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For the Christian Guardian,

A FEW SHORT CHAPTERS UPON THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF JESUS CHRIST INTO THE CITY OF JERUSALEM. No. III.

The visit of our Lord to the Metropolis of Jewry at this time, and in this manner, is essentially connected with the establishment of his exclusive claim to the character of Messiah, and the support of this assumption of supreme Divinity. In it will be found complete evidence of both these fundamental points. Jesus is the Messiah-He is God. With respect to His Messiahshin. This entry, with all its attendant circumstances, was required, in order to the fulfilment of prophecy respecting Him in this character. St. Matthew says "All this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet saying, Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold thy king cometh unto thee meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the feal of an ass;" xxi, 4, 5 The principal prophecies referred to are Mall. iii. 1, and Zech. ix. 9. The former says, " Behold I will send my messenger and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in; behold he shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts." The latter remarks, "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold thy king cometh unto thee; he is just and having salvation; lowly and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass." The connexion existing between the Triumphal Visit of Jesus to the City and Temple of Jerusalem and the fulfilment of these prophecies is so obvious as to require scarcely a single remark. As the "Messenger" and the "Sent of God," He made a sudden, (and to the Jews an undesired) visit to the Temple, as His own; manifested His authority over it by extirpating the iniquitous traffic carried on; and, for the time being, converted it into the Temple of God indeed, by the instruction He communicated and the miracles He performed. The phrase "Daughter of Jerusalem," or "of Zion," is a poetic expression for the inhabitants of Jerusalem. These the prophet exharts to "Rejoice greatly," and assigns the reason and details the circumstances—all of which find their accomplishabove not only show the propriety of the visit itself, but the reason for all tho circumstances connected with it, and also, why Jesus encouraged rather than otherwise the various demonstrations of joy which marked the occasion. This public entry was necessary also that the Saviour might be known a

that Lamb for sacrifice which the Patriarch Abraham, in an important hour had said, "The Lord will provide." That Lamb was typified by the Passover Lamb which was slain in that memorable night when God in mercy passed over the blood-besprinkled houses of the Israelites, and "slew the first-born of Egypt." Of this notable annual secrifice, commemorative of that great deliverance, Jesus was the grand antitype; and it will be readily perceived that various circumstances connected with this pompous visit of Jesus to the City and Temple combined to distinguish Him as the true Paschal Lamb .-From Exodus xii. 1, 2, it appears that the month in which the Jews went up out of Egypt was arbitrarily changed as to its position among the months a far as that hereafter it should be the first mouth, or the commencement of the year to them, probably because of the great event of their deliverance. And vs. 3 of the same chapter specifies that the Passover Lamb' must be selected on the 10th day of this month—" Speak unto all the congregation of Israel saying, In the teath day," &c. And on the 14th day it should be skin—" And ye shall keep it tottil the fourteenth day of the same month," &c. vs. 6. The Passover festival of the Jews, besides being a continual memorial of the important events of the destruction of the first-born of Egypt and of the deliverance of Israel, was principally designed to be an abiding type of Christ. Hence the Apostic to the Hebrews says-" Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us," In that Jewish festival the patriarchal doctrine was solemnly revived, that " without the shedding of blood there is no remission," because it was by means of the sprinkled blood upon the door-posts that the stroke of the destroying Angel was turned uside. The act of sprinkling that blood on those posts was an act of faith on the part of the saved Israelites, so that the Passaver institute shadowed forth quite intelligibly the three grand doctrines of the Gospel,—the substitution of the innocent for the guilty, the shedding of vicarious blood, and faith as the means of interesting moral agents in the merit of auch sacrifice. Now the Saviour entered Jerusalem during the Passover week, and on the tenth day of the month, and on the fourteenth day, he was "sacrificed for us," by being nailed to the accursed tree. A vast multitude of the Jews from all parts were present at this their highest festival. The "daughter of Ziou," therefore, was eminently present to "rejoice" on ac count of her lowly King, and Jesus was on that account the more publicly recognized as the Lamb of God, and at the time appointed by the Law, in order to be sacrificed as an atonement for the sins of mankind. The entry of Jesus was then in fact the prologue to His Passion.

But this important visit to the City and Temple was also necessary in order that the unassuming conduct of Jesus might not hereafter become a stumbling block to the Jews, and perhaps the Gentiles too. It might otherwise have been said that, whatever He had done in a more private way, He had never publicly claimed to be the Messiah - had never in an official manner applied to Himself the prophecies relating to the Messiah. Here would be a ground on which to attempt to justify, with at least a degree of plausibility, the rejection of His claims, and the denial of the merit ascribed to His death. But in this His last visit to Jerusalem we see Jesus fulfilling to the letter the ancient prophecies onucerning Himself—and seemingly determined, at every hazard, of present and personal inconvenience and danger, to transmit to future ages the fullest evidence of the sincerity of His pretensions to be the Messiah-the King of Israel. Accordingly He, for the time being, assumed the garb and equipage of a King; He publicly vindicated the Hosamas of old and young in His praise, and He fearlessly asserted His authority over the Temple and universal nature by the significant acts of purgation and healing. No wonder that "all the city was moved." Some knew Christ and some did not-part believed in Him and part did not-but the Jews in general knew full well the signification of all the parade and glory which they beheld. Hence the inquiry,—the result of ignorance, of curiosity, of contempt or of scepticism,—
" Who is this?" The events,—the circumstances, combine to answer—He is the Messiah-He is the Christ of God-He is the "Messenger of the

"Commissioned from the Father's throne,

To make H a grace to mortals known." Kingston, Oct. 3, 1842. VERI AMATOR.

The noted Pusevite Sermon on "Hear the Church," by Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, England, is assidnously circulated in Canada, and has a banefal influence; we, therefore, publish below, the Rev. Thomas Powell's unanswerable Review of it, under the hope it will not as an antidote. He is n Wesleyan Minister, and his popular and powerful "Essay on Apostolical Succession," is a bomb-shell thrown into the camp of High-Churchmen who would annihilate all Churches except their own .- Eo.

POWELL'S REVIEW OF DR. HOOK'S SERMON

ON "HEAR THE CHURCH."

Preached before the Queen, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, June 17, 1838. Dr. Hook is the Apostle and High Priest of the high-church scheme of the present times. If assertions were proofs, his writings would contain convincing evidence of the authority of his Mission. I doubt his assertions and I controvert his scheme. His doctrine of the succession has been sufficiently refuted in the "Essay on Apostolical Succession;" indeed the arguments in the Essay do, in their consequence, demolish his whole high-church

But there is one topic upon which he evidently delights to dwell; for he speaks and preaches it everywhere; it is this - That the present Church of England was founded by the Apostles, and has come down to the present day, with no greater difference, at any time, from that Apostolic Church, than the difference caused in the same man by having his face washed or unwashed: see page 13th of his sermon .- This is his favourite illustration. Speaking of the church of this country before the Reformation, when sworn to Popery, the Pone acknowledged as its head by all its authorities, when governed by Bishops who preached the doctrines, and were sworn to the government of perfect and full grown Popery,-and comparing that church with the church ofter the Reformation, he says, "The church remaised the same after IT WAS REFORMED AS 11 WAS BEFORE, just as a man remains the same man things, and coming to the specific differences; and I only spoke in generals after he has washed his face as he was before," p. 12. The conclusions he Bishops who have regularly succeeded to the Apostles, from those sects of from one church and given to another," (p. 12); -that her Bishops have convenient for him to say so "at the outset" of his sermon, nor was it agree regularly succeeded to the Apostles; and that her ministers are the ONLY SECTARIANS, SCHISMATICS, and left to the uncovenanted mercies of God, as the heathen are! On this ground he has the intolerable arrogance thus to Doctor's perspiration in washing her fuce. insult the Christian Churches in general in America: " When the UNITED

remained uninjured: so that there—among the American republicans—under the superintendence of no fewer than sixteen bishops, you will find her sacrations!—They are, just as much so as black and white are the same, and as ments and ordinances administered, and all her ritual and liturgical services two and two ore five! celebrated, with no less of picty, zeal, and solemnity, than here in England; there you may see the Church, LIKE AN OASIS IN THE DESERT, blessed by the dews of heaven, and shedding heavenly blessings around her, in a land where, because no religion is established, if it were not for her, bothing

but the extremes of infidelity of fanaticism would prevail." p. 7, 8. The reader sees at once that this is the succession scheme a little modified. That scheme has been sufficiently refuted in the Essay. We intend, in this Review of the Sermon, to expose the sophistry of this modification. Here, THE CHURCH" is the topic: - " Bisnors" were the former topic.

If Dr. Hook be the man he is said to be, it is hard to suppose that he is not conscious of the sophistry of his own argument: in which case he would be a public deceiver: if his reasoning powers be weak, he may possibly be entangled in his own net. Be these things as they may, his argument is a TISSUE of sophistry :- we shall endeavour to untwist it, and break its force of

The GREAT FALLACY, or delusion of the whole argument, lies in using the expression " The Church," in different senses, in different parts of the argument; that is, as Logicians would say, in changing the Turms. The way in which he manages this, is, by giving only a GENERAL and imperfect definition of the terms in the BEGINNING of his sermon; and then, introducing particulars into it in the progress, as is the most convenient for deception. So, at pages 5 and 8, he says, "Now, at the very ourser, I must state that I refer to the Church, nor as a mere National Establishment of Religion, but as the Church, a religious community, intrinsically independent of the state; that is to say, I am about to treat the Church, not in its political, but simply and solely in its religious character.-And so you may perceive what is meant, when we say, that we wish to speak of the Church, not as an establishment, but as the Church, A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY, A PARTICULAR SOCIETY OF CHEIS-TIANS." Theo, this " particular society of Christians" becomes " our Church" "The Church or England"-"THE Church"; and, at the last, on the ment in the notable event in question. The prophetic atterances quoted tast page, this "particular society of Christians" becomes distinguished from all other "religious societies" by THESE SPECIFIC PROPERTIES, as maintaining those PECULIAR DOCTRINES, and that PROCLIAR DISCIPLINE, which have acways marked, and do still continue to mark, the distinction between the Church of Christ, administered under the superintendence of chief Pastors or Bisnors who recularly succeeded to the Apostles, from HOSE SECTS of Christianity under Self-appointed teachers." Well, thanks England. This definition, as perfected by himself, is, " That the Church of England is a particular society of Christians, DISTINGUISHED from all other of the Faith as the apostles preached it. Whatever they possess besides, is but particular religious societies, by its reculiar doctrines, and its reculiar as the chaff to the wheat. All other Churches do the same. Here is the Divine iscipline." By discipline, he tells us, he means its Church Government, as ulministered by its Bishops: their Succession is another question, and has een fully treated in the Essay.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH of England, reformed in the reigns of Ionry, Edward, and Elizabeth, of certain superstitions errors; it is the same Church which came down from our British and Saxon ancestors. THE Church remained the same after it was reformed as it was before, ust as a man remains the same man after he has reashed his face as he reas before," p. 11, 12. 🗈

Here, then, let us examine the matter. The Church BEFORE the Refornation was "a particular religious society;" and the Church AFTER the Reformation was "a particular religious society." There is, then, this GENERAL agreement, that Each was "a religious society." So a Harlot is woman, and a Virgin is a woman. There is this general agreement between bem, that each is a woman. Now if we wish to know the difference that DISTINGUISHES the Harlot from the Virgin, we should be told that it would e the PECULIAR principles, manners, and conduct of each. If, then, we wish o know the difference that distinguishes the Church before the Reformation, from the Church ofter the Reformation, the buswer would be, "The PECULIAR doctrines and the PECULIAR discipline of each Church." Each is a Church, i. e., "a religious society;" as each of the above persons is a

Transubstantiation .- The church, before the Reformation, maintained the octrine of Transubstantiation, and committed hundreds to the flames for disputing it: but-

The Church, after the Reformation, declares it "repugnant to the plain cords of Scripture, that it overthroweth the nature of a sacrament, and hall iven occusion to many superstitions." Article 28th of the Church of England. Musses .- The Church, before the Reformation, maintained that the Priests id offer Christ for the quick and dead to have remission of pain and guilt :-The Church, after the Reformation, declares these positions to be "blas-themous fables, and dangerous deceits." Art. 31st of the Church of England. Images .- The Church, before the Reformation, maintained the worship of

IMAGES, and the CHURCHES were full of Images :-The Church, ofter the Reformation, declares this to be IDOLATRY; see Homily on Idolatry. Thus also the 22nd Article: "The Reconcerning Purgatory, Pardons, Worshipping and Adoration, as well of IMAGES us of RELIQUES, and also Invocation of Saints, is a fond thing, rainly invented, and grounded upon no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant

Justification .- The Church, before the Reformation, maintained that a mar eas justified through the grace of God by toorks, and nor by faith only :-The Church, ofter the Refermation, maintained that the doctrine "tha ve are justified by fuith ONLY, is a most reholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort, as more largely is expressed in the homily of Justification." Art. 11.

These points of doctrine may suffice-many more might be added. 2. PREULIAR DISCIPLINE:

The Church, before the Reformation, acknowledged the Pope as Suprem Head of the Church, as Christ's Vicar, and that all were heretics who rejected him. A few passages from the Canon Law, as collected by Abp. Craumer and given in the Collection of Records by Bishop Burnet, in his History of the Reformation, Book 3, No. 27, will illustrate this point:

" He that acknowledgeth not himself to be under the Bishop of Rome, an that the Bishop of Rome is ordained by God to have Primacy over all the World, is an Heretick, and cannot be saved, nor is not of the flock of Christ." "All the Decrees of the Bishop of Rome ought to be kept perpetually of every Man, without any repugnancy, as God's Word spaken by the month of I would like to talk with you a little while about your soul. "I won't hear Peter: and whosever doth not receive them, neither availeth them the Catholic a word you have got to say," he replied; "you are going around the neigh-Faith, nor the four Evangelists, but they blaspheme the Holy Ghost, and shall have no forgiveness."

"The See of Rome hath neither spot nor wrinkle in it, nor cannot err. "The Bishop of Rome may excommunicate Emperors and Princes, and Obedience to them, and so constrain them to rebellion."

Att. the Bisnors in England, before the Reformation, swore obedience to the Pope of Rome : see p. 129 of the Essay : But

The Church, after the Reformation, declared the Pope to be Anti-christ, the Son of Perdition; and the Church of Rome, to be an Idolatrous Church: - See Essay, p. 113, 114. And every Bishop of the Church of England is bound to I then left him; and as I went my way I prayed that God would either con reject the authority of the Pope and the Court of Rome, under the penalty of

Thus we see that the "peculiar doctrines and the peculiar discipline" of the Church before the Reformation, and those of the Church after the Reforma tion, EXPRESSIT CONTRADICT EACH OTHER: The Church, after the Reforma tion, charging Idolatry and Blasphemy upon the Church before the Reformation. Yet, says Dr. Hook, "They are THE SAME." And Dr. Hook can prove it-yea more-he can prove, by his principles, that black is white, and that two and two are five. Thus, two and two are numbers; and fice is a num. ber; ergo, two and two are the same as five, i. e. they are both numbers :black is a colour; and white is a colour; ergo, black and white are the same Popery, when the church itself was filled with Idols and abominations; with i. c. they are both colours. Yes, replies the reader, but it was supposed you meant that two and two were the some in amount as five; and that black was the same colour as white. True! but this is leaving the general nature of the Dr. Hook only shows you the general nature of the thing at first : the Church draws from this argument, are, -that the Church of Ergland "maintains before the Reformation is a religious society, and the Church, ofter the Reforthose poculiar doctrines, and that peculiar discipline, which have always mation, is a religious society; ergo, they are the same, i. e., they are both MARKED, and do still continue to mark, the distinction between the Church religious societies; as black and white are both colours. Tree, says the of Christ, administered under the superintendence of Chief Pastors or reader, but we supposed he meant that they had the same DISTINGUISHING properties or qualities. Whether Dr. Hook meant it himself or not, I cannot Christianity which exist under self-appointed Teachers;"-that this church say, but he doubtless meant his readers to think they had the same distinctions is the only church of Christ in this kingdom :- that "it possesses its original in a properties, i. e., the same peculiar doctrines, and the same peculiar disciendowments, which were never, as ignorant persons foolishly suppose, taken pline (see page 23 of his sermon, as quoted above.) However, it was neither able to him to exhibit this their identity oftenwards: black would have been seen divinely commissioned Ministers in this kingdom: all other denominations are to be black, and white would have been white still: the Firgin would have appeared a Virgin, and the Harlot would have appeared a Harlot, after the

The Doctor's position, then, is a MERE FALLACY, involving the real absurd STATES OF AMERICA WERE English Colonies, the English Church was ity, that two religious societies, distinguished as societies, by their "peculiar

The absurdity of the Dr.'s positions being thus manifest, all his conclusion fall to the ground; and the following opposite conclusions become established:

Conclusion 1st. - The Church, before the Reformation, and the Church, ofter the Reformation, are two different Churches, distinguished by directly opposite peculiar doctrines, and peculiar discipline or Church Government.

Conclusion 2nd .- The Church, after the Reformation, as distinguished by its peculiar doctrine and peculiar discipline, was founded at the Reformation as much so as the Scotch Church, the Lutheran Church, or any of those other Sects towards which the Dr. manifests such scorn.

As to the succession of the Bishops of the Church of England, through the Church of Rome, or through the Church before the Reformation, we have shown in the Essay, that they have no more claim, on THAT GROUND, than bas tards have to the inheritance of legitimate children.

Conclusion 3rd .- The Church, and the Bishops of the Church of England have no more just affinity to the British or Saxon Churches, than any other Church that equally resembles them in peculiar doctrine and discipline. The Doctor's assertion at page 9, that "the Church, as at the period of the Reformation, bad existed, as all parties admit, from the first planting of Christianity in England," is one of his accustomed, hardy, fallacious, and baseless state ments. Had that Church, as distinguished at the period of the Reformation, by such "peculiar doctrines and peculiar discipline" as we have seen above, existed as "always marked" (p. 23) by those "peculiar doctrines and that peculiar discipline" from the first planting of Christianity in England? Yes! the Dr. says, "All parties admit" this!: Then all parties admit that FULL-GROWN POPERY existed in England from the FIRST PLANTING OF CHRISTIANITY in this country!! The reader who believes this is worthy to be a disciple of Dr. Hook.

Conclusion 4th.—The right of the present Church of England to those Church Endocrments, which existed before the Reformation, is merely Statute Right. The Perliament has as much power to alienate as to appropriate. If the Church of England has a righteons claim to those endowments, any other

Church might, by another Statute, have an equally righteous ciaim to them. The sum of the whole is, then, that the Church of England, as a religious society, must establish its claim to affinity with Apostolical Churches, with the British and Saxon Churches, and the Church before the Reformation, by the resemblance of its peculiar doctrinos and its peculiar discipline to the peculiar doctrines and the peculiar discipline of those Churches. Her Bishops, and be to the Dr. for giving us, at last, a complete definition of the Church of her other Ministers, must prove their claim to Apostolicity by their likeness to the Apostles in personal piety, a dixine call to the Ministry, and by the preaching Rule. Here let all strive to excel: let all covet the best gifts. Above all, let Now let us try his main position. "The PRESENT CHURCH of England angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal," &c. 1 Cor. xii.

"This attack upon the religious bodies of the United States, he mixes up with a political Philippic. The writer is no advocate for a republic; indeed he leaves politics in general to others. Yet there is a sentiment, on the page adjoining to the lost quotation, which deserves remark. He says, "were all connection between the lost quotation, which deserves remark. He says, "were all connexton between Church and State to cease, we may be sure the monarchy would be destroyed." This was telling the Queen that name are loyal to her, as the Queen, except she pays them for it; and the same to kings in general. Dr. Hook, and such as he, may speak from their own feelings, as to what they would do for the Queen IF NOT PAID BY HER: but to shirm it of Christians in general, is a vite slander, and is calculated to diseffect the mind of the Queen towards all her Christian subjects who are not of the Establishment. All real Christians receive the Bible as the rele of their faith and practice. From the Bible they learn to "submit to the powers that be," equally as much under a Monarchy as under a Republic.—

The Wesleyan Methodists, for instance, yield not to the members of the Establishment in loyally to the Queen. But farther—Was the Christian Church connected with the State for the First three Hundred very that? Did not the State persecute the Church every where? The Homan Republic had ceased to be when the Christian Church began to exist. The Emperor was more absolute than the king of England, Kow, DID THE PRINTITYE CHRISTIANS RISE TO DESTROY THE THRONE? Hear Tertuilian: "In all, our Prayers, we are ever-mindful of all our Emperors and Kings whereseen." a Chirch, i.e., "a religious society;" as each of the above persons is a woman; but were those churches the same? This will be answered by another question—Are a Harlot and a Virgin the same? Yes, according to Dr. Hook, if the Harlot washes her face!

Let us look at the face of the Church before the Reformation, and at the face of the Church after the Reformation:—at their productar Doctrines, and their productar Doctrines.

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From the N. Y Christian Advocate and Journal. FAMILY VISITING.

It is objected, some will not submit to it. If some will not, others will, and I have thought, that those who most object to it are often the most benefitted by it. At least, it has been so in several instances during the period in which I have been engaged in the work of the ministry.

In the summer of 1833 I was called out, by the direction of the presiding elder, to assist a brother whose health was considerably impaired. I had not been on the circuit but a few weeks before the protracted meeting was commenced in the neighborhood of R--. The Lord was pleased to pour out his Spirit on us, and a number were seeking the Saviour. Among the number was a certain lady, whose husband was bitterly opposed to religion.-This lady came forward to the altar one or two evenings, and was earnestly engaged in seeking the solvation of her soul. But her husband, ascertaining that this was the case, threatened to leave her, and even went so far (if I am not mistaken) as to threaten her life. As soon as I heard this I determined to call and see her, and encourage her to seek the Saviour until she found him. 'Accordingly I went, entered the house, engaged in conversation with her on the subject of religion, and found that the Lord had touched her heart. She "wanted religion," she said, but the opposition she met with almost discouraged her. I exhorted her to seek the Lord, assuring her, not only that she would be saved, but that God would take care of her, and probably would also convert her hasband. We kneeled to pray; but at that moment the husband, who worked opposite the house, ascertaining that I was there, immediately ran to a beighbor's to borrow a gun. "What are you going to do with it?" asked the neighbor. "I am going to shoot that - Methodist preacher who is praying in my house." His neighbor refused to let him have it. Being the more enraged at the refusal, he came to the house, and paused a moment at the door, until we had done praying.-As I arose from my knees, the first object that arrested my attention was, the husband standing in the door. He immediately came in, trembling with rage, shook his trembling fist at me, and said, " Now you must go out of my conse; go, go." I said to him, My friend, I came here to do you good, and borhood, disturbing the peace of families, heaping couls of fire on my head, and you make me feel as if I had the devil in me." I told him I was glad to learn that he felt as if the devil was in him, and honed he would seek to have him cast out. The again unlered his command for me to go out of the PPOSE THEM from their States, and Assoil their subjects from their Oath and house, and was about to use violence, when I quietly retired to the door yard, in front of the house. I again endeavored to talk with him, to show him the folly and wickedness of his course, and what would be the result, upless he was converted to God. For a moment he appeared to be some what cooled down; but he again, with a loud, angry tone, exclaimed, " Now, if you don't go out of the neighborhood in a few days, I'll send you to hell.' vert him in a few days, or take him out of the world. That same night he was working in his mill until a very late hour, and he thought that while the mill was going he would endeavor to sleep a little. He had just fallen asleep, when a voice seemed to come from the wheel, saying, "Turn to the Lord seek the Lord." It awoke him instantly. His sins, especially the transaction of the past day, passed in vivid colors before him. He felt as if he should die, and go to hell, before the morning light sppeared. He stopped the mill, and went over to his house, thinking to find rest there; but he had no sooner entered the room than he heard the same voice from every corner of the room. He spent a sleepless, sorrowful night; and when he arose in the morning he asked his wife to pray for him; but no gleam of light pierced the darkness of his soul. · Hearing that my colleague and myself were at the next neighbor's, he came there; but O, how changed! The lion was already turned to a lamb. In the most humble and affecting manner he asked me to forgive him, and said, "O how could I do so ?" We prayed for him, but it was that he might drink deep of the cup of penitential sorrow. No peace was given to his troubled breast. That night he came out to church the first time, I understood, for many years. He was the first one to come to the altar; and though sorrow continued for a night, joy came in the morn ing. His soul was set at liberty, and his wife also embraced religion. They were both received into the Church and baptized at one time; and I trust, if they are still living, they are on their way to beaven; for certainly he especially should "love much," for he had much forgiven. Rockaway, N. J.

ONLY BELIEVE!-How simple the direction! how comprehensive the summary of a Christian's religion! It is too simple to be credible to most men, whose self-righteous notions would lead them to expect and to wish something more. Like Naaman they wish the prophets of the Lord to require of them some great thing; but a simple washing in Jordan to cure a natural leprosy, or a simple act of faith to cure a spiritual one, are means there established; at the Revolution, the State was destroyed. Monarchy doctrines, and their peculiar discipline," and those peculiar doctrines and too simple to be efficacious. Yet so it is. The whole New Testament is has there ceased to exist; but the Church, though depressed for a time, peculiar discipline "flutly continuous and the same full of this-" only believe." The highest gifts of God are suspended on

society, i. e., that contradictory propositions are inentical propositios, and salvation with all its unspeakable and eternal blessings comes only to him who believes. It is the simple act of faith which saves the soul, and they who, pretending to know more than God, add works to faith to make

salvation more sure, stumble and halt to their ruin. A self-righteons man labours to make himself acceptable to God by his own works, and although he may thus blind bis own conscience, he cannot enter into the kingdom. The heathen have invented a thousand coremonies to help them on their way to heaven, and some nominally Christian bodies have done the same for the purpose, we suppose, of making the simple doc rine of faith more imposing and more efficacious; but these are miserable and perishable devices. Only believe, says the Gospel.—Presbyteriun.

The Louth's Friend.

LOVE YOUR PARENTS. BY SUMMERFIELD.

As a specimen of the interesting manner in which he addressed children, ne following passage is selected from his sermon on 1 Chron. xxviii. 9.

O! if you only knew how much they [your parents] love you, you would ove them yet more and more. Some of them are poor, and obliged to toil lmost day and night to preserve you in a little decency, and to give you a little useful learning. Perhaps, when you are asleep in bed, your auxious mother is yet sitting by her little fire consulting with her husband about your welfare. You are their last concern at night, their first care in the morning; and it is very hard work to make their little pittance afford you a plentiful meal! Perhaps they are very often obliged to deny themselves of their scanty storo that you may have enough, and that you may be clothed as well as their little will allow. When you go home to-night, my poor little ones, whose parents' lot appears so hard, look up into your father's face, and see the furrows which his daily labor has made upon his wasting frame! Take hold of his hand! feel how hard, how rough it is; more like horn than human flesh. See there the effects of his daily toil, in the sweat of his brow earning his daily fare; and while you hold his hand, again look into his face, which perhaps betrays the decline of his natural health and strength, and ask him, " Father, for what have you toiled so hard? Father, what have you laid up for your later years after so much hardship? What is to support you when these hands are no longer able to perform your daily task?" Ask him these questions; and when the feelings of his heart will permit him, I doubt not but he will give you this reply : "It is true, my child, I do toil hard, but it is not for myself! My own wants could be easily supplied. I want but little, nor that little long; but I labour for my boy, I weary myself for my girl, that they may be comfortable, and that I may give them some useful learning to fit them for their future walk through life. This has always beening care, and it was not possible for your mother or me to make any reserves for that them keep in mind the more excellent may. What is true individually, is true time when the infirmities of age should lay us aside. Your wants have also for thurches collectively: "Though I speak with the tangues of men and of ways swallowed up our little earnings; and the only dependence we look to ways swallowed up our little earnings; and the only dependence we look to for these few remaining days or years is the love of our little ones! That is all the treasure we have been endeavouring to lay up in store, and we have spared no pains to increase it."

O, my poor little ones, would not your boart swell at hearing these words, and could you be hindered from clasping your parent's neck, mingling your tears with his, and saying, "Father, you shall have my love?" But some of you have not a father.

The commandment is beautifully expressive: "Honour thy father and thy nother." The mother is the weaker vessel, and sho requires more of your love; her tender heart is more susceptible than a father's, and that will wound her delicate spirit which would only grieve your father. If she be your only parent, you owe her double love! The father's and the mother's should be offered to her! And O! what is a mother's love! Ask a mother! nay, she cannot tell you, but you may read it in her actions. You forget the time when you were a little loathsome creature, covered from head to foot with the small pox-one mass of putrefaction, disgusting spectacle to every one. Your nearest friends would scarcely touch you. Who but a mother would press the loathsome object to her bosom? Who but a mother could gaze on the spectacle without a feeling of abhorrence? she with increasing love. The more you suffered, the more she loved! the more disgusting you became to others, the nearer she pressed you to her heart. "She could not forget her sucking child." Or when your body was filled with deadly fever, and your very breath tainted the air with impurity and filled the house with infection; when all forsook you, who but a mother would hang over you and breathe the putrid atmosphere, regardless of her own life in the preservation of yours ?-O! the love of a mother! Grieve her not; the least token of disregard to her mild restraints will wound her tender frame; will you, then, instead of joy, give her sorrow? You will only know her full worth when you know her want, as I do. For nine long years that sweetast word in human speech could never hang on my lips-"my mother!" O! the very remembrance of the slightest provocation will wound you in the tenderest part, when she is removed! and I do think that such a remembrance would be the angry ghost of me!

From the London Missionary Magazine. A CHILD'S SACRIFICE.

FROM A FEMALE MISSIONARY. In Dr. Leifchild's interesting speech at Exeter Hall, in February last, he proposed a plan, which I could not but at once approve and admire. It was, o form an Auxiliary Society, in which the names of children, as soon as the could understand, were to be enrolled, and to continue until they arrived at their majority. He said, " I believe there are thousands of little ones, throughout the country, of both sexes, who would be glad to be enrolled for some amount." Now, I could not help thinking at the time I read it, that in this respect the poor deluded idolators here afford a striking example, worthy of the imitation of Christians. I scarcely ever remember meeting a procession for idolatrous worship, that there was not a number of children bearing some part in it. On one occasion I met a man and a woman, with three children, on their way to Amoor's Temple. I asked them where they were going 1-They said, "To make pooja," or worship. I asked "Why I" They said, "One child had been sick; they did make vow, and were going to pray." I said. "Why, for such a little child?" They smiled, and said, "Why not?"

The man carried in one hand a fowl, for sacrifice; and with the other led little boy about six years old, who had in his hand three sweet potatoes.— On his shoulder the man carried a little girl, about three years old, who had in her hand a cocoa nut. The woman carried a brass plate, with a little rice. some saffron, a little sugar, and some flowers. She had an infant about twelve months old; and O, ye Christian mothers, think with compassion on this little one, who also had its sacrifice for the devil. In its little hand it carried a plantain. I asked, " What it was for ?" They replied, " It is for sacrifice !" (p. 198.) They looked satisfied with themselves. They thought, by doing this, they should so far secure the favour of the demon, that no evil should befall them. Oh, how I longed to lead them to Him who is the friend, and not the foe, of our little ones; who, though the mighty God, has said, Suffer, little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Christian mothers, will you not teach your little ones to do something for the cause of Him who has died for them? If it is worth no more than a plantain, you may teach them, as did this beathen mother, - " It is for sacrifice." Endeavor to sow in their young warm hearts the seeds of benevolence, and teach them, as one of their earliest lessons, that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

And oh, my beloved children and young friends, will you sllow me to appeal to your benevolent feelings on behalf of these noor, neglected, and destitute little girls and boys, whose souls, you know, are worth more than world! Perhaps you will say, "Well, but I cannot save their souls." No more can I; but we can direct them to Him who can, and will, if they seek Him. Many of these poor children have been rescued from scenes of the greatest misery and distress. Great are the cruekties and sufferings that some f them have endured. Many were brought to us during the famine, almost dead: it was some time before they recovered, but now most of them are tolerably well. We have a large school-room for them, in which they are taught, and sleep, for in this country they do not require beds, as they do in England, but they sleep upon a little mat. They take their meals in the verandah, without knives or forks, which curry and rice do not require,—They eat out of a little earthen catty, or dish, and if you could see some of their little merry faces, you would say they were quite as happy as many young ladies in a boarding-school in England.

From the New York Observe PARTING LESSON, FROM A TEACHER TO HIS PUPIL.

Ohey the gospel, as follows:

1. Know thyself a sinner. 2. Confess all thy sins before God.

3. Pray for pardon in the Saviour's name.

4. Pray for grace to forsake all sin.

5. Forsake it as fast as possible. 6. Do every thing commanded by God your Father, and Christ your Saviour.

7. Remember "the chief end of man," viz: "To glerify God, and enjoy

8. Read the Bible often; pray always, in private; and regularly attend charch.

9. "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

10. Walk always toward heaven. West Fincent, Chester co., Pa., May 3.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, October 19th, 1842.

REVIVALS-HOPES-PREPARATION.

The appellation "Revival Church" is important and delightful. Such we would have our own to be, not in invidious contradistinction to, but in speakable satisfaction in saying, our Church has ever been in some degree, and for two or three years more eminerally so. The last was the best, and the remembrance of its efforts and efficiency is grateful and gladdening to us. The seed of evangelical truth was sown, and productive. A general pressuasion of the certainty of a revival was felt and expressed. Prayer for its attainment was as general. In public and in private, at prayer, class, and fastly maintaining the ground of Gospel truth, on the one side against the assertion will offer him a glass of wine as a needful refreshment after preaching,—and he sees the wine-bottle so frequently in England on such occasions, as well as others less religious, that it ceases to be a stranger to him. He need hardly stop long to consider the impropriety of this habit on a religious occasion. Its opposition to his own customs and experience is very manifest and a little startling. The evening of this day gave me the first opportunity of heaving the powerful and eloquent Mr. Stowell, of Manchester. He was the annual preacher for the Church Missionary Society at St. Brides, Fleet street, Mr. Stowell is a man of peculiar power, and he gave us throughout a most eloquent and faithful sermon, full of evangelical truth and of the unction of the floty One. All that I saw of him, tended constantly to increase my admiration and reverence for him as a clergyman, and my affection for him as a true brother in our glorious Lord. They its attainment was as general. In public and in private, at prayer, class, and family meeting, the cry went up, "O Lord, revive thy work!" And the ear of Jehovah was bowed, and the pleadings of the Mediator were heard, and the Spirit of conviction, and foith, and adoption, and love, was given. The church, the school-house, and the dwelling were wet with the precious tears of penitence; vocal with the praises of the pardoned; daily God added unto the Church such as should be saved; and our ministers and people in the Church such as should be saved; and our ministers and people in the truth,—men so able, so holy, so effective, so popular, as Mr. Stowell. east were incessantly answering to those exclaiming in the west, "What hath God wrought!"

This year our Church can report progression in piety and numbers, and there are HOPES that the not-distant months of winter will come instinct with Divine life and energy, remarkable for their overwhelming influences in the conversion of souls. This is well, as the last year was the best to our Zion; but this year can be better than that. Our hopes, nevertheless, may be cieties." In this Address the designation "Church" comes into prominent general and vague, and our expectations not sufficiently defined. Let this use. It is said, "We are resolved to maintain and defend that Churchand purpose for a Revival. A wish is not fervent prayer; an expectation is to which Divine Providence has irresistibly brought us." "Though not faith; a mixing of curselves with zenious promoters of revivals is not is blessed." "The Church will be better served." "As Ministers, then, of usefulness. We must be zealous; we must be fervent in prayer; we must have faith: and then God owns us.

A PREPARATION for the work is indispensable; and what is it? The moral condition and wants of the population demand consideration; and until we ponder on both, and, as it were, involve ourselves in the destitution of our species, we shall not be prepared to relieve it, nor weep with the weeping, nor rejoice with them that rejoice. We must see the singer on the declivity towards destruction, before we shall seize to save him. Think, think of the perishing-the perishing souls in Canada! There must be self-denial for Christ and souls. Are we holy enough for His holy work folds there not something seen, something thought of, something coveted, something wished, something said, something loved, or something done, which displeases our Master, and renders us too debilitated for vigorous action! Has not

Means must be called into operation. What means? Old Methodist scriptural means, long-tried and triumplant. We ask—want—need no other. Ministers and Members of our Church, you know what they are, what they can do, and how they can bless. All you have to do is to bring them into action—full, unobstructed, and constant; and the achievements of adoption, boliness of heart through the same Spirit as the Sanctifier; while the Gospel this Conference year shall transcend those of the past. There scriptural means, long-tried and triamplant. We ask-want-need no must be a fine catholic spirit at work. It is not to make bigots but Christians you live. There must be faith. Surely there should be this, where there by the sure of the acts to be displayed by the Spirit. Believe, and the effusious from on high will come. Where those are without wavering and weariness, there must be revivals. And now, Thou almighty, and willing Head of our Church. we look to Thee, and wait in confident expectation of Thy spiritual coming. Thy Son is seated on his great white horse, conquering to conquer. Honour Him. Multiply His conquests. Multiply them in Canada. Thou wilt, and everywhere. Every knee shall bow to Him; and the world shall be His regenerated, rejoicing empire.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND—the Wesleyan Mission House -Dr. Tyng's liberality-the approach of the Wesleyans to the Church of England-Wine drinking among Christians in England-Mr. Stowdl.-There is the Address is to point out the course of studies, preparatory and collegiate, being published in the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder a series of letters, pursued in the Institution, and to show their adaptation to the various profess headed "Recollections of England," by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., who has lately visited that country, and spoken admirably at several of the constraint of the non-Episcopal May Meetings held at Exeter Hall. He is one of the editors We cannot better perform our duty to the public than by recommending those interested in the subject of education to procure a copy of this admirable of that paper, a minister and writer of much judgment, and of a truly charitable heart towards all denominations of sincere christians;—a man whose pursued; but the Address itself enables us to form a more correct estimate of catholic principles we would have perpetuated and multiplied in Christen. The talents and varied acquirements of him whom the friends of the institution dom. He is a Churchman, being a Protestant Episcopal in the States, and become a Churchman, being a Protestant Episcopal in the States, and become media, has just claims upon public participal. has a right to be; but is no Puseyite. He advocates and promotes the interrably calculated to furnish a thorough education in all its different branches,
ests of his own Church, but not to the un-Churching of other bodies; and we ests of his own Church, but not to the un-Churching of other bodies; and we honour him for his attachment to home. He is deserving of praise whose liberality is not licentionsness, who has a Church and loves it. In the Doctor's last letter there are several particulars which should be known in this country. Some of them cause surprise and sorrow, which we shall no faither notice than by saying. The more we know of Methodistr in its essentials and past history, the more we dislike splendour, and would shun it. Plain Methodism, and only that, can save men from sin, and please God. Methodism must never be merged in Churchism. We shall offer several portions of the letter to the reader, and let him furnish appropriate comments. We cannot, however, prevent ourselves from saying, we would that Dr. Tyng had many brethren like himself in Canada; and that the conductor of the Church journal did but emulate his bright and attractive example. But, no, Puseyism here is in the ascendant. The Doctor says,-

My last letter gave you an account of my first Sabbath in London. The day after, the first Monday in May, the great anniversaries commenced. There had been several held of a minor character in the preceding week. The meeting for this day was the Wesheyan Alissionary Society. I had visited the House of this Society, in Bishoptopate st., on Saturday. They have far the largest and finest building of the kind in London for their accommodation, purchased. I helieve, with a portion of their Centenary collections, a few years since. It is quite a splendid and a very extensive edifice. I was a little surprised at the style of it for a society of persons so plain and simple in their profession. As I knocked at the large entrance a porter in livery, with red cuffs and cullur, came and introduced me with much form into one Secretary's room and then another, before I duced me with much form into one Secretary's room and then another, before I was in my right place. After having visited the Bible Society house and the Church Missionary house, and finding every thing so very unpretending; I was the more struck; I cannot say, I was the more pleased, with the appearance of pomp with which I was met here. The Secretary received me with much politeness, and fornished me with a ticket for a front seat on the platform for their Anniversary.

The persons assembled to day were apparently of the same class which make

The persons assembled to day were apparently of the same class which make up the greater portion of the Methodist Society in our own country,—respectable and useful, not of the molde or great;—yet while I make this remark simply as recording the aspects of things which were passing before me, I would be very far from implying anything derogatory to the influence and importance of a convexion that I have always loved, and for which I have a far higher respect from my observations in England. I was truly delighted with the spirit of Christian love which pervaded every address. It was cheering to see men of such distinction and eminence in the world, ready thus to uphold the cause of Christ in connexion with those whom this world has been so generally ready to despise. And though I had no thought of engaging in the proceedings of the day. I felt a sincere gratification in uniting with them with what little influence I might exercise by an address, in compliance with the request of the Secretaries, who handed me a resolution for the purpose. God forbid that I should ever refuse to do what I can to sustain and encourage the spirit of Christian kindness and love. On this occasion I did with cheerfulness what little I could do for this great and glorious end. The speechs of the Wesleyan Ministers themselves were able and effective—though not particularly eloquent, or displaying any very great talent. Mr. tive -though not particularly eloquent, or displaying any very great talent. Mr Dixon the President of their conference spoke with remarkable effect, exhibiting most clearly the effects and usefulness of the labours of their Society. The Anniversary of this morning heing the first large one that I attended, brought the whole system of these occasions before me. How amazing to me,—I must say

il a Church with the numerous sheaves which they will bring with them. The ob rections which once existed in the Church against them would not now be urged, and the literty which they sought, and to which they were entitled, I believe would undoubtedly be now universally conceded. and the liberty which they sought, and to

Another thing which must always strike the attention of American Christians in a very peculiar way, is the use of wine to drink at these anniversaries. It is the general custom to have decanters of wine in the Committee rooms, and on the table of the Secretary on the platform at the anniversary. I can hardly say at this distance of time what societies were exceptions to this rule, or whether any were. I became so accustomed to see the wine-bottle on the table in Executer Hall, that I think there were very few occasions when it was absent. But the American elergyman must get habituated to this,—for, even in many of the Vestry-rooms of the churches and chapels, the sexton will offer him a glass of wine was a recedible effective the sexton will offer him a glass of wine was a recedible effective the sexton will offer him a glass of

THE METHODIST SOCIETY IN ENGLAND ENTITLED A CHURCH -A late Watchman contains the Annual Address of the English Conference to the Members of their Society, which is of a more decided character, in reference to the position and relations of the Conference, than any former one. In other Addresses, in distinguishing the Methodist Community, it has other Churches around us are excited and egitated with controversy, our own our common Methodist Church, we resolve to do," &c. We are pleased that the Methodists in England have assumed this position and name, to which they have evidently been driven by the unreasonable pretensions and opposition of High-Churchmen. They have submitted long, and at length take a dignified attitude. Their every movement betokens wakefulness to their privileges, and a settled purpose to protect and preserve them. As in Canada and the States, the Methodists have been set forth as no-Christians by Paseyite men, who speak of the Reformation as a sin. Much of the Address is directly or indirectly against Puseyism, and proves that the watchword of the Conference is " No surrender." This is ours in a Colony where openly and covertly there is the most indefatigable activity to disgrace and destroy our Church. The following extract from the Address will show the tone of it on this subject :-

sin robbed some of us of our Samson-strength? Do we not essay to fight and are foiled? So long as we are found of any sit, we are feeble, and God cannot save sinners by us. Be holy. There must be quenchless love. The redemption of the world depended on Divine love; and the conversion of the world depended on Divine love; and the conversion of the world depended on the conversion of the world depended on Divine love; and the conversion of the world depended on the conversion of the world depends on christian love. A professed christian without love is a warrior in the field without weapons. It was the constraining love of Christ which carried St. Paul to the "regions beyond"; that love which made Wesley a swift evangelist, and has made the Methodist Church mighty in her rapid movements. Pray then,

"Enlarge, inflame, and fill my heart With boundless charity divine."

Means must be called into operation. What means? Old Methodist and which, as being the attested verities of revelation, have been professed and which, as being the attested verities of revelation, have been professed and which, as being the attested verities of revelation, have been professed and and which, as being the attested verifies of revelation, have been professed and taught by the holiest and best men of all ages. Methodism, as a catholic and

We are resolved to maintain and defend that church-position into which

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—We are gratified to find in the last Kingston Chronicle on editorial article, occupying a column and a half, very anti-sectarianism, his admiration of the Institution, and friendliness to our Church. We have not space for the entire article, but will not deprive ourselves of the pleasure of inserting a part of what he says of the superise Inaugural Address which has called forth his correct and elegant remarks:-

"We have been favoured with a copy of the Inaugural Address of the Rev. We have been taxonred with a copy of the industrial address of the few.

EGEBTUN RYERSON, delivered at the opening of this College, of which he is
the Principal. We have read it with very great pleasure. It contains much
correct thinking, a just and comprehensive view of the merits of the various
subjects adverted to, and is written in a beautiful, chaste style. The object of sions and pursuits to which the student may, in after life, be called. In thi College provision is made for receiving every class of students, of every degree Address. We give, in our advertising columns, a synopsis of the course of study ever ball them with delight, so matter what may be the religious denominatio ever that their with design, as to their waste may be into religious anotherinate under whose auspices they spring into existence, as the honoured sources from which shall emanate those rays of intellectual, moral, and religious light, cal culated to illumine, bless, and diguify the country, and raise it to a proof

The Rev. JOHN WATERHOUSE, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in Australusia and Polynesia, died at Hobart Town, Var Diemen's Land. March 30th, 1842, efter a short illness, resulting from exposure to rain. The Watchman contains a long account, from which we obtain this intelligence, in which it is said, "The Church of God is deprived of a much respected Minister, and the Wesleyan Missions of an invaluable Agert and Superintendent." The Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Hobart Town, says of Mr. Waterhouse's strikingly affecting death,-

"About two hours before his departure, I joined his family by his bedside, and they informed him that I was there, when he immediately called out, "Pray, pray," I at once knelt down, and felt considerable liberty in praying that he might be supported in his passage through the dark valley of the shadow of death, pray." I at once knest down, and felt considerance interty in playing that the finight be supported in his passage through the dark valley of the shadow of death, and referred particularly to the preciousness of Christ to the soul of the dying believer. When we arose from our knees, he cried out in broken accents, 'He is precious! he is precious! he is precious! Shortly after this ke wished to be raised up in bed, and while his sons were supporting him, he appeared as though recognising somebody about his hed, and then exclaimed, 'Wesley! Wesley! Smith! Smith! Clarke,!' just as though he were addressing the parties whose names he mentioned. I simply relate the fact as it occurred: but may we not suppose that, as he drew near the invisible state, and heaven opened on his eyes, he might catch a view of those blessed spirits, and accost them by name as his future associates? After being laid down again in bed, he seemed to muse for some time; and I suppose the Missions under his care had engaged his final thoughts, and that he felt the need of a greater number of labourers in the field; for he raised himself in bed without help, and cried out, 'Missionaries! Missionaries! Missionaries!' and then sank back and never spoke afterwards. Thus ended the eminently usefol career of this deroted servant of the Redeemer. I need scarcely say, how much we feel our loss; a loss which, the Redeemer. I need scarcely say, how much we feel our loss; a loss which, when we think upon the wisdom with which he counselled, and the affection with which he encouraged as in our work, appears to be irreparable. May the mantle of our departed Elijah fall on those who are left behind?"

Da. CHANNING .- The funeral of this well-known man took place October 7th, and was accompanied with every maik of respect, which number attention, and tears could bestow. The Boston American says, "One of the brightest scholars, one of the purest patriots, one of the ablest divines, has gone from our midst, but he has left us his bright example, the teachings of experience, to guide us in our earthly career. His spirit has sought its home in the bosom of its God." He was an amiable man; but of Unitarian belief.

We should deserve to be classed with the ungrateful were we not to offer our thanks to the respected and intelligent Editor of the Puitsburgh Christian Advocate for the following testimony to the united endeavours at the Conference Office to render the Guardian acceptable to the public:

niversary of this morning lieing the first large one that I attended, brought the whole system of these occasions before me. How amazing to me,—I must say how unpieusant, was the noise of the meeting,—the shouting, clapping, stamping, all combined at times in a perfect riot.

From all that I locard and saw in England, I became convinced that there is a real and perhaps a very rapid approach among the Wesleyans to entire re-union with the Church,—from which indeed they do not profess themselves to have separated.—That they ever wont out, is certainly far more to be imputed to the public;—

That they ever wont out, is certainly far more to be imputed to the church at that time, than to themselves. But God has raised them up for a great work, and it will be a happy and glorious event if the way can be made clear for their return to the bosom of its Church with the numerous sleaves which they will being with them. The ob-

THOMAS A. CORBETT, Eq., has been appointed Sheriff of the Midland District, in the place of Allan MacDonell, Esq., removed.

OUTLAY OF THE LONDON WESLEYAN MISSIONARY COM-MITTEE IN CANADA WEST.—We have just received the last Annual Report Schmucker writes as follows, dated August 22d, 1842.—Western Christian of this Committee, and may as well copy the items in it and the preceding Report, which show the enormous amount the Committee has expended only this mission, which we commenced, in the name of the Lord, two years ago. the last two years in the work of physics among our people. Facts tell a the last two years in the work of Division among our people. Facts tell a tale which all can understand.

Christian Guardian.

For the year ending in 1841. "Upper Canada Missions to the Chippeway and Mohawk Indians, and the New or Destitute Settlements, (14 Principal Stations, 17 Missionaries) including Interpreters & salaried ol-Masters; expenses of the visit of Mr. Stinson and Mr. Richey to England, and their passages out to Canada, £3,219 17 11

For the year ending in 1342.

"CANADA WESTERN DISTRICT Missions to the Chippeway

and Mohawk Indians and the New or Destitute Settlements and other places, (15 Principal Stations, 21 Missionaries,) including 6 Interpreters and 6 salaried School-Masters; expenses of Mr. Richev and Mr. E. Evans to England, and their passages out to Canada,£4,146 6 7

£7,366 4 6!

The Provincial Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, he 12th instant, as will be seen by reference to another of our columns to-day.

Augustin N. Monin, Esquire, has been appointed, by His Excellency the Governor General, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Memher of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada, and Queen's Counsel for Eastern Canada.

ELECTIONS .- Mr. Murney has been elected Member for Hastngs, though it is said there is something irregular in his election. Mr. Smal s been elected for the Third Riding of York.

The Court of Chancery, according to a Proclamation in the est Canada Gazette, is to be removed to Toronto on the 1st of Nov. next.

The Rev. JOSEPH MESSMORE wishes us to say his address is

St. Johns, Ningara District. The WESLEYAN METHODIST ALMANAC is obtaining the wourable notice of the Press. We tender our acknowledgments to the gen

To Correspondents. We thank our friend "S. S." for his olicitude to have correct sentiments in what appears in our paper; but we think he has misunderstood." Iota" and sent us what perhaps need not be published.

tlemen whose pens have been thus employed for our Establishment.

SKETCHES FROM A TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL .- No. III.

St. Catharines, October 4th, 1342. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sin.-Since I penned my last communication for the columns of the Chris tian Guardian. I have had the honour and pleasure of associating with the Niagara District Total Abstinence Army, which convened at St. Catharines to selebrate its distinguished and triumphant victory over the soul-sacrificing despot. Intemperance. At the appointed bour, every pew, aislo, and avenu of the Presbyterian church was filled by a respectable assembly. persecuted, oppressed, and down-trodden Hebrews celebrated their anticipated escape from Egyptian bundage, the pledge and badge of their attachment to the ancestors was written in characters of blood upon the lintels and door-posts of their dwellings, in compliance with the commands of Heaven and when the Angel of death received his commission from the King of king. and the Prince of princes to drop an arrow in every Egyptian family circle, the rustling of dust angel's wines did not disturb the repose of the children of Israel. We met on the 14th day of the month, and banished fermented drink from our passover; and the pledge and badge of our fidelity was written in legible characters, and so long as we keep it inviolate, so long will the fallen angel, Intemperance, be excluded from our habitations. In consequence of the absence of Dr. Bendle, President of the District Association for the promotion of Temperance, Jacob Keefer, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, presided at the meeting. After a brief and appropriate speech from the charman, the Rev. J. W. Bnynes opened the exercises of the day by an address to the Throne of Grace; after which the andirory listened with intense interest or upwards of an hour to the able and admirable remarks of a reformed ine The unfortunate habit of this man had sent an affectionate mother and Kingston Chronicle on editorial article, occupying a column and a half, very on amiable wife with broken hearts to an untimely grave! On one occasion, favourable indeed to our rising College,—anarticle which bespeaks the writer's ofter expending his hard earnings for that which is not bread, he returned to his residence just in time to attend the funeral of one of his children, who had died in consequence of his neglect. He led a life of wretchedness and misery until he appended his signature to the pledge. When he concluded his ele-quent address, we were favoured with an excellent ede, sung in superior style by the choir; after which we retired to a hower for refreshments, which had been prepared in rich abundance by the Managing Committee of Ludies. A wary booth had been erected for the accommodation of the guests, unde which were two tiers of tables loaded with the luxuries and substantials of life—boiled and roasted meat, fowls, pies, cakes, fruit, &c. &c. A platform at the upper end of the table was occupied by the brass band of the 3rd Buttalion of Incorporated Militia, which, whilst the ladies and gentlemen were discussing the merits of the visuals before them, enlivened the entertainment with appropriate music. When the least terminated, the friends of Temperance formed a line and marched in procession, headed by the pioneers of this noble reform from Niagara, who occupied twenty-five carringes. In their front, next to the band, they displayed a beautiful banner of white silk, embellished with significant devices,—such as "Money to lend," "A prison to let," &c. After passing through the principal streets, they halted opposite the Prosbyterian church, where they gave their Niagara friends a unanimous and generous parting cheer. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, from London, delivered an impressive address on the evils of intemperance. In the afternoon and in the evening w as a brand from the burning rain of rom. The 14th of September was a proof nd happy day for St. Catharines. There were no exhibitions of ungentle manly indecorposerss—no manifestations of clownish redepass—no indications of dissatisfaction-no appearance of disappointment; on the contrary, joy enmed from every countenance. Speech, song, and friendly conversation urnished indubitable evidence that there was th of different secis and parties on the subject of Temperance. In Nisgara the or otherest seeks and parties in the surject in Temperature. In Nagara the opponents of this reform tolled the market bell when the procession left the town, and again when it returned. They would not thus have advertised their own indiscretion had they known that they were performing one of the neglected duties of the Committee. King Alcohol was dead, and some of his ardent feight when the light. riends were talling the bell.

Religions Intelligence.

THE AMBASSADOR-CONVENTION FOR THE WORLD .- We have received the second number of this paper, published, we suppose, by the under which this House is constituted and assembled, that the place or places Convention which the free in New-York in May last, and took into consideration within any part of the Province of Capada for holding each and every session the "duty and practicability of evangelizing the present generation of heathen." The paper contains the report of the Convention, and a thorough discussion of several very important principles in regard to the Missionary enterprise, from "That it is the pen of Rev. II. Bingham, of the Sandwich Islands. The Convention was called by the ministers and laymen of all evangelical denominations, and was

I. Christ has commanded us to give the Gospel to the 600,000,000 of heathen now living, and "we recognize the obligation to obey this solemn inunction as soon as possible."

II. We ought to enlarge our operations, so as to reach, if possible, the present

eneration of heathen.

III. It is the duty of all interested in this great work, while for purpo nore efficiency they still labour in their own communions and their own societies, to meet together for mutual conference and encouragement in the ork of evangelizing the world.

IV. The fourth shows the effect of such union in regard to the spirit of sectionism and bigotry.

V. The fifth shows the effect upon the liberality of the church at large.
VI. The sixth expresses the duty of ministers and laymen to teach and be overned by the will of Christ in this matter, without abatement or alteration. VII. The seventh expresses the opinion that the indications of Providence mong the unevangelized, and the success of past labours, give reason for confiin the practicability of the effort.

VIII. The eighth seeks the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Conventio and on the churches. IX. The ninth appoints a committee to carry into effect the objects of the

The tenth we give in full.

X. Resolved, That, in appointing this committee, this Convention proceed in the fullest confidence that the committee will carefully abstain from any nterference with existing organizations or societies; and that all their measures sill be directed by the spirit, and be in unison with the principles of the foregoing resolutions

In pursuance to the ninth resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed is the committee:— Rev. Thos. E. Bond, M. D., Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Elisha Yale, D. D.

Presbyterian; Rev. J. O. Coules, Baprist; Rev. I. Wyckoff, D. D., Dutch Reformed; Rev. S. S. Schmocker, D. D., Evangelical Lutheran; Rev. Hiram Bingham, Congregational; Rev. George B. Cheever, Preshyterian, N. S.; Rev. A. Proudfit, D. D., Associate Reformed. [The last subsequently added from one of the eight distinct bodies repre-

The first meeting of this committee was, on motion, appointed to be held at the office of Dr. Bond, 200 Mulberry street, N.-Y .- Watchman of the Valley.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN THE WEST .- The venerable brother

" Dear Brother Ames,-This will more than likely be my last report from withstanding my great weakness; but the Lord is good, therefore I will praise Him. Since the commencement of this mission, we have received into society one hundred and sixty. Some have gone to join the Church triumphant, many are on the way—some have left us, others have been laid aside for neglect of lare on the way—some have left us, others have been haid saids for neglect of duty; and many have removed, and become the beginning of new missions.—
We have now about one hundred and ten in society. At our third quarterly meeting, the 28th of May last, we resolved to build a brick church, thirty-six by fifty. On the 11th of June, we laid the corner-stone; and on the 14th of August, we dedicated it to the services of Almighty God. Brother Daniels gave us the lot seven years, free of expense, then to purchase at valuation.—
The church cost \$1365 87, and is nearly paid for. Behold what has God done for us! Our Sabbath school is stationary, and we need more books. I was absent more than half this year, to New Orleans, St. Louis, and Mays-ville; but brother Altrens supplied my place, and the mission suffered none in consequence of my absence. The brethren at New Orleans are stretching consequence of my absence. The brethren at New Orleans are stretching forth their hands for lich. Lord, send help out of Zion! Brethren, pray on the Lord will surely send labourers in answer to our prayers. Yea, we will call on the Church of God to pray for help, to send to the long-neglected south. THE NORTHERN COLLEGES IN THE STATES number about The Macedonian cry, from Evansville, Ia., reached my ears. The Lord said, 615 Graduaies. Yate College has 103, Union 93, Dartmouth 56. The ac. Go; and my heart said, Amen! I spent the first Sabboth in August with them. I found a large and extensive field, white for the harvest. I pray God, and call on the Clurch to each them between the harvest. I pray God, and call on the Clurch to each them between the harvest. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, be the accepted time, and the day of their silvation. I want to record my sincere thanks to the brethren and citizens of Louisville for their liberal aid in the building of our church, and to brother Buckless for this facility he afforded me in my travels up and down the river. May that Lord, for whom I have heen honoured to labour, give him his reward, and in that day call him blessed. Our collection in Louisville amounted to \$67. The Maysville mission has thirty members, and is in a prosperous condition, and was supplied during my absence by our worthy brother Bier. He spaced no pains to be useful. Their collection was \$22. I would beg leave again to urge the necessity of sending, if possible, a German missionary to New Orleans, and also to Evansville, is. They are promising fields of labour, of great importance. The thousands of destitute French in the city of Orleans ought not to be forgotten. Will our beloved Zion, missionary in all its operations, not endeavour to send them s missionary, at least to survey the ground? Р. Ѕсимисква."

> NEW YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.-The summary of results ported to the Board by the Missionaries of the City Tract Society for the ine months that have elapsed of the present year is as follows:—

13 Missionaries bave been employed. 1.024 Has been the average number of Visitors.

465,809 Tracts have been distributed.

803 Bibles and 631 Testaments, granted by the N. Y. Bible Society, have been supplied to the destitute.

1.156 Volumes lent from Ward Libraries.

1,593 Children gathered into Sabbath Schools.

383 Children gathered into Public Schools.

157 Persons gathered into Bible Classes. 875 Persons induced to attend Church.

1.049 Temperance Pledges obtained.

980 District Prayer Meetings held. 21 Backsliders reclaimed.

935 Persons honefully converted. 191 Converts united with evongelical churches.

Such are the results for three-fourths of a year, and they afford conclusive evidence that this work is blessed of the Lord, and possesses powerful claims upon his people. Yet the time has arrived in which it may no longer be hidden, that this Society is struggling with difficulties which must be immediately removed, or the distribution of Tracts and its attendant blessings must be nded: for, in addition to funds being wanted to sustain the missionaries,

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN GLASGOW .- In Glasgow, overtrading has shown itself fully as much in Church-extension as in any other line. St. Ann's parish church, after being tenanted for some time by the Chartists, has now passed into the hands of the Socialists. Return of let and unlet seats in the ten city churches, June, 1842:-

the Finance Committee have come under engagement to pay the American

Tract Society regularly every month for the Tracts distributed; and this, for several months past, they have been unable to do.—N. Y. Observer.

Seats let 6,684 Unlet 5.938

Unlet sents in different years:-1837, 3,592; 1838, 3 929; 1839, 4,261; 340, 4,829; 1841, 4,695; 1842, 5,933.

The above return slows that the number of unlet seats in the city churches still on the increase, and that the attempt to stem the current by a reduction in the rents has proved a total failure. No exertions have been spared to increase the number of adherents to the Established Church—seat-rents have been reduced to an exceedingly low point—expenses for heating apparatus, painting, and other means of adding to comforts of the sitters, have been accumulated—the pulpits have been, with only two exceptions, filled with non-intrusion ministers. All, however, would not do; and, year after year, we find a regular falling-off going on, until the consequences threaten to become of a most serious nature to the funds of the corporation. The church-building spirit, which, it was hoped, would crush Dissent, has recoiled upon the heads of its projectors, who, besides thinning the pews of the city churches, find themselves encumbered with a number of fabrics, which cause them no slight trouble. St. Ann's parish church, after being tenanted for a time by the Chartists, has now passed into the hands of the Socialists. Dr. Chalmers' church, as we learn from the proceedings at the last meeting of the Presbytery, has ow been vacant for ten months, and no st ye have been taken for the appointment of a minister; and, in the case of another vacant charge, we have heard of certain curious negotiations with the congregation, to which we may, perhaps, at a future time, direct attention. These are somewhat ominous symptoms, when viewed in connexion with the decline in the city churches, and will probably induce our church-builders to consider whether, after all, it may not be better to find occupants for the vacant pews now at their dispo al, previous, the corporation churches are at present standing empty.—Glasgon Argus.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Abridged from the Kingston Chronicle.

Wednesdåt, Oct. 5, 1842. SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Upon the order of the day being read for taking into consideration the sufrject of the Seat of Government, Mr. Christie rose and said that as the committee were aware of what had taken place, he would not occupy much time. He rend that portion of Lord Stanley's Despatch, referring to the unequivocal expression of the sense of the Province, and would move that the committee windld anequivocally express its opinion. How, members from Lawer Canada cannot forget that the Union was a measure of which they did not approve to but since it has been effected, he would rather go to Toronto where there is good accommodation for business. The present situation is not fitted for the Seat of Government, whether regarded in point of accommodation and consent of Government, whether regarded in point of herommodation and convenience for members, or in point of locality. In case of war it was so exposed that an enemy from the United States could obtain possession of it in a few hours. Whatever place might be determined upon, whether at Toronto or Quebec, was not the question at present. It was admitted by most members that Victorian and processing the processing of the process of the proce that Kingston was not the proper place; and without wishing the right of the Imperial Parliament, or the prerogative of the Crown, he

would move the following resolutions:—

"That it is the undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and conformable to the positive enactments of the Statute of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, under which this House is constituted and assembled, "that the place or places of the Legislative Council and Assembly, should be fixed under the authority

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the building in which the Legislative Assembly is now held, and which was, indeed, many years ago, erected for a different purpose, does not afford sufficient accommodation to attended by men of the same class from seven States, and by the foreign missionaries now in this country. To unle the different denominations in any form in the accomplishment of so noble a purpose, is certainly worthy the effort. We have not room for the proceedings of the Convention, and not even for the residence of members, particularly during the winter, which is the resolutions in which their discussions resulted. They are for substance:

- second to their discussions resulted. They are for substance:

- second to their Legislative duties with the smallest sacrifice of the sengent interests." enable members to discharge their duty to their constituents with due inquiry the general interests. Sir Allan McNab said, the hon, member has moved that it is the prerogative

of the crown to fix the place for holding the Session of Parliamen; now nobody dooised that. He would be caudid and tell them that he would rather have it at Toronto; but since he saw no chance of that, he would support Kingston, and sever would consent to its going farther down, and, such being his views, would move the following amendment: "That this House does not feel called upon to express any opinion upon the preregative of the crown, but that it is the opinion of this House that the present building does not offord suitable accommodation, and that, during the recess, some measures may be adopted to remove this inconvenience." Mr Harrison wished to make a lew remarks upon the resolutions and

amendment proposed. The Despatch was definite upon one point, that on removal would be concurred in by the Imperial Government unless the most satisfactory reasons were given for such removal. He agreed with the hon. member for Hamilton in his amendment. He did not see any reason for adverting to the prerogative of the crown; by it the Scatt of Government was fixed and he could see no use in expressing such an opinion. He concurred in the amendment, which was strictly constitutional, and maintained that it is not within the province of this House to interfere with the prerogative of the rown. The House may however express its opinion; he could not agree with the resolution, and would van for the amendment.

Mr. Black contended that the House had a right to express its opinion apon

House of Commons heing denied such a right to express its opinion upon the prerognitive of the crown. It was the first time he had heard of a British House of Commons heing denied such a right. In the present question we ought to be guided by the constitution given to this Province, and in it the right held by the crown is asserted to be exercised through the Governor General

and the Legislature,
Sir Allan McNab had been charged with inconsistency, but he was not more so than the hon, member who had last year voted the same way. The hon, gentleman would leave it with the Government, but he would not. He was opposed to its going to Lower Canada, and would vote for its remaining

Mr Neilson would therefore support the resolution. Mr Durand would be in favour of Toronto; but if he could not get it there,

he would rather it should go to Queber, than remain at Kingston-Mr Williams thought the motion before the house was a requisite preliminary, and concluded that it would be uncourteous to proceed without it.

the amendment. When the question as to where the Seat of Government should be is put he had an opinion, but it is not necessary to express it.

Mr Boswell. The house had a right to express its opinion where the Government of the Country should be fixed, and he could not therefore vote for the resolution, and would amport the amendment.

Mr Roblin said Her Majesny's Government tell us they have well considered

the matter, and have placed the Sent of Government hereutier mature deliberation,—"Oh yes, say these gentlemen, we acknowledge it, we admit you have considered the matter, and grant your right, but we are sorry we have to tell your Majesty, that you are mistaken; that Kingston is not the proper location -that it does not afford such geatlemen as we are, sufficient accommodation, and therefore that we coming to such a conclusion, you have come to a false conclusion." He would not set in such a way; he would not tell Hec Majesty that he would not interfere with Her prerogative at the very time that he was

uing it, and setting her opinion at maught.

After some further remarks by different members upon the prerogative of the crown, the amendment was put to the house and lost, and the original reso-

Dr Christie then moved the second resolution as given above.

Mr Cartwright said there was one objection to the motion of the hon, mem her for Gaspe, and that was, that the statements were not true, (hear, hear.) The building, he would admit, was not convenient; but that Kingston was not her for Gaspe, and that was, that the statements were not true, (hear, hear.)
The building, he would admit, was not convenient; but that Kingston was not contented that the Upper Canada law on this subject was unconstitutional; but central he must deny, and also that it did not possess sufficient accommodation.

In the midst of these conflicting interests, the Home Government says to you, we have selected Kingston only after mature deliberation, and consider that the best for the Seat of Government. He had been opposed to the United States will put this question on a proper footing. This case was examined by the law officers of the crown in England, and they had approved of the proceedings. The law of Upper Canada authorised the surrander, and the vidence was clear and decisive. Hacket was guilty of a largery, and the vidence was clear and decisive. Hacket was guilty of a largery, and they had allowed the law against his faith. Each had attach a very larger as the law people of Upper Canada, and he would assure hon, gentlemen that if they persisted in the course which he imagined them to be pursuing to transfer the existed, the Executive had no option but to fulfil it, whatever they might think Seat of Government to Lower Canada, the question of the repeal of the Union of its constitutionality.

Would be seriously agirated, and he questioned much if it would not effect n

Sir A. MacNab did not think government had a right to give up the man. repeal within three years (eeveral French Canadian members—So much the better!) Well, if hon, gentlemen wanted it so, let them not repeal it by a side wind—let them put a resolution on the table.

Mr Durand would vote in favour of Toronto, and against Kingston.

Mr Cook said, when the question of maintaining the Scat of Governmen in Upper Canada was before the legislature of that province, he had voted against it on the sole ground that such a resolution was an interference with the prerogative of the crown, and he would give the same vote now agains fution submitted to the bouse.

Mr Harrison said that the expenses attending the fixing of the Scat of Government here could be no objection, because for a very trilling sum they could be provided with every necessary convenience. There were plans and estimates now in existence for remedying the evil, and the cost would amount estimates now in existence for remedying the exit, and the extent of the interests involved. It was proposed to add two wings to the present building, containing the logislative balls; to convert the present place of meeting into an anteroom, and the remainder of the present building into the departments of the house; a sufficient number of committee rooms to be provided in the wings to be added. The plun was exceedingly simple—the expense small—and the most ample accommodation would thus be acquired, so that on that score there most ampse accommodation would thus be acquired, so that on that score there could not be the least objection. It was desirable, in a matter of an much importance, hon, gentlemen would divest themselves as much as possible of individual interest. It had been said that Kingston was too near the frontiers that was being termedied by the erection of extensive furtifications; there could therefore by an exercise of extensive furtifications. therefore be no necessity for removal on that ground. He conceived the only way to bring the question to an issue was to name some fit and proper place in the estimation of members, and come to an issue on one point. Last year, there were two places arrayed against Kingston; now there are three or four, and all those interested in favour of either one of those rival places was as a matter of course against Kingston; and therefore, with respect to Kingston, it was impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. Quebec would unstoutestly be the proper place for the Seat of the seat of the whole place at an elistant day—but while the present union existed, Quebec was out of the question. The next place which possessed public buildings was Turonte, but it must be borne in mind that these buildings are not well calculated for the purthe one hand to the Lower Canadians, and on the other to those he had mentioned. Another view was that the produce of the country is westward, and passes from thence custward to Montreal, the great commercial emporium; nearly the whole agricultural produce went down, and as the settlement of country proceeded westward, the Sent of Government should be as far westward as would be convenient to the general interests.

Dr Dunlop said it was stated as an objection to Kingston that it was not central—that was a matter of measurement. Another opinion was that it does not affind sufficient accommodation, but he had no doubt that would soon be remedied.

Mr Cameron said the subject had created a great deal of personal feeling. in the conflict of local interests; but he, for one, could enter upon the subject without it, as he had no property either in Quebec, Toronto or Kingston. The question should be looked upon geographically, and not with respect to the present population alone. The reasons which had been given were not such as should have weight in this house—that the accommodation was not sufficienthad not good bolls, good champaigne, &c. The circumstances under which the government was brought here were sufficient to explain that. But if the had not good bads, good champaigne, &c. The circumstances under winch the deeds and records of private families, whether they wished to submit to the government was brought here were sufficient to explain that. But if the Seat of Government is to be removed from Kingston, where is it to be fixed? The division was 23 to 26, pretty close going. Mr. Harrison invoduced a Bill if Kingston does not possess the required advantages, what other place does? Which appeared a xort of Supplement to the Election Bill recently possed, the As regards strength, the citadel of Quebec, was undoubsedly the strongest on object of which is, to remove doubts us to the application of that Bill to the As regards strength, the citadel of Quebec was undoubtedly the strongest on this continent and would afford ample security; the Government holds property the specaching elections of Port Neuf and the 3rd Riding of York. The oppositions was an inapperable objection to Quebec—it is placed almost at the late War, was partenized by receiving a grant of £250, and another grantmenters so distant; added to that was the extreme length of the winters. If you select Mantreal, it is a place which possesses many advantages in the beauty of its natural scenery, and is a great commercial city; and if hon, members for the day was read for taking into consideration the propriety of removing all duties upon you select Montrial, it is a place which possesses many savanages in the pranty 1 the order of the day was read for taking into consideration the report of the of its natural scenery, and is a great commercial city; and if bon, members Committee appointed to consider the propriety of removing all daties upon complain of the deliness of life in Kingston, and of the illiberality of its inliabitants, certainly no such complaint could be orged against Montreal; but the motion of Mr. Hincks, who did not think there was time, now, at the that would be affended with an enormous outlay. Where is there in that city very close of the session, for examining the subject with that care and deliberany public property—where its defences? Was the British Government to be called upon to erect new fortifications after the expense which has been incurred here? Again, it is not always the policy of a country to have its capital in Allan McNah delivered himself of some of his spleen towards the tressury a commercial city; that principle had been acted upon in the United States, benches gentlemen. The postponement was agreed to, and 250 copies of the and instead of selecting the great commercial metropolis as the capital of the report of the committee ordered to be printed for the use of the members. United States, a small and quiet town was selected. Placing the Seat of Government in large commercial cities, it was found, induced a mode of living, &c. detrimental to the public interests. This argument, by the way, would apply to Bytown, which his hop, friend from Carlton at all times advocated as the Seat of Government. Looking at Kingston geographically, it was the same distance from Lake Huron as from Quebec-be would leave out Garpeand in a very few years it would be the centre of the population of the country. Then Kingston was next to Quebec in the strength of its fortifications. Allusion had been made to the back country of Kingston, and he could assure gentlemen from personal observation, that there was no tich land in its back. townships as any which could be selected above Toronto.

Mr Roswell thought it an important subject; the subject was interesting to all the population of United Canada, and let local feelings be what they may, it must come to be a question between Kingston and Montreal. He was not of opinion that either Toronto or Quebec would be fixed upon. If he consulted his own feelings he would vote for Quebec, but when he consulted the general interests of the Province, he thought that neither it nor Toronto would suit.

Mr Merritt maintained, that the farther West they placed the Sent of Go-

vernment, they were the better consulting the interests of the Province. From. members were not to look at what the population now is, but to consider what it will be 20 years bence. He was in favor of Toronto, but if the question is between Kingston and Montreal, he would vote for Kingston. Mr Boulton. The hon, gentleman, after a long speech, concluded by saying that as some honorable members had said that they would rather have in

at Teronto than Kingston, he would test their sincerity by moving that it is the opinion of this House, that Toronto is preferable to Kingston for the Scat of Dr Cooke rose to refute the statements made by the lion, gentleman who had

just sat down. He said it was a notorious fact that the Government buildings at Ternute required large annual grante to keep them in tenable repair, and that the sums required to keep them in order would in a very few years be sufficient to build new ones.

Mr Neilson said, we are to legislate for those at present existing, not for those who are to come after us. Let the place he made as convenient as pos-sible for the existing population, and be did not care whether it was at Toronto, Kingston, Quebro or Montreal.

Mr Boulton's amendment was now put and lost by a vote of 12 to 51!!! Mr Johnston moved another amendment—"that it is the opinion of this House that Bytown would be the proper place for establishing the Provincial Government." He advocated the claims of Bytown strongly.

Mr Derbishire supported the proposition of his bon, friend the member for Carleton, and thanked him for having anticipated his intentions in making it A wise choice would place the Capital in the heart of the country. The following is the division on Mr. Boulton's motion, that Toronto wa

preferable to Kingston as the Seat of Government, YEAS -- Messes Hincks, Dunn. Merritt, Hermanus Smith. Powell, Hopkins, Boulton. Moffatt, Simpson, Thompson, J. S. Macdonnell, Sir Allan Mac-

NATS .- Messes Cameron, Cartweight, Jones, Moore Dunscombe, Holmes. Boswell, Parent, Bonthillier. Foster, Cooke. Leslie, Sherwood, Papinean Black, D. MacDonnell. Child. Gilchrist. Williams, Parke, Derbishire McLean Burnet Steele, Morris, Woods, De Witt, Neilson, L. M. Viger

D. B. Viger, Christie, Quesnet, Kimber, Tasche, Taschereau, Barthe, Turcotte, Turgeon, McCullock, Noel, Henry Smith, Delisle, Johnston, Horrison, Daly, Roblin, Chesley, Hall, Berthelet, Forbes, [one namo want-Quebec, Montreal, and Bytown were then respectively named, but only few votes were given for each, members from Lower Canada seeming deter-

mined not to be drawn into a vote upon Montreal. Sir Allan McNah moved his former amendment, on which a division tool place. Yeas, 20-Nays 40.

Abridged from the Kingston Herald.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6. The proceedings this day and Friday were of little importance. Some bills were passed, and a conversation was had on the custom-house at Coteau du In committee of supply, the salaries of the messengers was taken into consideration. A resolution was passed encouraging Major Richardson's histary of the late war, and a work on the criminal law. The salary of the door keeper was reduced, and a motion to increase the salary of the sergeant-at-

orms was negatived. SATURDAY, Oct. 8. Two petitions were read; and then Mr. Merritt gave notice of an address to His Excellency for a roturn of all revenue collected—of all marriage licenses issued-of the casual and territorial revenue-and of lands set apart by the

Crown for the benefit of Common Schools. Mr Merritt presented the report of the committee on the petition of the

Mr Moffatt could see no reason for the first resolution, and would vote for Earl of Mountcashel and others, which was referred to committee of the whole

Mr MacLean presented the report of the committee on the application of money to the military road between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and

report on the plank road between Rice Lake and Lake Octario. Mr Moffall moved that collectors of customs at warehousing ports be required to lay before the house, within ten days copies of all regulations established by them. before the house, within ten days of the opening of next session,

Mr Harrison would not oppose the motion, but he thought the information

should come through the Executive.

Mr Parke thought the information desirable, but not in this mode; it should ome through the Governor-General. The motion was carried. Dr Dunlop moved that all papers relating to the case of Nelson Hackett be

Mr D. B. Viger hoped his hon. friend would withdraw his motion, for we could not take up such an important matter at this late period of the session. It was a great question. The Governor of Arkansus claimed a man under the projection of the British Government, and it was a case of the greatest importnce. This Government had no right to surrender any man to the Governor of Arkansas-had no right to give up any man, whether he was a subject or a foreigner.

Mr Harrison hoped the motion would be withdrawn. He had always that not to assist his flight, for he had stolen a watch; and as long as the existed, the Executive had no option but to fulfil it, whatever they might think

The case had excited a strong sensation through the western part of the

Mr Black hoped the consideration of this subject would be postpon Mr Draper explained the reasons on which the government had acted referred to a former case; and suid, besides other difficulties, it was a question whether a human being from a country where he is accounted a chattel, could

be held capable of committing a crime. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Boullon could not think of holding a slave responsible for what be does. shore he is by law deprived of all moral instruction and all right of voluntary ction. He could not hold such creatures amenable, Motion was withdrawn.

Mr Hale moved for an address to the Governor-General to accompany the bill to regulate the temporalities of the Church of England. Mr Neilson moved the printing of a petition from Messrs. George Pember

ton, and others, of Quebec, praying for the remission of half of the timber duties they have to pay, on the ground of losses by the late change in the home Mr Simpson reported from the committee on obstructions in the Ottowa

Mr Harrison presented a message from the Governor-General, recommending a grant of £250 for Major Richardson's history of the late war; and a grant of £250 for a work publishing in Lower Canada on the criminal laws of

England as applied to Canada.

Mr Dunscombe gave notice of his intention to resign his sout in the Assem bly: and also gave notice for a return of all scientes of smuggled bonds.

The house then went into committee on the report of the committee on the expenditure of money on the military road from the Ottowa to the St. Lawrence, and on the plank road from Rice Lake to Lake Ontario; the report in both cases was against the course taken by the Board of Works, and discussion ensued thereon. At length the reception of the committee's report was postpoored for a week, which is tantamount to throwing it out. The papers

were ordered to be printed.

From the Kingston Chronicle. The Parliamentary proceedings on Monday were not of a sufficiently intenotice of a motion which he intended bringing forward next session, demanding an investigation into the salaries of public officers, so that they may be Jessened moved for an address to His Excellency upon the subject of keeping the public accounts. He wished to have laid before the bouse a full and clear tabular statement of all the revenues of the country, and from what source derived starement of all the revenues of the country, and from what source derived, and also of all the expenditure, and to what purposes the money is appropriated. This address was objected to simply upon the ground that this information is already before the house, the only difference being that Mr. Merritt proposes a way of his own for doing this. The Inspector General expressed his perfect willingness to prepare the accounts in whatever way the house might determine, but could not alter the present plan in order to meet the views of the included resembles. Mr. Simpson brought hefore the house the arbitect of the in obtain and establish to obtain and establish individual members. Mr. Simpson brought before the house the aubject of the remail tenure to committee commissioners engaged in investigating that subject, the powers necessary to pursue their labours. It appeared from the observations made upon the subject that these powers, if granted, would partake of an inquisiturial character, permitting the commissioners to examine the deeds and records of private families, whether they wished to submit to ation which its importance demanded. The question of postponement elicited a short debate, during which Mr. Merritt delivered a good speech, and Sir report of the committee ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The following is an exact copy of Mr. Chairman, and 250 copies of

The following is an exact copy of Mr. Christie's motion alluded to above:

Mr Christie gives notice that be will, at an early petiod next Session, move the House to resolve itself into Committee of the whole, to take into considerition the expediency of itimini all unnecessary offices:—2nd by a moderate reduction in the several Salaries upon the Civil List, as well as in all other branches of the public service, to a scale commensurate with the revenue and liabilities of the Province; and also, to take into consideration the expediency of abolishing all perquisites and feeof office, and of commuting the same for fixed allowances or Salaries, and o forming such perquisites and fees of office as it may be deemed expedient to continue, into a fund applicable to the public service.

(From the Canada Gazette.)

PROPOGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. Kingston, Wednesday, 12th October, 1312.

This day at 1 o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General process ed in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Psriament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's same by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:-

An Act to provide for the Freedom of Elections throughout this Province, and for

An Act to provide for the Precision of Espections throughout this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to make the Law for vacating the Seats of Members of the Legislative Assembly, accepting Office, uniform throughout this Province.

An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamon and Act have in the Sea Santian.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamon and others in the Sea Service.

An Act for letter preportioning the punishment to the offence in certain cases.

An Act to regulate the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

An Act to regulate the Inspection and Measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars,

Date States, and Sharatidas of the Pearl Ashes.

Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended for shipment and expertation from this Province, and for other purposes relative to the same, in Act to authorize the raising by way of loan, it. England, the sum of One Milton Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, Sterling, for the construction and complaint of portain Public Works in Complete.

Thomas Rolph, for his past services as Emigrant Agent.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Ordinance to facilitate the despatch of Business before the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal.

In Act to continue for a limited time certain Acts and Ordinances therein mer An Act to amend two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relative to winter ronds in that part of the Province formerly called Lower Canada. An Act to repeal certain Ordinances of the Governor and Special Council of the

late Province of Lower Canada, relative to the Administration of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of a system of Police in Canada East. thent of a system of Police in Canada East.

An Act to extend the time allowed by the Ordinance therein mentioned for the registration of certain charges or incumbrances on Real Estates, and to repeal

certain parts thereof. restore, for purposes relative to the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Ancient Boundaries and Limits of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal. Act for better preventing the obstruction of Rivers and Rivulets in Canada

An Act to amend certain Acts therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in Ganada East, and Act to confirm certain Rules, Orders and Regulations made by the Chief

Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Canada West. in Act to extend the time for the payment of the loan to the Cubourg Harbour

Company.

An Act to change the place of the Registry Office for the County of Middlesex.

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation. An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Quebec Gas Light and Water Company. An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies

of Quebec. An Act to extend the powers of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company to Marine Assurances.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District,

and to increase its Capital Stock.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to increase the
Capital Stock thereof.

An Act to afford relief to the Estate of the late Thomas Clarke.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Chancery to admit William Vyane Bacon, to practise therein as an Attorney and Solicitor.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signi-

fication of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz: An Act to impose a duty upon Foleign Wheat imported into this Province. An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, in this Province,

and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following money An Act to grant certain sums to Her Majesty for defraying certain indispensable

expenses of the Civil Government, during the periods therein mentioned. To which His Excellency the Governor-General gave the Royal Sanction the usual terms, and closed the second Session of the first Provincial Parliament with the following-

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
Although I anticipated, when I called you together, that your consideration might have been given at the present Session to such public business of importance as seemed to require your early attention, yet I am induced, by reasons of public convenience, and with a view to an early resumption of our joint labors,

in put a close to the present Session.

I have to thank you for the zeal and assishing with which you have considered and perfected the various measures in which the short period of the Session has been occupied. These, I trust, will be an earnest to the Country of the principles by which I am guided, and of the advantages which may be expected from the capital and united. The of the several branches of the Provincial from the cordial and united efforts of the several branches of the Provincial

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
I thank you, in the name of Her Majesty, for the liberality with which you have voted the Supplies requisite for the public service; and for your ready co peration in carrying out the views of Her Mujesty's Government.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: In relieving you, for the present, from further attendance in your Legislative especity, I would express my confident hope, that when you return to you homes, you will use your just influence in promoting, in your several Districts that unanimity and good feeling which it has been my endeavour to establish and in diffusing those hopes of permanent peace and prosperity, in which I rust you will unite with me in believing that we may now, under Providence mitted to indulge

The Honourable the Speaker of the Logislative Conneil, then declared the Provincial Parliament prorogned to the 18th day of November text.

The Periodical Press.

PARTIZANSHIP .- On Wednesday last the Provincial Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency. The session has been short, but important in its results. The reason of the present cessation is evident. It is to give time to those members who have been recently added to His Excellency's Ex-ecutive Council, to co-operate with their colleagues in the preparation of measures to be submitted for the approval and sanction of the Legislature. Whilst here is considerable harmony and unanimity among the members of the Assembly, the storm rages at a distance. The Ultra Tony Press is furious-absolutely frantic. Its denunciations are not the results of calm, deliberate reason, but fruntic. Its demunciations are not the results of calm, defiberate reasot, but the outpourings of intemperate zeal, party prejudices, and its some cases sheer malignity. They are inboaring earnestly to bring the present advisers of His Excellency into disrepute with the people, but it will not do. The people, if they attend to their own interests, will suspend their judgment until they be able, from actual experience, to form a correct estimate of the fitness or unfuness of the present Cabinet. We hope they will not allow themselves to be influenced by the mere clamour of prejudiced partizans, who judge without evidence, and often condemn without cause. From the natural and legitimate was kines of the institutions under which we have and which were given to us workings of the institutions under which we live, and which were given to us by the Home Government, the present stage of things has been produced, and onicie.

The house has been engaged the best, and to wait until the autimus and policy of the present administration fully develope themselves in the Legislative halls, before we rush to conclusions, and with hasty recklessness denounce those in tion. The next place which possessed public buildings was Toronta, but it must be borne in mind that these buildings are not well calculated for the purpose. The increase of population in this country would be westward, and it was certainly desirable that the Seat of Government should be as far westward as possible, as emigrants were those who had the most business to transact with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; this was effected with the least inconvenience at Kingston, on the government; the government of the procedure of the p an investigation into the salaries of public officers, so that they may be bessened by pure and honourable motives labour for the promotion of the public good, as much as possible, and all free and perquisites subtracted. Mr. Merritt lending its aid in stimulating the worst passions of the multitude. What we want are liberal and enlightened laws and institutions-the resources of country developed by internal improvements—an economical use of the public money-the interests of all classes of the community attended to and protected -the character of the people intellectually and morally elevated—the peace, prosperity and happiness of the country promoted, and the men who lab do this we shall support, we care not about the distinctions of party or origin-

> Did not Sir Charles Bagor exert every faculty of his mind individual members. Mr. Simpson brought before the bouse the anbject of the to obtain and establish a government composed of all parties? who demutred Fendal Tenure to obtain for the commissioners engaged in investigating that to it? Why, the tory party—and what more did they? did they not form an union with the Lower Canadian leaders (those very men whom they now so loudly abuse and denounce) for the purpose of embarrassing Sir Charles Baget. and of obtaining a complete ascendancy over him? He had no choice, he was driven by that party to the alternative of either calling to his Council, the Family Compact, or the liberal party, designated by our Rev. cotemporary Rebels, Radicals, Traitors and what not, -London Inquirer,

SMUGGLING .- The natural result of a high tariff is to encourage smuggling; and the press in the United States, adverse to the policy pursued in the country, which imposes high duties upon British manufactures, have not been slow to predict results which we believe will ensue.

will take for example this collection district, extending from the moutl of the Oak Orchard Creek, to the mouth of the Tonawanta, a distance about 65 miles. What has been, we may well infer, will be again, and that increase by the documents under the new law. When we say that under former tariffs, by the accuments under the new law. When we say that under former partials, our custom bouse police has proved entirely inadequate—has hardly operated as a check upon smuggling—we lost say what will be very generally conceded, It has not been for the want of vigilance on the part of custom-house officers. The very nature of this long line of expassed frontier, no part of it except the distance between Lewiston and the Falls presenting any hindrance to the contraband trade, forbids anything like an effective preventive police, short of one continued line of armed men. It is a notorious fact, that for years, under a high tariff, there has been but little risk in smuggling oven heavy and bulky Custom house officers have been powerless, to a considerable extent owing to the kind of frontier they had to ground, and another difficulty, the fact that they never could bring to their aid the co-operation of our citizens to any de extent. Let other offences against the laws be committed, and t public officer in discharge of his duty is aided by the citizens. Not so in re-

crence to the smagglers. The informer finds no quarter—he is tooked upon as a very mean fellow Men, who would in other things carefully uphold the laws, dress in disguise, and him with a tar-bucket. The farmer upon the lake shore, wh thing else would be the conservator of the laws, will wink at the smuggle who cames under cover of night, quietly lets down his fences to get access the shore of the lake, where his accomplice with his boat awaits his coming the surges, beating upon the shore and echoing upon the night air, reminding them how soundly the custom-house officer must be snoring. Why this is so we must ask the advocates of a high tariff to answer. The question goes to the very root of the matter—it involves the very wrong that all nutions commit when they throw shackles around the free and natural course of trade. There is no moral sense in the way of the promptings of cupidity. The smuggler deems himself committing no moral wrong—and the spirit of enterprise, of bold adventure, stimulates him to circumvent the feeble police of an exposed Under a tariff, which seems in some of its strange discrimination have had an especial eye to smuggling inducements, we may well look for a "revival in business." What effect it will have upon the regular dealer, who sells goods upon which duties have been paid, or upon the revenues, let him determine -Lockport Democrat.

OBITUARY.

Dien.—In Present, Canada West, on the 27th Sept'r. Mr. David Leg, Merchant, in the 57th year of his age. He was born in the parish of Sarel, Lower Canada, on the 17th November, 1785, where he remained till 1817; at which time he removed, in company with his parents, he being yet single, to the Eastern Townships. There he remained about five years, and married his now sorrowing widow; and there, in the lownship of Standbridge, he became converted to God, through the instrumentality of the Methodists, during a gracious revival of religion in that place. To that people, though he was no high towards others, he was over after stacerely and devotedly attached—netwithstand—lug, circumstances, for many years, prevented an infinate connection with hem. For on the breaking ant of the late war, is 1812, he returned to his native pential (Stort), and resided in the vitileze of William Heart, a place distinctional for vice and error. There, ligg circumstances, for imany years, prevented an intimate connexion with them. For on the breaking out of the late war, let 1812, he returned to his native parish (Soreh, and resided in the village of William Henry, a place distinguished for vice and error. There, for the space of 27 years, and that often without the fellowship of a single plous friend, excepting his exemplary wife, he held on his way, unaintained his Christian character, and "wittersed a good confession manon many winerses." He there, like another Left in Sodhem, kept an open house, and afforded a shelter and lodgings, if not to angels, to shose annels near who came on invasages of mercy through the connery. Those interviews between this faithful family and those servants of Christ, of various names, were often found like the "pools" in the "valley of Baca," places where weary pligfims were refreshed and fargot the tolk and correws of their journey. But he office felt and expressed great anxiety on account of bringing up his children ha a place where the means of religious instruction he approved were act enjoyed, and where pernicious example was so prevalent. Hence, he often proposed to remove to some more favoured place; but was bindered till about three years ago, at which time he was most providentially favoured in disposing of his hort state of the discussions, on the last of January, 1829. Here he immediately united himself to the Westyan Methodist Church, of which for the last two years of his life he was constituted a Steward; and during his short sojoorn in this place, he had endeared binself to the whole community, both in and out of our Church. And for meckness, humility, simplicity, Christian clarity, and heavenly-mindedness, sli acknowledge he had hut tew, if any, equals. Indeed, in these respects, I fear, "I ne'er shall look upon his like again."

It is hast illness was short, and singularly triumphant. He had been a great suffect for the last wenty eight years, having scarcely ever seen a well day during that period—per horse h

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate, Is privileged beyond the walks of virtuous life, Quite in the verge of heaven"

A number of those composing our little flock, were with him the most of the thine, being about his bed, and "histened to the gracious words which proceeded out of his mount," during the five days of his illness. On Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, we winnessed the quier disadisal of his splitt. His body was kept till Friday, 10 o'clock, A. M., when it was conveyed to the chapel before interment, in compliance with his nown request, and a sermion preacted over it, to an affected, yet joyous congregation, from Prahus, xxxvii. 37, "Mait the perfect man," &c. And never perhaps was a text applied to the his and death of a mortal with more propriety. For after his death there was found in his pocket, in his own hand-willing, a scalence to this effect, "Perfect love easted not fear," A paper which will be preserved as a precious request has affectionate family, who, I am that to say, are following in the way to heaven.

"There all the stup's company meet," &c. &c.

MARRIED, In this city, Oct. 12th, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. James Mrs. Mary Shannon, both of the city of Toronto. city, Oct. 17th, by the same, Mr. James Gage, of Darton, to Miss Elizabeth Grafton, of the township of Toronto.

September 14th, by the Rev. L. Warner, Mr. George Rysdale, of Drammond-ville, to Mrs. Mary Ann McKerlic, of Humberstone.

Sept 20, by the same, Mr. Joshua Fares, to Miss. Mary Ann Gander, both of

symbol of December, by the Rev. J. Carrol, Mr. William Dunn, Merchant Tailor of Prescott, to Mrs. Sarah Hynes, of the same place.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending October 18. H. Davis, H. Wilkinson, S. Waldron, A. Davidson, L. Warner (credited as desired-bolance £1 17s, 6d.) T. Domorest.

Books have been forwarded to-E. B. Harper, 1 box, care of Kingston, and Mr. John Fros', merchant, Long Island, Rideau Canal; J. Armstrong, 1 fox, care of Mr. Thos Rogers, Grenville Head, via Rideau Canal; G. Beynon, books in box with Rev. J. Armstrong's; J. Reynolds, 1 box, to Petite Nation, via Rideau Canal; H. Shaler, I parcel, care of Rev. T. Bevitt, Bytown; Dr. Ryerson, Victoria College, 1 box, per steamer City of Toronto; J. Black, 1 box, and R. Jones, 1 box, both per steamer Union, care of Mr. Roberts, merchant, Wellington.

* N. R. Obter orders on band will be sent off in the course of sike week. N. B .- Other orders on hand will be sent off in the course of the week.

Toronto Market Prices-Octoben 18, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—VALUABLE FARM AND SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—The Subscribers will sell by Auction, at their Office, on Monday, the twenty fourth day of October, at three o'clock in the afternion, that valuable property consisting of the East half of Lot No 1, in the First Concession, in the Township of Uxbridge, and now occupied by John Reaman, comprising 100 Acres (more or less) under fouce, of which there are about 85 Acres in a high state of cultivation, with a superior Orchard, two good Dwelling Houses, Borns, Stables, Sheds, Dairy, Root House, and other necessary buildings thereon; a Stream of great power running directly scross the Lot, on which is a good SAW-MILL, in full operation, A SUB-STANTIAL DAM, and an excellent Site for a Flouring Mill. The above property is situated on the High Road leading to Uxbridge Mills, the Townships of Brock, Reach, Marlposa, and the tear part of Whithy. It is Twenty-eight Miles from Toronto, Eighteen miles from Port Windsor, Ten miles from the Kingston Road, Eight miles from Reesorville, and Two miles from Stouffville Village, and is the corner Lot touching Whitchurch, Markham, and

Pickering. This property is to be sold for the benefit of the Creditors of the said John Reaman, who have come into the Deed of Assignment. Every information

respecting it given on application to the undersigned.

Terms Liberal, and made known at the time of Sale.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1842.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co.

S I X P E N C E R E W A R D. The above Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and return a run-away Apprentice Boy, OBADIAH DUNN by name. The public are cautioned against giving him anything on my account, as I will not pay his J. B. BEYNON. contracts. King, October 17, 1342.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—
A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered at the Society's Roome, in
the Market Buildings, on Friday evening next, the 21st instant, at Eight
o'clock, by the Rev. Wh. T. LEACH, A. M., Elinburgh, being the Opening

J. F. WESTLAND, Secretary. ADMITTANCE Free. Toronto, 18th October, 1842.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, The Wesleyan-Parthodist ALMANAC FOR 1843:

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

IF A liberal discount made to country dealers, and the usual allowance lo our Agents. Toronto, October 1st, 1843.

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

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—The College will be Re-opened, after the Autumn Vacation, on Thursday, the 20th of October instant. The Winter Session will close the first week in May, 1343.

Six Professors and Teachers are employed, by whom all the Branches of a Collegiate, Commercial, and English Education, will be thoroughly taught. The regulations and discipline of the College are such as to preserve and promote the student's morals, and secure the most advantageous distributions and appropriate the student's morals, and secure the most advantageous distributions and appropriate of his time. In addition to the only the contract of the time. ion and employment of his time. In addition to the ordinary Class Instruction by the Professors and Teachers, Lectures will be delivered during the ensuing session on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Biblical History and Chronology, Evidences of Christianity, and the principal epochas of British History, exhibiting the rise, progress, and character of the Constitution, Commerce, Science. and Literature of Great Britain. The great object of the instruction imparted will be not merely to render the student solid in his attainments, as far as he may advance in his studies, but to make him practical, virtuous, and enterprising in his views and conduct.

for Matriculation as Regular Students are desired to an day before the opening of the Session, in order to pass the examinations requisite to their being admitted and placed according to their qualifications.

The Charges Bio, per term of eleven weeks, for Board (including Room, Washing Candles, &c) £5 10a.; for Turtion in the Collegiang Department, £2 0s. 0d.; Junior Division, £1 10s. 0d.; Commercial Department,

£15s. Od.; Preparatory School, £10s. Od.

Students are charged 5s. each, per term, during the Winter Session. for sawing wood and carrying it to their halls. Each Student is required to fornish himself with at least two sheets, two pillow-cases, and two towels, and to tave his name marked in full on each of his pieces of kinen. Students will be tharged for unnecessary damages done their furniture, rooms, &c. No extras. d and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each term of eleven weeks. But in case a Student is compelled by sickness to leave the College, is money will be refunded.

All the Books and Stationary used in the several departments can be procared in Cobourg, and must be paid for when purchased.

EGERTON RYERSON, Principal.

Cobourg, October, 1342. P. S .- In commencing the operations of the Institution as a Cottege, it may be proper to lay before the public, in this form, the following General Course of Study which has been established in Victoria College. This Course mbraces the Commercial and Preparatory, as well as the Collegiate Depart-

rents of the College.

COURSE OF STUDIES. Candidates are examined, on admission, and placed according to their ualifications.] Spelling, Reading, Writing, Georgraphy, Arithmetic commenced, Latin

JUNIOR Division. First Form .- Spelling, Exercises in Reading, Writing, Geography with

Drawing of Maps, Arithmetic combined, Elements of History, Conversations on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Latin Render and Cornelius Repos. Second Form.—Arithmetic completed: English Grammar, Casar's Com-mentarius, Classical Geography, Greek Lessons.

Third Form.—Book Keeping; Algebra commenced, General History, Use of the Globes, Sallost, Virgit, Latin Prosody, Greek Reader completed.

COLLEGIATE DIVISION. Fourth Form.—FRESHMAN CLASS. Algebra completed; Geometrical Drawing; History of England; French; Virgil; Cicero's Urations; Latin Exercises; Ruman Antiquities; Graca Majora (Cytopodia, Anabasis, Herodotus) commenced; Greek Testament; Physiology.

Fifth Form.—Sornomore Class. Geometry completed; Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Measurations of Superficies and Solids; Isoperunctry.

Mensurations of Heights and Distances; Navigation, Surveying, Levelling; French; Cicero de Amicuia et de Senectute; Horace, Graca Mujora; Latin nd Greek Exercises; Rhetoric; Evidences of Christianity, Sixth Form .- JUNIOR CLASS. Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; Cicero de Oratore, Taciuns; Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Greek Tragedies, Latin and Greek Exercises; Hebrew

utellectual Philosophy.

Seventh Form.—Senior Class. Differential and Integral Calculus, Astronomy, Latin and Greek reviewed; Chomistry reviewed; Logic, Moral and Political Philosophy, British Constitution; Natural Theology, Hebrew, Natural History and Philosophy of the Bible.

N. B .- French and Hebrew may be studied or not, at the option of the Student. Courses of Lectures will be delivered on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy. Classical and Biblical Linerature. Lectures, either publicly or to connexion with the Recitations, will also be delivered on all the studies embraced in the foregoing course. The Institution is furnished with a Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus, containing a Plate Electrical Machine, Teles-

cope, Air-Pump, &c.

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

FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving, and offers for Sale, at the usual Terms, to the Country Trade, viz :-165 kogs, various brands, Plug
317 boxes do Cavendish
31 boxes Ladies Twist
48 boxes Nail Rod 1 barrel Cloves
1 barrel Nutmegs
6 frails hard shell Almosds
2 frails soft shell do

10 bags Filberts
14 barrels best Corrants

50 boxes Pipes 30 boxes Starch

4 tierces Saleratus

80 half bales ... 4 bales Cotton Twine

10 cases Glass Tumblers

35 kegs, a good article

270 boxes best Muscatel Raleins

55 bales, a good article, Cutton Batt'g

R. H. BRETT.

R. H. BRETT.

R. H. BRETT.

R. H. BRETT,

674

46 boxes Nail Rod 130 jars very superior Macoboy Snuff
4 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders 78 bags Rio 14 bags Laguna Coffee bags Pimento

27 bags black Pepper _ 55 boxes ground Pepper 20 boxes do Pimento 1 crate [47 0tb] Cassia

jars Musterd boxes do in tins of 4 lb. each 20 boxes ground Ginger. 10 boxes do {Cinhamon With many other Goods in the line.

I case Raw-bide Whips 161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

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

Viz:—
3 cases Ladies' Work-Boxes and
Writing Desks
31 cases ass'd Foolscap & Letter Paper
94 bales News Printing do Writing Desks
1 cask London Heir Brushes 12 do Wrapping 4 do (1 ton) Mill Board 1 do best Dressing Combs and other Combs I case Bookbinder's Leather 4 do Merchant's Account Books
2 casks assorted link do Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases cases common Looking Glasses - 1 case Ink Powder

6 casks Cutlery
5 do assorted Bitmingham Fancy 15 cases assorted Stationary, including every article in Fancy Stationary;
Drawing Cards, Pencils, Colours, &c. Goods 1 do Whip-Thongs
1 do ussorted Buttons

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

STATIONARY.—For Sale, in the Original Packages:-15 cases Letter Paper 25 cases Post 16 cases Foolscap 6 cases assorted Fancy Paper

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

1 case Superior Quills
161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARR RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, Corner of King and Youge Streets, Toronto, NEW SUPPLIES OF

IRON, STEEL, AND SHELF HARDWARE GOODS,

STEEL.—SANDERSON, BROTHERS & Co.'s
Shoar, Soring, Blister, and superior Cast Steel, (the latter well describe Sinear, Spring, Blister, and superior Cast Steel, (the latter well deserving the attention of Axe Makers), on Sale by

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1842.

CUT NAILS.-BUDDEN & VENNOR'S Slingle 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.

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

E M O V A L.—J O H N T Y N E R INK. He is now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to him, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons generally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of link of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice. pears, and now informs them and the public generally that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Establishment, from his old stand opposite the Market, to his new buildings on Yongo Street, next house north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

[] Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and ing their account to the Subscriber, will receive the amount in Ink.

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

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.

The fivels that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in further recommendation of the Water-proof Paste, as the four last years experience has proved it to be a sure preventive to damp feet,—to say nothing of its Leather-preserving qualities. It must be advantageous for the community at large to have it in general use.

criber would respectfully remind all good housewives, who wish to have their Stovepipes and Dumb Stoves look well all the winter, and to save themselves trouble and labour, that they would do well to put on a good coat of his Brunswick Black a few days before putting up their sleves.
PETER R. LAMB,

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

WHOLESALE DRY GOOD WAREHOUSE,

No. 22, Yonge Street.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade gener that they will in a few days be receiving their FALL IMPORTATIONS comprising an Extensive and General Assertment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, selected by their resident partner in Britain, and which they are enabled to offer upon the most favourable terms, and at very reduced prices. GILMOR & COULSON. Toronto, September 22, 1842.

A UTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the Trade of Western Canada generally, that they are now opening a very large and well-asserted Stock of AUTUMN and WINTER STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, which they will sell at very low prices for Cash, or at short and definite credits.

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

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

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

ARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their The Spring supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assertment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgetools, Spades and Shoveis, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoethread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, Sheet-brass and Copper, prassing and prices. &c. &c., which they will sell at very low prices.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTAB-LISIIMENT,—IIAMILTON.—The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the l'ublic to their present Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are confident will be found in every respect well adapted to the season and of very superior qualities. All of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to bring a decided conwith will be disposed of at such pites as cannot fail to only a detailed conviction of their chesposes to the minds of those who may examine in order to ascertain where they may lay out their money to the best advantage; and one consideration which should weigh heavily with intending purchasers is, that this Stock is entirely new and purchased when the trade was in its most depressed state, and therefore do not incur the risk of buying goods already injured by lying too long on the shelves. The Subscribers are fully confident that offers a confidence in the state of the that, after a careful examination of the prices and qualities of their goods shall have been made, a decided preference will be given to them, and therefore solicit a call next door to Devereux's Exchange Hotel.

Hamilton, 12th July, 1842.

M. & C. MAGILL.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

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

Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841. 34 if

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

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

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

Thursday—Princess Royal;
From Kingston, at 3 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday—Niagara;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday—City of Toronto: And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival

of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.

From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursday-Niagara; From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—Tity of Toronto; From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princess Royal; And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets call at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way.

[IF All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and

Kingston, April, 1842. AKE ONTARIO. - THREE TIMES A-WEEK From TORONTO to ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA .- CAPTAIN TWOHY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock: and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hop; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Humilton, runs in connexion

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

will leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Port Hope every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Cobourg-every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Wellington every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock.

UP WARDS.

Will leave Oswego every Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Every Saturday and Every Wednesday and E

day evening at 7.
Weilington every Monday and Thursday morning at 2 o'clock

Wellington every Monday and Thursday morning at 2 o clock.

Cobourg every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

Port Hope every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage from Oswego apply to Messrs. Bronson and Crocker, it to Messrs. Fizhugh and Co., Oswego, or to the Captain on board.

The Gore will also touch (weather permitting) at Bond Head and Darlington.

Targetto, August 16, 1849. Toronto, August 16, 1842.

FIGME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors bereby give notice, that an Assessment of Four per Cent on all the Premium Notes in force on the 7th September inst., has been declared payable to the Trousurer, at his Office, No. 7, City Buildings, on or before the 28th October next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Toronto, 27th Sept., 1842.

73 4 Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, 27th Sept., 1842. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842.

This long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive lusiness; on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honorable promptions. It insures, against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-husses. Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

References by permission to-THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada. WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal John Cameron, Esq., Cashier, Branch Com. Bank, M. D. A. O. Medler, Esq., Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British North America.

Messus. J. F. Smith & Co. September, 1842. . 670 PETER R. LAMB, Manufacturer of Lamb's Blacking, begs to inform Printers in British North America, that he has, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced work man, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS'

E. P. E. L. L. Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, lungs, when any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy action.

Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, y opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. J. Gilder, Picture Frame Maker. Glazier, Sc., No. 166, King Street, acarly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Joseph Lee, of this City, are requested to pay the same to Messys. Thomas Clarkson & Co., who are authorized to settle all matter connected with the said Estate.

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

Toronto, Sept. 4, 1842. Trustees. The British Colonist, Patriot, Christian Guardian, and Alvertiser will please insert the above two months.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,
Chewell's Buildings, King Street West. 630 tf

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which the reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been standing, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physical 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. Testimonic its medicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of Air Bristof, which prive how many, how various, and how extreme have been the instances in which prive how many, how various, and how extreme have been the instances in the following Agents in this Province:—Lessis Brothers. Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lessis & Sons, Druggists and Stationers, and happiness.

Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Onkville; and

and happiness.

BRISTOU'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its pacullar properties is almost intallible in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idiosyneracies, hereditary prelissipation, and in general all chronic and long stan ling informatics and irregularities of the intuinan frame. To enumerate all the diseases in which it has been found to be a povereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengtry, and we can only here suggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and reter him to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intuitience respecting its reflicacy, in nearly all cases of complaint except those of the most ordinary, or endead in all surface confident that its rare virtues only need be known to be appreciated; that it will stand the test of any trial, and that herensed usefulness, and added popularly, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance.

On integers from Medical Centlemen:

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen: Buffalo, Aug. 12, 1837. We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsaparilla, manufactured by C. C. Bris-res, and having made use of it more of less in our practice, believe it to contain 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. TROWBEIDGE, M.D. CHARLES MINNE, M.D. JOSIAH BARNES, M.D. J. E. HAVLEY, M.D. A. MILLER, M.D. H. R. STAGG, M.D. CYRENIUS CHAPIN, M D MOSES BRISTOL, M D J E MARSHALL, M D A. S. SFRAGUR, M D F. L. HARRIS, MD

IF Important contion to those who would get the true article-always obervo that the waitten signature of C. C. BRISTOL, is on a red stamp across the cork of the buttle.

Niagara; by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street Bickle, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Canada.

ADIES' SEMINARY, COBOURG. A D I E S' S E M I N A L 1,

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

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

As a special incitement, their improvement will be noted at each recitation, of which a faithful record will be preserved, and forwarded regularly to their largests, in quarterly reports.

parents, in quarterly reports.

T,ERMS.

Drawing and Painting, 10 6
Music, with use of Piano, 2 6 6
Music, Drawing, and Painting, 2 10 6
Music, Drawing, and Painting, 2 10 6
French, 1 0 0
Wax Fruit and Flowers, each, 1 10 6
Embroidery, 0 5 6
Doard, Including room, furniture, fue', lights, and washing, 5 10 0
Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each term. Each

Young Lady is requested to provide herself with one pair of sheets and pillow cases, and with towels. The Winter Session will commence on the 20th of

October, at the opening of the College.

The following Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a Visiting and Examining Committee:—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Principal of Victoria College; Rev. Thomas Alexander, A. M.; Rev. Edwy Ryerson; G. M. Boswell, Esq., M.P.P.; and Professor Wm. Kingston, A.M. Cobourg, August 20th, 1842.

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

EGERTOR RYERSON.

C UT NAILS.—The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale.
224 Kegs Blue Cet, soft, assorted sizes.

116 Kegs Shingle Nails. Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842. R. H. BRETT.

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

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY.-The sub-Seriber bogs to call the attention of the public to his well-referred Stock of FRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts.

St. Catherines, March 1, 1842.

N. B.—The Proprietor of the British American Cultivator, and Mr Gronge Lustre King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 if

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

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

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

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

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.: Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which to will sell cheap for CASH, or approved Credit.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILORS

has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diffigent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

1. R. keeps commanily on head a large. Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHERS.

MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Trecan Bonnets, of the latest Pashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

The Subscriber has just received, per the Ships Mahaica and Eliza,
816 Reams News Printing Paper, assorted sizes.
R. H. BRETT. EWS PRINTING PAPER. Toronto, Aug. 3, 1842.

man, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS

tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons generally for the liberal and continued support they have given him for a number of years, and now informs them and the public generally that he has removed his Boot and Slace Establishment, from his old stand opposite the Market, to his how how one in the manufacture it to order on the subjective manufacture it to order on the shortest notice.

The subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and the public generally, that he is now prepared to separation and sent of the langs.

The subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles to any aumant.

Kemptrille, Jane, 1342.

The subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles to any aumant.

Kemptrille, Jane, 1342.

This subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with fill confidence of its person.

The subscriber has observed and an elegand, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PROUND, and for the subterties notices, which may be sent to him. But was a subscriber and an elegand contented in the world, and as cheap.

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

The subscriber, will receive the amount in Ink.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1342.

A NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE.

The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE.

A NEWLY-INVENTED THRASHING MACHINE.

The subscriber has invented a THRASHING MACHINE on a plant will be subscriber with the subscriber has obsented a title person.

The subscriber has obsented a transformation of the fine skin which lines the invented in the subscriber has obsented as the public of the propelling power and not half of the bands to attend it; because of the subscriber has obtained a patent for the above mechanic and stands ready to the leave of the su

thing 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 drow from that source that instruction which

the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

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

scentical 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,

L L Y L WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION? when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISM'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Congks, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenca, Asthma, Whooping-Congh, Bronchitz, S.c. S.c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectanation, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegm; it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The

Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cookaville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, Beamsville, &c. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

THEENDOFFOUNDED THE TOTAL THE PROPERTY OF THE this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can be adding or a continuation of the control which any one can see by calling on n.e at my residence in Stamford, Nov. 12, 1810. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the feet that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

cures on record. Also, certificates from the first medical gentlemen, and ditorial notices from the most respectable newspapers.

If no records are the most respectable newspapers.

he cork of the buttle. | Covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incred. | IF Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars. Blanks, Handbills, Placards, For sale in Toronto by Lyman. Farr, & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in ulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Other. I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

THE COBOURG FEMALE ACADEMY will open on the second Monday (12th) of September. — Students can enter at any time. — This Institution is divided into Four Departments, embracing all the solid and ornamental branches of a complete system of Femule

bracing all the solid and ornamental orangeness of a compute system of remains. Education, with Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Pupils being members of Mrs. H.'s family will be under her constant superintendence. The Academy is situated in a delightful part of Cobourg, and affords ample and elegant accommodations. The Pupils can attend the Church which their Parents or Guardians may direct.

Common English, per term of cleven weeks, £1 0 0
Higher English, including all the other colid branches, £1 0
French, Spanish, Oil Fainting, and Wax Work, each £10
Drawing and Fainting in Water Colous, £1 0
Music and Use of Plano, £5 0
Entrodery, 0 0 0
Board, Including room, washing, fuel, and lights, 5 10 0

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

Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cohourg. For more particular inquiries reference is made to the following gentlemen, from whom cards can be obtained giving full information of every department of the Academy:--be obtained giving full information of every department of the Academy:—Rev. A. Green, President of the Canada Conference; D. Thompson, M. P. P., Indiana; Rev. W. Clarke; — Morrell, Esq., London; Rev. G. R. Sanderson, Stamford; Rev. D. Wright, Credit; John Silbson, Esq. Hamilton; A. Cook, Esq. Mount Pleasant; Rev. A. MacNab, Rev. J. Scott, Toronto; A. Devidson, Esq. Niagara; W. Warren, Esq. Darlington; Rev. A. Harlbut, Port Hope; Charles Biggar, Esq. Carrying Place; J. P. Roblin, M. P. P. Ameliasburgh; J. P. Williams, Esq. Bloomfield; Billa Flint, Esq., G. B. Spencer, Esq. Belloville; J. Counter, Mayor of Kingston, M. Cameron, M. P. P., Rev. H. Wilkinson, S. W. Brady, Esq., Kingston; W. Matthie, Esq., — Buell, Esq., Luther Hooghton, Esq. Brockville; Alfred Hooker, Esq., Rev. W. Patrick, David See, Esq., W. D. Dickinson, Esq., Prescutt; G. Brouse, Esq., Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matilda; W. Clegg, Esq., J. Burrows, Esq., Rev. T. Bevitt, Bytown; John Gilchrist, Esq. M. P. P. Otonabee; G. Boulter, Esq. Amelinaburgh.

Mrs. J. B. Hunlourt, Preceptress; Miss R. Boulter, Assistant. Other Assistants will be engaged as the wants of the Academy require.

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

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

W. LAWSON, applying to the owner,

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

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

52 if

FOR SALE,—THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north haif of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd com. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Themas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned.

Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER,

Executors,

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

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Informary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 King Street, to Newgate Street, opposite he Brick Methodist Chapel.

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

DENTAL SURGERY. - A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Deutist .- Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. OFFICE, No. 6, Bay Street, Toronto.

Sept. 23, 1841. FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at

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

For all Dropsy.
All swellings of the Extremities, Whooging Cough, Tightness of the Chest, especially in Children, Rhenmatism, acute and chronic, Lumbago and Sciatic, in Children,
All Bruises and Sprains,
Scald Head,
Scrofula, in its worst stages,
Foul Uleers of the legs, or other Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings

of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers,
Fresh Wounds, hilldains, &c. &c. It was the last death hed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend insert, are as follows:

Seven members of Congress: 2 of the Sanato of the U.S.: 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures; ome 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors-besides above 3000 cures among respect-

able private citizens. These invo come to the knowledge of the proprietors as baving been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of exeruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to communicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest!" About one balf the above number are known to have been cored of DROPSY. RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds,

by the same article -And of all this number to females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled. For Sale by Coinstuck & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman-Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto: and by all other

I V E R C O M P L A I N T S
AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.

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

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

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

Why do the Chinese five to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they more purify the blood. The Chinese Broom Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard cemedy. These Pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the actumulation of the base humors which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters; taken and fire the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalids for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the fall blooming glow of health and youthful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFETTS

PRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name-O. C. Lin M. D.-on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:-M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the holice as follows:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1811, by Thos. Connel, in the Cierk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York."

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snail be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Dalhi village. The allove article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co.

Delhi, July 17, 1839.

W. H. O. W. I. L. G. O. B. A. L. D?—

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

T. O. T. H. E. J. N. C. R. E. D. U. L. O. U. S.—

New-York, Sept. 28th, 1933.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most increduluous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Canstock & Co. O. V. Praches.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.