#### A DIRGE.

last grands

BY THE REV. G. CROLY. Earth to earth, and dust to dust!" Here the youthful and the old Here the fearful and the bold, Here the matron and the maid In one silent bed are laid: 4 . Here the vassal and the king Side by side lie withering ; Here the sword and sceptre rust,-Earth to earth, and dust to dust !"

Age on age shall roll along O'er this pale and mighty throng Those that wept them, those that weep, All shall with these sleepers sleep. Brothers, sisters of the worm. Summer's sun or winter's storm. . . . Song of peace or battle's roar, or a Ne'er shall break their slumbers more. Death shall keep his sullen trust,-

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust !" But a day is coming fast, Earth, thy mightiest and thy last It shall come in fear and wonder, Heralded by trump and thunder i It shall come in strife and toil. in shall come to bleed and an It shall come in empires' greans,

Burning temples, trampled thrones: Then, ambition rue thy lust ! -"Earth to earth, and dust to dust !" Then shall come the judgment sign, In the west the King shall shine; Flashing from Heaven's golden gate, Thousands, thousands, round his state; Spirits with the crown and plume; 2000 Tremble, then, thou sullen tomb! Heaven shall open on our sight, 3 Plant 1943 Earth be turn'd to living light,

Kingdom of the ransom'd Just,-"Earth to earth, and dust to dust !" Then thy mount, Jerusalem, Shall be gorgeous as a gem; Then shall in the desert rise Fruits of more than Paradise Earth by angel feet be trad. One great garden of her God! Till are dried the martyr's tears Through a thousand glorious years ! Now, in hope of Him we trust, "Earth to earth, and dust to dust."

### Biographical.

For the Christian Guerdian. Chicken ... MR. THOMAS BOWES, SEN'R, LATE OF TRAFALGAR.

Next to the Atonement, the most important study for men man. It is one, however, too much neglected, or but carelessly pursued," if the very general omission of the duty of self-examina tion be a standard by which we can correctly judge in a question so interesting and useful.

Mr. THOMAS BOWES, Sen'r, the subject of these brief memorials was born in Rooskey. County of Monaghan, Ireland, about the year 1764, where his connexions were numerous and respectable Favoured as he was with gospel privileges in the neighbourhood of his residence, where he sat under the heart-searching ministry of the Wesleyan Methodists-and notwithstanding he had a pious wife and pious children—he there lived destitute of vital godliness and was indifferent to his accountability to God, and his eterna interests. The Weslevan Ministers were hospitably entertained at his house for many years, and always made most comfortable by the family. Though he was ever obliging to his acquaintances even to the injury of his area circumstances, temporal and moral all the religious advantages which encompassed him, were, in con sequence of his neglect of them, insufficient to induce him to

In 1832 he emigrated to Upper Canada, and settled in Trafalgar where he had again the privilege of sitting under the same power ful Methodist Ministry. Being now secluded from the company to which he had been exposed in former years, his mind became reflective, and he was drawn to serious books, which he read freand with an evidently good effect; conviction for si would occasionally pray to Him whose influence impressed his heart. For more than nine years this was his general state,children,-who, as they were wont, with much respect and kind-

he hearkened to the voice of God, and entirely submitted to the afflicted by a painful disease, was then kept to his dwelling, and greatly reduced in strength; and during that time he remembered with sorrow his protracted course of indecision in the momentous matters of religion; was thankful for the company and advice of the godly, and always responded heartily to their prayers for him: prayed not unfrequently, for converting grace, and expressed hope that the Lord would cut short the work in righteonsness and give him a place above. Not yet being wholly decided, Ma Bowes's beloved daughter,-Mrs. Taylor, of Toronto,-was suc dealy and dangerously taken sick during a visit at his house; and it was while she, by the power of the Most High, in her father's presence exhibited the sanctifying efficacy of the blood of Jesus and unceasingly triumphed in prospect of death and everlasting bliss, and believingly pleaded for her dear father, that he felt and stated, as he had never done hitherto, the necessity of a present preparation for eternity." He was visited by the Rev. Matthew Whiting, the active and esteemed Superintendent of the Nelson Circuit, and, by a Wesleyan Minister from Toronto, who felt deeply interested in his benalf; and I, living near him, willingly embraced the opportunities I had of seeing, praying with, and exhorting, him: and his desires for salvation greatly increased

About the middle of last December his disease assumed an alarming aspect; and it was feared he would not be spared many days: and then, while he was more in earnest for his soul, his relatives and friends interceded for him with renewed importunity; and, preise the Lord, not in vain. When his exit was approach ing, his excellent son, Mr. Thomas Bowes, asked him how he felt in reference to the approach of death? "O. Thomas," said he, "I feel the need of salvation. None but Jesus, my Saviour, can save; and I feel to trust, and firmly believe. He will deliver. I know he is not far off." He appeared at the time to be in an agony -fervently praying for victory, and a knowledge of his acceptance with God. Shortly before his departure the son said to him. "Father, what is your hope of beaven?" He replied, with emphasis, "Glory be to God! I am very happy: I have a good hope through Jesus, my blessed Saviour. I know I am going to heaven; yes, going to heaven. Glory to God for ever and ever! These were the last words he spoke; and he fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of Tuesday, the 26th of December, aged about 79 years.—His remains were attended by an unusual concourse of relatives and neighbours, who highly respected him, and interred in the Wesleyan burying ground on his son's farm; and the writer tried to improve the solemn occasion by a sermon from John xi. 25, 26. It is gratifying for the relatives who survive-especially the venerable widow, to know, that the Boweses who have gone hence have died in the Lord; the delightful proof this of the correctness of an observation made one day by a worthy son, Mr. John Bowes: " So far, they are all safe !"

I cannot conclude this notice without remarking, that if the prayers, and unwearied solicitude of a long-attached wife of noble principle and tender kindness; of an affectionate son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Bowes, residing with him; and of all his endeared relatives in Trafalgar and Toronto, could soothe the sorrows of the aged pilgrim, and smoothe the pillow of death, -then had Father Bowes the solaces which such last and lovely acts afford. For these acts God has, in their case, antedated His rowards; for many of them have for years been sincere and respected members of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, and now rejoice in hope of sceing Jesus in the heavenly Canaan, and their after being in this state for nearly a week, she opened her eyes loved relatives, who, with songs, have passed through Jordan to and said, "Mr. C is dead." Her attendants, thinking that their endless rest.

How blessed is the man who has become an associate of the redeemed before the throne of God! To facilitate the attainment of that blessedness, how well is it to have spiritual fellowship with the members of Christ's Church on earth! Much is there in the Word of God, and in the nature and tendency of Christian experience, to prompt to such fellowship. That Word commands it; contains bright examples to exemplify the excellence of what is enjoined; no sooner is a person made a partaker of the spirit of Christ than he desires communion with His children; and the very than he desires communion with His children; and the very genius of His religion-love in the heart-requires it; for its own a learned and enjmently plans minister of the Presbyterian Church.

good old man, and for many years had been a consistent and ontinged existence and growth, and its most attractive and beneficial manifestations. What wanderer from that fold, who reads the following lines by Montgomery, is there, who will not honce-Miss D -- 's startling and confident statements, immediately sent to make inquiries about the two individuals alluded to, and found. forth merge his best interests in those of the Church of Christ :to their utter actonishment, that the former had dropped down

People of the living God. Peace and comfort nowhere found, Paths of sin and sorrow trod.

Now to you my spirit turns, Brethren, where your altar burne, : . O receive me to your rest!

Lonely I no longer roam, Like the cloud, the wind, the wave Where you live shall be my home, ... Where you die shall be my grave,

I think it very probable that for several years my departed friend ossessed more of the grace which is softening and encouraging han he, because of some diffidence, spoke of to others; but I my of my readers,—that, because Mr. Bowes unwisely long lelayed to believe for a conscious, happy, and scriptural evidence of his acceptance with God, they may, without condemnation, do the same. That would be perilous presumption, and base ingratitude in return for the forbearance of God. Be a Christian to-day It is a mercy to die saved: It is a duty, a privilege, and an honous to LIVE and die a child of God, and a sanctified heir of immortality Trafalgar, Jan'y 8th, 1844. A ... G. Fraguson.

### Selectede

THE ENTRANCED FEMALE! OR, THE REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES OF A LADY CONCERNING

ANOTHER WORLD. By the Rev. Robert Young, Wesleyan Minister, England. of he raged from the Twenty-fourth London Edition. (1963) agent is held recommendatory rotices, of white also

Extract of a Letter to the Author from the Rev. Richar, Treffry, dated Institution-House, Hoxton, June 19th, 1841. "I think you do well in publishing the narrative which you kindly submitted to my perusal. It is altogether of an extraordinal character; and while it makes a large domand on our credulity, can scarcely fail to awaken serious thoughts and devout desires the minds of all who read it with attention. Infidelity is fearfully prevalent; and the opinion that the whole of a mandies with hi body is so widely disseminated, that every means to check its progress, and to convince men of the existence of another world, should e called into requisition."

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. John Crofts, dated Man chester, August 3d, 1841.

"Being a few days since in company where your interesting little e Entranced Female, was the subject of conversation, a remark was made which led me to mention that I was in the place where the young person resided, about the time when the extraordiary occurrence took place; and not only recollected the excitement t produced, but some additional circumstances not stated by you.

amed eld makers ADVERTISEMENT, and it excee took "The disclosures of Miss D-, contained in the following pages are thus made public by the repeated and urgent request of severs If they should excite a more diligent attention eternal things, the writer will greatly rejoice, and the design their publication will be fully accomplished. London, July, 1841. And Darkettell one

### PREFACE TO THE TWELFTH EDITION.

-. whose disclosures have excited considerable intere entranced, lived according to the gospel of Christ. Nor did she ever vary her statements of what she had heard and seen in the in the subject, she invariably gave the same testimony, and a short time before her death selemnly attested its truth to the author in the

Her attendants, to whom she first made the disclosure, were also persons of established religious character, well known to the writer; and so far from being a party to an imposture, they evinced very knowing, as they did, that such communications could not but deeply reason this small work has not appeared soo

It is possible that some persons may feel an educational prejudic gainst the disclosures of Miss D., they having, from the against the disclosures of Miss D., they having, from their infancy, been taught to regard as superstitious all belief in supernatural manifestations: but the prejudice of education, however and influential, is not always on the side of truth; for popular and influential, is not always on the side of truth; for it led the Jews, in opposition to the clearest evidence of the Messiah-ship of Jesus, to reject and crucify their lawly King. Incredulity in other persons may, probably, arise from the influence of a philoso parrative details could not have taken place : but human philosophy of the cross, and to regard as foolishness what was the wisdom of which was watched with a deep anxiety by his religious wife and God. It is readily admitted that the event involves mysteries not to be explained by man, whatever be the culture of his mind, or the children,—who, as they were wont, with much respect and kind. Seek, cherished the impressions made upon his mind, and, by constant pious assiduities and fervent supplications to God, endoavoired to promote his present and eternal salvation.

Valuable as were these means, and instructed and impressed as he want to be accomplished by such he was by the Holy Spirit, he vacillated between religion and the world; and it was not until severe dispensations were his lot that moment may be accomplished by it, although, from our Saviour. About eighteen months previous to his death he was powers of comprehension, we may perceive them not. The present is a day of popular skepticism on the subject of supernatural mani-festations, both in the world and in the church. It is now considered weak and superstitious to give credence to such things; and some of the followers of Wesley do not hesitate to laugh at what they are pleased to call his "proneness to superstition," because he believed in them. I think, therefore, that I can perceive an important end to be promoted by the disclosures of Misa D—; and I shall not be astonished if similar occurrences be permitted to rebuke the infidelity

of the present age.

The author is happy to state that, although some have perused his pamphlet with skeptical minds, and laid it down with a sneer, others, by the blessing of God, have derived from it much spiritual good; for he has heard of many persons in different parts of the country who have, on reading it, been awakened, and ultimately led to the Saviour: so far, therefore, has the design of the publication

peen happily accomplished.
In the present edition the author has added the case of Ann Atherton, who was entranced in 1669, and made disclosures very imilar to those of Miss D---

London, Dec., 1841. The word trance, as explained in the London Encyclopædia ignifies a temporary absence of the soul; a rapture; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things. And according to the learned Purkhurst, the word means a "sacred eratasy, when, the use of the external senses being suspended God reveals something in a peculiar manner to his servants, who are then taken or transported out of themselves." This is a phe nomenon full of mystery, and the reality of which some persons have doubted; but, I think, without due consideration. Balann is said to have been in a trance; and having had " his eyes openad" therein, we are told that he "saw the visions of the Almighty, and knew the knowledge of the Most High." Peter was also a trance upon the house-top, to which place he had retired for prayer, and received symbolical instructions relative to his future proceedings with the Gentiles. And Paul is supposed to have seen in a trance. "but whather in the body or out of the body he could not tell; God only knew:" but he "was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, which it was not lawful for a man to utter." Since that period there have been wellattested instances of individuals who have been in a similar state; some of which are on record in several highly-respectable publications: and the following singular relation is intended to add to heir number. ...

While residing in a British colony, as a Christian missionary, was called one evening to visit Miss D---, who was said to be dying. Mrs. Young, by whom she was met weekly for religious instruction, feeling a deep interest in her spiritual welfare, accompanied me to her residence. We found her in the chamber of a neat little cottage, exceedingly ill, but confiding in the merits of Jesus: and after spending some time with her in conversation and prayer, we commended her to God, and took our departure without the least hope of seeing her again in this life. Soon after we left she seemed to die; but as the usual signs of death, which so rapidly develop themselves in that country, did not appear, her friends concluded that she was in a trace, and anxiously waited which period we repeatedly visited her; and the only indications we could perceive that life was not extinct were a slight forming at the mouth, and a little warmth about the region of the heart. She was watched, with great interest both night and day; and she was under the influence of delirium, replied that she was mistaken, as he was not only alive, but well. "O no!" said she: "he is dead; for, a short time ago, as I passed the gates of hell, I saw him descend into the nit, and the hine flame cover him. Mr. B--- is also dead, for he arrived at heaven just as I was leaving weary pilgrim!" Mr. C was a neighbour, but a very wicked person: and Mr. B, who lived at no great distance, was a

vouch. She then went on to tell them where she had been and own lips the following account of what she had passed through. celestial being conducted her into the invisible world, and mysteri-

the eternal world. For the truth of these facts I do solemnly

to heaven: but she was told that as she yet belonged to time, she could not be permitted to enter this that glorious place, but only not to reject the light thus let in upon us, but rather avail ourselves wish not an inference to be made from what I have written, by to behold it; which she represented as infinitely exceeding in of its assistance for the better understanding of the word of God beauty and splendour the most elevated conceptions of mortals, and the realities of another state of existence. and whose glory no language could describe. She told us that With respect to the locality of the world of spirits, conjecture she beheld the Saviour upon a throne of light and glory, surround- has been busily and fruitfully employed. Some suppose that it is ed by the four and twenty elders, and a great multitude which no in the sun; others that it is in the centre of the vast universe man could number; among whom she recognized patriarchs, and attracting and governing all the celestial bodies in their revolutions prophets, and aposites, and margers, and all the missioneries who but the opinion which to me appears most plausible is that of its had died in that colony, besides many others whom she mentioned: being in the atmospheric region, and consequently all around us. and although those parties were not named by the angel that It's true, we perceive it not, because our "senses are holden." attended her, yet she said that socing them was to know them. Our physical nature is supposed to be the veil separating between She described those celestral spitition being variously employed; us and the invisible world; but when this veil is removed by the and sithough she felt herself interpute to convay any definite hand of death, our souls will at once find themselves in that world, idea of the nature of that companies yet it appeared to be adaptand discern things which, though now present, are not seen, beed to their respective mental testes and epinitual attainments. She also informed us that she heard sweet and most enrapturing music. such as she had never heard before : and made several attempts to give us some idea of its melodious character, but found her the prophet, opened the eyes of his servant, or drew aside the veil notes too earthly for that purpose. While thus favoured, the issionaries already referred to, and other happy spirits, as they glided past her, sweetly smiled, and said they knew whence she ame, and, if faithful to the grace of God, she would in a short time be admitted into their delightful society. All the orders of heaven were in perfect and blessed harmony, and appeared to be

directed in all their movements by a mysterious influence pro-

She was next conducted to a place whence she had a view of ell, which she described in the most terrific language; and declared that the horrid shricks of lost spirits still seemed to sound in her ears. As she approached the barning pit a tremendous effort was made to draw her into it; but she felt hemelf safe under the protection of her guardian angel. She recognised many in the luce of torment whom she had known on earth, and even some who had been thought good Christians. There were princes and peasants, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, writhing together in one dreadful and unquenchable fire, where all earthly distinctions and titles were forever at an end. Among them she beheld a Miss W., who had occupied a prominent station in society, but had died during the trance of this young woman. She said that when Miss W—— eaw her approach, her shrieks were appalling beyond the power of language to describe, and that she made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to escape. The punishment of lost souls she represented as symbolizing the respective sins which had occa-sioned their condemnation. Miss W.——, for instance, was condemned for her love of money, which I had every reason to believe was her besetting sin; and she seemed robed in a garment of gold, all on fire. Mr. O , whom she saw, was lost through intemperance; and he appeared to be punished by devils, administering to him some boiling liquid. She said there was no sympathy mong these unhappy spirits, but that unmixed hatred, in all its rightful forms, prevailed in every part of the fiery regions. - She beheld parents and children, husbands and wives, and those who had been companions in sin, exhibiting every mark of deep hatred to each other's society. and heard them in fiendish accents upbraiding and bitterly cursing one another. She saw nothing in hell but misery and despair; and heard nothing there but th most discordant sounds, accompanied with weeping, and wailing and gnashing of teeth. While she gazed open this revolting scene many souls arrived from earth, and were greedily seized by in numerable devils of monstrous shape, amidst horrid shouts of hell ish triumph, and tortured according to their crimes.

This fearful view of the state of the lost agrees with the testimony we is su recogn in Mr. Wasley's Journal. . She tells us that while in her trance, the place of the condemned was unveiled, and she " saw a yest number who stood up cursing and hands, and seemed to be playing with them."

with human beings, and full of confusion and blood. From this stage persons were continually stepping off; and others were rapidly approaching its edge, and would very soon disappear, amongst whom was Mrs. L.—, an intimate friend of ours, who and from each chapel she perceived holy incense rise, which she described as mingling together and coming up before the throne; then taken by the Saviour and presented to the Father, while angels and all the company of heaven rejoiced together. She also stated that during one of Mrs. Young's visits to the house where she lay entranced, she saw her sitting by her bedside, reading to the family a chapter out of St. John's Gospel, and then saw her kneel down and pray with them. She likewise gave us to understand, that matter, under none of its forms or modifications, is any interruption to the vision or movements of spiritual beings.

She was next taken to a place where she saw the moral state of the world symbolized, ! A female, holding a prominent situation in the church, was represented as sitting under a tree of most for "without holiness no man shall see the Lord." Such is the luxuriant and beautiful foliage, with a long tube in her mouth, by which she was drawing people to her; and the conducting angel informed Miss D- that the tube indicated the power of thi female's perauasive language, the foliage of the tree her religious profession, and its trunk the state of her heart. On looking at the trunk, she beheld that its core was rotten, and full of venomone repules. Miss D--- told this to the female in question: and from the unchristian temper she manifested on the occasion, and her subsequent conduct, she fully proved the correctness of the representation.'s Another female, a professor of religion, highly respected for her apparent piety, was represented to her as having 2 Cor. v. 17.) Nevertheless, those who preach this doctrine, how rielded to temptation, and withdrawn her heart from God; and when her backsliding was announced in the world of spirits. Miss D- looked toward the Saviour, and thought the perceived the appearance of blood triading from his wounds, as if "crucified afresh.". (Heb. vi. 6.) " When Miss D — was at our house, she sent for this female, and the presence of Mrs. Young and myself, told her the above; and, according to her paritential acknowledgment, but to our after astonishment, it was a correct view of her spiritual state. Miss D- bad likewise the moral condition and perilous circumstances of a young man brought before her.. He was in possession of religion, was represented as ssailed by a very plausible temptation, and would make shipwreck of faith if he did not resist it. She made this disclosure to him also in our presence; and after some evasion on the subject, he appeared greatly agitated, and declared that such was his temptation, although he had not mentioned it to any one. For some time be resisted, but finally fell into the snare; and his sad experince proved the correctness of Miss D--'s communication. lady whom she named was represented to her as attired in the purest white, and surrounded by a number of little children, whom he was striving to wash in pure water, that they too might be white and clean; and the angel told her that the lady's robe was adjustive of her purity of heart, and her holiness of life, and that her employment symbolized the nature and effects of her exertions in the church of God. I was well acquainted with this lady, and could bear witness to the correctness of this picture; for she was, in my opinion, one of the holiest of women, and was exceedingly useful to children and young people; indeed, the honoured instrument of bringing many of them to God. Another lady she described as standing at the entrance of the path leading to eternal to see the end. She remained in this state for several days, during life, with a book in her hand, and crying to the giddy multitude,

"Come back, this is the way, Come back, and walk therein." This lody, who was well known to the writer, had made many sacrifices for the cause of Christ, and was, I believe, doing what she could to bring poor wanderers back to God. .

Many other things were mentioned by her, but which I cannot now so distinctly remember as to warrant my making any record of them here. There was a strange unearthliness about this young woman, after this remarkable event. Previously, her disposition was rather sullen, and there was an impression of southess on her connenance; but the change produced by this occurrence ordinary joy. But, strange to say, in a few months she allowed herself to be exalted above measure through the abundance of

\* Vol. tii, pp. 374-376, Amer. Edit. 1831. Production of the first of the production of the operation of the second

in about three years after this trance she died happy in the Lord. | forget his escape from a shipwreck.

No person is perhaps more disposed to scrutinize and to reject and that about the same time the latter had suddenly passed into of Miss D-, I think they should be allowed their proper weight and influence in confirming and illustrating the doctrines of revelation. There is nothing in Miss D--'s disclosures inconsistent what she had seen and heard. After he had seen and heard to be a light unto our feet, and a lamp unto our paths, and by which we are to regulate our faith and us a visit; and Mrs. Young, as well as myself, heard from her ance. The Word of God informs us that there is a world of or otherwise, according to their moral character; and if the Lord

She informed us that, at the time she was supposed to die, a spirits, into which men enter on quitting this life, and are happy, ously unveiled to her the realities of eternity. He took her first should, in some cases, for reasons best known to himself, lift the veil which conceals from our view that spiritual region, we ought

cause spiritually discerned. This view of the subject seems to be countenanced by the Scriptures. The mountain appeared cover ed with spiritual beings when the Lord, in answer to the prayer o (2 Kings vi. 17.) Stephen, at the time he was about to suffer manyrdom, "saw the heavens open, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God." Believers are to be "caught un to meet the Lord in the air;" and the ministering spirits which "minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation," "do always behold the face of our Father which is in heaven.". They do not leave the spiritual world to perform their ministrations, but are in heaven, i would seem, at the very time they are "encamping round about them that fear the Lord," It is true that this view, as well as others, relative to the abode of separate spirits, involves difficulties not to be solved in this imperfect state; but it nevertheless appears to receive some sanction from the word of God, and is, in my estimation, more consistent with the condition of being entranced than any other opinion held on the subject.

It is also a very generally-received opinion, that spirits know each other in the invisible world. The rich man knew Abraham and Lazarus; and the Apostle, referring to a future state, tells us that "then shall we know as also we are known." According to the testimony of Miss D-, she knew, without being informed, the various beings she met with in the world of spirits. It appears to be a region of knowledge intuitively obtained, without any luborious effort or inquiry. This view of the subject is calculated to strike terror into the hearts of those who, by their neglect or influence, destroy souls, as it supposes they will know their victime when they shall meet them in the world lying beyond the tomb: but it is a view well adapted to excite pleasurable emotions in the breast of those who "turn many to righteousness," as i encourages the hope of their recognising their "spiritual children as their " crown of rejoicing in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming."

There is another opinion, entertained by some persons, which does not appear to be without foundation in the Word of God that the inhabitants of eternity know what is taking place in this world. The temptations presented to the mind by wicked spirits, the guardianship of angelic beings, the cloud of witnesses represented by the Apostle as looking from their place of rest upon Christians running the race set before them, and the joy felt in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth, certainly very strongly countenance the opinion. This also agrees with Miss D-'s statement; for she told us most distinctly that the state and circumstances of the population of our globe were fally known to the inhabitants of the other world. How startling is the thought! What manner of persons ought we to be, in all holy conversation and godliness? . If earth is without a

Now, if these things be so-if there be a state of future rewards and penalties, on which we must enter on leaving this state of blaspheming God, and spitting at each other. And many were trial; how important it must be for eternal things to exert their due making balls of fire, and throwing them at one another." She also weight and influence upon us, that when we fail on earth we may saw many others who had cups of fire, out of which they were be received into everlasting habitations! Were we to judge of drinking down flames; and others who held cards of fire in their the relative claims of time and eternity by the general deportment of men, we should conclude that the former were far more im-From the gates of hell Miss D ---- was conducted to another perative than the latter; the perishing body more valuable than the mmortal soul: and the pleasures of sin, which are but for a season and she described earth as appearing like a vast stage crowded more to be desired than those unfading joys which are at God's right hand. sich sie e si

evering to eternity, with what circumspection aught we to walk!

One of the persons that Miss D- saw in torment had been in the habit of violating the Christian Sabbath by matters of worldly that she knew where I and my colleague preached on that day; many a soul, and it ruined hers; for, while she was about to realize all that her earthly mind had long and anxiously desired, the messenger of death suddenly and unexpectedly blighted all her hopes, shruptly put an end to her mortal life, and Miss D--- saw her in hell lift up her eyes, being in torment. " O that mortals were wise, that they understood this; that they would consider their latter and !"

Reader, are you prepared for another world? If impenden you are not; for, " except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." If unbelieving, you are not; for, " without faith it is impossible ! please God," and " He that believeth not shall be damned." If unregenerate, you are not; for "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." If unholy, you are not; testimony of God. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear!"

#### THE NATURE AND NECESSITY OF CONVERSION. Extracted from Dr. Paley.

There is no doctrine of the Holy Scriptures on which a greate stress is laid, or which is more frequently inculcated, then that of Conversion, Regeneration, or a New Creation. It is every where represented in those Sacred Oracles as of absolute necessity in order to salvation. (See Matt. xviii. 3. John iii. 3. Gal. vi. 15 careful soever they may be to express themselves in the very language of Scripture, to annex to their expressions only scriptural ideas, are very generally represented as more enthusiasts or function. The late Dr. Paley was certainly neither an enthusiast nor a fanatic. His learned works on the Evidences of Christianity, and on Moral and Robitical Philosophy, which are in such high repute in our Universities, secure him against any such impulation. And yet Dr. Paley saw, and has borne testimony to, the

necessity of conversion.

The following short extract from one of his sermons on this subject, sent us some time ago by a friend, may, to some of our readers, cast some light on those many passages of Scripture which inculcate this doctrine, at the same time that it serves to remove prejudice, and recommend the doctrine itself to their most serious

"I do not, in the smallest degree, mean to undervalue, or speak lightly of such changes, whenever or in whomsoever they take place; nor to deny that they may be sudden, yet lasting; nay, I am rather inclined to think that it is in this manner that they frequently do take place: nor to dispute what is, upon good testimony, alleged concerning conversion being brought about by affecting incidents of life; by striking passages of Scripture; by impressive discourses from the pulpit; by what we meet with in books; or even by single touching sentences or expressions in such discourses or books. I am not disposed to question those relations unnecessarily, but rather to bless God for such instances, when I hear of them, and to regard them as merciful ordinations "Now, of the persons in our congregations to whom we no

only may, but must, preach the doctrine of Conversion plainly and directly, are those who, with the name, indeed, of Christians have hitherto passed their lives without any internal religion what ever. These are no more Christians, as to any actual benefit of Christianity to their souls, than the most hardened Jew or the most profligate Gentile was in the age of the Gospel. As to any difference in the two cases, the difference is all against them These must be converted before they can be saved. The course of their thoughts must be changed: the very principles upon which they act must be changed; considerations which never or hardly ever, entered into their minds, must deeply and perpe-tually engage them. Views and motives, which did not influence them at all, must become the views and motives which they reguthat happy place, and I saw its beautiful gates thrown wide open was manifest to all that knew her. Her temper became the most larly consult, and by which they are guided; that is to say, there to receive him; and heard the host of heaven shout. Welcome, amiable, and her countenance was lighted up with more than must be a revolution of principle; the visible conduct will change, must be a revolution of principle; the visible conduct will change; but there must be a revolution within. A change so entire, so deep, so important as this, I do allow to be a Conversion : and no one who is in the situation above described can be saved with- higher excitements to virtue and piety, and those powerful disout undergoing it; and he must becessarily both be sensible of it sussives from sin, than any other consideration.

the revelation, and consequently lost much of her glory; but the at the time, and remember it all his life afterwards. It is too neeful member of the church of God. The parties who heard rod of affliction led her to recover her forfeited enjoyment, and momentous an event ever to be forgot. A man might as easily

Whether it was sudden, or whether it was gradual, if it was the disclosures of what are called trances and visions than myself; effected (and the fruits will prove that), it was true conversion, dead about half-an-hour before, while in the act of tying his shoe; and yet, when they furnish so many marks of genuineness as those and every such person may justly both believe and say it himself, that he was converted at a particular assignable time. It may not be necessary to speak of his conversion, but he will always think of it. with unbounded thankfulness to the Giver of all grace, the Author of all mercies,

"The next description of persons, to whom we must preach Conversion, properly so called, are those who allow themselves in he course and habit of some particular sin. . The allowed prevalence of any one known sin is sufficient to exclude us from the character of God's children. And we must be converted from sin, in order to become such. Here, then, we must preach con-

"In these two cases, therefore, men must be converted and live, or remain unconverted, and die. And the time of conversion can be ascertained. There must that pass within them, at some particular assignable time, which is properly conversion, and will all their lives be remembered as such. This description, without all doubt, comprehends great numbers i and it is each person's husiness to settle with himself, whether he be not of the number; if he be, he seen what is to be done."

#### From the London Sentinel. JOSEPH STURGE, ESQ.

The distinguished services of Mr. Sturge in the great anti-Slavery movement, the spiendid sacrifices of time and of money he has made in that sacred cause, have raised him to a high rank among British philanthropists; while, by these services and sacrifices, he has secured for himself a lasting renown. He first became a public man in this department of philanthropy.

How do we connect Mr. Storge with this mighty movement? He was the very soul of it; but justice requires us to add, that in this matter Mr. (now Sir) George Stephen acted a noble and honourable part. The Anti-Slavery Committee in London had een organized on the principle of gradual emancipation. Some of their leading men were connected with Government-they breathed the atmosphere of Downing-street-no very healthful air we can assure you, courteous reader; and their policy was timid and time-serving. At this momentous crisis in the history of the cause, Joseph Sturge, who had laboured quietly but efficiently in the cause from 1823, suddenly started into public life. His sagnoious mind saw the danger, and found a remedy. Associating with himself some kindred minds, a small but influential committee was formed; lecturers were secured, and sent throughout all the districts of the country. Nearly four hundred delegates were convened from all parts of the United Kingdom; and by the influence of that magnificent demonstration of public feeling-the mind of Joseph Sturge directing and regulating the whole-the fate of British Colonial slavery was sealed.

But we have not yet told the whole of the services tendered, and the sacrifices made, by this honoured man in this cause. The Act of Emancipation, though hailed with delight, was regarded by the best class of abolitionists as exceedingly imperfect. While some were slumbering at home, Joseph Sturge and torn himself away rom the comforts of a happy home, and from the activities of a ucrative business, and was on hie voyage to the West, that he night see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears, the oufferings and the sighs of injured humanity. Mr. Sturge returned. and published the result of his inquiries, in a volume of thrilling interest, which speedily passed through several editions. Still there was division in the Anti-slavery comp; some demanding the immediate termination of the apprenticeship, and others content by ecking merely its amelioration. We need scarcely say that Mr. Sturge allied himself with the former, and, by universal consent, e became their virtual leader. The country responded to his call. Meetings were everywhere held; petitions crowded the tables of Parliament; the press poored forth innumerable tracts: the pulpit lent its aid to the sacred cause; and discussions upon petitions and incidental motions shook both Houses of Parliament, while they raised, to the utmost pitch, the excited zeal of the people. . The country was divided into districts, and in a few weeks Mr. Sturge md a few zealous friends had visited every part of the United Kinglom, and another great meeting of delegates was convened. The Government obstinately refused to abridge the period of the doomed system, but were compelled, at length, to yield to "the pressure from without?". They advised the Colonial Legislatures to make 'a virtue of necessity," by voluntarily terminating the apprenticeship, and took measures to have the same effected in the Crown colonies; and the glorious result was, that on the 1st of August, 1838, we had not a slave in any of our colonies in the Westerts

Sturge is confessedly the founder. Mr. Sturge is the friend of freedom to men of every colour and that land where "all (white) men are born free," and feeling, we doubt not, that, as a nation, we share in the shame and in the guilt of that system, he nobly resolved to visit that republic, that he might lay the foundation of enlightened and friendly cu-operation between the abolitionists of both countries. He sailed for America on the 10th of March, 1841. Mr. Sturge travelled extensively through the Northern States of the Union, returned towards the end of the year, and soon after published the result of his tour in a volume. It was during this visit that Mr. Sturge laid the foundation of an arrangement for holding the ANTI-WAR CONTEN-TION, which was held some months ago, under favourable auspices. and with important results, in this metropolis.

Seas! Of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society" Mr.

In the cause of Temperance, Mr. Sturge has long evinced the deepest interest, and in his habitual practice maintains and recommends the theoretic principle. Of the abolition of Commercial Monopoly he was one of the earliest and most zealous advocates and to the funds of the Anti-Corn-Law League he has been one of the most liberal contributors.

The grand peculiarity which marks the personal character of Joseph Sturge is, a strong, abiding, deeply religious sense of personal responsibility. He has benevolence to originate, sagacity to arrange, zenl to pursue, energy to accomplish deeds of noble daring; but that which draws forth this benevolence, sagacity, zeal, and energy, into practical exercise, is the settled conviction that he is responsible to God. 40. 1 to 10 outs grant of the mark to

#### CHRISTIANITY AGGRESSIVE. It is the will of God, that while the good of his creatures should

not be evil spoken of, neither should HIS good be credited to them, He is a jealous God, and will not give his glory to another. While, then, the wisdom of the most intelligent should be blaced in requisition to adapt means to their ends—the resources of the Church to the conversion of the world, or any subordinate interest or auxiliary achievement, as the suppression of the Papal heresy, the annihilation of slavery, the destruction of intemperance, or any kindred enterprise-great care should be taken not to trust in the excellence of schemes, nor in the diligence with which their provisions may be carried out, but in the Arm that holds the destinies Let the battle be pushed to the gate of the enemy, but let not

weepons of doubtful propriety be used; much less should any confidence be reposed in those weapons, or the hero that wields them, irrespective of the divine favour. Let Missionary Societies confine their benevolence to the one great object of sending the Gospel to every creature; and in promoting it, raise the tneans simply requisite to sustain their agents, and keep them well fornished with the spiritual armour with which the world is to be conquered. Let Anti-Catholic Societies honestly, fearlessly, and affectionately spread the light of the glorious Gospel without attempting to fight the Jesuit with his own weapons, or employing agents whose olterior objects may not have any affinity for the proper work of genuine Christians. , Let Anti-Slavery Societies preach and circulate the whole Gospel; and if slavery is of God. it will stand unscathed by the artillery of inspired truth, and if not, like great Babylon it must fall. Let the great Temperance Reformation rely chiefly upon such means as have been most signally blessed-individual and united effort. Laws may aid, and steps may be right to procure the enactment of laws, but the principles now so dominant must go before the law and prepare its way. But all these are only auxiliaries; the great instrumentality is the Birt. and the principal agency is the Church, a miritual ministry inclusive .- The Bible can have no fellowship with the Koran, the Book of Mormon, or another book containing the mysteries of any other class of pagans, because there is no fellowship between light and darkness, or Christ and Belial. Place it by the idols of modern' times and the effect will be the same as at Ashdod when Dagon's fall roclaimed the unsubdued power of Israel's God .- Pittsburgh Ch. Advocate.

Apvice to Young Ladies.-Never be afraid of blushing. Accept hb present of value from men. Avoid lightness of carriage. Be modest and moderate in dress. Be not often seen in public. Affect no languishing. Don't talk lond. Never deal in reandal. Receive a salute modestly. Be affable with the men, but not familiar. Sympathize with the unfortunate. Be not always talking and laughing. Be discreet: Suppose not all men to be in love with you that show you civilities. Let not love begin on your part. Speak not your mind on all occasions. Seem not to hear improper conversation.

The eternal Word, God manifest in the flesh, presents to man

### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 7, 1844.

### TO THE AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE GUARDIAN.

The attention of our Agents and Subscribers is respectfully requested to the alteration in the terms of the Christian Guardian, which will be found on the last page of this day's paper, and to the following re

marks explanatory of the reasons for such alteration. The new Post-Office law, which came into operation on the 6th January last, effects a great change in the transmission of newspapers and other publications. Previously to that time publishers had to pay for their papers when mailed, at the nominal rate of one penny each; but the Deputy Postmaster-General, whose perquisite it was was not very rigid in enforcing the regulation, so far as the exact amount was concerned. Newspapers and pamphicis, sent to editors were permitted to pass free, and also all papers sent to agents. By the new law, the receiver of a paper is allowed to pay the postage on h; but, in every other respect, the law presates oppressively on publishers. No paper can now pass through the Post-office free; and every paper an editor receives in exchange from the United States costs him threepence, as he has to pay the postage both ways. The franking privilege of Postmasters is also abolished, and they can no longer act as agents in transmitting remittances free.

These alterations in the law necessarily affect the terms on which newspapers are published, and the press generally throughout the Province have ceased paying postage. The Book Committee, at meeting held on the 31st ult., taking the whole subject into their consideration, adopted the terms for the future publication of the and abominable character. For they are almost constantly retailthat there is but one price for the paper, and that is made uniform to all, leaving those who receive it by mail to pay their own postage. The small advance to them of eight pence on the former lowest price, (to make an even cum,) is very little towards the expense of the increased size of the paper, and other charges now imposed on us in connexion with its publication, and will, we have no doubt, be cheerfully acceded to by our subscribers; especially as fifteen shillings is the lowest rate at which any paper of the size of the Guardian is

published in the Province. Our subscribers who receive their papers by mail will therefore in future have to pay one halfneany on each number when taken out of the Post-office,—a charge so trifling as hardly to be felt, and which no father of lies." doubt they can so arrange with the Postmester, by paying quarterly, as to give them very little trouble. Those who have paid postage in advance will have the amount now due placed to their credit on another year's subscription, a substitution of the second paragraph of the terms, agents are directed to take payment to the close of the volume only, which will be to whole number 780. "By this means every

subscriber will be brought to commence and end with the volume. which will greatly simplify the keeping and collecting of the accounts, and enable us to carry into effect the last item of the terms. The third paragraph we trust will also be carefully attended to and strictly enforced. We have lost a good deal in petty sums for want of such a regulation, which is adopted by almost every other journal.

We regret to say that comparatively very little has been done towards paying up arrears, notwithstanding the inducement held out by the Committee to do so. Those who do not avail themselves of the advantage offered, by paying up before the first of April, must not complain if, in obedience to the order of the Committee, their papers be discontinued. Some who were in arrears have paid up, and we trust many others (might we hope all ?) will do so while the advantage offered continues. Surely no appeal is necessary to those who love the course of Weslevan Methodism to induce them to do an act of simple instice by paying for what they have received, and thus affording us the means of extending the knowledge of those saving truths which A. MACNAB, Book Steward. Methodism proclaims. February 6th, 1844.

PRESENT POLICY OF EPISCOPALIANS, AND THEIR HATRED TO NON-EPISCOPALIANS.

We have not feared to withstand, to the face, the Pusevites of would ever have drawn us into it but the bigotry and assumption of the opponents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church,nothing would have prompted us to wield a weapon but the ardent advocate and defend. Merely to conquer we never wished; but to Only Mr. Gathercole, and the Passyites. present truths and facts to our opponents which should convince them, we have earnestly desired. What our principles were when and will be. In the last Church paper, we have met with the folpurpose to he was go sails a west out aware of grant from a west offer

and withat correct and just in itself. We trust sincerely we shall have no further occasion to allude to the subject; but that all Churchmen, forgetting that such a controversy has ever existed, will be united and unanimous in the effort to promote the common cause of our Zion, -consistent in their inflexible adherence to our wa polity, discipline, and doctrines; and endeavouring to adorn their profession by religious and unblameable lives. ... with the se

Church mean? Does he intend this for the shout of "Retreat?" be a man of quietness? Is he henceforth going to try what confrom the pen of the High Church's champion, the Editor of the Church. If we are unjust in our surmises, we shall rejoice to be reproved. The attacks of that Church at an end! Days to come to be days of quietude! The thought is foolishness made ten times more ridiculous. His pen may preach, conciliation, while 

At the very moment he was writing the editorial we have copied. there was being left at many houses in Toronto, and by Episcopalians too, the most rabid Pusevite Tract we ever read, entitled. " Twenty-Four Strong Reasons why I dare not become a Dissenter By L. S. E." We are indebted for the publication to a friend, at whose house it was left in the course of distribution. If the Church; paper is the organ of the Episcopal Church, and especially of the violent Episcopalians in this city, then it is impossible for us to deny this Tract some connexion with the views of the Editor of that paper; and our conclusion is, that, while he professes peace, he sanctions opinions at utter variance with the claims of religious tranquillity. We shall now make a number of extracts from the Tract, to show what his professions are worth; and, as he seems to be a conciliator, shall denominate them-

Eighteen Specimens of Puscyite Conciliation in Canada! Specimen 1. None of the roligious of any of the dissenters, or of their peculiar and distinguishing principles, were in existence, until bundreds of years, after the Bible was written, and completed; and, therefore, it is utterly impossible that any such religious; or princi-ples, should be found therein. They have all been lately invented, staken or crafty, and designing men, who have deceived and deluded the prople, and drawn money out of their pockets, and

2. I dare not become a dissenter, because the dissenting teschers misbelieve, and wilfully, or ignorantly, pervert, misisterpret, and misapply the Bible; and by so doing, lead men astray from the truth ndunger their immortal souls. Such false teachers pick but for texts to preach from, and, for the purpose of upholding their unscriptural opinions, only just such parts of the bible as oppear, at first sight, not to contradict their false doctrines and fencies. As a contradict their false doctrines and fencies.

3. I dare not become a dissenter, because I believe in the One, Catholic or Universal, and Apostolic Church, which our blessed Lord himself founded at JERUSALEM; and against which he faithfully promised the gates of hell should never prevail. This church is called the Christian Church. The Cherch of England is a true and lively branch of this-the One, Holy, Catholi Apostolic Church, and is, indeed, the only branch of the Church of Christ in this country. I dare not, for the world, become Protestant or Posish dissenter; because, by so doing, I should be cutting myself off from the Christian Church.

4. The antinomian, and immoral religion of the Weslevans of Moth dists is much never still, having been invented by John Wes-ley, who died only about forty years since; and as he was the maker of it, its fullowers always very properly call him their "falker and founders" and they are called Wesleyans, ofter his name, just as the followers of Christ are called Christians.

. 5 At the present time, there are swarms of these Popish Jesuit. serolling about the country; propagating their demoralizing and fithy, notions, and seeking; whom they may devour; frequently preaching amongst the various sects of dissenters, in the garb of dissenting teachers. And, as "I do, from my heart, abbor, detest, and abjure, as implous and beretical, all the damnable doctrines," superstitious idulatities, fooleries and trumpery of Popery, and every thing peculiar to it; so I also hate, and abhor, and detest dissent in all its various forms, armbiances, and guises, because, though calling itself Protesiant, it is the very spawn of Popery.

and Dancons, which were instituted by Christ and his Anostles; and which are mentioned in the Word of God; and which have always existed in the whole Christian Church until the very present time, and west of this city.

7. I dare not become a dissenter, because the dissenters are suffine of the Anastolical Succession in the ministry; and have no spiritually lawful, valid, or regular ordination amongst them.

8. The dissenting teachers are only sham ministers, pretenders to the ministerial office, and usurpers of the encred calling, after the manner of Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and Uzziah of old. They practise a kind of ordination; but it is only sham-ordination, a mere force, and pretence, and mockery; and is only done in imitation of inisters of Christ, for the purpose, as it would seem, of

imposing upon their people. 9. I dare not become a dissenter, because the dissenters, unfor mutely for themselves, have not sacroments ever administered amongst them. , As none of the dissenting teachers have been pron erly ordained to the office of the ministry, and are cons destitute of the ministerial office, they cannot nossibly admi ister the Sacra ents; and what they wish to pass off for sacrament are just no sacraments at all, but only mere imitations of the true vacraments of Christ, and highly offensive in the night of God, and dangerous to the souls of men.

10. All the dissenting religions are mere counterfeits, forged by nopish jesuit priests, and upheld and propagated by deceived men, deceivers, who have thereby served their own selfish purposes of getting money into their pockets. And as men do not exchange their real and sterling coin for that which is base and counterfeit, of Cannot think of exchanging the Church and religion of Christ for any of the counterfeit dissenting religions which have been forged by men.

"11. I dare not become a dissenter, because of the notorious and utter disloyalty of the dissenters in general. In direct opposition to God's Holy Word, the dissenters are generally republicans, and democrate; and instead of honouring the king, as God commands, they hate the kingly power, and would dethrone the king if they could.

12. I dare not become a discenter, because the means made anecdotes about the Church and the Clergy, at their tea-parties, and on all other occasions.

13. I dare not become a dissenter, because the diss wickedly unite with Sociolans, Papisis, Radicals, Deists, Infidels, and Atheists, and all sorts of enemies of Christ and his cause, against doing immense injury to true and vital religion, and to all good

14. I dare not become a dissenter, because the principles of tendency. They are the principles of rebellion against all spiritual and civil authority, and social order; and were first hatched implanted in human nature by the great enemy of mankind, " the

15. According to the principles of dissent, therefore, a man may commit, any crime whatsoever with impunity, so far as this world is concerned; and may do anything that is right in his own eyes; for if he can but settle the business with his own which is not always a very difficult affair, there is on end of the matter. 16. Penny-a-week subscriptions, and class-mone

collections, and an endless multitude of other collections and sub scriptions, for one purpose and another, are so constantly being made by the different tribes of religious beggers, who call themelves dissenting preachers, that they become a great and oppres sive tax upon the community, and particularly upon the poor and ignorant, out of whom a great part of the money is sponged. . 17. I dare not become a dissenter; because I consider my doing so, would be nothing less than a forsaking of the Church of Christ, and an abandonment of Christianity and the Christian name. None of the dissenting societies belong to the visible Church of Christ at

all,—they are all mere inventions of men.

18. I dare not become a dissentar, because the principles of dissent, if fully and consistently acted upon, would entirely destroy the Church of Christ, and uttorly abolish Christianity from the face of

We could give the reader three times eighteen such specimens from this Tract; but we imagine we hear him say, " Eighteen are surfeit." So we think. But his curiosity will lead him to ask, of the Pusha of Mosal to repel an invasion of Sulamanich by the Who is the author?" And we answer, "L. S. E." is an apos- Persians. Notwithstanding, the plan of subduing the Nestorians tate Dissenter, of the name of GATHERCOLE, now a Curate of the Church of England! 'And, as apostates generally do, he has set at nought the very simplest dictates of common sense, common honesty, modesty, and truth, and shown himself, in several publications like this, to be a rampant bigot, censor, and slanderer. Diss, burned the patriarch's house, and, after some farther deprethis Province, disagreeable as has been the duty, and protracted Witness, ye Eighteen Specimens, whether we speak falsehood! dations, retired without penetrating among the more powerful the discharge of it. Disagreeable, we say, for we have no predi- To answer the Tract from which we have taken them would be a lection for war; and we are sincere when we avow, that nothing vain and needless task, and would bring upon us the derision of wise men. Some writings furnish their own refutation, and Mr. Gathercole's do it conclusively. What, if an enthusiast or an idiot were to assert that two and three make four, or that a dove was attachment we entertain for that Church, and the other scriptural a hawk, or that summer was winter, or that the sun was a body Churches of our country, which we have counted it an honour to of ice, who would think of proving the negative of these?

The Wesleyan-Methodist Church has not, that we are aware of a single tract in circulation, in her own defence; which, we think we entered into the controversy with the Church they are to-day, it is high time she had; but the Episcopalian Church has her Our correspondent "A Subscriber from the first" will, upob sive career! Which of her Ministers in Canada is not a distribution, agree with me in thinking that it is time to have done tor of Tructs,-not, chiefly, of such as increase the scriptural with the Oxford controversy. In reference to that well worn subject, we publish on our first page to-day a short article from the knowledge and piety of the people, but their hatred to the Methodists and other non-Episcopal Christians 7. Tiely thought of: persecution is the first. ...... G. B. bone & st c. class

We do not at all believe in the Church's professions of charity occasion to allude to the subject"-" the Oxford controversy." Many a General has ordered a temporary retreat to gain a victory. On reading this editorial, we said, What does the Editor of the It is so in this case. The Editor of the Church, if our memory In October, a missionary associate arrived in the mountains; and serves us, was the first to speak of a "decoy duck" in our war-If he is not convinced he is wrong, is he at length determined to fare with him. His present editorial is precisely of that character. We detest trickery, and will accept no feint. To the entire ciliatory measures can do ! Or, is he declining public attacks upon | Ministry and Membership, and Friends of our Church, and of us, for private warfare ? : Much more revolved in our mind. We other Canadian Churches we emphatically say, Beware! Smooth wished and hoped for an honourable cessation of hostilities, but Episcopalian words from the Editor of the Church, we can readily feared-suspected-could not keep from the conclusion, that all conceive, are wanted just now. It would not do for him to be was not right yet, notwithstanding the long-delayed words of peace open and straight-forward at the present functure. The robber dreads a light and a noise. True enough, the Parliament is not in session now; the haughty Memorial of Bishop Strachan is not calling forth the executions of the House now; Mr. Draper is not at its Bar an eloquent advocate of an iniquitous cause now,-but, Jesuitism is opening her under-ground pathways to powerplacing her traps everywhere-working her muchinery in darkness,-and if Pusevire adroitness, and secresy, and deceit can wrest King's College from the Canadians, it will be done! For cation. If we have failed, the responsibility must rest with Mr. B. ourselves we have to say, that no measure will satisfy us but what acknowledges and allows the equal right of all classes in the Province to the property and privileges of the Toronto University. We have no pleasure in selecting the severest language on this occasion; but we are convinced that in these times of insult and chicanery, and attempted spoliation, a Canadian neutral is an enemy to Canada. To every lover and advocate of equal educational and religious rights and privileges in Canada, we again most

earnestly say, Beware! earnestly say, Beware!
- For us to credit the professions of the Editor of the Church, he must not only tell us of peace, but be a peace-maker ;- not only tell us of his charity, but act charitably ;-not only tell us he wishes to forget Puseyism, but prove, by fair open-day deeds, he has ceased to be a Puseyite. We advise—though we need an Oxford dispensation to advise him-that he consult with his "Diocesan." and that the thousands of Tracts of Mr. Gathercole's stamp, scattered by Pusevites in Canada, be called in and burned or buried furthwith. He intimates that "Churchmen" should be forgetting" the "Oxford controversy;" but while such Tracts are distributed liberally everywhere in the country by them, we cannot-shall not forget it. And, with the present professions on his lips, can he be considered an honest man if he allow a Tract to spread which asserts that the Methodists and others preach "false doctrines and fancies;" that they are cut off from the "Christian Church;" that the religion of the Wesleyans is "antinomian and immoral;" that, their Protestantism is "the very spawn of Popery;" that their Ministers are "sham ministers;" that they "have no sacraments ever administered amongst them;" that they are associates of " Deists, Infidels, and Atheists;" and their principles would "utterly abolish Christianity from the face of the earth !!" We, therefore, call upon the Editor of the Church to prove his ling his complaints to the Capitol, so far from throwing obstacles in sincerity, and beg to assure him his now policy has placed us more fully on our guard against him, and all who set with him. We shall watch their mancouvring; we know of their subterraneous operations; intend frequently to report the progress of them; and spirit of their faith. shall untiringly, as we are able, defend the educational and religious liberties of the Wesleyan Methodiet Church so long as there remains a vestige of Pusevism in Canada.

Missionary Meetings .- It gives us pleasure to learn from the Rev. Lewis Warner, a Member of the Deputation who has attended the Missionary Meetings West, that the Meetings already held on the Yonge Street and Markham Circuits have been large and interesting, and in collections and subscriptions have exceeded those of last year. They have been held by him, the Chairman 6. Idare not become a dissenter, because the dissenters have not of the District, the Book Steward, and the Ministers on the amongst them the three orders of the ministry-Bishops, Priests, Circuits. The Rev. J. Musgrove, a Member of the Western Deputation, we are informed, will attend the other meetings north. In consequence of the new Post-Office Regulations we have had

CAUSES OF THE NESTORIAN MASSACRE.

Mosul, Mesopotamis, Oct. 16, 1843. To the Editors of the New-York Observer.

The late war in Koordistan, which has resulted in the subjugation of the mountain Nestorians, appears to be very imperfectly

In the Journal des Detats of September 8th, we find a letter from a correspondent of the London Globe, at Constantinople, charging the whole affair to "the religious quarrels of the independent Americans; the English Pusevites, and the French Ca- which was designed to be figurative. Himes only is resolved to tholics." :- This is a charge of too grave and extraordinary a brave it out, in defiance of shame and his own predictions. character to be suffered to pass apporticed; and I feel the less reluctant to attempt to set the public mind right in this matter, since the writer of that article has frankly avowed that " justice requires whole subject than by presenting, for the information of the public, a brief account of the rise and progress of the hostilities that; tent" was solemnly carried to city and village, that under its ample have led to the late calamities of this unfortunate people. From the watchword of the votaries of Islam, "The Koran, the tribute, or, the sword," it may well be supposed that the existence of body of nominal Christians in the very centre of the empire of Churches were broken up in the excitement, Christian ministers fully resisted each of these demands, has been an occasion of reproach which "the faithful" were eager to wipe away. " But this it was difficult to effect, defended as the Nestorians were by a double rampart of almost impressible mountains, and unsubdued tribes of Koords too much divided among themselves to attempt the conquest of their Nestorian neighbours. At length, by the policy recommended and vigorously carried out by Reshid Pasha, the Koords were so far subdued that hopes began to be entertained of making them efficient agents for conquering the Nestorians; and on my first visit to this city, in 1839, (after a residence of four years in these countries) I found the Pasha eager to go against. the Nostorians, having obtained undisputed possess mountains to the very borders of their country. In the autumn the excellent Church and constitution of the country; and are thus of that year, while I was among the Nestorians, an occasion for open hostilities occurred, which resulted in some loss to both parties. On my return to Julain wk, in the spring of 1840, I found that the Hakary chief, Nooroorah Bey, had gone to form an alliance with the Pasha of Erzeroout, having for its principal object the subjugation of the independent Nestorians living in the nominal bounds of that pashalik, On my way towards Constantinople, I met this chief at Van,

where he arrived while I was in that eity, together with a new Pasha of Van, (subject to Erzeroom) who had been sent to supersede the old Pasha, with immediate reference to operations against the Nestorians, of which he made no secret. At the same time the Paska of Mosul had marched to Amadiah. (within twelve hours of Tiyary,) with the ultimate object of proceeding against the Nestorians. And Mr. Ainsworth, writing from Amadiah on the very day that I left Van, says: "This day he (the Pasha of Mosul) came up and pitched his tents within a mile of the town; and greatly did the officers rejoice at what they deemed certain-the immediate subjugation of the Chaldean Nestorian monattaineers." Journal of Royal Geog. Soc., vol. xi p 32. Thus the matter stood when I went to America; and hend it was not without reason that I said, "The independent Nestonians were perhaps never in more danger! than they now are. being brought under subjection to the Moslem nowers, who have pushed their conquese among the Koords to the very borders of their mountain fastnesses; and into these, I have good reason to believe, they intend to penetrate."- Nestorians, ' &c., p. 283, first

London edition.

On my return to the East, in 1841, I found that these plans had been defeated or delayed by the removal of Hafiz Pasha' from Erzeroom, the death of the Pasha of Van, and the audden recall was persevered in, and the Hakary chief had already gone to obtain assistance from Bader Khan Beg, the powerful chief of Bichtan, who finally proved the most efficient agent in the late invasion and conquest of the Nestorian country. The united forces of these chiefs made a descent upon the Nestorian tribe of tribes of Tivary, &c. The blow, however, was one from which the Nestorians never recovered, and, in its effects of dampening their courage and dividing their counsels, did much to prepare the way for their final downfall. Indeed, from that time the Hakary chief claimed the whole Nestorian country as his own.

In the meantime the Pasha of Mosel occasioned the Nestorian the loss of many of their flocks and some fives. And late in the autumn of that year he sent an army against them, -which, however, returned, from the severity of the weather, without obtaining any farther advantage; and the Nestorians took their revenge by ravaging the neighbouring villages of the Pasha, while the latter consoled himself with more efficient plans to subdue the Nestoriaus the soming spring i plants which were, bowever, frustrated by a revolt of the Koords, and the temporary loss of Amathousands of the same manufacture as Mr. Gathercole's. And dish. The Pasha of Erzeroom was, at the same time, engaged in lowing short editorial, parts of which we italicise, for our present these are some of the means that Church is silently employing to the threatened war with Persia, so that nothing efficient was done follow up her plan of assault, and give fresh impenus to her offen. last year towards the proposed subjugation of the Nestorians. During this period I re-entered the mountains from the Persian frontier, and, after spending some weeks with the Hakary chief, I obtained his written official permission to build a house or house in Asheta, a village of Tiyary, where I commenced, in September ciutes, was of barely sufficient size to accommodate the mission families and a school, and was indispensable to the formation of a when he says, " We trust sincerely we shall have no further permanent station. It was built by native workmen, in the style of their own dwellings, with the rough stones picked up from the surface of the ground and laid in mud; and the walls were neither higher nor thicker than many of the native dwellings. And the

soon after that a Roman Catholic missionary made a visit to the patriarch, with whom we were then staying, but he soon returned, without an unpleasant word passing between us. Since that time he has been more than once under my professional care in this city : and I have also attended upon some of his associates, and I may safely say that all our intercourse has been in strict accordance with the Apostolic injunction, " Be courteens," however widely we differ in our religious opinious; while the worthy consult of France, whose protection they enjoy, we are happy to reckon among our best personal friends if If such has not been in all respects the char acter of our relations with "the English Puseyites," it is a solitary exception to the most friendly relations which we have austained with all other English gentlemen with whom we have had the pleasure to become acquainted in these countries: and the fault must rest where the correspondent of the Globe has laid it." I have attended upon them in sickness, and both I and my associate have sought, by every proper means, to cultivate a friendly relationconscientionsly avoiding speaking against them under any provofor any evil arising from his opposition to us. But certainly the

late disasters of the Nestorians had no connexion with such a cause . The history I have given of the origin of the war against them clearly demonstrates that no act of either English, French, or Amer icans, to which allusion has been made, could have been the occasion of the late war against the Nestorians, since it is quite certain that this lay much farther back in point of time, and originated in other circumstances. The testimony I have quoted from the Royal Geographical Society's Journal, is dated more than two years prior to the entrance of either the English or French, 'or the comnencement of our building in the mountains. The invasion of the Koords and burning of the patriarch's house in 1841; was a year previous to these events. And the representatives of the British government at Constantinople, Erzercom, Mosul, Bagded, and the ourt of Persia, can furnish evidence of the danger to which the Nestorians have been exposed from that day to the present; and

documentary evidence is at hand, the term of their deposite white It is well known that in these countries it is never difficult to get up a report and support it with the most barefaced effrontery; how ever incredible in its character. A precisely parallel case, to the rumour of our own castle building, is at hand : M. Botta, the French castle : and making the same extravagant representations as in our own case, and equally unfounded in both. In both cases we had written permission to build; and the document giving permission in our case may be seen at the U. S. Legation, Constantinople bearing the official seal of the Hakary chief, on both front and back. and endorsed and sealed by the patriarch of the Nestorians. Besides this, I have a private letter from the same chief, written since the fall of the Nestorians, inviting me to return and reside in the mountains, pledging me his aid and protection, with assurances of unaltered confidence. Similar professions were made by Bader Khan Beg, on a professional visit which I made at his request just before his invasion of Tiyary. And the Pasha of Mosul, after sendour way, gave us his official protection on my return to the moun tains, for the present year. These are not the acts of men who believe their own evil reports—the true object of which this is not the time nor place to investigate. Suffice, that it breathes the true

To this spirit the smoking villages, the rained churches, the misery and tears and groans of the captive and famishing Nestorians, of widows and orphans bereft, all these, with the blood of some hundreds of brave mountaineers,—has been a grateful offering....And while I write, the war has been renewed, I regret to say, by a rising of the poor and down-trodden Nestorians."

the ground absence . Yours very truly, to . A. GRANT.

The Governor-General continues to receive Addresses from different parts of the country, the replies to which it is not important we should insert, they being so similar to those to which we have already given publicity. The region is warm to be March

very reluctantly, to discontinue some of our exchange papers.

MILLERISM NUMBERED.

Contrary to the predictions of Miller, Himes, Litch, Fitch, and the thousand underlings who have echoed and re-echoed the" Midnight Cry," the sun of eighteen hundred and forty-four has risen upon the earth, and the fanatical delusion is ended. For a considerable period there have been symptoms of misgiving among the leaders: Mr. Miller has publicly expressed his doubts of the accuracy of his calculations, admitting he may have taken that as literal The history of this delusion will be instructive to other times. . It

was in the power of an unlettered individual to carry consternation from one end of our country to the other by the amnouncement of it to be stated that in this affair the American Missionaries are iron one end of our country to the other by the amounteement of increases the value of property, promotes education, and fills the exempt from blame." Perhaps I cannot better do justice to the the year, the month, the day, when sudden conflagration should house of prayer with humble worshippers,—that it are entired to the property. consume the great globe, and all which doth it inhabit. "The big motive-power to do right, and weakens the motive-power to do spread, rivalling the canopy of the skies, crowds might be gathered pist will cheerfully and promptly respond to such sentiments. To be warned to slee from the conflagration to come. Christian During the morning service I begin the conflagration to come. Christian intelligent young man, khown as the Blind Exporter, sitting on the pulpit stairs. His countenance furnished and on the pulpit stairs. the prophet," who have for twelve and a half centuries success-left their flocks and ecclesiastical associations to frumpet the doctrine in the ears of the slumbering virgius; nights were spent by the falthful in auxious" watchings," anticipating the descent of the Son of God with the first light in the east on the next morning; while others still, having for a long time suspended the common business of life, had procured their "ascension robes," and stood waiting for the voice, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh!" Elequent sermons were preached in confutation of the error; essays were written, and arguments constructed, and Biblical interpretation arrayed against the prophets and their doctrine: despite of which the delusion went on, and the deluded multiplied. The wheels of time, by its steady revolution, broke a spell which had alike defied reason and ridicule, and was filling every mad-house with its victims. The result of the delusion, much as many of its accompaniments are to be lamented, will be a higher degree of circumspection, the pledge. The next day be had an opportunity to rent his brewin the public mind, and less susceptibility to imposture and faunticism .- Congregational Journal, January 4.

> MR. BUCHARAN'S LETTER .- Various prejudicial romours being a circulation respecting the non-insertion in our paper of Mr. Buchanan's long Letter on Ministerial affairs, we think it proper to set our readers right in the matter. We saw that the letter was inserted by several of our contemporaries, and were aware that they were very handsomely remunerated for their trouble; and our fear was that it would be offered to us for publication, when we did not want it. Offered it was, and we refused it. It is true its publication as an advertisement would have brought a large sum into the coffers of the Conference Establishment; it is true that that sum and the profits on many extra copies of our paper would have amounted perhaps to 60 or £70; but we rejected the money for the sake of principle. And, why ! Simply because of the NOS-POLITICAL, NON-PARTY position of the Christian Guardian. While we bear the weighty, 'yet welcome, responsibilities of the management of that paper, -so long as the express and wise direction of the Conference to us is-Meddle not at all with party politics, we shall shun them, as we have scrupulously done during the four years it has been our honour to conduct this journal. Neither policy, nor smiles, nor frowns, nor pay shall induce, or ommit the sacred and dearest interests of his Conference, or desecrate and degrade the unblemished and lofty character of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church.

Apple Car 10 --and other to . For the Christian Guardian and a .- and the Christian CHURCH" PRINCIPLES AND APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION No one at all acquainted with the present moral aspects of societ with the ecclesiastical changes and controversies at present agi tating the public mind—and the unremitting and insidious efforts pur forth to revive the obsolete usages and doorrings of a superstition age, can be ignorant of the influence exerted, or be insensible to the existence of an imperative necessity for the application of a suitable antidote to the moral poison. When we think of the frequency with which the public mind is haunted with " Distinctive Church Prin Visibility of the Church—the Authority of the Church Christian Astiquity—Grace in the Sacraments—A postolical Succession," &c., and the influence that the advocacy of these points is exciting on the minds of many; when we see the press and the pulpit alike employed to extend that influence, and render it perma on and universel; when we witness the efforts that are constantly being made to multify the Secrements and to invalidate the authority of those who administer them in those churches not Episcopal i heir polity; and when, under the power of toat influence, times see persons resounce the church of their fathers, and enter, by the rise of confirmation, another church evident that at least some efforts should be made to neutralize, possible, that induence, and to refuce those opinions and assumptions from which that influence arises? If it is answered that much has already been done-that numerous well-written refutations are acto the public, &c., we reply, this does not entirely meet to exhibition of their neculiar sentiments, and it is only by a corresponding zeal, manifested by others, that the case can be fully met. We think that there is indifference manifested on the part of some of your able correspondents, who are well qualified to enter fully into the merits of the points at issue. We do not wish to see sour rilous and abusive language employed when speaking of the Episco pallan Church; but we do desire to see a candid, importial, and ful param culture, but the claims and assumptions the has set up. We wish these few remarks to be received in the character of an humble appeal to that class of your correspondents whom we conceive adete to this task. Did we possess an ability commensurate with ur zeal, we should not shrink for a moment from the controversy

If, therefore, any of your able correspondents, who feel sufficiently interested in this subject, would illustrate the points involved in the ollowing questions, it might be of benefit to some of your readers :-Does the practice of the Apostles possess the authority of a law in everything relating to the constitution, management, and ordinances of the Christian Church, and if so, is it binding on all future ages of the Church ! Whence ore we to ascertain what was Apostolica practice; from the New Testament only, or from the writings o those who immediately succeeded the Apostles, or from both? Is it probable, or certain, or either, that the early christians would learn more from the practical working of the principles of church polity mong themselves, then from any particular statements the Apostles might make in reference to this subject in any of their occasional epistics, or other writings of a more general character? If the government of the church; in the days of the Apostles, was strictly pres-byterial, when did it become Episcopal, and by what authority was change so important effected ? If we can ascertain with certainty that the established constitution of the Church was in the Apostolic age, what then is achiem, as understood by the New Testamen writers 1 In what respect does the government of the Episcopa Church agree with, or differ from, the government of the Christian ring the first three centuries ? In what respects does the he government of the Christian Church during the above-named period? Were there any divisions in the Christian Church during the first nine centuries, exclusively or principally on the ground of her polity t and if any, what was the nature of the changes effected? Napanee, Nov. 3. Assert of the thing ABEDREGO. Son Brown of 1 . - Some give a so make to

For the Christian Guardian SKETCHES FROM A TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL-No. XII Having travelled extensively in different parts of Canada West and mingled much in public and private amongst different classes of society, of consequence I have had an excellent opportunity to

ascertain public opinion respecting the questions which how agitate the inhabitants of this Colony, (1) I do assure you, Sir, that a large proportion of the population are decidedly opposed to the monopolising and domineering spirit manifested by those who assume, all the loyalty and piety in the land.

I refer to those individuals who are so exceedingly anxious to hang consul, having built a small house of mud or sun-dried brick, to the mitre on the spex of every literary institution, and obstruct shelter himself while prosecuting his most interesting antiquarian every avenue to non-Episcopalian sanctuaries; those who thrust one researches, our good Pasha has complained that he has built a large hand into the public purse, and employ the other in cramming their, unsanctified dogmas down the throats of the people—the only way in which they can ever reach the hearts of those who, with open-mouthed wonder, are prepared to swallow any unpalatable morsel administered by men who are empowered to distribute the loaves and fishes. ... How impolitic, injudicious, and unjust for the criminately all Ministers who do not endorse and adopt their pecullar articles of belief! Who were the pioneers of Christianity i the infancy of this Colony?" Who were the John the Bantists who made the rough places smooth, the crooked paths straight, and the wilderness to blossom like the rose? Who travelled on foot through fen and forest in danger of being assailed by savage beasts, lown by hunger and fatigue ? . Who, unremunerated, first proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation to the inhabitants of Canada When smooth roads were made and bridges constructed, when vilages sprang up and the rches were built, who came and claims

the earnings of those who had borne the burden during the heat of the day? The state of the state of the day? The transfer of the day of the state of the state of the day of the state of the day of Union was organized in London; the Gore District Society is endea youring to diminish the number of licensed taverns as much as assible; the Talbot District Union has employed a Lecturing Agent for the Winter; the Committee of the Niagara District So iety have one constantly employed; and it is housed that several other Districts will immediately go and do likewise. rapidly spreading amongst the higher classes of society, so that course, and His Name be glorified. adies are not expected to leave the dining-room immediately after the cloth is removed, for fear the wine-inspired guest should shock

trength and untiring industry; others followed his path through he wilderness; and by their united exertions they linked field to field, so that in one single handful of years their farms teemed with produce; and plenty smiled around them. For the take of socia e transaction of business they located near each tother on the banks of a beautiful stream, and called their infant settlement "Lloydtown." They were destitute of the means of grace until those shepherds who seek the lost sheep of the house of

Israel visited that part of the Province. The labours of these pioneers of Christianity have been crowned with unexpected and tri-umphant success. Yesterday we had a feast of fat things in a commodious chapel, recently exected by the Wesleyan Methodists on the brow of a hill which overlooks the pretty and prosperous village situated at its base. The inhabitants of the surroundi country were informed that this building would be opened and dedicated to the worship of God on the 21st of January, 5 Of con-sequence, at the appointed hour the house was growded with young and old of both sexes. The Rev. Henry Wilhinson improved the occasion by one of his happiest efforts. His hearers were delighted and edified, and encouraged, by his luminous and logical remarks. In the afternoon the Rev. Exra Adams delivered an interesting discourse, and the Rev. H. Wilkinson preached again in the evening. He proved that the pulpit is the bulwark of a nation's liberty, pros-perity, and protection,—that it not only improves the morals of the cople and depopulates 'the receptacles of vice and crime, but I am confident he echoed the oppoion of every true preacher of the gospel, and that every christian patriot and philanthro-

that his spiritual sight, was strong and clear, and that he appreciated the excellent observations to which be had distenced with undivided attention. This remarkable individual is a valuable acquisition to society. He frequently ventures from bome, unassistacquisition to society. The frequency ventories from one of the fellowings to five from sin and error. He is intimately acquainted with every road and lane within afteen miles of his residence. The accompanied me from Bradford to Lloydtown the other day as a guide; and I was surprised to hear him give a description of the Country and buildings and persons we passed. He also possesses a large share of mechanical ingenuity, which he displayed a short time since when he made a neat book-case for the Bradford Sabbath-School Library. He is exceedingly anxious to learn to read ... I therefore corresonded with the Superintendent of the New York Asylum for the

The Temperance Reform is progressing rapidly in this vicinity. A few miles distant a Distiller signed the pledge, and quenched the fires of his establishment; and last Thursday night, when the foronto Temperance Agent concluded his lecture, a Brewer signed ery, but he nobly refused to have any more grain spoiled on his premises. He offers his brewing utensile for sale on the condition they shall not be used in manufacturing the politiced juice of barley. He is an intelligent and influential Englishmen, and is regarded

### Religious Intelligence.

PRESCOTT MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER, -Our Missionary Anniversary was held on the 21st and 22nd. Our friends were prepared to enter on the arrangenants for it with spirit and unity, by the quickeding influences of recent revival of the work of God among, upols on Saturday the 20th the ladies of our congregation, who are piners devising liberal things, assembled, and tastefully trimmed the Chipel with everreens—comprising two burning bushes, emblematic of the indes-tructible cause of Christianity. The sermons were good and appropriste. The discourse in the morning was delivered by the Rev. R. Jones, the junior member of the Deputation; and that in the evening by the Rev. W. Ryerson, Missionary Agent. The congregations were large, respectable, and attentive. The popular meeting took place on Monday night. The assembly was large and deeply interested. The chair was ably filled by our excellent friend, William Patrick, Esq., who opened with a chaste and pious speech. The speakers on the platform were—the Rev. Messrs. Ryerson, Jones, Healy, Banister, Demorest, Harnder, and your humble servant. And, as to the speaking, there is nothing to be regretted but compel, the present Editor of the Guardian to violate the laws and that Mr. Jones had spoken so short, and that Mr. Carroll had had the misfortune to speak at all. Without intending anything invidious, I would say, that two spoke with uncommon shility, viz., the Missionary Agent and the Rev. Mr. Banister, minister of the M. E. Church in Ogdensburgh. The former was the Demosthenes, the latter the Cicero of the meeting. The Collections amount to between six and seven pounds. They, with the subscriptions, amount to above thirty pounds. And, as six or seven of our wealthiest and most liberal friends have not subscribed at all, as yet, we may surely calculate on uboze forty. I hope the friends alluded to will "provoke each other to emulation" in the glorious; Godlike cause. The Treasurer will hear from me soon. With earnest prayer for the abundant success of all evangelical Missions, I remain your affecti-With earnest prayer for the onate brother, J. CABROLLE

> MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY AT BROCKVILLE. reto and total Just on gian letwar Brockville, Jan. 24, 1844.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian, the chief will REV. AND DEAR BROTHER, -I take much pleasure in informing you, our Missionary Sermons and Meeting were very very ister-esting. The Missionary Agent, presched two Sermons on Sabbath and Br. Jones one; On Menday evening the platform was occupied by the Rev. James Drummond, Congregational Minister, in this town; also, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Baptist Minister lately from Scotland, beside the Deputation, and other Ministers of our own. The Speeches were rather of an unvival order. The two Min-isters, who made themselves of "our company" that evening, poke as if they were at home; and pleading the chuse of our Great Master, alt was kighly pleasing to see them act, like me "one family," and giving such evidence that those who belong to other branches of the "same grent household" can meet together, "in brotherly love." Truly, this is a little specimen of what is assume vorld. Their addresses told the fervency of their soul, and their intimate acquaintance with "the great object" of the meeting. As to the worthy Missionary Agent, he surpassed his usual self. With his graphic mind he seized upon all the "dark corners o wratchedness", in the Heathen world, causing all the dismal systems of self-torture and wasting crurity to pass, in their startling picture, before you. Almost as if the globe were turning up before you, first one and then another apot covered all over with the pall of moral gloom; then, throwing before you the national, or ecclesiastical mind, enlightened, blessed, and renovated by the Gospel of the Son of God: then portraying the great contrast between this community of mind is o blessed, and he community of mind yet shrouded in the night of sin. In the one, you could not only see the knowledge of God, and the great moral standard, but also the place where rational and elevating cience, with its vast variety, was finding an easy reception, and aking an advantageous scat; on the other hand, you could see the Heathen mind groping in the clouds of uncertainty and death. A few of the enlightened, even, if not "saved," in absyance, who are yet under the empire of the Prince of Darkness!", All were thrilling! Collections at the time £7 55. subscriptions since £17 8s. 9d.; and more will be obtained. ! Yours in love, ... THOMAS DEHOREST.

as and red to their any strate town market great there where WATERLOO CIRCUIT .- Jan. 12th. the Rev. C. Vanlusen writes us till am happy to inform you that the Lord is duing much for us on this Circuit. Since our last Conference, more that one hundred precious souls have been hopefully converted to God. and joined our ranks. Our people seem more deeply engaged seeking for holiness of heart, and the work of reformation is still going forward. The cause of Temperance is also prospering. These associations exert a salutary influence on the public mind, and we are encouraged to hope that the scenes of suffering humanity. so often caused by the drinking usages of past days, will yet be unknown among us .- The Missionary Agent, the Rev son, passed here yesterday on his tour costward. His health en-pears far from being adequate for the length of the journey and the amount of labour he has undertaken; but, flaming with zeal in the supendous work in which he is engaged, he appeared in good spirits-high in hope. While in Kingston, the next day, he was oined by the Rev. R. Jones, who is to accompany bim throughout his eastern tour. May the God of Missions go with them, and give them great success in this benevolent and glorious enterprise. Instead of expecting the world to be burned up by the 21st of next March, as positively asserted by the "Millerites." we think that. Christians have much to suffer, and much to do,, before that dread-ful day will come. The advance of Puseyiam and Pepacy in the world should excite every true Christian to bend under a mighty effort to accelerate the march of the Gospel through the world. that the epiritual reign of Christ may be extended among the children of men, and thousands be emancipated from the chains of darkness, in May Zion prosper to f those of editional to consider a sense of many to the day of the

NAPANEE CIRCUIT .- Jan. 16th, the Rev. W. Haw writes us:-It may be gratifying to the friends of our beloved Methodism, to the members of our spiritual and scriptural Zion, and to the numerous tenders of the Christian Guardian, to learn that the Lord is blessing our feeble efforts to promote His glory in the salvation of immortal souls. We have held two Protracted Meetings on this circuit during the present winter, 'At the close of the first 'we received 12 members' on trial f at the close of the second we received 213 "During the progress of the first, a healthy, robust young man and his companion came forward, carriestly seeking the salvation of his soul." After a few evenings had elspsed he found the Pearl of great price; but scarcely had the wailings of penitence and the song of deliverance died upon our ear; scarcely had we ceased to rejoice with those that rejoiced, than we were called with them to weep and mourn. The last burst of gratitude and song of enraptured praise over this spiritually new-born child of Gol still lingered upon our rongue and sounded in our eat, when we were called to chaint his funeral requiem; and consign our brother to the grave. We felt with redoubled force the important truth, "Ye know not what a day or an hour shall bring forth; in the midst of life we are in death." - Our, second meeting, held at Casies Point, was a season of the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit; several persons far advanced in life, and some silvered over with age, were the subjects of God's saving grace. Last evening we commenced one in this village, and we are cornectly praying, and firmly believing, God will begin a glorious work in this place. Pray, for us, that the word of the Lord may liave free

RAVIVAL AMONG THE JEWS AT PESTH. Mr. King, of Athens, having recently had occasion to travel for the benefit of his health, visited the capital of Hungary, which is composed of Pesth, on one side of the Danube, and Buda on the other. These two places are connected by a bridge, and contain about 120,000 inhabitants; nearly 100,000 of whom are in Pesth. On arriving at this place, about the middle of May, Mr. King found himself, in the midst of an interesting revival among the Jews. Believing that some account of this remarkable work of grace would be gratifying to Christians in this country, he has sent a

ation, from which several extracts will be made :-" In this corner of the earth, which has for ages been full of

**Z**V

Naylor Thomas 3 Nichol Francis

O'Brien Elizabeth

O'Brien John O'Brien Catharing

O'Hara Patrick

Nisbet Thomas Noble Herod

darkness, mine eyes have seen and my ears have heard wous derful things—things which filled my soul with joy, and which have caused joy, I doubt not, among the saints and angels in heaven. The Sun of Righteousness is beginning, even here, to shine, as through a dark cloud, and its precious rays have fallen on some of the lost sheep of the house of Israel; you, soveral of these lost sheep have, within a few months, been gathered into the fold of Christ. I have seen them, and conversed with are more comfortably off, and are more moral than the beighbouring them; I have visited several of them at their houses, and prayed twith them; and such simplicity, such God-like sincerity, such prayerfolness, such love to the Saviour, such devotedness to his cause. I have seldoin seen, except in what are usually revivals

of religion in toy own native land.

"One striking characteristic, among most of those I have seen, is a great desire for the conversion of their brethren. They sometimes spend almost the whole night in prayer. Two gentlemen are here from Edinburgh, sent out by the Church of Scotmen ere here from Edinburgh, sent out by the Church of Scotland, Messrs. Smith and Wingste, who are, by the grace of Goddong a great work among the Jews. They are labouring as all missionaries and ministers, in my opinion, ought to labour. They devote themselves to the ministry of the word of God and to prayer. The whole work seems to be carried on by prayer. And there is among them a spirit of union, a spirit of love, a spirit of humility, a feeling of union, a spirit of love, a spirit of humility, a feeling of union, a spirit of love, a spirit of humility, a feeling of union, a spirit of love, a spirit of humility, a feeling of this are are many in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and other parts of Scotland, who regularly unite in prayer very week for the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Here in the feeling of the house of Israel. Here in the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel. Here is the feeling of the house of Israel.

EXTENT OF METHODISM IN THE STATES.—The denomination of the Methodists has increased in an astonishing manner during the last year... Their latest official documents state that the while number of communicants connected with their churches The Greet Decate at Lexington, Detween Mr. Campain in the United States and Texas are as follows:—Whites, 936,736; Coloured, 128,470; Indians, 3,379: Total, 1,168,526... The increase during the year amounts to 154,624. Such an array of numbers gives that church a great importance, and clothes it with high and solemn responsibilities. The cause of Christ, the cause of the infirmity of human nature, it is problematical, whatever may have been the qualifications of the rival tholiness, liberty and truth, and the world, have a right to expect much of so large a section of the sacramental bast.—N. Y. Epans. high and solemn responsibilities. The cause of Christ, the cause of boliness. liberty and truth, and the world, have a right to expect much of so large a section of the sacramental host.—N.Y. Evang.

## Foreign and Provincial.

#### Construction of ENGLAND.

Indians at Windsor Castle. On Wednesday morning, a party of seven Ojibbeway North American Indians, viz., three females and four males, came to the Castle, conducted by Mr. three females and four males, came to the Castle, conducted by Mr. Catlin, the celebrated traveller, and were presented to her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duckess of Kent; the ladies and gentlemen of the Court being also present. After which the chief made a speech in his own native language (which was translated by Mr. Catlin, who acted as interpreter), describing the loyalty of his tribe, and the gratification they experienced at seeing the Queen of Englands After wards they decreed several of their national dances, to their own music, which consisted of a sort of tambour and bells, to the great amusaments to bet Majesty. They were all dressed in their national constume, which was exceedingly grotes due. Previous to leaving the Castle, they were reguled with the old English fare, and

We observe, that the Stockport Advertiser, in speaking of the rate of wages in America, asserts that they are lower than in Great Britain and pretends to quote a statement from some Canadian paper, to the effect, "that, in the country parts of Canada, thousands are glad to work for two cents a month." We farmers, they would inform him that they have some difficulty in procuring labourers at 800 cents a month. It is really amazing that much ignorance on Canadian subjects should prevail in Great

i. In Liverpool, there was advertised for sale, by public auction, some time ago, the following articles of American produce, namely, 2,628 boxes and 471 cases cheese; 1,370 hams; 62 tierces and 374 barrels beef; 714 barrels, 52 half-barrels, and 50 kegs lard; 200 kegs Canadian butter; and 490 barrels upples! Taxes .- The enormous sum of £12,000,000 sterling. in England and Wales, is annually imposed in the shape of local taxation; upwards of 150,000 officers, who are annually changed have the application of this amount, for which they are respon-sible. The temptations to which they are exposed, and the opportunities afforded for abuse, lead, of course, to a great deal of dis honesty and extravagance.

The Peers and the Pledge.-The Marquis of Waterford, Lord Waterpark, Lord Rivers, Lord Brook, Lord Lake, the Marquis of Bath, and the Duke of Wellington, are meditating the propriety of "taking the pledge," The Earl of Fitzwilliam, Lords. Portland, Portman, and Portalington, Viscount Beer-

Dr. Wolff fell Constantinople, Nov. 23rd, for Bokhara, accompanied by a shick or dervien of that country. The London papers announce the arrival of Dr. Wolff at Trebizonde.—Eds. PRODUCTION OF THE L'AND!

### The Repealers .- O' Connell's Determination .- The

uttered a good deal like furmer remarks about the progress of Repeal. He alluded to the trial, with a kind of anticipatory pro-test against the verdict! He mingled exhartations to tranquillity with the usual mystification about war; seeming to threaten passive hostility in Ireland:—"It would, indeed, breek my beart to think that there should be any disturbance. I would abandon the Repeal cause if there was any outbreak. Don't the people see that their enemies are perfectly prepared with troops, artillery, and ammuni-tion? Let the people recollect that it was the formented rebellion of 1793 that carried the Union. (Hear.) Give me but that hibble tranquillity which I conjute you to observe, and the Repeal is cer-(Cheers.) The present staff of army cannot last here two years. At present every warlike preparation is made. The Rhada-manthus (laughter), the Cerberus, and the Preservine, and I don't know how many other ancient names (laughter), are ready to convey troops every where through Ireland; but I remind the people that the Emperor of Russia is threatening England; there people that the Emperor of Russia is threatening England; there are marchings in Greece; and they are fomenting disturbances in Servia (hear, hear); and England capnot pass two years without wanking Ireland; and a military force could never contrive to sut down people, provided they kept themselves always in the right." (Cheers.) He made a disclosure:—"It has been suggested to me, that, if I consented to abandon the Repeal; the prosecutions would be given up; or, even if convicted, the sentence would not be enforced: that offer was made to me. I said at once, there shall the no compremise of the Repeal. I would tot in a dangeon first, (Loud and enthusiastic cherting.) No, not while I have breath. will I make a compromise. The Repeal! "(Renewed applause. While I live I shall continue to argue Ireland's right to a domestic Parliament; and if I be incarcerated, my pen will enable me to teach, my countrymen my sentiments." (Cheers.): The company kept up the convival oratory till long after midnight. Desperale Affray with Ribbonmen .- On Monday night

last, an armed party of about forty ruffians attacked the dwellings of an industrious set of men of the name of Gibbons, at Fairymount, for the purpose of awearing them to reduce the rent of som concere, which they had set a few days previously. Having heard some shots, and suspecting that a visit would be paid them, the gallant little band, consisting of seven men, armed themselves with pitchforks, and met the marauders, who, it appears, had firearms A desperate conflict ensued, and the Gibbonses were obliged to a healter themselves in one of the houses, which they barricaded and defended, till every one of them were desperately wounded. They then betook themselves to the loft, where they also fought gallantly The Ribbonnes demotished every article in the house after they obtained an entrance. Three or four of the leaders of the Ribbon men were dangerously wounded with pitchforks, whilst forcing the door. Upwards of fourteen of them have been arrested, and fully the dentified. The brave little party were taken into this town, where the best surgical attendance is given them. This portion of Fairymount is the locality where the celebrated "Billy Smith", domiciled himself for some time previous to his arrest.-Roscommon Journal. ... The Belfast Vindicator announces, as "important," "that intelligence has reached this country, from the highest

sources in the eternal city, asnouncing, not only that the resolu-tion of the Irish prelates to repudiate all connection with the state has been received with approbation, but even with delight."

### WESTINDIES.

Havanna dates, of the 23rd ultimo, describe attempts at insurrection in various parts of Cuba. It appears there was van extensive conspiracy, in which the best slave . 500 riegroes were killed, and a great number taken prisoners. In the vicinity of the city of Matanzas 4,000 negroes were said a to be organized, who were expected to be joined by 2,000 more within the city. TRUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, dated November 24, and published in the Hamburg papers, state, that, in the beginning of Soptember, there was a desperate battle between the Russians and eight or ten thousand Circassians, under Dechamel, the commander in-chief of the mountaineers, and a man distinguished for his extraordinary valour and skill, in which the Russians were defeated, with the loss of one thousand men killed and taken prisoners. Colonel Weselowsky, the Russian commander, is supposed to have fallen. Letters from St. Petersburg, four days later, contain the following: "We now learn, with tolerable certainty, that Major-General Delgorouki-Arguinski has lately gained a great victory over a hold of mountaineers, in Northern Daghistan, led by Dschamel in person, on which account he has received the insignia of the order Anne of the first class. Thus, our brave warriors have taken their of Customs, the Inspector of Licenses, the Registrars of Counties, revenge for the late attack of the peaceable village in alliance with the Registrar of the Surrogate Court—all are tories. And it is TALY.

Progress of Literature in Italy .- During the year 1342, there were printed in lialy 3,042 hooks (the number printed in 1841 was 2 999); of these 3,042 books, 1,769, or about three-fifths, were published in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; of the remainder, 503 appeared in Piedmont, 235 in the Grand Duchy of Tusonny, 216 in the Papal States, 174 in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 19 in the Duchy of Modesa, and 11 ... The Quebec Mercury states that Mr. Chas. Feschercau, in the State of Lucca. Of those works, a considerable portion M. P. P., is appointed Provincial Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency were translations.

The Choctaw Nation of Indians are improving very rapidly and adopting many of the habits and institutions of civilization. The , Arkunsas , Intelligencer says: -- "They go much better elad

improvements. Nearly half of their annuities are appropriated to the purposes of education, say some twenty thousand dollars in the nation, and eight or ten thousand dollars in the States on all one as a Great harmony exists among them; their Government works easy and well—it is truly a republic of simple; and economical form; The people are industrious, frugal, and moral; and comparatively

anthropiate may labour with anticipations of happy results. The population of the Choctaw Nation west of the Mississippi radually increasing. In 1338 they numbered I 1,908 souls. In 1843; 12,458, being an increase in five years of 550. The agents east of the Mississippi have enrolled the Choctaws in their old nation, and report them to be over 6000 strong. About 2000 are expected out West in the spring of 1844. 'The remainder will follow during the same year. A contract has been already entered into for their removal." A 13 W C C C A 3 W C C

Robbery of the Great Western Mail.—We learn by Pomeroy & Co's, express, that the great Western mail from Buffalo to Cleveland, which was put on the stage at Fredonia, Chautauque county, was taken from the boat either at North East or West-field, on Saturday week. No trace of it had been found on Wednesday. It is rumoured that an ensuccessful attempt, was made to rob the rear boot of the stage on Monday night, between Salem and Fredonia. The effort to loosen the baggage was perceived by the passen-gers, who gave the alarm, and the regues got off. These are bold rubberies. The entire contents of the mail are gone. What it contained is of course not yet known. - Albany Argue.

The Great Debate at Lexington, between Mr. Campcontest .- Western Episcopal.

Finale of the Pomeroy Express Robbery .- The different owners of the money which had been recovered mutually agreed to bear the loss of what remains unaccounted for, pro rata, according to the amount in the trunk which belonged to each person, when it was stolen. On this basis the Mayor at once consented to give the money up to them. The amount still missing is about \$12000; and for one-half of this, or perhaps more, there are goods purchased by the robber; so that out of the \$47,000 which were in the trunk when stolen, the owners will not lose more than five or \$600 among them all. There are however rewards which were offered for its recovery, and which must probably be paid to some of the persons concerned in recovering the money.—N. Y. Journal of, Commerce.

Weslevan University. - After a sermon preached by President Olin, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green Street, a few evenings since, in behalf of the Wesleyan University, at Mid-dletown, Ct., a collection of \$4,000 was made for endowing a Professorship in that College, James Harper, of Harpers Brothers D. Drew; E. Luckley; F. Hall; Wm. B. Jackson, gave \$500 each

Transylvania University .- The Lexington papers state that this institution is now in a most flourishing condition. The Medical Department has over 200 students; the Academical, 200; and the Law, over 40; so that the University now has 440 students The Expenses of the City of New-York, for the year 1814, are estimated at \$3,750,636 326-of which. \$420,000

are to be met by the revenues of the city, and \$3,273,043 4c. by taxation, say about 1 per cent, on the valuation. . . Cold .- We learn, from the Salem Gazette, that, in Franconia, New Hampshire, on Tuesday of last week, the Spirit Thermometer was down to 26, and the Mercury to 30 degrees

a Popular Toasts .- The following toasts were lately iven at the Printers' Commemorative Festival, at Boston:-"Printers-intellectual ameltors, who receive the dross of their labours, while the world gets the metal." ... Editors-the locomotives of society; nothing can go a-head without them." Both-binders—the best of executioners, without whose skill no suthor's works would hang together." "Newspapers—the intellectual spring into which everybody dips his bucket, while faw thank the funtain for its surply!"

fountain for its supply. A Chance for some Mechanical Genius. - The Spanish Consul in New-York has received an official communication from Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, Captein-General of the Island of Cuba, and President of the Junta for the Promotion of Agriculture and Trade in that Island, stating that the Junia for the Promotion of Agriculture and Trade on that Island offers a premium of ten thou Lords. Fortland, Portman, and Fortatlington, Viscount Beers, and dollars, to the mechanician, either Spanish or foreign, who, in anything to do with Father Mathew. A footing-piece, or gun of any other description, cannot legally he imported from England to Ireland without a license from the privy council, the fee on which amounts to E2 12s. 64.

Mulberry Leaf Paper. The Northampton (Mass.) Courier says: We have seen, at the office of Mr. Stebbin, newspepers. pamphicts, cap and letter paper, made of molberry foliogo, of very good quality, on one sheet of which we have toll printed and written, and are fully satisfied that smooth, strong, and delicate white and coloured paper has been and can be made from mulberry leaves, fit for the pen or press."

A Long-Lived Lady.—The Dubuque Express of the

great Limerick dinner to Mr. Smith O'Brien, to celebrate his accession to the Repeal cause, took place on Monday se'nnight.

Mr. O'Brien proposed Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator of Jeanney Limerick dinner to Mr. Butterworth, the mother of one of our most estimable citizens, attended church on Christmas-day, leaning upon the arm of our worthy Mayor. This lady is aged above the mother of the leaning upon the arm of our worthy Mayor. This lady is aged

following information, A to the flect of the English copyright

Act and the consequent exclusion of American reprints on the people of this Province, your committee ordered that a circular containing the four following questions should be sent to every importer and publisher, or seller of books in the Province: 1. Have you been in the habit of importing books, pamphlets, and periodicals from Great Britain ?

2. Since the Imperial Act prohibiting the reprints in America

from entrance into this Province, has the direct importation of these 3. Would the free importation of American reprints of English works of art and literature be likely to lessen the profits of English

authors and publishers? morals of the tising generation, of the exclusion of cheap English literature, and the free admission of American literature, religious and political t "... The various answers to these questions appended to this Repor

to which your committee refer your honourable House, concur in 

Brtain has not at all increased under the operation of the English opyright Active (16) and the mercing as him a made with the 22 of American re

prints of English works of art and literature could not lessen the profes of English authors and publishers, because, although the reading population of the Province is great in number, yet the circumstances of the population generally are so limited in their means, that they are unable to enjoy English literature at English prices that owing to that inability to pay for such works of art and literature there has never been a demand for those works, and consequently

3rd. That the exclusion of American reprints of English literature, f possible, would have a most persicious tendency on the minds of he rising population, in morals, politics and religion; that American reprints of English works are openly sold and are on the tables or in the houses of persons of all classes in the Province's that a law so repugnant to public opinion cannot and will not be enforced; that were that exclusion possible, the colonists would be confined to American literary, religious, and political works, the effect of which could not be expected to strengthen their attachment to British institutions, but, on the contrary, is well calculated to warp the minds of the rising generation to a decided preference for the institutions of the neighbouring States, and a hatred deep rooted and lasting of all we have been taught to venerate, whether British, constitutional, or monarchical, or to cling to in our connexion with the

Your committee regret that the close of the session must, for the resent, terminate their lubors; they recommend, however, that the nquiry, as one of paramount importance, be continued at the next ession, and that, in the mean time, a copy of their report be subnitted to His Excellency the Governor-General, that His Excellency may take such stens as he may deem necessary to remove an evil your committee consider of leating importance to the internal happiness of this Province, and the connexion with the Mother Country Dec. 9, 1843. [197] JOHN SIMPSON, Chairman.

A Public Meeting has been held at Quebec, presided over by the Mayor, at which it has been resolved to raise a subscription for the unfortunate men exiled in New South Wales, and who, but for this relief, will probably be unable to avail themselves of the Royal pardon .- Montreal Transcript, January 25.

Captain Higginson, Private Secretary to His Excelency, has contributed £10 towards the fund for the relief of the exiles. It is said that this genileman does not accept the salary of £1,800 appertaining to the office of Chief Secretary, which Mi. Rawson formerly held. Such generosity is quite in keeping with the well-known liberality for which His Excellency has always been istinguished. - Times.

Officials in the Midland District .- In this District there is not one reformer that holds any office under Government. The Sheriff, the Treasurer, the Judge of the District Court, the Clerk of the Peace, the Clerk of the District Court, the Collector nearly so throughout. Some reformers have been appointed to office lately, but five-sixths of all offices in the Province are now held by Tories .- Kingston Herald .. ... par and

It has pleased His Excellency the Governor-General, Council, to appoint :- Alexander Daly, Esq., of Rawdon, Resident Agent for the disposal of Crown Lands in the District of L in the room of Edward Muggie, Esq., who has removed from the said District.

the Governor-General .- Inquirer.

Control of the Control of the Control

Ad '10 UNITED STATES AMO TO Destructive Fire at Kingston.—About 1-past 7 o'clock on: Saturday evening last, the four-story stone building in Prince's Street, the property of Messrs. L. Watkins & Co., Ironmongers, and occupied as the Globe Hotel by Mr. Jubien, and a Dry Goods Store by Mesars. C. Kennedy & Co., was discovered to be on fire in the attic. The Fire Companies were speedily on the spot, but the flames had spread so rapidly throughout the upper part of the building that all their, efforts to stay the progress of the fire proved useless. Being efficiently assisted by the military they exerted themselves successfully in confining the fire to that portion of the building in which t originated-a fire-proof wall separating Messrs. Watkins & Co.'s Hardware store from the destructive element on the one side and the stone gable of the burning building, the residence of Mrs. Anderson on the other. [Mrs.] Anderson's effects were all removed. but Mr. Watkins displayed sufficient fortifued to allow his goods to keep their places on the shelves, so that his principal loss is occaned by the destruction of the building, which was insured only for £2000. 1 No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the origin of the fire .- Chronicle, Jan. 31.

> Fire.-We deeply regret to state that the entire house and the greatest part of the furniture of John George Vansittart, Esq. were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire was discovered about three o'clock, but where it originated has not been ascertained. We are informed that the property is secured in Monday the "Murual" of this District, to the amount of £500. Happily no Tuesday personal injury was sustained. Mr. V. was absent.—Monarch. Wednesday

New Steamer .- Captain Sutherland and Mr. McEwen of Niegara, visited London yesterday for the purpose of getting shares taken in a new Steamer to be built at Chippawa, to run on the Canada side of Lake Erie. The boat will be 163 feet in length, 24 feet beam, 10 feet hold, and propelled by a low pressure engine of 75 horse power. The cost will be £11,000, upwards of 7.000 of which is already subscribed. Several shares were subscribed for at Port Dover, Simone, Port Stanley and St. Thomas.-Lon. Inquirer.

Toronto City Commercial News-Room .- The number of annual subscribers who have paid up for the last year, is 122; and of those who have not paid, 7; being altogether a decrease of 13 upon the year preceding. This decrease, however, has not been among those who have been accustomed to frequent the room, but those who had, on the former occasion, subscribed solely with the generous purpose of supporting the institution, at the personal solicitation of some of your committee, under the apprehension of a failure without such aid, bat to whom, in the latter instance, it has not been thought needful to apply. The number of subscribers for shorter periods has been 21 paid, and 2 not paid; and of strangers introduced, 460. The receipts amount to £147 3s. 3d., which, with £24 5s. 4d. balance from the last year, makes £171 8s. 7d.; and the expenditure has been £157 14s. 2d., leaving a balance in your treasurer's hands of £13 14s. 5d.—Tenth Annual Report.

Port of Toronto. The revenue of the Port of Toronto, by two, or more, of the following persons:—Rev. J. Rev. Desired. States. The total exports, during the same period, amount to £18,000, of which not more than £2,500 were sent to the United States.

Providence permitting, the above appointments will be attended by two, or more, of the following persons:—Rev. J. Ryerson, Pressure. The total exports, during the same period, amount to £105.

Rev. Geo. Sanderson, Rev. Just. Musgrove, Rev. Ed. Shepherd. Mr. Avrahum Sicklos, and the Ministers on their respective Circuits. The amount of specie exported to Buffalo, is about £2,500 per week .- Colonist. W.

nearly 20,000 .- Colonist.

### OBITUARY.

. . Belleville, January 26th, 1844. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. For the 1808 and all the

My DEAR Siz,-Our Church has sustained a great loss in the sud den and inexpected removal, to the Church triumphant, of our be loved brother, Wa, Ross, whose religious and moral character was such as to be acknowledged and admired by all who knew him. He was born in the Township of Fredericksburgh, Midland District, Aug. 25th, 1792, and died at helleville, January 12th, 1844, in the 52nd

year of his age.

Brother W. Ross was a member of our Church for about 26 years during which time he was as a bright and shining light, and a living comment on the truth of our boly, religion... His first religious impres-sions were chiefly the result of a calm reflection and pious meditation and which were very prominent features in his general character. For a length of time he struggled under the pressure of a wounded conscience without making it known to any person, or having any to guide his feet into the way of peace, and direct him to the Lamb of God, the only refuge of the penitent sinner. At length the Rev. N. Reader came to this part of the country to seek the lost sheep of the house of largel, and was providentially diverted to the house of came to construct the second of the second of the country to seek the lost sheep of the bouse of largel, and was providentially diverted to the house of consecutive to the constructions. Israel, and was providentially directed to the house of our deceased brother. They continued nearly all night in prayer together, but, like "Thomas," he was disposed to doubt until stronger evidence enabled him to say,

We, by his Spirit, provo

And know the things of God, II be him that the

This took place a short time afterwards, at a Quarterly Meeting in Adolphustown, held by the Rev. W. Casa. He went in full and I his took place a short time afterwards, at a Quarterly Ricetting in Adolphustown, held by the Rev. W. Case. He went in full and prayerful expectation of finding the Pearl of great price; and at the Prayer Meeting on Saturday evening he sought, and sought not in vain, for he found Jesus precious to his soul, the fairest among ten vain, for he found Jesus precious to, his soul, the fairest among ten thousand, the One altogether lovely. His conversion to God was not doubted by any; and such was the confidence placed in him by the authorities of the Church, and his rapid progress in the divine life, that, alout three months after his espousal of christianity, he was appointed to the very responsible and important office of Class Leader, which office he filled with credit to himself and much profit to the Church, and to the individual benefit of those who were placed under his pious and prayerful charge, until he had to relinquish it, through infirmity, a short time before his death. He was not without trials. He might truly say, "I am the man that have seen affliction." But he came out of the furnace asgold tried in the fire. His plety was regular and, habiteal; his communion with God was almost uninterrupted, for he was emigently a man of faith and prayer. And nowhere did his religion appear to greater advantage than in the bosom of his own family. There was in him a pious and consistent cheerfulness, united leaning upon the arm of our worthy Mayor. This lady is seed about one hundred and seventeen, and is remarkably active for a person of that age. She remembers quite distinctly of the battle of Culloden, and of the Pretender escaping and attempting to secrete himself in Ireland."

CANADA.

CANADA.

CANADA.

The Copyright Act.—During the late session the The Copyright Act.—During the late session the come to the years of discretion, united with the Church below, and come to the years of discretion, united with the Church below, and throughout the United Province with the view of obtaining the gone to receive his reward, and who shall finally welcome them to the same happy place. There was no bigory in his religion; for while he regarded the doctrines and discipline of our Church as having the word of God for their sanction, he could receive into the arms of love and christian charity all who love our Lord Jesus Christ. He was respected by all who knew him, for he lived penceably with all men. This was very evident from the vast concourse of people who attended his fineral; persons of every rank in society, and of every religious denomination in this place.

The circumstances of his death were very affecting. For some time

he had a strong presentiment of his approaching death, although his health was as good as usual. He was preparing to visit his much-loved daughter, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Playter, along with his now bereaved and mourning wife, and just as he was stepping into the cutter for his intended journey, he fell back, apparently dead. Medical aid was immediately procured, but it was too late; the supposed eruption of a blood-vessel hid defiance to the efforts of one of the most skilful physicians in this country; and in a few minutes he was

### Far from a world of grief and sin, With God eternally shut in.

For years he was waiting for his change; when the summons can he was ready, and without a murmur or a groan he crossed the Jorda f death to the possession of the rest that remaineth for the people o W. McCurlouge. DIED,-On the 3rd January, at the residence of his father in-law

Mr. John Binkley, near Dundas, in the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. John Binkley, near Dundas, in the 26th year of his age, Robbet N. English had enjoyed the invaluable privilege of early religious instruction under the parental roof. At the age of fifteen he became deeply impressed with the necessity of seeking as experimental knowledge of those religious truths with which he had been made acquainted, nor did he cease to seek until he found the Pearl of great price. Having given his heart to God, he, in a short time, united with the Methodist Church in London, of which he continued a worthy member until the day of his death, exhibiting a steadfast attachment to the cause of the Saviour, and the living a neces of these religious principles which had Saviour, and the living energy of those religious principles which had been fixed in his mind by the early instructions of pious parents. The circumstance of his teath is rendered the more melancholy, as but little more than two months ago he was united in marriage to an amiable and pious young lady, who is now left to mourn her untimely bereavement. But how soon were his joyous prospects of future hap-piness blusted by the fatal ravages of a rapid disease! An illness of less than three weeks removed a loving husband, an affectionate son, and a tender brother from the society of his dearest earthly friends. His end was peace. And while the living on earth bave lost a friend, we have the strongest reason to believe that another redeemed and sanctified spirit has been added to the unsuffering population of the

Dundas, Jan. 15, 1814.

Cobourg, 5th Feb., 1844.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. 1 3 5 7 9 1 DEAR SIR,-I am requested to inform you of a most melancholy circumstance which occurred here about four o'clock, P. M., on Saturday last. In consequence of the extremely cold weather which has prevailed for several days, the lake was covered to a John Bell, do. considerable distance from the shore, with a strong, smooth body Mr. McCallum, do. of ico, presenting a fine opportunity for indulging in the favourite amusement of skating. On the afternoons of Saturday the operations of the College are always suspended, and some of the students, for the first time this winter, I am informed, with several young persons from town, ventured out on the lake. But one of the students, a son of Mr. Williams of Bloomfield, near Picton P. E. District, a very courageous lad, venturing too far, and just after having dared some of his fellow-students to follow him, broke through. In his efforts to extricate himself he broke the thin ice to some extent around. Several rushed to the fatal spot, but were unable to afford him any assistance; the lad sunk before their eyes. When word reached the town the deepest sorrow and interest were manifested; and through the kind exertions of several gentle men, but especially of Mr. Greenwood, well known here for his signal success in hazardons undertakings, the body was found Jas, Harvey, Niagara and St. John Hunter, Town Line Store. about seven o'clock, after having been in the water about three

Afflictive and mysterious as is this dispensation, it will be fell still more keenly by the bereaved friends, from the fact that the Led had no skates until just one week before, when a pair was sent to him from home by his eldest and only brother.

A very appropriate and iffecting discourse was delivered on Sabbath afternoon, in the College Chapel, to a crowded andience, by Dr. Ryerson, who has since accompanied the corpse to

This is I believe the first serious accident which has happened or any of the students attending Victoria College; it is the first to give credit to any person whatsoever on my account without death of a student while at the College; it will teach those here my written order. See I will per so debts contributed in my name death of a student while at the College; it will teach those here now a lesson; but alas, it is a lesson dearly bought. I am, Sir, without such order after this date. W. Kingston. Trofalgar, Jan. 31st, 1844. lin haste. Yours, &c.,

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIGNARY MEETINGS. EASTERN DIVISION. Sabbath Feb'y 11, Balderson's ..... Sermon at 11 odout effi Tuesday. Thursday Atkinson — Wednesday 21, Wilton ..... do. do. do. 22, Switzer's ...... do. do. et 11 Friday 25, Belleville Sermons 11 and 6 26, do. Meeting half-past 6 27, Sidney, 5th Concession do. do. Wednesday 28, Sidney Chapel do. do. do. Thursday 29, Colborns do. do. Friday, Marck 1, Hope Chapel do. do. do. Saturday 2, Thompson's do. do. do. Sabbath 2, Patasbarangh Bell Joseph Bellamore M Benson Henry

Sabbath

3, Peterborough ...... Sermons 11 and 61

5, Eweby do. do. do. do.

do. do. Meeting half-past 6

	at equipoday 1. Of Caser of teresters 5 dos 14 dos
	The above appointments will be attended by the Missionary Agent;
,	and (the meetings East of Kingston) by the Rev. Richard Jones,
ĭ	Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District.
•	W. RYERSON, Missionary Apent.
,	ार विद्यार प्रमुख र अस्प्रदार के कालू के <u>उत्तर का</u> की कार्य के लिए हैं है
	WESTERN DIVISION.
F.	WESTERN DIVISION.
t	Sabhath Feb w 11. Barris Sermons 11 and 6
	do. 11, Monkman's and Packer's do 111, 10, and 6
	Monday 12, Barrie Meeting half-past 6
ŗ	Tuesday 13. Parker's do do do do
H	Wednesday _ 14, Monkman's & Roadhouse's . do - 101 and 64
٢	Thursday 15. Newlove's do talf-past 6
ı	Thursday 15, Newlove's do , talf-past 6 Friday
t	Saturday: 200 17, Shell'a Chapel do do
	Sabbath 10 18, Gardner's and Switzer's Sermons 105 and 6
	Monday 19, Gardner's Meeting half-past 6
	Tuesday 1 20. Switzer's do do
	Wednesday 21. Kennedy's do do do
	Thursday 22. Rower's Chanel do do
	Thursday 22, Bowes's Chapel do do
1	Friday 23, Trafalgar and Nelson do 103 and 61 Saturday 24, Waterdown do half-past 6
۱!	Saturday 24, Waterdewn do Dail-Past D
1	Sabbath: 25, Waterdown, Rock Chapel
וי	and West Flamborough Sermons 101, 21, 61
4	Monday 22 26, Flamborough 227 13. Meeting half-past 6
	Providence permitting, the above appointments will be attended
ı	by two, or more, of the following persons:-Rev. J. Ryerson, Pres-
Ί.	ident of the Conference, Rev. Peter Jones, Rev. Lewis Warner,
, 1	m o o i n i n i n i n i n i n i n i n i n

Abraham Sicklos, and the Ministers on their respective Circuits. Additional Meetings .... Providence permitting, the above appointments will be attended by two or more of the following persons:—The Rev. Messrs. Wil-

kinson, Chairman of Toronto District, A. MacNab, Book Steward, D. Wright, J. Bexter, G. F. Playter, R. Heyland, and others. R. HEYLAND. DEDICATION .- The New Wesleyan-Methodist Church in DEDICATION.— The New Westeyan-Mellioust Oldrich in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Appleby's, Esquesing, will be opened on Sunday, the 18th of February. The Rev. Anson Garrin will preach at half-past 8 to o'clock in the morning, and at half-past 8 in the evening; and the Rev. General Fraguson at half-past 8 in the evening; and the Rev. General Fraguson at half-past 8 in the evening; and the same place in the same place in the evening.

Dark W. Davidson Alexan Pavies Thomas

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held at the Wesleyan Church, in Bowes's Settlement, Trafslgar, on the 10th and 11th of Feb'y, by the Rev. G. Ferguson. M. Whiting The THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING for the CREDIT MISSION will be held in the Red School House, Middle Road, un Sabbath,

February 11th, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and on the Sabbath following in the Indian Village. The THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING for REESORVILLE Ctreurr will be held by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, of Toronto City, on the 10th and 11th instant.

APPOINTMENTS FOR TEMPERANCE MEETINGS, BY MR. G. W. BUNGAY, W. MAN

Agent of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society. Oshawa ..... Thursday Feb'y 8 Columbus ..... evening Baptist Chapel, 6th Coq. Whitby .. morning Friday 

Stouffville ...... 13 Edwards Robert Whenever it may be practicable to hold a meeting in the forencon at an intermediate place, one may be expointed, if due notice be sent to Mr. Bungay.

A. Christis, Secretary. Elder Donald Eliott Mary Elliott Andrew

got and a Married, an Building

By the Rev. Henry Wilkinson, Chairman of the Toronto District, Fairbanks Lev on the 24th of January, the Rev. William Price, innior Minister of the Toronto City Circuit, to Miss Elizabeth Doel, third daughter of John Doel, Esq., of this city.

In Ancaster, by the Rev. H. Biggar, Mr. John Lampkin, of Brant-

ord, to Miss Amanda, youngest daughter of Mr. David Myers, of the former place,
in Yonge, January 17th, by the Rev. Thomas Demorcet, Mr. John
F. Johnson, of Kitley, to Miss Mary Bowser, of Yonge, F. Johnson, of Kitley, to Miss Mary Bowser, of Yonge,
On the 23rd of January, by the Rev. John Law, Mr. John Withers
to Miss Mary Ann McKinley, both of Chinguacousy. On the 31st of January, by the same. Mr. Thomas White to Miss Catharina Glazier, both of Chinguacousy.

Called were a abranca ar ea narris 3.

In Scarboro', January 27th, in great peace, Catharine, wife of Mr. Wm. Howell,—axed 27 years. She was from an early age a valued member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

January 27th. of scarlet fever, aged 10 years, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Thomas Webb, of this city; and February 3rd, of the same disease, Thomas, his son, aged 8 years.

In this city, February 1st, Mr. George Harbron, Builder. He was a pious, useful man, much respected, and departed this life in joyful hope of eternal blessedness.

In London, on the 20th ult., after a short and painful illness, aged 31 years. Mayoret R. the beloved wife of Lohn Claris. Esc. Mer. hant, universally regretted of the state of

Letters received at the Guardian Office during week ending Feb. 6. W. McCullough, W. McFadden (yes.) W. Coleman, J. K. Williston, G. Perguson, D. McMullen, W. Jeffers, J. Law.

### "Facts are chicls that winns ding an' downs be disputed."

OPPOSITION, PERSECUTION, DETRACTION.

PPOSITION, PERSECUTION, DETRACTION.

It requires no very tearned historian to discover, that from time immemorial whatever was expected or known to be for the general and best interests of the community was almost always met by the most violent opposition, from the self-conceited bigot to the self-interested despot; and so it is likely to continue to the end of the chapter.

The Medicine, now so well-known in many parts of the Province, by the name of the Tiger Pill or Poor Man's Dector, has net with the most contentible opposition from a sneaking, imbedie, and avaricaous fractional abortion of the Medical Profession; while on the other hand many of the enlightened portion of the Profession not only use the Medicine but also recommend it generally to their patients with the very happiest results.

Notwithstanding all opposition this Mediciae is most favousbly patroutzed by the Intelligent and fragal portion of the public; and that it has done important service in many formidable cases of disease is easily put beyond doubt by a reference to the following individuals—twenty two of whom have been comploidly cared, and eight very much relieved, with good prospect of being cured. The parties are generally well known in the common city, and they were cared and relieved by this extraordinary Medicine in a few hours, and that too within the last few months:

Ann Martin, Fever and Acue, David Greig! Bilious attack. Ann Martin, Fever and Ague. David Greig! Bilious attack.

John Cowan, Indirection.

W. C. Macbay, Jaundice. Michael Dillon, Jaundice. Mark R. A. Parker, Fever and Ague. Thomas Graham. Tape Worm. Reese Davis, Pain in the back, &c William Tylor, Dropsy. M. Henderson, Worms. John Dobson, Dumb Ague. C.Quin, Chronic disord. stomach. Charles Grant, Dropsy.
Mrs Craig, Eilious attack. Mrs. Sigsworth, Indigestion. Ward, Pain in the Breast. W. Lee, do. H. Cunningham, do. Alexander Craick, Bilions attack. C. Fairley, Fever & Ague, 3 yre Mrs Hilliard, Nervous derange' W. Ketchum, Hydrothorax. Henry Green. Tape Worm. Mrs John Atkinson, Drongs Wm Kent, Flow of blood to head Jos Rogers, Bilious altack. W.Enrly, Dyspepsia, old standing Mrs Brand, Rheumatism. " &c. &c. Level Section and Section Sold. Wholesale and Retail, at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART, and by the Agents for Dr. Sherman's Medicines.

COUNTERFEITS, FRAUD, AND IMPOSITION.

Octain avaricious persons are surreptitiously introducing into this province spurious articles, which they swindle on their unsuspecting customers under the name of Dr. BERRAR's 'Medicated Locarges and Poor Man's Plaster. Unfortunately all countries are more or less infested with creatures. Plaster. Unificultarily an countries are united ness investor and countries devoid of all principle—dishonesty their ruling passion—if they attain their object, no matter how many, or who, or how they defraud or plunder. I Please hear in mind, that in future it will be ease to purchase only of those Please bear in mind, that in future it will be eafe to purchase only of those 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 bereafter must take the risk and blame themselves.

AGENTS.

Catharines. M. P. Empey, Newmarket.
Bickle and C. H. Webster, W. & R. McFarlane, Stonebridge. Part Colburne. Hamilton. lames McFeeters, Bowmanville, William Tyler, near Whitby. James H. Smith, Lloydiown. J. Mitchell, Simcoe.
Andrew Oliver, Gall. Lessile & Sons, Dundas.

John Rutledge, Toronto Towner. William Early, Esquesing. - ICF The TIGER PILL and RUSH'S PILLS are sold by till advertised as Age 743 S. F. URQUHART, General Agent for Canada.

GEO. FERGUSON, 3w " Wes'n Minister.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, Feb. 1, 1844.

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Gormon Ann Granger E Grant Mrs Jane Abbott W.R. Graham Mrs Gross Benjamin Gomli Thomas: Ashbridge John Guinna William . . . **H** Barber Joha Handy Bessey Hare Sarah K Harris T Harrison J Bates Miss E

Berrigen John Bifield Sarah

Bingum Robert Black Thomas

Bruce William

Bottrell Grace

Brooks Noah

Brown Mary (\*) Brown John

Brown Henry Brown William

Bryan J Bungay G W 9 Butler C

Cahill Thomas

Cain Michael Caldwell Luther

Carruthers James

Clayton Mrs Clayton Thomas

Clouster Mrs Mary Colins Miss E

Cleneghan A

Collins William

Cooper Anthony Cooper Robert Corby Thomas

Dentison James

Dickson Adam

Dirson Adam

loughlass John

Dorey William

Eadle Andrew

Feighan James

Flannery Mrs

Foster Lewis

Gamble Robert

Garrett Henry

Gilbertson Ann

Dunlop Nathaniel

Dickson William

Devenish William

Cook Mr 🛷 🦠

Corwin B

Clifford Mark

Cameron Miss Ann E Jefferson Emelins

Bradley Mrs Ann Brysacher George Brodie John 2

Sooth Robert Henry.

O'Leary Thomas Ort M farriann Christophei Ownes William Harrison Charles Harskyne James Hassard John O'Leary Timothy Headly John Headerson Duncan Pennington Chamas Petch Ann Pervett Samuel Heron A: Herron William Hightburne S Ibli M & L Phillips Henry Pickens John Picase A F Powell Margaret Hill Gabriel ... Hill V Power John Holley Joseph Powis Elizabeth Presion Ann ! Pride William . Howard Joseph

Howard E Howard Floyd Howard Samuel A Ratch Josiah 2 Huffman Henry Hughes William Hughes Stoward and Bureawies Reid Helen Revill George v 5.2 Humphrey F Humphrey Paschal Hunter James Riddle James . . . . . Rierman Edward Robertson John H . IJ. Ross Samuel ... Jackson John Ross James James Robert N James R, jun Jamieson William Ross Catharine Ramsy John \*\*
Rutherford John

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Simpson Alexander Simpson Mrs Skinner Mrs Sloan William Smith Thomas Latham Henry Laux Robert Laverty John Lawrie Capt J D Smith Daniel Smyth Mr Somerville Thomas Lee Martin Lee Thomas Leguri Phillipp Solts Margaret: Stephens Henry. Stephenson Elizabeth Lenva Richard Lewis Mary Lindsay Edward Srinson Gustavis Little Sarah Livock Henry Luston John Sullivan Daniel Sullivan John Sutton John M Mansfield Agnes Machell Harriet Sparks Thomas 7

Taylor Thomas 2 Taylor Henry Taylor Capt Archit Templeton Wm H Thomas William 2 Thompson John Marsh Mrs James Mashall John F Martin Thomas 2 Martin William Martin John Thompson James
Thorkill Christopher Matthews Charles Marwell William Maxwill W. Maysent William Tilley T Todd R 🙏 Todd R Toppings Catharine Townley Mary Townsend Jonathan Turell Richard Miller Eliza Turner Mrs
Tyrrell Mr Montgomery John 5 Moore Henry Morkam Wm Vilerate George Moran Miss Maris Morrison James W Mossman Mark Monton John C

w. Waddell Wm jun't: Walker William Walsh James Walsh Christ'r Moxham John Moxsom Job Mullen Patrick Wary Master O Hulligan Alexander Mulvanney Bernard Watson Alexander Watson Thomas Whitley Joseph TIC. McBride David · Williams McCabe in airs McConnell James McCorquadle Dougald Williams Harriett S
McPaul Daniel Williams Harriett S
Williams Mrs. McGlone John McKenzie J S 2

Wills Henrietta Wills Harriett Wilson Margaret Wright Thomas McKonzic Margaret McKenzie James McKenzie John S 3 McKenon Samuel Wright Matthew McLeish Thomas Wright George McManus Marv Berling Medical Andrews McManus Bridget McMain Susan Young James AZ 2 McPherson John McNabb James

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From he distop for Charelman, Argust 5.

From a culton eradination of this work, we feel free to commend it to be favourable notice of all our readers. The matter is compiled, generally, rom approved authors, is written in an agreeable style, and causet full to acress the young, as well as the e-neral reader. The cogravings are nearly executed—especially the from ispace of and the whole mechanical executions one great credit to its publisher and editor. " Sold at No. 9. Wellington Buildings, King Street; Toronto. JAMES ESTEY, Sole Agent for Canada ...

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

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. MR. WEBSTER AS AN AGRICULTURIST.

Marchfield, Nov. 29, 1843. tt. In my letter this morning I gave you the result of the conversation with Mr. Webster, as we were passing over fields manured with fish, for it struck me as being a subject which could not fail to interest At dinner to-day Mr. Webster conversed on another subject you. At dinner to-day Mr. Webster conversed on another subject akin to that, and equally important.

It was the rotation of crops, or; as it is called, the shift system, to prevent the exhaustion of the land.

I remarked to him that in passing over the farm, this morning, I did not find in any field the same kind of crop which I saw in it last year. He said that was very true; for he had always been careful to avoid that great error. "A good farmer," he said, "looks not only to the present year's crop, but considers what will be the con dition of his land when this crop is taken off, and what it will be fit for next year. He carefully examines the nature of the soil and the peculiarity of the last crop, and as much as possible studies to use his land so as not to abuse it." "It is my aim," he said, "to get a good crop every year, and in such a manner that the land

If he should plant the same crop continually, the soil of many of his fields would soon be exhausted, or if he contented himself with raising a large crop this year, and then should leave the field ne-glected to recruit itself as it might, be should starve, and his farm would soon be a harren waste. By adopting the shift system, and pursuing a judicious rotation of crops, he not only made his farm profitable and productive, but, by the addition of appropriate menure annually, be had managed to reclaim a great part of it and make i what I saw; and this practice he intends to continue until it is all made fertile. "It is upon this fundamental idea of constant production without exhaustion," he said, "that the system of all good cultivation is founded. England adopts this course, and England was thought by Flanders and Italy.
The form or manner of this rotation of crops is determined by

me, according to the nature of the soil, and partly by the demand for particular products. I live on the ses-board, and my desire is oduce what will suit the demand of the home market." ordinary rotation under which lands similar to his are cultivated in England, as far as his observation had extended, and as laid down in the agricultural books, is either on what is denominated the four course or shift system, or five course or shift. The four course was, Ist, turnips, fed off; 2nd, oats or barley; 3rd, grass seed; 4th, wheat. The five shift system was, 1st, turnips; 2nd, oats or barley; 3rd, clover; 4th, peas; 5th, wheat. On different soils the courses were metimes this system was carried to nine shifts, the largest

course with which he was acquainted.

He said he divided all crops into two classes, and denominated one white, the other green. White crops, such as wheat, barley, tye, nate, and coin, are not to follow one another. But this was not the rule with green crops, such as turnips, potatoes, beets, and clover. He described the appearus for analyzing the soils, and the mude of ascertaining the nature, the properties and proportions of the different materials of which they are composed, with as much fluency as though the study of agricultural chemistry had been the pursuit of his life. He said it was well for me to know that the chie constituents of all cultivated soils were four kinds of earth, and these vere flint, ciay, chalk, and carbonate of magnesia decomposed.-"These," said he, "are mixed together in an endless variety of proportions, and are interspersed with animal and vegetable remains, calls, &c. to an equally varying extent; and it is to ascertain the presence and extent of these substances that the analysis of soils in so arcessary and so valuable to the farmer. Without some know-ledge and practice on this subject a farmer proceeds in the dark How can be tell what kind of manure he should apply without know ing what is wanted?" "The object of manoring," said he, "is to give strength to that ingredient in the soil which is weak."

After dinner we put on our overcoms and took a stroll across the fields to see his cattle, the products of his selections and importations from England in 1839. But I shall speak of them hereafter. In our rambles we came to a field of turnips, where he has raised this year more than two thousand bushels. "Here," said Mr. Webster, " is a specimen on a small scale of the green crop of England. I say on a small scale, because on the other side of the water there are fields or farms of five and six hundred acres covered with this erop. Its cultivation has, within the last fifty years, revolutionized English agriculture. Fifty years ago, when lands were exhausted by the repetition of grain crops, they were left fallow, and abandones to remait themselves. This occurred as often as every fourth year so that it was the same as though one quarter of the lands capabl of good cultivation yielded nothing."

But turnips were now substituted in the place of these naked fal-

ows, and were generally fed off on the land where they grew." is," said he, "a hiemnial plant; does not perfect its seed before it is consumed, and does not materially exhaust the soil; for the exhaustion of the land, as experience and observation have fully demonstrated, takes place mainly when the seeds of the plants are allowed to perfect themselves. Besides, plants derive a large portion of their nutriment from the nir; now the leaves of turnips, which are their lungs, expose a wide surface to the atmosphere, and thence derive their subsistence and nutriment. The broad leaves likewise shado the ground, preserve its moisture, and in some measure provent its exhaustion by the rain.

"In one way and another turnips give to the land simost as mucl as they take from it. But turnips have a farther and ultimate use d and sustain animals, from which come our meat and cloth ing. The more animals are sustained upon a farm the more meat and clothing. The great inquiry then should be, what kind of crops will least exhaust the soil, and at the same time furnish support to the greatest number of animals." He knew of no crop more valuable on all accounts than the turnin, and he was happy to believe that the farmers in this country, as well as in England, Flanders, and Italy, were not ignorant of its value. Its culture in England had trebled the number of bullocks and sheep, and he had no doubt it would produce a similar result in this country. From his field of turning we went to his field of carrots, in relation

to which he made remarks similar to those concerning the turnip, attaching almost as much importance to the one as he did to the

I find this year, as I did last, every variety of what Mr. Webster denominates his green crops, cultivated not only in a scientific manner, but upon a scale far more extensive than I had anticipated. Each plantfurnished a topic on which he dwelt not only with apparent pleasure, but in relation to which he showed a familiarity as astonishing to me as it was agreeable to hear him. While standing at a bed of onions, he expressed his admiration of Sir Robert Peel's intimate knowledge on subjects which seemed to be of small moment.

Said be, "While Sir Robert was discussing his greet project for a tariff, and for remodelling the basis for taxation, in the midst of a Esquire.) Toronto. The standard of the said standard of the speech he said, 'And now, if your Lordship pleases, I come to the subject of onion seed," about which, said Mr. Webster, he talked with the familiarity of a gordener. Little men scorn such topics, but great men are familiar with them."

The shades of evening invited us home, where, before a bright crackling hickory fire, I have spent a delightful evening. A friend of Mr. Webster came to visit him, and the conversation was a suc cession of the richest anecdotes of the great men in this country and in England to which I ever listened. These anecdotes, if collected and published in a volume, would instruct and delight thousands of Sea-side circles for generations to come.

A Marshield potatoe, roasted and hot, with the leg and wing of a quail, I found relished well for supper, and furnished an agreeable termination of a well-spent day. I must not lorget to tell you that we have made the preliminary arrangements for some rare which is to come off in a day or two. Yourstruly, Jo SYRES.

#### From the N. Y. Advocate and Journal, AN AMERICAN SLAVERY SCENE.

Cape Fear River, Nov. 8th, 1843.

DEAR BROTHER BOND, There are at Washington City, at Norfolk, at Charleston, and perhaps some other places in the old states of the south, slave markets, where slave dealers pur chase upon speculation such slaves as they can obtain, for the pur

pose of resule at a profit in the extreme south.

As I went on board the steamboat I noticed eight colored men hand-outled, and chained together in pairs, four women, and eight or ten children, of the apparent ages of from four to ten years, all standing tagether in the bow of the boat, in charge of a man standing open them. Of the men, one was 60, one was 52, three of them about 30, two of them 25, and one about 20 years of age, as I subsequently learned from them. The two first had children, the next three had wives and children, and the other three were single, but had parents living from them. Coming near them I perceived that they were all greatly agitated; and on inquiry I found that they were all slaves, and had been born and raised in North Carolina, and had just been acid to a speculator, who was now taking them to Charleston market. Upon the shore there was a number of coloured persons, men, women, and children, waiting the departure of the boat; and my attention was particularly attracted by two coloured femoles, of uncommonly respectable appearance, neatly attract, who stood together, a little distance from the crowd, and upon whose countenances was depicted the keenest sorrow. As the last bell was tolling I saw the tears gushing from their eyes, and they raised their neat cotton aprons, and wiped their faces, under the cutting anguish of sovered affections. They were the wives of two of the man in chains. There, too, were mothers and sisters, weeping at the departure of sons and brothers; and there, too, were fathers, taking the last look of their wives and children. My they were all greatly agitated; and on inquiry I found that they were all slaves, and had been born and raised in North Carolina, 1:, were fathers, taking the last look of their wives and children. My whole attention was directed to those on the shore, as they seemed to stand in solemn, submissive silence, occasionally giving utterance to the intensity of their feelings by a sigh, or a stifled groan. As the boat was loosed from her moorings, they cast a distressed lingering look toward those on board, and turned away in silence. My eye now turned to those in the boat; and although I bad tried to control my feelings, a midst my sympathies for those on the shore, I Although there may be cases of Consumption so far advanced that this control my feelings, amidst my sympathies for those on the shore, I could conceal them no longer, and I had found myself literally weeping with those that weep." I stood near them, and when one of the husbands saw his wife upon the shore wave her hand for the In last time, in token of her affection, his manly efforts to restrain his feelings gave way, and fixing his watery eyes upon her, exclaimed. "This is the most distressing thing of all! My dear wife and children, farewell!" The husband of the other wife stood weeping in a silence, with his managed hands raised to his face, as he looked upon her for the last time. Of the poor women on board three of them had husbands, whom they left behind. One of them had three children, another had two, and the third had none. These husbands and fathers were among the throng upon the shore, witnessing the departure of their wives and children; and as they took their leave of them they were sitting together upon the floor of the boat, sobbing in silence, but giving atterance to no complaint. But the distress-ing scene was not yet ended. Sailing down the Capo Foar river twenty-five miles we touched at the little village of Smithport, on the south side of the river. It was at this place that one of there is siaves lived, and here was his wife and five children; and while at work on Monday last his purchaser took him away from his family, carried him in chains to Wilmington, where he has since remained in jail. As we approached the wharf, a flood of tears gushed from his eyes, and anguish seemed to have pierced his heart. The boat stopped but a moment, and as she left he bid forewell to some of his acquaintances whom he saw upon the shore, exclaiming, "Boys, I wish you well; tell Molly (meaning his wife) and the children I wish them well, and hope God will bless them." At that moment

peated, "Farewell, for ever," After a moment's silence, conflict ng passions seemed to tear open his heart, and he exclaimed "What have I done that I should suffer this doom! O, my wife and children. I want to live no longer!" and then the hig test rolled down his cheek, which he wiped away with the palm of his unchained hand, looked once more at the mother of his five children and the turning of the boat hid her face from him for ever. As

looked around I saw that mine was not the only heart that had been affected by the scene, but that the toers standing in the eyes f many of my fellow-passengers bore testimony to the influence buman sympathy; and I could, as an American citizen, standing within the limits of one of the old thirteen states, but repeat the language of Mr. Jefferson, in relation to the general subject, "I trouble when I think that God is just." After we left Smithport I conversed freely with all these persons; and in intelligence, and respectability of appearance, the three men who have thus been torn from their families would compare favourably with the respectable portion of our coloured men at the north. This is a specimen of what almost dealy occurs in the hasiness of the slave trade: and I hesitate not to say, that there is not a Christian in the whole south who will refuse to unite with his brothren everywhere in the condemnation of, and in the most effective measures to extinguish

the evils of this nefarious traffic.
Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel,

a line is only equal to fourpence of the common in

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. Pleat Insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, fivepence per line.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Every subsequent Insertion of do., one penny farthing per line. Advertisements set in Nonparcil to be reckoned at the rate of 6 lines for Advertisements without written Directions will be inserted six months unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly. Note.-The Guardian containing five wide columns on the page, fivepen

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN WATSON a Girl about fifteen years of age, who left this place 21st Nov'r 1843, and has not been heard of since. Any information, either by letter or otherwise, would be thankfully received by her Father,
ALEX. WATSON.

Chinguacousy, 15th Jan., 1844.

to the present Market.

CITY CORPORATION.—N E.W. MARKET CHOUSE. TO ARCHITECTS—Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for a New Market House will be received at this Office on or before Friday, the lat day of March next. The Market to be exected on the South side of the road opposite

The necessary further particulars may be ascertained at this PREMIUMS. - For the most approved Plan, Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings; for the second best plan, Seven Pounds Ten

To be paid as soon as the Corporation shall make their decision CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, City of Toronto,

Jenuary 5th, 1844.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CORPORATION DEBENTURES and CORPORATION NOTES.

All City Debentures past due will be paid on presentation at the Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.

All Corporation Notes not yet due will be received at par at the Office of the said Bank.

All Corporation Notes past due will be paid with Interest on being presented at the office of the City Chamberlain. The holders of Debentures and Notes past due are requested to The holders of December and the baye the same immediately presented for payment,

Chamberlain's Office, 

A. T. McCORD.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 2nd Jan., 1844. Chamberlain. [Notice published in compliance with the 23rd Section of the Ac of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 4 William IV. Chap. 23.]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council City of Toronto will apply to the Legislature 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. Toronto, Sept. 1st, 1843.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, at receiving at their BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVER-HAMPTON WAREHOUSE, Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, NEW SUPPLIES 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

168, King Street, Toronto, keeps on hard constantly a large supply gris, Indigo, Nutgails, Argol, Cudbear, Copper Ashes, Red Sanders, of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Sumuch, Press-papers, Clothiers' Lacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. &c. &c. Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at unprecedented

tow prices.

Also, all kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Yarnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch.—Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1842.

D O C. T O R M O R R I S O N, King Street East, (near the residence of T. HELLIWELL,

A LETTER TO THE EDITUM OF THE OLIVANIA IN Answer to his Remarks on the Rev. Thomas Powerr's Essay on Apostolical Succession, by the REV. MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., For Salo at the Wesleyan Conference Office, LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH.

The SECOND TERM of the Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the 11th of January, 1344.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1343.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1343.

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, (opposite 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, 1843.

SPICES, COFFEE, PEAS, RICE, &c.

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. H. Piper's, Yonge Street, and, being confident that they can prepare as good an article as can be Imported, look for the encouragement and patronage due to the undertaking.

SAVIGNY & HILL.

Toronto, Jan. 3, 1844.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP.

extracting the active principle or virtues of several medicinal heres which exert a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption, and all other diseases the Lungs and Chest. . . . This is no quack medicine, got up for speculation, to guil the poor sufferer

Syrup may not entirely cure, still the proprietor is confident that there is no case so had, or of so long standing, but may be materially relieved by the use of the Anticonsumptive Syrup. In RECENT CASES IT, MAY BE SAID

tise of the American injectory, the Meyer to Fath.

Cough, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Consumption, Affections of the Cheat, attended with weakness of the Digestive organs, or with general debility; also Chronic Engogements of the abdominal viscers, seem to vanish under its use. It is so paralable that a child will not refuse it, and is put up at a lis use. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put up at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

For children afflicted with Colds, Cough, Inflammation of the Longs, Croup, Quinsey, and Sore Theoat, this Syrop is of creat importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves autob anxley trouble, and expanse, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anticonsumetries Syrop, and whenever a child has taken a Cold, has a Cough, or Hoarseness, give the Syrop according to the directions, and it will effect an entire cure.

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

Medical recommendations and certificates may be seen at the Proprietors.

Nans are remained without the Signature of T. Bickle or the directions.

None are genuine without the Signature of T. Bickle on the directions accompanying each Bottle

Prepared and Sold, Wholeen's and Retail, by T. Bickle. Chemist and Drugglet, at the Medical Hall, Habilton. Forsale by Lessine Brothers Toronto; W. Richardson, Messig. Orton & Clark, Guelph; Charle Moore, London; Las J. Osborne, Beanswille; G.Stanton, St. George J. Wynch, Simcoe, and by most Druggists and Merchants in Canada.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH MENT, No. 3,

GREAT ENTERPRISE! - A MAGNIFICENT BOOK! FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. STOREHOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL READERS.

A careful Examination of this Advertisement is respectfully requested of all persons under whose eye it may come. JUST PUBLISHED, an Important, Valuable, and Chesp Work,

complete in One Volume Royal Octavo—containing about 600 pages of Letter Press, and nearly 500 Exercives, elegantly Bound: 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 Architecture; Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustrations of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies. Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms... Carefully mpiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources. Sold at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto JAMES ESTEY, Sole Agent for Canada."

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED. PRICE-FOUR PENCE HALF-PENNY, The Westepan-Wethodist

ALMANAC AND GENERAL RELIGIOUS CALENDAR, FOR 1844:

Containing,—besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,—List of Officers in Victoria, Queen's, McGill, and King's Colleges Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, its Missione, Funds and Sunday Schools; Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; Wesleyan Methodist Conference in England; Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Congregational Ministers in Canada; Clergy Reserves; Bible, Tract, and Temperance Societies; Divisions of Canada; Executive and Legislative Councils; Various Public Officers and Courts; Legislative Assembly; District Officers for Canada West; Result of Meteorological Observations; Royal Family; Imperial Government; Analysis of the Houses of Peers and Commons: Miscellangous National Statistics: Signs of the Zodiac, Chronological Cycles, Eclipses, &c.; Directions for making a Will; Brief Directions to Executors, &c. &c.
The Astronomical Tables were calculated expressly for this work

and every pains have been taken to make it increasingly worthy of colation. Sold at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9. Wedington Buildings.

IF A liberal discount made to Country dealers, and the usua allowance to our Agents. - Toronto, October 2nd, 1843.

REESORVILLE'S EMINARY, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES. To be opened on the 26th of October.

MISS E. CARTER, having for several years pursued a course of studies in the U. C. Academy, and Cobourg Ladies' Seminary, in yielding to the solicitations of a numerous circle of friends to open a Seminary in this place, hopes to render full satis-

Painting, and Perspective; the French Lenguage, and Music.
Particular attention paid to Composition and Letter-Writing.

TERMS OF TUITION, AND BOARD. Common English Branches, including Reading, Writing, English
Grammar, Arithmetic, and Gaography, per term of 11 weeks, £0 15 0
Higher English Branches, including Natural Philosophy, Chemiery,
Rotany, Astronomy, Physiology, flistory, Rhetoric, Algebra,
Geometry, &c. &c., 15 0

Drawing, Perspective, and Painting
Music, with use of Piano
Music, Drawing, and Painting Prench 10 0 0 Embroidery 0 5 0 Board, including Washing, Room, Furniture, Fuel, and Lights 4 2 6 Or 7s. 6d. per week. This charge will be reduced when any of these items are furnished by the Student. Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each Term.-Recsorville, Markham, Sept. 20, 1843.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq., P.M., Niagara.

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

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH MENT.—FRANCIS HAWKINS begs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto that he has commenced Business in the above line, at No. 166, North side of King Street, five doors East of Bay Street, where he will be happy to attend to any orders with which he may be favoured — Toronto, March 28, 1843.

DYESTUFFS FOR SALE 100 Barrels Logwood, " Fustic,"
" Nicarigua, 100

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! Madder, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Extract Logwood, Verdin Numerical Arms Coder, Copper Ashes, Red Sanders,

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN Solicitors in Chancery, Barrieters at Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c., 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Mesers. Leselie Brothers.

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

FALL ARRIVALS OF BRITISH AND a MERICAN GOODS. MATTHEW MAGILL, having lately received near One Hundred Bales and Packages of seasonable DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and DELPH, is now "SELLING OFF"

No. 4, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton. The Subscriber, grateful for the Support he has already re-

Articles equally cheep.

His Store is well supplied with Coarse and Fine Cloths,
Tweeds, Sattinets, Moleskins, Flannels, Blankets, Priots; Orleans. Saxony, Cobourg, and Lustre Cloths; Merinos, Alpachas, and Mousseline de Laines. Also Chip, Straw. Leghorn, Tuscan, Silk. and Beaver Bonnets; and a large Supply of Spanish Sole Leather, which will be sold chesp, to ensure a quick sale, as the Subscriber is "Selling Off." the Subscriber is " Selling Off."

Partner, who resides in Brantford. A Stock similar to that kept in Hamilton will be constently on head in Brantford, with the addition of Iron and Hardware, Delph and China, 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 a fair and honest Dealing;" and every article will be found equal to the character and description gives of it at the time 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 begs leave to castion them, and the public generally, against imposition on this point, as he has no connexion whatever with any other house in Hamilton; and that his Store is in Stinson's Block, King Street; therefore, ask for Matthew Magill's Store, and you will be sure to find the Cheap MATTHEW MAGILL. Hamilton, 5th November, 1843.

CLOVER SEED. - 400 BUSHELS Presh CLOVER SEED for sale by the Array Toronto. Dec. 4, 1843. . . . LYMAN, FARR & Co.

DOCTORSCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital; Residence, Newgate Street, opposite the Letter refers, may also be seen at the Office.
the Wesleyan Chapel.
Victoria Street, Toronto, 190

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S LOZENGES. Those afflicted with COUGH are recommended to read the following Letter: Toronto, November 17th, 1842.

MR. S. F. URQUHART:

Sin,-Having been entirely cured of a most distressing Cough, attended Sin.—Having been entirely cured of a most distressing Cough, attended with alarming symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption, by the use of the Cough Lozenges which I purchased of you, I deem it a duly which I owe to others who may be suffering under a like affliction, as well as to that real benefactor of the human race, Or. Sherman, to tecord my firm conviction, that, in such cases as my own, one box of Sherman's Lozenges are worth all the prescriptions that ever emanated from the sublime wige of the whole College Royal; though some, perhaps, will say that this expression est bien extreordinaire. If any are still skeptical, and will take the trouble to call at No 36, Young Street, I shall deem in a pleasure to convince them that I have been almost snatched from the grave by the use of this invaluable medicine.

Yours, &c... N. W. Adats.

I M.P.O.R.T.A.N.T. TO FAMILIES. BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Bilcous complaints, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, Sick Beadache, Indigention, Lossof Appetite, Visceral Obstructions, Jaundice, Eruptions on the Skin, Contiveness, Female Complaints, &c.
These celebrated Pills act middly yet powerfully in correcting and carrying off vidated and irritating secretions from the alimentary canal, and restoring the exercitory organs to a vigorous and healthy action, thus removing those causes which generally produce derangement and disease in the system.

Every family should possess these intaltable Pile; they are so perfectly innocent that they may be taken without interruption to business or alteration of diet, and they produce the most salitary effects in all cases for which they are recommended.

FOR ARREARS OF TAXES

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of certain Writs to me irected. 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 mucl of these Lots, or parts of Lots, in the undermentioned Townshins 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 thereor

respectively, viz :--Albion, Brock, Chinguscousy, Caledon, Gwillimbury North Gwillimbury East, Georgina, King, Mara, Pickering, Reach, Scott, Scarborough, Toronto, Thorah, Uxbridge, Yaughan, Whitby, Whitchurch, and York.

. W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff. Seed of the

Sheriff's Office. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1843. The several Newspapers published in the Home District to insentice above Notice until forbidden.

BEWARE OF WORM'S. For the destruction of this enemy of the human family nothing has ever equalled DR. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES; in over 1,500,000 cases they have proved infallible, and are so pleasant to take that children ery for them. The Symptoms of Worms are, pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during elegap poleness about the lips with flushed checks at times, bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flushes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chills or silverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, thirst, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, fits, sometimes a trooblesome cough, feverishness, paid due, had taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach and bowels, fatigue, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, gripings, shooting pains in various paits of the body, a sense of comething rising in the throat, itching of the ants towards night, a frequent desire to pass sometiling from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of stime and mucus.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60 Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHAET. For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60 Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART.

DR. SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE is the very best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, attempthening the gums, sweetening the breath, &c. Warrasted not to injure, but to preserve the teeth.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60, Yonge Street, by S F URQUHART.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

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

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable remedies of entablished medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost infallible in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idjosyncracies, herefulary prediposition, and in general all chronic and long standing infimities and Irregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the diseases in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence respecting is efficacy, in nearly all cases of complaint except those of the most ordinary, or endemic and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to this article, confident tha extended acquaintance

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

Buffalo, Aug. 12, 1837.

We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsaparilla, manufactured by C. G. Bristoh, and having made use of it more or less in our practice believe it to contain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concean trated form, and as a preparation we esteem it as one of the best we have core that with ever met with.

J. TROWERIDGE, M.D.
CHARLES MINKE, M.D.
JOCIAN BRENES, M.D.
J. E. HAWLET, M.D.
A. MILLER, M.D.
H. R. STAGU, M.D. CTREMIUS CHAPIN, M D Moses Bristol, M D J. E. Marshall, M D

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

IF Important caution to those who would get the true articlealways observe that the WRITTEN signature of C, C. BRISTOL, is on a red stamp across the cork of the bottle.

For sale in Toronto by Lyman, Farr, & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in Niegara, by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. Bickle, and by respectable Druggists and Lorents throughout Canada. ....

DERSECUTION OF A PURE PHILANTHROPIST. ERSECUTION OF A PURE PHILANTHROPIST. In the nineteenth Century it might be reasonably expected that the age of factious persecution, oppression, and tyranny had gone down the stream of time into the tomb of oblivion; yet, it is a deplorable fact, that even now-days no sooner does a popular benefactor appear than up starts against him a storm of the most contemptible persecution and oppression, simply because he has, by his superior professional attainments and industry, discovered an invaluable combination of Vegelable Medicines, infinitely superior in every respect to any other known Medicine for speedily cutting or alleviating the diseases of smilering humanity. A case in point has recently occurred, not a hundred miles from this City, wherein extra-judicial proceedings were adopted in regard to Dr. Saernan's Medicines—Medicines which have been more successful in eradicating every kind of curable disease to which the human family is subject, and conquering prejudice, than any other Medicine of either ancient or modern times. They were introduced into Canada in October last only, and since that period, they have overother Medicine of either ancient or monern times. They were introduced into Canada in October last only, and since that period, they have overcome the almost universal antipathy which existed hilberto in this country against all advertised Medicines, no matter how scientific the preparation may have been. Certain interested parties, with scarcely any brains and less judgment, silgmatics all Patent studicines as the nositrums of empirics; but admitting that Dr. Sherman's Medicines were of such a class, much could even then be said with truth and justice in their behalf. The following fair, candid, and true admission ought to put the interested and ignorant opponents of Patent Medicines to the blush; it is from the pen gentleman who is universally admitted to be: one of the brighte ornaments of the Medical Profession. Rend carefully the following,

" As to the real justice of attempting the forcible suppression As to the real justice of attempting the fortiote suppression of empiries, or home-bred practitioners, however mortifying it must be to the philosopher, or the intense labours of the scholar, truth will oblige the historian of the practice of medicine to confess, with a sigh over the vanity of human learning, that our choicest remedies, and our most approved modes of ever, are generally, if not universally, derived from empirics, 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

the same, at the lowest possible Prices, at his CHEAP STORE, No. 4, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

The Subscriber, grateful for the Support he has already received, 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 Purchase.

His Stock contains a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, Muffs and Boas, Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Cotten Yarn, Factory Cotton, and American Bed-Ticking. Some Judgment may be formed of the Cheapoess of his Stock from the fact, that business and send as many more with empty pockets and rulned may be formed of the Cheapoess of his Stock from the fact, that the Subscriber is selling "BUFFALO ROBES" at Four Dollars per pair; BROAD CLOTH at 1s. 101d. per yard; YOUNG HYSON TEA at 1s. 101d. per bh.; and other Articles equally cheap.

His Store is well supplied with Cosrve and Fine Cloths, Turches, Satisfact, Molecking Eleapoles (Clothes, Turches, Satisfact, Molecking Eleapole Risabets, Prints, Orleans, Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Targets, Satisfact, Molecking Eleapole, States of the Cloths, Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headacht, & Cathartic Lozenges, & Dr. Sherman's Co

Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headache, & Cathartic Lozenges, Poor Man's Platter, and Papillary Oil, are unequalled by any other Medicines in the world.

Medicines in the world. And in the second the travel of the Electric and superiority of Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are known already to thousands in Canada; among whom are His Honor the Mayor of Toronto; several of the Officers and men of the the Subscriber is "Selling Off."

The Subscriber has also opened a NEW STORE in BRANTFORD, known as "The British Warehouse." In this concern ha has taken Mr. ROBERT SPROULE as a Partner, who resides in Brantford. A Stock similar to that kens more names; only try and you will be convinced.

AGENTS - J. Harvey, Magera & St. Cetharines; T. Bickle, Hamilton;
Jas. McFeeters, Bowmanville; Jas il. Smith, Lloydown; Andrew Oliver,
Galt; Thomas Lun, Oven's Sound; John Rulledge, Toronto Tesanship;
W. & R. McFailane, Stonchiefer, by Port Colborne; M. P. Empey, Newmerket.

S. F. URQUEART, General Agent for Canada,
August 1st, 1843.

No. 60, Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE TIGER PILL, OR POOR MAN'S DOCTOR. THE TIGER PILL, OR POOR MAN'S DOCTOR.

This invaluable VECETABLE PILL has been extensively used for several months in this City and Province. Its superiority over every other Pill is undoubted by all who have given it a triat; for certainly it is the best Pill ever discovered for the sure and speedy cure or suitgation of sudden or severe attacks of disease. Its action on disease is at once prompt, powerful, safe, and efficacious; frequently restoring health to the patient in many instances ha few hours. On any of the following diseases in generatity operates like magic, viz:—All kinds of Inflammation, Fever, Bilious natacks, Headache, Liver Complaint, Hearthurn, Nausea, Palpitation of the Henrt, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetile, Eryspelas, Fever and Ague; Paius in the Breast, Side, or Back; Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Ague; Paius in the Breast, Side, or Back; Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Cutaneous Eruptione, Colic, Delirium Tremens. In fact it is, beyond any doubt, the best Medicine in the world for all curable diseases which require vigorous treatment:—it is the cheapest and best Doctor for all who do not want to spend money or time.

By calling at the Office, memerous testimonials can be seen; amongst which is the following Letter from a highly respectable and well-known Mechanic of this City:

The Monster of a TAPE-WORM, 427 inches long, to which

The Monster of a TAPE-WORM, 427 inches long, to which

the Letter refers, may also be seen at the Office.

Victoria Street, Toronto, 19th April, 1843.

Str.—I deem it an imperative duty I owe you and the public to send you the following true and unvariabled statement of facts, relative to my own case, and the benefit I derived from taking four doses only of your "Truer. Pills or Poon Man's Doctor." About twelve months ago the symptoms of my disease presented themselves very prominently as follows, viz:—A gnawing pain as it were at my beart, dimness of sight, exceedingly nervous, feeble, constantly drowsy, failgae, sensation of fallntness, great thirst, voracious appetite, itching of the anns, chill shiverings, skin of a pale greenish lure, anable to attend to my business, and was for a time confined to my bed; in fact, my health was such that several of my friends said that I could not survive long. I applied for Medical aid in this City, and took is variety of the most celebrated Vermitiges, but was not relieved in the least in November last my attention was directed to your truly valuable Pills. I at once procured a hox, and took one dree, which brought away a piece of Tapo-Worm, 48 Inches long. After this I felt relieved; but in March last 1 had a return of the above symptoms, and on the 2nd and 8th instant 1 took two doses more of your Pills, which expelled 379 inches of Tape-Worm; in all 427 inches long. Since that my leathh and attempth are as gapidly impraving that I consider myself perfectly convalescent.—You app. in liberty to make any use you please of this statement, and refer any person with may wish to call on me, I am, to make any one year, and, wish to call on me, I and, wish to call on me, I and, with feelings of gratitude, your obcdient servant, THOMAS GRAHAM

Dropsy, of two years' standing, cured by One Box of the Tige

Dropsy, of two years' standing, cured by One Box of the Tiger
Pills or Poor Man's Doctor.

Markham, 26th August, 1843.

Drar Sir,—I have much pleasure in authorising you hereby to enrol my name among those cured by your "Tierr Pills or Poor Man's Doctor." I was for the last two years very much affleted with Dropsy; of which, I am happy to say, one box of your Pills has completely cured me. Before hearing of yours I took a variety of other Medicines without any effect. I now feet gratefully proud in thus publicly bearing tenimony to the singular and happy efficacy of your valuable Medicine. I took it in February last, and ever since I have been entirely free of all symptoms of a return of the disease. I am, dear Sir, with feelings of the most sincere grallinde, youre respectfully.

This Medicine is said. Wholeanle and Betail, at 60. Yours St. I wish you well; tell Molly (meaning his wife) and the children I with you well; them well, and hope God will bless them." At that moment he espied his wife on the stoop of a house, some rods from the shore, and with one hand, which was not in the hand-cuffs, he pulled off his old hat, and waving it toward her, exclaimed, "Fare, soit Country Customere; all which he will sell cheap, for Cash."

As he saw he the saxing of her angen, that she recognized to rapproved Credit.

Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, of diet, and they produce the most salitary effects in all cases for which they are recommended.

The genuine Antibilities Fills have the signature of T. Bickle ground the how the signature of T. Bickle ground the how the signature of T. Bickle ground the have the signature of T. Bickle ground the how the signature of T. Bickle ground the have the signature of T. Bickle ground the how the signature of T. Bickle ground the have the signature of T. Bickle ground the how the signature of T. Bickle ground the house ground

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MINERAL MEDICINE.

And the following

Botanical Medical

Preparations, which he con with every confidence recommend to all who prefer Vegetable or

Mineral Medicines, viz:-Neutralizing Cordial-For dysentery, diarrhosa, cholera morbus, green stools, and such diseases.

Solden Tincture—An excellent gargle for sore broat or mouth f

also a superior with for indoler Balsam of Lungwort-For coughs, colds, all affections of the lungs and liver. Bayberry-Valuable in diarrhoen, dysentery and scarlet fever-

the powder is an excellent dentifrice.

Hot Drops or No. 6—Relieves pain in the stomach or bowels, inflammation of the throat, rheumatism—useful in bruises.

Capsicum—A very valuable medicine in a variety of complaints. Folden Seal-A valuable tonic and laxative in despensia, loss of appetite, affection of the liver, and general debility.

Spice Bitters-A very supreme medicine in dyspepsia, weal atomach, and nervous affections; it is used to advantage in all

forms of disease.

romatic Bitters-A superior tonic for the stomach, and assists digestion. Composition Powders-If there is a panacea in the world it is this preparation; it is a gentle stimulant, equalises the circulation, strengthens the digestive organs, obviates costiveness, and enables the organs to perform their functions in a healthy manner—it may

be safely employed in every form of disease. Verre Powders—Calms nervous agitation, quiets restlessness, promotes eleep.

Slippery Elm Powder—Sale and nutritious in fever, inflammation of

the lungs, scarlet fever, diarrhees, dysentery, and pleurisy.

Bilious Physic—One of the best general purgatives known; it is powerful and mild, and acts throughout the alimentary canal.

The Bread of Life—Can be carried in the pocket and eaten freely at any time—in coughs, consumptions, jaundice, faintness, sore at any time—in coughs, consumptions, jaundice, mininess, sort throat, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and such like, it is invaluable indeed: it dispels the languid feelings of the valetudinarian—it warms and invigorates the system in cold weather. Travellers as well as the sedentary profession will find it a truly valuable

Tincture of Lobelia-A grand remedy in sethma, croup, and pulmonary affections; it generally affords speedy refief.

Powdered Herb and Seed—Used for the same as the Tincture.

Third Preparation of Lobelia—This medicine is unequalled for subduing violent attacks of disease, such as fits, bilious colic.

cholera morbus, locked jaw, poisons taken into the stomach; sus-pended animation from drowning, lightning, or inhaling carbonic acid gas; difficult cases of croup, asthma, cout, palsy; violent, pains and inflammation of the kidneys, bladder. &c. heumatic Liniment; Cough Powder; Pills for Stomach & Liber. The Tiger Pill or Poor Man's Doctor—A truly valuable and wenderly Medicine for the cure or alleviation of sudden or severe cases of disease, frequency things or relieving in a few hours.

PEASE'S ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY.

For Sale at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART, Agent for Patent and other Medicines.

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

which run through every part of the lungs.

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

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

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

The use of one bottle of the Syrup will be sufficient to convince the most aceptical of its beneficial effects.

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

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

N. B .- A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell

again.—*Price* 2s 6d. For sale by LIMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

DR. SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. Give immediate relief in nervous or sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, fainting, appression or sense of sinking of the chest, diarrhoea, lassifude or faigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties. will find them really reviving and imparting the buoyancy of youth. Used after too much wine they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all unpleasant symptoms arising from too free diving.

For sale wholesale and retail at 60 Yong, Street, by S. F. URQUHART

DR. SHERMAN'S CATHARTIC LOZENGES are as pleasant and easily taken as common pepermints; they are as active and efficient purgative, which will at once correct morbid ercor tions. A large proportion of the diseases that affect mankind, arise from some derangement of the stomach or bowels, which a tinely use of these lozzages would prevent entirely.

For sale wholesaic and retail by S. F. URQUHAET, 60, Yonge Street, General Agent for Canada West.

DR. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER is undoubtedly the best of all strengthening plasters; it is also a sovereigh remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, neck,
limbs or joints;—it is invaluable in rheumatism, lumbyo, &c. &c. The
enormous number of over one million sold yearly of it, is sufficient evidence For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60, Yonge Street, by S F URQUHART.

S U P E R I O R H A I R O I L for Sale at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART. OIL

MEDICINE TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dr. RUSH'S infallible HEALTH PILLS. Only 71d. per box. Among the remedies suited to all seasons of the year, none have deserved y attained to a higher reputation, or can be more confidently recommended to invalide, than these celebrated Pills, which were once known us the "Pook

invalids, than these celebrated Pills, which were enice known us the "Pook Man's Friern." It is well known that the bumon frame is subject to nomerous maladies, which, though slight at first, may prove fatal in the end If not seasonably arrested; for this reason, every family throughout the province should be supplied with these truly valuable? ills; the cost is aq trifling, and they never fail to give relief when timely administered.

THE HEALTH PILLS are mild, never gripe, or give the least pain, and yet are so, efficacious, from the superior combination of medicinal agents, that they carry off all morbid secretions from every part of the body, and restore a vigarous and healthy action of all the organs. These bedy, and restore a vigarous and healthy action of all the organs. These body, and restore a remedy for Dyspepsia, Headacke, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Erysipelas, all Culancous Eruptions and Humour's, Piles, Hearthurn, Nousca, Distinces, Pleurisy, Salt Rheum, Scala-Head, Patyitation of the Heart, all kinds of Inflammation, Ashma, Pains in the Side and Heart,—infact for every disease not coming within the province of the

Surgeon.

The Great Reduction made in the price of this Medicine by the Proprietor, to suit the Pockets of all, will no doubt be fully appreciated by the public, as they are certain to find these Pills hetter in all respects than any other Pills in the market, whatever may be their price. uny omer this in the market, whatever may be their price.

Sold at 69, Yonge Street, Wholesale and Retail, by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent for the Cunadas. AGENTS—by 1. O. Orr, Yonge Street, and Lessile Brothers, Torento; John Rutledze, Torento Township; James Harvey, Wiagara and St. Catharinet; T. Bickle, Hamilton; L. Michall, Simce; Junes McGetters, Bownanville; James H. Smith, Lingdown; A. Ollver, Gall; T. Lun, Owen's Sound; W. & R. McGarlane, Stonebridge by Port Colbourn; M. P. Empey, Neumarket; Lessile & Son, Dundas.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S PAPILLARY OIL, a warranted cure for sore nipples, without taking the child from the breast, in any case, no matter how bad it may be.

For sale by S. F. Urquhart, at 60, Yonge Street.

BE ADVISED to GET RID OF THAT COUGH. DR. SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES Are universally admitted to be the best remedy to the world for speedify removing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Ti, ht-ness of the Chest. &c. Often six or eight Lozenges cure severe cases in a few hours. Beware you do not neglect a slight cough or cold till it is too late, for by such carelessness many a valuable life has been lost.

Sold at 60, Youge Street, Wholesale and Retail, by S. F. UKQUHART.

TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.— The Subscriber has DEER HAIR for Sale in any quantity. JAMES BROWN, Saddler, &c., King St., Toronto.

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

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