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TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1844.

For the Christian Guardian.

THE HAPPY DEAD. Verses written on the Death of Mrs. Denis Moore, and inscribed with nuch respect to the Dorcas Society of Hamilton, Canada West, of which she was an active Member; by Jacob Byerly.

And is she dead? -And is she dead? The last, the farewell tear is shed; The last impressive look is taken Of one beloved, but now formaken!

On earth she closed her mortal eyes,-To death was made a sacrifice, And dust to dust is now consign'd: The soul is fled and unconfin'd.

Death, to the good, no terrors bring,-His acrow strikes without a sting. Death is the Christian's friendly foe;

But, to the Sinner, dread and woe. Awhile she linger'd on the shore, Where tempests howl and billows rosr; Where conflict, and affliction too,

Prove warring Christians false or true. She's left those bleak and earthly shores, Where many a heart its sorrow pours; And in a calmer, happier clime,

Now basks in her Redeemer's smile. Methinks, around that dying bed Affection's warmest tear was shed; While sister members weeping sigh

To see a Doncas sister die.

Weep not, yo friends! her place supply: Though dead, she lives beyond the sky. Fill well her place, and onward move In deeds of mercy and of love:-

Nor slack your hands from doing good, But clothe the poor, and give them food: And thus fulfil the law of love Till you shall reign with her above.

Sho's left the pious circle here, To mingle, in a higher sphere, With ransom'd spirits round the throne, Where sun and moon have never shone.

She's gone to reap her rich reward, The purchased treasure of her Lord: While songs to Him you raise below, She sings above His love to show:-

Where Sin and Death shall never reign, Nor parting grieve the heart again; Where Saints, in everlasting youth, Surround the blazing throne of Truth.

Happy the dead !-- the pious dead! For whom atoning blood was shed; Who to their Saviour lived and died,-For whom their Lord was crucified! Where are the dead?—the pious dead?

The place to which their spirits fled? Nor sun, nor stars, the place can tell, Where disembodied spirits dwell. Enough for us .- 'Tis said they shine

In Heaven, all clad in robes divine, And in their hands now bear the palm Of victory, victory to the Lamb!

No tears shall there suffuse the face, As when in pleading here for grace; But joys unmix'd each tongue shall tell, And long to God loud praises swell. Mechanicsburg, Penn., Feb'y 9th, 1814.

Original.

For the Christian Guardian. REMINISCENCES, OR SCENES GONE BY .-- No. II.

My Convictions for Sin. Before I arrived at manhood my parents removed to one of the Townships in Canada East, then new and wild to an extreme. Here the thrilling sound of the Sabbath bell, which tells the hour of worship, never dropped upon the listening ear. There was no assembling for social worship; no faithful pastor near to show the way to heaven; no communion of saints, for the want of but gradual decline: the oil wasted, the lamp went out, and the family altar,-where long had glowed the fire of God, and on which the morning and evening sacrifice had been for years offered up.-was finally thrown down and forsaken, and the sacred fire of devotion suffered to die away. As the religious enjoyment of my parents declined, so did their zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of their offspring; so that they became more and still more sparing in their admonitions and religious instruction. All around (except my parents, who still continued moral) soon became regardless of the Sabbath, which was made a day of recreation and diversion instead of devotion, and was spent in business. visiting, hunting, fishing, amusements, and play. Vice, in almost every variety, soon followed in the fearful train; dancing and card-playing were looked upon as very innocent amusements, in which I took a reluctant part for a while. The rude, uncultivated appearance of this new country was only equalled by the moral condition of its inhabitants. All appeared like a natural and moral waste-all but as wild as nature in her wildest form. God, the high, the holy, and lofty One, was forgotten; death and judgment were out of sight; and men lived as if there was none to call them to an account for their deeds. Here in this my retreat, far from gospel and sanctuary privileges, in the midst of vice and folly, where virtue and piety were never seen in their perfect forms; no human warning voice to be heard, apprising me of danger near; no pious, kind, inviting look, which seemed to say, Come, and go with us, and we will do thee good; none to take me by the hand and say, 'This is the way, walk ye in it:' none, alas, who manifested the least concern for my worthless soul's salvation. But all around invited me on in the broad, frequented, but downward way to rain.

Here in this my bewildered, lost, and hopeless condition, when rain had thrown her fearful arms about me, God, even my God, whose Spirit had strove with me from childhood, kindly interposed in my behalf; and, without any present human means, showed me the destructive pit, to the verge of which I was bastening fast, and plucked me as a brand from the burning. One Sabbath, in the month of March, 1809, when all about my father's habitation appeared hushed into silent repose; forgetful of the secredness of the day, I strolled to the river near, the bosom of which was then covered with an ice smooth as glass, where I wearied myself in sport; and when tired of play, I returned to my father's, where I found my mother reading in the New Testament, which she soon laid aside and retired into another room. Without any particular conviction of my sin, I took up the blessed book and opened on the place where an account is given of our Lord's passion. As I extreme suffering was for sinful man's redemption. It was for me: yes, I am a sinner who have just returned from transgression. I felt condemned before God-was condemned at the bar of my own conscience. And here as I sat poring over the precious Word of God, with which my mind was much affected, I was enabled, through the blessed influences of that Spirit which had now in kindness taken the things which are Christ's and showed them to true successors of the Apostles. me, to come to a deliberate and fixed determination, through grace, from that day forward to renounce the world, the flesh, and the devil, on whom I felt most heartily to turn my back for ever; and resolved that from that sacred day, if there was salvation for such a wretch as me, I would seek it. I spent the remaining part it is clear that he makes the power or authority of the Bishop, in of the day in reading, meditation, and prayer. It now lacked about four months of my being twenty-one years of age when, through grace, I made this important stand against the adversary

At this time I did not know that there was one solitary individual within my acquaintance (except my parents) who was disposed to be on the Lord's side. Like Christian, (described by Bunyan) I considered myself as standing alone for the promised possession nor knew but that I might have to travel all the length of the way in solitude; for my dear parents had halted in their course, and were lingering by the way; yet I did not hesitate for a moment in my pursuit because my young associates were not disposed to piety, nor did I pause to inquire what they would think of me. to me, had become hateful; I was tired of bondage, and sighed for spiritual freedom. There was no particular six which gave me pain of mind; but I felt that I was one of Adam's aposunlike God-I had such a sense of the awfulness of a never-ending eternity, and the fearfulness of entering there unprepared for bliss and glory, and such a terrific view of the regions of damnation,

sense. The things of earth had no longer any charms for me. No, nor could I take pleasure even in the most innocent enjoyments of sense while I viewed myself so unlike God, and was looked upon by him as a miserable offender, a base transgressor, one who with God, with Christ, with holy Angels, and Saints, had no part or lot. To live a being secluded for ever from the presence of God and the society of the heavenly ones, and associated with devils and damned spirits for ever, I felt most earnestly to deprecate. Under these views and feelings I found myself but Il prepared for the duties of social life. I felt myself to be alone n the midst of a multitude; their course was in a way I could not go, so that I had to urge my way against the strong tide of their example and seductive enticements, and therefore I used as much as possible to shan society. My delight was in solitude. The fragrant fields, or barren waste, the leafy grove, or forest dense, where in privacy I used to wander, or pensive sit in meditation sweet, far secluded from the noise and bustle of a thoughtless usy world,—could witness, had they tongues, to the sighing, grief and deep-toned sorrow, the flowing tears, the plaintive cries, and half-desponding prayers, which in profusion flowed from the heart, the eyes, and lips of a penitent seeker who thirsted for the pardon-

ing love of God, which alone could fill the aching void within, and refused otherwise to be comforted. The precious Word of God was my companion and the man of my counsel; I had no where else to go for instruction, comfort, or guidance. My anxious desire was to learn the will of God concerning me; feeling a determination that, as I learned his will, his will, through grace, I would try and perform. My days of fasting and humiliation were spent in some far distant field, or forest wild, where the Testaent and Psalm-Book were my only visible companions. There did I read, sing praises to God, pray and worship alone. Oft did

Prophets did write, to be precious to my soul. ITINERARY. Controversial.

I sigh, but long eighed in vain, for the sanctuary and its privileges;

and in the bitterness of my soul did I pour out my complaint to

God in prayer. I endeavoured to seek salvation in the best way

I knew how; but, alas, I was feeling after the Lord in the dark,

f haply I might find Him, of whom Moses in the law and the

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH: In Answer to his Remarks on the Rev. Thomas Powell's Essay on Apostolical Succession, by the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M. (IN FIVE PARTS-PART THIRD.)

In regard to the admitted and palpable distinction indicated by he Ignatian epistles between Bishops and Presbyters, I may here emark, that it involves various contested points which of themelves constitute a separate and important branch of this controversy. When did that distinction originate? What was its precise nature and extent? and Whence was it-from Heaven? or of men? are questions concerning which the disputants maintain widely different views. One historical solution of these difficulties we have. and only one; and since on a subject of this nature-a matter of fact-all theories and conjectures must give way to authentic history, hat solution demands the admission of every unprejudiced inquirer after truth. I refer to the testimony of JEROME, to whom the learned generally concar with Erasmus, in awarding the palm of erudition and eloquence. In his commentary on Titus i. 5, That thou shouldest ordain Presbyters in every city, as I have appointed thee, his words (mark them well) are as follows :- " What sort of Presbyters ought to be ordained he shows afterwards-If any be dameless, the husband of one wife, &c., and then adds, for a Bishop must be blameless, as the steward of God, &c. A Presbyter, therefore, is the same as a Bishop: and before there were, by the instigation of the devil, parties in religion, and it was said among dif-ferent people, I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of Cephas, the churches were governed by the joint counsel of the Presbyters. But ofterwards, when every one accounted those whom he baptized as belonging to himself and not to Christ, it was decreed throughout the whole world, that one, chosen from among the Presbyters, should be put over the rest, and that the whole care of the church should be committed to him, and the seeds of schisms taken

"Should any one think that this is my private opinion, and not the doctrine of the Scriptures, let him read the words of the apostle in his epistle to the Philippians, ' Paul and Timotheus, the servants of Jesos-Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons,' &c. Philippi is a single city of Macedonia; and certainly in one city there could not be several bishops, as they are now styled; but as they, at that time, called the very same persons bishops whom they called Presbyters,

'Should this matter yet appear doubtful to any one, unless it be proved by an additional testimony; it is written in the Acts of the Apostles, that when Paul had come to Miletum, he sent to Ephesus and called the Presbyters of that church, and among other things said to them, 'take heed to yourselves and to all the flock in which which the religious enjoyment of my dear parents suffered a sad the Holy Spirit hath made you bishops.' Take particular notice, that calling the PRESENTERS of the single city of Ephesus, he afterwards names the same persons Bishors. Our intention in these remarks is to show that, among the ancients, Presbyters and Bishops were THE VERY SAME. But that BY LITTLE AND LITTLE, that the plants of dissensions might be plucked up, the whole concern was devolved upon an individual. As the Presbyters, therefore, Know that they are subjected, BY THE CUSTOM OF THE CHURCH, to him who is set over them; so let the Bishops know, that they are greater than Presbyters more by costom than by any real appointment DE CHRIST."

The stubborn historical facts, so luminously stated by Jerome is this important passage, and which he challenges the whole world to refute, annihilate at once your hypothesis as to the original form of Church government noticed on a previous page, by demonstrating that her prelatical constitution was not established by divine right, but is an innovation on primitive order, introduced by degrees, paulatim,' till at length it acquired the coherence of a fully developed system, and fortified its claims by the authority of prescrip-

There is a sad progressiveness, according to your account, in Mr. Powell's course of delinquency. Obdurated by the habit of bearing false witness, he proceeds to the ruthless work of decapitation!

"Nemo repente fit turpissimus."

He strikes off the head of a passage of your favourite Father, and that too when in the very act of settling the whole question in dispute, by a single enunciation. How fortunate, Dear Sir, that by your prompt and skilful interference, it has been put on again, and that, from its adhesive and vital properties, we may now survey the os sublime of that passage in its primal dignity. Let us look at it: "See that ye follow your Bishops, as Jesus Christ followed the Father; and the Presbytery as the Apostles; and reverence the deacons as the command of God."-This sentence, italicised in accordance with your wishes, repels, you think, the interpretation which Mr. Powell attaches to the term "lawful" in the sequel of the passage, as denoting nothing more than a human arrangement. by "establishing the sacred origin and authority of Episcopacy in very distinct language." Now permit me to say, that alth you this may be perfectly obvious, yet as we do not regard Ignatius (giving him credit for this singular prescription) entitled to the same profound deference with the inspired writers, we cannot recognize his authority as sufficient to establish the sucred—if by acred you mean divine-origin of any doctrine or institution of our holy religion, any farther than he can be shown to speak as the oracles of God; believing, as we do, "that whatsoever is not read was reading, a thought rushed into my mind with power. -this THEREIN, nor may be proved THEREEN, is not to be renaired of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." And were we, in the present instance, to admit his authority as decisive, what advantage would you gain by the concession? None that we can perceive but the reverse: since it is manifest if the sentence referred to proves anything, it proves that not Bishops, but Presbyters, are the

Mr. Powell, having cited from Ignatius the following genera proposition, intended to enforce due respect and submission to the authority of the Bishop, "WHATEVER the Bishop shall approve of, that is pleasing to God," proceeds to reason from it thus:-" Now restraining and in permitting, to be equal. Whatever he could prohibit the Presbyters from doing, he could equally appoint and approve of their doing the same thing. He could restrain them om baptizing, and he could appoint them to baptize. His authority in both respects was equal. Apply this to ordaining Ministers .-Suppose he could restrain Presbyters from ordaining, he could equally appoint them to ordain Ministers; and then the performance of this duty would 'BE PLEASING TO GOD.' Then Presbyters, as Presbyters, have as much inherent power to ordain as they have to captize, or to do ANY THING else in the Church. This is clearly the loctrine of Ignatius." Thus far the author of the "WEAPONS OF Schism" gives Mr. Powell's words, and here he makes a dead and ominous pause, dexterously parrying the dreaded point of the argumentum ad hominem, with which Mr. Powell brings the preceding reasoning home to the business and bosoms of the advocates of prelacy; but which pungent application Mr. Stopford deemed tate race, fallen, depraved, wicked, unholy, and polluted all it most prudent to suppress. Singular inconsistency truly, in one becoming deeper, more intelligent and more determined. But to whose sensitive conscience the very semblance of artifice is so what were Mr. Palmer and Dr. Hook, and all that class of divines abhorrent! We trust, however, to the reader's candour and on both sides of the Atlantic, doing the while? So far as their sense of justice, to take the close of Mr. Powell's argument in party were concerned they were acquiescing in these doings, and

his power," which embittered to me the enjoyments of time and its real value. "Now," continues Mr. Powell, "all Churchmen allow they have the power and authority as Presbyters to baptize. They have, therefore, from the principles of Ignatius, power and creaking and fault-finding. In short these gentlemen were deauthority to ordain Ministers, to confirm, &c., as much as Bishops | fending the Tracts and their authors, while their opponents were nave. The only difference was, that, for the honour of the Bishop actively and carnestly engaged in proving to demonstration, as and by ecclesiastical arrangement, they were not to do these things without the permission of the Bishop.

Not satisfied with casting the very pith of Mr. Powell's argument into the shade, Mr. Stopford tries to invalidate the force of that portion of it, which he is pleased to exhibit, by tracing the absurdities to which the position that forms its basis legitimately leads: apparently forgetting, that for those consequences, Ignatius, not Mr. Powell, is responsible. How much more satisfactory would t have been to discerning minds for Mr. Stopford to have fairly met and grappled with his antagonist's argument in its unbroken form, than to throw dust in the reader's eyes by such wretched evasions : sed hic labor, hoc opus est.

Selected.

THE LATE DR. ADAM CLARKE.

From the Rev. James Everett's new work, "Adam Clarke Portrayed." Adam Clarke's Boyish Philosophy.-There were few incidents n early life, which escaped the recollection of Adam in its matuity; and fewer still, of an impressive character, from which he did not himself reap instruction, as well as casually employ for the benefit of others. A friend, with a view to heighten the pleasure of a meditated excursion, remarked to him, "I thought in my arrangements, that a Camera Lucida would be useful, as well as afford gratification, and therefore determined to bring one. The subject of this memoir, a fittle suspicious that, after all, i had been forgotten, inquired, with some eagerness, "have you brought it with you?" "I have not, Sir," was the reply;—"Then do not tell us of our disappointment," was subjoined; tempering, however, the apparent hastiness of the answer with a practical improvement. "When I was at school, I lost a knife, and deplored it to a friend of mine, who appeared to sympathise with ne; 'I wish I had known that yesterday, Addy,' said he, 'for I had a nice one, with two blades, and an ivory handle, studded with silver, which I would have given to you.' After working upon my feelings for some time, and thus heightening the dis-appointment, he at length dashed all my hopes by telling me he nad no such thing. I felt so much on the occasion, that I resolved from that moment never to tell any person what he had lost, by what he might have possessed, supposing the provision had been forthcoming." By a thousand boys, this circumstance would have een soon baried in the oblivion of the past; and even by ninety nine out of every hundred, who might have recorded the fact, no such improvement would have been made. But Adam Clarke had the power of making the uses of disappointment sweet, and and of distilling good from everything; and although the friend for whose benefit the incident was related, had no cause for selfupbraidings, as the omission was purely accidental, he had too nach caudour not to reap instruction from the remarks to which it had given rise.::

His Early Pursuit of Knowledge .- Adam's thirst for knowledge ppears to have been insatiable; nor was be ever satisfied until he could comprehend the subject brought beneath his notice. Ho was in the habit, as far as he had light to guide him, of philosophizing upon everything. "I was always," he observed, "a curious lad, and extremely inquisitive: if a stone was thrown up into the air, I wished to know why it came down with greater force than it ascended; why some bodies were hard, and others soft; -and what it was that united various bodies. I was equally curious in gazing at the stars, and in singling out one from another. I obtained the loan of an old spy-glass-with this, often without hat, and barelegged, I sallied out on a clear frosty night, to make observations on the moon and stars. I was then extremely hardy, and good discipline has enabled me to pass through much tail both mental and physical. Since that period, I have been constantly learning, and still know but little either of heaven or earth." What would have been the feelings of Newton or Herschel, if, in their nocturnal observations, they had unexpectedly dropped upon a boy in a state of comparative nodity, lost to everything terres trial, and gazing through a short tube,-a mere apology for one of their own instruments, as if intensely labouring to penetrate beyond every object of actual vision, into the heavens! and there, too, in solitude, as though all around, in the neighbourhood, were indifferent to knowledge but himself! He would have been more than " patted on the head;" he would have become the subject of cy, with some of those astronomical seers, and would have had his heart warmed in the midst of the frost from without, by some substantial token of their approbation. He made consider of his life, as opportunities were afforded of cultivating this early

His first Acquaintance with Methodism .- Adam was about eighten, when, at the instigation of Mark O'Nedl, he was first induced to hear the Methodists, who came to preach at a village called Burnside. His own account is as follows :- "The preaching was in a barn; the preacher, John Brettell, was a tall thin man, with long steek hair, and of a very serious countenance. When the thyself before thy divine Deliverer !- And Abraham said, my Lord, service was over, he, with some persons who had accompanied him from Coleraine, went to the door of a person whose house adjoined the place; I, and several others, followed. On arriving. he turned round, and, with deep solemnity, exhorted us to give ourselves to God; he then entered the house, into which we folowed; he spoke a short time to the persons within, and we remained to the close." It appears, young Clarke was much imprest with this first sermon, and continued to be a regular hearer of the Methodists, whenever they visited that part of the country; " for they came," he observed, " frequently, and preached first in one house, and then in another, spreading themselves over the country :" but it was not until Mr. Thomas Barber visited Coleraine. that he became decidedly religious. Through the ministry of that apostolic man, (who was acting as a missionary at his own cost, and emphatically doing the work of an evangelist over an extensive tract of country near the sea-coast, in the county of Antries,) he was brought to a knowledge of the truth; soon after which his parents also were induced to attend the same ministry.

His Efforts to do Good .- "My method," said he, when speak ing of his labours, " was to ascend a hill; and, surveying the neighbouring hamlets and villages, to arrange a plan of visitation: then, proceeding to the first, to enter a house, commonly saying, Peace be to this house!' I used next to address myself to the inmates in such language as this, 'Have you any objection to ative, and with almost the same breath some one of the family received the commission of- Away, fetch Pat such a one, and Betty such a one, and don't forget neighbour such a one.' They came dropping in one after another, and the house was often filled. When all were assembled, I gave out a hymn,—and in those days, I had a clear, strong, well-toned voice; nor was there a hymn in the large blessed hymn-book, to which I could not pitch a tune. Sometimes I stopped, and spoke about the bymn that had been sung, asking whether they understood the meaning of different lines,-gave the sense of them,-and spoke about the good God to whom the hymn referred, and how grieved he was with persons getting drunk, swearing, telling lies, &c. After addressing them, knell down and prayed; and then, while they were yet staring at me, and at each other, I was off like a dart to another place. It this way I proceeded, going to Port-Rush and other places,-six eight, and ten miles round the country, collecting and addressing eight or nine congregations in a day, and walking occasionally distance of twenty miles. The people were pleased with me, for I was young, and little of my age." It is not to be supposed, whatever his years or size might be, that he would have been able thing more than ordinary to offer, as food for the affections and intellects of his hearers.

> From the Episcopal Recorder, and the best of the second and the se . . MR. PALMER THE PUSEYITE.

Here is a gentleman who for several years has been known as a prominent person amongst the Tractarians, privy to their counsels, taking part in their measures, and lending them his influence; who now separates himself from them as essentially Romanists in their opinions, and therefore not to be trusted as teachers of the mem bers of the Church of England. This renunciation of the party and open condemnation of their opinions, every true Protestant must rejoice at. But we do not think it should be a joy unmingled

Let it be remembered that this party has been in existence aying their plans and acting thereon, for some ten or twelve years. On the first appearance of the Tracts an alarm was raised in England and echoed in this country, that the principles contained in them were not in harmony with the standards of a Protestant Church; and the longer they were issued, the longer and louder was the outcry against them. Indeed, such an excitement in the Protestant Episcopal Church, both British and American, had not fallen to this generation before to witness, and every day it was where the immortal soul must "be punished with everlasting connexion with its commencement, and then, without any solicitude so far as their opponents were concerned they were branding with patience, waits for their amendment without impart destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of about the result, we shall leave him to form his own judgment of them as contentious, narrow-minded, accusers of their brethren, begs it of God without being weary.—Bishop Willson.

anti-episcopal, dissenters. The cry of alarm was supposed by them to be dictated by malicious party spirit, and a fonduess for

they thought, that Puseyism was only "Varioloid Romanism."
But what do we behold now? Do Mr. Palmer and his friends come out ingenuously and make the amende honorable, by confessing their error from the beginning? Do they acknowledge that their opponents were right at the very first outcry which they raised, and that they themselves were wrong? Do they confess that they did not see, as clearly as their opponents, the nature and tendency of the principles of the Tracts; and that in recommending and circulating and defending them, they were in fact " blind leaders of the blind?" That, it appears to us, is what they ought to have done; but they do nothing of the kind. Instead of that, now, when several defections to the Church of Rome have taken place, and language, the most derogatory to the Reformation and the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, is freely used in their periodicals, and the choice between Pusevism and Popery is almost six of one and half-a-dozen of the other," they renounce the concern and begin to talk of a party which has recently sprung up, within the last two or three years, in their ranks; and attribute them all the evil. In this way they hope to clear their skirts of the whole matter, and at the same time perhaps to make a lodgement in the public mind in favour of what may be called semi-Pusevism. Look how the matter stands. They travel with the Tractarian crowd till they come to the Romish precipice, and then they pull up, and allow the rest to rush forward till they tumble over into the abyse of error and superstition, at the same time pronoun ing the read up to that point the right road in which all should travel, and calling those mose eager and consistent spirits who only follow on the way which they have been travelling all together me harmoniously for eight or ten years, a new party just sprung into being! Now we seriously ask, is not this the true state of the case, and is not such conduct reprehensible?

From the Albany Argus.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

We know the man who was charged with an immense amount long ago, had it not been for the Sabbath. Obliged to work, from bath, in the good old way. On Monday, it was all bright sunshine dead man long ago."

And, says that distinguished medical philosopher, John Richard

Farre, of London, "The Sabbatical appointment is not, as it has been sometimes theologically viewed, simply a precept partaking ery! that dreadful groan! the desperate convulsion of those sacred of the nature of a political institution; but it is to be numbered limbs which only hasted to alleviate our sorrows! say, why does the premature destruction of it a suicidal act." And a number of thus sink beneath the indignation of a holy God? All nature quaits, our most distinguished physicians, who have lived on the Eric and trembling stands, as nations when their much-beloved sovercanal since its completion, state, that they have witnessed the same eign, just, and good, and wise, falls by the hand of the miscreant deteriorating effects of seven days' labour on the physical constitution, which is referred to by Dr. Farre. All attentive observers will, we have no doubt, come to a similar conclusion.

And as to the moral effects of the desecration of the Sabbath, all know that they are most disastrons. But in illustration of it, though the facts are numerous and strong, we will mention only one. In one state prison, there were admitted from September 1842 to September 1843, one hundred convicts. Eighty-nine of them literally had no Sabbath. They did on that day, as they did on other days. Five attended public worship sometimes though not often. The other six attended more often; though it does not appear that one of them duly observed the Sabbath, or habitually d regularly attended public worship. Should the examination be faithfully made, we apprehend the result would be substantially the same in all the prisons of our country. The desceration of the Sabbath by secular business, travelling, or amusement, demoralizes the public mind and injures the community. The discontinuance of it, while it will gratify many, will tend powerfully to promote the good of ALL.

From the Rev. John Fletcher's Works HUMILITY,

And when he saw them, he ran to meet them from the tent door, and bowed himself towards the ground. Go and do likewise: if thou seest any beauty in the humbling grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sanctifying love of God, and in the comfortable fellowship of the Holy Ghost, let thy free will run to meet them, and bow itself towards the ground. O for a speedy going out of thy tent, -thy sinful self! O for a race of desire in the way of faith! O for incessant prostrations! O for a meek and deep bowing of if now I have found survey in thy sight, pass not away, I pray thee, from thy servant .- O for the humble pressing of a loving faith! O for the faith which stopt the sun, when God avenged his people in the days of Joshua; O for the importunate faith of the two disciples who detained Christ, when he made as though he would have gone farther! They constrained him, saying, abide with us, for it is towards evening, and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them. He soon indeed vanished out of their bodily sight, because they were not called always to enjoy his bodily presence. Far from promising them that blessing he had said. It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you,—that he may abide finds for murderous rebels. Is there a mortal ingrate breathing with you for ever. He decelith with you, and shall be in you. This promise is yea and amen in Christ; only plead it according to the preceding directions, and as sure as our Lord is the true and faithful witness, so sure will the God of hope and love soon fill you with all joy and peace, that ye may abound in pure love as well as in confirmed hope through the power of the Holy Ghost.

CONSCIENCE.

"If," says an able writer, "the truth presses hard upon the heart of a fellow-man,-if a fact fall like a thunder-bolt upon his head,he is not to be offended with me. Did I make the truth, or the unite with a stranger in praying to Almighty God?' The answer fact? Have I led him to do the act, which gives to truth all its all thy sins-trust in His mercy-and e'en thou shalt strike upon generally-I may say invariably, was favourable. Having secured cutting power? Or have I made him the author of the fact, the their consent, I added, 'Perhaps you have some neighbour whom you would like to join with you?' The answer was in the affirmer? Has not be performed the action, which gives to truth its ear? Has not be performed the action, which gives to truth its sword of double edge? and has not himself been guilty of the fact, the very hearing of which is, as the pouncing of a vulture upon his vitals? Should be not be angry with himself, and at once enter upon the way of reformation? And, if the little I can say prouces such a commotion in his soul, how will he stand the exhibition of the great day, the light of the judgment? If the truth I tell raises such a storm in his bosom,-if he quail before the glowworm light shed around him by a fellow-man, -if his conscience is roused to frenzy, and all the plausible and false reasonings must be seized upon to give him temporary quiet,—how will such a man stand before the bar of ineffable light, and truth, and rectitude? Let him tremble now, while he reflects what God is and before what judgment seat he will soon be summoned, when the summons must and will be heard and obeyed."

PRESCOTT'S CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

The third volume of this history is now before us, and having nearly completed the perusal of the entire work, we are prepared to express our approbation of it, as one of the most interesting to have thrown such a charm over society, if he had not had some and instructive histories that we have ever read. Every youth of this country is more or less acquainted with apocryphal sketches, professing to be histories of South America: but none of them, even the most extensive and authentic, are entitled to much confidence. The work of Mr. Prescott is executed in beautiful style with an elegance of diction and structure of sentences worthy of peculiar praise. He has availed himself of every known authority extant, and with an industry of research which entitles him to our fullest confidence. By comparing various accounts of the same events, he has endeavoured to arrive, as near as possible, at the

While advancing in this history, we often find ourselves surprised; and as awaking from a dream, ask, is it possible that such millions of sonis ever existed on this continent, so savage, yet so ntelligent; so sanguinary and yet so magnanimous; and above all, can it be credited, that with their prowess and spirit they could be swept from the face of the carth by a handful of European adventurers! It is almost incredible. And but for the fanaticism of false religion, and the superstition of ignorance and semi-barbarism such astonishing achievements had never been realized. The inelligent reader will know what allowance to make for the influence of the foregoing causes on the authorities upon which Mr. Pres cott rests for the materials of his work. We cannot speak too highly of the elegant style in which the Harpers have brought out these volumes. They are an honour to the American press, and especially to the house that publishes them .- N. Y. Observer.

The Pouth's Friend.

Whole No. 750.

[As the first public effort of a respected young friend, we insert he following Meditations, in which there is enough of elegance and imagination to render them adapted to our Youth's department, in which we place them.-En.]

For the Christian Guardian.

THE INCARNATE. (MEDITATIONS, SOMEWHAT AFTER THE STYLE OF HARVEY'S.)

He Looks-and a ray of heavenly kindness plays upon his brow alm as the lucid stream which, gliding softly through ambrosish peds, reflects the brightness of the king of morn; serene, as when the evening sun reclines behind his shade, and zephyrs-nectared by the sighs of roses wounded by the noomtide heat-stezi, murmuring sweetest praise to God along the silent dale. He sees the dreadful picture, so foul, so black to look upon, that angels pure and holy stand trembling and amazed, or fly to distant regions, lest the sight should tarnish the holy lastre of their garbs unspotted .-He sees mankind fall from his state of glorious excellence; his happiness exchanged for sorrow's bitter dregs; his purity depraved; his immortality consumed by death, eternal death! and, seized by sad despair, sit howling in the bitterness of death, upon the brink of time. He sees his wretchedness, his misery unparalleled. He hears his piteous cry, as Justice raises high that hand which never swerved. The sight, too much for even a God to see unmoved,

He Loves:-- Hear it, ye stoic formalists, who, from the frozen regions of cold hearts which cannot feel, themselves, declare religion has no feeling;" hear thy rebuke, He loves. Though darkness still more dense than Egypt's plague enveloped us—as in the shroud of death the lifeless body opens not its eyes to catch a single ray of light—His love, piercing the mystic gloom, chased, ... before the morning son the nowholesome mist of twilight disappears; despair and all its consequents-grief, sorrow, and distress. Hope lives again, and realizes all that bade it, for

He Comes-As in the volume of The Book his writ, to do the will of God; which will is good to man. He comes! and as the Prince of Peace should come, attended by the heavenly choirs, with anthems new and sweeter than e'er mortals heard before. of property, during the great pecuniary pressure of 1836-7, when He comes-not as divinity alone-clothed like a God with splendor all was in jeopardy, who said: "I should have been a dead man too dazzling for mortal eye to look upou-nor in angelic form does he appear, but as a man like unto us in fashion, and uncomely, morning to night, during the week, no one can tell how I felt on Saturday. I felt as if I were going into a dense fog. Everything without blame as when he passed the gates of the celestial city.—
looked dark and gloomy. I could see no way out. It looked as

He comes, and Satur trembles as he nearer draws, calling his if every thing would be lost. I gave it all up, and kept the Sal- legions vast to arm themselves for war against the mighty One who comes to set his captives free, to knock the fetters from the hands -I could see through." He got through, and saved, by his finan- of men, and put therein the sword of truth, with which one man cial skill and labour, a large amount of property. But said he, can chase a thousand; and two, ten thousand of his choicest warif it had not been for the Sabbath I have no doubt I should have been riors put to flight: to elevate to higher bliss than we in Adam lost: can chase a thousand; and two, ten thousand of his choicest warfrom death to save, and open up the way to everlasting life. But ah, alas! in gaining life for us,

Fie Dies !-- Oh heavens ! so just and good, say why that piercing among the natural duties, if the preservation of life be a duty, and innocence and purity, exceeding far that of the fairest of our race, assassin; and light—that purest, best, and loveliest of heaven's gifts -flies from the tragic scene, and throws her darkest mantle o'er the stage of such dread action. The scentic succring asks. Where is the promise now?" "Oh Israel, where's thy King?" World, where's thy light?" "Mankind, where's thy salvation?" And scorners in decision say, "He saved others, but himself he cannot save." Disciples doubt and disbelieve : hope plumes her wings, unwilling yet to tarry; while the darkness grows more dense, and gloom and desolation, and despair, with threatening aspect, urge her to depart.—But see! whence comes this radiant beam which plays around her head with such resplendent brilliancy? Hear you the distant rumbling, as of countless chariots marshalling for battle? The murmur louder grows, and louder still. The Earth-great counterpart of disobedient Jonah's rod-writing, as if consumed by inward fire, gladly ejects the treasure far too precious there to lie concealed. List! hear I the voice which but three days ago rent, in its dying agony, the trembling air ? See I my Lord? or does a phantom play upon my mental vision? "Tis He! for feel I not his sacred person, and "A spirit hath not flesh and bones"-It is my Lord.

"He Lives!-Wake! wake! ya beavenly choirs, once more your

golden strings no longer muffled in the signs of death! strike loud the joyful note; sing of the conquering Lord, who death and hell Throughout the universe immense, and space where finite thought is lost, let the loud hallelujahs ring, till the deep caverns of man's mighty foe resound the words terrific, "The sinner's Friend invincible yet lives to crush thy power!" . The brazen gates of Salem, lifting high their stately heads, admit the King of Glory-and so remain-whence issues one continued stream of life, and light, and love divine: no more obstructed by the temple's veil; and man, recipient of the blessings thus bestowed, now sees upon the throne of the Eternal God his Saviour, brother, friend,with proffered cup, inviting him to drink and drink again, that he may live, and see, and love,—and, on the wings of faith and prayer, exulting rise to swell the rapturous strains of praise unto the Lamb, who liveth now to reign for evermore. In heaven and on earthall, power he hath; and to the utmost bounds of thought, where being s, he wields his mighty sceptre: yet is it not in love? for see, the scentic lingers still: and he who in derision mocked his sufferings has mercy offered: E'en he whose ruthless hand drove, as with hellish skill, the mortal blade deep in his lifeless form, may pardon find! His love survived the shock, -nor smothered in the tombbut sits with him upon the Father's throne, and mercy asks and heaven's pure air, who meets his heavenly look with cold contempt? who for his love derides his friends and wounds his cause, and hates to hear his very name—sweetest of sounds—pronounced? who sees him coming with the clive-branch of peace, to stipulate with rebels, yet raises high the traitor's sword against his rightful Lord—the best of Kings? Who hears his dying groan unmoved, nay, calls the sacrifice—if not in word—in act "unholy?" and even in his pride continues to despise the riches of his grace? Know, vain presumptuous mortal, that HE Lives to judge thee, and to doom thee to eternal burnings, where the worm never dieth, and the fire is never quenched! Oh! kiss the Son, lest by the way thou perish, while yet his wrath is kindled but a little.—Repent of the golden lyre the notes of everlasting praise to the Incarnate God. Toronto City, March 9, 1844.

TEMPERANCE ELOQUENCE.

"I have come twelve miles," said an aged man, at a recent temperance jubiled at New Market, N. H., "to attend this meeting; yet I do not value my time; I feel rewarded by what I see around me. My friends, I have seen more of the world than most of you. I have trod the streets of proud London, and the winds of the distant India have fanned these furrowed cheeks of mine. My keel has been upon every sea, and my name upon every tongue. Heaven blest me with one of the best of wives-and my children-oh, why should I speak of them? My home was once a paradise. But I bowed like a brute, to the killing cup -my eldest son tore himself from his degraded father, and has never returned. My young heart's idol-my beloved and suffering wife-has gone, broken-hearted, to the grave. And my lovely daughter, whose image I seem to see in the beautiful around me -once my pride and my hope-pined away in sorrow and mourning, because her father was a drunkard, and now sleeps by her mother's side. But I still live to tell the story of my shame and the ruin of my family. I still live-and stand here before you to offer up my heart's gratitude to my heavenly Father, that I have been snatched from the brink of the drankard's grave. And while l live, I shall struggle to restore my wandering brethren again to the bosom of society. This form of mine is bending and wasting under the weight of years. But, my young friends, you are just blooming into life-the places of your fathers and mothers will soon be vacant. See that you come up to fill them with pure hearts and anointed lips! Bind the blessed pledge firmly to your hearts, and be it the Shiboleth of life's warfare!"

Young Thouack, when at Berlin, became intimate with the celebrated Olshausen, author of a valuable commentary on the New Testament. This individual, at first, was decidedly averse to evangelical religion, and used to rally Tholuck on his pietism. Young man," said he, one day with a good degree of superciliisness, "Young man, I am sorry to see you throw away your fine talents. You will only destroy yourself with these Moravian notions of yours. Those Moravian books you admire so much. are all folly. I say this in charity to you; for I am really sorry to see you throw yourself away." "Have you read those Moravian ooks?" was Tholuck's reply. "No," said he: "but I know hey are full of nonsense." "Permit me, then, in charity to you," was Tholnck's rejoinder, "to request you to read these Moravian books; for if you do so, I am sure you will find that you do not yet know your own heart." Tholnck again visited Olshausen. He was sitting at a table, with his head reclining upon his hand. This was surprising to Tholuck, as Olshausen was of an uncommonly hearty and joyons humour. "Ah!" said he, saluting his young CHARITY suffereth long: it beareth the imperfections of others friend gravely, "I have read those Moravian books, and I have with patience, waits for their amendment without impatience; and found that I do not know my own heart." From this time he read carefully the word of God, and became one of its ablest defenders.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 20, 1844.

MR. WESLEY-HIS PEOPLE AND THE CHURCH-POSITION OF MODERN METHODISTS.

In the last Church paper the first editorial is an impatient abullition of enmity to the Methodists, and almost from beginning to end a false representation of their course, and the cause of it. What has led to the present exhibition of ill temper and incorrect statement seems to be an article which the Editor has met with in ship"-an article we laid by last week for future use, should occaentitled "The Sunday Service of the Methodists; with other Prayer Book, rejected the objectionable and Popish parts of it; and that the use which the English Wesleyans make of Mr. Wesley's "Service for the Methodists" now is very far from being general in England. We express no opinion at all of its use, and have to make on a certain paragraph of the Church's article, relating to the separation of the Methodists from the National Church of England.

The Editor of the Church writes in the following manner, and, that it may make its fall impression, we have marked some of his

"The impression upon the public mind, both in England and Ireland, that the becoming a Wesleyan-Methodist involved no separation from the National Church, but that the assumption of the name was merely the solenin expression of a determination to adher with more strictness and devotion to the spirit of the religion which is so eminently diffused throughout the Church's formularies.—10 live, in short, with more closeness to their profession—with more method in their religious duties,—this impression, we repeat, and only this impression, has reconciled to the new den who foligindeed that wantonly and couselessly to sever themselv rom the communion of the Church planted and perpetuated in their father-land from the Apostles' times, was to cut themselves off from the pledges and promises of the covenant,-to alienate themselves from the justituted channel of blessings,—to surrender and about don the divinely-appointed means of grace. And so strongly did this impression weigh with thousands who have permitted themselves to bear that designation,—and the same feeling is a deeply seated and widely diffused one amongst that body to the present hour, that, slabough willing to avail themselves of what they believed to he the life and spirit, in other words the excitement, of the new re ligious system they bad adopted, they looked to the Church, and the Church only, for the ordinances of religion, properly so called; their children were uniformly brought to the font at the national altars, and they themselves could not be content to receive the hal lowed memorials of our blessed Lord's passion, in any hope of the spiritual strength and refreshment of which these were appointed to be a means, except from the lawfully ordained and authorized ministers of the Church.

In the facts just adduced, we have the great secret of the com parative success of that body in the work of making proselytes.
Multitudes in England and Ireland, yes, and in the Colonies too, attached themselves to the Wesleyans, because, in uniting with that body they did not feel that they were cutting themselves of from their Mother Church."

In reading this "elegant extract" we have said, The writer ignorant of Wesley and Wesleyans; or if he knows them well, he is an adept in the art of misconstruction and illusion.

I. A separation has taken place between the Wesleyans and the Church of England; but from all we know of the matter, we give it as our opinion, that many of them would never have left had her pulpits been evangelical, and charitable, and her Ministry pious and spiritual. To her lamentable lack of these requisites of a pure Church she ought to attribute the first symptoms of disumon.

2. Her own injurious existence rendered a separation desirable and eventually certain. What was she doing for the land but destroying its piety, instead of sustaining it! She was a Church in form, but a curse in spirit! Two distinguished Churchmen are our authority in this case. Bishop Burnet, in 1713, just before the Wesleys arose, said, "I cannot look on without the deepest concern, when I see the IMMINENT RUIN hanging over the Church, and, by consequence, over the whole Reformation. The outward state of things is black enough, God knows; but that which heightens my fears rises chiefly from the inwand state into which we are unhappily fallen. I will, in examining this, confine myself to . . the Clergy." Bishor Butter, in 1736, said, "It is come, I know not how, to be taken for granted, by many persons, that Christianily is not so much as a subject of inquiry; but that it is, now at length, discovered to be fictitious. And, accordingly, they treat it, as if, in the present age, this were an agreed point among all people of discernment." When such a state of things existed, caused the degradation and dormancy of the National Church, no surprise need be expressed that people should think of a separation from her. It was a privilege to come out of her.

3. The great body of Mr. Wesley's followers never were memhers of the Established Church in any scriptural or settled sense. Some of her members conscientiously became his adherents, but most of his members were persons got from the world and not from the Church. Not a few of his hearers and the hearers of his preachers, members of the Church, were converted under their ministry, and remained in their own Church; and we should no fear to affirm, that Wesleyanism has given that Church more gennine members than it ever took from her. Further, if it had not been for this kind of healthy, life-giving action on the Church of England, she would, before this, have been a putrid, pestilential mass obnoxious to Christendom; and the Editor of the Church himself is a certain, but ungrateful and dishonest, debtor of Weslevan Methodism.

4. Not only was the National Church injurious to the land, but she added insult to injury. This is too well-authenticated a fact to require culargement now. The best benefactors of the Church. the Wesleyan Ministers, met with from her little else than antagonism and obloquy. Methodist Societies and families were perseented. To a Church persecutor of a Methodist family Mr. Wesley save, "And what then? What then? You are a murderer! 'O earth! cover not thou his blood!" No, it doth not. . The cry thereof bath entered into the ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth.the persecuting spirit of the Papists! Ye fools and blind What are ye better than they? Why, Edmond Bonner would have starved the heretics in prison; whereas you starve them is their own houses!" Under these circumstances what persons, unless such as had ceased to be men, could east from them the remedy for such evils-separation from the Church in which they origi nated! Christianity is the foe of despotism.

5. With these facts before him, some of them stated by Bishop Burnet and Bishop Butler :- England almost unchristianized by her own Church; - the apostolic and useful of her sons-the Wesleys and their people-treated with an inquisitorial severity, -the Editor of the Church has the bad-boldness to tell us, in the extract we have made, that for the followers of Wesley to separate from the Church, " was to cut themselves off from the pledges and promises of THE COVENANT, to alienate themselves from the instituted channel of BLESSINGS,-to surrender and abandon the divinely-appointed MEANS OF GRACE!!"

But to the precise point of the Church's remarks. He says "The becoming a Wesleyan Methodist involved no separation from the National Church." . "The same feeling is a deeply-seated and widely-diffused one amongst that body to the present hour." Then, " In the facts just adduced," we have the great secret of the comparative success of that body in the work of making proselytes." These statements nearly altogether amount to a malignant mistake.

Down to the time of Mr. Wesley's death, and for a period afterwards, a number of Methodists occasionally attended the services of the Church, and some may do it now; but the number was and is small; and even they showed or do show their preference for Wesleyanism by remaining under its wing. Had the Church confined himself to these statements, he would not have be found in all the hosts of the Aliens. Persons who, having fallen committed himself. We deny the soundness of the little less than from grace in our Church, advanced step by step in apostacy, till universal principle which the Church lays down and says has been, and is acted upon, and assert that practically becoming a Wesleyan Methodist did, and does involve a separation from the National Church. The cases of adherence to her he names are exceptions to the rule: the rule, almost from the first, has, in fact, been SEPARATION.

Mr. Wesley's principle was, that his people should be connected without at all coming to the conclusion the Church intimates, that by us, it would seem fortunate that there are fit receptacles. Mr. Wesley was "a hypocrite and a dissembler," if his practice over-stepped the bounds of his principle, and Mr. Wesley had to fol- they went out from us, they were, for the most part, not of us. there statements all apply to Wales, England, and Ireland.

Preachers, he formed a Conference, and none of these were subect to the Church of England. He declared himself a Scriptural the Sacraments-and while he lived no Minister had a more exten-National Church was a mere "political" institution,-that there Succession" "a fable"-rebuked clergymen as they had never been rebuked before-and erased without ceremony many parts of the English Wesleyan Chronicle, headed "Wesleyan Churchman. the Book of Common Prayer. And at the prosent time, to use the language of the Wesleyan Chronicle the Church publishes, we sion call for it. The Chronicle gives an analysis of the volume | say that "Divine service is performed in every Wesleyan chapel in | of our great men wrested and interpolated—and every artifice em-England in church hours, and that neither the Full Service nor the ployed to keep up the evil excitement. But all their efforts have occasional Services,"-and in doing so makes it clearly appear that Abridgment is read in one chapel out of a hundred. So little in. proved abortive. In the Queen City of the West-I believe their Mr. Wesley, in preparing that volume from the Church-of England climation is there in the Connexion at large to identify itself with strong-hold, at least in this State-I think I have understood they the Established Church, that, if the Conference should ever be so have grown so faeble that they are hardly able to sustain their ill-advised as to attempt to impose the Liturgy upon the congregations, the consequences would be disastrous in the extreme. There is not in christendom a body of christians more tenaciously attach intend these remarks to be merely introductory to some others we ed to freedom of worship." We ask the Editor of the Church whether these facts involve his doctrine of no separation from the contrary to his own principles, Mr. Wesley himself commenced

the important work of separation. So far concerning Mr. WESLEY. What of his PROPLE? Did they hold the doctrine of non-separation from the Church? Some did, and they, perhaps, chiefly in Ireland. But Mr. Watson, in in the West-the Universalians and the Campbellites. I deem it a his Life of Wesley, has something to prove that the doctrine was very bland form of speech to say, they are both semi-infidel. The not the general thing the Church would have us believe it to have | Campbellites are vastly more numerous in this State, and in been. That eminent man enumerates the true causes which led Kentucky-and especially in the latter-than in any others in the to the separation of the Methodists from the Church - among which | Union. I need but allude to Universalism, or, at most, add, that are, the neglect of her Ministers, "generally," to preach the doctrines of their own Church and of the Reformation; "many of sin, if indeed they really admit any, to this life; though, if hard them did not adorn their profession by their lives;" "in no small pressed, they will fly to Restorationism, or anything else, rather number of cases, the Clergy were the persecutors and calumnia- than quit the field. However, you are not, perhaps, so well tors of the Wesleyan Societies," &c. Then he says, " These were acquainted with the other more modern sect just mentioned .the reasons why, LONG BEFORE MR. WESLEY'S DEATH, A GREAT The latter object to taking their name from their founder, NUMBER OF HIS SOCIETIES WERE ARXIOUS TO HAVE THE SACRA- ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Virginia-a distinguished controver-MENTS FROM THE HANDS OF THEIR OWN PREACHERS, under whose sialist of this country—the withstander of the infidel Owen—the Ministry they were instructed and edified, in whose characters they opponent of Bishop Puncell, in their debate on Popery, and late had confidence." Again, he says, " After his death it was out or debatant with Rick in Lexington, Kentucky, on the peculiarities THE POWER of the Conference, had they not felt the force of the of his (Campbell's) system-and a regular Baptist minister, previreasons urged upon them, to prevent the administration of THE SACRAMENTS TO THE PEOPLE BY THEIR OWN PREACHERS." The Church, in the extract we have made, mentions "the great distellsh the appellation of THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. I suppose secret" of the success of the Methodists. We beg to say, his they would have no objection to the addition of-Holy Catholic! secret is of no value; and that if he has other secrets to disclose, we

A word now about what he states respecting the Wesleyan which they say, is-the Bible. They declaim vehemently against body" "making proselytes." This, of course, was never done by Mr. Wesley, for the Church will have it that he was attached in union : but they propose it on the condition that we all go over to principle to the National Church. This we are sure has never been the trade of the Wesleyan Methodists since the death of their founder. We know, however, of a firm who do large business in proselytism. The Puseyites in Canada, and throughout the world. by the mitre, by the pulpit, by the press, and by pretension, flattery, and power, seek to seduce all other churches into the Church of to the numerous sects (and perhaps one unexceeded in the magni-England, and unchristianize them for being immoveable!

The Church asserts that the "feeling" arising from the principle he has stated, that the Methodists are yet connected with the Church of England, "is a deeply seated and widely diffused one amongst that body to the present hour." This is the most erroneous statement in his article. If it be not, what reason can be given for the error-courters with whom it is natural for them to succeed. Many present position of the Wesleyans in England? Are they not are prepared to receive them, who have been long holding the Do they not avow that they are in the true scriptural apostolic cursed with delusion. Like Balaam they have been courting succession? Have they not, in their Conference-documents, styled delusion, until God, in his wrath, has given them the desire of their their body a Church ? Did not their President prove this in his hearts, as he gave the Jews a king. Campbellism, as it insists on sermon delivered at the last Conference? Once more: we fear moral duties, suits that class of such people who still entertain some not to affirm, that, were it proclaimed by the Conference that the sentiments of respect for the obligations to morality, and are there-Wesleyans in England and the Colonies were not separated from fore favourably disposed towards an exterior reformation. Univerthe Church of England, a convulsion in her would follow most salism panders to the grosser taste of the wicked and profane, since calamitous. The Methodists in the United States acknow. It equalizes all moral distinctions in the tomb, and throws open the ledge no connexion whatever with, or any inferiority to, the flood-gates to universal impiety and corruption. The latter throws Protestant Church there; and we have said enough from time to heaven open to all comers; the former, on the easy condition of a time to show that the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada are independent of, and believe their non-inferiority, and certainly priority Holy Spirit upon the human soul; the other, without denying it in this country, to the Episcopal Church.-Let the Church try in particular, renders it rather supererogatory. They mutually again for statements. We pity even him in his present quagmiresituation; but if he will persist in his errors, he has our full permission to get further engulphed.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN CUARDIAN.

Methodism-Enemies of Methodism-Apostates-Reformed Protes ant Methodists-the Universalians-the Campbellites-Service to the Cause of the Enemy-Futile Attempts-Difference between Methodism and Errorism.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-It has just struck me, as I grasped my pen once more to address you, that a chapter on the enemies we have | What would you have me call you then? inquired he. "Christo encounter here, and whose persevering opposition to Christianity is principally levelled against that form of it called METHODISM, would not be uninteresting. I might sum up the whole by saying, that the Devil and all his hosts are combined and arrayed, as they have ever been, and everywhere, against Methodism, The reason is obvious: Holiness is her standard, and the Exangelization of the world is her high and holy end. As she can aim at no higher, she acknowledges no meaner object than this. Neither the one por the other will be denied her, except by the carping zealot, the infidel scorner, or ignorant calumniator. And, as she is so nearly assimilated to Christianity, and possesses so much of her spirit, she may expect to have the same friends and the same enemies, and to resemble her in all her fortunes—in her persecutions as well as her successes. A grand argument for the primitiveness of her spirit and faith, and for the genius of her institutions, might be educed from hence. But, thank God, Methodism has lived long enough to have seen the death and burial of a thousand slanders; and already the missiles of her enemies fall harmlessly at her feet, so far as their influence on the intelligent and good is concerned.

I do not wonder at all that Satan and his kingdom tremble at her mighty operations against sin and error. Her Itinerancy gives her a grand adaptation to the fulfilment of our Saviour's valedictory command to his Apostles, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature "- Her Ministry are running to and fro in the earth, attacking the kingdom of darkness at every quarter, and conquering wherever they go. She has a prominency in the christian world, in the loftiness of her standard and profession, in her system of operation, and in her marvellous success, that may well call the weight of Satan's empire to ker resistance. The strength of an invading army is that which demands the most con

centrated and vigorous assault. Perhans one's enemies, as well as friends, might give a clue to character. If this be true of an individual, it may equally well apply to a system. The character and principles of those most bitterly opposed to the progress of Methodism are among her best recommendations. The more bitter their animosity, the deadlier their hate; the more she is honoured, and the stronger is their attestation to her merit.

Here, as everywhere, Sir, apostate Methodists hold the first rank among her oppressors. Since the days of Julian, this has always been the case in the Christian world. Apostates, alike from Method ism and a vital Christianity, are the champions-the Goliaths who stand out most prominently on the field against us. They are to they have found us too spiritual as a people, and our rules too strait for them; or persons who, failing to obtain offices, to which they aspired, among us,-being adjudged morally or intellectually incompetent-have become discontented, and left us, bearing evil reports and venting their venom, to find promotion elsewhere: or persons who never gave any evidence at all of genuine piety, and who were always pests and stumbling-blocks in the way of the with the Church of England. His practice showed that his principle | Church's prosperity. Many of these, Sir, she has fostered in the was impracticable; and we have no misgivings in stating that such warmth of her bosom, and holds them in the arrears of gratitude was his principle, and in giving him praise for the sincerity of it. — for even the ability to sting. For them, when they prove incurable

In reference to those sects which have been formed by schism in should appear to have differed from his principle. Providence the great Methodist Body, it has often appeared to me that, though Teachers, 107,252. With the exception of the four Missionaries,

low, and did follow, and every step he took was in the direct path of And the prediction of the great Jewish Doctor has been remarkably separation from his Church. He organized Societies, he appointed fulfilled in them-" If this counsel or this work be of Men, it wil come to моисит." 'The Radical, or (as they choose the cognomen) "Reformed Protestant Methodists," for several years troubled the hishop-ordained men to the Ministry-ke and they administered Church here, but they are run down with the excitement upon which their success-perhaps even their existence-as a separate sive sphere of labour and Pastorship. His chapels were all secured body, depends. Their chief, if not only exception to our polity on a foundation separate from the Church. He stated that the was to our Episcopacy and its appendages. Doctrinally, they differ from us in nothing-a characteristic circumstance, I believe, in all were but two orders in the Ministry - pronounced the "Apostolical | the schisms, great or small, in the Methodist Connexion. And this is a fact as honourable to our Church as it is universally true. For many years every wile of deceit and cunning was resorted to, to sustain and extend their party; discipline was distorted-Ministerial character traduced and calamniated-history belied-the writings station. Within the bounds of the appointments I have had, I have not found a single considerable society of the name, though I J. W. Corson, is an evidence. The Editor says, "Our object is, have found several evacuated posts. Far be it from me to unchristianize the sects of this class; but, methinks, as the offspring of ambition, pure selfishness, and evil passions, they have been National Church 1 Thus, under Providential promptings, and traitorous to the cause of Christ as well as of Methodism, and THE MONTREAL MEDICAL GAZETTE. Edited by Francis Badgley, seldom lived to balance the evils attending their formation, by effecting an equal amount of good in the world.

I will but mention, at present, two grand battalions of the enemy's army with which we have to contend in this era of Methodism its votaries are chiefly of that class who confine the punishment of ously to his becoming the founder of a new sect. They style themselves " Disciples," or " Christians," and would not at all They propose to all sects or Churches the throwing away their do not desire their disclosure. Here are our facts; where are his? creeds and confessions of faith, and forms of discipline, for theirs, schism and divisions in the Church, and are continually crying out them. The only essential to salvation they hold to be, in effect, Immersion. Here they would merge all our differences, in a common unity, and bring into fellowship and mutual affection all the discordant elements of the professing world. And it seems never to have entered into their heads that they have but added another tude of its error) which abound in Christendom-certainly a fine way of promoting Christian unity!

It cannot fail to appear strikingly, from even a hasty review how well the two systems just noticed support each other, and subserve the cause of the Grand Enemy. There are two sorts of weekly proclaiming that their ministers are true ministers of Christ? truth in unrighteousness, until they are become, we fear, judicially mere carnal ablation. The one totally denies the operation of the declare sin to be a slight evil, only skin-deep, not a hereditary disease, and doubtless are but forms of Socinianism, and recognize, as true, in new combinations or connexions, some base principles of the Papal Apostacy. Both deny the necessity of a change of heart, or regeneration, in order to eternal salvation. They conspire against Holiness, as the great essential prerequisite in order thereto. With respect to the pretensions of the one and the other to the christian name, the reply of a brother in a circuit lately travelled properly merits no other treatment at christian hands than perfect attacked by some of them for announcing it under that appellative. tians." was the imperious demand. "I never think," retorted he. of Christian when I think of you."

The emissaries and advocates of these systems, as they have somewhat adopted the itinerant plan, have penetrated a great part of the country. However, the one is too formal in its character and pretension long to subsist with the diffusion of doctrinal and biblical knowledge: the other is too scandalous not to be ultimately years; and as those years commence with the captivity of Manrejected by most minds, and too disgusting to escape the abhorrence of the more enlightened and refined part of society. Besides, a great many prefer standing out of the rank of infidels at once, as the more honest and rational course. The waters of Campbellism have made very little impression on our Methodistic fire, and can never quench it. They have however in many places been replenished from the ranks of certain sects. Neither has Universalism prevailed on this government to publish an impunity for all offences by their fatalism, nor on conscience to cease agonizing sinners, nor on just Heaven to disannul all penal sanctions in Providence

and in the Bible. Here is the important difference between the excitements of Methodism, and of all the Errorisms which make a stir for their are enduring. Theirs wane with time; hers wax with her age. Theirs depend on novelty and adventitions circumstances; hers result from the constant and uniform operation of the Holy Ghost in the outward and visible means. They want soul, spirit, life, power-these we have. Well said the dying Wesley, (nay, such a man could not die !) "The best of all is-God is with us." This grand truth it is that has set at nought that false sentiment, that, a revival cannot outlast a generation. While He is with us, our revival shall burn on, and on, and on, undimmed as well as inquenched, in a steady as well as brightening and increasing flame, maugre all the hydrants and engines that may play upon it (which, by the way, shall find it like oil, through His interposition.) and all the opposition of its enemies, though their name be LEGION. Here I must clap the extinguisher on my thoughts, as their continuance would consume too much of your readers' time, and your own, and has already consumed the utmost limits of my sheet. JOHN BARTON.

Milford, Clermont Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1844.

THE BAPTISTS.-We are informed by the Register that the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society in England, have secured the valuable services of the Rev. J. M. Cramp, M.A., as country early next month. Mr. Cramp is the author of the Text Book of Popery, a work highly spoken of by the Bishop of Landaff, and the Church newspaper, and comes warmly recommended by Dr. Davies, the late efficient and much respected President of the Institution, now President of Stepney College, England.

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS. - The English Wesleyan Chronicle contains the following statistics of this body, which, though incomplete, may give some idea of its extent:- Chapels, 750; Ministers, 134: Preachers, 270: Deacons, or Leaders, 1772: Members, 59,358; Foreign Missionaries, 4; Sunday Scholars and OUR DESK.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY MAGAZINE AND ANNUAL. Edited and Published by the Rev. Daniel Newell. Svo. Monthly. pp. 36. Price \$1, in advance. New-York.

Judging from a few numbers of this periodical now before us, re are prepared to say that its contents is not religious fictionof which there is too much in our day, nor is it irreligious novelism of which there ought to be none,—but it is christian, adapted to the family, and presented in a perspicuous, elegant, and attractive form. Passing over the typographical neatness, and beautiful embellishments of the work-which no purchaser will-we have read with pleasure many of its articles; and though it cannot be expected that every line of an American publication is precisely what we might wish it, this contains much suited to every country :- as the "Rev. John Summerfield," and the "Duration and Value of the Soul," and other able papers, by the Editor; "The Sin and Panishment of Angels," by the Rev. W. Marshail, and "The Intellectual Energy of Woman," by F. Gorham Clark. The lesser picces are useful. The Poetry is of more than ordinary excellence, of which "The Stricken Family," by our friend Dr. to do good;" and every candid reader will say, This pious and praiseworthy object is accomplished.

M. D., and William Sutherland, M. D. Subscription \$3 per annum. Montreal; Printed and Published by Lovell and Gibson. This is an elegantly-printed periodical in royal octavo form,

published in English and in French, of which the first Number has just come to hand. It is—and we presume rightly—deemed necessary for Canada, and contains important facts for the members of the Medical profession, and others. An opinion of its nerits is not what will be expected from us; but we are much gratified to see that the powerful periodical Press of our country is to be enriched by the labours of two able gentlemen of a highlyrespectable and influential profession.

THE INTERPRETER. Semi-Monthly. No. I. Devoted to French Spanish, Italian, and German. Edited by B. Jenkins. Octavo. pp. 16. Price \$3 per ann. Charleston, S. C. John W. Stoy. Here is a view of five Alphabets, and Pronunciations-Constructions-Exercises-Translations and Composition intended to how what the French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages are. The publication is printed in clear type, and we should suppose it was well calculated to help learners in the acquisition of

"TRACTS FOR THE TIMES."-The publication of a series of Fracts having this designation has been commenced at the Methodist Book Establishment, Zion's Herald Office, Boston, as we learn from that paper. The first Tract is on the origin of the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contains "18 pages, equal to 24 pages of the usual tract size." It is for circulation among Methodists particularly,-and some of the Churches, it is said, are making arrangements to furnish their classes with one for very member." We heartily commend the publication itself, and the zeal of the Methodists in supporting it, and hope that we in Canada will soon go and do likewise.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following appointtents, and in stating, for the information of the members and friends of our Church, that the respected President informs us his " health is steadily improving :"- .

APPOINTMENTS of the PRESIDENT of the CONFERENCE. St. Catharines, March 9, 1844. o the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-You will oblige me by publishing in the next Guardian the following appointments, which I propose to attend Providence permitting; and the Ministers on the Circuits will be kind enough to publish for me accordingly:

forento Circuit, April 7th, Switzer's Church, Gardiner's do. Albion Circuit, 11th, Lloydtown do. Parker's Newmarket do. do. Markham Circuit, Ì5th, Reesorville do. Credit Mission. 21st, Bones

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We are charmed by first-rate poetry, and have sometimes tried to poetize while under the spell of the muse. It has not, therefore, been very pleasing for us, during the last six months, to receive productions which would neither *reason not thume* until we had spept hours upon each of them which their writers ought to have previously devoted. A word to only some of our poets!

THE "SEVEN TIMES" OF THE MILLERITES.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,-The mania of Millerism, by which this city and the adjoining vicinities are to some extent be

by myself, would be a just rebuke. Having, out of a stretch of couriesy, announced an appointment for the Campbellites, at the a lover of truth and of mankind not to pay some attention to the conclusion of a Protracted Meeting where he lived he was hercely doctrines and statements put forth by the chiefs of the fraternity, by means of which some minds are disturbed. rent, and general society, so far as the evil operates, partially At present I intend to refer merely to one of the notable Millerite roofs that the end will be in March 1843. It is this. In Leviticus hap, xxvi., God threatens Israel, in case of disobedience, repeated

and persevered in, that he will punish them seven times more for their sins. This phraseology occurs, with a little variation, four times in the chapter. Millerism says, The seven times of Moses take hold on eternity. We understand by the seven times, so many times 360 days, and those days, as prophetic days, viz: 252 nassah, 677 B. C., we have only to take 677 from 2520, and we have 1343 as the time of the end. This is plausible enough, and ight pass, were it not just as arbitrary and unfounded as it at first sight appears plausible. If it were even granted that the sever signt appears plausions. In the rest of granted that the cities signifies prophetic time, there is no good reason for fixing upon 67.7 (viz: the captivity of Mannassah) as the attenting point; ite as good historic data could be found before that time history of the Jewish nation; and far better can be found after in 97, B. C., when Nebuchadaezzar sent Jehoiachim in irons to Bahvlon, and set up Zedekiah to be king. And better still is found when the same Babylonish monarch destroyed Jerusalen and carried all away captive. But none of these periods would chime in with the favourite reckonings, and produce the figures, 1843—and all must bend or stretch, so as to meet and centre there

But it is impossible to grant that the 'seven times' of Moses mean prophetic days, or any sort of time whatever. The scope and esign of the warnings given, show clearly that more punishment i what is intended, whatever form that punishment might assume. No season. Theirs are transitory, like their ephemeral selves; hers parent is mistaken by his child when he reminds a persevering trans gressor in the family circle, that, should be transgress in a particular nanner again, he will be punished three or seven times as much a ormerly. The interpretation of Millerism is purely arbitrary, and a dragged in with other so-called proofs (and some of most ridicu lous character) to dazzle the unlearned and the unwary, by an array f numbers, be the real character of the evidences ever so fallible. In the chapter itself the interpretation of the 'sect' is declared to be erroneous, by the very words of Moses—when liaving simply affirmed the punishment of 'seven times' in one place, he in another verse adds, and 'seven times' more, &c. But the absurdity o nch an interpretation of the words of Moses will appear cleares n the light of a few portions of Scripture, in which the same phrase logy occurs-and certainly it is the phraseology only that can be eized upon in Lev. xxvi. I select only a few as specimens:— See Gen. xxxiii. 3: Essu 'bowed himself to the ground sever imes,' viz., 2520 years.' Rather a tedious process, turely Josh. vi. 4; 'Ye shall compass the city seven times,' viz., 2520

ears. A pretty long campaign that.
1 Kings xviii, 43: Elijah said to his servant, 'Go again seven times. Understood as above, strong faith and long patience would be equired, and the rain perhaps useless if obtained.

2 Kings iv. 35: 'And the child sneezed seven times,' viz., 2520

yours. A pretty fair spell of sneezing that, and especially for a child. So, 'scoen times passed over Nebuchadnezzar.' But enough. What will not fanatics advance and silly gaping persons receiv a truth, under certain circumstances? The ordeal however for he hereny is at hand. March 21st of our 1844 and their 1843 is at hand. Let all know that that is the End of the Time, according to Miller and Hutchinson, and others, in their published statements. The only fear is, that the deloded will not have grace enough left, President of the Baptist Theological and Literary Institution in God purs his mark upon it as imposture and lie, by still sustaining Montreal, and that he is expected to take his departure for this the world, and by carrying on his work in filling the world with his

fory. We will see. Toronto, March 15, 1844.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.-The Rev. Dr. Olin, in behalf of this institution, delivered an eloquent discourse from Mark xii. 41, 42, at the M. E. Church in John-street, last evening. The congregation was large, and the reverend gentleman exceeded him self in powerful and eloquent appeal. After the sermon, the subject of Dr. Olin's mission was stated to the audience, and the Rev. Mr Buck, the pastor of the Church, called upon Mr. McElrath to act as secretary to the proceedings. Subscriptions to the noble amount of \$1700 were announced during the evening, and, will previous obscriptions in concexion with the same Church, amounted to \$2500. The principal subscribers are James flarper, Esq. \$500, Aconymous \$500, Mr. Loder \$250, Mr. McElrath \$200, Mr. \$2500. The principal subscribers are James flarper, Roach \$200, Mr. Fisk \$100, &c. The meeting separated at about 10 o'clock, all parties being pleased with the effort that had been made. -N. Y. Advertises, Feb. 28th.

[The following was not intended by the respected writer for publication; but it is too interesting to be allowed by us to be a private communication.-Ed]

METHODISM IN NEW-YORK—SOLEMN SABBATH-SCHOOL PROCESSION-A SAINT INDEED.

Brooklyn, Feb. 29th, 1844. REV. AND DEAR StR .- Methodism is prospering in New-York ind Brooklyn. Several new churches have recently been added to the list in New-York. Our Sand's Street Church in Brooklyn having become too small, the congregation recently resolved to re having become too small, the congregation recently resolved to re-build. It was the most spirited effort of the kind I have ever wit-nessed. In less than six months from the opening of the subscrip-tion lists, the money was nearly all paid, and one of the most beau-tiful Methodist churches in the State was ready for our reception. At the dedication the balance of the cost of the building was prompt-ly collected or pledged. Our Ladies having determined that the entlemen should not outdo them in the matter, formed themselves into a general begging committee, and collected in a very short time apwards of eight hundred dollars, to furnish the church. So that, through their kind efforts, all the seats, except part of the galleries, are tastefully cushioned and free. The style of the building would tro tastefully cushioned and free. The style of the building would perhaps serve as a model of Methodistic nestness and chasteness; and the interior is appropriately ornamented with marble tablets to the memory of Judge Garrison, one of its original founders, and the lamented Summerfield, whose remains, with those of two other inisters, lie beneath the altar.

In one of the numbers of the Christian Family Magazine there is a series of incidents narrated, which excited much interest among our Sabbath-School friends. I shall never forget the burial scene of he last child. It was a lovely Sabbath. Our school, followed by the whole congregation, marched in procession through the delightlly-shaded streets. A venerable looking Superintendent of nearly hirty years' service took charge of the whole. The doubly-bereaved nother and his teacher followed as chief mourners. When the bier, borne by his class-mates, arrived at the grave, and the children formed a ring and sweetly chaunted the funeral bymn, there seemed arcely a tearless eye in the assembled concourse.

I have not in many years met with one whose pious conversation has been so great a spiritual benefit to me as the mother in Israel who remains as the sole relic of the family. There have been periods of affliction with me when I have been tempted to repine at my lot as a stranger in a strange land, far from my kindred and those early besom-friends who could comfort me in sorrow. Then, as a last resource, I have sometimes visited the little lone apartment of this exiled widow, tottering to the grave with age and infirmities, and her words of faith and consolation—the smile that lit up her features as she spoke of going "home"-made me quite ashamed of myself: I could murmu sorrows to hers !- and yet she was full of joy. I was humbled. I felt it a privilege to sit and learn at the feet of such a saint. Not long since I called upon her, and found her quite ill. "Yestorday," she observed, "was the happiest Sabbath I ever spent-I was all alone, and too unwell to go to church; but," she added with emphasis, " Jesus was here." She seemed to exult in the hope of soon rejoining her departed family in heaven.

I hope we shall be favoured with a visit from yourself and several of our dear Canadian friends at the General Conference in May. From what I know of our New-York friends, I think you may expect to be treated with the kindest christian courtesy and hospitality. Yours, very truly, J. W. C.

Religious Intelligence.

[Nothing we publish gratifies us so much as Revival letters from laborious Ministers of our Church, like the following. Shall we shortly have the pleasure of receiving, and our friends the pleasure of reading, many more such from others of our brethren?—Ed.]

BATH AND ISLE OF TANTI CIRCUIT. The Rev. C. R. Allison writes us:-Since I wrote last, we have held several special meetings, during which more than 60 souls have been hopefully converted from the error of their ways, the most of whora have united with our church. This will appear but a mite compared with what some of our rich brethen are doing to replenish the golden treasury; but to us, who are proceeding on rather a " small scale," standard of the Cross was first planted by Methodist Missionaries in this part-we have had a gracious season. Here the work had been retrograding for a number of years, but at our watchinght a cloud of mercy arose upon the people, and continued its droppings till many were quickened who had long been in the way, and between 30 and 40 strangers were brought right by the blood of Christ. To our heavenly Father be all the praise!

SIMCOE CIRCUIT. Feb. 12th, the Rev. Matthias Holiby writes us :- We have refreshing seasons on the Circuit-Methodism is rising—our congregations increase—and about eighty have joined since Conference. We are holding a Protracted Meetng at Normandale, and our prospects are cheering. Pray for us.

The Rev. G. Kennedy, of Simcoe, writes us :- As I have a little money to send you, permit me to mention, that the good work is prospering on this Circuit. Methodism in our form is becoming more firmly grounded, and more deeply rooted in the minds and affections of the people; and, as a necessary consequence, our congregations are becoming larger—people are crowding, anxious to hear the word of life-and what is still better, our church is being enlarged. Our Zion, like a tree fed by streams whose roots will spread, and whose branches will extend, and thus afford shelter to the weary who wish to repect under its shade, is a resting place for those "that labour and are heavy laden." Here Jesus comforts them "as a mother comforteth her children." Souls are joining themselves to the Lord almost every week. We have just closed a Protracted Meeting at Normandale Furnace, and, as the fruits of it, 24 have united with

BROCKVILLE MISSIONARY MEETING.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -The few lines I wrote on the 24th Jun. to the Rev. A. MacNab, I did not intend to meet the public eye.. Enclosing to him missionary money, I made a few remarks respecting eting. I believe, however, it was more my fault than his,not telling him " it was not for the Guardian." Not including in that little sketch one of the most prominent features in our Anniversary. I now take a glance at the omission.

e Rev. W. Ryerson's preceding, almost mammoth popularity, together with an announcement in placards and the Journal of the town, drew "a great multitude" into our spacious chapel, on the 14th ult. The Sermons, by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, at the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., were highly appropriate; and the one in the evening, by the Rev. R. Jones, to a very full house, was profitable to himself and others. Collections, during the Subbath, were not swelled to the amount we had anticipated; but still, what was obtained was an intimation of more to come. The Monday evening meeting was enjoyed with crowning interest. Adiel Sherwood, Esq., High Sheriff of the Johnstown District, was called to the chair, which he filled with much satisfaction on this evening, as well as former occasions. His opening speech was valuable in a high sense. Being an old inhabitant in this part of the "Majestic St. Lawrence" long before this "beautiful town" had its birth—as he told us—he witnessed the beginning and progress of the early settlements; and that " the first Missionaries who traversed these new openings were Methodist Missionaries; that from these servants of God ke first heard the Gospel." He, therefore, said, that "the Weslevan Methodist Missions ought to meet with our most cordial support, from the fact, that the Methodist Ministers were the first pioneers in Canada." He next adverted, with much clearness and emphasis, to an "economical characteristic" in Methodism, as a further Inducement to give this humane and heavenly cause their warmest support. "The same amount," said he, "thrown into this treasury, will support four Missionaries, where, in some others. It will only one." "Five pounds put here will go as fur as twenty in some others." He, therefore, thought "it was their duty to put their money where it would do the most good." Many other remarks money where it would no the most goots. In many other recontan-were made by the Sheriff equally thrilling, which truly gave an intro-ductory zest to the proceedings of the evening. Mr. Sherwood is a member of the Presbyterian branch of the great ecclesiastic These sentiments of his clearly show the impartial, as well as the benevolent, eye he casts upon the Missionary movements of the day. If the "work be done," he will be pleased to see it done by the most efficient bands, and those which will make the most

prudent use" of the " means." A , The speakers who followed the chairman in train were most eloquant, (excepting your unworthy servent.) If any cause on earth can make hearts warm, and tongues eloquent, it must be this "Angel beginning to fly." Its origin is from heaven; its soul is love to God and man; its object is the renovation of the world. How can an one be looking on what is now like a wave, moving the who ous world, and not feel to take a part "in turning up" "this small province of Jehovah," with all its inhabitants, to the "Sun of Righteousness." The Rev. J. Carroll, the worthy Chairman of District, was most happy in his dilations. He caught the fire of the Rev. Mr. Boyd. Baptist Minister, and the Rev. Mr. Drummond, Congregationalist, of this town, who preceded him. Bro Harnden, also, made a very fair use of his abilities on the platform The Rev. R. Jones, next in our evening "succession," with full characteristic deliberation, stood before this host of the worthy inhabitants of the town and country; and every word, well timed and placed, fraught richly with truth, fell upon the ear. Before resuming his seat, the pathos with which he rolled out his sentences was stirring, and swelled greatly the interest of the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson was then called to "place the stone," which had been so far "brought forth with shouting." He first retrospected, with an "esgle eye," those who had occupied the platform before him. Then he turned his whole mind on the mighty demands of a " world" lying, in the wicked one." He threw before us the strong pulse, beating in the veins, of all "Dissenting" Christendom, and discovered the healthy symptom, like a mighty impulse, swelling towards each other in all the "power of love." He almost made us see the heathen world "in waiting," with "eyes" turned towards the shores made "glad with salvation," looking and expecting something—that something must be the Gospel of the Son of God. O Sir, before he discontinued sprending to us the darkness, wretchedness, woo, and helplessness of millions of our race, he rolled such a weight of reponsibility upon us, we saw no other way but " to come up by the help of the Lord; by the help of the Lord against the mighty." Our meeting soon after closed, with all parties highly pleased. In two days since the above Anniversary, the amiable Houghton has collected £20 4s., part of which has already been remitted; I now enclose four pounds, the balance of the above amount, which you will please hand to the Treasurer, Rev. A.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS .- Another list of contributors the Wesleyan Missionary Society appears in the Watchman of Wednesday; and one example deserves honourable mention, for his numificent gift. We allude to James Hargreave, Esq., of Leeds, who has generously forwarded (through the Rev. John Bowers) £ 1000, to aid in the great and pressing emergency of the Society's affairs. This is Mr. Hargreave's second donation of £1000 towards ne benevolent individual was a subscriber to the Centenary fund of £1000 .- Patriot.

SCOTCH FREE CHURCH.

The arrival in New-York of another minister, as a Delegate from the Free Church of Scotland, seems to justify us in again calling the attention of our readers to the principles and peculiar position of that Church. The Rev. George Lewis, of Dundee, the minister referred to, who came to this country by the last steamer, preached thrice in the city on Sunday last, and, by the extraordinary power and eminent spirituality of his discourses, enchained the attention

It has been matter of regret to many of the friends of the Free Church in this city, that a more numerous delegation was not from the first sent to this country, that so a more intense feeling of interest in her position and trials might be at once awakened in our community. The following letter, however, addressed by Dr. Chalmers to Mr. Fergusson, the lay-delegate from the Free Church, while it shows that the distinguished writer of the letter has spared no pains in endeavouring to send a numerous deputation to our shores, shows satisfactorily also, what have hitherto been the obstacles to the attainment of his object. "Edinburgh, January 1st, 1344.

"My dear Sir .- I give you a few letters as specimens of the secessity which lies upon our ministers to decline the proposal of joining our Free Church Deputation to America. They are over-burdened with home duties, which, if suspended for a season, would greatly injure, in their respective neighbourhoods. the caus which we are labouring to uphold in Scotland, and in which we feel confident that the Americans will not withhold their summaths and aid. They, of all people, have a right to know the real account of the very inadequate representation that we have been enabled to send across the Atlantic; and I do hope they will make allowance for the difficulties by which we are encompassed,—and which simply arise from the fact that the number of people who have rallied around the standard of spiritual independence is doubly greater than what our ministers can, at present, overtake.

"So much impressed am I with the immense consequence of sufficiently large Deputation to America, that I have been employed for months in importunately requesting this one and that other to follow Dr. Cuaningham; and I might have given you more samples of their rejoinders than you have received from me. I have felt all along that they were well entitled to half-a-dozen at least of the heat whom I could find. How much I wish that I had been ten years younger, and been able to expatiate over that magnificent region and among its noble-hearted people; but who yot, I trust, will make generous allowance both for the helplessness of age and for the necessities of a country struggling in opposition to rank and power, "I ever am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,"

"Thomas Chainers.
"May the gracious providence of God carry you and bring you back in safety, through all the varieties of your interesting move-

We understand that there is a probability that the next steamer will bring two or three ministers to join the delegates already among us; and it is now our earnest hope that, considering the fervent appeals which have already been and will still be made to them in behalf of the Free Church, the inhabitants of this free and favoured land will evince to the world that their very sense of the rare privileges they themselves enjoy, causes their hearts all the overflow with sympathy for the afflictions of a Church and a people nobly contending for the principles of religious liberty, and lifting up a testimony against the powers of this world on behalf of the sacred truth of God .- N. Y. Advertiser, March 6th.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN .-We have received the Report of the Wesleyan Committee of Educa-tion for 1843, from which we obtain the following statistics of Sunday schools under the direction of the British Conference:-

	Schools.	Libra	Teachers.	Echolara,	Expenditure
England,	3,546	1,159	74,874	378,227	\$114,105
Wales,*	189	13	2,357	17.687	724
Scotland,	29	14	328	3,249	426
Isle of Man,	30	8	482	2,057	420
Shetland Isles	3	1	20	163	. 15
Total.	3,797	1.188	78,061	401.383	\$115,690
Last year,	3,554	1,030	70,885	373,017	103,988
Increase,	243	158	7,176	23,336	11,702
The above re	turns sho	w,a mu	ch larger	proportion	of Sunday

scholars to Church members than with us; as there are in Great Britain only 331,024 members in society, while they have upward of four handred thousand children in Sunday schools, which is more than we have with one million of Church members. The number of schools having libraries is much smaller than with us. Most of the schools there, we believe, still follow the old practice of giving the children periodical rewards of small books, a plan which, though giving less trouble, is, we think, both more expensive and less protive of good than a well-managed library .- New York Sunday School Advocate.

* Eleven circuits neglected to make returns.

CHURCH OF ENGLANDISM v. WESLEYAN METHOD-ISM.—The other day, a poor woman of Sunderland, in very destitute circumstances, applied to a prominent member of several orthodox France has the advantage over this country. The mere superiority societies for the relief of the poor of the town, begging the exercise of twenty-six vessels would not be a matter of much importance, if of his patronage and influence in her favour. "What place of worthey vessels were of various classes; but when the whole of them ship do you attend, my good woman?" inquired the benevolent Churchman, in his blandest tone. "The Methodist Chapel," meekly answered the applicant. "Then," reach he, "you may go to the Methodists for relief." The poor creature went away accordingly, horse power. France has no less than forty-four yessels of this des-Methodists for relief." The poor creature went away occordingly, wondering, as she went, if this man's Bible—supposing him to use one—contained any thing about true religion and undefiled, consisting of visiting the fatherless and the widow in their effiction.—

Successors of the Apostles.—At a recent meeting in Ireland, the following authentic statement was made by the Chairman. He begged to be permitted to read the following document, which had reference to the amount of property left by

Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin	£150,000
bowlet vicinison or popular sessions	
Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam	250.000
Agar, Archbishop of Cashel	400,000
Stopford, Bishop of Cork	25,000
Percy, Bishop of Dromore	49,000
Clonver, Bishop of Ferns	50,000
Bernard, Bishop of Limerick	60,000
Porter, Bishop of Clogher	250,000
Hawkins, Bishop of Raphon	25,000
Knox, Bishop of Killaloe	100,000
Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh	300,000
yang kilong katalian dan bilang b	

Total £1,875,000 And these men called themselves the successors of the twelve po Sehermen of Galilee .-- London Patriot.

BOTTLING TRACTS.—Owing to the opposition of the priests in South America, the colonies, and particularly Spain, towards the efforts of members of the Dissenting Tract Societies, in allowing their books to be circulated emongst the people, the these bodies have lately had recourse to a new method of introducing their tracts into Cadiz, as practised by a gentleman when on board an English vessel in that harbour. The new expedient was to put the tracts into glass bottles, securely corked, and, taking drantage of the tide flowing into the harbour, they were committed to the waves, on whose surface they floated towards the town, where the inhabitants eagerly took them up on their arriving on the shore. The bottles were then soon uncorked, and the tracts they contained are supposed to have been read with much interest.

THE CONGREGATION AT CAMDEN CHAPEL, CAMBERwell, have determined on presenting the Rev. H. Melvill, on his resignation as minister of that place of worship, with a splendid service of plate. Difficulties have been suggested as to the appointment of a successor. The vicar of Camberwell, it is said, claims e right of nomination, to which the trustees will not consent. The chapel was licensed by the bishop to Mr. Melvill, but was never consecrated. It was previously used by a congregation of Dissenters, and, in the event of a dispute respecting the appointment of a er, might revert to them .- London Globe.

DR. DAVIES .- Our beloved friend, Dr. Davies, entered upon the duties of his office as President of Stepney College, on 23d January. A special proyer-meeting was held by the Committee in the buildings of the Institution, to commend this and the interests of the College generally, to the blessing of Almighty God. It will be gratifying, we feel assured, to the numerous friends of our late Principal, to be informed, that he and his family enjoy a good measure of health. Long may they continue to be actively end successfully engaged in their important sphere of usefulness.—Register.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The late arrival from Canton announces the death, at Macao, of Rev. Samuel Dver, of London, missionary at Singapore—aged 39. Mr. Dyer was one the most accurate Chinese scholars living.—Zion's Herald.

BIRMINGHAM .- The Dissenters here are all bestirring themselves in the Education movement. Schools will ere long formed in connexion with every Dissenting Church in town.

Foreign and Provincial.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of March 9.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Liverpool arrived last night, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 6th of Feb. Our last advices were of the 4th. The news, of course, is not much, though it includes an unusual number of deaths among the great of the earth. The decesse of the reigning Duke of Coburg, Prince Albert's father, was announced in the papers by the last arrival; he died suddenly, of cramp in the stomach. He was elder brother of King Leopold, of Belgium, and of the Duchess of Kent. The more recent deaths were, of General Bertrand, of the Princess Carlotta, wife of Don Francisco of Spain,

and of the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg. In the House of Lords, in ceply to Lord Brougham, the Earl of Aberdeen stated that France had proposed alterations in the treaty with England, concerning the right of search, and that he could not esy what would be the result. He trusted no effort would be spared to destroy the slave-trade, but that the first object of Great Britain must now be the preservation of peace among the nations of Europe. They must not risk that first and greatest blessing for the sake of any work of supererugation or humanity. To do so would be the most preposterous attempt any great nation could engage in.

The Irish state trials were proceeding. Mr. O'Connell began his speech in desence on Monday the 5th; the Liverpool Times of the 6th, in a postscript, brings the opening part of it, a column long, stating that he was still speaking when the reporter left. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the room was most densely crowded, and Mr. O'Connell promised to make his speech as brief as possible. He avowed himself a repealer, denounced the Union, and alluded most skilfully, though in a very slight and guarded manner, to the exclusion of Catholics from the jury, the conduct of

There have been terrible gales off the coast, and a number of sad disasters are recorded. The Zeener, a Dutch Government frigate Capt. Abrahams, was lost on a shoal in the North Sea. The los ves between £30,000 and £40,000, fully insured in London. A thooner, the Emile, from Bordenux, was wrecked on the night of the first, and it was feared all on hoard had perished. The brig Sterling was wrecked at Yarmouth, and eight or ten of the crew were drowned. A great number of minor disasters are recorded. SLAVE TRADE. - In the House of Commons on the 5th, in answer

a question by Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel said negotiations were going forward with the United States, for the purpose of coming to an amicable adjustment for the suppression of the slave trade. Prices of cotton at the latest dates remained firm, but the sales ere small, and mostly to the trade.

Lord Morpeth has been returned to Parliament. Sin Robert Peel has stated more emphatically than before, the intention of the Government not to alter the Corn Laws.—Colonist.

London Corn Exchange, Feb. 5th. - The demand for Wheat fresh up, was somewhat active. Fine parcels of white and red were taken off reedily, at an advance of the currencies obtained on Monday, at fully 1s. per quarter; while the value of the middle and interior kinds was fully supported.—Ibid.

[VARIOUS SELECTIONS FROM THE LATEST PAPERS.] ENGLAND.

Great Britain and her Colonies .- A very interesting parliamentary return has recently been printed of exports and imports giving the declared value of the various articles of British produce nd manufacture exported to the West India Colonies, British North American Colonies, and East India Company's territories and Ceylon, during each of the twelve years ending with 1842, of the quantities of the principal articles of the growth and manufacture of these respective colonies imported into the United Kingdom during each of those twelve years, and of the quantities of such articles entered annually for home consumption. There is a comparative column in these tables showing the average per cent. increase or decrease (of imports only) of the past six years, as compared with the preceding six. They contain a succinct history for the last 12 years of the commerce of Britain with her principal colonies, and

Ships entered inwards and cleared outwards from the British West Indies, British North American Colonies, and the East India Com-pany's territories and Ceylon, in the years ending 5th Jan. 1832, to 5th Jan. 1843, inclusive. British West Indies, entered inwards, 908 British ships. 2.653,052 tons. Cleared outwards, 10,449 British ships, 2,837,707 tons; 2 Foreign ships, 393 tons. North American Colonies, entered inwards, 25,226 British ships, 7,471,-445 tons. Cleared outwards, 21,789 British ships, 6,531,875 tons; Foreign ships, 3(19 tops. East Indies and Ceylon, entered in ards, 3104 British ships, 1,369,612 tons. Cleared outwards, 3185 British ships, 1,470,372 tons. Great Britain may well be proud of er colonies, when she can employ in importing their proexporting articles suitable to their wants, in a period of 12 years, ips of the burden of upwards of 22,000,000 tons.

From the returns we perceive that 1839 was the largest export year to all our colonies. In that year we sent to the West Indies very nearly £4.000,000 worth of our manufactures. Last year we exported £2.591,425, being more than in the years 1840 and 1841. To British America, in 1839, our exports were upwards of three millions in value of our manufactures; in 1842 we sent £2,333,525. To the East Indies, in 1839, more than six millions of manufactures were sent out, but the two last years are superior to any two others taken together, there having been exported in 1842 £5,169,838

The Steam Navies of England and France.-The recent publication, in La Presse, of the number of armed steamers which France has (built and building) in her service, has shown a fact which few persons are acquainted with, and which many will scarcely credit, that the French steam is more numerous and powerful than that of England. According to La Presse, the total number of armed steamers which France has—completed and in progress—is 103, with an aggregate force of 25,930 horse-power. This statement, however, is incorrect, and below is the actual amount of her strength, which consists of 114 steam-vessels, with a united force of 32,000 horse-power.—She has—

6 steamers of 540 horse-power. 33 ditto of 450 ditto. 5 ditto of 320 ditto. 24 ditto of 220 ditto. 43 ditto of 160 ditto.

The number of steamers built or in progress, in Her Majesty's crvice is 98, whose united propelling force is under 20,000 horsepower, viz :--

3 steamers of from 650 to 750 horse-power. ditto of from 220 to 450 ditto. ditto, of from 220 to 300 ditto.

ditto.

ditto of from 140 to 200

15

46 ditto of from 60 to 120 From the foregoing statement, it appears that the French have in their steam navy twenty-six vessels more than the English, and a greater amount of steam force, to the extent of 12,000 horsepower. But it is not merely in the number of her vessels that

Death of Wm. Allen, Esq., F. R. S .- This distinguished Christian philanthropist, who was a member of the Society at his residence at Lindfield, in the 74th year of his age. William | cal strength is wonderful, for she can walk with more agility and Allen was extensively known to the Christian public for his untiring | a firmer step than many who have not yet numbered half her age. efforts to serve the cause of humanity. He was associated in early life with many of the great and good in promoting the abolition of the African slave trade, and subsequently took a prominent part in the successful overthrow of British colonial slavery. The moral and religious education of the poor was a subject which early claimed an interest in his benevolent heart—one in which he took a most lively interest to the latest period of his life, and to which he devoted a large portion of his time and substance. He first associated himself with the friends of Joseph Lancaster, in the year 1808; he subsequently took a prominent part in the establishment of the British and Foreign School Society, and was the first treasurer appointed by that association, which office be held until his death. In pursuance of his benevolent exertions for the welfare of his fellow-creatures, the established his Schools of Industry at Lindfield, in Sussex, where he endeavoured to prove the aids that might be afforded to the work of education by the earnings of the scholars; and with the co-operation of his friends he founded a colony of labourers in that neigh bourhood, to whom he alletted commodicus dwellings and portion. bourhood, to whom he allotted commodicus dwellings and portions of land, at remunerating but easy rant, whereby the moral and physical condition of a considerable population has been considerably improved. He was the head of the highly-respectable firm of Allen & Co., chemists, in Plough-court; he also possessed a reputation in the scientific world; he was many years lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital, also at the Royal Institution,

and was a Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. - London Morn. Chron Her Majesty.-The loyal interest attached to our Queen, whether reigning in her Court or meeting her Parliament or travelling among her people, or seeking the solace of such do nestic privacy as Royalty may taste, will be increased if we hint that t is more than probable these domestic ties will be multiplied. If ve are not misinformed, and we are pretty certain we are not, the amily circle next year at Claremont will be more numerous. - Court

Sir Augustus d'Este.-We have ascertained from the very best authority, and we are extremely happy to hear, that no prosition will be offered to his application for ke the title of his late father, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and that her Majesty has expressed a desire that the questio should be settled as speedily as possible.— Weekly Paper.

Monopoly Taxes. - From the "Complete Suffrage Almanac, 1844," p. 31:- Table showing the amount of taxes paid weekly by a working man who expends 7s. 74d. in the following

2 nunces of lea 2 ounces of coffee 7 pints of ale 8 ounces of sugar 3 lbs. 8 ozs. of meat pint of brandy The cost of the above, if freed from title, corn, custom, and access tax, would not exceed 2s, 48d.; while at present the cost is s. 74d., being a weekly tax of 5s. 3d. on the

Calculation made by William Wrexland, of Birmingham. Her Majesty's late Accident .- A few days ago Mrs. Holderness, of Horton, had the honour of receiving, by special messenger from Cleremont, a handsome pair of chased sliver candiesticks, with the royal crown and the letter Y engraved upon nem, which her Majesty had commanded to be sent to her, as a slight testimony of her Majesty's gracious favour, and in return for the use which her Majesty made of her puny phaeton on the day on which her Majesty unfortunately met with her accident in her

The Duke of Wellington "Napping."-At the conclusion of the banquet at Wirdsor Castle, on Tuesday evening last, ber Majesty and Princo Albert, with their distinguished guests, retired as usual to the green drawing room; the Queen's private band being stationed in the adjoining sportment, (the crimson drawing room,) the folding doors of which were thrown epen. In the course of the evening her Majesty left the private apartment, arm in arm with the Duke of Wellington, and sested herself with the duke on her right hand, and surrounded by the court, near the band. After listening to the performance of two or three compositions, the Queen rose from her seat to retire, a movement which was of course followed by the whole of the royal party with the exception of the duke, who had fallen into a profound nap. Her Majesty, smiling, and evidently enjoying the involuntary forgetfulness of his grace, playfully tapped the duke on his shoulder with her bouquet, which speedily brought him from a state of momentary oblivion to perfect conciousness, when the Queen, with a gracious smile, (amidst the sup pressed titterings of the illustrious guests) made his grace a low curisey and, taking the noble wattior's arm in the most kind and affectionar manner, and laughing the while, proceeded from the crimson to the

Annual Obituary of Distinguished Men .- During the past year one Prince of the blood, two Dukes, one Marquis, six Earls, two Viscounts, eight Lords, tweive Baronets, two Knights, one Bisbop, two (Irish) Judges, five Generals, five Majors General, three Lieutenants-General, seven Colonels, nine Lieutenants-Colonel two Admirals, two Rear-Admirals, one Vice-Admiral, one Right Honourable, five Honourables, two Members of Parliament, and two Private Secretaries, have died-making the total 38 individuals, who, during their lives, were what are termed public men by their

green drawing room where coffee was served .- Britannia.

connexion with the Government of the country. - Morning Post. The Army .- Sir Charles Napier states that from two one idea of the extent of the magnificent hospitality which on ordi-

English University Honour conferred on an American.—At a recent award of prizes in Trinity College, University of Cambridge, England, the first prize for the English Essay was benowed on Charles Bristed, son of the Rev. John Bristed, of Bristol

A Puseyile Monastery .-- A London paper states that Lord John Manners and other Puseyites are about to establish a Protestant monastery at Much Werlock, in Shropshire, where there tre the ruins of an abbey capable of restoration. - Zion's Herald.

The Poor Needlewomen .- At the annual meeting of ne subscribers to the North London Ophthalmic Institution, which took place on the 18th instant, at the Freemasons' Tavern, it was stated in the report, that, out of 669 patients relieved during the past year, no less than 81 were poor needlewomen, whose eves had been materially injured by the incessant application at fine work required to earn a precarious subsistence. This was strongly dwelt upon by Sir George Stanton, Professor Owen, and others, as an evil trising out of the grinding system pursued by the cheap ware!

King William's College, situated on the Isle of Man, as destroyed by fire on the 14th of January. The building was 210 feet long and 135 broad.

A Noble Act .- The Countess of Bridgewater, at a recent audit of the Dunton tenents, was pleased to return to four of them (through her agent, G. A. Peppercorn, Esq., of St. Neot's) the munificent sum of £1,000 in consideration of their loss by the storm of August last.—Cambridge Independent.

Large Church.-A new Catholic church is now nearly finished at Lambeth, in England, which is said to be the largest church in Great Britain, constructed by voluntary contributions, Its dimensions are 250 feet by 84 feet, and the cost of the building alone is estimated at £40.000 .- Zion's Herald.

The Queen of England is fully expected to visit the King of Prussia, next summer, at Stolzenfels and Bouhl.-Magde-

The philosopher Frazer says that "though a man vithout money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still

IRELAND.

Irish State Trials-Counsel in the Case.-It will interesting to our readers to know how the legal talent of the Irish bar is distributed, upon these important trials, and to know the relative position of traversers and prosecutors as to the counsel employed. Mr. O'Connell, a host in himself, needs no description from us. 'He will address the jury in his own behalf. Mr. Hono, second to none in power, or in skill, and whose authority is of great eight; Mr. Whitesides, an earnest and enthusiastic advocate, who delights in encountering difficulties that he may overcome there; Mr. M'Donough, learned, quick of perception, and always prepared; Mr. Moore, a thorough lawyer, energetic, and a sound pared; Mr. Moore, a thorough lawyer, energetic, and a souna logician; Mr. Fitzgibbon, clear in argument, shrewd, bold, yet careful; Mr. Figott, cautious, doubting, but safe, certain, and powerful; Mr. Hatchell, penetrating, dexteroos, and a terror to the prevaricator; Mr. Monahan, able, quick in perception, and sound in expression; and though last, not least, Mr. Sheif, whose eloquence will pierce the ears, and whose reasoning can reach the mind—form the silk-gownsmen of the bar for the traversers. Joined with them as juniors, are Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Mr. Close, and Mr. O'Hagan all of whom are learned, enthusiastic in their clients' cause, and fas rising in their profession.

For the Crown, Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General, brave as lion, spiteful as a cat—learned enough for ten lawyers, yet without judgment or temper for one; Mr. Greene, the Solisitor-General, lucid, placid, sincere, and argumentative; Mr. Brewster, powerful in sarcesm, severe, skilful in mancouvres, and learned in quibbles; Mr. Holmes, whose talents are of first-rate order; Mr. Bennett, th leader of the Munster bar, and fit to lead it, by his mental talents and his kind disposition: Mr. Napier, skilled in all the depths of pleading and legal proceedings; Mr. Tombe, artful, crafty, and able; Mr. Freeman, Mr. Martley, Mr. Smiley, and Mr. Baker comlete the array for the Crown. It is said that Sergeant Stock, the Liberal Member for Cushel, has also been retained to aid the cause of the prosecution.—London Sun.

The Anticipated Incarceration of Mr. O' Connell. The Orange and Government journals are so thoroughly satisfied with the construction of the jury, that they calculate to a certainty, not only upon a verdict against Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, but the identical gaol fixed upon for his incarceration. One of those journals, the Downpatrick Recorder, contains the following:—" In the event of Mr. O'Connell being convicted, it is the intention of Government to confine him at Carrickfergus. Apartments are at present fitting up in the Castle, but for what purpose has not transpired." The Evening Mail, even before the finding of the bills of indictment or the revision of the jury list, declared that the conviction of Mr. O'Connell was quite certain, and that the Court of Queen's Bench would sentence him to two years' imprisonment .- London Patriot, Jan'y 22nd.

Father Matthew has accepted the offer of a free passage in Grinnel, Minturn, & Co.', N. Y. and Liverpool packets and will come over in June.—N. Y. Observer.

William | cal strength is wonderful, for she can walk with more agility and Athlone Sentinel.

GERMANY.

The Germans .- The German population is increasing with wonderful rapidity in the United States. It is estimated there are three millions in this country, and that not less than fifty newspapers are published in the Gorman language.

The Press in Germany .- We have received from a rivate source a curious and important political document, entitled Results of the Protocol of the Ministerial Conference, held at tenna, the 12th of June, 1834," which contains the entire system about to be adopted for repressing all progress of liberalism in the German press. The history of this document is somewhat curious. It was sent out to the United States, published there, temitted home Germany, and circulated generally. The police old of the entire impression, but one copy reached Paris. - Times

The King has pardoned another of the Gottingen State prisoners, Dr. Lanbinger, now sixty years of age, who was con-demand to fifteen years' imprisonment, of which he has passed seven in the House of Correction at Celle.

FRANCE.

Maria Stella, Countess of Newburg, who assumed berself, under the influence of delusion, to be the daughter of the Duke of Orleans, father of Louis Philippe, pretending that at her birth she was exchanged for the King, died a few days ago at her apartments in the Rue de Rivoli.

A company has just been formed in shares, with a cap ital of 500,000 francs, for the destruction of rats and mice through

SPAIN.

New Plan for Propelling Vessels,-It appears by: Madrid paper, that a method has been discovered by an ingenion Spanish mechanician, of propelling vessels by the agency of an end ss chain attached to wheels of twenty to thirty feet in diamete according to the depth of the vessel, by which he has demonstrated that the power of one man thus applied is equal to that of six borses in steamers, and that four such wheels would be sufficient to propel ship of war of three or four hundred men; while the same le motive power is applicable to merchantmen of the usual complement of men without extraordinarily hard work.

RUSSIA.

The Jews .- The Frankfurter Gazette contains a leter from the frontiers of Russia, dated Dec. 16, which says :- " The ukase, ordering the removal of the Jews from the frontier districts ususe, ordering the removal of the Jews from the frontier districts into the interior, is at this moment being carried into effect. Nearly 100,000 persons are affected by this measure. They receive passports which indicate their place of residence, and they are expected to have all their property sold off within a few days after."

NEW ZEALAND.

The English Colony, in the Island of New Zealand, appears to be exceedingly prosperous. A ship recently arrived in London from that Colony, bringing a full carge of oil, whalebone, and flax. The estimated value of the flax is £20 per ton. The whole fishery had also been very successful, and five or six vessels were expected to be despatched to England with its produce .- Zion's Herald.

New Zealanders.—Some of the natives of New Zealand have become owners of small schooners and cutters. Pomare, a powerful chief of the Ngapuhi tribe, (Bay of Islands) nd suite, lately arrived at Anckland, in two schooners, navigated by this well-known chief's own people.

UNITED STATES.

Burial of the Princeton Slain .- The military were approaching, the band playing a dirge of Bellini's, the drums muffled, the banners shrouded in crape. From different points were heard the booming of the minute guns, and the tolling of the bells, mel-lowed by distance, in sounds sweet and wild. The marines with their excellent band were first, and marched with admirable precision followed by the different volunteer companies of the district, well dressed and well appointed. Then came the "United States flying rtillery," a tnost soldier-like and well disciplined regiment. and navy officers in full uniform, mounted, and on foot, followed and were succeeded by the clergy, and clerks of the different depart

ments, with the customary badges of mourning.

The pall-bearers, in four carriages, preceded the hearse of the late Secretary of State, the same number that of the Secretary of he Navy, and also that of Captain Kennon and Mr. Gardiner, and the empty hearse of Mr. Maxey. The coffins of Gilmer and Kennor were wispped in the stars and stripes, showing the brighter by their immediate juxtaposition to the mournful appendages of death; Upshur's and Gardiner's were covered with velvet palls. The biers it the gate each soon received its destined burthen, and the footteps of the marines who bore them were heard crushing gravelled walk, and soon advanced to the open tomb. Here they aused, and Mr. Upshur's coffin was laid gently down, with almovoman's care, as if it were a eleeping infant.

were clustering among the branches of the trees on every side, and although their murmurs were heard but a moment before, when the clergyman began reading the sublime hard. manner, to the exclusion of Catholics from the jury, the conduct of regiments, in which flogging had been tried in vain, intoxication the clergyman began reading the sublime burial service, not a sound the title of Bishop of Philadelphia in partibus infidelium, one of the Attorney General, and all the other trifling sircumstances attended was completely banished, by subjecting every head was uncovered, and been in does and breath the most ancient sees established in Asia Minor by the Apostlo St. Furniture.

Form'e, March 15, 1844.

Toron'e, March 15, 1844.

Belvoir Castle .- The following statement will give thrown on the coffin, how those words thrilled the hearts of his hearers-" Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," nary occasions prevails at the princely establishment of the Duke of four times with solemn emphasis!—Slowly they unwound the flags Rulland;—"During eighteen weeks in 1840, there dined at his from the coffine, and then they were deposited in the vault. The Grace's table, 1997 persons; in the steward's rnom, 2,421; in the servant's hall, norsery, and kitchen department, including comers the ground—the crowd quickly followed—the band struck up a and goers, 11,312 persons. Of loaves of bread there was consumed quick step, and the door, creaking on its hinges, was closed by the 3,333, and of meat 22,963ibs. exclusive of game." quick step, and the door, creaking on its hinges, was closed by the sexton, who was already alone - Washington Correspondence of the New York Advertiser, March 2.

Suppression of Licentiousness.—In accordance with the petitions of numerous ladies and other inhabitants of this State the Committee on the Judiciary in the Assembly have reported bill to prevent licentiousness, which will be found below. In all cases, except the one embraced under the fourth section, the penalty is left entirely to the discretion of the Court having cognizance of dently expected. The bill. For the crime of enticing away a female under 18 years of age, for the purpose of prostitution or concubinage, the lightest ed them of paying up their accounts at the former advance price of punishment which can be inflicted, under the proposed law, is three years in the State Prizon: a punishment none too severe.—N. Y.

AGENTS need not give themselves any particular trouble to pro-

Mormon Difficulties in Illinois .- The Quincy Herald of the 9th inst. states that four waggons passed through that place on Tuesday previous, on their way to the State Arsenal at Alton, for he purpose of procuring arms to be used against the Mormons The difficulties and the prospect of an immediate breach between the citizens and the Mormons have been brought to the knowledge of Governor Ford, and he has been earnestly appealed to, to main tain the peace and protect the innocent. The state of exasperation between the Mormons and citizens is such, that we will not prised to hear of actual hostilities at any time, quite as violent as ormerly existed between them and a portion of our own citizens -St. Louis Republican.

What Means This? - The spirit of opposition to ecclesiastical domination seems to be extending itself among the hitherto blind followers of the Church of Rome. We do not know that we fully understand the exact nature of the difficulties referred o in an article in the last number of the Catholic Freeman's Jour nal; but, if we read aright, the same spirit of resistance to the absolute power claimed by the priests in Church matters, temporal as well as spiritual, is breaking forth in this city, which has beer exhibited at New Orleans and in Buffalo. Well, such movements are to be expected in a land of freedom. It cannot be otherwise. The Papal system and civit liberty are as adverse to each other as light and darkness, and it is impossible that they can long flourish together. Either the torch of liberty will be extinguished by the one, or the mental darkness, the gloom, which broods under the sway the crosier, will be dissipated by the torch.—N. Y. Advertiser. which broods under the sway of

The Hon. Daniel Webster remains at Washington for

leave out, just as it may seem good in your own eyes. An editor should be, of all men, free and independent, especially the editor of a religious periodical. Depend upon it, you will not offend me if in the exercise of your judgment you should reject what I may offer for publication in your columns. I would not admit every body into my pulpit, and shall I hold you bound to admit everything into your paper?"—Zion's Advocate.

Civilization among the Choctaws, -- An Indian town called Doakville, in the Choctaw nation, contains a church, two taverns, eight stores with heavy stocks of goods, bakeries, and ailors', saddlers', carpenters', wheelwrights', and blacksmiths thops, &c., ranged in order upon streets, as in other towns. The ores, &c., are principally carried on by natives, who are said to be civil, orderly, and sober.

Distribution Money .- Alabama still persists in refusing er share of the money distributed under the act of Congress (since repealed) to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the

By a private letter from Detroit, says the Rochester Democrat, dated Feb. 12th, we learn that within the last fortnight over 20 000 barrels of flour have been sold in that city on an average of \$3 72—the sellers paying the storage. About 15,000 barrels go to Canada in the spring.

A Repudiating State.-The Governor of Mississippi, n his late annual address to the Legislature, states, that only out of fifteen of the white population of that State can read !-Great Bank Robbery .- The Madison branch of the State Bank of Indiana was forcibly entered on the night of the 10th ult., and robbed of the large sum of \$27,370. A reward of \$2.000

is offered for the recovery of the money, and an additional \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.—Philadelphia Gaz. Good News from Arkansus! - The Arkansus Intelligencer of the 3d instant, says that the only vacant house in Van Buren is the County Jail. It stands with the doors flying open,

without the least apprehension of any one breaking into it.—Zion' NOVA SCOTIA.

The Assembly .- The Hon. Joseph Howe gave notice on Wednesday afternoon of an intention to move that the Canadian Resolutions, of 1841, framed by Lord Sydenham's Government,— Longevity.—There is a woman in the parish of St. John's, near this town, who has arrived at the advanced age of 115 Gore District Address, shall be placed upon the Journals of the years. Sha is in recognition of all the advanced age of 115 Gore District Address, shall be placed upon the Journals of the f Friends, closed his mortal career on the evening of the 30th Dec., years. She is in possession of all her mental faculties; her physical beautiful and the principles of Colonial Fliza College of Research. Government which the representatives of Nova Scotia fully recognize. This measure is a masterstroke of statesmanship, and is calculated to hobble the present Administration more seriously than he amendment to the Address.—Halifax Recorder, March 2.

CANADA.

Water Trade of Canada West .- The following statistics of the number of steamers and vessels of all descriptions, owned and exclusively employed in the trade of Canada West, are well worthy of being brought to notice.

51 Steamers valued at £305.000

10,000 tons 200 Barges employed on the Rideau and St. Lawrence ..

mated at The shove are unvigated by 3,000 men, and the steamers consur innually 100,000 cords of wood of the value of £37,500; and the

or differential duties to aid them in the struggles they have to con tend with against a powerful and enterprising neighbouring state which has hemmed its commerce round with every protection. Blackwood. The Mayor's Court for this city, was opened on Monday, by his Worship the Hon. H. Sherwood, assisted by Mr. Alderma

in the absence of any navigation laws, and without any registry act

J. Armstrong, when the following gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury, viz.:—Messrs. John Eastwood, (Foreman) T. Champion, T. Wallis, J. Doel, J. Ritchey, J. F. Marling, J. Leys, S. M. Sandford, J. Tyner, Jos. Dixon, A. Macdonell, F. Thomas, Js. Trotter, R. Brewer, Js. Armstrong, W. J. Coates, L. Lawlor, and Jos. King, And on Wednesday His Worship, with Mr. Alderman Burnside, s associate Justice, passed sentence on the following culprits, viz :-

John Adams, Larceny, 6 months' imprisonment, with hard labour. James Dee, Larceny, 3 months' do. Joseph Bennekey, Larceny, 4 months' do.

Hugh Dandy, Larceny, I month imprisonment. Wm. Dandy, receiving stolen goods, I month do .- Herald, Mar. 11 Toronto City Debt .- Our City Corporation has lately

effected a loan of £30,000, £20,000 of which have been taken by Wm. Cawthra, Esq., of this city, and the remaining £10,000 by the British America Assurance Company. By this means, we un-derstand, that nearly all the City Dobt has been consolidated, and the Corporation will be relieved from the issue of their small one and two dollar bills. It is satisfactory that the City Funds are in auch a healthy state as to induce Capitalists to consider them a good investment, and it is highly gratifying that a single private citizen of Teronto can be found, of such extensive resources, as to be able to contract a loan to the extent of £20,000.-Banner. Session of Parliament.-The belief seems to gain

round that the next Session of Parliament will be held at Kingston The cause arises from the impossibility of obtaining suitable premises at Montreal to carry on the machine of Government, on anything like reasonable terms. Remainave risen most enormously.— Whig. Highway Robbery and attempt to Murder .-- At Co-

oourg, on Wednesday last, Patrick Purcell and Bartholomew Welsh. two labouring men residing in the Township of Ramilion, were brought before Thomas Eyre, Esq., and William Weller, Esq., County Magistrates, on a warrant issued against them, charged with baving robbed Michael Donohoe, on the evening of the Tuesday preceding, of twenty dollars in money—and all his clothes except his shirt—and also with violently assaulting him.—Cobourg Star, March 13. Broke Jail .- On Monday evening last, seven of the

Prisoners confined in the Jail of this District, contrived to make their escape; they had managed to work a large hole in the wall immediately under the windows; this was easily accomplish the mason-work being very defective; through this hole they made their escape to the yard, the wall was scaled by the aid of blankets knotted together; that they had received aid from without is evident by one of the ropes having been attached from the outside. - Ibid.

Canada Spelling Book .- In a poem on "Davidson's

Book Store and Stationary, St. Catharines," it is said—
First is the "Canada Spolling Book,"
Which with the public so well took,"
So many sold in so short time, Shows it is suited to our clime. Twenty-six Thousand now are out, Continually spreading round about; From Sandwich, west, to Montreal, Or to contiguous L'Orignal; Or to contiguous L'Origan; And e'en-still keeping my muse in check-As far as the city of Quebec. Rejoice! rejoice! ye youthful band, Plenty of spelling books in hand; Let all who have the care of youth Atlend to this important truth.

Bulls from the Holy See have been received by the

New Ministry .- We learn, on authority on which we can rely, that Mr. Harrison is now assisting Messes. Viger and Dra-per in the formation of a New Ministry.—Colonist.

Militiamen's Claims,-By a proclamation that has been issued, the time for receiving claims for lands from Militiamen, and others, who served in the War of 1812, is extended to March 1st, 1845. Those, therefore, who have neglected to file their claims, will have an opportunity of doing so. It will therefore be their own faults if they fail to avail themselves of it. - Colonia!

NOTICES.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS will please to read our terms at the foot of the last page, and bear in mind that a compliance with them is confidently expected. The paper is sent to their order, only on condition

Agents need not give themselves any particular trouble to procure large bills for remittances. Let them write on thin lotter paper (not heavy foolsoap), and there is not much fear of the half-ounce. allowed by law for a single rate of postage, being exceeded by enclosing half a dozen bank bills in the letter. At all events, let no letter exceed half an appear

We also wish to inform our friends that, under the new law. We also wish to inform our inlends that, under the new law, nothing but "publications" are allowed to be carried by the mail, except at letter postage. Consequently quarterly tickets, chapel deeds. &c. &c. would be rated as letters, if sent through the post-office. Such articles must in future be got by some private conveyance, along with a package of books, or, what would be better still, a supply for each

Circuit for the year be taken at Conference.

A. MacNab, Book Steward.

Wesleyan Book Room, 5th March, 1844.

I have to request that the Preachers will be so good as to furnish us, as soon as possible, with a return of the Wesleyan Almanacs they have sold the present year; in doing which they will please state how many were retailed by themselves, and how many wholesaled to merchants and others.

The earliest and best attention of our brethren in the Ministry is also solicited in relation to the Centenary Schedules, which, by order of Conference, were sent to the different Circuits early in the year. These, let it not be forgotten, must be completed and forwarded to the Conference Office before the 1st May, at the very latest date, and as much carlier as possible.
Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto, 12th March, 1844.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Daniel Webster remains at Washington for another month, at the request of the President and Cabinet, to assist in drawing up the treaty on the Oregon question. His new residence near Hoboken is being prepared for the reception of his family, who are expected to occupy it early in April.—Quebec Gazette.

The Editor's Rights.—The pastor of one of the principal churches in Maine, under date of Jan. 19, writes:—'In regard to whatever I may send for your columns, I carnestly desire you to act in the foll exercise of your editorial prerogatives. Insert or plaint was uttered by her. She has left a husband and two little boys plaint was attered by her. She has left a husband and two little boys plaint was uttered by her. She has left a husband and two little boys to mourn her loss. It may truly be said of her, she was a peace-maker, and love of peace was one of the most prominent features in her character. For some time she appeared fully aware of her approaching end, and frequently expressed a wish to be gone and be with Christ. She gave every evidence that her treasure was in heaven, and was frequently saying, Jesos was precious to her soul, and in her dying hour ascribed victory to the blood of the Lamb. To her mother in law she remarked, that she was much happier for several days past. "I have done with the world: all things are passing away: I long to be gone."

March 15th, 1844.

[We may be permitted to subjoin our brief testimony to the excellence of our departed Sister Howell-a member of a family who have long shown a sterling attachment to all the institutions of Methodism. Like that of her beloved husband, there was a solidity in her Christian profession which obtained our admiration, and an affection in her spirit which evinced her love to God and her Christian friends and others. Some months before her death, a Minister of our Church visited her at her special request, and was accompanied by the President of the Conference, then journeying that way, whose conversation and prayers were very profitable to her. During the three hours the minister remained with her, feeble and in pain as she was, she prayed and panted for entire holiness; one and God made her room a hallowed sanctuary and a scene of solemnity, and faith, and blessing. She has left a character which will long remain to the praise of her Redeemer. Farewell, our

Married,

esteemed Sister, till we meet again--in Heaven at last !-- ED.]

By Rev. J. Hughes, Nov. 9th, 1843, Mr. Horace Kilborn to Misa Guilelma Delong, both of South Crosby.

By the same, Nov. 22nd, Mr. Edwin R. Sherwood, of Bastard, to Miss Elvina Bush, of S. Crosby.

By the same, Dec. 9th, Mr. Albert Doucette, of Bastard, to Miss Eliza Thomas, of Burgess.

Eliza Thomas, of Burgess.
By the same, Dec. 10th, Mr. Orville Waller, to Miss Mary Warren, both of South Crosby.
By the same, Dec. 25th, Mr. James Simmons, to Miss Angelina Warren, both of S. Crosby.

By the same, Jan. Stb. 1844, Mr. Andrew Stevenson, of N. Crosby, to Miss Nelly Houghton, of Bedford.
By the same, Jan. 9th, Mr. Samuel Barr, to Miss Ann Barr, both of Bedford.

of Bedford.

By the same, Jan. 29th, Mr. Harvey Derbyshire, to Miss Eliza Wallace, of Bastard.
By the same, February 26, Mr. Samuel Colter, to Miss Eliza Moss, of Bastard.

By the same, March 5th, Mr. James Hannah, to Miss Eliza Hannah, Bastard. By the same, March 6th, Mr. William Young, to Miss Amelia Con, of South Crosby.

By Rev. Peter Kerr, on the 17th February, Mr. Richard Cowperthwaite, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, both of Dumfries.

In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. Barclay, Mr. John Bowman to Miss Frances Milligan.

Died, 100,000 In Whitly, on the 29th February, Mr George Blackstock, at an 60,000 advanced age. The deceased was brother to the Rev Moses Black

stock, and a member of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church upwards of forty years.

On the 5th of March, at the Military Hospital, Quebec, of Pulmonary Consumption, William Bromley, of the Band of the 1st Royal Regt.

—sincerely and deservedly regretted by the officers, non-commissioned

In Perth, February 25th, Francis Allan, Esquire, Post-Muster of that Town.

At Waterloo, in the township of Kingston, the 15th February, aged 55 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during week ending March 19. S Waldron, H Shaler, G Goodson, J Hughes, R Jones, E Adams, S Brownell, J Carroll, A Hurlburt, W Haw, T Harmon, E Shephend, P Kerr, J Butchinson, T Cosford, D Berney, E Ryerson, C Biggar, W McCullough

• The President of the Conference, Chaleman of the District, and the Superintendent Preacher of the Circuit. But you can make the purchases

Toronto Market Prices-March 19th, 1844. Flour. fine, pr barrel 23.94. a 25 0 Pork, per cwt.... 173 64 a 225 64 Wheat, per bushet, 4 0 a 5 0 Butter, per lb... 0 5 a 0 8 Barley, do. 2 6 a 2 194 Turkeys, 2 6 a 3 9 Oats do. 1 1 a 1 3 Gesee, 1 6 a 2 0 Potatoes, do. 1 6 a 2 0 Fowls, per pair, ... 1 3 a 1 6 Turnips do. 1 3 a 0 0 Eggs, per dozen, ... 0 74 a 6 8 Oeef, per cwt. 12 6 a 20 Fire-wood, cord, ... 13 a 12 6 Wheat, per bus
Barley, so.
Oais do.
Potaines, do.
Turnips do.
Onions, do.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for SALE at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. -- Price 3.kd. THE ENTRANCED FEMALE, Or the Remarkable Disclosures of a Lady concerning another World.

Written by the Rev. ROBERT YOUNG, Wesleyan Minister, England. First Canadian (from the 24th London) Edition. ALSO, AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE TRANCE OF THE REV. WILLIAM TENNENT, A learned and endicently pious Minister of the Presbylerian Church in the United States.

PUBLISHED, UST THIRTY-FIVE REASONS WHY I AM NOT A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, COMMONLY CALLED THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. .

By GEORGE F. PLAYTER. The object of the Tract is to show that persons without the Episcopalian Church have their reasons for not going writin; and if there are thirty five reasons that more could be given) for saying without, then staying without is reasonable and right, and going within is unreasonable and wrong. PRICE—Two Pence, or One Shilling and Eight Pence per dozen.
Soid at the Methodist Book Room, No. 9. Wellington Buildings, Toronto; at the Author's residence, Vonge Stroot (Vork), near Cummer's Chaplet at the Booksollers'; and through the medium of the Wezleyan Ministers by

the Province. IN THE PRESS, and will be issued on Monday next, "REVIEW of the DOCTRINES and PROPHETICAL CHRONOLOGY PROMULGATED by Mr. WM. MILLER.

BY AN ISRAELITE." This work will set forth the Jewish version of the Prophecies of Daniel and others and interly refutes the unfounded assertions and full close belief of the Millerites—showing clearly that the Restoration of the Jews is to be a National, and not a Spiritual Restoration.

The Review will be neatly got up in pamphlet form. Price, only a 3d. and may be had of the Author, at the Brothers' Hotel; of J. G. Joseph, 1101 King Street; and at the Wesleyan Book Room. Toronto, March 19, 1844.

CABINET WAREHOUSE, Peterfield Row, Lot Street, West Toronto.

H. E. WILLMOTT, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support during the ten years he has been in business, begs to inform them that he has enlarged and improved his premises, which enables him to carry on the various branches of his numbers, with greater facility.

H. E. W. hopes, by strict attention to orders and moderate

charges, still to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.-A Large Stock of FURNITURE kept constantly on hand, which he invites those Furnishing their Houses to call and see. IF PINE LUMBER and WOOL taken in exchange for

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, March 5, 1844. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

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Ainly Henery
Allen Wm
Amos Wm
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Beacome John
Bear John
Beatty Wm
Beattie Joseph Harison Miss Begin Charles Beet Mrs Ann Bell James 2 Bell J. Hays Michael Bernard Bernard H. G. Bernah Lucy Berry R. Bird John Black Andrew Hirem John Bond James Boughton Henry Brasure John Benton Wro Brien Edward Bridgland J. W. Brien Ann

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Davisson Thomas Deal Adam Dean James Devlin Margaret. Dilland Patrick Dodd James Doherty J Dolan John Donaghie Mrs S. Donnell Bridget Dorcy Matthew Dunn Francis Douthett Henry Dawson Charles Douglas George Dow John Drake Thomas Drake William Dunken George Dunlop Marshall Dunn Nicholas 13 Eaton Mr. Eagleson James Egem Thomas Elliott Gideon Elliott Andrew Estings Mrs
Evans George
Evans James Evans George

Fairbanks Mrs Faris Joseph Farrell John Fay Bryan Fagan Ann Fenton William Fieldhouse Benjamin Faherty John Flanagan Mary Flatt Mrs Margaret Fornan James Fordythe Thomas Fox William French Thomas 2 Fullerton John Œ Galbraith A. Gardiner Samuel 2 Garvy Mrs 2 Garvy J. C. R. Geddes William 2 Gibson Gerard Gibson James Gilliland John Gole Mrs Gordon Patrick Gordan William Garrett John Graimes James

Grant Dea J. Gray Catherine Grey Matilda Gredy William Greenlees John Green W. H. Greer Ann Greer Charles Gregg George Gunning William Guady Thomas Guiley Thomas 14 Haines John Holl Mrs Jane

Nell William Newman Catherine Nihell Edward Nowian Edma Nownan Edward Hall Peter Henney Thomas Hardfield Thomas 0 Ozden Mr. Oneill Constantine O'Liva R. K. Harding Robert Hardman James Hardy Frances O'Connor Thomas Padget Robert Packer William Harrison Wm J. Parker John Harrison Sarah Harrison W. Christa Patterson Adam Peace John Pearce John Harrow John Hart Philip Hawkshaw Thomas Pearo John Pearson Mr Pengelly John Herriug Mrs James Harwood William Pleese A. F. Pollock Robert Porter Robert

McLauchlin Marg't

McLaughlin James McManus Ann McMunn James

McBreatney Samuel

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McNab James

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lleathy George Hemsforth Thomas Higgins Miss Potter Semuel Price Joseph 2 Higgins William Hind Charles Price Miss Eliza Price Sarah Patterson William Piggard Mr llisson John Hobson Alexander Hodgson James 2 \mathbf{R} Rae Themas Raymond John Holmes John Hopkins James Horn William Raymon Mons. Louis Hough Timothy Howard Edward 3 Rider Alfred Riemon Edward Relly James J C Howard Joshua Howard Lloyd Howett Susan Rindon Patrick G Hughes James Roberts Mr Robinson W 2 Hughes William Hughes Mr Robinson Isaac IJ leklan Michael 2 Rogers Miss Cath'rine Israel L. S. D. Jackson Ellen Rogers Robert Rogers Mr Rogers Sarah Jackson James 2 Jacobs Septimus Jacobs Samuel Rogers George Rogers William Rooney Bridget James Joseph amieson George Ross Robert Ross William amieson Thomas Jenkius Alexander Jenkins Mary Ann Jenets James Ross Alexander Roy James Russell Patrick Joice Mrs Johnson George Rutter Robert Ruston G F Johnstone James Johnston William D.

Samuel John

Sandals Stephen Sady Rachael Johnston Emmy Johnson John 2 Jones Edward Scotchmer John Jostyn Daniel Scafford Robert Izzard Mr Searson John 2 **K** ... Sharpe Robert 2 Kearns John Sharne William Shaughsney William Shaw William Keenan James W. Keith George Kelly Jumes Shaw James: Keneidy James Kenedy Mary Kent Joseph Kerr William 2 Shaw and Taylor Mrs Shea Thomas Sheard John Shirwood Samuel 2 Shields Scott 2 Keamey Patrick King Catherine Sifton Robert mare: iseatll: Keppen Mrs J. C., Suggens Wm C Admirally. Sims William Knight James Simmon's Patrick Simpson Sarah L Skiffington John Lecker Catherine Lafferty John Laing James Smith Wm H. Lament James Lamoran Christian Smith James 2 Smith Thomas Land Elizabeth Larey Mrs Bridget

Johnson Abram

Johnstone Mrs Jame

Smith Margret Snowball John Smith Charles Spittal John
St. Ledger Mrs Marg't Jaurie J. D. Lawson Georga Stephenson Henery Stephenson Jas Lee Joseph Lepton Mrs M. Lewis Joseph Stewart John Stephens J.T. Sotills James Strocove Mrs Lindsay C Linne Harrick Lovett P. 2 Stronge Capt . Stottard Thomas Sulaven John Lynch Julia W Summars Thomas Macdel Nathaniel Mackness John A. Magill James ·T Taylor Hugh

Maguire Margaret Maltman J. Taylor Simon Thorne Bliss M. Maltman J.
Meanpecy Ellis
Manshy John
Mara John
Marks William Thompson Frank Thompson Miss Thomas William Thomas Samuel Marcus Richard Thirley James 2 Martin Matilda Martin Margret Tombs Androv Mason Charles Mathem Miss Susan'h
Mathems C.
May William Jent
May Willi Tomlinson Mrs Tucker John Turner John Turner W. J. Metcalf John Miller Ellen Mitchell Waitman Maher Thomas Monsier Robert Moore John U Valo Henery w Moore William Woddie William Moore James Moore Margam Morgan Patt Moore John

Walsh Miss Lure Ward Mrs James Ward James Watson Miss Martha Moran Jane Morris Joseph Morrison William Whatsen Thomas Waid Turtelois Walsh Robert Mounsey Alexander Whitley Joseph Whitting Toerane C. Murehead Alexander Wicks George 2 Williams Witham 3 Williams Henery Wilmot & Scott McBlane William Wilson Mrs Wilson William 3 McBride D. McCrine Thomas Wilson Eliza Wilson Moses McCabe Margaret Winter Richard Winter Richard
Wiseman Howard
Woodhor Mr
Woodman William
Woodridge Daniet
Wright John
Wright William
Wright George McCarrhy Daniel
McCormick Thoma McDougal Dantel McGee Rosanna Dougal Daniel Wright George Wright David . Z. Yellowlee Robert Yorkney William Young Mrs Young Mrs Mary

McGillivray Donald
McGileoa Mary
Mackey Catherine
McKnies Margret
McAvoy William
McLaren James
McClean William
McLead Donald McLeod Donald Young Ellen McLachlan Catherino Young James CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster. HENRY R. NARRAWAY, (late of Nova Scotia,)

Morrow James

Murcy George T/Z ()

McCabe James McCan John

McConty John

L begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced Business in Lot Street, two doors west of St. Patrick's Market, as PLUMBER, BRAZIER, AND TIN AND COPPER WORKER,

And from several years' experience in the above branches, at Halifax and Pictou, he assures those who may be nour him with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in the lest manner, with punctuality, integrity, and a strict adherence to moderate charges. RIF LEAD PUMPs of every description made and fitted up at the

Ornamental Lead Fan and Side Lights, for Hall Doors. MILL AND OTHER BRASS WORK Cast to Order. Toronto, Feb. 26, 1844.

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

N O T I C E. — The Partnership heretofore existing between THOS. MASON and WM. WOODLEY is dissolved by munal consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Mason, who will settle all matters connected with the Partnership. The Grocery and Provision business will still be carried on by the Subscriber,

THOMAS MASON.

Palace Street, Toronto, March 11, 1844. DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital; Residence, Netagate Street, opposite

he Wesleyan Chapel.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE HARBRON are requested to call and settle their Accounts: and those having claims, to present them to Mrs. Harbron

RICHD. WOODSWORTH, Executors. JNO, G. BOWES, Toronto, March 12, 1844.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP. 7

An unparalleled remedy for Cough, Colds, Induenza, Asthma. Croup, Honrseness, Pleuriay, Bronchitis, Consumption, Splitting of Dicod, Whosping Cough, Diseases of the Chest and Lunga, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Compiatins, and general debility. It has long been a dosideratum with the Medical Profession to discover some remedy that would arrest the ravages of that formidable disease, Consumption; and in presenting to the public a new remedy for this and other diseases of the Lunga and Chest, it may be proper to say, that from the number of specifies with high-sounding names, certified and recommended in the newspapers of the day, no new remedy was either called for or required. But if all or any of the many popular preparations possessed the virtues attributed to them, and the sufferings and mortality of the human species lessened—or, that after a fair trial of those nostrums, the patient could rationally hope for a speedy recovery to health, this new attempt to arrest the progress of Consumption would not be made.

The Proprietor, after a series of Chemical experiments, has succeeded in

pumption would not be made.

The Proprietor, after a series of Chemical experiments, has succeeded in extracting the active principle or virtues of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption, and all other diseases. exert a most wonderful effect in suring Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

This is no quack medicine, got up for speculation, to guil the poor sufferer who, like a drowning man, will catch at any straw; but it is a scientific preparation, recommended by the Faculty, (to whom the principal constitution that is the properties of the preparation have been freely made known.) and which is believed to be the best remedy for diseases of the Pulmonary organs which has ever been presented to public notice.

Although there may be cases of Consumption so far advanced that this Syrop may not emirely 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 MECENT CASES IT MAY BY SAID NEVER TO TAIL.

use of the Anticonsumptive Syrup. In MECENT CASES IT MAY BE SAID NEVER TO FAIL.

Cough, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Consumption, Affections of the Chest, attended with weakness of the Digostive organs, or with general debility; also Chronic Engorgements of the abdominal viscora, soom to vanish under its 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 hencetts. For chitteren afflicted with Colds, Cough, Inflammation of the Langs Croup, Quinsey, and Sore Throat, this Syrup is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents whit to save the lives of their children, and thenselves much analety trouble, and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anticonsumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken a Cold, has a Cough, or Hoarseness, give the Syrup according to the directions, and it will effect an loarseness, give the Syrup according to the directions, and it will effect at

The regular use of one bottle will convince the most scentical of its extra-Medical recommendations and certificates may be seen at the Proprietors

None are genuine without the Signature of T. BICKLE on the direction tecompanying each Bottle. accompanying cach Bottle.

Prepared and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by T. Bickle, Chemist and Druggist, at the Medical Hall, Hamilton. Forsale by Lesslik Brothers.

Toronto: W. Rinhardson, Messir, Orton & Clark, Guelph; Charles Moore, Loudon; Jas. J. Osborner. Reamsville; G. Stannon, St. George; J. Wynch, Sinicoe, 2nd by most Druggists and Merchants in Canada.

[Notice published in compliance with the 23rd Section of the Acof 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.

R I D O U T B R O T H E R S & Co., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, are 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 article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1843.

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

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

OCTOR MORRISON

King Street East, (near the residence of T. HELLIWELL Esquire,) Toronto.

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

The SECOND TERM of the Winter Session of this Insti-ADIES' SEMINARY tution will commence on the 11th of January, 1844.

D. C. VANNORMAN.

" FACTS are chiels that winna ding an' downs be disputed." OPPOSITION, PERSECUTION, DETRACTION. Madder, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Extract Logwood, Verdi-It requires no very learned historian to discover, that from time inoncomorial 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

opposition, from the seriouscited algol to the seri-interested despor; 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 same of the Priger Pill or Poor Man's Doctor, has met with the most contempible opposition from a sneaking, imbedie, and avaricious 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 Medicine is most favorably patronized by the Intelligent and frugal 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—of whont thesety-two are completely cured, and sight very much relieved, and the most with good prospect a boing cured. The parties are generally well know in the community, and they were cured and relieved by this extraordinary Medicine in a few hoars, and that too within the last few months:

Ann Martin, Fewer and Ague. David Greig, Billious attack. o it is likely to continue to the end of the chapter.

Ann Martin, Fever and Ague. David Greig, Bilious attack. W. C. Macbay, Jaundice. Michael Dillon, Jaundice. John Cowan, Indigestion. R. A. Parker, Fever and Ague Thomas Graham, Tape Worm. Reese Davis, Pain in the back, & William Tylor, Dropsy. John Dobson, Dumb Ague.

M. Henderson, Warms. C. Quin. Chronic disord, stomac Mes. Sigsworth, Indigestion. S. Ward, Pain in the Breast-Charles Grant, Dropsy. S. Ward, Fain vn. do.
W. Lee, do.
Alexander Craick, Bilious attack. C. Fairley, Fever & Ague, 3 yrs.
W. Ketchum. Hydrothorax. Mrs Hilliard, Nervous derange't. Mrs Craig. Bilious attack. Mrs John Atkinson, Dropsy. Wm Kent, Flow of blood to head Jos Rogers, Bilious attack. John Bell, do. John Bell, do. Mr. McCallum, do. &c. &c.

W. Eurly, Dyspepsia, old standing Mrs Brand, Rheumatism. Sec. &c. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART, and by the Agents for Dr. Sherman's Medicine See list of Agents.

COUNTERFEITS, FRAUD, AND IMPOSITION.
Cortain avarielous persons are surreplitously introducing into his province equitions articles, which they swindle on their unsuspecting customers under the name of Dr. Sherman's Medicated Losenges and Foor Man's Plaster. Unfortunately all countries are more or less infested with creatures 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: Pleace bear in mind, that in future it will be safe 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 hereafter must take the risk and blame themselves. others hereafter must take the risk and blame themselves AGENTS.

Jas. Harvey, Niagara and St. John Hunter, Town Line Store. Catharines.
M. P Empey, Newmarket.
T. Bickle and C. H. Webster, W. & R. McFarlane, Stone-Hamilton. bridge, Port Colborne. James McFeeters, Bowmanville. William Tyler, near Whitby. James H. Smith, Lloydtown. .1. Mitchell, Simcoe. Andrew Oliver, Galt. ... Lesslie & Sons, Dundas.

John Rutledge, Toronto Townsp. William Early, Esquesing. IF The TIGER PILL and RUSH'S PILLS are sold by he same, and by none else till advertised as Agents. S. F. URQUHART, General Agent for Canada.

IN O A H R. L E O N A R D, HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER, GLAZIER, LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER, &c. &c. Yonge Street, third door South of Lot Street. N.B. Cornices, Picture Frames, &c., made to order. 43 13

THOMAS WHEELER, from Marlborough

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 BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. as can be Imported, look for the encouragement and patronage due to the undertaking.

SAVIGNY & HILL.

By the middle of April, for a SCHOOL in CLARKE, wno is competent to give instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Mathematics, Sorveying, Book-Keeping, &c. Any person making application must state his religious tenets, his terms, of on Wednesday, the third day of April, 1844, at noon, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and whether martied or single,—and address his below District, and then and there expose to Sale so much New Castle, Clarke, 23th Feb., 1844.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

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 Juar Published, an Important, Valuable, and Cheap Work complete in One Volume Royal Octavo-containing about 600 page

of Letter-Press, and nearly 500 ENGRAVINGS, 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.

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The whole Work (two volumes in one) making 700 large octave pages, elegantly printed, and bound in the most finished styles of modern book-making, and offered at the low price of Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence per copy.

LITERATURE, profane and sacred, is here united with the arts of printing and engraving, to produce one of the most valuable and interesting works ever issued from the American press. Commentators, lexicographers, oriental travellers, and Biblical critics of the greatest name, have been extensively and carefully consulted in preparing this work. The editor trusts it will be found worthy of the patronage of Christian pastors, instructors, and parents of all denominations; and well calculated, under the Divine blessing, to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, and promote that Knowledge by which we may obtain happiness in this world, and eternal salvation in that which is to come.

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A CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY. The following important and interesting Work consists of 500 pages 8vo. containing upwards of 500 New and Beautiful Engravings, fine paper, handsomely Bound, and is offered at the low price of Sixteen Shillings and Three Pence per copy.

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

BRING A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE, Carefully condensed and compiled from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Pool, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other eminent Writers on the Scriptures.—Edited by ROBERT SEARS. Embellished with several hundred Engravings, llustrative of Scripture Scenes, Manners, Customs, &c.

From the New-York Churchman, August 6. From a cursory examination of this work, we feel free to commend it to the favourable notice of all our readers. The matter is compiled, generally, from approved authors, is written in an agreeable style, and cannot fall to interest the young, as well as the general reader. The engravings are neutry executed—especially the frontispiece; and the whole mechanical execution does great credit to its publisher and editor.

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

DYE STUFFS FOR SALE. 100 Barrels Logwood, Fustic. Nicaragua,

gris, Indigo, Nutgalls, Argol, Cudbear, Copper Ashea, Red Sanders, Sumach, Press-papers, Clothicra' Lacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN

Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at Law, Notaries Public, Se. Sen 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

Liby ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq., P.M., Niagara.
Fouriern Thousand cupies of this excellent book have already
been published. It can be obtained at this Office, Wholesale and Retail, and of Booksellers generally.

ALL ARRIVALS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS. MATTHEW MAGILL, having lately received near

Hundred Bales and Packages of seasonable DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, and DELPH, is now "SELLING OFF" the same, at the lowest possible Prices, at his CHEAP STORE, No. 4, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

The Subscriber, greteful 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. Satisfaction times with the Stock for the His Stock contains a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Fur Cops, Muffs and Boas, Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Cotton Yara Factory Cotton, and American Bed Ticking. Some Judgment may be formed of the Cheapness of his Stock from the fact, that the Subscriber is selling "BUFFALO ROBES" at Four 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 lb.; and other

Articles equally cheor.

His Store is well supplied with Cosrse and Fine Cloths,
Tweeds, Sattinets, Moleskins, Flannels, Blankers, Prints; Orleans,
Saxony, Cobourg, and Lustre Cloths; Merinus, 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 chenp, to ensure a quick sale, as

The Subscriber has also opened a NE W. STORE in BRANTFORD, known as "The British Warehouse." In this concern he has taken Mr. ROBERT SPROULE as a Partner, who resides in Brantford. A Stock similar to that kept in Hemilton will be constantly on hand in Brantford, with the addition of Ivon and Hardware, Delph and China. and Looking-

the Subscriber is " Selling Off."

Matthew Magill's Store, and you will be sure to find the Cheap MATTHEW MAGILL.
Hamilton, 5th November, 1843.

HOMAS 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 patronnege.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the Christian Guardian.—Toronto, August 8th, 1843.

SPICES, COFFEE, PEAS, RICE, &c.

GROUND TO ORDER.

The Subscribers beg to announce to Merchants, Traders, and others, that they have at considerable expense exected spitable of the christian of the property of the control o

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.

CEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE
TA ILORING STREET, Toronto.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths.

Casimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all Linds. Also, a quantity of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap, for Cash or approved Credit.

BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT or ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

For Billous complaints, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, the limitation, Loss of Appetite, Viscoral Obstructions, Jaundice, Cruptions on the Skin. Costiveness, Female Complaints, &c.

These celebrated Pills act mildly yet powerfully in concecting and earrying of two the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus removing those the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy nection, thus remov

for the Home District, and then and there expose to Sale so much of these Lots, or parts of Lots, in the undermentioned Townships, as are in arrears for Assessments, according to the Return of the Treasurer of the said Home District, and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per acre, will pay the arrears due thereon espectively. viz :-

Albion, Brock, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Gwillimbury North, Gwillimbury East, Georgina, King, Mara, Pickering, Reach, Scott, Scarborough, Toronto, Thorah, Uxbridge, Vaughan, Whitby, Whitchurch, and York.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, Oct. 6, 1343. 3.7 The several Newspapers published in the Home District to insert the above Notice until forbidden.

BEWARE OF WORMS.

For the destruction of this enemy of the human family anothing has ever equalled DR. SHERNAN'S WORM LOZENGES; in over 1,500,000 cases they have proved infallible, and are so pleasant to take that children cry for them. The Symptoms of Worms are, pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the mose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, pateness about the lips with flushed cheeks at times, bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the atomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chilis or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, thirst, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, fits, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach and howels, fatigue, squeamishness, voraclous appetite, leanness, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, fictling of the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of stime and mucus.

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

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

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA manufactured and sold by the proprietor, C. C. BRISTOL, number 207, Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., and also sold by the

The whole Work (two volumes in one) making 700 large octave pages, elegantly printed, and bound in the most finished style of modern book-making, and offered at the low price of Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence per copy.

SEARS' NEW AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE HOLLY BIBLE,

As contained in the Old and New Testaments, from the Creation of the World to the full establishment of Christianity; containing a Clear and Comprehensive Account of every Remarkable Transaction four thousand years: with copious Notes, Critical and Explanatory,—forming an Illustrated Commentary of the Sacred Text. History. By Robert Seans,—aided by the Writings of our most celebrated Biblical Scholars, and other learned persons, who have been the find and large systems. Literature, professe from the American piess. Commentators, lexicographers, original and engraving, to produce one of the most valuable and interesting works ever issued from the American piess. Commentators, lexicographers, original carried of the profession of the proportion will be not carried to health and happiness. BillSTOL'S: SARSAPARILLA is a rate and invaluable combination of veretable remedica of established medical value, and from its peculiar proporties at dimost infallible in all compositions and increasing works ever issued from the American piess. Commentators, lexicographers, original carried by the desired the value and importance of the most valuable and interesting works and engraving, to produce one of the most valuable and interesting works ever issued from the American piess. Commentators, lexicographers, original tavellers, and Biblical critics of the greatest name, have been established and the carried by the world and engraving, to produce one of the most valuable and interesting works and carreally consulted in preparing this work. The editor it rusts it will be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy.

Literature, profane and sacred, is here united with the arts of printing and engraving, to produce one of the most valuable

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

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

J. TROWBRIDGE, M D CHARLEN MINNE, M D JOSIAH BARNES, M D J. E. HAWLEY, M D A. MILLER, M D H. R. STAGG, M D CYRENIUS CHAPIN, M D MOSES BRISTUL, M D J. B MARSHALL, M D J. S SPRAGUE, M D F. L. HARRIS, M D

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

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 buttle.

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

Agents throughout Canada.

DERSECUTION of a PURE PHILANTHROPIST.

In the mineteenth 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-a-days no cooner does a popular benefactorapper than up staris 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 Vegetable Medicines, infinitely superior in every respect to any other known Medicine for speedily curing or alleviating the discases of suffering humanity. A case in point has recently occurred, not a hundred wides from this City, whosia extens judicial precedings were adopted in regard to Dr. Surrhan's Municryss—Medicines which have been more successful in endicating 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 over come the almost universal antipathy which existed hitherto in this country against all advertised Medicines, no matter how scientific the preparation may have been. Certain interested parties, with scarcety any brains and less judgment, stigmatuse all Patent Medicines as the nostroms 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 hebalf. 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 period a gentleman who is universally admitted to be one of the brightest itving ornaments of the Medical Profession. Read carefully the following.

"As to the real justice of altempting the forcible suppression."

"As to the real justice of altempting the forcible suppression of empirics, or home-bred practitioners, however mortafying 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 cure, 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

and the reasons for the effects produced, they have done little or nothing iowards the improvement of the practice."

Here is the pure simple truth, from an eminent London Professor, which ought to sifence his avaricious and seli-conceited brethren. Look at the excibitant bills paid to a nondescript, actidentally dobbed "Doctor," who frequently by merely house peace gamping continues to get a Diploma, in virtue of which authority be may, with perfect impunity, frordinarily locky, kill his thousands and send as many more with empty pockets and roined constitutions galloping to their graves! Opposition and detraction from such Doctors is beneath contempt. It is pleasing to know that there are many botourable exceptions to this in the Medical Profession—gentlemen who do not condemn without a trial a Medicine because it is patented; yes, and there are many such in this Province, who rather court than shun opposition, and by such ill: Shermau's preparations are used in their own families and prescribed daily to their potients throughout Canada. So that in less than ten months br. S. Lozenges, &c., may be said to be the only Medicine used by all classes, from the richest to the poorest—from the Governor to the humblest governor, they are used.

Dr. Sherman's Cough, Worm, Headache, & Cathartic Lozenges,

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

The efficacy 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 93rd, 83rd, and 1st Royals; D. C. Ross, Esq; Rev. Mr Belton; 1931d, 83rd, and 1st Royals; D. C. Ross, Esq; Rev. Mr Benton; P. O'Neill, Esq; Rev. Mr Taylor; Mr McCallum; Mrs Culross; Mr Kincey; J. Johnston, Esq; Mr Reese Davis; Mr Martin and family; Mr Blane; Mr II. Hollingshead. It is unnecessary to give more names; only try and you will be convinced.

AGENTS — J. Harvey, Niagara & St. Catharines; T. Bickle, Hamilton;
Jas McFeeters, Boxmanville; Jas H. Smith, Lloydtown; Andrew Oliver,
Galt; Thomas Lun, Owen's Sound; John Rulledge, Toronta Township;
W. & R. McFarlane, Stonebridge, by Port Colborne; M. P. Enpey, Newmarket.
S. F. URQUHART, General Agent for Canada,
August 1st, 1843.

THE TIGER PILL, OR POOR MAN'S DOCTOR.

This invaluable VEGETABLE 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 trial; for certainly it is the best bill aver discover for the save and accepts of the continuous of the save and control or principles of control. addition of from 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 "fair and honest Dealing;" and every article will be found equal to the character and description given 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 caution 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.

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

The Month of the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of sud-best Pill ever discovered for the sure and specify cure or mitigation of the sure and exercit is the few hours. On any of the following diseases it generally every complete. The subscription of the sure of the Mount of t

The Monster of a TAPE-WORM, 427 inches long, to which the Letter refers, may also be seen at the Office.

MATTHEW MAGILL.

Hemilton. 5th November, 1843.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S LOZENGES.
Those efflicted with COUGH are recommended to read the following Letter:

Toronto, November 17th, 1843.

Ma. S. F. Urquiarr:

Sir,—Having been entirely cured of a most distressing Cough, attended win a larming symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption, by the use of the Cough Lozenges which I purchased of you, I deem it a duty which to others who may be sufficient and read the action, that, in such cases any own, one box of Sherman, to record my firm are worth at the prescriptions that ever emanated from the sublime are worth at the prescriptions that ever emanated from the sublime this expression est bien extraordinaire. If any are still skepitcal, and will take the trouble to call at No 36, Yonge Sireet, I shall deem it a pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure to convince them that I have been almost smatched from the pleasure of the stren

Dropsy, of two years' standing, cured by One Box of the Tiger
Pills or Poor Man's Doctor.
Markham, 26th August, 1843.

Markham, 20th August, 1843.

Dear Sir.—I have much pleasure in authorising you hereby to enred my name among those cured by your "There Pills or Poor Mar's Doctor." I was for the last two years very much afflicted with Dropey; of which, I am happy to say, one box of your Pills into completely cured me. Before hearing of yours I took a variety of other Modicines without any effect. I now feel gratefully proud in thus publicly hearing testimony 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 surmations of a return of the lain, done Sir, with feelings of the most sincere grathude, your WILLIAM TYLER. This Medicine is sold, Wholesale and Retail, at 69, Yonge St., expeditiously Printed at this Office. . orosto, by and the Agents for Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.

TEACHER WANTED,

By the middle of April, for a SCHOOL in CLARKE, who mpetent to give instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, English

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of certain Write to me

WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND

AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Cure of Coughs, Golds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pleurisy, hoarseness, pains and soreness of the breast and lungs. Bronchitis, a disease that is sweeping hundreds to a 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, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, hectic fever, a spitting up of pillegm 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 pro-prietor 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

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 time grang 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 and strict regard to the chemical properties of its severa ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible nos-trums of the day, with which this country is deluged.

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

Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor, without which none are genuine. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Winer, Chemist and Apothecary, King-St., Hamilton, C. W. N. B.-A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell

again.-Price 2s 6d. For sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King-Street, Toronto. HERB or THOMPSONIAN) THE Subscriber has on I hand the following · versus

MINERAL MEDICINE. Bot anical Medical Preparations, which he can rith every confidence recommend to all who prefer Vegetable or Mineral Medicines, viz:-Neutralizing Cordial-For dysentery, diarrhoa, cholera morbus,

green stools, and such diseases. Golden Tincture—An excellent gargle for sore hroat or mouth; also a superior wash for indolent ulcers.

Balsam of Lungwort-For coughs, colds, all affections of the lungs and liver. hayberry—Volumble in diarrhose, 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 veriety of complaints.

Golden Seal—A valuable tonic and laxative in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, affection of the liver, and general debility. Spice Bitters—A very supreme medicine in dyspepsis, weak stomach, and nervous affections; it is used to advantage in all

forms of disease. Aromatic Bitters-A superior tonic for the stomach, and assists 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, obviotes costiveness, and enables the organs to perform their functions in a healthy manner—it may be safely employed in every form of disease.

Nerve Powders-Calms nervous agitation, quiets restlessness, pro motes sleep.

Slippery Elm Powder—Safe and nutritious in fever, inflammation of the lungs, scarlet fever, diarrhosa, 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 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 asthma, croup, and pul-

monary affections; it generally affords speedy relief.

Powdered Herb and Secd.—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; suspended 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. Rheumatic Liniment; Cough Powder; Pills for Stomach & Liver.

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DR. SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. Give immediate reflet in nervous or sick beddache, papitation of the cat, lowniess of sighting, fainting, oppression or sense of sinking of the chest, diarrhoea, lassifude or fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find them teally revieing and imparting the budyancy 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 fiving.

For safe wholesaic and retail at 60 Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART

DR. SHERMAN'S CATHARTIC LOZENGES are as pieneant and easily taken as common peppermints; they are an active and efficient surgative, which will at ence correct morbid secretions. A large proportion of the diseases that affect mankind, axise from some derangement of the stomach or bowels, which a timely use of these becomes used oversequently. ome derangement of the stone of the consequence of the conference of the conference

DR. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER Is undoubtedly the best of all strengthening plasters; it is also a sover-eign remeity for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breat, neck, limbs or joints—it is invaluable in rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c. The enormous number of over one million sold yearly of it, is sufficient evidence of its superiority over all other plasters, winatever their rice may be. For Sule, wholesale and retail, at 60, Yonge Street, by S F URCLUHART

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MEDICINE TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dr. RUSH'S infallible HEALTH PILLS. Only 71d. per box. Among the remedies united to all seasons of the year, none have descreedly attnined to a higher reputation, or can be more confidently recommended to invalids, than these relabrated Pilts, which were once known as the "Poor Man's Friend". It is well known that the human frame is subject to invalids, than these relabrated Pilts, which were once known as the "Poor Man's Friend". It is well known that the human frame is subject to invalids, than these which, though slight at first, may prove failal in the end if not seasonably arrested; for this reason, every family throughout the province should be supplied with these truly valuable Pilts; the cost is so trifling, and they never fail to give relief when timely administered.

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and Heart, -initiation every disease not coming within the province of the Surgeon.

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

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Are universally admitted to be the best remedy in the world for speedily removing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Astima, Tightness of the Chest. &c. Often six or eight Lozenges cure severe cases in a few bours. Beware you do not neglect a slight cough or cold till it is too late, for by such carriessness many a valuable life has been lost.

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