College at Montreal, no complaint is made, as they are believed to be comprehensive and liberal; but we submit to Your Excellency's consideration that no such compre-hensiveness or liberality characterizes their administration. The former is entirely endowed by public funds; it is believed that its charter received the entirely endowed by phone thins; it is beneved that its charter received the sanction of the then existing Legislature of Upper Canada, and certainly on general principles of justice and public policy, its chairs as well as its scholarships ought to be open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The common, though in the opinion of your memorialists, invalid, reason for partiality does not exist in this colony, for we have no Established Church; and yet it is material. for of the utmost notoriely that the appointment of Professors lies with parties whose other and more public engagements prevent active interference in the matter, or with those whose manifest predilections render them unfitted by themselves to have such management is their hands. In the Medical School and that of Law there may be the appearance of non-sectarisation, but there can be no question that the general aspect of the institution as at present existing or as heing organized, is sectarian; indeed it is usually deemed an Episcomplian institution. In regard to the latter, the University of McGill Cullege rests for endowment primarily on a private bequest, which, however, was left in public hands for the purpose of an institution founded on the most catholic principles. Its charter, moreover, is free from any charge of sectarian exclusiveness. But its management cannot have the confidence of the general mind until materially modified. The Medical School, the only one now attached to aigned by James Hunter, chairman, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the it, had being long before the existence of the University; and from the nature of the case its chairs are filled irrespective of religious peculiarities. The other departments are not in operation, nor can they go into effective action without and the l'riccipal. We have an connence in your excenticy e sense of instice, nor do we for a moment speak disparagingly of the other distinguished individuals above named; but from their respective position, the residence of most of them, the onerous nature of their more immediate official duties, it is quite plain that the management must rest almost entirely with the l'rincipal. That plain that the management must rest almost enturely with the Fincipal. That situation is at present filled (your memorialists believe that the appointment was expressly temporary) by the Rector of the Episcopal Church in the city of Montreal. Of that Clergyman we speak not disrespectfully, nor are we lodging any complaint against him, but we respectfully submit, this is not an expedient or equitable arrangement, and that ere the institution goes into full operation, or any public money is placed at its command, its management ought to be distinctly understood, as not piedging themselves by approval of the completely modified.

If Your Excellency will bear with us, your memorialists would suggest that in regard to both institutions, the appointment of Professors, or at least their choice and nomination, might originate in a Council of the University, in the composition of which the leading religious bodies in the country might be equally and impertially represented by individuals of known reputation and standing. The several classes alluded to could readily supply such effective representatives, and the arrangement would place these institutions above the

lency's attention, and assuring Your Excellency of our high regard and confidence, we pray that Almighty God may largely bless your administration of respectfully submitted.

nent of this important colony.

11. Esson, Minister of St. Gabriel Street Church. W. TAYLOR, Minister Pres. Ch. St. Lawrence S'bs. WILLIAM SQUIRE, Wesleyan Minister.

HENRY WILKES, A. M., Pastor 1st Cong. Church. J. J. CARRUTHERS, Theological Prof. Cong. Inst. CALEB STRONG, A. M., Minister Am. Pres. Church. Benj. Davies, Ph. D., Pres. Canada Baptist. Col. F. Bosworth, Tutor in the same.
J. Girdwood, Baptist Minister.
T. T. Howard, Meth. New Connexion Minister.

#### From the Colonist.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS. -The Report of the Standing Committee on Education, we

adopted by the Council, as follows:

The Standing Committee on Education beg to report that the School Commissioners of the following townships, have petitioned that the inhabitants of their respective townships may be assessed, as follows, for the purpose either of procuring sites for school-houses, or for creeting school-houses, on those

ready obtained, viz.: School Districts, No. 4. Brock, £14: No. 12. Vaughan £5 17s. 6d.; No. 14, Vaughan, £3: No. 15 Vaughan, £2; No. 16, Vaughan, £2; No. 2. 3 4. 5. 6, 7, 8. 9, 10, 11, and 13, Vaughan, £3 each; No. 11, King, £40; No.

the consideration of the Council. The petition from the Trustees of the Roman Catholic School in Brock, praying to be allowed a portion of the public money applicable to School purposes in Division No. 4, in that Township, has been considered; it does not appear to the committee that the Council can interfere in their bobalf; the courso of proceeding necessary for them to pursue in order to obtain the desired aid, is clearly laid down in the School Act, and i altogether irrespective of any power to be exercised by the Council. These remarks also apply to the petition from the School Commissioners of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in which they complain that a number of persons in that township of different religious denominations had united with the object.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CLERGY RESERVES—CANADA.

An Account of the Annual Stipends and Dividends which are payable out of the said Annual Fund, and were assigned and given to the Clergy of the Clurches of England and Scutiand, and to any other Religious Bodies or Denominations of Christians, and specifying the Amount payable to each respectively out of Said Fund, and of the Application and Appropriation of such part thereof, as the Act 3 and 4 Victoria directs the Governor of Canada to apply to the purposes of Public Warship and Particular and the Part intentions of the Act itself; but at the same time they cannot recommend the Council to interfere further in the matter, then enjoining upon the Treasurer of the District to exercise due vigilance as to the provisions of the before-recited relause bring fully complied with when called upon to pay money from the school fund otherwise then upon the warrants of School Commissioners.

Petitions from the Townships of Yaughan, Chinguacousy, Albion. and Caledon, praying for alterations in some of the school districts in those townships, have been referred to your committee; some of these are from the persons

resident in those districts in the boundaries of which an alteration is sought, and some are from the School Commissioners of the same townships objecting thereto, others again for alterations to which no objections have been urged. and which it may be advisable for the Council to make at a future day, when the previous steps to be taken upon each applications being made, as directed by the Council during the last session, shall have been complied with. But there are many considerations that would withhold your committee from recommending that the preyer of these petitions should be granted during the present session; they deem it injudicious to make alteration in these districts until such

Charles Bagot:—No appropriation has yet been made for runne violent and "Religious Instruction," under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 78, no investments having yet been effected under the said Act. The total number of Clergy Lots under lease in Canada West is 1,147, at an aggregate annual rental of £4.096 17s. 2d. Of this amount, there would only be collected, in the year 124. In Canada East there are 78 Clergy Lots under lease, at an annual rental of £258 8s. 9d., of which no portion was received during the year 1342. There have also been said, in Canada East, 8,400 access of Clergy Lands on quitrent, amounting, altogether, to £1,000, which, at an increase of 5 per cent, should yield annually £34 10s.; but of this amount no portion was received during the year 1342. From this statement, your Lord and how urgent the necessity was for abandoning it. At first sight your Lord and how urgent the necessity was for abandoning it. At first sight your Lord and how urgent the necessity was for abandoning it. At first sight your Lord and most total insufficiency of past efforts of this mature; and I have, on a previous occasion, adverted to the irritation and ill-will which would be suce to follow the adoption of any extreme legal measures by the Government, or a previous occasion, adverted to the irritation and ill-will which would be suce to follow the adoption of any extreme legal measures by the Government, or a previous occasion, adverted to the irritation and ill-will which would be suce to follow the adoption of any extreme legal measures by the Government, or a previous occasion, adverted to the irritation and ill-will which would be suce to follow the adoption of any extreme legal measures by the Government, or a previous occasion, adverted to the irritation and ill-will which would be suce to follow the adoption of any extreme legal measures by the Government, or a previous occasion, adverted to the irritation and ill-will which would be suce to follow the adoption of any extreme legal measures by the Government, widently intends to make those functionaries alone responsible for the proper

discharge of their duty, to the people by whom they were elected.
With respect to the communication from the chairman of the School Commissioners in the Gore of Toronto, reflecting upon the Superintendent of Edusteeling, Aug. 1.—Great alarm has been neighbourhood, by a report that a procession of which paraded Carmarthen on the 19th of June, we in the course of the week. It is, says report, and will be merely a demonstration of the strength at will be merely a demonstration of the strength in the considerably to heighten the succession of which has taken place during the past week—in considerable extent—numbers, nay, hundreds of cept employment unless at the old rate of prices, e ranks of the disaffected. Those cupper-men are in the contemplated procession.

Stocks, 3 per Cent. Consols. Annual interest that full and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and that, in the instance complained of, they were forwarded to the School Commissioners by the Councillor from that Township, at the tarill and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and that, in the instance complained of, they were forwarded to the School Commissioners by the Councillor from that full and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and that, in the instance complained of, they were forwarded to the School Commissioners by the Councillor from that full and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and that, in the instance complained of, they were forwarded to the School Commissioners by the Councillor from that full and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and that, in the instance complained of, they were forwarded to the School Commissioners by the Councillor from that full and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and that, in the instance complained of, they were forwarded to the School Commissioners by the Councillor from that full and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and that, in the instance complained of, they were forwarded to the School Commissioners by the Councillor from that full and complete forms of returns have been duly furnished by him, and £165,42 19 £4,595 10 0 that, in the instance complai cation, and which is appended hereunto, your committee, upon inquiry, find

Scarborough, and a second from the chairman of that board referred to your committee have been under consideration; the former prays that in three instances in which said Commissioners have been appointed, as a building committee to superintend the erection of three school houses, legal measures this petition that it is irregular, not being signed by the chairman, and having only the names of three of the commissioners who, however, state their being authorised by the board to make the communication to the Council. The taxes assessed will be collected as soon as possible, and the necessary steps to enforce the payment will doubtless be resorted to by the proper officharge the payment will doubless be resorted to by the proper officer, when other means fail; as regards the latter part of their application, the resolution of Council adopted has session, upon a similar request from the Commissioners of Markham new applies with equal justice to the Commissioners of the Township of Scarborough. A petition from the same township, signed by the chairman atone, on behalf of the board, prays that the school money may be paid punctually at certain fixed periods, an object that your committee are desirous should be accomplished, but this cannot be effected, ruless the Government appropriation for all disks.

The petition from the school commissioners of the township of York, and ababitants of district No. 6, therein requesting an application may be made by the Council to the Legislature, to shorten the period during which the present law requires a school to be kept open, viz., nine months, before such school becomes entitled to a portion of the school fund; because, in the case of that division, some months elapsed before a competent teacher could be btained, has been under the consideration of your committee. Their case does appear to be rather a hard one. Your committee trust that when once a school has been opened in a school district, no exertion will be spared by the school commissioners of the township, to keep it continually in operation; but they question the expediency of reducing the period allowed, by a legislative enactment that would apply generally; and such individual cases as the present, are not fit subjects for legislation.

ernment appropriation is paid with more punctuality than has hitherto been

Canada Union Manual Labour Institution, praying for the favourable influence and support of the Conneil, and that they would deem it worthy of being recommended to the Governor-General and Legislature, for the grant of charter. This scheme of uniting manual labour with the communication of useful knowledge, originated in a well-known school, in Switzerland, conducted by Pestalozzi, and several experiments of a similar description have been tried in the United States. Your committee are not sufficiently acqueinted with the results of those experiments, to feel assured of the success of such an institution, in this District; neither has sufficient time been afforded them for such reflection upon this important subject, to lead their minds to a satisfactory conclusion as to the effects likely to be produced upon the community by adopting such a system. Nevertheless, this much they would say, that to be distinctly understood, as not piedging themselves by approval of the deteils of the measure, those rules and regulations by which it is proposed to carry the system into operation, and which, in truth, they have not had time to

The Treasurer of the District reports that the Government appropriation for the following townships still remains undrawn: Thorah, Mara, Rama, St. Vincent, and Collingwood, and a balance for Uxbridge and Scott of £186s. 84d. These sums your committee would recommend being allowed to remain at the credit of these townships, until called for. The case of St. Vincent and Colreach of a suspicion which, so long as it exists, must injute their influence and lingwood has already been noticed. And, lastly, they would recommend that the Freasurer be directed to pay, upon the warrants of the school commission.

Your memorialists most respectfully commend these views to Your Excel- ers, the school money for the year 1842, raised by assessment in their respective townships, so soon as the same shall come into his hands. All of which is spectfully submitted. (Signed) J. W. Gamble, Chairman. Committee Room, 11th August, 1843.

Secretary's Office, (West,) Kingston, 19th August, 1843 .-His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :- Rev. Alexander Williams, Rev. Hugh Urquhart, Rev. exander McDonell, Hugh McGillies, Esq., and Dr. Daniel Ewen McIntyre, to be a Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar School in the Eastern District.—Francis Baby, Esq.; Rev. Wm. II. Hobson; John Prince, Robert Watson, and George Charters, Esqua., do. do. in the Western District.

District .- Canada Gazette. American Trade on the St. John, under the Ashburton Treaty. The Americans are driving business on the St. John River. A letter in the Bangor Whig, dated St John, says the first rafts which have come down bolong to Mr. Frost of Bangor. "They are the finest timber which I have ever seen, One raft averaged over twenty-two inches, and I am told that none of the timber from the Arcostook will fall short of twenty inches. About thirty thousand tons will come down from the Aroostook, belonging principally to Messrs. Carey & Frost, and I am told it is the best lot of ton timber ever brought to this market at one time. This timber was cut principally upon the lands belonging to Massachusetts - London Inquirer.

The Mayor of Toronto having applied to his Excellency the Governor-General for a special commission to try the prisoners accused of the murder of Mr. Kinnear, his Excellency has declined to do so, for, while his Excellency is most desirous that every means should be taken to obtain the evidence necessary to bring the perpetrators of this dreadful crime to justice, he is of opinion that it would be better not to take the case out of the ordinary course, by the issuing of a Special Commission, but to leave it for trial at the next Assizes for the District." This is a very proper course; and, as there is no apprehension of the escape of the culprits, must be acquiesced in by all unbiassed minds.—Hamilton Journal.

The Wolf-Scalp Fraud.-This fraud has been practised upon the Home District revenue, by palming the sculps of foxes, squirrels, and other small animals upon two of the Magistrates, for those of wolves.— We should have thought that Dr. O'Brien and Mr. Gapper would have been able to judge better, and to discern the difference between a squirrel and a wolf. The simple countrymen, however, finding that squirrels passed for walves, thought it as well to make hay while the sun shone. A few of thu offenders have been brought into town, and are for the present in costody, in the Home District Jail, to be dealt with according to law .- Colonist.

The Wrong Box .- On Saturday morning last, a cart, laden with a large box, was observed approaching the steamer Chief Justice, and, presently, said box, under the pilotage of a gunu-ine Yankee, was deposited on the deck, Yankee keeping guard over it. His Worship the Moyor, who happened, quite casually, of course, to be on board, questioned Yankee as to its contenus; and, being told it held fish, expressed a particular desire to have a peep, but which Yankee by no means was disposed to agree to. Suspecting that it might contain "losse fish," his Worship directed the High Builliff, who, oldivernment have each the heart the search the heart have each the heart the search the heart the searc who, oddly enough, happened also to be on the spot, to search the box, whentell it not in Toronto—a soldier of the Royals, and no less a man either than
the famous Henry Hughes, who wrote and published a book about hydrophobia;
was discovered, in what he has found, to his sorrow, was "The Wrong
Box!" The soldier has been surrendered to military authority, to answer for has his misdeeds, but Yankee was marched off to the Jail, which, it is shrewdly thought, he will only leave for the pleasant solitude of the Pententiary, where, amid the gentle recreations of breaking stone or beating hemp, Yankee will have time to "cipher out" the "profit and loss" to be made by tempting British soldiers to desert their colours.—Toronto Heratd.

The Highland Society of Canada, at its meeting in Cornwall on the 19th of June, elected as an honorary member Thomas Stratton, M. D., Edinburgh, at present in the Naval establishment of Kingston, in consideration of his contributions to Galic literature.—News.

"They die in Jesus, and are blest:
How sweet their plambers are!
From sufferings and from wors released,
And freed from every snare."

The circumstances of his death were improved by a solemn and affecting discourse by the Rev. G. Young. May the family and their neighbours regard it as a Divine monition. "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

S. C. Paile.

MARRIED.—On the 18th July, by the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, St. Catharines Circuit, Mr. Dennis Rice, of Thorold, to Mary, daughter of J. Hellems, Esq., of Crowland.

DIED.—In New-York, 10th June last, Thomas Mason, formarly Book Agent, in the 57th year of his age.—We rejoice to say the previous evidences of deep penitence, and the testimony of his last hours, afford strong consolation to his surviving friends .- Chris. Adv. and Journal.

At Belleville, on the 26th July, after a few days illness. Albert Curtis, infant and only son of James and Hannah Jamieson, aged eight months.—Thus all are reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and of the truth of the inspired penman—"Man that is born of a woman, is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." May the parents be resigned to the severe stroke, while they reflect—

An angel-form—for earth too pure, too bright—Glanced, in sweet vision, o'er parental sight; It fiel;—this holiest hope to faith is given, To fied the dream full realized in Heaven.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending August 22. W. Coleman, W. H. Williams, G. Goodson, C. Williams, C. R. Allison G. Poole, J. Greener, A. MacNab.

Books have been forwarded to--

G. Goodson, I hax, care of A. Thomson, Smith's Falls, and R. Bell & Co., Carleton Place. W. Morton, books in same box. E. B. Harper, do. C. R. Allison, I percel, care of Rev. E. M. Ryerson, Kingston,—to be left at Mr. Rorison's store. P. Kerr, I package, care of D. Moore, Hamilton. W. C. Irish, I parcel, per Steamer to Cobourg. W. Coleman, I parcel, care of J. Might, Port Mone. Port Hope.

#### $\mathbf{D}^{\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{E}}$ STUFFS FOR SALE 100 Barrels Logwood, 50 " Nicaregua 40 \*\* Canswood,

Modder, Alum, Copperes, Blue Vitriol, Extract Logwood, Verdigris, Indigo, Nurgails, Argol, Cudbear, Copper Ashes, Red Sanders, Sumuch, [Presspeers, Clothiers' Lacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

#### WATERLOO! THE GREATEST VICTORY OF MODERN TIMES. The Citadel of Prejudice razed to the ground on the American Continent, BY DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES,

NOTHER

which have been more successful in eradicating every kind of curable disease to which the human family is subject, and conquering prejudice, than any other Medicine of either ancient or modern times. They were introduced into Canada in October last only, and since that period they have overcome the almost universal antipathy which existed hitherto in this country against all advertised Medicines, no matter how sticulific the preparation may have been. Cetthin interested parties, with scarcely any brains and less judgment, stigmatuse all Patent Medicines as the nostrons of empirics; but admining that Dr. Sherman's Medicines were of ench a class, much could even then be raid with truth and jostice in their behalf. The following fair, candid, and time admission ought to put the interested and ignorant opponents of Patent Medicines to be lists; it is from the pen of a gentleman who is universally admitted to be one of the brightest living ornaments of the Medical Profession. Read carefully the following, vix:

"As to the real justice of atternating the forcible suppression of empirics or house.

"As to the real justice of attempting the forcible suppression of empirics, or homebred practitioners, however mortifying it must be to the pride of the philosopher, or the intense labours of the scholar, truth will oblige the historian of the practice of medicine to confess, with a sigh over the vanity of human learning, that our choicest remedies, and our most approved modes of cure, are generally, if not universally, derived from empiries, and those the most unlearned; and that, however the methodics, or school bred practitioners, have laboured to explain the modes of action, and the reasons for the effects produced, they have done little or nothing towards the improve-

ment of the practice."

Here is the pure simple truth, from an eminent London Professor, which ought to silence his avarictous and seh-conocited brethren. Look at the exorbitant hills paid to a nondescript, accidentally dubbed "Doctor," who frequently by sucrely here pous authorise contrives to get a Dirtonal, in virtue of which authority he may, with perfect impunity, if ordinarity lacky, kill his thousands and send as many more with empty pockets and ruined constitutions galloping to their graves! Opposition and detraction from such Doctors is beneath contempt. It is pleasing to know that there are many benourable exceptions to this in the Medical Profession—gentlemen who do not condernate without a trial a Medicine because it is patented; yes, and there are many such in this Province, who rather court than shun opposition, and by such Dr Sheunau's preparations ore used in their own families and prescribed daily to their patients throughout Canada. So that in less than ten months Dr. S.'s Lozenges, &o, may be said to be the only Medicine used by all classes, from the richest to the poorest—from the Governor to the humblest governed, they are used.

Dr. Sherman's Congh. Worm, and Headache Lozenges, and Foor Man's ment of the practice."

Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, and Foor Man's Plaster, are unequalted by any other Medicines in the world.

Sold at 40, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholerste and Retail, by S. F. URQUIIART, General Agent, and by other advertised Agents in Canada West. Applications for Agencies to be post paid.

W.

## The Gleaner's Chapter.

Geological Statistics.—The annual amount of coal dug and consumed in England and Ireland is about 15,000,000 tons. In 1839, the amount of iron manufactured from ore in England was 1,312,000 tons.—The salt springs in England produce annually 15,000,000 bushels of salt; and the copper mines produced, in 1837, 11,209 tons.—The amount of iron smelted in Scotland in 1829, was 2,000,000 tons; and the coal-fields produce annually 390,000 tons. The Mid-Lothian coal fields are calculated to contain 2,250 millions of tons; sufficient to supply the whole of Great Britain for 57 years.—The copper mine at Allihies, Ireland, produces annually more then 2060 tons of copper, and that at Tigrany produces 1046 tons.—In Sweden and Norway, 129,000 tons of iron were manufactured in 1839.—The coal rolnes in Holland and Belgium yielded, in 1237, 1,000,000 tons.—There are 193 coal mines in France, which yield annually 1,500,000 tons of coal.—The mineral productions of Germany, which is the most remarkable country in Europe for mining operations, in 1839, was 1,000,000 tons of coal.—The mineral productions of Germany, which is the most remarkable country in Europe for mining operations, in 1839, was 1,000,000 tons of coal.—The mines of Russia and Poland yielded, in 1839, about 155,000 tons.—In 22 years, 12,343 pounds of gold, and 324,000 pounds of silver, were dug from a single mountain in Siberia.—The enous amount of gold collected in the East Indian Archipelago is estimated at \$2,922,300. 2083 tons were smelled in 1827.—Between 2 and £300,000 of gold, annually, have been obtained along the Gold Cnast, and at the head of the Senegal and Gambia Rivers, in Western Africa.—In Chiff, South America, the annual produce of the gold and silver mines is about \$3,500,000 of gold, annually have been obtained along the Gold Cnast, and at the head of the Senegal and Gambia Rivers, in Western Africa.—In Chiff, South America, the annual produce of the gold annually 0,541,015 pounds Troy of silver; or two-thirds of the silver which is obtained on the GEOLOGICAL STATISTICS.—The annual amount of coal dug broad, with an aggregate thickness of 100 feet .- IVesieyan Journal.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HONEY-BEE .- This bee, when collecting the police of flowers, which constitutes the "bee-broad," never passes from one kind of flower to another, as has been supposed. If it first light upon a honeysuckle, it continues to collect the police from this flower, until it has loaded its little thighs with as much as it can carry away. The bee is governed in this by an instinct, that makes it a co-labourer in the ordinary work of natural re-productiveness. The police, or fructifying dust, is carried from flower to flower of the same species, and thus the been aids the operations of nature, by distributing the roller. or fructifying dust, is carried from flower to hower of the same species, and thus the bee aids the operations of nature, by distributing the pollen necessary to the fruitfulness of plants. If the bee were to pass from a clover-blossom, with the pollen adhering to its body, and light upon a honeyauckle, the fructifying dust of the clover-blossom, applied to the honeyauckle, would produce a hybrid, or mongret species of flower. How wonderful are the orderly operations of nature; and, certainly, among the most wonderful is this peculiar instinct of the honey-bee.

REMEDIES FOR EVERY DAY MALADIES .- For a fit of passion: Walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without harting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.—For a fit of idirness: Count the tickings of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

the present Earl of Ross, his lordship was interrupted in his charge by the loud braying of a donkey in the street of the assize town. "What's that?" asked his lordship. Mr. Persons rose, and gravely assured him that it was merely the echo of the court.

The printed books in the British Museum Library, occupy ten miles of shelf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

### 1843.

# DAILY MAIL LINE

BETWEEN ROCHESTER AND TORONTO DIRECT. THE STEAMERS "ADMIRAL" AND "AMERICA,"

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester daily at 7 o'clock, P. M. (Sunday, excepted.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between ROCHESTER COBOURG, and PORT HOPE.

Luggage and Percels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for

Toronto, August 15, 1843.

## STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

1843.

For HAMILTON, calling at Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square. STEAMER "ECLIPSE,"—CAPTAIN JAS. SUTHERLAND.

HIS New and Superior Steamer will, until further Notice, leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and Returning, will-leave TORONTO at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate

Passengers from the West can by this arrangement have sufficient time to transact business at Toronto, and Return the same day.

The above Boat runs in connexion with the Royal Mail Steam Packets, forming a line from Hamilton to Montreal.

N.B. Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. For further information apply to Messrs. Gunn & Brown, and Abel Land. Esq., at Hamilton, and at Toronto at the Scamboat Office, or to the Captains on Board.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent.

Hamilton & Rochester Steamboat Office, } Toronto, 1st Aug., 1843.

T HEREBY forbid the public having any thing to do with TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn for about £20, Currency held by Abraham Rogers—One drawn in favour of Thomas Prout, and signed pointly by Abraham Rogers—One drawn in tayour of Thomas froot, and signed jointly by the Subscriber and Abraham Rogers; the other given in favour of Abraham Rogers by way of security for his endorsement of the former—both dated about the 17th June, 1840, and payable four months after date. The Joint Note has an endorsement of about £3 currency. As I have paid the lawful claim of said Notes, this is to notify that I will not be answerable for then JOHN ANDERSON. to any person after this notice. Tecumseth, July 13, 1843.

WANTED A SITUATION, as TEACHER in any of the DISTRICT SCHOOLS, by a middle-aged man, o moral and sober habits. Satisfactory Certificates can be produced as to char acter and ability. For further information inquire of the Editor of the Christian Guardian; if by letter, post paid.

Toronto, August 7th, 1843.

718

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq., P. M., Niagara.

Ten Thousand copies of this excellent book have already been published. It can be obtained at this Office, and of Booksellers generally.

UST PUBLISHED, by J. E. PELL, King St. Toronto, a PORTRAIT of the REV. ALEXANDER MACNAB, Book Steward and Superintendent of Toronto City Station, and can be had of the Publisher and at the Guardian Office, and other places. Proofs, 2s. 6d.; Prints, 1s. 6d. Twenty five per cent. oilowed to purchasers of six or more. 6w

STRAYED, from this City, on 13th July last, a RED COW. About eight years old; her face entirely white; left horn rather shorter and smaller at top (but not broken) than the right one; white streak on the back; white on the belly and some white on the legs; right fore test had some warts on it; switch tail, not very long, and white about the middle downwards. Bought about two morehsage from Henry Lemon, Lot No. 21, 5th Concession, Caledon. The person who can return her to the Subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

JAMES LONGMOOR, rewarded. Duchese Street, opposite Burying-ground. Toronto, Aug. 15.

THOMAS WHEELER, from Marlborough, England, having just arrived in TORONTO, informs the Gentry and Inhabitants

generally, that he has commenced business at 191 King Street. (opnosite the Colonist Office.) as CLOCK and WATCH MAKER and ENGRAVER. and respectfully solicits a charge of public patronage.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Toronto, August 8th, 1843.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Newgate Street, West of the Congregational Church.

THOMAS REEVE respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in this City and its Vicinity that the above establishment will be open or

The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithme tic. Geography, &c. &c.

Terms-Two Dollars per Quarter of twelve weeks, in advance. Also, an Evening School.

July 24, 1843.

TADIES' SEMINARY, COBOURG. THE COBOURG FEMALE ACADEMY TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, will RE-OPEN on Thursday, the 25th of May. The Subscriber has DEER HAIR for Sale in any quantity. Thursday in May.
It is recommended that pupils enter at the commencement; they may,

however, enter at any time. REFERENCE is kindly permitted to the following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen, of whom Circulars may be obtained:—Rev. J. Beatty, J. McCarty, Esq., E. Perry, Esq., Rev. Wm. Hayden, Cobourg; Rev. J. Scott, Rev. J. Roaf, Dt. J. Beatty, Rev. Jaz. Richardson, Jas. S. Howard, Esq., Rev. L. Taylor, City Toronto; Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Vittoria; J. Vannorman, Esq., Normandale, For J. Press. St. Catherine, Rev. C. Playter, Thornbill. Kosi, Dr. J. Beatry, Rev. Jaz. Richardson, Jas. S. Howard, Esq., Rev. L. Taylor, City Toronto; Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Vittoria; J. VanNormand, Esq., Normandale; Rev. J. Ryerson, St. Catharines; Rev. G. Playter. Thornhill, Yonge Street; Rev. S. Belton, Reesorville; Rev. J. Law, Mr. B. Bull, York; P. Spaun, Esq., Ancaster; Rev. J. Baxter, Whitby; Sheriff Conger, Rev. Wm. McFadden, Peterboro'; Jacob Keefer, Esq., Thorold; Rev. Solomon Waldron, St. Thomas; Rev. S. Philp, Oxford; Rev. Lewis Warner, James Gage, Esq., Henry Beasley, Esq., Dr. Jabez Kellogg, E. Jackson, Esq., Hamilton; Thomas Mulkins, Esq., Rev. Thos. Cosford, Simcoe; Rev. J. Carroll, Prescott; Rev. H. Wilkinson. C. W. Brennan, Esq., Kingston; J. Milborne, Esq.; Yonge Street; Mr. Isnac Morden, North Port; Colonel Bostwick, Port Stanley; Rev. Thomas Demorest, North Port; Colonel Bostwick, Port Stanley; Rev. Thomas Demorest, Rev. M. Whiting, Nelson; Mr. R. Rich, St. Johns. Rev. M. Whiting, Nelson; Mr. R. Rich, St. Johns.

The following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen form the Visiting and Exantizing Committee:—Rev. Egetton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; Rev. William Case, Rev. Thomas Alexander, A. M., Rev. Edwy M. Ryerson, Rev. I. B. Howard, G. M. Boswell, Esq., M. P. P., and Professor Kingston, A. M., The Seminary is subject to the regular and stated visitations of the Committee, and is open to the polite and liberal generally to inspect its organization, government, and exercises.

Cobourg. May 1st, 1843.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS 1843. LAKE ONTARIO. 1843. HE following are the ARRANGEMENTS for the Season of 1843;

Between Kingston and Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. SOVEREIGN,-CAPTAIN FLINSLEY.

CITY OF TORONTO,-CAPTAIN DICK. From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, eve'g, Monday and Thursday—Princess Royal.
From do. at 8 " "Thesday and Friday—Sovereign.
From do. at 8 " "Wednesday and Saturday—City Toronto And arrive at Taronto 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-Sovereign. From do. at 12 " " Tuesday and Friday - City of Toronto. From do. at 12 " " Wednesday and Saturday - Prin. Royal. And arrive at Kingston carly next morning.

The Royal Mail Steam-Packets call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and Kingston, April, 1843.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,
Chewett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 if

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

DENTISTRY.—A reduction of 50 per cent in the charges for all Dental operations.

MR. ROSE, Surgeon Dentist, from London, No. 222, King Street, corner of York Street.

MR. ROSE begs to return his sincere thanks to the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto for the distinguished parcoage with which they have favoured him since his arrival in this City, and begs to inform them that, in consequence of the continued depression of the times, he has determined to reduce his charges no amicable nature between the late Lord Norbury and Mr. Parsons, uncle of the present Earl of Ross, his lordship was interrupted in his charge by the loud require the services of a Dentist, never before to be met with in the Province. LIST OF CHARGES.

> Artificial Mineral Teeth inserted on the old root ........... £0 12 6 Teeth plugged with Gold .....

Whole and partial sets of Artificial Mineral Teeth, of surpassing beauty, counted on gold plate, at equally low prices. Every operation warranted. Office hours from 9 to 6 o'clock.

MEDICINE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

DR. RUSH'S INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS. Only 74d. per box.

The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have very much enlarged this Establishment, and are now ready to execute orders for CASTINGS of every description, and upon the most favourable terms. The following articles comprise a part of their Stock, viz:-Carding Machines. Saw Mill Irons. Patent Balance Wheels, for Saw

Fanning Mill Irons. Waggon Boxes. orton's Plough.

do. Improved.
Scotch Mould Boards.
Box Plate and Cooking Stoves, wholesale and retail. Thrashing Machines, from two to eight

horse power.

Counter Scales. Platform Scales. Sugar Kettles. Together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention. They would particularly call the attention of persons intending to erect Mills, to the Percussion Wheel, as the greatest improvement ever effected for the production of power. Sale Rooms at the Foundry, Yongs Street, near Lot, and at 157,

King Street, apposite the Chequered Store.

Toronto, Oct. 1842. 78 JAS, GOOD & Co. N O PRING T . I . C E .-

Mills.
Percussion Water Wheels for do.
Grist Mill Castings.

The Subscriber received, on the 15th instant, a full and complete assortment of Spring Goods, and feels confident in staring his Stock will now be ound extensive and varied, and well suited for the trade and consumption o the country. Combs, French and German Fancy Goods. Cullery, Stationary, Palm Leaf Hais, &c. And at Wholksale only.

Tobaccos, Cotton Goods, Cut Nails, Groceries, Fruits, Coffee, Glasswore, &c The Canada Comb Factory, 161 King St. . Toronto, May 17, 1843. R. H. BRETT.

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

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

TMPORTANT INFORMATION to all who value Health, but especially to the innumerable, the discriminating, the intelligent, and daily increasing Patrons of Doctor Sherman's Invaluable Vegetable Medicated Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.

The undersigned deems it expedient and proper, in justice to his custom ers as well as to Dr. Sherman, the Proprietor of these Medicines, to intimate respectfully, that in no Store or Office, either Drug or otherwise, in the City of Toronto, can the genuine Medicine be purchased except at his Office in Youge Street, east side, six doors North of Newgate Street. IP So beware of the serious danger, the deception of irresponsible and surreptitiously introduced Counterfeits. In a few days another extensive

supply will be received at the Office, of the following kinds, viz: Sarsaparilla, Worm, Renovating, Apollo, e, Salphur, Cayenne, Rhubarb, Charcoal, Lazative, Salphur, Camphor, and Restorative Lozenges. Cathartic, Magnesia, Also,-Another supply of that supreme article, Dr. Sherman's Pom lian's Plaster, for which invaluable discovery millions have and will say

God bless Dr. Sherman!' AGENTS appointed-at Niagara, Geo. VAREY. Druggist: Hamilton T. Bickte, Druggist; Township of Toronto, First Concession, Lot No. 13. John Rutledge, Farmer; Lloydrown, Township of King, Jas. II Smith Merchant; Bowmanville, Township of Darlington, J. McFeeters.

SIR A. COOPER'S VEGETABLE POWDERS. for the Diseases of Children.—Are admirably calculated to correct the de-ranged condition of the S omach and Bowels to which Children are so liable from the age of one month to that of 14 years—such as Croup, Convulsions Water on the Brain, Small Pox, Scarlatina, Whooping Cough, Measles Water of the Draft, Scarlet Fever, Tabes Mesenterica or Swelled Glands, Dysentery, Worms, he will sell cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. &c. &c. This Powder is a sovereign remedy for the cure or prevention of the above Diseases, by which nearly one half of the homan family are cut off before they attain the age of SEVEN YEARS.
S. F. URQUHART.

The Expenses in this Institution are very moderate, requiring only £6 15s. per Term, for Board, with Tuition in the highest English Branches, and less for the common English. A deduction of 7s. 6d. per Term will be made to those pupils who provide their own beds. Experienced and efficient Teachers are employed in every department of the Academy.

For more particular inquiries, reference is made to the following Gentlemen from whom Circulars can be obtained:

Mrs. J. B. HURLBURT, Preceptress. Misses R. Boulter, J. A. WRIGHT, ELVIRA MEARS, Assistants.

The Academy is divided into Four Departments, with a Tencher over each The following Gentlemen compose the Visiting and Examining Committee: Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; H. Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff of Newcastle District; Rev. A. MacNal; Dr. John Beatty; Professor William Kingston, A. M.; Rev. James Spencer. Cobourg, May 2nd, 1843.

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, Newgate Street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

ANADA PLATES-250 Boxes, for Sale by RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

EMOVAL.—The Partnership heretofore existing between M. & C. MAGILL having been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, on the 5th instant,

MATTHEW MAGILL takes the liberty of informing his numerous friends and customers that he has REMOVED his Stock of DRYCOODS and GROCERIES to the Brick Store in STINSON'S BUILDINGS, King Street, next door

East of Mr. IRRLAND'S Hardware Store.

The Subscriber, grateful to his friends for their liberal support since his commencement in business, solicits a continuance of the same, by assuring them that be is determined to conduct his business on such principles of integrity as will merit their valuable countenance and support. His Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES will be found to comprise those various articles generally required to complete a regular assortment: together with a large supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Subscriber will also keep for sale SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, of the best quality; with a variety of other articles, from the British and American Markets; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest remuner-

Call, examine, and judge for yourself. Book, next door East of Mr. Ireland's Hardware Store, No. 4, in Stinson Block, next door East of Mr. Ireland's Hardware Store, King Street.

MATTHEW MAGILL. Hamilton, 6th April, 1843. RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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

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

tomary low prices. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842. STEEL.—SANDERSON, BROTHERS & Co.'s

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

Among the remedies suited to all seasons of the year, none have descrivedly attained to a higher reputation, or can be more confidently recommended to invelve, that there is a higher reputation, or can be more confidently recommended to invelve, that there is a higher reputation, or can be more confidently recommended to invelve, the well known that the human frame is subject to numerous unaladies, which, though slight at first, may prove fatal in the end, if not accounted with these truly valuable fills; this cost is to first, may prove fatal in the end, if not accounted with these truly valuable fills; the cost is to first, may prove fatal in the end, if not accounted with these truly valuable fills; the cost is to first, may prove fatal in the end, if not the province should be supplied with these truly valuable fills; the cost is to first, may prove fatal in the end, if not the day and introduced the supplied with these truly valuable fills; the cost is to first, may province should be supplied with these truly valuable fills; the cost is to first, may province should be supplied with these truly administer and the cost is to first. The first province should be supplied to the province should be supplied to the province of the body, and restore a vigorous and hemselve, price of the disease not coming within the province of the Surgeon.

The Grave Remorrow Mank is the size of the surgeon.

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The Grave Remorrow Mank is the size of the surgeon of the surgeon

Cough, Soda, Renovating, Lozative, Cayenne, Morphine,
Magnesia, Boneset, Paregoric, Rhubarb, Sulphur,
Horehound, Restorative, Sareaparilla. Charcoal, Apollo.
Ipocac, Fever and Ague, and Emetic Tartar LOZENGES. Also, Poor Man's Plaster, Papillary Oil, Compound Orris Tooth Paste. AGENTS-George Varey, Jun, Niegara; T. Bickle, Hamilton; James McFeceter,
Bormanville; James il. Smith, Lloydtown; Andrew Oliver, Galt; Thomas Lun,
Once's Sound; John Rutledge, Toronto Township; W. & R. McFarlane, Stonebridge,
by Port Colborne; M. P. Empey, Newmarket.

S. F. URQUHART, General Agent,
August 1st, 1843.

717tf No. 40, Yonge Street, Toronto.

INFLUENZA!-INFLUENZA!!-INFLUENZA!! DR: SHERMAN'S COUGH and CATHARTIC LOZENGES are universally admitted, even by the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, to be the very best specific ever discovered for this disagreeable and dangerous Epidemic, which is now razing over all the country.

Yonge Street, opposite Temperance Buildings, where Male and Female Servants can generally be had at a very short notice.

ARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Winter supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assortment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cuttery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgetoois, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Ten-Kettles, Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, &c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.

Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. FRANCIS HAWKINS

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto that he has commenced Business in the above line, at No. 166, North side of King Street, five doors East of Bay Street, where he will be happy to attend to any orders with which he may be favoured.

Toronto, March 28, 1843.

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

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

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimere Buckskies, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to soit Country Customers; all which

STRAYED, from this City, some two months since, a RED S. F. URQUHART.

Principal Agent for Dr. Sherman in Canada West.

Yonge Street, East side, sixth door North of Newgate St.

Toronto, March 16, 1843.

JAMES BROWN, Saddler, &c., King St., Toronto.

HENRY E. NICOLLS. NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, &c., next door to the Post Office, Yonge Sireet, Toronto City.

Deeds, Memorials and Petitions drawn with neatness and despatch. Titles o land searched and proved. Mr. N. having more good land than the Government, requests all Emigrants and others who intend buying either Wild Lands or improved Farms to give him a call. Lands purchased for persons at the Government Sales located and money paid on, and Deeds procured, at a moderate charge.

Lands claimed and prosecuted under the Heir and Devisee Act, and Deeds

Militia cloims and U. E. Loyalist's rights procured and bought. Bank Stock and Government Debenures bought and sold. Petitions to the Governor and Council for pensions or lands prepared and prosecuted. Money advanced on letters of credit upon Great Britain, mortgage or personal

N. B. On all Government Land business or mortgage, a fee of 5s. will be required before the business is taken in hand. [] All letters must be Post Paid.

Dec. 17, 1842. A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale af R. Baswan's, 168, King Street, Toronto.

R E M O V A L. - J O H N T Y N E R sally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of years, and now informs them and the public generally that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Establishment, from his old stand opposite the Market, to his new buildings on Yonge Street, next house north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he

will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

J. T. wishing to accommodate his friends east of the city, has opened the shop next house east of Armstrong and Beaty's Leather Store, King street, which will be attended to by his nephew. Richard Tyner, who he has no doubt will give general satisfaction

Toronto, October 1st, 1842. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King
Street, Toronto, keeps on band constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at

mprecedented low prices. Also—all kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Vernished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch.

Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1842. I. I. Y. S. Y. R. U. P.

IVHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTIONS

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 Congås

Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Ashma, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Se. Sec.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This
Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing
the lungs and throat from viscid phlegm: it also strengthens the parts from
the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The
Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable.
Public Spoakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable
service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N.Y., and
sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers. Toronto;
T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Oakville; and
by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, Sr. Cotharines, the Forty, Beamsville, &c.
J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

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

The peculier virtues of this compound have for a long time attracted the

attention of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has recently been directed to the development of their active powers and pulmonarie qualities, which the proprietor is now able to gratify, and precents this medicing to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered and adapted to all diseases of the ungs, when any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy action.

It is universally believed that God in his providence has not officied his children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the garden of nature that will not only mitigate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With these views strongly impressed on our minds, every one should feel a great desire to investigate to the utmost of his power,

the great arena of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction which the wisdom of man has failed to attain. In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the bope that a medicine prepared with much care and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible nostrums of the day, with which this country is

The use of one bottle of the Syrup will be sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its beneficial effects. Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor, without which none are genuine.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by J. Winer, Chemist and Apothecary, King-St., Hamilton, C. W.

N. B .- A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again .-For sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King Street Toronto.

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

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which time its reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been attained; nor is it stationary at even this altitude of estimation, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physicians in the Country have voluntarily borne witness to its superior efficacy of value, as their written certificates now in the possession of the proprietor will show. Testimonials almost immunerable, from persons who have been benefited by its use, or have seen its medicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of the, Bristol, which prove how many, how various, and how extreme have been the instances in which, by its operation, the sick and the almost deepatring have been rostored to health and happiness.

Epidemic, which is now raging over all the country.

To be had at No. 40, Yonge Street, Toronto, the General Agency for Dr. Sherman's Medicines in Canada.

717if

Sherman's Medicines in Canada.

717if

OTICE.—Broke into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 22nd of July instant, a large BAY HORSE, black mane and tail, no marks, aged between 12 and 14 years. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BUTTON.

July 31st, 1843.

717 3p

COOKS AND OTHER DOMESTIC SERVANTS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the Registry and Agency Office.

Vonge Street, opposite Temperance Buildings, where Male and Female

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

Which, by its operation, the sick and the almost despairing have been rostored to headth and happiness.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable and happiness.

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of the habourter and glandiar vise in the habourter stemmen in the absorbent and glandiar systems, from constitutions in the male should not not be absorbent and glandiar systems, from constitutions in the indical sense in the habou Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsaparilla, manufactured by C. C. Bristot, and having made use of it more or less in our practice, believe it to comain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we esteem it as one of the best we have ever met with.

J. TROWDRIDGE, M. D. CHARLES MINNE, M. D. JOSIAN BARNES, M. D. J. E. HAWLEY, M. D. A. BILLER, M. D. H. R. STAGR, M. D. Cyresius Chapte, M D Moses Bristol, M D J E Marshall, M D A. S. Sprague, M D P L. Harris, M D

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

IF Important caution to those who would get the true article—always ob-WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL. is on a red stamp across the cork of the bottle.

For sale in Toronto by Lyman. Farr, & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in Niagara; by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. Bicklo, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout 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 at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

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