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TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1844.

TEMPERANCE.

BY MES, LYDIA II, SIGOURNEY. Temperance! tell the listening world What thine advocates have done; Hearken! now the tyrant's burl'd

From his high, despotic throne.

Temperance-shall it bear the sway, Shine o'er earth in splendour bright? Listen; for a brilliant day Drives away the gloomy night.

Temperance | will the heams alone Gild the spot that gave thee birth? Other climes thy sway shall own; See, it bursts o'er all the earth.

Temperance! are thy sons to fight, Like hosts of earth, to fix thy laws? O no! for love and truth unite, To achieve thy holy cause.

Temperance! then I'll be thy child, For I love thy sacred name: Yes, thy voice and influence mild Can the wildest passion tame.

Temperance! we shall shout thy praise; We no more will leave thy band; Joyful now our anthems raise, In every clime, in every land.

#### Evangelical.

MISCHIEVOUS MILLERISM MASTERED:

THE RISE, PROGRESS. AND UNIVERSAL DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIANITY. A Sermon preached before the Oxford University, in 1744: By the Rev. John Wesley, A.M.

PART SECOND. " And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost."-Acts iv. 31.

III. 1. But shall we not see greater things than these? Yea. greater than have been yet from the beginning of the world. Can Satur couse the truth of God to fail, or his promises to be of none effect? If not, the time will come when Christianity will prevail over all, and cover the earth. Let us stand a little, and survey (the third thing which was proposed) this strange sight, a Christian World. Of this the Prophets of old inquired and searched diligently: (1 Pet. i. 10, 11, &c. :) Of this the Spirit which was in them testified: "It shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established on the top of the mountains,

and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow onto it. And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into princing-books. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more." (Isa. ii. 1-4.) " In that day there shall be a Root of Jesse, which shall stand for an Ensign of the people. To it shall the Gentiles seek, and his rest shall be glorious. And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again to recover the remnant of his people; and he shall set on an Ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the onicasis of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah, from the four corners of the earth." (Isn. xi. 10-12.) "The wolf shall then dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the failing together; and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hart nor destroy, saith the Lord, in all my hely mountain. For the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Isa. xi. 6-9.)

2. To the same effect are the words of the great Apostle, which it is evident have never yet been fulfilled. "Hath God cast away his people! God forbid." "But through their fall salvation is come to the Gentiles." ." And if the diminishing of them be the riches of the Gentiles, how much more their fuluess?" "For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fidness of the Genules be come in: And so all Israel shall be saved." (Rom. xi. 1, 11, 25, 26.)

" confused noise," no " garments rolled in blood." \_\_ Destructions are come to a perpetual end :" Wars are censed from the earth. Neither are there any intestine jars remaining; no brother rising up against brother; no country or city divided against itself, and tearing out its own bowels. Civil discord is at an end for evermore, and none is left either to destroy or hurt his neighbour. Here is tion to "grind the face of the poor;" no robbery or wrong; no rapine or injustice; for all are "content with such things as they possess." Thus " righteousness and peace have kissed each other;" (Penlin lxxxv. 10:) they have "taken root and filled the land;" righteonsness floorishing out of the earth," and "peace looking down from heaven."

4. And with righteonsness, or justice, mercy is also found. The earth is no longer full of cruel habitations The Lord hath destroyed both the blood-thirsty and malicious, the envious and revengeful man. Were there any provocation, there is none that now knoweth to return evil for evil; but indeed there is none that doeth evil, no, not one; for all are harmless as doves. And being filled with peace and joy in believing, and united in one body, by one Spirit, they all love as brethren; they are all of one heart, and of one soul. " Neither saith any of them, that ought of the things which he possesseth is his own." . There is none among them that lacketh; for every man loveth his neighbour as himself. And all walk by one role: " Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them."

5. It follows, that no unkind word can ever be heard among them, no strife of tougues, no contention of any kind, no railing or evil-speaking; but every one "opens his mouth with wisdom, and in his tongue there is the law of kindness." Equally incapable are they of fraud or guile: Their love is without dissimulation: Their words are always the just expression of their thoughts, opening a window into their breast, that whosnever desires may look into their nearts, and see that only love and God are there.

6. Thus, where the Lord Omnipotent taketh to himself his mighty power and reigneth, doth he "subdue all things to himself," cause every heart to overflow with love, and fill every mouth with praise. "Happy are the people that are in such a case; yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God." (Psalm exliv. 15 ) "Arise, shine;" (south the Lord;) "for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." "Thou hast known that I, the Lord, am thy Saviour, and thy Redeemer, the mighty God of Jacob. I have made thy officers peace, and thy exactors rightconsucess. Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call the walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise." "Thy people are all righteons; they shall inherit the land forever; the branch of my planting, the work of my hands, that I may be glorified." "The sun shall be no more thy light by day; neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee: But the Lord shall be unto thee an everlast-

ing light, and thy God thy glory." (Isa. lx. 1, 16-19.)

IV. Having thus briefly considered Christianity, as beginning, as going on, and as covering the earth; it remains only that I should close the whole with a plain, practical application.

1. And, First, I would ask, Where does this Christianity now exist? Where, I pray, do the Christians live? Which is the country, the inhabitants whereof are all thus filled with the Huly Ghost? Are all of one heart and of one soul? Cannot suffer one among them to lack anything, but continually give to every man as he hath need? Who, one and all, have the love of God filling their hearts, and constraining them to love their neighbour as themselves? Who have all " put on bowels of mercy, humbleness of mind, gentleness, longsoffering?" Who offend not in any kind, either by word or deed, against justice, mercy, or troth; but in every point do unto all men as they would these should do unto With what propriety can we term any a Christian country which does not answer this description? Why then, let us confess we have never yet seen a Christian country open earth.

2 I beseech you brethren, by the mercies of God, if ye do account me a madman or a fool, yet, as a fool hear with me. It is utterly needful that some one should use great plainness of By those of you that are in anthority? Are you convinced then speech towards you. It is more especially needful at this time; that this is scriptural Christianing? Are you desirous it should be for who knoweth but it is the last? Who knoweth how soon the righteous Judge may say, "I will no more be entreated for this people?" "Though Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in this land. they should but deliver their own souls." And who will use this to the effect? Perhaps some of you have made a few faint atplainness, if I do not? Therefore I, even I, will speak. And I tempts, but with how small success! Shall Christianity then be adjure you, by the living God, that ye steel not your breasts against receiving a blessing at my hands. Do not say in your hearts, Non persuadebis, etiamsi persuascris; or, in other words, Lord, thou shalt not send by whom thou will send; let me rather perish in my blood, than be saved by this man!

3. Brethren, "I am persuaded better things of you, though I thus speak." Let me ask you then, in tender love, and in the or the sword? "the armies of the" Romish "aliens," to reform us spirit of meekness, Is this city a Christian city ! Is Christianity, Scriptural Christianity, found here? Are we, considered as a community of men, so "filled with the Holy Ghost," as to enjoy in our bearts, and show forth in our lives, the genuine fruits of

\* Your persuasions shall not prevail with us, even though they should really convince us.-EDIT-

Colleges and Halls, and their respective Societies, (not to speak of the inhabitants of the town,) "of one heart and one soul?" Is "the love of God shed abroad in our hearts?" Are our tempers the same that were in him? And are our lives agreeable thereto? Are we "holy as he who bath called us is holy, in all manner of

4. I increat you to observe, that here are no peculiar notions now under consideration; that the question moved is not concerning doubtful opinions, of one kind or another, but concerning the undoubted, fundamental branches (if there be any such) of our common Christianity. And for the decision thereof, I appeal to your own conscience, guided by the word of God. He therefore that is not condemned by his own heart, let him go free. 5. In the fear, then, and in the presence of the great God, before

whom both you and I shall shortly appear, I pray you that are in authority over us, whom I reverence for your office sake, to consider, (and not after the manner of dissemblers with God.) are you " filled with the Holy Ghost?" Are you lively portraitness of Him whom you are appointed to represent among men? "I have said. Ye are gods," ye magistrates and rulets; ye are by office so nearly allied to the God of heaven! In your several stations and perfectly aware that he would have expressed himself precisely as degrees, ye are to show furth anto as " the Lord our Governor." Are all the thoughts of your hearts, all your tempers and desires, suitable to your high calling? Are all your words like unto those which come out of the month of God? Isthere in all your actions dignity and love ! A greatness which words cannot express, which can flow only from a heart full of God; and yet consistent with the character of "man that is a worm, and the son of man that is a

6. Ye venerable men, who are more especially called to form the tender minds of youth, to dispel thence the shades of ignorance and error, and train them up to be wise unto salvation, are you filled with the Holy Chost?" with all those "fruits of the Spirit" which your important office so indispensably requires? Is your heart whole with God? full of love and zeal to set up his kingdom on earth? Do you continually remind those under your care, that the one rational end of all our studies, is to know, love, and serve "the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he bath sent?" Do you inculcate upon them, day by day, that love alone never faileth; (whereas, whether there be tongues, they shall fail, or philosophical knowledge, it shall vanish away;) and that without love, all learning is but splendid ignorance, pompous fully, vexation of spirit! Has all you teach an actual tendency to the love of God, and of all mankind for his sake? Have you an eye to this end in whatever you prescribe, touching the kind, the manner, and the measure of their studies; desiring and labouring that, wherever the lot of these young soldiers of Christ is cast, they may be so many burning and shining lights, adorning the Gospel of Christ in all things? And permit me to ask," Do you put forth all your strength in the vast work you have undertaken? Do you labour herein with all your might? exerting every faculty of your soul? using every talent

which God hath lent you, and that to the attermost of your power? 7. Let it not be said, that I speak here, as if all under your care were intended to be Clergymen. Not so: I only speak as if they were all intended to be Christians. But what example is set them by as who enjoy the beneficence of our forefathers? by Fellows Students, Scholars; more especially those who are of some rank and eminence? Do ye, brethren, abound in the fruits of the Spirit, in lowliness of mind, in self-denial and mortification, in seriousness and composure of spirit, in patience, meekness, sobriety, temperance; and in unwearied, restless endeavours to do good in every kind unto all men, to relieve their outward wants, and to bring their souls to the true knowledge and love of God? Is this the general character of Fellows of Colleges? I fear it is not. Radier, have not pride and hanglitiness of spirit, impatience and peevishness, sloth and indolence, gluttony and sensuality, and even a proverbial uselessness, been objected to us, perhaps not always by our enemies, nor wholly without ground? O that God would roll away his reproach from us, that the very memory of it might perish

8. Many of us are more immediately consecrated to God, called to minister in holy things. Are we then patterns to the rest, "in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity?" (2 Cor. iv. 2.) Is there written on our forehead and on our heart, Holiness to the Lord?" From what motives did we enter upon this office? Was it indeed with a single eye " to serve God, trusting that we were inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost, to take upon us this ministration, for the promoting of his glory, and the edifying 3. Suppose now the fulness of time to be come, and the prophecies to be accomplished. What a prospect is this! All is peace, "quietness, and assurance furever." Here is no din of arms. no and set aside, as much as in us lies, all worldly cares and studies? Do we apply ourselves wholly to this one thing, and draw all one cares and studies this way? Are we apt to teach? Are we taught of God, that we may be able to teach others also? Do we know God? Do we know Jesus Christ? Hath "God revealed his Son in us?" And hath he" made usable Ministers of the new covenant?" Where then are the " seals of our apostleship?" Who, that were dead in trespasses and sins, have been quickened by our word! especially, to refer to evil spirits in particular, who select the gates to the rescue of your young from even the most triffing of calami-Have we a burning zeal to save souls from death, so that for their sake we often forget even to eat our bread? Do we speak plain, by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God?" (2 Cer. iv. 2.) Are we dead to the world, and the things of the world, "laying up all our treasures in heaven?" Do we lord over God's heritage? Or are we the least, the servants of all? When we bear the reproach of Christ, does it sit heavy upon us? Or do we rejoice therein? When we are smitten on the one check, do we resent it? Are we impatient of affronts? Or do we turn the other also; not resisting the evil, but overcoming evil with good? Have we a bitter zeal. inciting us to strive sharply and passionately with them that are out of the way ? Or is our zeal the flame of love, so as to direct all our words with sweetness, lowliness, and meekness of wisdom? 9. Once more, What shall we say concerning the youth of this

place? Have you either the form or the power of Christian godliness ! Are you lumble, teachable, advisable; or stubborn, selfwilled, heady, and high-minded? Are you obedient to your superiors as to parents? Or do you despise those to whom you owe the tenderest reverence? Are you diligent in your easy business, pursuing your studies with all your strength? Do you redeem the time, crowding as much work into every day as it can contain? Rather, are ye not conscious to yourselves, that you waste away day after day, either in reading what has no tendency to Christianity, or in gaming, or in-you know not what? Are you better managers of your fortune than of your time? Do you, out of principle, take care to owe no man anything? Do you "remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy ;" to spend it in the more immediate worship of God? When you are in his house, do you consider that God is there? Do you behave "as seeing him that is invisible?" Do you know how to "possess your bodies in sanctification and honour?" Are not drunkenness and uncleanness found among you? Yea, are there not of you who "glory in their shame?" Do not many of you "take the name of God in vain," perhaps habitually, without either remorse or fear? Yes, are there not a multitude of you that are forsworn? I fear, a swiftly-increasing multitude. Be not surprised, brethren. Before God and this congregation. I own myself to have been of the number, solemnly swearing to observe all those customs, which I then knew nothing of; and those statutes, which I did not so much as read over, either then or for some years after. What is perjury, if this is not? But if it be, O what a weight of sin, yea, sin of no common dye, lieth upon us! And doth not the Most High regard it? 10. May it not be one of the consequences of this, that so many of you are a generation of triflers; triflers with God, with one another, and with your own souls? For, how few of you spend from one week to another, a single hour in private praver! How few have any thought of God in the general tenor of your conversation! Who of you is, in any degree, acquainted with the work of his Spirit, his supernatural work in the souls of men? Can you bear, unless now and then, in a church, any talk of the Holy Ghost? Would you not take it for granted, if one began such a conversation, that it was either hypocrisy or enthusiasm In the name of the Lord God Almighty, I ask, What religion are you off Even the talk of Christianity, ye cannot, will not hear. O my brethren! what a Christian city is this! " It is time for thee,

Lord, to lay to thine band!" 11. For, indeed, what probability, what possibility rather, (speaking after the manner of men.) is there that Christianity, scriptural Christianity, should be again the religion of this place? that all orders of men among us should speak and live as men " filled with the Holy Ghost?" By whom should this Christianity be restored? restored? And do ye not count your fortune, liberty, life, dear unto yourselves, so ye may be instrumental in the restoring of it? But, suppose ye have this desire, who bath any power proportioned restored by young, unknown, inconsiderable men? I know not whether ye yourselves could soffer it. Would not some of you ery out, "Young man, in so doing thou reproachest us?" But there is no danger of your being put to the proof; so hath iniquity overspread as like a flood. Whom then shall God send? The famine, the pestilence, (the last messengers of God to a guilty land.) into our first love? Nay, "rather let us fall into thy hand, O Lord, and let us not fall into the hand of man."

Lord, save, or we perish! Take us out of the mire, that we sink not! O help us against these enemies! for vain is the help of that Spirit? Are all the Magistrates, all Heads and Governors of man. Unto thee all things are possible. According to the greatness of thy power, preserve thou those that are appointed to die; and preserve us in the manner that seemeth to thee good; not as we will, but as thou wilt!

From the London Watchman. THE PRESIDENT'S SERMON AT THE LAST ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

The discourse was founded upon Matthew xvi. 13-18. "When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, he sked his disciples, saying, Whore do Men say that I the Son o Man am ? And they said, Some say that thou art John the Bap tist: some Elius; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am? And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed t unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say also into thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The Preacher commenced by stating briefly the reasons why the question in the text was proposed by Christ to his disciples,not, he observed, because the Savious did not know what answer Peter would give to the inquiry: no, for he must have been he did; but the interrogation was proposed in order that, upon the confession made, he might bring out before his followers the grea and glorious truths contained in the passage, which most obviously relates to his church...... The Preacher then proceeded to con

The foundation of the Christian Church.

II. The Church built upon this foundation. III. The plan or arrangement for the edification of the Church

1V. The comidence with which the Church defies the gates of hell Upon the First topic, The foundation of the Christian Church, he observed that this is stated in the confession, "thou art the Christ the Son of the living God." The appellation, Son of God, he luminously proved to be applicable to the divine nature and per fections; and the word Christ, meaning, as it does, the "Anointed." as relating to his offices, includes those

1. Of Prophet, 2. Of Priest,

3. Of King.

II. The Church built upon this foundation, he observed, we mus examine a few truths. The First was,-The dependance every member of the Church

daces upon Christ, which is manifested 1. In the belief of the divine truth of the Christian religion.

2. In the belief of the infinite sufficiency of Christ's atonement

3. In the confidence placed in Christ as the Supreme Head of His Church-upon which subject the Preacher remarked, with reat beauty and power, that Christ alone has supreme authority in his Church-and as he cannot divide it, so the Christian cannot divide his allegiance.

The Second Truth examined was-The salvation which those cho trust in him are made to experience, such as knowledge faith, and the various fruits of the Spirit; and this division was summed up, with the most appropriate observations, upon

1. The Community of the Church, 2. The Unity,

3. Its being characterized by love.

The Preacher then dwelt, with much eloquence, upon III. The design or arrangement for the edification of the Church.

n discussing which, it was observed-1. That Christ prepares the material for its erection, by calling men from the world to the enjoyment of salvation,—giving the

stones their proper stape,—and then, placing them in the position which he deems most fit and advantageous. 2. That Christ has agents under him, in the accomplishment of his glorious purposes. All Christians, the Preacher remarked. may be aseful in their allotted spheres, but there is a certain and

distinctive order employed, the features of which are, that they must be—

(1,) Christians,

Bear a specific character, such as the possession of gifts, Be appointed to suitable and official circles of labour

pon this subject, the Preacher inquired, with much significance and point, "Who may commit this deposit to others ?" an important question; but that bishops, or episcopally-ordained men, are the only parties that have ambority to do so, cannot be proved from the Word of God, nor by any other fair mode of

3. That these agents are called upon to employ means to carry on the work entrested to them, such as the administration of acraments; ordinanene; and other important and necessary duties. The Fourth topic discussed was-The confidence with which the Church defies the gates of hell. Gates, he observed, in olden times, were places where connoils were held; and the word "hell" rewere places where controlls were held; and the word "hell" re- are not the articles of your faith; to you they are as the imagina-lates to the invisible world in general; but here it seems, more tions of a legendary fable. Else why this apathy? Why so alert

Satan is trying to overcome the Church-1. By Force,

2. By Stralagem. But, notwithstanding the most violent opposition which rages all around, the Church, led on by Christ to the conflict, and defended by his power, shall eventually triumph in every part of the

Having discussed these topics in a most masterly manner, of which we have given but a feeble description, the Preacher con cluded his discourse, by observing-

1. That the Wesleyan Body is a true Church of Christ, having everything to constitute it but the name; and he could never discover any good reason why this was not possessed. II. That its ministry is scriptoral,

III. That its ministers must exert themselves efficiently to dis harge its daties.

IV. That God would defend them as he has hitherto done, they proved faithful.

# Sclected.

From the London Patriot. LUDICROUS DILEMMAS OF EPISCOPACY.

Episcopacy has its practical inconveniences, as well as its then etical difficulties. It is essentially a thing of pretence, and is often hard put to it to maintain appearances. The creature of the State, it affects to be of Divine origin. Deriving all its fabled piritual attributes from Succession, it owes all its real authority o the Crown. In form elective, it is actually conferred by nom nation; and the bishop must do homege to the Sovereign before consecration. Apart from its relation to the State, it is either an empty title or it is a usurpation. Without territorial fordship and jurisdiction, it is a shadow. Without its chancellors, surrogates, proctors, its courts misnamed spiritual, and its substantial tempor alities, it is but a titular primacy which the priests of different communions might be left to wrangle about. But, in that case what becomes of its catholicity? The Bishop is the centre and symbol of Catholic unity. Episcopacy, we are told, was the Apostolic remedy for the schisms in the primitive church. But. n order to the preservation of this ecclesiastical unity, there must be but one altar and one bishop in one place. Unhappily, the theory and the fact have always been at variance. Even within the nale of the Romish Church, rival successors to the chair of St. Peter have folminated anothemas against each other; while Antioch, Byzantium, and Jerosalem, have each its three or four ishops, of as many different churches, but all equally Catholic. who have for ages maintained a schism more formal, and at times more bitter, than any which exists in non-episcopal communions Episcopacy is, in fact, everywhere, from the very exclusiveness o its pretensions, schismatical. It admits of no divided sway, no co-ordinate powers; and no more allows of two bishops to one see, of two heads under one mitre, than of two kings upon one throne. Hence, the practical difficulty that embarrasses the move ments of Episcopacy, the moment it stirs beyond the protection of the State. If the Church may appoint a bishop, any Church may appoint a bishop for itself in any place; and what Anglican dares deny the validity of the Romish episcopacy? Yet, the awkwardness of having two Catholic hishops of the same see, one Roman Catholic, the other Anglo-Catholic, was so strongly felt and earnestly urged by the Puseyite journals, when the recent Colonial Bishoprics were first contemplated, that the idea of making Malia a Protestant see was given up, and the new Mediterranean Bishop was accordingly created by the style and title of Bishop of Gibrahar. The British Critic, anxious that the Auglican Prelate should not have "the appearance of a schismatic in truder," by claiming a see already "legitimately occupied," urged. that the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta is nominated by our Government, and has, ex-officio, a right to take his seat at the Council Board; and that, if the same honours were to be given to his Anglican double," in future years, "the two functionaries might be seen bowing one another up the private stair-case of the palace, or entering the vice-regal presence, with a harmony not exhibited by co-ordinate bolders of the same authority since the memorable example of the two kings of Brentford." To the Maltese people, indeed, we were told, "the founding, in the present day, a new bishopric in Malta, in opposition to the present one, or in violation of any of its prerogatives, would appear a self-evident absordity." In deference to the same Catholic princi-

be, indeed, without the sanction of the ruling Power-the Ottoman Government. And yet, this distinction-a very material one education, to understand or describe. s practically disregarded by the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, and he Colonial Roman Catholic bishops, who assume the style and titles of Prelates having territorial jurisdiction. We have at the present moment a Protestant Dishop of Tuam, for instance, and Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tunm: "titular archbishop," ome may call him, but that can only mean that he does not enjoy the revenues. Modern courtesy has conceded the use of titles, which, to be legitimate, require the sanction of the Crown; and the next step will be, to seek to obtain this sanction, by vesting the nomination in the British Government. The ultimate conse quence will be, that either Irish Roman Catholic Prelates must be admitted into the House of Lords, or the Protestant Bishops will cease to sit there;—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

#### PARENTAL UNFAITHFULNESS.

BY DR. CHALMERS.

How strange it is that the same parent who is so intent on the referment of his children in the world, should be so utterly listess of their prospects, nor put forth one endeavour to obtain for hem preferment in heaven—that he who would mourn over it as he sorest of his family trials, should one of them be bereft of any of the corporeal senses; and yet should take it so easily, although one of them have a right sense of God, or a right principle of godliness—that he, who would be so sorely astounded did any of his little ones perish in a conflagration or a storm, should be so inmoved by all the featful things that are reported of the region on the other side of death, where the fury of an incensed Lawgiver is poured upon all who have fled not to Christ as their refuge from the tempest, and they are made to lie down in the devouring fire, and to dwell with everlasting burnings—that to avert from the objects of our tenderness the calamities, or to obtain for them the good things of this present life, there shall be so much of care and of busy expedient, while not one practical measure is taken either to avert from them that calamity which is the most readful, or to secure for them that felicity which is the most glorious. Why there is indeed such obvious demonstration in all this of time being regarded as our all, and eternity being counted by us as nothing-so light an esteem in it of that God, an inheritance in whom we treat as of far less value for those who are dear to us than that they should be made tichly to inherit the gifts of His providence-such a preference for ourselves, and for the fleeting generations that come after us, of the short-lived creature to the Creator who endureth for ever; as most strikingly to mark ven by the very loves and amiable sensibilities of our hearts, how profoundly immersed we are in the grossest carnality—that, after all, it is but an earthly horizon that bounds us, and an earthly platform we grovel on-that nature, even in her best and most graceful exhibitions, gives manifest token of her fall, proving herself an exile from Paradise even in the kindest and honestest of the sympathies which belong to her-that, retaining though she does many soft and tenderaffinities for those of her own kind, she has been cast down and degraded beneath the high aims and desires of immortality; accursed even in her moods of greatest generosity, and evil in the very act of giving good gifts anto her children.

The man whose heart is set on the conversion of his children; the man whose house is their school of discipline for eternity, be it is, and we fear he only of all other parents, who lives by faith. If you love your children, and at the same time are listless about their eternity, what other explanation can be given than that you believe not what the Bible tells of eternity? You believe not of the wrath and the anguish and the tribulation that are there. Those piercing cries that here from any one of your children would go to your very heart, and drive you frantic with the horror of its sufferings, you do not believe that there is pain there to call them forth. You do not think of the meeting-place that you are to have with them before the indement-seat of Christ, and of the looks of anguish and the words of reproach that they will cast pon you, for having neglected and so undone their eternity.

The awful sentence of condemnation-the signal of everlasting eparture to all who know not God and obey not the Gospel—the ceaseless moanings that ever and anon shall ascend from the lake of living agony-the grim and dreary imprisonment whose barriers are closed insuperably and for ever on the hopeless outcasts of vengeance. These, ye men who wear the form of godliness, but show not the power of it in your training of your families—these of death to hold their malicious and destructive councils at, for ties, and this dead indifference about their exposure to the most tremendons of all? O, the secret will be out! The cause bewrayeth itself! You have not faith; and, compassed about though you be with Sabbath forms and seemly observations, and the semblance of a goodly and well-looking profession, yet, if you labour not specifically and in practical earnest for the souls of your children, your doing short of this are, we fear, but the diseased and lame offerings of hypocrisy-your Christianity, we fear, is a delusion.

# From the Montreal Christian Mirror.

TEARS.

The world is frequently called "a waste howling wilderness," and a vale of tears. Some, when describing their trials and difficulties, are in the habit of saying, "I have walked through deep and bitter waters;" and others who have been required to endure more, poor out their complaints in language that forcibly appeals to the Divine compassion,-" All thy waves and thy billows are gone over me." Jub, speaking from experience, said, "Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward:" and in another place, this eminent spint describes the troubles to which flesh is heir, in language that would form a suitable epitaph for all the children of men: "Man that is born of a woman, is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he leeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

Were it possible for us to collect all the tears that have been shed from the first produced by the grief and penitency of the primal transgressor, down to those which are gushing from the hearts-trembling in the eyes-and rolling down the cheeks of onsands, they would form a vast liquid mirror, in which the effects of sin would be painfully reflected. The Christian believer beholds this object with grief and wonder; but suddenly it is changed into a sea of glass, mingled with fire; and then a multitude of beautiful forms rises up before him, clothed in white raiment, having golden harps in their hands, and singing, "Sing praises unto the Lord, sing praises, for he liath dried up our rrows, and wiped away all tears from our eyes."

Tears-what shall we say of them? They are endeed with a roice which speaks londer than words—and with more power than either music, eloquence, or poetry. These have accomplished in barbarous society, as well as in polished and fashionable circles, what neither diplomacy, negotiation, per force could effect; they have allayed the fiercest passions—they have soothed the agilated and afflicted mind—they have driven away care and melancholy-they have inspired the finid with courage and determination;-yes, in the language of an old author-music, eloquence, and poetry, are the three great magicians whose powerful minion all men acknowledge.

But, after all, where even these have utterly failed, Tears have een successful. What the harp of the ministrel could not effect -what all the charms of rhetoric could not accomplish-what the sweetness of poetry could not produce—have been achieved by tears. Music charms us with its sweet sounds-eloquence de lights us with its modulated tones-and poetry leads us captive in the silken cords of its harmony;—but tears—precious tears, powerful tears—they speak to the heart—they speak to the soul—their language awakens the warmest sympathies and the holiest affections; and then tears respond to tears-affections flow into affect tions-and souls mingle with souls-and then "we weep with those that weep; and monra with those that mourn;" but in the midst of our weeping and mourning, the spirit of prophecy condoles with us, and thus comforts our hearts: " Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light; and the days of thy mourning shall be

# J. N. MAFFITT ON "BOZ."

In the case of Dickens, what an image presents itself to the hilosophic mind! He comes, a private individual and a stranger, to our shores, and America opens her bosom to receive him as a guest of letters. His writings, almost without exception, are descriptions of low and vulgar life. They tend to injure the feelings, and to have a humiliating effect upon those whose virtues shine forth from deep poverty, by bringing to the notice of the rich many anobtrusive trains of the poor. To such a genius Americans bowed. Magnificently did the citizens of Boston and New-York, indeed of the whole country, receive him, to do him homage. No guest of our country, the patriotic Lafayette alons excepted, was ever received with such marked and emphatic disples, when Dr. Alexander was sent out to occupy the chair of St. | unction. No matter with what low purpose he might have landed James at Jerusalem, the said chair being already occupied by an on our shores, such a reception should have warmed the fibres of orthodox Greek, a Syrian, an Armenian, and a Latin bishop, it his heart. But it did not. Great and generous attentions awawas thought proper to style him, not Anglican Bishop of Jerusa. kened no corresponding feelings in his heart.

lem, but Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in | The gigantic pens of Scotland have enlisted in favour of the Jerusalem. But, according to the theory of Episcopacy, what young republic of the West, against the Cookney tourist. He has business has a hishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem at also been publicly charged in England with extreme precility, and all, except as a foreign visiter? If an independent prelate, he with having the propensity to meddle with the most filthy subjec' a. must still be a schismatical intruder, who thus assumes to sit in His trait of most excruciating sensibility made his little head ache St. James's chair. Bishop of Jerusalem be could not legitimately and his venomous tongue tell lies about all he saw. There is not one subject which he is competent, by intellect, judgment, and The very negro stage-! between the episcopacy of a congregation and that of a territory, driver throws falsehood in his face. See the effect of the automnal frost on yonder mountain foliage. In the morning, all is verdant as the rose; in the evening, you see nought but the sollen lent, foretelling the downward course of nature. So passed away, forever, the fame of Dickens,-one who had not good sense enough to bear discreetly the first sentiment of popular applause which he ever met with in his voyage through life. Nothing but a knowledge of his own character was required to make him an object of utter insignificance to America. The pit he digged for others, has received him and his same. But he is not satisfied with the injustice done to America by his "Notes for general circulation," but in a, later work he takes occasion to substantiate his former statements by blackening them-indicative of the gross vileness of his heart! Had he shown the smallest atom of honour, by correcting his misstatements, then we might have forgiven him. But nothing has appeared. He writes to a friend that he has never read a single critique on his work on America, and never shall. He says he has done but justice to America. If there ever fived a man on earth, that merited severe rebuke, that man is Charles Dickens. He does not deserve mercy. He has left no way open for it. He has shown no respect for himself. He is an object of disgust and horror, which should not be permitted to disgrace our country. We: cannot, therefore, hold our peace while Dickens's slanders are going forth, unparalleled in history, ancient or modern.

Whole No. 747.

The subject hears a more serious espect when the religious interests of America and England are taken into consideration. How atrocious the attempt to sow the seeds of ill-will and heart-burning n the world which God is now regenerating. England has ever had the good sense to adopt and co-operate with every good and. great sentiment which has originated in American benevolence. How they have tried, hand in hand, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, to go forth from both countries, the armies of the Cross, under a banner stained by no blood but the blood of Him who died to save them, to carry the blessed Gospel to the destitute, from the walls of China to the Australian Islands—one impulse moving the Christians of both countries-one spirit heaving in the bosom of both. What ruthless hand shall break this league?

The character of Dickens appears in a still darker aspect when e charges bigotry on the genius of American piety, and insult on the American pulpit.

THE JOYS OF PRAYER.

Even in those parts of prayer that might seem only painful, there is a pleasure that would be ill exchanged for this world's most boasted bliss. In the bitterness of repentant sorrow for sin, there is sweetness in the agony of fervent supplication for pardon; there is a joy, as much superior to the best the world can boast, asthe heavens are higher than the earth—

The broadest smile unfeeling folly wears, Less pleasing far than prayer's repentant tears.

Oh! what a happy, heaven-foretasting life might the children of God enjoy on earth, if they would live of prayer! How calm might they be in the midst of the wildest storms !s How composed and cheerful while all around was agitation and

alarm—the smile of heaven sparkling around their path, the peace, of heaven dwelling within their hearts. They say that travellers in Alpine regions are encompassed with

clear atmosphere, and cloudless sunshine, while traversing the summits of those lofty mountains, at the very time that the world: below them is all wrapt in mists and darkness, and thunder-clouds: are borsting at their feet. Even thus does prayer lift the believer to a loftier and serener region, far, far above the clouds and storms that darken and distract the world below. In that region of purity and peace, the atmosphere is clearand calm; and the light of Gad's countenance shines brightly on the believer's soul, while he sees the thunder-clouds of earthly care and sorrow rolling beneath his feet; thus realizing the beautiful illustration of the poet,—

" As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm; Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread. Eternal sunshine scules on his head!"— White's Meditations.

# THE VOICE OF LOVE.

Here is the glory of the cross! The mystery of redceming love there displayed is God's own plan for winning back the alienated affections and confidence of an apostate world. "God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son as a propitiation for What volumes this speaks! It seems love on some lofty eminence, from which a voice is heard saying; "Come up hither!" and at the sound, the spirit seems, like Paul, caught up to the third heaven, to hear things touching the love of God, which it is not lawful to utter. It is as if the Everlasting Father, pointing to the Cross, addressed to each of us the question :-What could I have done more to prove my love?". It assures, us that we may be as certain that God loves our world as we are that he loves his Son. Is it any wonder that when John wished. to prove his sweet assertion, "God is love," he turned to the cross! Yes, though we live in a world literally teeming with proofs of the love of God, written in celestial characters on every: work of his creation, every dispensation of his providence,though, in that unwearied love, "day unto day ultereth speech. and night unto night showeth knowledge,"-though all the host of eaven might have been appealed to, and all with one voice would' have answered, "God is love,"-need we wonder that he, who had leaned on the bosom of the Saviour, should turn away his eves from all these manifestations of the love of God, and, fixing them exclusively on the cross, should in grateful and adoring rapture exclaim, "HEREIN IS LOVE!"-Rev. Hugh White.

# TRUE AND FALSE DELICACY.

Above every other feature which adorns the female character, lelicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of-which makes a merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put upon an innocent remark. This spurious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste as it is from good feeling and good sense-but that highminded delicacy which maintains its pure and underlating walk alike among women as in the society of men; which shrinks from no necessary duty, and can speak when required, with seriousness and kindness, of things at which it would be ashamed, indeed, to smile or to blush;—that delicacy which knows how to confer as benefit without wounding the feelings of another, and which understands also how and when to receive one;—that delicacy which can give aims without display, and advice without assuming, and which pains not the most humble or susceptible being in creation. This is the delicacy which forms so important a part of good taste, that, where it does not exist as a natural instinct, it is taught as the first principle of good manners, and considered as the universal passport to good society. Nor can this, the greatest charm of female character, if totally neglected in youth, ever be acquired in after life. When the mind has been accustomed to what is vulgar or gross, the line edge of feeling is gone, and nothing can restore it. It is comparatively easy, on first entering upon life, to maintain the page of thought unsuffied, by closing it against every improper image; but when once such images are allowed to mingle with the imagination, so as to be constantly revived by memory, and thus to give their tone to the habitual mode of thinking and conversing, the beauty of the female character may, indeed, be said to be gone, and its glory departed.—Mrs. Ellis.

THE FAITHFUL PREACHING OF THE PURE GOSPEL WIll ever be its own certificate; while all other credentials without it, must go for nothing. "To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Let a man be loaded with all the honours of all the Universities that ever existed; let him come forth with the highest possible recommendations of his church; give him all the advantages and ornaments that can be supposed to belong to the mere privilege of ordination, whether Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, or Papal; if, after all, he shall preach another Gospel, which is notnother; the sheep may be so far deceived by his "rough garmeut," or his "soft raiment," or his "long clothing," as to give him a bearing; "but the stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him; for they know not the voice of strangers." On the other hand, let the unaccredited itinerant, let even the infamous persecutor, without conferring with flesh and blood, now preachthe faith which he once destroyed; the Church will glorify God in him, and they who seem to be pillars, perceiving the grace that is given to him, will be constrained at last to give him the right hand of fellowship.— Greville Ewing.

THE ATHEIST .- The assaults of reckless men, the cavillings o sceptics, the speers of the scoffer, from the most powerful in imes past, down to the miserable atheist of the present day, have accomplished nothing. Their denunciations, and revilings, and labours, have all resulted in creating no good, in advancing no nterest, in defending, or comforting, or elevating none; in administering to the wants, the sufferings, or hopes of no human being. Their labours, like their minds, are a blank-a blank as cold and comfortless as destitute of good here or hope hereafter; a blank as dark and appalling as the void to which they would drag down and degrade the eternal and immortal soul.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 28, 1844.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

At a late hour we have had to lay aside our principal Editorial matter to make room for the Intelligence just arrived by the steamer Kibernia; and we do not much regret it, as we are always solicitous to have our News department rich in the earliest and most important information for our respected subscribers. Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament, and the introductory proceedings of the Session, will be read with great attention; and the lengthened statements, showing the progress of the State Trials in Ireland, will excite an unusual interest. The remaining portions of that department will, we hope, be found, as usual, to be diversified and satisfactory to all who desire much news.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

The Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada recently met in this City and passed several important Resolutions, which we have read with the deepest interest in the Colonist; and we sincerely regret to learn from them that "serious misnaderstandings seem to prevail" in the Synod as to its "relation to the Established Church of Scotland," and "the position" t occupies "in reference to the Free Protesting Church of Scotland;" and that it is considered highly desirable to "remove perplexities" and "prevent heart-burnings and divisions" now existing amongst the members and friends of the Presbyterian Church. It has been resolved, therefore, that a special meeting of the Synod take place in Kingston during the month of May next. The fifth resolution recommends both to Ministers and people the cultivation of " meekness, mutual forbearance, and brotherly kindness;" and in the sixth resolution the Commission "earnestly recommend special and frequent supplications to a Throne of Grace, and that set times be appointed for prayer, that the Lord n his mercy may prevent sinful divisions among" Ministers and people. That paper says, "The very existence of the Presbyterian Church in this Colony depends, in a great degree, on the course to be pursued by the Synod, at its next meeting." Our fervent wish is that the evils now deployed may then be remedied, and the calamity feared be thus prevented,—especially in the case of a Church so numerous in its members, learned and able in its ministry, pious in its spirit and services, and respectable and influential in its character. That Church, we have no doubt, will remember the beautifully expressed purpose of the Psalmist: -" For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee. Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek thy good."

#### BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have pleasure in doing more than merely acknowledge the reception of the Seventh Annual Report of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, as we find it in the Register of Feb. 15th. It seems the Society is in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, in England, and that its Annual Meeting, held in Montreal on the 8th inst., was of an encouraging character. Dr. Davies, late President of the Theological Institution, who was called to the Presidency of Stepney College in England last year, was spoken of with deserved respect; and the resolutions passed were very appropriate. The Rev. Mr. Landon is the Agent of the Society. "Seven Missionaries have been receiving aid during the year," and "pleasing success" has been afforded them, inasmuch as their tahonre have been "signally blassed" and about the general to the meeting until about seven, P. M. After warming for a few minutes, we proceeded to the meeting-house. We found a small congregation and no minister, nor any preparations; and about the Peacehor on the client of the control of the cont much as their labours have been "signally blessed," and about two hundred persons been added to the Baptist Churches in the year. Twelve Theological Students are now pursuing their studies The expenditure of the Society has been nearly £930. No one can read the Report without discovering that this active and rising Society has many tokens for good. Our wish is it may have many ble, and the collections, &c., liberal. At Dunning's, on Thursday more, from year to year.

# OBITUARY NOTICES.

The Obituary department of our paper is one of the most interlc : but we have fo impression that not a few of the experienced and excellent members of our Church die without any record being made of them; promises that they will do a great deal more when the men, the nov. we know of several cases of old members, in office, and who were a praise to our Zion for many years, of whom nothing whatever has been said .- We like to receive Notices from our Ministers. according to the direction of Conference, and have them written by them, or by persons of whose ability and faithfulness for the duty they think favourably. It is seldom necessary to write of young persons, and certainly not of little children .- Sometimes we have had to abridge Notices; and though we have not wished we have had to abridge Notices; and though we have not wished off in this busy, prospering town was to us a subject of exceeding to produce pain in the mind of a correspondent, reasons bearing regret. It was probably caused by the low state of religion, and the on public effect and mility have governed us.

Four things should be borne in mind by him who writes us an Obituary :- 1. It is to be short. 2. Facts are wanted. 3. The conversion, sanctification, usefulness, and happiness of the departed are to be clearly stated. 4. The general good is to be sought. These particulars rendered practical a number of trivial and local matters will never be sent us; and the department must improve. The order in which we publish is invariably that in which we receive them, nuless some peculiar circumstance dictates a deviation from the rule.-No charge is ever made for insertion, -but there is a good old usage in England, which would not be a had one here-that of the friends of the deceased ordering extra papers: Persons there have been known to pay for twenty, forty, facty, yea a hundred copies for the insertion of a short Obituary.

. We hope, then, in future to receive more Notices of the description we have stated. They can in general be made more edifying; and this we wish them to be. Will our esteemed brethren, the Ministers, please bestow all the attention on this subject it cells for, and thereby help us to add to the value of a journal it is our unwearied solicitude to render still more acceptable and useful.

# THE PAPACY.

Popery has long existed-is well known-and by all who derive their principles and piety from Revelation, is abhorred. We have met with a condensed but true description of the prodigious evil; not in a Protestant writer, but a Papist. The Monk of Cimies thus portrays it: -" The Papacy, that deepest conception, and mighticst achievement of Satan; into which he hath admitted the whole canon of truth, and yet contrived that it should teach only error; into which he hath admitted the whole revelation of light, and yet contrived that it should breed only foul and pestilent darkness. Oh! it is an ample net for catching men, a delusion andbondage made for the world! No partial error, like that of the Gnostics, framed out of mystic imaginations,-or that of the Arians, framed out of the proud arguments of reason,-or that of the Munster Anabaptists, framed out of the licentiousness of the will : but a stupendous deception, and universal counterfeit of truth, others who, it may be confidently expected, will present themselve which hath a chamber for every natural faculty of the soul, and an as the work increases, an education which, while sound and libera accupation for every energy of the natural spirit. Pagan Rome is Satan's work, constructed with his own materials of ambition. arms, policy, and knowledge: but Papal Rome is Satan's work. constructed with the materials of God revealed in his holy word."

A REMARKABLE TESTIMONY .- The Presbyterian says that the "Christian Remembrancer," a High-Church paper published in London, contains the following singular statement on the existing condition of religion in the English Established Church. We eall to mind some facts stated in certain "Recollections" of England, illustrative of what is affirmed in the extract, which did not at the time surprise us. The reference is to an American Episeopal clergyman:--

"It was the observation of an intelligent American clergyman wh lately visited this country, that in England where the Church is the dominant hierarchy, less of its real working, less of its outward influence upon society was perceptible than even of the Church, which it numbers and establishment, is not beyond a mere sect in the United States. What surprised and appalled him was to see, to hear, to feel so little of the Church: the world of England seemed to him to go on as though there were no Church. Such sentiments might be exagerated: having heard so much of the noble Church of England, and finding so little of it, we can account for his disappointment. We shall never forget his blank, dumb horror at the first Cathedral service which he attended in England: the glorious dream of life was dis pelled in an instant: he had crossed two thousand miles of sea to restize it, and he found it little botter than an empty delusion."

TRANCES.-An advertisement in another column will inform the public that a small book has just been published at the Conference Office, containing two Trances,—one of a Female, written by the Rev. Robert Young, an intelligent, successful, and highlyrespected Wesleyan Minister in England,-and another of the late Rev. Mr. Tennent, a minister of eminence in the United States. It will, we think, be acknowledged it is printed in a neat manner, and that the price is low. Any number of copies can be obtained, and we expect the Ministers of our Church will forward their orders for it immediately. Many applications were made in vain for the Guardian containing one of the accounts. On the subjecof trances we say nothing now-though, if we did, we should explicitly profess our belief in them. Of the authenticity of these now published we have no doubt, and it will require much apathy of heart to read them without the mind turning its thoughts seri ously to saving and eternal realities. This is the paramount object sought by the publication.

DR. Schaf.-Not long since we stated that Dr. Krummacher of Germany, had been visited by a deputation from the United States, to invite him to accept the office of Professor of Biblical Literature and Ecclesiastical History in the Institution at Mercers burg. This he refused; but the Rev. Dr. Schaf has accepted it at the request of the Synod of the German Reformed Church. The Weekly Messenger says,-

"The securing of the services of Dr. Schaf to the Institutions a nore immediately connected. Dr. Schof contemplates leaving Europe it such a date as to enable him to enter upon the duties of his new ield of labour some time in June next. His arrival will be awaited with feelings of the deepest in elect. His arrival will be awaited with feelings of the deepest in elect. We have cause for exercising the most devout gratitude to an overruling Providence for the success which has thus far attended our enterprise as a Church, and for trusting to Him for its final happy consummation."

The Canada Gazette contains a proclamation further proroguin the Provincial Parliament to Thursday, the fourth of April.

To Correspondents.—Three or four of our valued correscondents, who have each commenced a series of articles, will be kind enough to favour us with their long-expected numbers; and other able correspondents who have not favoured us at all this Conference year, or vory seldom, will, we hope, very soon

# Religious Intelligence.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS-EAST. Perih, February 13th, 1844. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BR. Scott,-Toesday evening our meeting was at Matible Wednesday at Mariatown, Thursday at Moulinette. At all these appointments our congregations were large and respectable, and our collections and aubscriptions liberal.

Friday, 2nd .- We crossed over from the St. Lawrence to Hawk-Friday, 2nd.—We crossed over from the St. Lawrence to Hawk-bury,—a distance of nearly 60 miles, travelling most of the way through the Glengarry country, settled chiefly by Highland Scotch of the Roman Catholic Church; and the most swampy, stony, barren tract in Western Canada. The inhabitants in general appear ex-ceedingly poor, so that we could get but little for our horses, and nothing for ourselves, until we arrived at Priest's Mills; some nothing for ourselves, until we arrived at trees a pines, some thirty miles from starting. We were so much delayed by had roads and the breaking of our harness, that we did not reach the neigha small congregation and no minister, nor any preparations; and first dawn of day discovered to her the way, and she reached her although the Preachers on the circuit did come in some time after home, preising the faithfulness of her good Shepherd, who had so the meeting commenced, yet little interest appeared to be felt, and

Sabbath, 28th.—I preached in St. Andrews in the morning, and

evening, the meeting was interrupted and annoyed by the forward impertinence of a young man of the Roman Catholic Church, who was very anxious to display his literary attainments, although unfor unately ignorant as well as regardless of the first principles of good manners. The proceedings of the evening, however, concluded in a very satisfactory manner, with a liberal collection and subscription, considerably more than last year.

On Friday evening, at Hull, we had a very thin congregation, treater part of whom are now absent, return from lumbering, in chielt the greater part of the population are engaged.

Sabbath, 4th Feb., I preached at Bytown in the morning and Sabbath, 4th ren. I preached at Bytown in the morning, and Br. Jones in the evening. My congregation was thin, but Br. Jones's was full to overflowing. The people appeared delighted to see and hear again their old favourite preacher. On Monday evening the house was more than full; the High Sheriff of the District presided -the speaking in general exceedingly good-a fine spirit appeared to prevail-and the large assembly highly delighted. The collections and subscriptions something less than last year. The fallingnonious and cordial operation of our leading friends. I sincerely hope and pray that prespects in Bytown may improve and brighten and that we shall have a more encouraging report next Conference rom the Superintendent of that station.

Tuesday evening we had a very small congregation in a ver small, dirty house,—and, as a nutural consequence, a small collec-tion, &c. Wednesday, at Carlton Place, our congregation was pretty good, and the meeting interesting; the proceeds not equal to hast year. At Packenham, the next evening, we had a respectable assembly, and a pretty good collection, &c. On Friday evening, a Boyd's. a full congregation, but a very light collection, &c. Sabbath, 11th, Brother Jones preached at Balderson's in the morning, and I in Perth in the evening. Our congregations wer arga, and collections good. Monday evening Missionary Meeting n Perth; the house was full to overflowing, so that many had to eturn, not being able to find a seat or room to stand comfortably The speaking was exceedingly interesting: the collection and sp The speaking was exceedingly interesting, the consection and subscriptions liberal.—Our Missionary funds this year will be fully sustained.

Yours affectionately,

WM. RYERSON. Yours affectionately,

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE KINGSTON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in connexion with the Wesleyan-Methodist Church was held in the Wellington Street Church on Sunday and Monday last. Sermons were preached on Sunday by the Rev. Wn Ryerson, Agent of the Society, and by Dr. Ryerson, Principal of Victoria College. The Missionary Meeting was held last evening-John A. Macdonald, Esq., in the chair. Excellent addresses were lelivered by the chairman and by the Revs. Messrs. Vanduser Jones, Howard, Wm. Ryerson, and Dr. Ryerson, and Sheriff Co. bett. The church was crowded to excess, and the collections and subscriptions amount to about £37 .- Herald.

#### FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. ESTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Educational Institute at Belle Riviere .- The establishme f this Institution, and the purchase of the farm and Missie premises, the Committee view as a practical feature in the histor of this year's operations, and as calculated, through the Divin pleasing, to have a great and permanent influence upon the Mission ary work among the French Canadians. The circumstances that ed to its formation, and the steps taken in reference to its purchas have been already detailed at length in the last number of the Mic sionary Record, and need not be repeated. It may be proper on to remark, that an experiment on a small scale had been tried wit favourable results, and convincing indications of the Divine will be presented themselves, before the Committee felt warranted to begi o serious an undertaking. The principal end of the Institute will be to afford to the French Canadian youth now applying, and I will aim at "making them wise unto salvation, through faith which and "thoroughly furnishing them unto all goo works." With the Divine blessing upon such efforts, those wheeve the Institute to engage in the ordinary occupations of life, s to be hoped, will exert an influence for good in the humble sphere n which Providence may place them; at the same time, we may fundly anticipate that not a few, possessing the requisite qualifica-tions, may feel the call to devote themselves to the work of promot ng the Gospel among their benighted countrymen. From these we may hope to derive our supply of Teachers. Scripture-readers. Evangelists, and Ministers; and thus remove, to a great degree, the necessity of having recourse to Europe for our labourers, where they are so much needed, and from which it is so difficult and so expen

Connected with the subject of the Institute, the Committee would only further remark, that the price to be paid for the farm and mildings, (the seigniorial rents and burdens on which have bee commuted) with the stock, is £425; the amount of the first instalnent on which (£100) has been paid by the Montreal Ladies Auxiliary Society; who, in dependence upon the Divine aid, have nobly undertaken to pay the whole purchase-money for four yearly astalments. Special contributions for the support of the Institu are needed and requested.

Miscellaneous.—The length of this report forbids the Committee

nlarging on various subjects of importance, to which, in consequence

hey can only refer. 1. The principle of total-abstinence from intoxicating drinks he nade great progress among the French Canadians, and Temperanc ocieties have been formed in almost every parish. This movement on unscriptural principles, yet it is to be hoped that sobriety and in-

watch this movement with great interest. 2. The Jesuits still continue to hold protracted meetings and to use their efforts to uphold and extend the Romish Church. It is important that Protestants should remember that this body, the adly enemies of their faith, has been established in this city, and that a considerable number of novices are in training at their

seminary.

3. The Church of Rome has also greatly extended itself of late in this Province. Nunneries have been recently established at Kingston and Cornwall, in Canada West, and a number of the Sisters, or, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, have come out from France and ive commenced a Nunnery at St. Jacques, at no great distance from Montreal, and bid fair to have the principal share in the education of the Roman Catholic young ladies of the district. A Nunnery is also to be established in Spring at the Red River Settlement. The number of priests and of the higher orders of ecclesiastics has also

4. The efforts of the Church of Rome have been of late directed to enslave the minds of the people, by an increased attention to miracles, relies, &c., and to inculcate the worship of the Virgin Mary. In the Appendix will be found an account of the deposit of the relics of St. Janviere (a new saint) in the Cathedral Church of Montreal. It painfully shows superstition allied with the devotions of the Canadians of the better class, and that Montreal needs evan-

gelizing as much as the country parts.

5. The burning of the Bibles at Cocbeau, or Corbo, near Champlain, s deserving of a lengthened notice, as showing the hatred of the Romish Church to the Bible; for it is an equivocation to allege, as a sufficient vindication, the falsification of those destroyed. The challenge of six ministers connected with this committee, to defend nublicly the Protestant version against the charges of falsification, is Mercersburg, may justly be regarded as an important acquisition to also worthly of being recorded in this Report; but as both subjects the interests of Literature and religion in general in this country, as well as to the Church and institutions with which he is expected to be in addition to the want of space here, most unwillingly prevents the most immediately connected. De Schole content the Literature and religion in general in this country, as Committee from further allusion to them. . .

6. The annual procession on Corpus Christi day, merits also notice from the Committee. Respecting it they would only remark. that it is very desirable that every effort consistent with peace and the maintenance of good order should be used to prevent its recurrence; and should it take place again, that all who are Protestants, and particularly professing Christians, ought to avoid giving the least countenance to it, or being a party to the guilt of the Sabbath

desceration it occasions. 7. The baptism of the bells of the Cathedral Church of Montreal. is also deserving of remark, as showing some of the peculiar features of the Church of Rome. Reference is made, however, to the Missionary Record, for ample details of the ceremonies.

#### THE GRAND LIGNE MISSION, LOWER CANADA.

Berea continues to prosper under the blessing of God: the school is flourishing; ten of the pupils give evidence of conversion. Our courageous sister, Mad'lle Perusset, perseveres in her labours in this remember us again. We set a high value on well-written and desert settlement, with increasing zeal and devotedness; full of faith and love, she is scarcely conscious that her life is one of consuitable communications, and much of the excellence and effect of stant self-denial. I have not seen herself this winter, but I have our namer denonds moon them. at five o'clock in the morning with a class of male adults, (Catholics) who would be unable, ut any other time, to come and learn to read. They continue till seven o'clock; the children then attend from eight to twelve, and again from one to five. At six in the evening she has another class of adults, and closes the exercise by reading the Sciptures and prayer, which lasts till ten or eleven o'clock. On Saturday she has no school, but devotes the day to

> At some distance from Berea there is a small settlement where the Gospel begins to take effect; Mad'lle l'erusset often visits it. One day, last autumn, she went there as usual, having no other guide to direct her way than the marks upon the trees, there being no beaten path. She passed the day among the people, happy in finding some well disposed to receive the Word of God. On taking leave of them, she supposed she had time to reach home before night; but darkness overtook her on the way—sho could no longer distinguish the marks, and lost the track. Persuaded that furthe attempts to proceed would only lead her more astray, she decided to pass the night where she was, notwithstanding the cold. At that time bears and wolves had been seen in these woods, and their howlings warned her that they were not far off. In spite of all that was calculated to starm her under such circumstances, she passed this dreary night without suffering the least fear; with her God she felt bappy and ready to meet whatever might happen to her. The

United States of America, ...... Total number of Churches. ... The above is from the Congregational Magazine, eing complete. It gives only 1500 for this country. not published statistics from which the actual num can be ascertained.—Montreal Harbinger.

#### From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

We have great pleasure in welcoming the three gentlemen, now in our country, on behalf of this greatly-tried, but nobly-enduring branch of the Protestant and evangelical community. When one section of the sacramental bost of the Lord Jehovah is called to make secrifices for great common paneines, there must be no hesitation as to the line of duty and sympathy; no taking up with mere technicalities of time or of place, or of specific move-Christianity has triumphed in this, the keen contest for principle; and infidelity has been compelled, for once, to do homage to the evidenced reality of Godliness. Christians who love the Saviour, and who desire the ascendancy of the truth for which he died, will give God thanks for such a specimen of noble principle in these degenerate days. Will not this feeling of gratitude prompt to some sacrifices, in aid of a cause so worthy support 1

This is one view we would take of the matter; but there is another. The Free Church of Scotland has develved on her ment to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger, as the Queen's Representa empty treasury the united agencies of fine noble claims of bonee :-those on behalf of the degraded Hindoos : of the anciem people of God; the darkened and bewildered children of Africa; the educational demands from the Highlands and crowded cities of Calcdonia; and the colonized emigrants of the fatherland. All the men are hers; the missionaries to Jews and Gentiles, without one exception: and these men, the Duffs, the Wilsons, the Macdonalds, the Nesbits, the Laings, and McGowans, of the common missionary enterprise; and for the support of such men the congregation of the Free Church of Scotland have, since the first of June last, collected, notwithstanding all their distracting difficulties, £15,000 sterling. This great call has been allowed by them entire precedence of their own concerns; and the privations of many excellent ministers, not a few in the vale of years, who have exchanged £300 or £400 a year for an uncertain pit-

Of the deputies, the first who arrived, and who has been labouring so ably and spiritedly in this city and Philadelphia, is the learned and pious professor of theology in the new college of the Free Church, Dr. William Conninghan—a man whose powers of Free Church, Dr. William Conningham-a man whose powers of argumentation are unrivalled, and who, though a young man in point of years, is crowned with the honours of a venerable cham-pionship in the battle of the feith. The second of these commissioners is a lay gentleman of respectable commercial connexions and habits, Mr. Ferguson, of Dundee, who has generously devoted his time and talents to the cause of his beloved church, that he may help the clerical deputies, in the business details of their mission. The third deputy, who has just arrived in this city, is the Rev. Dr Robert Burns, of Paisley, the successor of the celebrated Wither spoon, the editor of a new edition of Robert Wodrow's history of the "Sufferings of the Church of Scotland," the biographer of the learned and philanthropic Professor Magill, of Glasgow, and selergyman of more than thirty years' standing in his native Church These are the men who come to ask our help. Our warmes sympathles are with them; and may the God of our common ancestry speed their efforts, and may they have no cause to regret their visit to this land of religious freedom!

# A FRIEND TO THE FREE CHURCH.

# BAPTIST MISSIONS IN MAULMAIN.

The Register says the following is selected from the Maulmain Chronicle. It is the close of a letter giving an account of Bishop Wilson's visit to the English establishment in the city of Maulmain: -" But before I conclude this outline I must not omit to tell you bourers, and the mission they have planted here. The Bishop visited the Burman school, the Karen school, the printing press, and De. Judson's church. Since the King of Ava has prohibited the distribution of Christian books within his dominion, there has been little work to do. A translation of Legendre's Geometry (a substitute for Euclid) into Burman attracted my attention, and I brought away copy. The Karens are the hill people; both they and the Bur mans, though less quick and clever and cunning than the Hindoo are, you will be glad to hear, far more stendy in the faith when once converted, and in general make more solid and stable Chris tians. The missionaries have been obliged to leave Burmah; many native converts have remained in their own country, and some have had to undergo severe suffering; but they stand firm, and will even endure torture, rather than blaspheme that holy name whereby they have been called. Dr. Judson's congregation consists of between one and two hundred adults, converted to Christ; they are all Burmans, and give him much satisfaction. They conduct their families with order and propriety, and have family worship to their various house holds. He has seven or eight good steady and active entechists, whom he calls assistants. They are not allowed to trade, but are wholly given to the mission-work; their selarics vary from 10 to 15 rupees s-month, which is not high, for living is expensive at Maulmain; a day's labour for a coolie is eight annus, whereas in Bengal,

if I mistake not, it is only four annas. The Karens, as I have said, are the hill people; they stretch over a large tract of country, and there are several missions among them. In the hills in the neighbourhood of Maulmain there are more than 399 converts to Christianity. There are three separate churches of them up the river above the station; in each of these are two or three native Karen catechists, who live constantly emong the people. Mr. Vinton, one of the missionaries now at Maulmain to the credit of the Jesuits, has been greatly encouraged by them; goes for eix months of the year into the hill regions with his family; Scotland, and of collecting funds for its support. We believe it Hume, relative to taxation and although accompanied with much superstition, and advocated they move about from place to place, preaching to the people and is the intention of this deputation to continue in America for about were rejected by large majorities.

receiving new converts. The missionaries have reduced the Karen dustrious habits will be much increased among the people, and a language to writing, making use of the Burman character. Doctor way prepared for the Gospel. In some parishes as many as 2,000 Judson tells me, that the Karens very rarely turn back when once persons have taken the total-abstinence pledge. The Committee induced to embrace the truth. Not more than one in a hundred has appearatized on an average. If ever you meet with the life of Ko Tha Byo, the first Karen convert, you will be deeply interested with it. He was one of the Tavoy mission, where, I believe, there are more than 600 converts. May the Lord of the harvest abundantly bless the labours of our friends! Though we differ in communion yet I most heartily wish them God speed in their missionary labours
I am. yours affectionately.

J. H. P.

# Foreign and Provincial.

From the British Whig. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP HIBERNIA.

By the arrival of the Hibernia we have received nineteen lays later news from home. We are again indebted to a friend from Boston for a copy of the European Times, and Wilmer's News-Letter, from which our summary is selected. She brought from Liverpool to Halifax 5 passengers, from

Liverpool to Boston 75, and from Halifax to Boston 10,—in all 90. GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons some conversation was elicited by a mestion put to Lord Stanley respecting the administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe in Canada. The noble lord announced that Sir C. Metcalfe, in what he had done in that colony, had the entire concurrence of Her Majesty's Government.

Business still wears a smiling face. Money is abundant, trade brisk, the markets are buoyant, and the great hives of industry in the north are alive with activity. During the last week the price of Consols touched a rate higher than they have reached since 1837; all descriptions of railway stock are rising in value; the Liverpool cotton market, owing to the apprehensions of a short crop, is in a state of feverish excitement; the freights to the United States and to India are improving, and a feeling of confidence prevails, which betokens the improvement to be rather permonent than transitory. The improvement in business generally, during the last twelve months, has been gradual and steady, and those acute barometers of feeling—the public securities and the markets—exhibit at the beginning of the present year a marked improvement over the corresponding period of 1843.

A reference to our cotton market report will show the extraor dinary animation which has been exhibited in the staple article during the present week. Prices have risen from an eighth to a farthing a pound, and the sales in six days have reached the astounding quantity of 109,000 bales! The great bulk has, of course, been American, and more than half, 56,000 bales, have been to frustrate the movements of their powerful opponents; their taken on speculation! The total sales of the last five weeks have reached the enormous extent of 355,000 bales against 127,000 during the corresponding period of last year! The sales in cotton during the present week have exceeded, in fact, any similar period since the first introduction of the cotton trade. The extent to which speculation has been carried, and is still likely to be carried, may be inferred from the fact that one capitalist is in the market with £800,000 to invest in the staple. The Manchester spinners are seriously alarmed. A meeting of the trade in that capital of manufacturing England is announced for Tuesday next, Ambassador at Berlin, has given him occasion to ask for legal when the subject in all its bearings will be made to resist the present unparalleled effort to enhance prices. . Our export trade with the United States increased to a consid-

erable extent last year; more so than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The increase of packages was nearly 50 per cent. over those of 1842; and the increase in sterling on cottons, linens, woollens and worsted, is estimated at £1,600,000. To our North American Provinces the shipments were large, and the year closed with unprecedentedly low stocks. The exports to the West Indies were much more extensive than those of the preceding year.

The events of the last fortnight present nothing striking beyond the state trials. On them public attention has been almost exclueively fixed.

Attention is now almost exclusively occupied with speculating on the verdict of the jury. In all probability the trials will not extend beyond the end of next week, as the number of witnesses which the traversers propose to call are not, it is understood, numerous. The composition of the jury is certainly in favour o

A writer in the Globe contends that 3,000,000 quarters of foreign

grain will be required before harvest. The Dake of Buccleuch has declared himself in favour of

repeal of the corn laws. The Globe of Friday states, on authority of a city correspondent

that the Bank of England is to obtain a renewal of its charter from the present government. It is said that in return the Bank is to assist the Government in any plan for reducing the interest of consols, by advancing a large sum of money to pay off those creditors of the nation who may be unwilling to submit to the reduction. Bank stock has risen in consequence. The Times of Saturday treats the statement slightingly, and the Morning Herald of the same day contends that the Globe has been mystified. The lastnamed journal seems disposed, however, to adhere to its statement; and, in confirmation, refers to the fact that the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank have of late "been in unusually frequent attendance at Downing Street."

The Queen has given a present of £20 to the Ojibbeway Inetween them. Her Maiesty has also ordered a variety of rich plaids to be manufactured for

The King of Bavaria has commissioned Dr. Pauli to proceed to England and Ireland, for the purpose of personally inspecting the

atmospheric rail-road, and reporting his observations. M. Michel Chevalier, who fills the political economy chair of the

College de France, is delivering a course of lectures on credit, in which the repudiating States of America are severely handled. The cotton manufactory in Lisbon having been partly destroyed

by fire on the night of the 11th ult., the Tribune attributes the calamity to the agency of English incendiaries, with a view to the romotion of British interests. Mr. Davis, who formerly acted as successor for a short time to

the late Lord Napier in China, has been appointed by the governtive and Governor of Hong Kong. The Bengal government has reported to the Indian government

t home, in answer to their long-pending inquiry, that no pledge whatever was originally given for the annual money payment of £6,000 to the Temple of Juggernaut, and consequently that there is no pretence for its continuance. Its own landed revenue will, of course, continue, but its own votaries and patrons must hence forth supply the needful, and not the British nation.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 4th day of November, 1843, to the 27th day of January, 1844, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98:

LIABILITIES. Circulation, . . £19,611,000 | Securities, . . £21,937,000 

£32,783,000 11, Downing Street, Feb. 2, 1844. The Marquis of Hastings died on the 13th ult. He was in his 36th year, and was the second son of Francis, first Marquis, the

notorious governor-general of India. Count Mizzinghi, the eminent composer and musician, died on the 15th ult., aged 79, at Downside College, near Bath, where he

had gone to visit his only son. The doctor of her Majesty's ship Warspite, now at Lisbon, while dissecting a corpse at the hospital of St. Joseph, about a fortnight

since, accidentally cut his finger; the wound festered and inflamed gangrene soon came on, and in less than a week he was a corpse. Sir Francis Burdett died, at his own residence, on the 23rd ult. A recent letter from Mauritius mentions the success which has

attended the efforts of a private individual, M. Jaunet, in the enlbeen hired to assist him in the farther column of this important the Bank of England, and to other Banking Establishments, should ivation of the tea-plant on that island. Chinese labourers have plant, the expense to be borne by the colonial government; others have also been engaged for a similar purpose in the Queen's botani-

The Creeks have passed a law expelling from the limits of the nation all white men who play at cards, whether they have Indian wives or not. Messis. Wilmer and Smith, of Liverpool, acting as the corres-

ondents of a London morning paper, ran an express on the 24th ult., with a portion of the Irish State Trials, to overtake a train which had left Liverpool one hour previous to their departure; they succeeded in catching the train at Crewe, having travelled the forty-four miles in one hour.

Mr. Everett, the American minister, had a long interview with Lord Stanley, at the Colonial Office, on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Everett, the American minister, is now in correspondence with Lord Stanley, upon the Oregon territory question. According to the last advices from Palermo, the explosion of Mount Etna has caused great calamities; fourteen persons have

lost their lives by it, including some foreigners, who had been attracted by so grand a sight. The extraordinary and astounding feat of walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours has been completed by a Mrs. Harrison, 40 years of

age, upon the Leeds and Whitehall road. We understand that a short time since, Swift, the "Suffolk vonder." walked seven miles in 56 minutes.

On Tuesday se'nnight, in the neighbourhood of Rinon, John

Perry, a coloured man, concluded the arduous task of walking one

and a quarter miles every hour, for 1,000 successive hours. The latest accounts from Howick convey the gratifying intelligence that the venerable Earl Grey is going on as favourably as can be expected at his advanced period of life, and daily recovering from the effects of his recent severe illness.

Dr. Burns has sailed out on a mission to the United States, in behalf of the religious body he stands connected with. The Rev. Scotland, and of collecting funds for its support. We believe it Hume, relative to taxation and corn laws. Both amendments

four months, and not to return sconer than for the sitting of the Free Assembly in May next.

It is stated that the King of Hanover positively comes to England at the close of March, and, it is supposed, will prolong his sojourn there till August.

It is again hinted that the family circle and domestic ties of the Queen are about to be multiplied. His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, has become a life member of the British and Foreign

Institute, and transmitted £100 as a donation towards its library. This institute is to be opened by a soirce, on the 2nd of February, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of the Institution, has communicated his intention to honour the opening with his presence. The noble president, the Earl of Devon, will preside.

The appointment of Mr. Montgomery Martin to the post of Treasurer of Hong Kong was officially gazetted on Tuesday night. The appointment has given much satisfaction to the mercantile interest.

Incendiary Fires .- England continues to be infested by villains who destroy by burning at night. Large amounts of property have been destroyed by fires in the following places: - Eastry, Great Barford, Bedminster, St. Ives, Daventry, Nottingham, Dunstable, Telmersham, Sleaford, Manuden, Harlow, Crowland, Weldon, Ipswich, Poisted, Battisford.

Acquittal of Mrs. Gilmour .- The trial of Mrs. Christina Cochrag or Gilmour, for the murder of her hasband-a case which has excited great interest, both from its circumstances, and the panel's apprehension in New York, under the Ashburton treaty-occupied the High Court of Justiciary on Friday and Saturday week. "The jury, after careful and mature deliberation of the evidence before them in this case, are unanimously of opinion that John Gilmour died from the effects of arsenic; but they find that the charge is not proven against the panel at the bar as libelled."

A man named Andrews, in Birmingham, has been committed on a charge of wilful murder, for actually roasting his child, a little girl of fourteen years of age, alive. The brute exhibited a degree of apathy only a little less revolting than the crime of which he stands

Anti-Corn-Law League. - This great and powerful body continues ts agitation with increased vigor since the publication of our last: paper. Great and important meetings have been held, at which large sums of money were subscribed; and we may here state that he amount already raised has reached to about £80,000.

The Anti-League.-The conservatives and landowners, after reat apathy, have been forced to move, in opposition to their great ival, the Anti-Corn Law League, and accordingly they have held meetings, at all of which spirited addresses were delivered to the farmers of England, and large sums of money were freely subscribed subscriptions amount to about £6000.

The Medical men have declared the fever of Hong-Kong to be the jungle fever of India and the yellow fever of the West Indies

A letter from Berlin states that Prussia is about to conclude a treaty with the United States of North America, for the exchanging of some classes of criminals. It seems that a civil suit respecting the sale of a large tract of Louisiana, the documents concerning which sale have been sent from Louisiana to the American measures against a German family formerly residing in Louisiana, but now settled in Berlin. The request of the ambassador has been acceded to on condition of reciprocity. It is to be hoped that the treaty will extend to all the states of the Union.

Prince Albert's Father, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, is dead. Sir R. Peel announced the fact in the House of Commons on the 3d inst. The Marquis of Normanby's game-keeper has been shot while

watching his lordship's grounds. The fair admirers of French Warriors are likely to be greatly displeased with a decree which Marshal Soult has just issued, in his capacity of minister at war. Hitherto no officer could marry

them an income of at least £48. A company has just been formed, in shares, with a capital of 500,000 francs, for the destruction of rats and mice throughout

without Ilis Excellency's permission; their futures must now bring

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Parliament opened for the session on Thursday, Feb. 1; and considering the important questions which now occupy then's minds in this island, the first night passed over with more than ordinary placidity. Ferhaps this calm is only the forerunner of the coming storm. The skirmishing was slight—unusually so for a debate on the address. True, the Queen's speech had been so cleverly or so cunningly framed as to defy, if not criticism, at least serious fault-finding. To anticipate any information from a royal speech would be as absurd as to burn a farthing candle at Dover in order to show a light at Calais.

#### Her Majesty's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It affords me great satisfaction again to most you in Parlia-

ment, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistant and advice.

I entertain a confident hope, that the general peace, so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations, will conand advice.

Inne uninterrupted.

My friendly relations with the King of the Franch, and the good understanding happily established between my Government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable disposition of all Princes and States, con-

firm me in this expectation.

I have directed that the Treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country.

Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the

Government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages.

It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the

industry and commercial enterprise of all nations. The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde bave led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East.

In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meanes and Hydrabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished Commander, have been most conspicuous.

I have directed that additional information, explanatory of the

transactions in Scinde, shall be forthwith communicated to you. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid

before you. They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and at the same time with a due consideration of those exigencies of the public service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime etrength, and the multiplied demands on the naval and military establishments from the various parts of a widely-extended empire. My Lords and Gentlemen:

I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country.

I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations, which at former periods I have had open-

sion to deplore.

For soveral successive years the annual produce of the revenue fell short of the public expenditure.

I confidently trust, that, in the present year, the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it. I feel assured, that, in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and

u will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interest and the nonour and reputation of a great country.

In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision

It may be advisable, that, during this Session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of

be brought under your consideration.

At the close of the last Session of Parliament, I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Uni between Great Britain and Ireland.

. I expressed, at the same time, my entrest desire to co-operate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develope the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom.

I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration. I forbear from observations on events, in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal. My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland.

I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries

into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a com-mission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation. I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland, concerning the Registration of Voters for mem-

bers of Parliament. You will probably find that a revision of the Law of Registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present to operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable, on that account, to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the county franchise

I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of Public Policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an ennest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people.

In the first night's debate, Sir Robert Peel expressed his determination to maintain the present corn-law-almost the only announcement which excited any marked sensation. Lord John Russell announced his intention of bringing the subject of Ireland before the House about the middle of the month, that time having been selected from a belief that the trials would then be over. Two amendments were proposed-one by Mr. Sharman Crawgentleman goes out to America as a companion to Dr. Cunningham, ford, to the effect that the House should inquire into the for the purpose of explaining the position of the Free Church of people's grievances before granting the supplies : the other by Mr.

Mr. Hume moved an amendment to the effect that the vision" laws should be considered and dealt with.

Lord John Russell opposed the amendment regarding the stopping of the supplies. Sir R. Peel declared his intention of maintaining the existing

"After a lengthened discussion a division took place on the amendments. The numbers were, in reference to Mr. Sharmat

Crawford's amendment :to For the amendment ..... 29 | Against ..... 285 

#### IRELAND. THE STATE TRIALS.

The absorbing topic of the day is the state trials, which are no taking place in Dublin. The preliminary steps have been marked by all the excitement and bad feeling between the opposing parties, for which unhappy Ireland is distinguished. The striking of the special jury which is to try the issue, has ranged against the government all the Roman Catholic party who were not previously repealers. From some hundreds of names on the panel, forty-eight were drawn by ballot, the traversers possessing the same right as the crown of peremptorily challenging twelve—twelve on each side.

It happened that, out of the forty-eight drawn, eleven were Roman Catholics; these the government challenged, and the whole were as were the proceedings before, it has made them worse. That proceeding, as may be imagined, gave great umbrage to the repeal party, and the government has been attacked with great bitterness for adopting a line of conduct which looks was the party, and the government has been attacked with great butterness for adopting a line of conduct which looks very like a foregone conclusion to pack a jury to insure a conviction. So great was the indignation experienced in Ireland at the striking offall the Roman Catholics from the jury list, that a requisition for calling an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was signed in three hours by 65. barristers, only three of whom are repealers. The three first names appended to the requisition were Richard Lalor Shiel, M. P.; Thos Wyse, M. P.; and N. Ball, son of the right honourable Judge Ball. The briefs for the crown counsel (13 in number) are printed and partly lithographed, and each contains between 340 and 350 pages. The letter-press printing alone in each brief occupies 170 pages. All persons concerned were called upon by the crown to be present in Dublin by Sunday, the 14th, at the latest; and on Monday the battle of the lawyers began in good earnest.

The charge of a sweeping omission in the sheriff's jury list is explained in the Dublin Monitor of the 17th alt., in a paragraph headed "Most important":—

"The revision of the special jury lists rests entirely with the recorder. He examines the qualifications of any man, and judges whether he is qualified according to law to be placed on the panel. whether he is qualified according to law to be placed on the panel. This done, the jurors' book is made out under the recorder's direction and authenticared by him, and then handed over to the high sheriff, who is bound by law faithfully and truly to make out a list of jurors that appear on the jurors' book; and it is from this list so made out that the clerk of the crown strikes special juries. Now, that a most astounding discrepancy appears between the number of gentlemen admitted as special jurors by the recorder and the number set forth in the high sheriff's list, is redecidable tone. The high sheriff's list, is undeniably true. The high sheriff's list contains 717 names; wherea the number admitted as qualified jurors by the recorder amounted to 780.\*\* [How the omission happened, says the Monitor, has not ye been clearly explained; but this much is known.] "After the recorder had concluded the revision of the panel, but before that panel had been arranged in alphabetical order, &c., it was transmitted, made out on slips, to the recorder, at Drayton Manor, to be authen-ticated by him; and it appears that two slips containing the 63 omitted names, either were not forwarded to the recorder, or, being forwarded, did not come into his hands; for we understand the recorder has no recollection of the omitted names having reached him."

A Flaw in the Indictment.—The Liverpool Journal, a paper of

great authority upon trish affairs, gives the following:—
"We have to state a fact, which must take away the little intereat that may yet attach to the state trials; and we state this fect on authority which we regard as all but official. Of this truth we have mo doubt. There is a Flaw in the indictment. Although convicted and brought up for judgment, the traversers will be discharged on the legal defect being made known. The flaw was first discovered by the English law officers of the crown, and the discovery has been communicated to the Irish attorney general. He perseveres, how-ever, because his purpose will be attained by a verdict. Some people may think that a willut error was community of Connell being less embarrassing to ministers than his imprisonment may think that a wilful error was committed, the escape of

iFeargus O'Conner's case in point."

Monday, the first day of the trials, was marked by more than usual excitement in Dublin. The lord mayor's state car-riage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court, and was accompanied by a procession, which formed at the learned gentleman's house in to within the walls of a court of justice. He reviewed the whole Merrion Square. Arrived at the court, the doors of which were evidence minutely, and scattered the charge of "conspiracy" to besieged from an early hour, they were taken leave of by their admirers with bearty plaudits,

The counsel for the Traversers were: - Masars Sheil, Q C., Moore Q.C., Whiteside, Q.C., McDonegh, Q.C., Monahan, Q.C., Fitzgibbor, Q.C., Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, and Messrs O'Hagan, O'Shea, Close,

The Crown Solicitor and his assistants, and Mesers Mahony, Cantwell, Gartland, and Forde, the attorneys for the Traversers, were

also present.

The proceedings commenced at a quarter after 10 o'clock, w the deputy clerk of the crown called on the traversers to come into court. The following is the order in which their names were

called :- Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Richard Barrett, the Rev Thomas Tierney, Charles G Duffy, Thomas M Ray, and the Rey Peter James Tyrrell. Mr Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers having entered the court, Mr Steele, Dr Gray, and Mr Barrett took their seats in one of the side boxes near the table; the clerk of the crown called

upon the high sheriff to make proclamation for a jury, which was accordingly done, and the names were called over. Sir C O'Loghlen, Bart., said, that before any juror was sworn to try the issue, he had, on behalf of the traversers, to challenge the y. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read the challenge

The lord chief justice proceeded to give judgment. He said the majority of the court were of opinion that the demurrer must be alved, and consequently that the challenge must be overruled.

Mr Justice Persin said that he disagreed from the chief justice and his learned breibren in the conclusion to which they had come in reference to the challenge being allowed. He had no doubt that abere existed a remedy in such a case as this, and therefore it was, he thought the challenge ought to be sllowed.

The court then, at half-past seven o'clock, adjourned to the following morning at 10 o'clock, without the jury having been sworn.

Second Day, January 16 .- The court sat, pursuant to adjourn ment, at 10 o'clock precisely this morning, at which time all the counsel on both sides were present. The traversers, with two exceptions, occupied the seats appropriated to them in the jury box.

Mr. O'Connell arrived punctually in his own carriage.

Jas. Hamilton, the foreman, was then handed the book and sworn.

After some discussion, in the course of which several jurors put in various pleas to be excused from serving, and which were in some instances held to be valid by the court, the following gentlemen

answered to their names as composing the jury:
1. James Hamilton, 14 Upper Ormand quey, wine merchant:

2. Captain Edward Roper, 15 Eccles Street.
3. Edward Clarke. Esq., 128 Stephens-green West.
4. Francis Paulkner, 78 Grafton Street, grocer and wine merchant.
5. John Croker, 36 North Great George Street, wine merchant.

6. Henry Flynn, 25 William Street, piano forte maker.
7. Henry Thompson, 28 Eustace Street, wine merchant.
8. Anson Floyd, 19 Wellington Quay, china warehouse,
9. John Rigby, 175 Great Brunswick Street, gun maker.

10. Robert Hanns, 12 Henry Street, wine merchant.
11. William Longfield, Esq., 19 Harcourt Street.
12. William Ord, 79 and 81 Cork Street, tanner. The Clerk of the Crown said :- Gentlemen of the jury, the Traersers at the bar, Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thos. Steel

Thomas M. Ray, Charles Gavin Dully, John Gray, Rich'd Barrett, and Thomas Tierney, stand indicted for having, on the 13th Feb'ry last, in the parish of St. Mark, in the city of Doblin, entered into a conspiracy in the manner as set out in the indictment. The Traversers have severally pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Napier then proceeded to open the pleadings. He said the indictment in this case contained eleven counts: The first count stated that the several traversers, together with divers other persons

unknown, did unlawfully and maliciously conspire to excite discon-tent amongst Her Majesty's subjects, liatred and jealousy amongs different classes, and discontent and disaffection in the army; a contempt of the established tribunals for the administration of justice; also to create changes in the government and constitution of the country, and to bring them into contempt. The count then set out the several overtacts which were done in furtherance of that cor spiracy. The second count was the same as the first, omitting the overt act. The third set out the meetings for seditious and unlawful purposes; and the fourth the conspiracy to excite discontent and disaffection in the army; the fifth, the conspiracy to bring into hatred and contempt Her Mejesty's Government; and the sixth, to procure changes in the Government and Constitution by means of intimidation. The seventh was the same as the sixth, adding the charge of attempting to procure a dissolution of the legislative union; the eighth, ninth, and tenth, set out the attempt to disparage the eleventh, by means of intimidation, causing large numbers to assen ble, and having addressed them in seditious and inflammatory speeches; also the publication of matter intended to effect change

The Attorney-General then rose to address the jury, and went on giving a description of the different repeal meetings that had been held, the numbers in attendance, the language uttered at them, and the general characteristics of the repeal movement. His argument occupied this day, and was continued to the close of the third day, when the court adjourned without calling a witness.

Fourth Day, January 18.—The proceedings consisted of the examination and cross-examination of F. B. Hughes. He testified that all the repeal meetings he had witnessed were penceable and orderly. The fifth day, January 19th, was consumed in the examination of Mr Ross, a reporter of the London Standard newspaper: he read notes he had taken of Mr O'Connell's speeches. On the sixth day, Jan'y 19, John Jackson, Irish correspondent of the London Morning Herald, was examined: his evidence consisted of swearing to the accounts of the repeal movement he had communicated to the Herald from time to time. On cross-examination, Jackson admitted that he had embellished his reports by a little fiction, to give them a humorous style; that be had written a tale for the Dublin University Magazine; and that he was a bit of a poet, which created a laugh, as the witness stood apwards of six feet high; that his engagement with the Moraing Herald was to write then daily letter, embodying the news, and scandal, and gossip of Dublia; that he attended the meetings of the association, and took down expressions he heard there used by the speakers, but more frequently copied from the reporter who sat next to him. The Herald paid him £150 per annum for his services: he had received nothing from the Government.

Mr Fitzgibbon applied to the Court to have every word of the evidence of Jackson struck out, as from his own showing he was tterly incompetent as a witness.

Chief Justice—Is this the time? The matter may be very well

worthy of observation and consideration, but not now. Seventh Day, Jan. 22 .- The counsel for the crown recommenced he proceedings with the examination of three persons in the employment of Mr. Holbrook, a lithographic printer and engraver, Crow Street. This person was employed to print many of the documents issued by the repeal association. Among them the cards of the members and associates, the forms of the awards of arbitraors, and the deeds of submission to such awards.

The usual Monday evening meeting of the repeal association was announced to be held at 2 o'clock. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, it was stated, would attend this meeting. Between 1 and 2 Mr. O'Connell and his son John rose and left the court for the purpose of proceeding to the Conciliation Hall; soon after which the Attorogy General stated that he had no chington to the transparent remaining. General stated, that he had no objection to the traversers remaining in the precincts of the court, but that he would not permit them

nd this meeting. In the court the examination of the witnesses proceeded as before. A Mr. Macnamara was called to swear to the speeches delivered at the monster meeting at Tullaghmore, of which he took otes, but their authenticity was much shaken on the cross-examination. The other two witnesses were an inspector of police named Stewart, and Mr. O'Neil Brown, stipendiary magistrate of King's county. They spoke to details of the management of the meeting at Tullaghmore. On the eighth day, January 23, the examination of the crown witnesses was resumed, at the sitting of the court at ten o'clock. They were all members of the constabilisty force, either officers or privates. Their testimony went to prove the utterance of certain phrases and expressions, to which the law officers of the crown attached importance, by the traversers and others, who spoke at the several "monster meetings." On the ninth day, January 24, the Attorney-General applied to put in vidence that portion of the speech of Her Majesty on the prorogation of Parityment, referring to Ireland, and expressing her determination o maintain the union.

Mr. Moure objected to this course, but the speech was admitted by the court, on the ground alleged by the crown lawyers, that it had been commented on in several speeches of Mr. O'Connell, which formed the subject matter of the indictment.

The speech, or rather the extract from it, was read from the

London Gazatte, of Angust 29.

The conclusion of the day's proceedings consisted of law arguments, on both sides, as to the admissibility or rejection of certain extracts from the Nation newspaper. Tenth day, Jan. 25, the proceedings commenced with the reading of documents from the Nation and the Pilot, which gave rise to more legal discussion, and lasted the whole of the day. Eleventh day, Jan. 26, the whole day was again occupied in reading reports, articles, addresses, &c., in the Freeman's Journal and the Nation. The poetry entitled "The Memory of the Dead," and that "To my beautiful my own," printed in the Nation, was read.

The attorney-general rose at three o'clock, and said that the case for the crown had closed.

Mr. Moore, after a short pause, rose and said that Mr. Sheil, who was to open the case on the part of the traversers, had been unwell for the last two or three days. He had been sent for, and he stated that he had a slight attack which confined him to his bed, but he would be able to attend the next day. Under these circumstances, and considering that it now approached four o'clock, and also considering the magnitude of the case, he trusted the court would wait and not press the proceedings. It had been arranged amongst the counsel for the traversers, that Mr. Shell would open the case on the part of Mr. John O'Connell, and it would disturb the arrange-

ments if Mr. Sheil was not waited for.

The Chief Justice said, he thought the application a very reason-

Twelfth Day, Jan'y 27 .- The interest manifested by all parties to hear the opening speech for the defence was intense; the mem bers of the bar and the public generally, ladies as well as gentlemen, testifying equal anxiety to obtain access to the court,

At ten o'clock precisely, the Lord Chief Justice, accompanied by Judges Barton, Crampton, and Perrin, took their places, and the Clerk of the Crown proceeded to call over the names of the traversers, all of whom, except Mr. Duffy, answered, and that gentleman shortly afterwards intimated that he was in attendance. There was a delay of a few moments, waiting for two of the jury. and, on their appearance, Mr. Shiel, amid breathless allence arose to speak, and addressed the court and the jury in one of the most eloquent, chaste, and forcible arguments ever listened

For some time before Mr. Shiel concluded, the effect upon the First Day, January 15.—Precisely at 10 o'clock the chief justice auditory, the visiters, and the bar was most remarkable; few, Mr. Justice Button, Mr. Justice Crampton, and Mr Justice Perrin indeed, were unmoved; many went; while tears were visible in entered the court and took their seats on the bench. entered the court and took their seats on the bench.

The following were the counsel for the Crown t—The Attorney
General, the Solicitor General. Sergeant Warren, Mr. Brewster, Q
C., Mr. Martley, Q. C., Mr. Freeman, Q. C., and Messrs Smiley,
Holmes, Baker and Napier.

In eyes of the great majority. At the close of the close of the clarping of hands, which the judges permitted to pass without observation. After the lapse of a few minutes, Mr. Moore, Q.C., rose,
and, in a low voice, asked, were their lotdships disposed to pro-

The Chief Justice .- We are not disposed to press you, Mr Moore, and probably the better way would be to adjourn.

The Attorney-General having consented, Mr. Moore thanked the court for the indulgence, after which it adjourned to Monday,

Thirteenth Day, Jan'y 29 -- Mr. Moore, Q.C., addressed the court at very great length, on behalf of the Reverend Thomas

Mr. Hatchett, Q.C., addressed the court on behalf of Mr. Rev. and at its conclusion the court adjourned On the Fourteenth Day, Jan'y 30, Mr. Fitzgibbon address

the jury on behalf of Dr. Grav, one of the proprietors of the Freeman's Journal, arguing, that, in all that the traversers had attempted, they had only used constitutional means to effect a change in the law which united the two kingdoms; and that chatever sentiments might be entertained of that step, they could not be charged with bringing it about by conspiracy.

At a quarter to five o'clock, the learned gentleman requested

mment of the court to next morning, as he had some locuments to read, as also much to say. The court, efter a little hesitation, acquiesced, and the cour adjourned to ten o'clock on Wednesday

On Thursday, the Fifteenth Day, Mr. F. concluded his argument. It was expected that the Attorney General would reply; but, after a silence of a minute or so, the Chief Justice adjournthe court to ten o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Fitzgibbon, on leaving the court, was loudly cheesed by he assembled crowds.

Sixteenth Day, Feb. 1.—Mr. Whiteside. Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Daffy, editor of The Nation. He continued to speak until five o'clock, and it was suggested that the ourt should adjourn, which it did, on the understanding that Mr. Whiteside was to resume at ten o'clock next morning the 2nd instant, being the Seventeenth Day, Mr. Whiteside resumed his speech on behalf of Mr. Duffy, and concluded at

Mr. McDonagh then rose to address the court on behalf of Mr Sarrett, and continued a very able speech up to five o'clock, when the court adjourned. It is said that Mr. McDonagh will not conclude before Satur-

day night; and Mr. O'Connell will commence his defence on Monday morning.

Repeal Association. On Monday, the 8th ult., the weekly meeting of the Repea Association took place. The proceedings were more than usually animated, owing to the presence of Mr. O'Connell, who made

everal speeches during the day. While several subscriptions were being handed in Mr. O'Connell observed, that the expenses of the trial would be enormous. He would say no more for Ireland. He would be ashamed to say

The following sums from America were handed in by Mr. O'Connell:—St. John's, Newfoundland, £5 10s. 3d.; Pitsfield, £10; Richmond county, £10; Norfolk, £60; Baltimore, £120. These sums were announced amidst the most repturous applause. In the course of one of the various short addresses which Mr. O'Connell made to the assembly, he observed, that he did not care one pinch of anuff for the result of those trials. He inculnecessity of peaceable conduct for the present through out freland, and in Dublin particularly, where he trusted the people who assembled in the etreets, to witness his progress to he court, would not hiss or groan at any individuals. He also guarded them against the spread of ribbanism.

Mr. O'Connell then announced the rent for the week, which amounted to £304 15s. 5d. (Immense cheering.) In the Dublin Town Council, on Tuesday, January 9, Alderman Ros moved this resolution:-

"That an Address be prepared to her Majesty, praying that he Majesty may be pleased, on the assembling of Parliament, to direct that an inquiry be made into the grievances of Ireland: and that her Majesty would be graciously pleased, in the meantime, to direct the suspension of the State prosecutions, until effective measures shall have been taken to redress those grievances; and that such address be presented to the citizens at large for signa-

The motion was cordially seconded by Sir J. Power. The motion was cornisity seconded by Dr. Maunsell. Eventually, however, it was carried, by 35 to 7.

In the Town Council, on Thursday, there was another contest over the draft of an address to the Queen, but it was carried,

The aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, called together by a requisition, took place at the Music Hall, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, on the 13th ult., at one o'clock. Long before the hour of meeting, the doors were besieged by crowds of respectable citizens, anxious to obtain admission. It was addressed in powerful speeches by Mr. Shiel and Mr. O'Connell. On the latter gentlemen resuming his seat, a petition was adopted, for presentation to the Queen, and the meating separated.

The French Chambers have been almost exclusively occupied ince they met in discussing the clauses of the address to the King, in answer to the royal speech, of which the address is nearly an echo. The Legitimists have been taken severely to task for their visit to the Duke of Bordesux, in London. One of the clauses in the address was pointedly levelled at them, and all the eloquence of one of the ablest men in France, M. Berryer, was unable to overcome the storm of disapprobation which that visit roduced. The address was carried by a majority of 30.

M. Guizot has since made an elaborate speech respecting the policy of France, in which the friendly relations with England was spoken of in very handsome terms. M. Thiers also delivered a long speech on the subject, in which the policy of his rival was sharply handled.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain may very briefly be summed up. The latest date from Madrid is the 11th instant. Mr. Bulwer had presented an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to Queen Isabella n reply to the notification of the Queen's majority. The Govern ent had issued a decree, restoring to Queen Christina the pension allotted to her in 1841. Narvaez declined to be promoted to the rank of Captain-General of the Spanish armies, on the plea that ne wished to afford no pretext for supposing him to be actuated by imbition or other motives; but the Queen commanded his accept ance. The elections for vacancies in the Cortes, proceeding throughout the country, were in favour of the Progresistas. Figue ras surrendered to the Government troops on the 11th alt. Most of Ametler's officers took passports for France. The only intelli-gence brought by the Madrid mail to day is to the effect, that, on the 26th ult., the troubles at Saragossa were at an end.

#### RUSSIA.

The accounts from Russia state that the archassader who was summoned so peremptorily from Greece, on the breaking out of the revolution, had succeeded in justifying himself to the emperor. The ate discomfiture of the Russians in Circussia is rather diminishe than exaggerated by the Gorman papers. Matters are now in such a state that very different operations must be resorted to. It is well known that by the emperor's orders the sanguinary and offen-sive war was changed into the defensive, but this became more difficult by the capture of important fortresses by the Circassian mountain tribes. It is known here that these tribes receive from the English, by way of Constantinople, money, ammunition, and instructions. The accounts from Poland are very melancholy. The people are not allowed to have any arms, not even fewling pieces, without giving previous notice to the Rassian authorities, who brand the arms,

#### [BELECTIONS PROM VARIOUS LATE PAPERS.] ENGLAND.

The Bank of England .- Quarterly average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from October 7 to December 30, both days inclusive; published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98.

Liabilities.
Circulation .... £19,098,000 Assets Securities .... £21,067,000 Deposits ..... 11.751,000 Bullion..... 12,855,003 £30,849,000

Downing Street, January 5th, 1844. The Revenue.-The official statement for the quarter and year ending January 5th, is published in the London papers of Total income of the year ending Jan. 5th, 1844, ..... 50,071,943 The previous year ...... 44,329,265

Increase for this year ...... 5,742,078 This increase arises principally from-Excise ..... Property Tax ..... 4,673,204 Stamps ..... Taxes ..... Post-office Crown Lands

Exhibiting an increase for this quarter of .......
This increase has chiefly proceeded from the-Customs ..... 551.879 Stempt ..... 

to £3,763. The post-office shows an improvement of £2,000; but the deficiency of the latter on the year is £13,000. This deficiency is, however, attributed to items being now charged under his, which were formerly placed to another account. The National Debt .- The actual surplus revenue of

the United Kingdom of Great Britaic and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 10th day of Oct., 1843, amounted to the sum of £908,541 11s. 94d. The Commisioners for the reduction of the National Debt have given notice that one-fourth of that som will be applied in the quarter anding the 5th day of April. 1844\_to the following purposes, viz.:—

To the purchase of Stock......£ 27,135 7 114.

To the purchase of Exchequer Bills .......£ 200,000 0

Add interest receivable on account of donations and bequests, to be applied to the purchase of Stock 3,477 12 10

£230.613 0 94 Free Trade Lesson from China .- To our shame be it said, the Chinese are getting the start of us both in sound principle and liberal practice. The new Chinese Tariff is more liberal and consistent than that of England; and the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, at Taoukwang, has addressed a lecture to the British Consul at Canton, which is the most absolute sense on commercial policy we ever read. That our fellow-countrymen may learn wiedom from this member of the Imperial family of China, we copy the passage and entreat our readers to let the simple and important lesson it teaches be engraven on their memories:—"Forasmuch I, the Imperial Commissioner, now reply to the hon. Consul, that he may act n conformity, and at the same time impress upon the English merin conformity, and at the same time impress upon the English merchants, that the principle of trading depends entirely upon a mutual willingness. If a field of profit is to be reaped, there is no occasion to beg people to reap it; they, will certainly reap it of their own accord. The English merchants and others must carry on their business with our native merchants in a spirit and according to a ense of justice, laying their plans for a long continuance of beneficial intercourse; and thus it is to be hoped, that day by day the spect of affairs may brighten, and all kinds of goods expand in their consumption. Although I have no means of looking after each matters in behalf of the foreign merchants, yet I, the Imperial Commissioner, do really night and day include in the fervent hope of an improved commercial intercourse, beneficial to all partles. An important official reply,"—Leeds Mercury.

The State Trials .-- Great complaints are made that the Crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot box, which is considered equivalent to packing a ury, as the traversers will be tried by a jury composed entirely of

Mr. Steele has given instructions to have Sir James Graham, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lyndhurst immediately aummor ed to give evidence on his trial. Sir James Graham is his principal English witness, we believe, in consequence of the fact that Mr. Steele was a member of the Birmingham Political Union when the present Secretary for the Home Department was a whig. So decided is Mr. Steele's purpose of compelling these four ministers of the Crown to undergo his personal examination, defending himself as he did before without connect, that, notwith standing his perfect knowledge of the extent of English prejudice at present against O'Connellites and Repealers, he will, after examining Lord Plunket, offer to go to London and take his trial before a jury of Englishmen if the Cahinet Ministers should try to deprive him of justice by evading coming to Dublin.

American Slavery .- The Inquirer newspaper of the 9th Dec., and which is the organ of the Unitarian denomination in this kingdom, publishes a very eloquent, evangelical, and forcible address, signed by nearly two hundred ministers, to their American fellow-labourers in the gospel, on the subject of slavery, now carried on to such an extent in the Southern States, with a view of effecting a change in this unchristian and bloody traffic, by an energetic appe in behalf of the emancipation of the slave, and an earnest endeavour to enlist the whole of the Unitation clergy of that country in the righteens and holy cause of suffering humanity, and hasten the happy period when "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will towards men," shall be the theme of every heart in the universe of God.—Leeds Mercury,

In the published evidence of Col. Maberly, Secretary to the Post-Office, the "plunder" of letters and newspapers is described as "terrific."

Mr. O'Conneil is reckoned to have received, at a oderate estimate, since 1829, the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand nounds from public subscriptions. The French and English papers have been excluded

rom Rome in consequence of the attacks they have lately contained on his Holiness the Pope. FRANCE.

The Duke of Bordeaux .- It is intimated in the Journal des Debats, in an article which has been supposed to be written by Louis Philippe himself, that the Peers and Deputies of France who have gone over to do homego to a Pretender to the hrone in England, will be called to a severe account on the meet ng of the Chambers. The writer justly observes, it is outrageous for those who have taken the eath of loyalty to the present sovering and his dynasty, to carry their public homage to another Prince—the representative of a family who lost the throne through their own tyrancy and infatuation. It is stated that the Duke of Bordeaux will be called upon to sell all his property in France. The Times justly and soverely reprobates the late proceeding of the Duke and his friends .- Leeds Mercury. UNITED STATES.

#### Commerce of New-York .- There have arrived at the

port of New-York, since Friday evening last, therty-one ships, wenty barques, thirty-six brigs and fifty-nine schooners.-N. Y. Advertiser, Feb. 14.

Large seizures of goods smuggled from England have been made in New-York. They are valued at £700 sterling, and were taken from the packet ship Oxford, on board of which they had been placed with the knowledge of the mate, who received a bribe of £50.—Kingston Herald.

The Bishop and the Bastinado.—Last Sunday evening, at the Monthly Concert in Rev. Mr. Maclane's Church in this city, Rev. Dr. Armstrong stated that the mission of the American Board from the missionarios, and had begun to teach the truths of the gospel to some of his own charge. The Bishop called the priest before him, and demanded that he should give up all intercourse with the missionaries. This the priest refused. The Bishop became enraged, ordered his feet to be placed in the stocks, and then gave orders that the bastinado should be applied. As the pries had never been tried nor accused of any crime, the servants declined to administer the punishment, and the Bishop, seizing the bastinado, inflicted ninety blows with his own hands. The priest fainted after wenty-five were inflicted, but the monster Bishop continued th lagellation until he was himself exhausted. The poor priest, still insensible, was bound with a chain and cast into prison, but the next day was released by the interference of his friends.—N. Y. Observer, Feb. 10th.

Boston again Embargoed .- The canal which our friends at Boston caused to be cut through the ice, to permit the Britannia to go to sea, week before last, at an expense of some \$2000, bas only temporarily relieved them from their difficulties, as will be seen by the following paragraph, which we copy from the Boston Post of yesterday:—The harbour is again frozen over more solid, in many places, than before, although on Thursday there was a channel sufficiently wide to admit of vessels beating up. On Friday afternoon and night the thermometer fell to zero, and many of the fields of ice which had been detached from the main body on Thursday, accumu aced below, blocked the passage partially up, and became frozen into a solid mass. The continued cold weather of Saturday and Sunday has completely filled up with ice the other little openings, and now, as far as the eye can reach from the end of Long Wharf, to one snow-clad field of ice. Several vessels have been frazen in about half-way between the castle and Long Wharf.-N. Y. Adv.

A Praying Jury .- The trial of Thomas Marsh for order terminated at Newark, N. J., on Monday evening last. The trial lasted nearly two weeks and has been conducted with great patience and impartiality by the Court, Judge Whitehead, of Morris own, presiding. He closed his charge to the Jury with the prayer "Spirit of truth might guide them in their deliberat This jury, we understand, have had social worship daily in their room, a blessing regularly invoked at their table, and have attended divine service on the Sabbath. We mention these facts, without o, but with a desire to commend their example to the in tation of other juries on which pious men may be placed .- N. Y.

Singular Suicide.—A most melancholy case of suicide or substitute.—It most includency case of substitute took place in Hallowell, Me., on Sunday morning 24th ult. Mrs. Mary Alden, a niece of Agustes Alden, Esq., destroyed her life by voluntary exposure to the cold in a state of mental derangement. Her body was found, about 10 o'clock, on the ice.

Dr. Lardner is a remarkable man. During the last year he has travelled 10,000 miles, given 114 lectures, spoker nearly ten weeks, has been heard by 50,000 persons, has been several simes nearly blown up or burnt up in steamboats, has been attacked by 116 newspapers, but has at length got into smooth water, with plenty of cash and a great reputation—bad enough.

CANADA. Canadian School Bill .- The appointment of Township Superintendents rests with the Council of each Township, and

hat of County Superintendent with the Wardens. Much will depend on the selection, for these offices, of men of enlightened minds, good education, and free from sectarian bias. There is another class, viz., three Trustees for every School, to be appointed by the inhabitants, whose suitableness is of much importance. We entreat the inhabitants to look well to their selection portance. We entreat the innabitants to look well to their selection of these individuals,—not to make it in any case a matter of form, but to examine closely into their qualifications, as they regard the welfare of their posterity. These Trustees appoint the Teachers, regulate the course of study at School, and authorize the levying of e School rates. On their prudent and judicious management, and on their zeal and anxiety for the welfare of the rising generation, much depends.

It is unnecessary to say how important it is to have efficient Teachers. If the new system is brought into full operation immediately, as we carnestly hope it will be, a large supply of efficient Teachers

It may give some idea of the number of Teachers required, to consider that of a population of 500,000 in Upper Canada, one-fourth or 125,000 will be children between five and sixteen, who ought to be at school. Supposing only 60,000 to be taught at the Common Schools, a thousand Teachers will be required, allotting sixty for each teacher. There cannot be in the Province nearly so many properly qualified Teachers, and, until they are procured, the school Bill cannot be in complete and vigorous operation.—Banner.

The Common School Law is in your hands-almost every one has seen it, and you can now form an opinion whether it will meet the wants of the country. Much dissatisfaction was felt at the old law. I believe that the new law will give very general satisfaction. It is based on popular principles, every thing being left in the hands of the people themselves, who appoint, directly or indirectly, all the officers required in order to carry out the system efficiently. I have a few observations to make regarding the tax, which is complained of by some, owing either to their selfishness, or their ignorance. The late Ministry could have had no object in requiring this school-tax unless for the benefit of the people. It is evident, however, that the object of the tax is not generally underevident, however, that the object of the tax is not generally understood. I shall endeavour to explain to you its practical effect. I shall suppose that the Trustees of a School District engage a teacher at £60 a-year, and that the share of the Government allowance for that District would be £10. It follows that the parents of the children would have to raise the remaining £50 if there were no tax. If, however, a tax to double the amount of the grant were raised, that District would get £20 more, and the parents would only lave to raise £30 instead of £50; and this tax falls upon the whole property of the township, real and personal, residents and non--those who have children and those who have none The object of the tax is to encourage the actual settlers, particularly the poorer ones, to establish schools. But it is said by some. "Let those who use the school pay for it." On this principle the Provincial Government should give nothing. I contend, however hat as all persons having property are interested in the educatio of the people, property ought to be taxed, not unroasonably high but to such an extent as will give a moderate encouragement to the resident settler .- Hon. Mr. Hincks.

School Appointments, Niagara District. - Jacob Keefer, Esq., County Superintendent. Township Superintendents.—Mr. D'Everardo, for Pelham; Rev. G. M. Armstrong Louth; Rev. Charles Fleicher, Willoughby; William O. Eastman, Esq., Gainsborough; Rev. T. B. Fuller, Thorold; Mr. Gavin Robienn, Weinforg, Labo C. Scaller, Thorold; Mr. Gavin Esq., Gamsborough; Rev. T. B. Fuiler, Thoroid; Mr. Gavia Robison, Wainficet; John G. Stephenson, Esq., Grantham; John McDonell Lockhart, Esq., Sherbrooke Forest; Thomas C. Pinkett, Canboro; James Tisdale, Esq. Caistor; John Kirk, Esq., Moul-ton; Solomon Doan, Crowland; Rev. George McLatchey, Clin-ton; Mr. John Brown, Welpole; Joseph Gee, Rainham; Rev. A. Townley, Dunn; Jonathan Wild, Humberstone; Mr. Edmund Decow, Cayuga; Chas. R. Loscombe, Esq., Niagara; Rev. John Russell, Stamford; Dr. J. Woolverton, Grimsby; Dr. Wm. Ford, Seneca; Rev. J. Anderson, Bertie; and James H. Mackenzie, Esq., Oneido.-Niagara Chronicle,

Annual Report of the Committee of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute. The Committee of the "Toronto Mechanics' Institute," at the conclusion of their year of office, respectfully report :-- That, during the year, eighteen new members have joined, but, owing to removals and some members declining to continue their subscriptions, the actual number of members remains about the same as at the close of the last year.

The amount of monies received from all sources, including

palance in hand from last year of £32 7s. 2d., is £123 12s. 94d This amount also includes the sum of £50, a donation from his Exrellency the Governor-Gereral. The expenditure for the year has been £58 7s. 61d., leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £57 5s. 3d. There yet remains a small sum due from members who have not paid their subscriptions. Of the outlay, £21 12s. 4½d. has been expended in books and binding; the remainder in rent, insurance, and other necessary expenses, a dotailed account of which is on the table, for the examination of members. The Library consists of 724 volumes, of which 73 have been added in the past year; and the Committee are graified to report, that the number of readers has considerably increased. The Committee have ordered the English editions of the Quarterly Reviews and Monthly Periodicals, and also the London Mechanics' Magazine, the Magazine of Science, and the Franklin Institute Journal. Your Committee have endeavoured to insure a weekly course

eccures, during the season. Mr. Dwyer has delivered two on Astronomy, two on Optics, and one on the neglect of the sciences this last being the opening lecture for the present season. Mr Richardson has delivered one on Combustion, with experiments: the Rev. David Rintovl two, on Political Economy; an lop one, on the benefits arising from Life Assurance and Friendle cieties. The Committee also entered into arrangements wit Mr. Richardson, by which members of the Institute were admitted to the course of lectures on Chemistry, on payment of 2s. 6d. each An address was presented to his Excellency the Governor-General n the occasion of his visit to this city, which was most graciously received; and his Excellency consented to become ratron of th Institute. Your Committee have to express their thanks to his Excellency for the munificent donation of £50 to the Institute; also to the above-named gentlemen, for their gratuitous services as lecturers; to the Sheriff, for the use of the Grand Jury Room; and to the publishers of newspapers, who have gratuitously inserted advertisements of the Institute. An excursion to the Falls of Ningara was undertaken, but, owing to the depressed state of busi-ness and other adverse causes, it resulted in a loss of £10 7s. 6d. Your Committee, in delivering up their trust to their successors,

neve to congratulate them on the state of the funds, which, notwithstanding the addition to the library and the above-named loss, leaves a larger balance in hand than on any former year, thereby increasing their means of usefulness, and trusting it will also cause an increase of members who are willing to become partakers of its advantages.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Toronto, Feb. 9, 1844. W. B. JARVIS. President. W. EDWARDS. Secretary. Representation of Montreal.-Duncan Fisher, Esq. Q. C., and L. T. Drummond, Esq., Advocate, are in the field as opposition candidates for the representation of Montreal. The former gentleman avows himself a supporter of the present and the

atter a supporter of the late Administration .- Kingston Chron. King's College .- While we would, with our Methodist prethren, say to the Canadian churches. Beware! we feel as I it upor to utter as emphatically and effectually the onward cry, Advance. We shall, we must, ultimately succeed, if we are united and active Neutrality in this matter is unpardonable .- Baptist Register.

Removal of the Post-Office .- We learn that Mr. Stayner has taken a lease of one of Mr. David's handsome shops in St. James Street for the Post-Office; it will be removed in May Mr. Stayner also received instructions to Icave Quebec, and it future to make Montreal the Head Quarters of the Department The General Post-Office will be in the same building as that for the city.—Montreal Gatelle

Gore District Grain Show, &c .- We find it difficult to make room for the following gratifying report of a Grain Show lately held in Hamilton, and our insertion of the report is not to at Erzeroom is experiencing great opposition from the Armenian be taken as a guarantee for the publication of others heteafter. Bishop. Priest H. had manifested a disposition to hear favourably We publish this as an example for other parts of the Province. We publish this as an example for other parts of the Province. While others have their races and other senseless amusements, we are pleased to see that FARMERS have their meetings for innocent and useful emulation, competition, and reward.-ED.

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.

Dear Str.—I have much pleasure in sending you the names of the successful candidates at the Grain Show, &c., held at the court House, on the 6th inst, which surpassed anything of the kind a held in this District.

Relieve mayours truly. Believe me yours truly.

James S. Wetenhall, Secretary. held in this District.

Wheat -John Ashbangh, Barton-David R. Springer, Nelson-Wm. Tunis, Flamboro' West. Spring Wheat.-Hon. John Wilson, Salifleet-James Lewis, alifleet.

Ryc.-Jacob Serraris, Flamboro' West.

Barley.—Henry Bunton, Nelson.
Barley (Bere.)—David R. Springer, Edward Evans, Flamboro' Oats .- Hugh Wilson, Saltsteet-H. Bunton, George Waters,

White Field Pea .- Thos. Easton, Nassagaweya-Elijah Socord,

Indian Corn .- Thomas Louridge, Barton -- Geo. Ghent, Nelson.

Flax Seed .- Thomas Choate, Glanford. Millet .- James S. Wetenhall, Glanford. Clover Seed .-- Wm. Davis, Nelson-Jon'n P. Carpenter, Saltficet.

Timothy Seed .- John Wilson, Trafalgar-Thomas Choats. Mangel Wurtzel.-Hugh Wilson. Rutabaga.-T. Easton, Hugh Wilson.

White Turnips.—Thomas Easton. Carrots.—Geo. Ghent, Thomas Battersby, Ancaster.

Potatoes.—Edw'd Evans, Robt. Heslop, Ancaster—Thos. Chosto.

Butter.—Jonathan P. Carpenter—Jos. Webster, Flamboro' West. Butter in firkins, fit for Shipping .- No prize, as, although the

utter was good, it was not properly put up.
Cheese.—Thos. Choate, Ist and 2nd Prize.
Farmer's Fat Ox.—Joshus Freeman, Jun., Nelson.

Butcher's do.—L. Duff. Hamilton.

Cow or Heifer.—L. Duff.—J. Harthy. Nelson.

Three Fat Wethers.—John Wetenhall, Nelson—T. Lottridge.

LEATHER.—Three Sides Solo.—Clements & Moore, Hamilton. Three Sides Upper do.—I. Williams, W. F. Three Sides Hurness.—Clements and Moore. Three Calf Skins.—Clements and Moore. Three Calf Skins.—Clements and Moure—I. Williams. Three Kip Skins.—Clements and Moure.

MANUFACTURES — Domestic Flannel.—Jacob D. Serraris, Flam-

MANUFACTURES — Domestic Flannet.—Jacob D. Serraris, Firmboro'. Factory Woollen Cloth.—Campbell and Patterson, F. W., Ist and 2nd Prizes, do. Flannet, do. do. Salinet, do. do. Carpeting.—Wm. Barber, Esquesing, 1st and 2nd Prizes.

The following satisfactory remarks were made by the Judges, John Young and James Osbarne, assisted by James McIntyre, Esq.:

The Judges would recommend to the attention of the Directors a state of factors. Blockets, which do great credit to the parts. specimen of factory Blankets, which do great credit to the party exhibiting, (Mr. Barber,) and we would recommend that in future a premium should be awarded for such goods. They would also recommend two specimens of knitted drawers and woulden caps; both are good, and are articles very well suited to the wants of the country, and the manufacture of such deserves every encouragement. The show in factory woo'len cloths, satincts, and financis, was not so large as could have been wished; the quality of the goods, however, do

the manufacturers great credit. (Signed) John Young, Judges.

J. Osbonne, Judges for Grain, Sc.—Andrew T. Kirby, Thomas Waddle, and Samuel Kerr, Esqrs.

For Fat Stock.—Thomas Alton, James Flood.

For Leather.—Joo. Gardner, T. Lawson, and Thos. Davis, Esqrs.

Note—When the township is not placed after the person's name, refer

Fire at St. Catharines, Feb. 24th.—A fire broke out this morning in this village, about six o'clock, and, after reging for nearly three hours, has just been subdued, but not until six or eight

shops in the business part of the place were consumed, besides several dwellings.—Communicated. The Bishop of Malta has pronounced Freemasons out of the pale of Salvation!! The Vicar General in Hamilton, we date say, would do the same, if in his power. The consequences would be about as important!—Hamilton Gazette.

Sidney Bellingham, Esq., late Editor of the Times, as addressed the Electors of Montreal as a Candidate for their suffceges .- Kingston Chron. & Gaz.

Beauharnois Canal Losses .- It is stated in the Montreat papers, that the people of Beauharnois, along the Canal, have received an indemnification of twelve thousand pounds for losses occasioned by the canal and the people collected at the work. That sum is said to be but a part of their losses.— Quibec Gazette.

During the recent Easter Term, the Hon. S. B. Harrison vas sworn in an Attorney, &c., in the Law Councils of this Province.

# NOTICES.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS. EASTERN DIVISION.

Sabbath March 3, Peterborough ..... Sermons 11 and 64 4. do. Meeting he 5. Eweby do. Go. 7, Oshawa do. do. Monday ..... Meeting half-past &

The above appointments will be attended by the Missionary Agent and (the meetings East of Kingston) by the Rev. Richard Jones, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District. W. RYERSON, Missionary Agent.

TUST PUBLISHED, and for SALE at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildinge, Toronto.—Price 31d. THE ENTRANCED FEMALE,

Written by the Rev. ROBERT YOUNG, Weslevan Minister, England, First Canadian (from the 24th London) Edition. ALSO, AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE TRANCE OF THE REV. WILLIAM TENNENT,

Or the Remarkable Disclosures of a Lady concerning another World.

A learned and eminently plous Minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. ON FRIDAY NEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED, THIRTY-FIVE REASONS WHY I AM NOT

A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, COMMONLY CALLED THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

By GEO. F. PLAYTER, Wesleyan Minister. The object of the Tract is to show that persons without the Episcopalian Clurch have their reasons for not going within; and if there are thirty-five reasons (and more could be given) for staying without, then staying without is unreasonable and right, and going within is unreasonable and wrong. PRICE-Two Pence, or One Shilling and Eight Pence per dozen. Sold at the Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Taronfo, at the Author's residence, Yonge Street (York), mear Cummer's Chapel, at the Booksellers') and through the medium of the Wesleyan Ministers in

OBITUARY. The subject of this brief notice was a Mohawk Indian, ARRANHILL, nown by the name of Dr. Hill, who died at this Mission on the 20th Nov., 1843, aged sixty-two years and nearly two months. He was born 25th of Sept. 1781, and on the 1st October, 1829, was made a form 25th of Sept. 1781, and on the 1st October, 1925, was made a parasket of that grace which bringeth salvation. During a period of fifteen years and better he sustained, as far as I have been able to learn, the christian character, and exemplified the same on a dying bed. His house, since my coming to the Mission, and I believe long before, has been a place for regular weekly meetings. At these meet-ings I have had the opportunity of witnessing his fervent zeal and devotions, and have as repeatedly had the opportunity of conversing

with him on religious subjects, with satisfaction.

At the commencement of his affliction, which terminated his earthly career, he had the strong conviction that his sickness would be 'unto death;' and during his illness, which lasted but at few days, he was constantly engaged in prayer, exhortation, or encouraging his afflicted companion, children and friends, to cleave unto the Lord-His sendance was a strong in God as to remove all fear of death. His confidence was so strong in God as to remove all fear of death, It is confidence was so strong in God as to remove an teat of season, and his soul so happy that te said to his family, "I feel no sickness." On Sunday, the day previous to his departure, while meeting was held in his house, though confined to his hed, he took pair in the sacred devotions,—sung when the congregation sung, and prayed when the people of God prayed; and arged upon them immediate repentance and turning to the Lord, who would receive them grantonly and love them freely.

repentance and turning to the Lord, who would receive them graciously and love them freely.

Like a Christian, I am told, he made arrangemen's for the settlement of all his liabilities,—contradicting in his life and death (circumstances and opportunities considered, particularly what he made was, what he then was, and what we have reason to believe he now is,) that saying, that he was but "demi-christianized," or that the "efforts to christianize the Indians had everywhere proved a failure."

His widow is a woman of most exemplary piety and christian deportment. But once, and then through affliction, have I known her to be absent from the house of God on the Sabhath during my stay here. She feels the loss of the companion of her journey, and though painful the separation, I hope it will not be eternal.

H. B.

..... Maeried, On the 7th inst., by Rev. E. M. Ryerson, Mr. R. Kirk to Miss Caroline Tickney, both of Kingston.
By the same, on the 10th inst., Mr. James Trumper to Miss Maria
Lemen, both of the Township of Camden.
On the 6th ult., by the Rev. G. R. Sänderson. St. Catharines, Mr.

ewis Yates, to Miss Hannah Green, both of Grantham. On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. George Walker to Miss Mary Ann Dixon, both of Thorold. On the 22nd inst., by the same, Mr. Peter Lawrence, of Chippewa, to Miss Ann Longhurst, of Ningara.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during week ending Feb. 27. B. Nankevill, W. McFadden, A. Rurlhurt, D. Wright, J. Carroll, J. Watson, Jas. Elack, C. Lavell, D. Wright, G. R. Sanderson, T. Cosford, E. Ryerson, W. M. Whitehead (only the old subscribers.—

H E G L O B E. — The first number of the Globs will appear on Tuesday next, 5th March, and

the Engraving is not yet finished.)

will contain-Introductory Leader on the present Political Position of Canada; Chap. I of an original Work (written for the Globe) on the History, Mismanagement, and Present Condition, of King's College; Full Report of the Irish State Trials;

Copious Details of the English News, &c. &c. For Sale at the Banner Office, 142 King Stree! + C. F. Payne,

A EUROPEAN LETTER. From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Observer.

Liverpool Docks .- Square of the Exchange .- Style of building. - A Sabbathi a Liverpool. - Rev. Eustoce Carey. - Rev. Hugh

Nothing in the world is to be seen more magnificent in exte than the Liverpool docks. The London docks strike the mind of a stronger with more astonishment, because of the stupendous warehouses connected with them, filled with costly merchandize. But the Liverpool ducks are far more extensive than the London. They , and forming in fact an enclosed artificial barbour in the river

The square of the Exchange is a busy, interesting sight, at the iours when merchants congregate. A group of statuery in cas Four figures below are sitting chained at the feet of the statues, for what purpose I know not, except it be to convey the idea that English and propose I know not, except it be to convey the idea that English land has, at different periods, owned slaves and made slaves in the four quarters of the globe.

Liverpool, as you well know, is a city of brick; but perhaps you do not so well know how dark, dingy, and mould-coloured many of the buildings and streets have become by age. The stains of antiquity, without its mass-grown venerableness, may here be enjoyed by any one that is fond of them in brick walls. Around Liverpool are some heautiful country-seats, many of them occupied by Friends, wealthy, respectable, and luxuriously comfirstable. The Liverpool Hotels are excellent, and the one we ludged at wonderfully classical. Its name was the Grecian Hotel; for our private parlour we were lodged in Mars, opposite Minerva and Apollo, without any additional charge being made for our classical accommodations, any more than if we had been placed in plain No. 1 or No. 2.

The weather in Liverpool, nearly all the while we were there, was what the English call very "nearly." Pardon me for using such a nice word; it is very common here in conversation. The weather thus designated is that of London no small portion of the year; the sky is easty, the side walks are nesty, and if two of you walk abou town in such weather, you see sure to return very much suited; you may, when you come back, write your names with your fingers in the coal-dust and smoke that has settled on one-another's faces Gentlemen speak of not having gone out of doors for thirteen months without an umbrella. Every time I have tried the experiment it ms fulled; so that now, if I find myself in the open air for an extake it for granted, that it will rain before night. There is no beauty in Liverpool on a rainy day, but much more of that influence which makes Englishmen commit suicide, than in London itself; it is

indeed as gloomy and dismal as a Satorday night in Giant Despair indeed as glouny and dismat as a Saturday night in Giant Despain's Castle, not to speak of the preceding tempest.

On the Subbath, in Liverpool, we heard the Rev. Enstace Carey preach in the morning. He is evidently a good man, a man of Christian experience, evangedical and prayerful. This is an impression not always produced by the preaching one may hear in England, but an impression of infinite importance for the good of the heaver. Yes his seimon larked connexion and application. He was very desulting and lambling, though very fluent and easy in his style; and this you may be assured in the description of many a popular clergyman here, it being rather rare to hear a se-mon of the combined closeness of lucie, solemnity of thought and feeling, and point and plainness in the amplication, which characterise in so good a degree

the style of preaching in New England. In the evening we heard Mr. McNeile, a popular clergyman of the Establishment. The text was from John's gospel, "I speak those things which I have seen, and restify what I have beard," &c. The preacher opened his discourse with the very singular assertion that the ministry of Jesus Christ was eminently a controversial ministry. This assertion was thrown out without any attempt to prove it, and it is so unterly at variance with the truth in the character of our blessed Saviour's ministry, that I could not help regarding it as a singular instance of the readiness with which a man's

views of the gospel will be influenced by his own practice in the same The preacher had no notes who ever, but held in his hand small Bible, the leaves of which he turned over to read to the ou-dience such analogous tests as he had selected. He was going to state, first, the neutre—second, the certainty, of the testimony of Jesus Christ. In the first case he briefly adverted to the Atonement, as a system which reason never could have discovered, with some remarks as to the justice and mercy of God. When he entered on the second part, I thought it strange that he should not have said more of the peculiar testimony of the Guepel as constituting the revelation made by Christ; but he passed on to a sort of political testimony, and took up the text, "Ye do those things which ye have seen with your father," os constituting the sort of testimony according to which the world are living, that is, the testimony of the

He remarked on the government of this world by the Devil, and pointed out two grand means, by which he thought the Devil was leading souls to ruin. First, the general diffusion of knowledge without religion; Second, the doctrine of Equality. He said that men were trying to have things the reverse of God's plan. God's plan was Sovereignty, Subordination, Order. The Devil's plan was Equality, Insubordination. Disorder. And men, he said, were full of ambition, pressing upon one another, each striving to get above others, and all desirous of having the chain horizontal, instead of

The sermen on the whole was of a political character, and levelled against redicalism. It contained some very wholesome truth, not some very solemn passages. An argument in favour of monarchy instead of republicanism, in church and state, was what it evidently tended to, and it was delivered in an orscular manner, which has a great advantage in making people believe.

THE MORMON PROPHET AND THE GREEK PSALTER. similar (acis, the low artifices and cunning tricks to which the

followers. The story is in this wise; and can be substantiated by

respectable witnesses:near St. Louis, an Episcopal clergyman of reputation, being ab Saints, in order that he might be better able to represent the im-

posture to the British people,

It so happened that the Professor had in his possession a Greek Psalter of great age-one that had been in the family for several hundred years. This book, as a relic of antiquity, was a curiosity to any one; but to some of the Saints, who happened to see is, i was a marvel and a wonder. Supposing its origin to have been as ancient, at least, as the Prophet's Egyptien Mommy, and not knowing but the Professor had dug it from the bowels of the same sacred bill in Western New York, whence spring the boly book of

Mormon, they importuned him to allow "Brother Joseph" an opportunity of translating it! Professor reluctantly assented to the proposal, and, accompanied by a number of the anxious brethren, repaired to the residence of the Prophet. The remarkable book was handed to him. Joe took it, examined its old and worn leaves, and turned over its musty pages. Expectation was now upon tip-toe. brethren looked at one another, at the book, then at the Prophet. It was a most interesting scene!

Presently the spirit of prophecy begon to arise within him; and he opened his mouth and spoke. That wonderful power which enables him to see as far through a millstone as could Musea or Elijah of old, had already, in the twinkling of an eye, made those rough and uncount characters as plain to him as the nose on the face of the Professor. "This book," said ha, "I pronounce to be a Dictionary of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics!"

The brethren present were greatly assonished at this exhibition of their Prophet's powers of revealing hidden things. After their explication had somewhat subsided, the Professor coolly told them that their Prophet was a base imposter! and that the book before them was but a plain Greek Psalter! Joe "step-

Such is the manner in which this arrant knave imposes upon his followers! and such is the manner in which his knavery nometimes exposed! Yet, strange that people continue to believe him. Professor Caswell, since his sojouta in England, has published a work, entitled, "Three Days at Nauvoo," in which this rich scene is represented in am engraving .- Warsaw Signal.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

First Insertion, to Brevier or Minion type, fivepence per line. Bvery subsequent Insertion of do, one penny furthing per line Advertisements set in Nonpareil to be reckound at the rate of 6 lines for 4 Advertisements without withen Directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly. Note - The Guardian containing five wide columns on the page, fivepend a line is only equal to fourneace of the common measure.

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THE CHRISTIAN'S GIFT FOR 1844. on BIBLE HISTORY ever effered to the American Public. Embellished with SEVERAL HUNDRED NEW and FINE ENGRAVINGS.

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HOLY BIBLE,

As contained in the Old and New Testaments, from the Creation of the World to the full establishment of Christianity; containing a Clear and Comprehensive Account of every Remarkable Transaction Clear and Comprehensive Account of every action reasons a ransaction recorded in the Sucred Scriptures during a period of upward of four thousand years! with copious Notes, Critical and Explanatory,—forming an Illustrated Commentary of the Sacred Text.
Part 1. The Oil Testament History; Part II. The New Testament By ROBERT SEARS .-- aided by the Writings of our most celebrated Biblical Scholars, and other learned persons, who have made the Scriptures their study. Two volumes in one.

pasee the Scriptures their study. Two volumes in one.

LITERATURE, profane and sacred, is here united with the arts of printing and engraving, to produce one of the most valuable and interesting works ever issued from the American press. Commentators, lexicographers, oriental travelters, and Biblicaterities of the greatest mane, have been extensively and carefully consulted in preparing this work. The editor trass it will be found worthy of the pursonage of Christian pastors, institutors, and premasef all denominations; and well calculated, under the Divine blessing, to enlighen the understanding, parify the heart, and promote that Knowledge by which we may obtain happiness in this world, and eternal salvation in that which is to come.

JAMES ESTEY, Sole Agent for Canada. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, being disappointed intelligence of him.

13 Sold at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto

TMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP.

BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP.

An unparalleted remedy for Cough, Coids, Influenza, Asthma. Croup-Rodresoes, Plenrisy, Bronchitis, Consumption. Spiting of Blood, Whomping Cough, Discesse of the Chost and Londs, Shortaess of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaints, and geograf debility. It has long been a decideration with the Medical Perfection to discaver some remedy that would arrest the ravages of that formidiable discase. Consemption; and in pleasating to the public a new tensedy for this and other discases of the Lingsand Cheat, it may be proper to say, that from the number of specifics with high-sounding names certified and recommended in the newspapers of the day, no new remedy was either called for a required. But if all or any of the many popular preparationes possessed the vinues antibuted to them, and the sufferings and motatity of the lumma species less neal—or, that after a fair trial of those nearmons, the patient could rationally lope for a special recovery to health, this new attempt to prest the progress of Consumption would not be made.

The Proprietor, siter a stries of Chemical experiments, has succeeded in extracting the active principle or virines of several medicinal lophs which exert a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

This is no quack medicine, get up for speculation, to cull the poorsufferer who, like a drowning man, will each at any strow: but It is a scientific perparation, recommended by the Faculty, (in whom the principal constitution to the preparation have been freely made known.) and which is believed to be the best remedy to diseases of the Pulmonary organs which has ever been presented to public notice.

Although there may be cases of Consumption so far advanced that this Syrup may not entirely cure, still the proprietor is confident that there is no case so had, or of so tone standing, but may be moierably editeved by the use of the Anticonsumptive Syrup. In Recent Cases it may set shell the still conduct

use of the Anticonsumptive Syrup. In RECENT CASES IT MAY BE SAID SEVER TO FAIL.

Lough. Colds. Shoriness of Breath. Consumption, Affections of the Chest. Allended with weakness of the Digestive organs, or with general dibility; also Goronic Engargements of the phintum of vicera, seem to vanish under its use. It is so pathwhise that a child will not refuse it, and is put up at a price that will not exclude the paor from its benefits.

For children afficied with Colds. Cough, Inflammation of the Lange, Croup, Quinsey, and Sove Thoust, this Syrup is of great imprenence. The musiker of decide among children from these discusses is univalanting. If parents wish to save the tives of their children, and themselves much anytick nouther, and expense. Let them places a banks of Licenselves and the assumptions Syrup, and whenever a child has a Cold, has a Cough, or Houseness, give the Syrup according to the directions, and it will effect no ensite cure.

The regular use of one bottle will convince the most sceptical of its extraordinary virtoes.

Mutical recommendations and certificates may be seen at the Proprietors.

dinary virtues. Medical recommendations and certificates may be seen at the Proprietors.

None are genuine without the Signature of T. Bickle on the directions accompanying each Lutile ... Prepared and Sold, Wholeade and Retail, by T. Bickle. Chemist and Druggish, at the Medical Ball, Hamilton. Forsale by Lesslie Brothugas. Turann, W. Richardson, Mess. Octor & Clark, Guiph: Charles Moore Louidon; Jas. J. Osborke. Controvier: C. Starton. S. George; J. Wykch, Sincoe, and by most Druggiss and Merchants in Canada.

[ Notice published in compliance with the Pard Section of the Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 4 William IV. Chap. 23.]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council City of Toronto will amply to the Logislature for an Act to authorise them to open and extend Church Street from its present termination until it intersects the allowance for road in front of the second concession from the Bay, in the Township of York; and also to open and extend Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, from its present termination until it reaches King Street at the Don Bridge. Published by order of the Council, CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office. Toronio, Sept. 1-t. 1343.

I DOUT BROTHERS & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, are
perciving at their BHEMNGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, Corner of King and Yange
Sirrels, Toronto, NEW SUPPLES OF

IRON, STEEL, & 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 frommongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1843.

AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 163. King Street, Toromo, keeps on band constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books. Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at unprecedented

Also, all kinds of BINDING nearly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music. Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any nattern, cheap, and with despatch .- Toronto, Dec. 4th 1942.

OCTOR MORRISON King Street East, (near the residence of T. HELLIWELL, E-quire.) Toronio.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST Chewelt's Buildings, King Street West.

A D I E S' S E M I N A R Y.
The SECOND TERM of the Winter Session of this Institotion will commence on the 11th of January, 1834.

D. C. VANNORMAN. Cobourg, Dec. 13, 1843.

"FACTS are chiefe that winne ding an' downs be disputed." OPPOSITION, PERSECUTION, DETRACTION.

Yours truly.

B. G.

THE MORMON PROPHET AND THE GREEK PSALTER.

We lately heard a story, which, while it may make us mourn por the depravity of human nature, serves to show, among many similar facts, the low artifices and cunning tricks to which the Mormon Prophet will recort, in order to show the guilibility of his followers. The story is in this wise; and can be substantiated by respectable wilnesses:

Some time since, Professor Caswell, late of Kemper College, mear St. Louis, an Episcopal elergyman of reputation, being about to leave this country for England, paid a visit to Smith and the Saints, in order that he might be better able to represent the imposture to the British people.

It so happened that the Frofessor had in his possession a Greek Pselter of great age—one that had been in the family for several transfer and each of the Indiagonal and the last few mounts:

And Martin, Februard Ague. David Greig, Billious attack.

John Cowan, Indigestion.

R. A. Parker, Freer and Ague

Wm Kent. Flow of blood to head.

Ann Martin, Fever and Ague. David Greig, Bilious attack. W. C. Machay, Jaundice, Michael Dillon, Jaundice. Thomas Graham. Tupe Worm. Reese Davis, Pain in the back &c William Tyler, Dropsy. ... Henderson, Worms.

John Dohana, Dumb Agne. . C. Quin, Che onic disord. siomach Charles Grant. Propsy. Mrs. Sigsworth. Indigestion. Mrs Craiz, Bilious ailack. S. Word, Poin in the Breast. W. Lee, do. H. Comingham, do. Alexander Craick, Bitions atlack. C. Fairley, Fever & Agric, 3 yrs Mrs Hilliard, Nervous derange' Mrs John Alkinson. Drogsy

W. Ketchum, Hydrothorax. Henry Green, Tape Worm. Jos Rogers, Dilions attack. John Bell, do. Mr. McCallum, do. &c. &c.

Sold. Wholesale and Retail, at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUITART, and by the Agents for Dr. Sherman's Medicines. See Jist of Agents.

COUNTERFEITS, FRAUD, AND IMPOSITION. Certain avarietous persons are surreptitionsly introducing into this province spatious attletes, which they swindle on their unsuspecting customers noder the name of Dr. Shranka's Medicated Locages and Poor Man's Plaster. Unfortunately all countries are more of tess infested with creatures devoid of all principle—dishonesty their unitar passion—if they attal their noject, no matter-how many, or who, or how they defined or prooder: Please bear hy haird. that he follows it will be safe to purchase only of those whose names are advertised as Acoust. The following is a list, and as soon. whose names are advertised as Agents. The following is a list, and as soon as others are appointed their names will be added. Those purchasing of any others hereafter must take the risk and blame themselves.

AGENTS.

Jas. Harvey, Niagara and St. John Hunter, Town Line Store. Calharines. M. P Empey, Newmarket. T. Bickle and C. II. Webster, W. & R. McFarlane, Stone-Hamilton. bridge, Port Colborne James McFeeters, Bowmanville. William Tyler, near Whitby. James H. Smith, Lloydtown.

Andrew Oliver, Galt.

J. Mitchell, Simcoe.
Lessie & Sons, Dundas. John Rudedge, Toronto Townsp. William Early, Esquesing.

IF The TIGER PILL and RUSH'S PILLS are sold by sesure, and by non-else the advertised as Agents. 743 S. F. URQUHART, General Agent for Canada

OAH R. LEONARD, HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER, GLAZIER, LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER, &c. &c. Yonge Street, third door South of Lot Street.

THOMAS WHEELER, from Marlborough, England, having just arrived in TORONTO, informs the Gentry and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced Business at 191 King Street. (opnosite the Colonist Office,) as CLOCK and WATCH MAKER and ENGRAVER, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the Christian Guardian .- Toronto, August 8th, 1343.

N.B. Cornices, Picture Frames, &c., made to order. 43 13

SPICES, COFFEE, PEAS, RICE, &c. GROUND TO ORDER.

The Subscribers beg to announce to Merchants, Traders, and others, that they have, at considerable expense, erected suitable MILLS for the above purpose, next door to Mr. II. Piper's, Yonge Street, and, being confident that they can prepare as good an article as can be imported, look for the encouragement and purcousge due to the undersking.

SAVIGNY & HILL. to the undertaking.

Toronio, Jan. 8, 1844.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHION ABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto. 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 soit Country Customers; all which he will selicheap, for Case

INFORMATION WANTED-of Thomas Wilson, late of Ballysuggart, County of Donegal, Parish of Killaghter, Ireland, who came to this place (Pembroke) in 1842; left here in July, 1843. His wife has come out expecting to meet him, but being disappointed would be grateful to any person giving any Pambroke, Feb. 9th, 1844.

TO HIS FAMILY.

The following important and interesting Work consists of 500 pages 3vo. containing upwards of 500 New and Beautiful Engravings, fine paper, hundsomely Bound, and is offered at the low price of Sixteen Skillings and Three Pence per copy.

#### BIBLE BIOGRAPHY;

LIVES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PRINCIPAL PER-SONAGES RECORDED IN THE SACRED WRITINGS; Practically adapted to the Instruction of Youth and Private Families: With an APPENDIX, containing Thirty Dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelation, from Timpson's Key to the Bible;

BEING A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF BIELICAL KNOWLEDGE, Carefully condensed and compiled from Scott. Duddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Pool, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other entirent Writers on the Scriptures. - Edued by Rovert Sears. Embellished with several hundred Engravings. illustrative of Scripture Scenes, Manners, Customs, &c.

From the New-York Churchman, August 6. From a cursory expandiation of this work, we feel free to commend it to the favourable notice of all our reading. The matter is compiled, generally, from approved authors, is written to an agreeable spip, and cannot fell to increst the young, as well as up e-clear render. The encryines are nearly executed especially the frontispiece; and the wholemechanical execution

Sold at No. 9, Welliagion Buildings, King Street, Toronto JAMES ESTEY, Sole Agent for Canada.

#### TO THE WHOLE WORLD. I GREAT ENTERPRISE! - A MAGNIFICENT BOOK! FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

STORCHOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL READERS

A careful E.camiuntion of this Advertisement is respectfully requested of all persons under whose eye it may come. JUST PUBLISHED, an Important, Valuable, and Chenn Worl complete in One Volume Royal Octavo—containing about 600 pages of Lever-Press, and nearly 500 Excharings, elegantly price only 16s. 3d. per copy. Cost of preparing the Work, £2.500.

SEARS' WONDERS OF THE WORLD, IN NATURE, ART, AND MIND.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Consisting of views of Cities. Editices, and other great works of Architecture: Bloomneyts, Meclinared Inventions, Ruins, Illustrations of the Magners and Costumen of different Nations, Religious Rites and Germanies. Calaracts, Volcannes, Curosities, Trees. Beasts, Birds, Fishes. Reptiles, and the numerous unjects contained in the Fossil. Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources. BF Sold at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto JAMES ESTEY. Sole Agent for Conada.

REESORVILLE SEMINARY,

To be opened on the 26th of October. MISS E. CARTER, having for several years pursued course of studies in the U.C. Academy, and Cohourg Ladies' Semiaary, in yielding to the solicitations of a numerous circle of friends to open a Seminary in this place, hopes to render full satisfaction to those who may wish, under her care, to obtain a know

Spelling, Reading, Welting, English Grammer, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Dotany, Natural Philosophy, Chemisicy, History, Rhetoric, and Astronomy, by the se of the Globes; in the Ornamental Department, Drawing and Painting, and Perspective; the French Language, and Music. Particular attention paid to Composition and Letter-Writing.

TERMS OF TUITION AND BOARD. German English Branches, including Reading, Witting, English Gramana, Artilinetic, and Geography, per term of 11 weeks, 20 15 0 Higher English Branches, including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, Ristory, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c., Extra Charges.

Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each Term.-Recsorville, Markham, Sept. 20, 1843. . . . . . . . . PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

MENT.-FRANCIS HAWKINS begs to inform the inhahitants of Toronia that he has commenced Business in the above line, at No. 168, North side of King Street, five doors East o' Bay Street, where he will be happy to attend to any orders with which he may be favoured - Toronto, March 28, 1343.

DYE STUFFS FOR SALE. 100 Barrels Logwood, 100 Fustic, 50 " Nicasagua. Camwood,

Madder, Alum, Copperss, Bloe Vitrol, Extract Logwood, Verdieris, Indigo, Nutsalis, Argal, Cadhear, Copper Ashes, Red Sanders, nuch, Press-papers, Cluthiers' Lacks, Tenter Hooks &c &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. CEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN

Solicitors in Chancery. Barristers at-Low, Notaries Pub He, &c. &r., 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON. Esq , P.M., Ningaro Fourier Thousand copies of this excellent book have already been published. It can be obtained at this Office, Wholesale and Resail, and of Booksellers generally.

TALL ARRIVALS OF BRITISH AND

A MERICAN GOODS.

MATTHEW MAGILL, having lately received near One Hundred Bales and Puckages of seasonable DRY GOODS GROCERIES, and DELPH, is now "SELLING OFF" the same, at the lowest possible Prices, at his CHEAP STORE. The Subscriber, grateful for the Support he has elready re-

crived, begs Leave to assure his Customers and the Community at large, that his present STOCK is such as must give entire Satisfaction to those who visit his Store to Purches His Stock contains a general Assortment of Dry Goods. Graceries, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Fur Cap.; Mulfe and Boas, Indian Robber Buots and Shoes, Cotton Yurn, W. Early. Dyspepsia old standing Factory Cotton, and American Bed-Ticking. Some Judgment may be formed of the Cheapness of his Stock from the fact, that the Subscriber is selling "BUFFALO ROBES" at Four Dollars per pair; BROAD CLOTH at 1s. 10 d. per yard; YOUNG HYSON TEA at 1s. 10 d. per tb.; and other

Articles equally cheep.

His Store is well supplied with Coarse and Fine Cloths. Tweeds, Sattinets, Moleskins, Flannels, Blankers, Prints; Ocieans, Axony, Cobourg, and Listre Clutha; Mennos, Alpacina, and Mousa-line de Laines. Also Chip, Serar Leghorn, Tuscan, Silk. and Deaver Bonnels; and a large Supply of Spanish Sole Leather, which will be sold cheap, to easure a quick sale, as the Subscriber is " Selling Off."

The Subscriber has also opened a NEW STORE in BRANTFORD, known as "The British Warehouse." In this concern he has taken Mr. ROBERT SPROULE as a Pariner, who resides in Braniford. A Stock similar to that kept Hamilton will be constantly on hand in Brantford, with the addition of from and Hurdware, Delph and Clima, and Looking-Glasses; and a choice Assortment of American Clocks.

The Principle on which the Business of these Concerns shall be conducted is that of "fair and honest Dealing:" and every

article will be found equal to the character and description given of it at the sime of sale.

Several Persons having informed the Subscriber that they have been purchasing at another Store in Hamilton, under the idea that it was his also, he hege leave to couling them, and the public generally, against imposition on this point, as he has no con-nexion whatever with any other house in Hamilton; and that his Store is in Stinson's Block, King Street; therefore, ask for Maithew Magill's Store, and you will be sure to find the Cheap MATTHEW MAGILL.

Hamilton, 5th November, 1843. CLOVER SEED, -400 BUSHELS - LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronio. Dec. 4 1843.

D O C T O R S C O T T, Jaie House Surgeon to the Londonderry Civinal County Lairman, and Paysician to the Fever Hospital; Residence, Newgate Street, oppostthe Wesleyan Chapel.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S LOZENGES These afflicted with COUGH are recommended to read

Mr. S. F. Unqueart:

Sir,—Having been entirely cured of a most distressing Cough, attended with alauning symptoms of Pulmodary Constamption, by the use of the Gough Loxenges which I purchased of you. I neven it a duty which I owe to others who may be suffering under a like uffliction, as well as to that real benefactor of the human race, Dr. Sherman, to teved my firm conviction, that, in such cases as my own, one har of Sherman's Loxenges are worth all the prescriptions that ever emanated from the sublime wips of the whole College Royal; though some, perhaps, 'will say this this expression cat bien extraordineire. If any are still skeptical, and will take the trouble to call at No 36, Yonge Street, I shall deem it a pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the grave by the use of this invaluable medicine.

N. W. Adams,

Watchmaker, 35, Yonge Street.

N. W. Adams, Watchmaker, 35, Yonge Street.

MPORTANT TO FAMILIES. 🛂 BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
For Billous comblaints, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, Sick Headarde, Indigestion, Loass of Appetite, Visceral Obstructions, Laundice, Emptions on the Skin. Costiveness, Femals Complaints, dec.
These celebrated Pills act mild yet powerfully in correcting and carrying of visited and britaing secretions from the alimentary canal, and restoring the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy action, thus removing those causes which generally produce derangement end disease in the system.

Every family should possess three invaluable Pills, they are so perfectly innocent that they may be taken without interruption to business or attention of diet, and they preduce the most salutary effects in all cases for which they are recommended.

The genumes distibilious Pills have the signature of T. Bickle ground the box—Purchase none without it.

Prepared and sold by T. Bickles, Chemist and Druggist, at the Medical Toronto, by Ball, 1884, 1708.

FOR ARREARS OF TAXES. 38 Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of certain Writs to me directed. I will attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the third day of April, 1844, at noon, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the Home District, and then and there expose to Sale so much of these Lots, or parts of Lots, in the undermentioned Townships as are in arrears for Assessments, according to the Return of the Treasurer of the said Home District, and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per acre, will pay the arrears due thereof

shillings and six penter processing the specific of the state of the s Whitchurch, and York. W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, Oct. 6, 1843. - RT The several Newspapers published in the Home District to tage the above Natice until furbidden.

BEWARE OF WORMS
For the destruction of this encay of the hemon family positing basever equalled DR SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES; in over 1.500.000 ever equalled DR SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES; in over 1.500,000 cases they have proved infaithle, and are so pleasant to take that children ever for them. The Symptoms of Worms are, pale in the joints or limber, offensive treath, picking at the mose, grinding of the trett during stern, plateness about the tips with dischard cheeks at times, beeding at the cose, a gamwing sensation at the strumpth, flowless of treat over the surface of the body, alight thills or silverlogs, headothe, downstors, verden, topor, thirst, distincted dreams, sudden searing in steep with fright and scenning, for, some loves a troubtesome cough, feverishness, publid line, had toste in the month, difficult breathing, pain to be something at movels, fairing, agreem induces, wordons appetite, beariness, papings, stocking pains in various parts of the bony, a sense of something rising in the threat, faciling of the axis towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of these and ancous.

For Sale, wholessed and cash at 50 Years Street, by S. F. HEOLHLEPT.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60 Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUIIART, DR. SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE is the very best acticle known for cleaning and whitening the feeth strength bing the gums, sweet-ning the breath, &c. Warraned on to in the bush to preserve the teeth. For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60, Younge Street, by SF URQUHART,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vecessile state been restored to the absolute state and here the principal Designation as the principal Designation of the principal Designation of the principal Designation of the principal Designation of the United States and Conada. This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which there is requiration has been standing and rapidly advancing until its present and deserved celeptily has been attained; nor is it stationary at even this attained of resimation, as the evidence of each succeeding they elevant this attained of resimation, as the evidence of each succeeding discrete or each succeeding they elevant be attained to the proprietor will show. Testimanials almost immunerable, from persons who have been benefited by list use, or have seen its medicinal vittues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of Mr Bristol, which prove how many, how various, and how extremes have been the instances in which, by its operation, the sick and the planest despairing have been restored to health and happiness.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vecessable remedies of estantices in which to the minute of the blond from the mobil action of its absorber and glandular systems, from constitutional latinguevacies, herediary prodisposition, and to general all chronic and tong standular infimities and irregularities of the human forms. The enumerate all the discuses in which to has been found to be a soverciza transdy would be to make this moice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the reader the value and importance of the proceeding the production of the standular systems, for more destaided intelligence respective lie efficacy, in nearly all cases, of complaint except those of the most ordinary, or endemic and epidemic of the institutions, and added populacity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintence.

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

District of the institutio BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

Dufinio, Avz. 12, 1837.

We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsaparita, managactured by C. C. Briston, and inving made use of it more or less in one patrice, believe it to contain the active principle of Sarsaparita, to a highly course-toted form, and assapreparation we esteem it as one of the best we have agree met both

J TROWERINGE, M D CHARLES MINER, M D JUDIAN BARNES, M D J. E. HAWCEY, M D A. MILLER, M D H. R. STAGG, M D CTARNIUS CHAPIN, M D MOSES BEISTOL, M D J E MARSHALL, M D J S. SPRAGUE, M D F L. HARRIS, M D The reader is referred to a work of 100 pages, published by the

proprietor, and to be had of any of the Agents, containing some f the most wonderful cures on record. Also, certificates from the first medical gentlemen, and editorial notices from the mosespectable newspapers. Important caution to those who would get the true article-

always observe that the WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL, is on a red stamp across the cork of the butle. For sale in Toronto by Lyman, Farr. & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in Niagara, by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. B ckle, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Capada.

DERSECUTION OF A PURE PHILANTHROPIST La the nine-centle Century it might be reasonably expected that the age of fatinus persecution, opposession, and tyranny had gone down the stream of time into the tomb of oblivion; yet, it is a deplocable fact, that even now-a-days no sooner does a popular benefactor appear than up as rise as a time a storm of the most contemptible persecution and opposition, simply herases be has, by his superior professional applications and indistry, discovered an invaluable conductation of Vecetaire Medicines, tainitely superior to every respect to got other known Medicines for spreadly caring an alternating the discases of suffering humanity. A case in point has secently occurred, not a hundred mines from this Chy, wherein extra-publish proceedings were anopted in regard to Dr. Suganas's Agorcines. Medicines which have been more successful in addicating every kind of curable discases of which the busines family is subject, and conquested prejudice, than only evenings were magnet in regard to Dr. Shighara a disoletales—Medicines, which have been more successful in endicining every kind of curable disease to which the human fundly be solvent, and conquering prejudice, that may other Medicine of either ancient or medica those. They were latereduced for Caunda in October last only, and since that period they have over come the almost universal antipathy which existed thistorio in this country against all advertised Med class, no nature haw scientific the preparation may have been. Certain interested parties, with scarcety and brains and less judgment, stigmatuse all Patent Medicines were of such a class, much could even then be said with truth and justice in their behalf. The following felt, candid, and true admission outful to put the interested and ignorant opparents of Patent Medicines to the bush; it is from the period and ground opparents of Patent Medicines to the blush; it is from the period and ground opparents of Patent Medicines to the blush; it is from the period a gentleman who is universally admitted to be one of the brightest living or against of the Medical Profession. Read carefully the following.

"As to the real justice of ultempting the forcible suppression of empirics, or home-bred practitioners, however mortifying it must be to the philosopher, or the intense lobours of the scholar. Iruth will oblige the historian of the practice of medicine to con-fess, with a sigh over the vanily of human learning, that our choicest remedics, and our most approved modes of cure, or generally, if not universally, derived from empiries, and those the most unlearned; and that, however the methodics, or school bred practitioners, have laboured to explain the modes of action. and the reasons for the effects produced, they have done little or nothing towards the improvement of the practice."

nothing towards the improvement of the practice."

Here is the pure simple truth, from an eminent London Professor, which ought to silence his avaricious and self-conceited brettren. Look at the exothitant hills paul to a vondescript, actifentally dubbed "Doctor," who frequently by therety here sprease satisfacts contrives to get a threonal end with the other process and spine of which authority he may, with perfect impunity, if ordinarity lecky, kill his theoremis and send as mony more with empty pockets and roined constitutions gathoging to their graves. Opposition and detraction from such Bosons is beneath commun. It is pheasing to know that force are many homorable exceptions to this in the Merdeal Profession—gentlemen who do not condemn without a trial a Medicine because it is patented; yes, and there are many such in this Prochace, who rather count has show open sition, and by such the Sterman's preparations are used to their owo families and prescribed daily to their patients throughout Canada. So that is restrain the months Dr. S. Lozenges, &c., may be soud to be the only Menlichne used by at classes, from the richest to the poorest—from the Governor to the lumibest governor, they are used.

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Victoria Streat, Toronto, 19th April, 1843.

Six.—I deem it an imperative duty I owe you and the public to gend you the following true and inversibled sixtement of facis, relative to my own case, and the benefit I derived from taking four doses only of your "True R Pills or from Man's bootton." About twice months ago the symptoms of my disease presented themselves very prominently as follows, niz.—A gamwing pain as it were at my heart, dimmess of sight, exceedingly nervous, facility, constantly drowsy, facility, seasion of faintness, siral thirst, voracious appetite, litating of the amas, chill shiverings, whin of a pate greenish hire, mable to attend to my bossness, and was for a time conduct to my hed; in fact, my heafth was such that several of my friends said that could not survive long. I applied for Medical aid in this City, and sook a variety of the most celebrated Vermifuges, but was not relieved in the least in November hat my attention was directed to your truly valuable Fills. I at once procured a box, and look one disc, which brough away a piece of Tape Worm, 48 inches long. After this I felt relieved; but his March lost I had a return of the above symptoms, and on the 2nd and 9th instant I took two doses more of your Pills, which expetied 579 inches of Tape Worm; in all 427 loches long. Since that my health and strength are an rapidly improving that I consider invest particular, and refer any person who may wish to call on me, I am,

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