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## Dopery,

#### NARRATIVE OF INIQUITIES AT ROME. (Concluded.)

"The memorial was forwarded to the Holy Convocation. The Cardinals professed astonishment at the atrocious facts it disclosed and immediately summoned the Procurator-General, D. Giroloma Bottini, and commanded him to give Ciocci liberty to support before them his protestations against the community of the Cister-

"These proceedings soon became known, and were the general topic of conversation in Rome. The Masters were tood in their to go to Cardinal Patrizi, whom he exasperated by speaking invectives; but they assumed towards me the manner of lambs, sgainst the delusions of the Church of Rome. Mislei then advised and greater liberty was awarded me; for, after this public appeal, vigilance over my steps would have been impolitic; as all would have thought, that, in kerping me strictly guarded, they were actuated by fear lest I should further expose their enormities."

.He had now been struggling for six months, and earnestly haped that the tribunal would pronounce judgment; but, contrary to his expectation, silence was imposed on him, and the case was adjourned for 4 months. During this interval he was strenuously solicited to withdraw his complaints; and in order that their entreaties might be more effectual, the Monks, Masters, and General, he says, exhibited towards him a degree of affection perfectly fraternal, 7 " But well I knew," he adds, "what snakes lay concealed beneath the flowers." At this period he became acquainted with the widowed Queen of Sardinia, Maria Theresa, who twice visited the monastery, and was informed of his mournful history. She professed compassion for his situation; "but educated," says in a royal palace in Italy, her heart was callons to the groans of the unfortunate. Had she truly pitied me, she would not have wanted means to protect me." At Easter he was commanded to confess-not to the usual confessor, D. Candida Lorenzi, the only person who had ever shown the slightest sympathy in his but to a Carmelite of the convent Della Vittoria. With regard to the confession, which he now looked upon merely as an act of Christian humility, he was inclined to submit, though he felt | turn to the mo a repugnance to obeying a single precept of the Romish religion; but when one man was chosen by the Superiors to hear his confession, in preference to another, while the rules forbad the imposition of such a yoke, he determined to contest the point with vigour. He persisted in his refusal till Holy Wednesday: the following day was appointed for the communion; and he was menaced with imprisonment if he continued obstinate. "Well, then, I will go," said he; "but, remember, I am at liberty to restrain my tongue.". The Confessor was not content with his new penitent. "But I humbly hope," says the narrator, "that my prayers and faith on that occasion were not unaccepted by God. The four months having passed, he was cited to appear before the Convocation, "to hear his condemnation." With astonish ment he read the words, "to hear his condemnation," decision was .- that his monastic profession was null; that he was at liberty to lay aside the Cistercian habit, and to return to live freely in the bosom of his family; but that he was prohibited from marrying. He says.—

I started on hearing this unjust sentence, signed by him who dares to call himself the Vicur of Christ; and, summoning all my whatwoever!" I was told that I could make my protest by writing to the Cardinal Patrizi, Prefect of the Tribunel. Thus were my hopes suddenly ewept away. If I would return home I must accept the inequitous sentence, and continue a Mank without the monastic walls; refusing to do this, the sentence remained suspended, and I had no right to quit the College. By the line of conduct I pursued I clused against myself an easy way of escape from The course of philosophy was at length completed, and my parents came to the College for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Superiors to my return home; but their good intentions were overe by the representations of the Masters.' The nature of their long conversation with the Superiors, ere I was summoned, was fully revealed by the manner in which I was received by them. Having flown to embrace my mother, she avoided my approach, receding a few paces, and concealing her face, bathed in tears, in her handkerchief. With earprise 1 addressed her, exclaiming, 'Why is this? What have I do 10? Am I not worthy of your affection?' \* No. said my father, with tears in his eyes, but with a firm voice, No, you are not worthy of the name of son. You embitter our declining years: you disgrace the good education you have received; you have stifled the good principles that we have instilled into your, Here interrupting him. I said, 'At least tell me, I entreat, in what I have failed?' 'Have you the effrontery to ask 'Have you the effrontery to ask such a question? Are you, then, but to a sense of remores? You curse God; you blaspheme Christ.' I could hear no more. Roused with indignation at so black a calumny, I exclaimed, in a woice of passion, 'Liars! deceivers! have they proceeded even to such lengths? Do they aim at bursting the bonds of consanguinity? Will they deprive me of the affections of my family? Do not, my dear parents, allow yourselves to be thus deceived. I worship God, I adore Christ; but, because I am a Christian, I am listed by those persons, whose only God is their belly. 'Do you not see that you are condemning yourself?' was the reply. 'To speak evil of the Ministers of God is gross impiety: it is offending the Almighty in the apple of his eye. Utter not such sacrilegious words; suffer them not to proceed out of your mouth. Were you indeed a Christian, it is not to be conceived that the Superiors would all declaryou implous,—all concurred that the superiors would all declare you implous,—all concur in condemning you,—all affirm that you exhibit no tokens of piety. You say you adore Christ, while you trample on the laws of the church. Are you not sensible that by slighting her you blaspheme Christ? My parents left me, turnsorrow and enger; and I went to my chamber, overwhelmed with grief and desolution at being thus abandoned. It was then I felt how consolutory was prayer; how inestimable the privilege of being permitted to address God as 'Our Father, who

. Thus terminated the fourth year of his residence in the monas tery. At the commencement of the fifth he qualit, in the usual course, to have been drafted off, with other young Monks, from the St. Bernard monastery, to another more commodicus and magnificent,-that of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, in Rome; but as he would not sign a declaration of regret at his proceedings for procuring deliverance from his vows, and that a monastic life was voluntarily chosen by him, he was detained among the old Monks, whose severe rules were very irksome to him. Not being a willing prisoner, he made no scruple to violate the regulations; au instance of which we relate, because it refers to two members of the English Royal family, the mention of whom affords an opportunity of testing the truth of the narrative.

"I was one day with the Prior and several Monks, when a cerone presented himself, and besought the former to allow the church to be opened for some English ladies, who were waiting below to view the interior. On hearing that they were English, and no doubt conceiving that they were Protestants, the harsh character of the Prior became annoyed and irritated; and he roughly replied, that he could not permit it to be shown. The cicerone chrugged his shoulders, and went away murmuring imprecations against the incivility of the Monks. Ignorant that his refusal proceeded from a resolution taken of keeping the church closed at noon, for the quiet and good order of the monastery, I looked upon it as a mere display of ill feeling towards the English; and, having declared myself a Protestant, felt called upon to wage war against this spirit of intolerance. Therefore, hastily arising, I followed the man, determined to open the church for the party. Where are you going? demanded the Monks. I am going to open the Church. You need not trouble yourself; they are Protestants? You need not trouble yourself; they are Protestante. It is on that account I am going. At this reply, the Monks and Prior remained fixed with assonishment; and I proceeded to open the door of the church myself, that no blame might be imputed to Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and her daughter the Princes Augusta. They were accompanied by two gentlemen, whose names I did not hear. Four years had now elepsed since I had had any communication with the gentle sex, excepting only my mother and sisters; so that, on finding myself in their presence, I felt troubled, confused, wanting in those gentle manners required in social intercourse: but, after a few minutes, my bashfulness being overcom by their easy and affable deportment, I was able to reply to their questions, and to give them a brief account of the origin and his-tory of the church and Cistercian institution. The Princess Augusta, led, perhaps, to suspect the truth from seeing me dressed with studied care than became a cloister, inquired if I were satisfied to be shut up in a monastery? 'No, your Highness, this habit is some of my choice, but I am forced,' was my answer. This prompt teply, which revealed all the bitterness and agony of my

meinto another act of indiscretion. They accepted my invitation perfectly unconscious that the precincts of the garden were invited lable, no female being allowed to tread its paths; and that the ex-communication of the Pope hang over its entrance, ready to fall n the devoted head of the unfortunate Monk who should dere to be the means of breaking the rule. The Papal censures, which had at one time appeared to my mind so formidable, no longer filled me with terror. The perusal of the Bible had convinced me of the careless of the consequences of wrath from that quarters. Commanding the servant, therefore, to open the entrance to the garden on the side of the Piazza Termini, I hastened to the spot, to await isge, were proceeding in that direction. They entered the garden sppearance. The running streams, the shady walks, and the brilhey spoke but little; but, before leaving, they asked my name, and inscribed it on a page of their 'Guide to Rome.' No sooner e, than I began to reflect on the improdent ength to which I had been carried by the warmth of my feelings. But, however, accustomed to persecution, and knowing that I had given the Monks sufficient cause for offence, I resolved not to be annoyed at any consequences that might ensue. On entering the monaster, I heard myself coiled 'excommunicated;' but still not withstanding the severe penalty prescribed by the rule for the violation of the cloister, my offence was, to all appearance, overlooked." In order to cope with his wily tyrants, Ciocci formed a project of imploring the assistance of some Jesuit, well knowing the influence these men possess in Rome, and also how eagerly they seize every opportunity that presents itself of lowering the pride of desiastical orders. For this end he made choice of Father Mislei, who was Confessor to many of the Cardinals; and, if he pleased, could render him service. Mislei recommended him against the delusions of the Church of Rome. Mislei then advised

him to go to another Cardinal, Castracani, to confess and apolo.

gize for his language to Patrizi. Then follow the strange scenes,

which we shall describe in the words of the narrator:-"He mildly inquired, whether I really did not believe in the doctrine of transubstantiation; and, in short, in all that the Romish Church taught. I frankly answered, 'No.' His Eminence did not like a porcupine, said to dart his nuills at an offender; no, he did ing worse; he smiled with the smile of a Jesuit, and said, in a gentle tone, 'My son, I clearly perceive that there is no malice in you: you give too ready on ear to the inventions of heretics, and tion. I feel assured that when you shall have heard a series of lectures from the good Father-Jesuits, those excellent men, of whom you already know something, your ideas will be cleared, and the Repair, then, immediately, to S. Eusebio for three days: that time will. I think, suffice to set your doubts at rest. Tell my wishes to your Superior, and go without delay; you will there be treated as you merit. The idea of escaping with so easy a penance, of being able to pass three days away from the monastery of San Berness, that I prepared with alacrity to obey the command. • To rewas readily granted; to prepare my portmenteau, was the affair of a aspects perosched, and signified their intention of accompanying me talking with the Superior, but without troubling myself to learn anything of their calling; for their appearance was prepossessing. With regard to their profession. I think I may the monastery. Resh sold to the Scribes and Pharisees. These ersons accompanied me to the gate of S. Eusebio; where, baving consigned me into the hands of others, they instantly disappeared aking with them my servant, and, what afterwards proved to me a requested me to enter, and they themselves retired. On opening he door, I found myself in a close, dark room, barely large enough conduct I pursued I closed against myself an easy way of escape from sti my embarrassments. Once more with my family, I might have abandoned Italy, and have set the iniquitous Papal laws at definince; but, in the flattering persuasion that I should be able to reconcile my liberty with the endearing ties of country and friends, I never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting those strongest of all honds, drawn by never thought of bursting the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of bursting the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of bursting the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never thought of the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never the sense which my own conscience dictated, without never the sense which my own consci tered at this moment, and found me absorbed in these reflections. Recognising in him one of the two who, but a short time before, had ione the honours of the house, and overwhelmed me with civilities, I hoped to be able to obtain, through his means, some enlightenmer on the subject that engrossed my thoughts. The profound obscurity which reigned in the apartment prevented me from perceiving that he no longer were the same bilarity of countenance with which he had received me, otherwise I had probably have abstained from a request which I immediately made -that he would permit the window to be opened, for the admission of light and air. Before the words were finished, he interrupted me, exclaiming in a voice of thunder, ! How, wretched youth! thou complainest of the dark whilst thou art living in the clouds of error ! Dost thou desire the light of heaven, while thou rejectest the Jight of the Catholic faith?' Though I perceived remonstrance would be useless, I replied, Know, if you are yet ignorant of it, that I have been sent here by the Cardinal Castracani, for three days, for the purpose of receiving instruction, and not to be treated as a criminal. For three days!' he resumed, counterfeiting my tone of voice,- For three days! that would be nothing. The dainty youth will not forsooth, be roughly treated: it remains to be seen whether he desires to be courteously entertained. Be converted, be converted, condemned soul! fortunate it is for thee that thou art come to this place!: Thou wilt never quit it, excepting with the real fruits of penitence ! : Among these silent shades canst thou meditate, at thy eisure, upon the deplorable state into which then art fallen. Wo unto thee, if thou refusest to listen to the voice of God, who conducts souls into solitude, that he may speak with them!' So saying he abruptly left me. I remained alone, drooping under the weight of ortune which was the more severe, because totally unexpected I stood, I know not for how long, like a statue, in the same position which the Jesuit had left me. On recovering from this lethargy the first idea that presented itself was flight; but this thought was no sooner conceived than abandoned,—there was no possibility of flight, 1 gave myself up to my reflections which were of the gloomiest character; not a single one could I find calculated to give me the elightest relief. Without giving a long and minute account of the manner in which I passed my wearisome days in this prison let it suffice to say, that they were spent in such reflections foregoing, and in listening to sermous that were preached to me, four times a day in the private chapel, by the Fathers Giuliani and Rossini. These discourses were directed to the pretended confutation of Protestantism; and I heard them gladly, in the

> as suits their peculiar purposes?
>
> "In the mean time, the miseries I endored were aggravated by the heat of the senson, the wretchedness of the chamber, scantiness of food, and the rough severity of those by whom I was occasional ly visited. Uncertainty as to when this imprisonment would be at an end, almost drove me wild; and the first, words I addressed t the Jesuits who approached me were, 'Have the kindness to tell me, if you know when I shall be permitted to leave this place? One replied, My son, think of beil. I interrogated another. The answer was, 'Think, my son, how terrible is the death of a sinner!' I spoke to a third, to a fourth; and one said to me, 'My soo, what will be your feeling, it, on the day of judgment, you find yourself on the left hand of God?'—the other, 'Paradise, my son. Paradise!' No one gave me a direct answer! their object appeare to be, to mystify and confound me. After the first few days, I began most severely to feel the want of a change of clothing. Accustome to cleanliness, I found myself constrained to wear soiled apparel, The knowledge that this place was frequented by persons of every class, of every age, of every condition, who retired to it for spirit ual exercise, under the guidance of the Jesuis, deterred me from getting into the little bed, where probably many of unsound health had often lain; I therefore elept, when overcome by fatigue, with out taking off my clothes. After the fourth day my portion of food was diminished,—a sign that they were pressing the siege; that it was their intention to adopt both assault and blockade; to conquer me by arms, or induce me to capitulate through hunger. The Fa ther Rossini visited my cell, to learn what had been the effect of his pulemical sermons. He questioned me closely concerning my faith, and having convinced himself that I still adhered to what I had protested before the two Cardinals, he resolved to make use of other means to arrive at his ends. In the sermon which followed this examination, he endeavoured to present to me the errors of the Romish Church in a less odious point of view : he armed himself with the shield of unity and of faith, placing the Pope as centre, I looked on the Bible rather as centre. To justify purgatory, he brought forward the usual echolestic distinctions of erime and pun ishment; and ran over the pages of the hook of divine justice under pretence of making himself defender of the laterests of God I, however, knew that purgatory was a most fruitful field to satiate the avarice and secure the interest of the Priests. He spoke of transubstantiation, of confession, of relics, of the adoration of images, of indulgences; but while he made an estentations display of

learning the doctrines of the Reformed Church; but I had often oc

casion to observe how her wholesome principles could be distorted

in the hands of the Jesuits. But what scruple can those have in

making men speak after their own manner, in order to draw their

own advantages, who have not besitated to make even God spont

nor could I forget their averice, which has led them to put consciences to contribution. There is a saying in Italy, that he who speaks to the desert, throws away the sermon. So was it with the sermons of the Jesuits, so far, at least, as I was concerned. "One evening, after listening to a discourse filled with dark images of death. I returned to my mam, and found the light set upon the ground. I took it up, and approached the table to place it there: but what was my horror and consternation at beholding spread out upon it a whitehed skeleton! Before the reader can comprehend my dismay, it is necessary he should reflect for a mo-ment on the peculiarities of childhood, especially in a Romish country, where plainter are seldom spoken to, excepting in superstition language, whether by their parents or teachers; and domestic disabedient charges with hobgoblins, phantoms, and witches. panie terror which the reasoning of after-years is often unable cold prespiration stood on my forehead. Agitated and depressed

to which for days past I had been a prey, I regarded this spectre as a certain presage of approaching death. The candle fell from my hands, and was extinguished. The darkness which followed its arms towards me with a grim smile. I rushed towards the door but as I was making my way out by the light of a lamp that was burning at the extremity of the corridor, I saw before me another spectro not less frightful,—the Jesnit Giuliani. Thinking the occadon favourable, he hasted, without delay, to strike the iron while hot; and, with this ekeleton before him, delivered to me a lengthened discourse on death." :---

Various other projects were, contrived, to reduce the afflicted roung man to obedience; till at length, in a moment of terror, he was overpowered, and signed a recantation of his principles. ::

"I' The Cardinel, said Mislei, 'proposes to you an easy way of eturning to your monestery." " What does he propose?" the way, said he, presenting me with a paper; copy this with your own hand, and nothing more will be required of you.'. I took the paper with convulsive eagerness. It was a recentation of my feith.
Upon reading it, I shuddered; and, starting to my feet, in a solemn
attitude, and with a firm voice, exclaimed, Kill me, if you please; my life is in your power; but never will I subscribe to that injust-ous formulary! The Jesuit, after labouring in vain to persuade me to his wishes, went away in anger. I now momentarily expected room to the chanel. I feared lest same tran-door should open beneath my feet; and therefore took great care to trend in the footsteps of he Jesuit who preceded me. No one, acquainted with the Inquisition, will say that my precaution was needless. My imagination was so filled with the horrors of this place, that even in my short, interrupted, and feverish dreams. I beheld daggers and axes glit tering around me: I heard the noise of the wheels; saw burning ive myself up to gloomy reflections, inspired by the reality of my ituation, and the impressions left by these nocturnal visions. What tears did I shed in those dreary moments! . Innumerable were the bitter wounds that lacerated my heart. My prayers seemed to me unworthy to be received by the God of charity; because, notwithstanding all my efforts to basish from my soul every feeling o ower. I often repeated the words of Christ: Father, forgive would say, 'This prayer is not intended for the Jesuits; they resent le not the crucifiers, who were blind instruments of the rage of the Pharisees; these men are fully conscious of what they are doing hey are the modern Pharisers.' The reading of the Bible would ave afforded me great consolation; but of that I was deprived.

"The following day, which was the fourteenth of my imprison ent, the Pather Giuliani entered my room, and announced to me that the Council was assembled to pronounce judgment upon me. like one being dragged to the edge of a rock; to be precipitated therefrom, I unwillingly followed him, stopping at ulmost every step to free myself, if possible, from the grasp of the hand with He conducted me to an apartment where the Fother Misley with three others, was sented at a table. Giuliani joined them.  $oldsymbol{I}$  was made to sit down.  $oldsymbol{I}$  They interrogated Christ, you shall feel the holy rigour of her laws. She cannot per mit the tures to infect the field on which grows the good seed. She cennot suffer you to remain among her sons, and become a stum-bling-block for the ruin of many. Abandon, therefore, every hope of leaving this place, and of returning to dwell among the faithful. Know, all is finished for you.

"Terrible moment! as I record thee in these pages, thou agai respect the blood it my veins, and fallest upon my beart with veight not less oppressive, though not from fear, but from a so ma, invincible, stormenting remorse,—thou recallest to me my that had taken possession of me during my retreat assailed me at once. The immovable countenances of the Jesuits, who, mute, once. The immovable countenances of the Jesuits, who, mute, cold, and insensible, appeared strangers to earth, and to every human affection, such deep into my heart, and convinced me that all was indeed finished for me. They did not once look at each other, perhaps lest they should remember they were men. I obpreviously taken down mine. Everything persuaded me that these bloody men were firmly resolved upon my extermination. My courage gave way, and, trembling, I approached the table, seized the pen with a convulsive movement, and wrote.... my shame!.... my ndemnation ! . . . . God of mercies, also! may this moment be blotted from my life! Nevertheless, I bless the mysterious councils of thy justice and thy pity. Thou dilst withdraw from me thy bounteous bead, that I might know my great weakness. Thou sawest my heart, and thou didst there perceive a sense of vanity in having received thy gift; finding myself in the light of truth, 1. surped the glory of a work entirely thine, attributing some merit to myself. Like Peter, I had relied on my own strength; I had said to thee, Eliam si opportueril me more non le negobo: and, like Peter, I fell, I denied thee. The Jesuits congratulated me, and informed me that the following day I should be at liberty to return to San Bernardo. But, added the Father Mislei, you must, as soon as you return, go to the Cardinal Castracani, and present to him, with your own hand, the paper you have signed. On the following day I returned to the monastery; and, having ob-tained permission from the Superior, proceeded immediately to the esidence of the Cardinal Castracani. I presented myself just as had left S. Eusebio .- emaciated, pale, my cheeks marked with tears, my hair in disorder, and my tunic with scarcely a trace soul." On this passage, Sir, first, I ask, do the Tractists resolve all of its original colour. I would not either chance or arrance my dress \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) preferred bringing before him, in my own person, a saciabut convincing proof of the cruelties inflicted during my imprison-He received the retractation from my hands, and placed i in the archives, at the same time praising me for the docility had shown. Thus, in Rome, even the signification of words in changed; weakness which yields to force is termed docility, and the yes extorted by violence is called consent. Miserable condition of my country!" To work when he had been and the first and the second

He was now restored to his family and to liberty; but his soul vas bowed down, and he could obtain no repose. Having at ength determined to become an exile from his native country, he lisguised himself, and made his escape, with a passport procured

in the name of his servant. "What a night of anguish was the one preceding my last visit t ny family! Wearied and distressed, with a mind fatigued with reflecting on the past, and groping amidst the shadows of the future, I arose, and sought, in my Bible and in prayer, strength, guidance, refreshment, and consolution. After praying, I seemed to be inspired with new courage; and, without further delay, accompanied by

my servant, I set out for my paternal home, where I spent the day. He describes hunself as almost heart-broken in leaving his ome, his friends, and family, any his native country; and that he could not afford information of his design to his mother and sister, who clung around him in great distress at witnessing his iffliction. Having made his escape, he arrived after two days' ravelling; at Civita-Vecchia, where he had to remain four days waiting the arrival of the Sardinian steam-packet, in which he was to sail for Leghorn. On entering the church of S. Francesco the day after his arrival, he read his name at the foot of the cal

endar,-" D. Raffaele Ciocci, a Cistercian Monk; an apostate." "Anxiety, lest I should fall into the hands of the blood hounds disputched from Rome in pursuit of me, served greatly to divert the overwelming grief occasioned by abandoning my relatives and country. I adopted every method of precaution to clude their vigilance, but could not think myself secure under my disguise. prant of the laws and regulations of most countries, nay, even of the laws of Rome herself, excepting as they were in connexion with the peculiarities of my own position, I was, when I fled from the monastery, like a chicken scarcely out of its shell. Had I been ware of the movements of the French packets in the ports of Italy, and of the security which any one on leaving her shores enjoyed protected under the banner of a free people, I could have spared nyself much risk, and might have been relieved from the dreadful tate of perplexity and fear in which I continued till my arrival i ondon. Instead of hazarding my flight on the 13th of March, had myself in safety on board a French vessel sailing from Maita for should I now mention them, but for the hope that this parrative may fall into the hands of some persons to whom such information ney prove useful. After a few days of anxious ausnesse the yesse rrived, and I was received on board the 'Maria Antoinetta.' When it was dark, I went on deck; after looking around, to ascertain that I was unobserved, I thraw my tunie, from whence had orung all my misery, into the sea. Thus did I dispose of the only usign of Popery which remained to me."

His difficulties continued till he arrived in France; uor was he ware that he was even then safe, for he thought that the Pope exercised the same influence in France as in Italy, ... The Roman Consul at Marseilles was about to detain him till he could heat from Rome, as the passport did not correspond to his age; but soul, perhaps raised in the hearts of the two illustrious travellers a subtle arguments. I fixed toy mind on the true origin of such feeling of pity for the speaker; for a long silence ensued, which eroneous creeds, such superstitious practices; namely, the prior was at last interrupted by my inviting them to inspect the garden of the monastery. Thus did I again permit my feelings to hurry most divine, by means of the eucharist, pensuce, and indegences; and, after u few other difficulties, he arrived in England. the intervention of a Custom-House Officer, who said that he had recommendations to the English Consul, who had received him with every mark of attention, procured the necessary signature

## Puseyism !

In the Protestant Churchman, New-York, the two speeches of the Rev. Dr. EMPIS on the subject of Tractarianism, delivered in the late Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, have been just printed, after the speaker's revision. In the course of his speaking, he enumerated SIXTY particulars in which Tractarianism is in opposition to Protestantism. We are not surprised that so many individual errors should have originated from one capital deviation. Breaking a fundamental riamsm. scriptural doctrine opens a flood-gate to error, just as altering but one law of nature,-for instance, the plane of the earth's axis on the ecliptic,—would cause so many and varied effects as may not be enumerated or thought of. Let men wander from the doctrine of JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH, a doctrine the glory of the Gospel, and the joy of penitent sinners, and there is no knowing or conceiving how far the wandering may go, or when it will terminate. As a summary of the errors of Puseyism, and therefore useful for reference, we give this part of the speech of Dr. Empie, a minister of the Episcopalian Church, U. S. Some Episcopalian ministers and laymen affect to believe that the system called Puseyism is nothing serious, and that non-Episcopa lians cry out against it through envy of the 'Reformed Catholic Church.' But how comes it that both Episcopalian ministers and laymen in England and the United States are complaining of it? There can be no other feeling from this source than good will to that church. Let all who affect to decry Puseyism as an ideality, and nothing more, read the following. Dr. Empie says that Tractarianism

1. That the Bible does not contain the whole of Revelation and that it is not a complete rule of faith and practice. Now, Mr. Prosident, said the Speaker, this is contrary to the sixth Article of our Church.

2. Tractarians teach that Primitive Tradition is of equal and coordinate authority with the written Word of God; and they thus as did the Jews, make void the law of God by their traditions.

to the practice of our Church. Some of the superstitions which adminster the Communion to infants is a part of true religion, and that we are bound to venerate and observe all the multiplied details of the ritual of what they call the Primitive Church, such as the use of oil, salt, milk, honey, exorcism, and trine immersion to haptism; howing towards the altar as often as we come near it; turning owards the east in prayer: performing the daily morning and evening service at the altar, with the back to the congregation; the use of lighted candles on the altar in the day time; the use of crosses crucifixes, and the image of the Virgin Mary, in churches and families; the practice of crossing ourselves; the use of the primi-Tractarians seem to approve all the superstitious cares the Poists observe in their seven sacraments. Many of their seven sacraments. Many of their seven sacraments. and all of them are included under the doctrinal teaching of he Church of Rome.

be understood that it needs the aid of tradition to enable us to nterpret it aright. This, again, is contrary to the faith of our

5. Tractarians teach erroneously on the subject of Faith.
6. They teach beretically in denying the doctrines of leventh Article—the doctrine of Justification by Faith. 7. They teach that we are justified in baptism, by holiness, and y good works, contrary to our eleventh and twelfth Articles. 8. They teach that our baptism is spiritual regeneration, contrary to our twenty-seventh Article, which says it is a gign of Reger

9. They pervert the doctrine of the Sacraments, contrary to our wenty-sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Articles. 10. They teach erroneously on the subject of the Eucharies Our twenty eighth Article says, that Chist is "given, taken, and eaten in the Lord's Supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner." They teach, sometimes, the doctrine of Transubstantiathe most man of Consubstantiation; that the body and blood of Christ are corporcally present; that the Communion is a real propinitatory sacrifice, and that it benefits the dead as well as the

11. Contrary to our thirtieth Article, they teach that to take the cup away from the laity is a mere matter of discipline, to which the Church is competent. 12. They pervert the great and fundamental doctrine of the

13. They teach heretically on the subject of Repenta

14. They deny the forgiveness of sin after baptism; and this is contrary to our sixteenth Article. 15. They reach the doctrine, and are introducing the practice, of

ivate confession and priestly absolution. 16. They deny the Scriptural doctrine of confession. Contrary to our eleventh Article, they teach that Baptism

and the Lord's Supper are the exclusive instruments of Justification...
13. Their teaching on the subject of the Holy Chost is erroneous

19. They maintain that the ministry and ordinances, are exclu-

sive sources of grace. 20. They teach that the Episcopal ministry is essential not merely to the perfection, but to the very existence of the Church. 21. They thus teach unscriptural doctrines on the authority of the Church: they attach unscriptural importance to externals, and they church; they attent unserriginal approximates and tony ascribe grace and salvation to them. I will here quote one passage from the Tracts.—Advertisement to the accord volume of the Tracts. The doctrine that God conveys grace only through the instrumenta. lity of the mental energies, faith, prayer, active and spiritual contem-plation and secret communion with God, is in contradiction to the nrimitive views; according to which the Church and her secraments are the ordained and direct visible means of conveying grace to the "the religion of the heart! into mere "mental energies?" all the inward religion of the Tractations merely intellectu Have the heart, conscience, and affections no share in it! If so, it is not the religion of Protestantism and of the Bible. 2. Does the writer, by the encering manner in which he speaks of the essentials of true piety, mean to imply that the externals of religion are more mnortant than religious principles, motives, tempers and affections? If so, he contradicts the Scriptures, which rank "the power of godliness' for above its "form." 3. Apart from the grace granted to all through Christ, and to infants in Boptism. both Scripture and the Church teach that God never communicates grace, except through what the Tracilets call the The Tractor is speaking of adults who alone are capable of conveys grace to them except through "the mental energies." a most baneful heresy, to teach that grace is ever given through outward ordinances to the heart that exercises faith" nor "prayer?" This, Sir, is Popish and Tractarian doctrine, but it is not the doctrine of the Bible. 22. Contrary to our twenty-fifth Article, the Tractarians teach he over overatum doctrine of the Panists.

They pervert the doctrines of Sanctification. 24. They speak disparagingly of spiritual religion. (Vide pasage quoted above.)
25. They dony the Scriptural doctrine of the means of grace. 26. They undervalue God's own ordinance of preaching

They claim the right of making new means of grace 28. Some of them hold the theory of Progressive Develop-

29. They teach the doctrine of reserve in the communication ligious knowledge, and in preaching the doctrine of the atonement. 30. They make the Popish distinction of mortal and venial sins, 31. They misinterpret the doctrine of good works, so as to contrary to our twelfth and thirteenth Articles

They teach unscriptural notions of the Sabbeth, 33. They denounce the right of private judgment in religion, 34. Some of them seem to justify the principle of persecution

35. Some of them have taught that the end justifies the means 36. They maintain that if we believe and receive the Creed, the burch has left us to think and act in all other matters as we please and that nothing is heretical but what contradicts the Creed, while n fact, we are as much bound by our 39 Articles,-our Liturgy, and our other formularies—as we are by the Creed.

37. They unduly exact the Fathers and Catholic antiquity. 38. They teach that there are seven sacraments, while our twent

. 39. They hold that the sign of the cross is a divine means o

40. Contrary to our twenty-second Article, they teach the error us and Popish doctrines and practices of Purgatory, prayers to saints, preyers for the dead, the veneration of images and the 41. They are now inculcating and introducing the doctrine and

practice of Celibacy and Monkery, contrary to our thirty-second 42. Contrary to our sixth Article, they quote the Apocryphal

ooks, as inspired by the Holy Ghost. 43. Contrary to our twenty first Article, they teach the infallibility of the General Councils of the Church.

44. They admit, in a qualified sense, the supremacy of the 45. They traduce our Protestant Reformers and the Reformation

46. They dony that there are any principles of the Refor 47. Some of them condemn our Protestant Prayer-book, Services

and Church. 48. They pervert our thirty-nine Articles. 

mother of his children, the partner of his joys and cares.

Whole No. 797.

51. They say that in doctrine our Church differs not from the

52. They praise the Church of Rome, and disparage our own.
53. They teach the duty of unprotestantizing our Church at

54. In fine, their system tends to the destruction of piety and

the substitution of a mere religion of forms.

55. The peculiarities and the spirit of Tractarianism are those of Popery. Artifice, cunning, duplicity, sonhistry, stand juminism, have characterized it from the beginning.

These fifty-five particulars involve at least sixty specifications which constitute the peculiarities of Tractarianism, in all of which it stands opposed to the teaching of our Protestant Episcopal Church, Sir, this is a bird's eye view of the whole system of Tracta-

### Temperance. 📑

Under this head we often show the good effects of Cemperance principles and the ill effects of Intemperate abits. On the latter subject, we have two unhappy illusrations lately afforded in Canada West. One, a case of Murder, occurred near the town of London; the other, a case of death by burning, in the town of Dundas. Both cases are of women; both women were intoxicated; and both, in this world, have dearly paid for their sin, omitting all thought of the world of spirits.

#### From the London Inquirer. A WOMAN MURDERED. Our neighbourhood has been put into a state of much

excitement by the commission of a murder which took place on the 24th instant, in or near the house of John Tucker, on lot 19, record concession of this township, and which is about two miles from town. The horrid deed was committed on the body of ELIZABETH TUCKER, wife to Tucker; and, upon the Coroner's inquest, the Coroner and Jury, after mature examination and deliberation, came to a verdict that the deceased came to her death by blows inflicted by her husband; he was in consequence immedily committed to guol on Coroner's warrant. Tucker is a native of Ireland, a man of about 33 years of age, and, although a somewhat dissipated character, generally preserved respectable appearnnces and good reporte with his neighbours; his wife was from the same country, was about 40 years of age, and said to have been a fine-looking woman. He came to this country four years ago, and about two years since went home to Ireland and brought out his wife: he has by her two children, one of whom is only fourteen mouths old, and was on the breast at the time of her decease, The body was found by the Inquest lying on a bed, but partly dressed; drops of blood were found on the floor and at the door; the house otherwise clean and tidy; upon looking round, the handle of a broken rake was discovered, which was bloody, with hair sticking to it; also three pieces of ash wood for kindling fire, on which was blood, and a pair of kitchen tongs newly broken. Upon the examination of the body, it was found shockingly mutilated;the following marks were discovered-a large cut on the right temple, near the right eye, an inch long—a large cut on the forehead, above the nose, and another behind the left car-another on the back of the head, with numerous other bruises; wound on right breast, and several wounds on the arms and legs, supposed to save taken place when clothes on, but that they had been taken off after the event. His account of the matter on examination was

given with much agitation and confusion: he said she was whitewashing the house that morning, so he went and got half a gallon of whiskey; he drank a little of it himself; was thrashing in the barn that day, foddered his cattle, came up to the house and found? his wife ontside of the door in a pool of water-not then deadshe attempted to speak, but could not—carried her into the house, undressed her, and put her in bed-could not tell what time she died, neither watch nor clock in the house. On being asked how he supposed she had come by her death, he said his wife was drunk, that she had been winding sticks about her head; denies having used any violence to her: they had quarreled before: a quart of the whiskey was left. The above are some of the particulars of this horrid catastrophe, and we think sufficient to warrant his committel. The house stands a considerable distance from any other; at four o'clock in the morning he went and gave warning to a Mr. Wesby, who, in company with Mr. Cameron, went to the house. An Inquest washeld, and the unfortunate man now awaits

## From the Hamilton Journal.

in gaol his trial at next Assizes.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH. On Sunday, Feb. 2nd, a death, most revolting in its sworn testimony adduced on the Coroner's Inquest, that MARGARET CRANE, since dead, in company with her husband, Adam Crane, Ruth Dole, and a young man of the name of Ravill, had been engaged in drinking from seven or eight o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 31st Jan., until three o'clock next merming; that the young man Ravill had partaken but slightly of the drink, and that nearly two quarts of whiskey had been drunk by the persons named. At about eleven o'clock the next morning, a person of the name of Yeoman walking along, or walking near, the macadamized road, was attracted to the residence of Crane by an unusual appearance of smoke-so much so, that his first impression was that of the house being on fire. On the ground, and in a sitting posture, he beheld the unfortunate deceased—her clothes un fire, apparently unable to use the feast exertions for their extinguishment, whilst her husband, in a half-drauken state, was holding her by the hand, giving vent to useless lamontations, and perfeetly unable to render his burning wife the least assistance. At a : short distance from where the woman was burning, Ruth Dole stood, her daughter actively engaged in tearing off, from her mother's person, garments also on fire. Mr. Yeoman, with an activity and presence of mind which do him infinite credit, disengaged the poor woman from her burning clothes, wrapped her in a blanket or quilt, carried her into the house, laid her on the bed, where he found her infaut child, and extinguished the burning parts of dress lying on the floor. He then took measures for the immediate attendance of medical aid, and Dr. Mitchell shortly afterwards arrived. Dr. Mitchell, on being examined, stated that he found the deceased lying on the bed; that he examined her, and found her severely burned. Dr. Mitchell testified that the women he found in the house were totally insensible through inebriation, and that, on his return in about two hours, he found the husband of the deceased in a beastly state of drunkenness. being obliged to support himself by clinging to the fence. Ruth Dole swore that the deceased was standing by the side of a sheet iron stove, at a little before the time referred to by the witness Yeoman; that she had her infant in her arms; that she, the witness, was sitting between the deceased and the door; that the husband ! of the deceased was sleeping by the fireside; that she became aware of Mrs. Crane's clothes being on fire from the cries of her child; that she went to the door, crying "Murder! Murder!" having previously thrown her own child on a bunk, and that of Mrs. Crane on the hed, where it was found by the witness Yeoman, A daughter of Ruth Dole, apparently 18 or 19 years of age, deposed that, hearing the cries of her mother, she hastened to the dwelling, burst in the door, which was fastened on the inner side, when the deceased sprang out and threw herself on the snow. This witness gave her testimony clearly and concisely; the chief point of which was, that all the inmates were in a dranken state, her own mother inclusive: it was sworn by the witness, Roth Dole, that the two quarts of whiskey were, with the exception of a glass and a half, consumed by the four persons already mentioned, before the revel

of the past night and morning had terminated, and that the remaining glass and a half of whiskey had been prepared in the shape of Sling," and taken in the course of the morning, by her and the leceased. It clearly appeared that gross intemperance solely priginated this dreadful catastrophe, that the husband was sleeping off the effects of beastly intoxication, whilst his wife was on fire. and that, even when awakened, his insensibility or drunken stupidity was such, that had it not been for the timely and active exerions of Mr. Yeoman, the husband might have shared the fate of his unfortunate wife, the dwelling and the little unconscious innocents therein might have been also consumed; and in addition to his accumulation of human misery and death, might have been lost the evidence and abundant proof afforded by Mr. Yeoman and Doctor Mitchell, that Intenmerance is demoralizing-nay brutalzing-not only men, but women, and in the instance just recorded. has added one more immortal being to its long catalogue of human victims—inflicted another outrage on insulted humanity—brought mother and deeply crimson blush on womankind-rudely toru rom the infant his mother, leaving the little one to wend its way brough the ups and downs, the storms and cares of this unfriendly world of ours, unaided, unguided, ansupported by her whom nature lesigned as its nearest and best friend; and upon the mind of him, who, until death, should have been the support of her whom he had yowed to love and cherish, has Intemperance inflicted a durable stab, lasting while Memory retains its power, or Reason has away, hat he his own example he countenanced a practice which has officed him of his wife; and that in the moment of her greatest reed, when enveloped in flame, when her shricks would have driven, we might suppose, the most senseless to an effort for her preserva-

tion, he, her husband, fast bound by the chains of intoxicating

drink, was doomed to stand passively by, unable to raise as arm

or lift a finger to sace from an immediate and frightful death; the

## Correspondence.

The following lines I copied from the Scrap-book of an aged lady on the St. Andrew's Circuit, who requested me to forward them to the Gnardian Office, with a request to have them inserted in the Guardian.

Its very name recals

I heard its tales of truth;

The happy hours of youth;

When, in my grandsire's halls,

I've seen his white hair flow

O'er that volume as be read;

But that was long ago,

When I was but a boy;

And the good old man is dead.

My dear grandmother, too,

I've seen her eve of blue.

Weep o'er it tears of joy:

And dear they are to me;

Go: let that old book be.

Their traces linger still,

THE BIBLE.

Skeptic, spare that Book, Touch not a single kal; Nor on its pages look, With eye of unbelief: Twas my forefathers' stay, in the hour of agony; Skeptic, to thy way, And let that old byok be-That good old book of life.

For conturies has stood; Unharmed amid the strife. When the carth was druck with blood. And wouldst thou harm it now, And have its truths forgot? Skeptic, forbear thy blow, Thy hand shall harm it not

TORONTO DISTRICT. Boumanville, Feb. 4th. 1845.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. & DEAR BROTHER, -The writer never had the honour of being a Missionary, in the best and Methodistic sense of the term; but it has been my privilege, in connexion with several of my esteemed brethren in the Ministry and in the Church, to do something in the way of raising the necessary supplies; a department, which, though it may be less brilliant in appearance, and may never appear on the page of history, -- as will many of the noble deeds of suffering and effort of those engaged in actual conflict,-is, nevertheless, not less essential to the successful issue of the great moral enterprise. The Missionary cause is of God. Its origin, sanctions and fruits are divine. It is quite impossible for the enlightened and pious mind to be connected with this great cause, in any way, and not feel a hearer relationship than before to Jesus Christ and the blessed Apostles; and not unfrequently have my thoughts rapidly passed the eventful years between, and viewed in close affinity the Apostolic times when the watchword was, "Begin at Jerusalem;" and the splendid scene of moral glory which must sooner or later exist, when "all shall know the Lord, from the least to the greatest," and the "earth be full of the glory of the Lord." In looking backward over the past, the reflection is un-

avoidable that no law of Christianity has been so generally disregarded as that great command of our Lord-to evangelize the world. The first disciples were fairly impatient to rush forth at every hazard, in the execution of the mighty work assigned the Church, never for a moment consulting the consequences or results ;---it was enough that Christ had enjoined it, and that to them was committed the "unsearchable riches" of the gospel blessing for universal distribution. But O! what a soul-sickening scene of disobedience presents itself in the subsequent history of the Church! Efforts, to be sure, were made to christianize mankind, but they were the efforts of a corrupt or a nominal christianity, and, in motive and action, savoured too much of the spirit and policy of the conqueror, the worldling, and the sinner, to answer the great and holy designs of "pure and undefiled religion" in favour of mankind. And though our fellow-men, by twenty millions a year, have been passing to their eternal destiny, the true Church has not, until the last half century, made any thing like a suitable effort to secure the salvation of the whole world. And, even now, the Christian Church is but half awake to the necessity, possibility, and glory of the responsible task assigned it. Thank God, however, the Missionary ship is on the wave, a noble ship's company are on board, her abundant canvass is spread wide to the breeze. Jesus Christ is chief-master, the orders are to touch at every port under the whole Heaven, and the unparalleled voyage will terminate in glory everlasting. It is to the lasting honour of the Canada Conference, and its numerous train of mercy assigned us an important part in this good work, and there is a faithful effort being made for its successful accomplishment the present as in former years. The Methodist apostolic character, and of her legitimacy as a branch of God-honoured Methodism, that it is impossible to gainsay or resist. If the "Mother of us all," under God, Wesleyan Methodism "at home," is signally Missionary in her spirit and movements; and if the growing and blooming daughter, Episcopal Methodism in the United States, is vigorously full evidence that she is not a whit behind her honoured the benighted and injured fed men, included within inon we have upwards of filly members. their peculiar province of anxiety and care. Hence our organized system of benevolent agencies-a system which embraces in its operation all our Ministers, all our Circuits. all our Members, and all the friends of Christ and of virtue over whom we have influence. And the work so sustained by Christians in Canada, God has greatly blessed, and will do so while we are faithful to Him and to our duty, more

These preliminary observations (extended far beyond my intention when the grey goose quill was put to this sheet being made, allow me to say, that on the 20th January ! joined Messrs. Rose, Coleman, and others, acting as the Missionary Deputation for the Toronto District, at Switzer's neighbourhood, on the Toronto Circuit, and had the pleasure esteemed Br. Rose will no doubt furnish you an account; and as he could not consistently go to the other portion of the work, a few notes will be furnished you of the remainder the best I ever attended. The preparations were highly Reader, "go und do thou likewise." by the writer of the present article.

and more.

On the 31st of January, I, in company with Br. Wm. Herkimer, left Toronto City for Oshawa. We found the friends anxiously expecting the promised help, as they were sailly very neat circular platform extending over the railing around and making some attacks upon the pigs, they made such resistance disappointed last year in this respect, owing to the illness of ever ready to make the servants of Christ comfortable and at home in their habitation. The diligent Superintendent of the Whitby Circuit had prepared our way by a good Missionary Sermon on the Sabbath evening previous, and all was in order also with respect to the meeting. The reads of the Whitby Circuit had prepared our way by a good Missionary Sermon on the Sabbath evening previous, and all was in order also with respect to the meeting. The reads of the was not aslamed to have her closer needing, where some and the Protected meeting, where some and the Protected meeting, where she was not aslamed to have her voice heard in earnest prayer and supplication. When I became a Methodist, said she to the writer of the Whitby Circuit had prepared our way by a good Missionary Sermon on the Sabbath evening previous, and all delightfully performed, and assisted greatly in reising the was in order also with respect to the meeting. The result tone of holy feeling as the exercises progressed. The may be anticipated—a good meeting. W. F. Moore, E-q., speakers were-Messrs. L. Houghton and W. H. Poole, and presided. The speakers were Messrs. Carr. Harnden, Rev. Wm. Morton to the first resolution. Rev. O. Barber Machin (Independent Minister), Adams, Herkiner, and moved the second resolution; Rev. J. Elliott seconded it, Wilkinson. The Report credits nothing for this Branch last year. The sum of one pound six shillings, however, was paid to the Treasurer, and receipted by him, and must appear send the Gospel to them. This resolution was supported by in the report for this year. The results, so far, this year, the Chairman of the District, the Rev. J. Musgrove, in a for Oshawa, are, Sabbath collection, £1 9s. 1d.; collection clear, perspicuous, manly, and eloquent speech. at the meeting. £2 1s. 8d.; subscription at the meeting, resolution was moved by the Rev. I. Taylor, who, with a £6 16s. 3d. Besides these sums, there is £2 10s. in the Locat Treasurer's hands.—And when to these sums shall be whose interests he was pleading, descanted at length upon added the gatherings of some half-dozen willing and active the success youthsafed by the God of Missionary Collectors, the Oshawa Branch will fully wipe away its efforts in general, and those of our own Church in particular reproach, and take an honourable position among the flourish- While listening to the eloquent speaker every face seemed ing Branches of the Missionary Society of the Canada Con- to be lit up with pleasure, every eye to sparkle with delight, ference. We were greatly pleased and cheered by our and every heart to swell with holy emotions. I never, in reception at Oshawa.

Meeting of the Whitby Circuit commenced here to-day. Tried to preach on Saturday and Sabbath, and was cheered and aided in the services of the Quarterly Meeting by the last year, but the subscriptions were considerably in advance, presence and labours of our beloved brother in the Gospel, being in all £9. Rev. John Beatty, from Cobourg. My services at the Quarterly Meeting were rondered necessary, owing to the continued ill health of the Chairman of the District. The meeting was a profitable one to my own soul, and no doubt to many. The Brethren labouring upon this Circuit, Brs. A. Adams and Carr, are very acceptable and useful. The financial to the wall above the speakers' heads, and beautifully endepartment on the Circuit is capable of considerable improvement in my opinion. There is a want of system, or of efficiency, or of both, that is much more against the prosperity of the Circuit than is apprehended by perhaps any concerned. When the people are able, the Ministry should at this meeting, but was not present. We, however, had be amply provided for, and the provision required should be the Rev. Messrs. Reynolds and Baxter, who did well in made in a manner and at such times as will not only prevent | pleading the cause of Missions-so much so that brother all occasion for humiliation, as well as all distressing unxiety on the part of the Minister, but will assure him that his people are really interested in him as their Minister, and that more willingly put up with the disappointment of not having the religion they profess is not a religion of tengre and the Star from the South upon the platform. The sum profession only, but of deed and of truth. Methodism, like obtained by collection and subscriptions was better than £5

England, expects every one to do his duty. At Bowmanville, I put up at the hospitable residence of Sermon was preached here on Sabbath evening. The col-

lection amounted to £1 11s. 94d. 3rd Feb. A severe snow storm, and the whistling atmosphere as cold as the air of a Russian Petersburgh. Some Esq, ably presided. His opening speech was unique, but circulated throughout the Province, in the columns of the wise."

excellent, and produced a pleasant and good effect. I should | Christian Guardian, yet, he observed, in looking the Mission take him to be a gentleman of general information, strong ary Report over, that the Mississippi Circuit was first upon good sense, and liberal views. We were kindly and ably the Bytown District; and that it was exceeded by only one formerly of Nottawasaga, now of this rising town. Brother Herkimer here exceeded his usual efforts in flow of thrilling sentiment and exciting humour. The improving choir of our chapel here did themselves great credit, and added not a little to the interest of the scrvices of the evening. At a late hour the congregation broke up, smiling and happy, resolved to do more than formerly for the spread of evangeiism throughout the Province and the world. The collection at the meeting, £4 5s. 64d.; subscriptions, £5 18s. 9d. You shall hear from me again, soon, Providence permitting. Affectionately yours, &c. H. WILKINSON.

TORONTO CIRCUIT.

Toronto City, February 10, 1845.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,-Yesterday we had the pleasure of holding forth the word of life in our NEW Chanel, at Lambton. My faithful colleague preached in the forenoon, and the writer in the afternoon and evening, to crowded assemblies. The village is small, and anything but opulent, and of consequence the House of God erected there is small (20 by 30), and on a cheap scale as to the matters of adornment; but it is sufficient in every respect for the place at present, and when the designed coat of lime and gravel is put upon the outside in the spring, the appear-ance of the Methodist Chapel on the hill will add very much o the rising miniature fown of Lambtor. The site on which the chapel stands is the free gift of Mr. Murchison, who resides in the village, for which we feel very grateful to him. The collections at the dedication service on Sabbath amounted to £5. We commenced a Protracted Meeting in the house last evening. God was manifestly with his people, and the prospect is encouraging that good will be done. I will just add that, since the first of December, we have held four protracted meetings in the suburb parts of Subsequently we held another meeting for a week on the townthese efforts, and the result is that about fifty persons have been received on probation in the several neighbourhoods. The necessity of attending, for several weeks of late, to the missionary meetings of this District, has in a measure pre-vented further efforts; but as that labour is now nearly over, we hope to be fully engaged soon in the regular and extra work of our own interesting and laborious circuit. Surely God is with us as a Church. He is with us as : Circuit also, and nothing, I am convinced, is required to render this circuit one of the most interesting in the Province, but the peaceful, prayerful, and united cooperation of the members and the ministry in the great work obviously assigned to them in the providence of God.

Yours, &c. H. WILKINSON. Wilcox's, January 26, 1845.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR BROTHER,—I take the present opportunity to forward to you a little intelligence relative to the work of God in this place. A Protracted Meeting (to which reference was made in your journal of December 24th,) commenced the following Subbath and closed yesterday. It has been the means, in the hands of the Spirit, of widening and deepening religious experience. Much good has been done "by the name of the Holy Child Jesus." Between 20 and 30 have professed to experience justification through faith in the atonement. The careless was alarmed-the Pharisee was divested of his legal righteousness, and instead of thanking God that he was not as others, cried, from a heartfult conviction of his sinfulness and danger, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"-the wavering established-the lukewarm stirred up, and believers brought to see the necessity, and seek the blessing, of entire sanctification. The beautiful imagery of the prophet has been realized, "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle-tree." Characters formerly as grievous as pricking thorns and wounding briefs, who were enemies of the church, have become, by the power of the Spirit upon the preaching of the Word, its ornaments and defence; and thus resemble the fir-tree refreshing the weary traveller by pious members and sincere friends, that they are nobly its shade, and the myrtle-tree rejoicing him by its odoriferous fraengaged in the Missionary enterprise. Heaven has in grance. Characters, once sinful and polluted, changed by the power of religion, now exhibit the virtues of saints and the image of the great God himself. The spirit of bigotry, which has so long kept christians of different denominations at a distance from each Church in Canada is hereby affording evidence of her truly other when they ought to have formed a phalanx and marched against the enemy, seemed invalidated, and members of different sections of the church, Baptists, Presbyterious, &c., mingled together at the throne of grace in invoking the blessing of God upon the congregation. Twenty-one have united in church fellowship, and many others are seeking the "pearl of great price." May the Lord soon bless them ! We thank our local brethren for following in the same path, and gathering laurels of honour the efficient help they rendered us, without which we could not in the same field,—the grandchild in Canada is furnishing have carried on the meeting in addition to our other numerou engagements. Methodism here, though in its infancy, is acquiring parents in caring for the souls of the destitute, and in car- great influence,-"it has taken deep root, the hills are covered rying the message of redeeming love to the hardy sottlers with the shadow of it." Four years ago we had no society here; neatly finished, which will seat near 300; and another, rather smaller, a mile and a half nearer the city, in process of erection which will be ready for dedication in a few days. Our circuit is gradually rising in religious experience; our congregations are improving; we have received fifty on trial since conference. To Yours, affectionately, God be all the glory! W. POLLARD.

MISSISSIPPI CIRCUIT MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. Sir. - I embrace the earliest opportunity of this Circuit. The first was held on Wednesday, Jan. 8th, meeting-collection and subscriptions above last year.

creditable to the taste of the friends in Carleton. On each side, above the pulpit, was the missionary motto, in large uncial letters, "SEND THE GOSPEL TO THE HEATHEN." the altar, was suitably prepared for the occupancy of the speakers. Between the platform and gallery was a large and in a lucid and able manner dwelt upon the degradation and miseries of the Heathen world, and upon our duty to truly catholic spirit and an ability worthy of the noble cause my life, saw the hand put more freely into the pocket in Feb. 1. We started for Bowmanville. The Quarterly order to give to the cause of God. Surely it must be pleasing to the God of Missions to receive offerings laid upon his altar so freely. The collection was something less than

Our third meeting was held in Monsell's Chapel. The house was tastefully prepared by the friends with evergreens, and a good platform suitably prepared for the speakers. Our old friend, T. Monsell, in the chair. The Missionary motto, " Send the Gospel to the Heathen." was affixed circled with a wreath of evergreens; and the house was brilliantly lighted up, and only wanted one light more upon the platform to have met the expectations of the respectable and anxious assemblage.—The Rev. L. Taylor was expected was styled (by our excellent chairman, Mr. Musgrove) "the Star of the West," and therefore we could No meeting here last year.

Thursday, the 16th. Our last meeting was held in Boyd's Br. McFeeter's, of whose kindness, and that of his anniable | Chapel: the house was very tastefully prepared for the companion. I have partaken more than once before. May a devotion, as at the former places, with a little variations in kind Heaven preserve and bless them! The Missionary the motto, which here was-"PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE." Our old and tried friend, Mr. A. Stevenson, in the chair; who, in his opening speech, said he really thought that the respectable audience before him would not again have elected him to the chair, as he had fears were entertained as to the attendance. Some persons, failed at the last Missionary meeting to protect them from no doubt, were prevented; but a good congregation assem- the unjust reflections of the Missionary Deputation. He bled in spite of the cold and the storm. John Simpson, remarked, that although a bad report of them had been lowed her example. Reader, if thou hast not, "go and do like

ssisted here by the Rev. J. Clemie, Independent Minister, Circuit below Kingston, and that even the old and wealthy Hallowell Circuit, where Br. Jones himself travelled las year, is reported behind us in the end. 'The worthy Chairman concluded by recommending the congregation to give liberally. The sum obtained in advance of last year. In conclusion. I may say, that all the meetings passed off most pleasingly and delightfully without any scolding from the Doputation or murinurings from the preachers or people. Yours respectfully, F. GEO. BEYNON.

BARRIE CIRCUIT.

Barrie, 4th Feb., 1845.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR, -As it is always interesting to me to read of the successful working of the machinery of Methodism, and thinking what is interesting to me may be so in some degree to others; hoping this sketch may add, in some degree, to the gen eral fund of Methodistic information, I submit it to your disposal This mission at the present embraces the following townships, in whole or part, in all of which we have the following appointments six in Vespra, one in Oro, two in Floss, two in Medonte, one and fifty miles brings us round to those appointments once in four weeks. The land is not good; the climate rather cold; the roads bad-though, at the present, through a kind Providence, they are excellent, as the snow is not as deep this winter as is usual in this northern latitude. The Lord is reviving his work in a gracious manner at some appointments on this mission. In connexion with our second Quarterly Meeting we had a Protracted Meeting in the town of Barrie, which continued evening after evening for nearly four weeks, and which resulted in much good. Conviction was deep and pungent; the conversions clear and scriptural many of the classes partook of the benefit of this meeting as from a centre. The fire spread in every direction; fifteen was added to the Church in the town, and about as many more in the country the city circuit. The Lord has owned and blessed at all line between Essa and Innisfit, which was made a great blessing to the neighbourhood; about a dozen were brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to the liberty of the children of God. At this meeting we were assisted, in the absence of Br Coleman who has been absent for three weeks past on the Missionary Deputation, by Brother Dixon, a Local Preacher from Tecumseth, who, though deprived of his eyesight, is not blind in reference to spiritual things. He was very acceptable among the people, and was rendered a blessing to them. I was proceeding mmence another at No. 10, on the Penetanguishene Road on the 25th Jan., when, in about a mile of the place of meeting, my horse took fright, and ran away, upset the cutter, and threw Mrs. Dean, who was with me, against the ends of some logs, and well-nigh deprived her of life. At the present, she is getting better, and we have hope that, through the Divine blessing, she will be raised up again. The meeting is in progress, and, we hope will be rendered a blessing to the neighbourhood.

Our Missionary Meeting was a good one. The house tastefully decorated for the occasion by Br. Chantler and several young persons who manifested much taste in the suitable mottos and devices that ornamented the chapel. At an early hour the house was crowded to excess; the Chair was ably filled by our staunch friend, John Peacock, Esquire, late of Bradford. In his opening speech he said he wished it had fallen to the lot of some ne that might have presided with greater ability than he could; that he had felt some misgivings, even since he had been solicited to preside at this meeting; that he saw no way to get clear of the Chair, but either to have kept away from the Meeting altogether, or to run away after he came to the former place. Such was his love for Missionary Meetings that he could not think of that; and, as to the latter, who ever heard of an old Waterloo-man running from duty or danger. His remarks were exceedingly happy from first to last, and gave great satisfaction to the Meeting. The Collection and Subscription something above last year.

HORACE DEAN. I remain yours.

LATE OCCURRENCES IN WARWICK.

From our zealous brother Dignam, the Missionary for Adelaide and Warwick, having something of the humorous in his disposition, we have received a little chapter of incidents which have lately come under his notice. There is something in them to amuse the reader, and something to instruct him.

Recantation .- I found the following notice upon the or of one of our houses of worship in Warwick. It was written by the subscriber, put up by the "witness," and copied by myself, verbatim, in the presence of two respectable witnesses. A quantity of papers and books has been burned by the subscriber; and am informed by one who saw the smoke, found the smell, and een the ashes, that "Payne's Age of Reason" was among the pile. By your permission. Sir. I would say to any of the same

school-"Go and do thon likewise." I hereby acknowledge, that for some time I have had doubts especting the Saviour's divinity; which said doubts are now per-

former erroneous opinion.

Witness my hand, this 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN COOPER, Williamstown.

HENRY UTTER, Witness. <u>\*</u> 9,6 A Stage-driver who had been to the Revival Meetings was driving upon the London road, and finding his load of sin so ntolerable, resolved to neither burthen himself nor the hotses with

it any longer, " commanded the chariot to stand still;" and fastenng the lines to the carriage, got down on his knees, exclaiming-"I will not let thee go unless thou bless me!" And God did then sending you a short account of our Missionary Meetings on and there take away his buiden, " and he went upon his way rejoicing." Came to his employer, demanded a settlement, as he of labouring with them until January the 30th, when circuming Pakenham Village. The speakers were Rev. O. Barber, could not be hired to break the Sabbath, or stay from the meeting stances of duty required us to part company. Of the Missian Research L. Houghton and W. H. Poole, Revs. J. Elliott, any longer: "No, not for five dollars a-day." When passing the could not be hired to break the Sabbath, or stay from the meetings sionary Meetings and results up to this period, my highly L Taylor, T. Bevitt, and J. Musgrove. We had a good sanctified spot afterwards, in company with an irreligious youth, be said, "This is too memorable a spot to pass without returning Our next meeting was in Carleton Place, and was one of thanks to God: it was here God pardoned my sins, -let us pray.'

Hydrophobia.-An Indian's dog came lately into the and of a farmer named Williamson, in the township of Warwick as awoke the family. One of the sons, about the age of 16, flew on his father, who came with all speed to his assistance. The father and son both finding the savage too strong for them, called upon a third, when an old woman ran to their assistance; and, (not coming emply-handed), she very speedily decided the dispute by and known of all;—the rangue of slander had not aught to prefer that the dog was mad, as the death of two geese, two pigs, and four daily walk demonstrated that she was in reality what she professed cows, confirmed the fact. '(They were using the milk of the cows to he. for some time after the fatal occurrence). They allowed one of the cows to remain for trial, and I heard she lived 40 days. The young man got a small wound on his arm, witch inflamed a little; but whether by the dog's teeth or his claws, he could not tell. They were much afraid; yet be is well so far, as I saw him in the meeting yesterday, January 6th, 1845.

A Second Thought .- "Mrs. D., what made you get your son baptized by the Medicular Minister ?" - " Why, because I decidedly prefer to be responsible for my own child," said Mrs. D. Said the other, "I have three to get done now, and I think I shall take them to the Episcopal Church, just because my other children were baptized there." "Yes," said Mrs. D., "because Christian without religious knowledge. The Bible was her treaon have done wrong before, you will do so still. Is it any reason should do wrong the sixth time, because I did so five times? 'Tell the Methodist Minister to call and baptize my three little nes, Mrs. D., the first time he is round, and I will be much bliged to you."

A Good Exchange.-The Mormons put one of my nembers under the ice lately (baptizing). Feeling nothing discouraged, I went to work anew, and the good Lord gave me a ious Leader and nine new members in their 100m. I thank Him or the exchange.

A DIALOGUE. - Minister .- I have been visiting your vife. Mr. W., and I am afraid she will join the Methodist Mr. W .- I do not know, indeed, Sir.

Minister .- Could not you try to prevent her? Mr. W.-May he she would not take my advice, Sir. Minister.-Ah! I am afraid you will go too. Mr. W.-Well, I don't know, I would like to go where I could

et some good. Minister.-You can get no good where there is dissent, Mr. W.-Well, I have heard Mr. H. preach good sermons. Minister.-Ah! but, man, he preaches against the Episcopa Church.

Minister,-But he preaches in a way you don't understand him. Mr. W.-Well, if I don't understand him, it will do me n Minister.-It is Mr. H.'s learning makes him preach: and

on had his learning, you could preach as well yourself."

Mr. IV .- Well, if he does, I never heard him.

Mr. W.-Then you have learning, and you can't preach. Minister .- Good-bye, good-bye, good-bye, Mr. W. When the wife heard the dialogue, she travelled nine miles to join the Methodists, and the husband and eighteen neighbours folFo ribe Christian Guardian. LOOK ALOFT.

When I brought your correspondent, G. Simm onds,

to the bar of public opinion, charged with literary larceny, and exposed his indiscretion, my object was not to ruffle his temper or

exposed his indiscretion, my object was not to rulle his temper or trifle with his feelings, but to prevent in some measure the lovers of newspaper notoriety, stealing, mutilating, and murdering the genuine offspring of genius and talent. 'A man's thoughts, having a "local hobitation and a name" in print, are as much his property as the contents of his purse, and many intellectual persons would rather lose the latter than the former. Poetry is a delicate flower of rare growth. It springs up spontaneously in the rich soil of a generous the springs up spontaneously in the rich soil of a generous heart, ornamenting with its beauty and enriching with its sweetness whatever comes within the radius of its lovely influence. It is not a difficult task to make words juggle; but the chief end of poetry is a difficult task to make words juggle; but the chief end of poetry is a likewise bury; and particularly so with the husband of our denot ryhme, and the namby panely slip-shod verses which would disgrace the crank-turner of a manufacturer of machine poetry are not unfrequently disposed of as merchants dispose of damaged who have travelled in those parts; for among them there is but a oods; what they lack in quality they make up in quantity. In il irst volume of the Christian Guardian there is an admirable edit orial article on this subject, to which I refer the readers of this paper as an echo of my own sentiments. I regret to find Simmonds obstinately persisting in claiming the authorship of the thrilling lines published in the Guardian of November 20th, entitled "Look God;" for in Bryant's choice collection of American poetry we find the same splendid poem under the signature of that modest and distinguished writer, Jonathan Lawrence, a gentleman, a scholar, in Tiny, one in Tay, five in Innisfil, four in Essa, two in Sunni-dale, two in Nottawasaga, and one in Tecumseth: two hundred tiful language in which he writes. The only way in which your aggrieved correspondent can redeem his reputation, is to make a suitable acknowledgment, and write a few original verses of equal of proof of natural or acquired ability to write such a classical and beautiful poem. I fearlessly and positively affirm—and I call all the readers of American poetry to witness—that the lines in question were written by J. Lawrence, and published more than a dozen years ago, on the 120th page of the 4th number of the 1st volume of the New-York Monthly Repository, and afterwards selected by that severe and competent critic, W. C. Bryant, as a gent of poetry, in a work found in almost every library. will avail myself of this opportunity to advise the learned and tal-ented author of 'School Compositions,' to examine more attentively the school compositions of Lindley Murray, so that his verbs and nouns may agree better than his statements agree with truth. A man has no more right to steal poetry to please his relations, than he has to kill the Queen's English in defending stolen property. Had I been mistaken, I would cheerfully and promptly have made amende honorable; but I unequivocally declare that right, truth, and justice are on my side. When Simmonds resur pen, I hope he will not forget the impressive language of the Mats to the Sailor-boy. I hope the sling he threatens to use, will not be gin-sling, and, as he lives in a glass-bouse, that he will not throw G. W. Bungar. Yours respectfully

Obituary.

Jersey Settlement, Feb. 3. 1845.

Por the Christian Guardian.

Dien, at L'Orignal, Dec. 31st, 1844, aged 33 years, ADELIA MOREHOUSE, wife of THOMAS 11. JOHNSON, Esquire, Treasurer of the Ottawa District. Her disease was consumption her sufferings were protracted and severe, —which she endured with patience and resignation—triumphed over all through the grace of Almighty God, and closed her earthly career in sure and steadfast hope of an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Our departed sister was born in the town of Shelburn, in the State of Vermont, and was, at the age of two years, deprived of her father. She experienced religion, and joined the Congregational Church in Georgia at the age of seventeen; was married when sineteen, and removed to Canada, bringing with her recom-mendatory latters from her Church. After mature deliberation she became convinced of the superior advantages enjoyed by the members of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, and, in about a year ofter her arrival in this country, she cast in her lot among them, which act she never regretted, and her zoal for religion, and for knew no hounds, and it accompanied ber Methodism in particular to her latest breath. To delineate the character of the Christian, such a one as sister Johnson was, requires and merits an abler pen than that employed, and more space than is allowed an Obitoary notice in a religious periodical. She was truly a Christian. She had the faith of the Christian-not a mere assent to the truths revealed in the Bible: this she had to the full extent; but she had more—a faith that worked by lave, that laid hold of Christ as her Saviour,-united her to Him. Through it she lived in Him and by Him, and the Father of Spirits acknowledged ber as His child by giving His Spirit to bear witness with her spirit that she was such faith reached ferther still, and through it she claimed and inherited greater privileges; she had the assurance of sacred trull that "the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin." She believed it, and had her fruit unto boliness. In reference to the exercise of her faith in spreading forth her sorrows and afflictions to her Heavenly Father, I need but transcribe what her bereaved husband has furnished me: "Her faith in prayer was almost beyond conception. When anything troubled her, she would tay her case before God, and would seldom or never rise from her kness with-out being comforted and receiving Divine direction as to what course to pursue; and, indeed, I have seen her on several occasions when suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of her children, after he first burst of feeling was over, lay her case before her God, and reaign them without a tear. want of maternal affection on her part, for few mothers were more tender of their children; but the Lord heard her in her affliction conke consolation to her soul, and she was resigned to His heavenly

She had Christian stability. Her feet being placed upon the Rock, Christ Jesus, she was steadfast and immoveable, and being fectly removed. And I feel it a duty I owe to myself, as well as to begotten again unto a lively hope—and this hope was as an anchor she was assailed, amidst all her trials, and whilst drinking the cup of human sorrow to the very dregs,—she enjoyed uninterrupted peace of mind, unshaken confidence in her God, and was frequently filled with that joy which is unspeakable and full of glory. This was the case in her last illness. Strikingly was the language of the Apostle exemplified,—sorrowful, yet always rejoicing, and sometimes her emotions of holy and heavenly joy were so powerful, and her raptures so great, that I have thought, whilst beholding her, that the frail bark could not bear such emotion, but would immediately land its pure and heaven-born treasure in the have

of eternal repose.

She lived as a Christian,—I mean she was actively alive to all the duties and obligations of Christianity, and, as she had oppor-tunity, she did good to all. Her situation in life placed it within tunity, she did good to all. Her situation in his placed it will as her power to supply the wants of the poor and needy, as well as to sid in support of the Gospel,—happily being encouraged in this work of faith and labour of love by the generous, and now mourning companion. Possessed of a good understanding, improved by education, a feeling heart, with great sweetness of temper, and an engaging and inviting address, with a soul truly alive to God and acquired such an influence as falls to the lot of few females,-which rendered her reproofs salutary and well received—her counsels

rise and judicious.

With the Church of God in general, with the Methodist branch of it in particular, she had an identity of interest: where it languished, she sorrowed; where it triumphed, she rejoiced; the saints of God in public she loved to associate. When health and opportunity would allow, she was found at the Class-meeting cutting the dog's throat with a knife. Immediately there was proof against her, -every one knew what she professed to be, and her

> The deep interest she had in that branch of the Church with which she was connected was not only exhibited by her liberality and zeal whilst in health, but even in death it was apparent,- the pains and agonies thereof were not sufficient to impair it. One of er last charges to her now-bereaved and sorrowing companion, was-Let not the Church feel my loss in temporal support;-

oledge to that effect was freely given.

As she had the faith and hope of the Christian, as she exemplified the temper and disposition of such, and brought forth these fruits produced in none save those united to Christ by faith; and whose souls are watered by the dews of the grace of God, it would be almost superfluous to add that, with the revealed will of God she had an intimate acquaintance-the former effects being, to a sury-from its holy and divine deposit she could draw forth things new and old; through fuith and patience she inherited the promises. I was frequently astonished, when visiting her during her last sickness, at the extent of her knowledge of the sacret writings; not a promise could be repeated or alluded to that she was not already familiar with; and this acquaintance of the Divine truth she recommended to others to obtain. truin one recommended to others to obtain. "I would not mind dying," said her sorrowing and pious sister to her, "if I had but the same consolations and joy in death as you have." "Read your Bible much, pray much," was the reply, "and you will die happily." She knew the truth, and it made her free indeed—free from doubts and feurs. To enumerate her sayings, to describe her feelings, to tell her worth,—would be a task for which I am wholly incompetent. The reader, in order to have some faint conception of her character, must imagine a woman in the flower of her age, surrounded with all the comforts of life, esteemed by ds, respected by her neighbours, beloved by her husband, her friends, respected by her neighbours, beloved by her husband, with two lovely children, about to be severed from all—then enduring very painful and long-continued affliction, yet without murmur or complaint,—frequently saying, "By Heavenly Father knows what I ought to suffer"—willing to part with all the former—resigned to suffer all the latter, so that she might win Christ,—rejoicing in the hope of the glory that shall be revealed, without a cloud to obstruct her vision of God and Heaven—without doubt or fear of her acceptance through Christ. Death, of all the enemies of our fallen race, continued the attack. The nowers of darkness of our fallen race, continued the attack. The powers of darkness gave up their assault as futile—all their fiery datts being quencher in the blood of Christ, fell powerlessly at her feet; despairing o success, they left her to try their assaults on some more pregnable souls; and thus she died in peace. Such was Adelia Johnson, at souls; and thus she died in peace. Such was Adelia Jonason, an enlightened, suffering, patient, triumphant Christian. But she is gone—gone to that world where sorrow and sighing are done away—gone to that world where six of her infant children obtained an early admission—where the spirits of the just made perfect and angels dwell—to that Saviour in whose merits she implicitly confided—gone to the bosom of her Father and her God.

J. HUGHES. L'Orignal, Jan., 1845. [We did not copy the notice of Mrs. Jonsson's death two

Perhaps an additional quality may be added, not included in every one's notion of good: She was a happy-Christian. She knew more of 'the joy of the Lord' than the generality of believers. There were some excellent women, members of the Methodist Society, on the Ottawa circuit some years since,-women who were noted for prayer, faith, zeal, humility, praise, and love to God. Our departed sister was one of them. The writer has often felt himself abashed in their company; for, in the things of the Spirit, they were far more capable of teaching him, than he them. Johnsons in the seignory of L'Orignal and in the township of ceased friend. So, we are sure, do all the Wesleyan ministers one opinion concerning Mrs. Johnson. There are many facts which might be gathered up, in addition to what is montioned by Br. Hughes, relative to her Christian experience, the publishing of which might be very useful to others. We leave this for considoration .- EDIT. GUARD.

SPEECHES

Delivered by W. K. Cornier, Esq., Chairman of the London Missionary Meeting, January 15th; and by John McKar, Esq., Chairman of the St. Thomas Missionary Meeting, Jan. 20th:-

Mr. Cornish rose and said.-RESPECTED FRIENDS-It is with unaffected diffidence that I scrept of the honour conferred upon me in being requested by you o take the Chair on this important and interesting occasion, and a it is usual for the Chairman to address a few words to the audience on the subject to be brought before them. I shall endeavour to lo so in as explicit and brief a manner as my very humble abilities will admit. We are invited here for the purpose of aiding Missions aries in sounding the trumper of salvation and redemption to the wild children of the forest; and I most sincerely trust the invitation will be liberally, benevolently, and, in a meek and christian spirit; cheerfully responded to by us all. "To whom much is given, of them much will be required," and at the same time I would not omit mentioning the accepted offering of the widow's mite, which she ass into the treasury with a heart overflowing with thankful piety.

I deeply regret that I have not been enabled to give the subject efore us more of my attention; but as I am surrounded by several Rev. gentlemen, who will doubtless address you, I shall hosten to ee to them. Permit me, however, briefly to observe, that, from the earliest ages of christianity, the Church has been the great instrument of importing to a dark and wretched world the saving benefits of the Gospel of Christ. Hence the commission of the Apostles—"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and need I remark that it is the only effectual remdy for the miseries of fallen man.

It may be granted, that civilization may improve the condition of the heathen; at the same time it is not to be forgotten, that nothing save the word of God, accompanied by the influence of the Holy Spirit, can make his nature perfect, his soul happy, and prepare him for the sublime enjoyments of the kingdom of heaven. It was justly remarked by Lord Glenelg, in a tuminous report drawn up by that experienced statesman on Colonial Colonization, "that Missionaries were the best pioneers of civilization;" that, in this opinion, it was not until the higher nature of the savage was awakened; until the moral and intellectual cravings, (which nothing on this side of the grave could satisfy,) were excited; until the scales were purged away from the eyes which had been so long shrouded by obscurity—that the real benefits of civilized life, the virtue it inculcates or the crimes which it prohibits, could furnish the savage with motives of action or forbeances. His savage senses indeed may be flattered by unknown enjoyments, and by display of unexpected power; his reason may be rendered the thrull of violent injustice or of base cupidity; but to hope for security, to expect improvement, until other views, other prospects, and other relations are set before him, until the veil which hides eternal salvation from his view be lifted up; until, in one word, his mind is imbued with the hallowing influences of the Gospel, it is utterly in vain. It is said that, in America, the destruction of the red man and the progress of the white man have advanced by nearly equal step; that the encroachments made by civilized men, through the engines of knavery and strength upon the lessening domain of the ruler of the forest, have been a blot that ages of benevolence and humanity will hardly be sufficient to wipe away. Whole races have perished, their lineage, their names, language have been blotted out from human memory as irrevocable mighty ocean. Outcosts in the land of their fathers, some triber are now begging their bread. The tribes which 212 years ago of thereahout touched the hand of Penn on the banks of the Delawere in sign of peace, which they kept ever holy, are no more; and well and wisely may it be permitted to rebuke the flippancy of those who would attribute such enormous guilt to an overruling and irresistible necessity. Here, in one of the remote corners of xplored, shall we not enable the untiring feet of the Christian Missionary to traverse by furnishing the necessary means from the abundance which the Almighty Disposer of all good bath so bountifully showered on us, even exceeding our unworthiness by ided munificence: shall we refuse to wring a little more om our hoards (not to be aquandered with produgality as it was: nised with case.) to the propagation of the everlasting gospel to he heathen; to feed the helpless children of the forest with the bread of life, and sound the great and glorious glad tidings of salvation and redemption. Will we not assist to the atmosphere power the laudable exertions of those who go forth in the Almighty power of God to protect him who hath no helper; to throw the shield of Evangelical truth pround the unconscious savage; to to make the soil on which he and his children and his children's children shall dwell, civilized and christian? . I shall detain you no longer, as I see around me those champions of the good cause, who as I said before will also address you on this most interesting subject, some of whom have already, by their arduous duties, raised to themselves an imperishable monument of their christian. Z:al. fortitude, perseverance, toils and privations, against which the empest may rage in vain, their fame being built on the Rock

Mr. McKay rose and said,-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-While I endeavour to explain to you the object of this meeting, I will not detain you long from listening to, and enjoying the highly interesting details and eloquent Addresses which I presume these gentlemen around me have prepared for your instruction and sympathy, and which, I have no doubt, will form the theme of many an enlivening conversation by your firesides during our long winter evenings. We are assembled this evening to hold the Analysisary of the St. Thomas Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, to learn from these gentlemen what success has attended its exertions—what has been accomplished by themselves during the past year; and to contribute from our means for renewed exertions to communicate knowledge and christianity in the more ignorant and unprovided for settlements of our country. I will not attempt to describe to you the degrading and lamentable ignorance that prevails in boather countries, or in our Indian and back settlements, as I have no do by that duty-will receive ample justice from the talents of the learned gentle-men on this platform; and if it is gratifying to you to listen to their successful attempts to enlighten ignorance, how much more gratifying must it be to these christian gentlemen who are engaged in the noble but ardsous task; how delightful must it be to them to perceive the first ray of the light of knowledge penetrate the dark chamber of ignorance and idolatry—to witness the first little star of truth twinkling feebly in the dark mind-to observe the grand harmonious principle of civilization and christianity softening and warming the hard and cold bosom of our benighted fellow creatures! the would be comparatively an easy task for these worthy gentle-men to impart knowledge to the uninformed and ignorant, if that ignorance were easily accessible, but when that ignorance is sur-rounded, protected, and strongly defended by intolerant bigotry, powerful superstition, and the no less powerful allurements and charms of tradition and heathen idolatry; then indeed they have a task requiring the unwearied and resolute zeal and application of intelligent and benevolent minds; and these minds must be well supplied with the ammunition of knowledge, truth and christianity, charged home in the powerful artillery of eloquence and persuasion, before they can penetrate the supendous Larriers, and sound within the glorious trumpet of victory; and if they fail to impart all the snowledge, truth, and civilization with which you and they are so, knowledge, truth, and creitization with which you and they are an abundantly and so happily surrounded, still if they succeed to impress the ignorant with a portion af truth and knowledge, however small, neither you not they must relinquish your exertions, not believe in the about dogma of the poet, whose fancy dictated that, "A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."
For, while the benighted mind does not admit at once the simpli-

city of knowledge, you are not to despond; for if we could not have all these candles luminating this church by night, nor all these windows imparting the light of heaven by day, would it not be more agreeable for us to have two candles, or even one candles. to have two windows, or even one window, cheering us with light. than to have mone-than to be in total darkness. I think you will that to have none—than to be in total dathness. It think you was prefer, with me, a little light to darkness, and a little knowledge to ignorance. And you, Ludies and Gentiamen I have no doubt, when called on this evening will be prepared to supply from your abundance a proportion of the means to enable these worthy gentlemen to be successful in their several missions. For white the history of past ages records the revolting sacrifice of human life and the profileste waste of treasures of gold that ignorance life and the profigate waste of treasures of gold that ignorance and idolatry demanded, and extorted from mankind to sustain their away; let us fervently hope that the history of the future may show posterity that knowledge and christianity united can govern mankind with far less expenditure of our worldly treasures, and without the heart-sickening and, unchristian sacrifice of one single drop of buman blood.

Marricd,

On the 13th January, by the Rev. B. Nankevill, Mr. James Johnston, to Miss Diana Guy, both of Mountain. By the same, January 14th, Mr. Francis Martin, to Miss Polly Stuart, outh of Mountain.
By the same, January 20th, Mr. Jared Shaver, to Miss Mary Adams,

both of South Gower.

By the same, January 27th, Mr. John Carnegie, to Miss Jane Mc.
Gowan, both of Oxford.

Gowan, both of Oxford.

By the same, January 28th, Mr. John Coson, to Miss Ellen Landon, both of Kemptville.

On the 4th February, by the Rev. J. Messmore, Mr. John Stevenson, to Miss Jane Adams, both of Niagara.

On the 6th February, by the Rev. W. McFadden, Mr. Humphry Dayman, Merchant, to Miss Ann, third daughter of William Beamish, Esc., all of Port Hope.

Esq., all of Port Hope.

weeks ago without concern. We can bear testimony that she lathis City, on Sunday, Fell, 9th, Charles Fenwick, eldest son of Sidney S. Hamilton, aged 6 years.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

PIRST PAGE. Iniquities at Rome, concluded. Sixty Particulars of Puseyism. Death two Women by Intemperance.

Obituary of Mrs. Adelia M. Johnson, L'Orignal. Missionary Speeches.

SECOND PAGE.

Missionary Bleetings, Chapel Opening, and other correspondence.

The Slavery Question.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication from Kemptville is received, and shall appear in or We have received a letter from the Rev. Peter Jones, dated London, Jan

#### ist, which will be given next week. Obituary of Mr. H. Hall next week. ,

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. Toronto, Wednesday, February 12, 1845.

The Anniversary of the Toronto Branch be celebrated in the Brick Church, Adelaide Street on Clergymen and Gentlemen of talent. An early attendance is desired.

PREPARATORY SERMONS will be preached in the Adelaide Street Church, next Sabbath, the 16th instant,-in the morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. SAMUEL Rose, of Yonge St. Circuit; and in the evening, at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. Anthe occasion will also be preached at Yorkville, morning

N. B. Collections will be taken up at the close of each service for the support of the Wesleyan Missions in Canada

A Subscriber, who has 'taken the paper from the beginning of its publication to the present time, objects that we have too many advertisements, and that some of them are not of the right kind for a religious newspaper We wonder at his making the objections so late; for with equal foundation they might have been made long before-We wish to advertise nothing of an immoral tendency, and we are not conscious of doing so. If our yearly receipts were sufficient, no doubt the Book Committee would exclude advertisements altogether from the paper, as is done in some of the Methodist papers in the United States. But we can assure our correspondent, and our friends in general, then ought the American Congress to ponder seriously on that the Christian Guardian is no 'profitable speculation,' as is intimated. With so few advertisements as we generally expression of which we have marked in italics. Not only have, a large circulation is necessary; or it is impossible is slavery the cause of great embarrassment to the Methodist that a paper can pay expenses. Though our subscribers are pretty numerous, they are not sufficiently so to make the great churches in the Union are not rent by this mighty the paper profitable. The paper is continued because it is evil, and the Republic too. Should the former occur, it the paper profitable. The paper is continued because it is evil, and the Republic too. Should the former occur, it geniuse is quite inapplicable; at all events the order should be of use to the Church, and not because it is financially profit cannot be regarded in any other light than as a presage to reversed. It must be borne in mind that the custom among the able to the Conference. As for its being a religious paper, the latter. A late number of the Presbyterian, Philadelphia, it does not profess to be so entirely. Hundreds of the inha- thus speaks:-bitants know nothing of political and other news but through this medium; and through it they expect to learn the principal occurrences of the day. We thank our correspondent to threaten the division of most of our great ecclesiastical bodies. for his good wishes for the success of the paper, and are The Methodist Church is virtually divided, and there is but little sorry that, for the reasons assigned, he does not think proper to continue a reader.

THE American Almanac for 1845 contains statistics of the various denominations in the United States. It seems that the Methodists, including their various organizations, are by far the most numerous. The Baptists rank next, and next to them the Presbyterians. The following abstract Christian communion between the North and South should be permay be interesting to some of our readers:-

#### METHODISTS.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 40		20,000	
. " (German)	United Brethren		15,000	
1.0			1.2	25,24
	BAPTISTS.			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Bantists			638,279	٠.
Anti-Mission Bantist	4		69,668	
Six-Principle do.			2,055	' '
Sevemb day do.		4-4" ***********	6.077	
Free-Will do.			61,372	
Church-of-God do.			10.000	
Christian Connecticu	t do		35.000	

Christian Connecticut do.		··· · ·
PRESBYTERIANS.	<del></del>	993,4
Old-School Presbyterians		
New School . do.	120,645	
Cumberland do.	60.000	
Associate Reformed, and all others	45,500	- 11.
Orthodox Congregationalist	202,250	
Dutch Reformed		5
German Reformed	75,600	
OTHER SECTS.		701,0
Protestant Episcopalians	70,000 146 300	

German Reformed	75,600	701
OTHER SECTS.		7,01
Protestant Episcopalians	70,000	
Evangelical Lutherans	146 300	
Moravians	6,600	٠:
Evangelical Association	15,000	
Mennonites	58.000	
Reformed Mennonists		
Uniterian Congregationalists	30.000	4.3
New Jerusalem Church	5,000	
Restorationists	· <del></del>	
Universalists		` '
Roman Catholics	· —	

to it the Universalists and other sects, exclusive of Roman Catholics, whose numbers are not precisely ascertained, the total will be about 3.700,000. The Metropolitan Almanac, says the Tennessee Christian Advocate, gives a sum- Bittain to resign." mary of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, from which we collect the following :- there are Dioceses 21; Bishops, 25; Churches, 675. Other Stations, 592; Clergymen on Mission, 572; Clergymen otherwise employed. 137; Ecclesiastical Institutions, 22; Clerical students, 220; Literary Institutions for young men, 28; Female religious Institutions, 29 : Female Academies, 63 : Charitable Institutions, 94; Population, 811,800. The following

The above forms a general total of 3,481,202. Adding

""The population here marked, as far as it extends, is from official sources, and if we suppose the aggregate Catholic population of the other dioceses to amount to 260,000 (which cannot fall short of the truth,) we will have 1,071,800, an estimate considerably less than that which we have furnished for several years post. This latter computation, 1,300,000, was founded on that made by the late Dr. England in 1838, which carried the number of Catholics to 1,200.-000: Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, in an article published in the Annale di Scienze Religiose, at Rome, in 1842, states that the number of Carnolics in this country, according to the opinion of avell-informed persons, is not less than a million and a half. We leave it to others to judge of the accuracy of these various data. while we express the hope that some moune will be adopted to ascertain more correctly the Catholic population in the United

To show the progress of the Catholics the following comparative statements are given:

Dioceses ... in 1835, 13, in 1840, 16, in 1845, 21. Bishops, .... " 14, " " 17, " " 26. Churches, .... " 272, " " 454, " " 675. " 327, " " 482, " " Priests, ..... 709. 

The above statistics show the state of Christianity in one of the largest Protestant nations, and is therefore important. 1. The Romish population amounts to above 800,000. This does not mean, we suppose, church members, i. e. communicants, but all who are in any way connected with that church. One estimate of Romish church members we have before us is 500,000. Compared then with other churches, or with the population, Popery is not so strong as it has been apprehended. 2. The general total of all the churches makes not quite one-half of the adult population over the age of twenty-one. The greater part of the people then belongs to no church. 3. The small number of Episcopalians is worthy of notice. The Protestant Episcopal Church has not so many members as belongs to the Ohio Conference, which is but one of the thirty-nine conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. So, reckoning the Episcopalian Church in Canada by the number of its communicants, it will be found one of the smallest sects in the Province. This state of things speaks but little for the church, considering the large number of Ministers which are employed here and in the United States. So many labourers ought to make the vineyard bear more fruit. Something we fear is wanting in many of them, notwithstanding their vaunted \* apostolical succession."

THE subject of Slavery is embarrassing the neighbouring States, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of that great Republic. An evil which has become lawful, it is hard to render unlawful. How to turn the tables, no Solon has yet pointed out, or a Hercules attempted. That the thing will be done millions prophesy, and myriads fear. But how the thing will be done, and when, are among the things known by Providence, yet hid from men. It is folly to attempt rooting up in an instant the usages of centuries' growth, as Milton's angels plucked up the mountains for the aerial battle. It seems equal folly to acknowledge the evil, bemean it, fold the arms, and do nothing towards its removal. Carrying away but a pebble diminishes the mountain. So, in the present session of Congress, a step has been taken to remove one stone from the mountainous evil; for the House of Representatives has agreed to no onger reject petitions on the Slavery subject. As a consequence, the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends drew Missionary Society of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church will up a Petition in behalf of the Friends in 'the New-York and Vermont States, and parts adjacent,' signed 'the 26th MONDAY EVENING next. Chair to be taken at half-past day of 12th month, 1844,' and have forwarded it to the 6 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several Congress. The petition is full of the mild and pacific spirit of that excellent, yet somewhat singular, body of Christians. In it is the following unanswerable strain of argument: . If it be conceded that the colored man is comprehended in the

plan of redemption accomplished by Him who died for all men;— if he be a man, in the sense signified in the divine injunction— "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," then the fact of our depriving him of freedom, and DREW KING, of the Free Church of Scotland. Sermons for preventing his "pursuit of happiness," is as gross a violation of the possted Declaration of the rights of man.

> The memorialists feel the difficulty of the subject; but they believe that Providence will provide a way to those who seek his aid; and therefore they urge the commencement of the great and noble work of bostowing universal

. They do so with the less hesitation because they believe that eve the temporal interests of the master will ultimately be promoted by it; and they are impelled by a serious apprehension that, if not formed in mercy, the work will be accomplished in judgment, and attended by an auful retribution; for they coincide in opinion with one of the most eminent of American statesmen, that it will be found, should such a conflict occur, that the Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with " the oppressor."

If Almighty God visit nations with punishment for transgression, as well as individuals, and if slavery be incongruous to the law of nature and the law of the Gospel. the not unreasonable apprehension of the petitioners, the is slavery the cause of great embarrassment to the Methodist
Episcopal Church, but to other churches. It is well if all
the great churches in the Union are not rent by this mighty

and to this day much of the landed property in that county still
descends to the several children of the intestate. But to come
closer home in our own country, I maintaid that the law of primo-

The Slavery question is presenting itself under a new and start-ling aspect. It has become a favourite topic of debate in our eccles-instical assemblies, and the disscusion is driven to such extremity as probability that the excited feelings of its members, North and South, will admit of such a compromise as to insure a permanent mion. Similar demonstrations are made in the Baptist Church, which will in all likelihood terminate in the same way. We observe, which will in all likelihood terminate in the same way. too, some of the Synods of the New School Presbyterian Church org-ing extreme measures on the attention of their General Assembly at its next meeting; and, although to a less extent, the same spirit has crept into the Old School Presbyterian Church. In all these cases it appears to be a result deliberately contemplated that the whole Christian Church should be divided on this one principle, and that manently interrupted.

"Christians, instead of standing aloof from the great moral warfers of the political world, should, by their intelligence, firmness, consistency, and vigour, be an example to others as the peaceful friends

Now, Ministers of the Gospel are Christians. Therefore, Ministers of the Gospel, instead of standing aloof from the great moral warfare of the political world, shouldby their intelligence, firmness, consistency, and vigour-Surely, Mr. Examiner, this is blowing cold, and hot very quickly after. You have been lately denouncing Ministers for not 'standing aloof;' and now you are exhorting them,

Mr. DRAPER, in his Address to the electors of the town of London, C. W., thus speaks on the two points of the King's College and Responsible Government :---

" I feel gratified in being able to assure you that a measure is nearly ready to be submitted to Parliament relative to the great question of King's College, by which I believe a satisfactory settle-ment of it will be attained. The principles of the measure being to leave open the course of general instruction to all religious denominations, and at the same time to secure the means of Christian and Theological instruction to each body which shall belong to the University according to their several faiths. In other words. that while all the students of the University are receiving their education in the arts and faculties (except Theology) from the general Professors, ther may under certain circumstances be within the control and guidance of members of their own Church as to ligious instruction and attendance on Divine wership. regard to the question of Responsible Government, I shall only now say, that I have accepted place on its principles with a determination to work it faithfully, and not to retain office under circum stances which would cause a Minister of the Crown in Great

#### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN OFFICE, Tuesday morning, Feb. 11.

The easterly roads have been so filled with snow that no Montreal mail has arrived since the last publication until this morning. The latest paper now received is of the 4th Feb'y. The letters and papers by the Cambria, English steamship, have also just arrived. There is no news of much importance from Montreal. The Bill restoring the right of Clergymen voting at Elections, passed in the Assembly on the 3rd instant. The rumour concerning the University Bill in Montreal is, says the Pilot, that the management of King's College is to be shared between the Episcopalian and the Residuary Presbyterian Churches. We cannot believe that the present Ministry have so soon forgot their doctrine of 'equal rights and 'privileges' as to have framed a Bill on this partial and unjust principle. Are none else to be thought of but Episcopalians and a branch of Presbyterians? We hope that the rumour has no foundation. If it have, there is but one party in the Province which will be satisfied, i. s., the residuary Presbyterians. To name but two parties in the Bill, what is it but contemptuous treatment of the Chartered College first in operation in the Province, and of the denomination whose unparalleled liberality established it? However, we shall say no more until we have surer information. By the western mail of this morning, we learn that Mr. Woods, Conservative, has been elected in the county of Kent, opposed by Mr. H. J. Boulton, Reformer.

Secretary's Office, Montreal, 1st Feb. 1845. His Excellency the Governor-General has been plesed o make the following uppointments, viz: James Morris, of the ownship of Macnab, Esquire, to be Registrar of the county of Renfrew, in the place of Andrew Dickson, Esq., resigned.
John Ogilvie Hatt, of the town of Hamilton, Barrister at Law

and Benjamin Rebert Ouley, of Stamford, in the district of Niagara, Gentleman, to be Publice Notaries in that purt of the Province formerly Upper Canada. Thomas Cronyo, of the town of London, Esluire, to be Collecter of Customs of the Port of Rond Eau, the Western District.

The greatest and longest snow storm which has for ears been known in Toronto, came to a close on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. It commenced on Sunday, night, and lested three days and nights with unparalleled fierceness. The Streets are much blocked up with drifts, and the mails have been much delayed. The country papers speak of the blocking up of roads, and the delay of posts.

The Port Hope Gazette says, that the office of the Peterborough Chronicle has been totally destroyed by fire; supposed to be the work of an incendentary. Also, that a printing office in Oshawa was destroyed by fire on Sunday week

Letters received at the Guardian Office during week ending Feb. 11 B. Nankevill, rem.; H. Denn, J. Hughes, rem.; A. Adams, rem. C. Vandusen, rem. and subs.; W. Coleman, rem.; M. C. owes 3s. ontil the change was made.

# Provincial Parliament.

CITY OF MONTREAU, 1845.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, January 30. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery appeared at the Bar, and elivered to the Clerk a Return to the order of the 28th instant.

a statement respecting the elections for Simcos, Saguenay ent. Lanark, and the town of London. Twenty-two petitions were brought up, and some were read. A message was received from the Council, stating that they had passed the Bill to revive the former law relating to statute labour on the roads adjoining macodamized roads in Upper Canada—and

he All! for the relief of shipwrecked and distressed mariners.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, the Bill to enable District Councils in Upper Canada to lay a tax on dogs, and to regulate temperance houses: Mr. McDonnell, of Dundas, moved that it be an instruction o the committee to strike out of the Bill so much as relates to emperance Houses. Which was carried on division-Yeas, 49;

Vays, 17. On motion of Mr. Thompson, the entry in the Journals of last ession relative to the appointment of a committee on the system f granting the Indian Lands in the Nisgaru and Gore Districts,-

as read, and referred to a select committee. Mr. Merritt brought in a Bill to authorise the promotion of lim

od portnerships—Second resding on Monday next.
On motion of Mr. Scott, the House, went into committee to consider the propriety of remunerating petit jurors for their attendance in Court,—and the committee reported progress, and obtained leave sit again in a fortnight.

Mr. Secretary. Daly presented a message from His Excellency, ransmitting certain documents relating to a claim of the Imperial Government for reimbursement of a balance remaining unpaid, of advances in 1833 from the military chest, for Civil Services amounting to £13,513 10s. 3d. sterling. Also, the Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. He also informed the House that His Excellency would receive them with the Address to Her Majesty on Colonial built-shipping, tomorrow, at three o'clock.

#### INTESTATE ESTATE IN UPPER CANADA.

The first order of the day was Mr. Roblin's Bill providing for the

equal distribution of intestate estates in Upper Canada.

Mr. Roblin moved the second reading.

And said he was fully aware of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many Hon. Members, and in fact in the minds of many individuals out of the House, in favour of ancient and antiquated customers. oms, notwithstanding those customs or usages might be in them selves onjust, and contrary to the principles of equity. . But still be hoped that it was not too late to inquire whether the law of primogeniture was best in its operation even in England, though we vere not legislating for that favoured country. It must be remem-nered that even in England the law of Govel-kind, as it is called, bered that even in England the law of Govel-kind, as it is called, prevails in the County of Kent, by which the children of the intestate inherit in equal proportions. That, it appears, was the law throughout England before the Conquest, and why was it done away with? because Knight service was introduced and became necessary for the support of the authority of the King, that he should have those Knights sustained by their rassals, whom they could bring into the field at any time. But, at the time of the Conquest, the inhabitants of Kant demanded and obtained from the Conqueror the projudges of retaining their ancient, ensure in this particular. omen of the country is to provide for the elder branches of the family as they grow up, and in almost every instance the younger son is the one who remains on the homestead. Lands being abundant, the great majority of farmers provide for each son as he grows ettle them on a comfortable farm, with the title i chest; while the youngest remains at home, with no title but the ather's will, and that perhaps not committed to writing. 'Again, he helplessness of the younger branches is a strong argument in their favour. Let any gentleman call to his mind, if he can, the scene around the dying bed of the father of a family, and recollect which are the members of the family who, in that critical moment, occupy his anxious care; is it not those little innocents who are unnot only to provide for themselves a livelihood but in fact are unable to take care of themselves in any way, but are solely dependent upon the superintendence of others? I defy any Hon. genlleman to show a single instance where any person, under such circumstances, in his right mind and in full possession of his mental powers, will allow his property to descend according to the law of primogeniture. This brings me to another strong objection to the present law, and it is this: the laws of our country are said to be funnded on principles of equity and justice, and I am not disposed, in the generality of cases, to dispute it; but I deny that is it so in this case, and public opinion fully bears me out in making the assertion. If the law is founded upon equity and justice, any person acting up to the spirit and letter of that law, should certainly be ree from the imputation of dishonesty; but can there be an indi-idual found hardy enough to stand up (in the nineteenth century) and say that a man who has been settled by his father on a good urm; with the title-deed in his chest, would be an honest man if his father should die without muking a will, leaving some four or five others with a form provided for each, but the title in himself, and by their intelligence, firmness, consistency, and vigour—
be an example to others as the peaceful friends and delenders of truth, righteousness, and freedom, i. c. they
should enter into the 'moral warfare of the political world.'

Surely, Mr. Examiner, this is blowing cold, and hot very sent law, can make a will; this is very true, but there are many persons who have prejudices against making wills,—whether justly or not is a matter of no consequence, the fact exists; there under the name of Christians, to enter into the warfare of is to them something forbidding in it, they appear to think it will the political world. reomanny of the country. The honest scruples and prejudices of the people should not be disregerded by the Legislature, especially where they are not contrary to the principles of equity and justice. But, suppose none of these prejudices to exist, is is not contemplated by the present Bill to prevent any person from making a will who wishes to do so, and give all to any one or more of his children; but who is it that is bestable to make a will, not the farmer in the country, who has not the means of calling in the services of a legal gentiemen at any moment, but is generally obliged to employ some country schoolmaster, or some of his more favoured neighbours who may be able to do it for him, and in many cases these wills are torn to pieces by the lawyers, and thus the honest intentions of the devizes fustrated, whereas, on the other hand, those who are rich always have the means of making wills which will stand investigation. But it is objected that, should this bill pass, it will prevent persons from making wills; no stronger argument than this can be the views and feelings of the people, that they will give themselves no trouble to make a different disposition of their property. The great objection raised is, that it will out up properly into small pieces; this will seldom occur, and the evil in that case, should it occur in a few instances, would not be equal to the opposite effect, namely, of placing all the lands in the country in the lands of a few. What is it, I would ask, that constitutes the wealth of a country? -is it not its productiveness? And which, I would ask, will b the more productive—the small farm or the large one? It is bed policy to legislate for the aggrandisement of the few, to the prejudice of the many, in any case more especially when, by doing so, you injure the general community. The man who is rich, and owns an immense tract of land, becomes proud, and will spead much of his wealth in ornamenting his estates, indifferent whether they oduce much or not; while the man who owns a farm of moderate size will make it produce all that it is capable of doing; and it must be admitted on all hands that a thousand acres of land owned by five persons will produce much more than the same number of acres the hands of one man. These, and many other reasons which night be adduced, have induced me to bring forward this measure. Mr. Johnston moved, in amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, supported the amendment. No petitions had been presented praying for the alteration. Mr. Price spoke at length in favour of the measure. Mr. Gowan loved every thing that was English, and he would oppose the bill because it was un-English. Col. Prince was in our of the Bill. There was a great distinction between Canada and England. In Lower Canada the law existed, and the habitants were the happiest and most contented people in the world. Dr. Dunlop was absent when the discussion began, but he had heard it

> Mr. Meyers said that, in nine cases out of ten, no wills were made, which showed that the people approved of the present law. Mr. Seymour and Mr. Duggan thought the bilt not called for. Mr. M'Donald of Kingston considered the law of primogeniture the great bulwark between the people and the Crown, and the Crown and the people. After a few words from Messrs. McDonald of Cornwall, Aylwin, and Williams, the question was put upon Mr. phriston's amendment; Ayes, 28; Nays, 28. Yeas .- Mesers. Boulton, Chalmers, Colville, Daly, Dickson Duggan, Dunlop, Ermatinger, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Johnston ald (Cornwall,) Macdonald (Kingston,) Macdonell (Dun das,) Meyers, Mossatt, Petrie. Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville.) Sherwood (Toronto,) Smith (Frontenae,) Smith (Missisquoi.) Stewart (Bytown.) Stewart (Prescott,) Webster,

over and over, at least eleven times. He would vote against an

Mr. Ermntinger was against it; for he thought it would prevent

the spirit of enterprise in younger members of families, in keepin

them clustered together, instead of going forth into the world.

Mr. M'Connell said the law of primogeniture did not exist in the

eastern Townships. As the people of Upper Canada seemed sa

is field with the present law, he should vote sgainst a change. Mr. Baldwin was in favour of the principle of the bill. The opinion of

ine-tenths of the people of Upper Canada was in favour of it.

Naus .- Messra. Armstrong, Aylwin. Baldwin, Berthelot. Bertrand, Couchon, Chaveau, Christic, DeWitt, Drummond, Guillet, Johin, Lacoste, Lafontsine, Lantier, Laterriere, Laurin, Merritt, Methot, Morin, Powell, Price, Prince, Rublin, Small, Smith (Wentworth.) Tache. Thompson-28. The Speaker then gave the casting vote in favour of the Amend-

The question was then put upon the original motion as amended Ayes, 43; Nays, 10. The remaining orders of the day were then postponed, and the House adjourned.

The bill to authorise the attachment of official salaries for debt.

as read the third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, January 31. The House waited on his Excellency (at three o'clock) with the ddress to ber Majesty on Colonial built shipping. to incorporate the Canada Baptist Missionary Society

riter was added, providing that the Act should not extend to By Rev. S. Bellon, Whitby Ct. (1842.) risons payable out of the provincial revenue.

Five Petitions were brought up. Mr. Hule moved that the polition of S. and S. Andres, for the ayment of a sum of £10.616 17s. 6d., with interest, being and sement against the Commissioners of the Chambly Canal. and also His Excellency's message respecting certain claims against the said Commissioners.—be referred to the Committee on the Chambly Caual, and Mesars. Drummond and J. A. Macdonald be added to the committee. The Attorney General gave his consent to this measure on the part of the Crown, and the motion was

A messagn was received from the Council, stating that they had passed the bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of Toronto,—and the bill relating to the appointment of peace Officers in Sherbrooke, without amendment. And the Bill for the better division of Upper Canada into Counties, was returned from the Council, without

## NOTICES.

CENTENARY FUND RECEIPTS.

The following sums of Centenary Money have been offected and applied by the Superintendents towards furnishing the Parsonages on the respective Circuits on which the severa sams were paid:— £ 8. By Rev. John Law, Toronto Circuit. Luko Gardner James Horn, sen'r

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William Broddy, sen'r ..... Eliza Neelands By Rev. F. Coleman, Albion Circuit.

Alexander Nixon

ames Wilkinson

James Monkman, jun'r, Esq. ..... Thomas Driffi ..... 5 0 0 By Rev. Ezra Adoms, Newmarket Ct. Thomas Cosford ..... . . . . . . . 2 \*\*\*\*\* Jane Hunt ..... Miss Jane Hunt
Alexander McCutcheon \*\*\*\*\*

Gabriel Hawk ...... By Rev. Roley Heyland, Yonge St. Ct. Thomas Harris Elijah C. Bens IO 0 ...... Mariah Bens Rebecca Mariah Bens 2 10 \*\*\*\*\* Sarah Jemima Bens ..... Iarmon Welton Bens ..... lary Ana Bens . ......... ..... Eliza Ann Bens
John Willson and Family ..... Robert Grundy ..... 1 17 J. Bunt ..... 0.10 ..... Bu Rev. W. McFadden, Port Hope Ct. William Mitchel William Wood ...... \*\*\*\*\* James Smith, Esq. ..... ..... William Sisson, Esq. ...... 2 10 \*\*\*\*\* James Lowes ..... Mrs. James Lowes
Honour Crawford ..... ..... Master Samuel Crawford 0 10 Richard Aneley and Family ...... 1 10 0 Ruben Grant and Family ......

By Rev. W. Coleman, Peterboro' Ct. John Thompson 0 12 Mrs. Thompson 0 12 \*\*\*\*\*\* William Thompson 12 12 6 John Thompson, jun'r 2 6 Elizabeth Thompson ...... Letitia Thompson
Robert Thompson \*\*\*\*\* ..... William Thompson Stephen Thompson ....... •••• Letitia Thompson John Thompson ..... Matthew Gardiner ...... ...... William Gardiner 2 10 0 \*\*\*\*\* Thomas Whitfield ..... Josiah S. Hughes (by Rev. R. Darlington) 2 10 0 By Rev. A. Hurlburt, Cobourg Ct. 3 0 74

William Kingston, A.M. ...... By Rev. J. Black, Colborne Cirnuit, Hiram Meriman By Rev. W. W. Mc Culloch, Belleville Ct. James H. Meacham Billa Flint, jun'r, Esq. ......

N. B. Malory and Family
Miss Lidelia Moor
D. McVean and Family D. Selick and Family ...... By Rev. V. B. Howard, Murray Ct. John Bate

Sarah Corey ..... By Rev. D. Berney, Augusta Ct. David Brown and Family ..... By Rev. D. Berney, Matilda Ct. Gilbert Munro Harriet Ross ......

Peter Carman ....... By Rev. John Tuke, Westmeath and Pembroke Circuit. Samuel Adams, Esq. By Rev. Geo. Goodson, Mississippi Ct. Hugh Rea

Joseph Teskey By Rev. J. Armstrong, Richmond Ct. John Lett By Rev. William H. Williams, St. Andrew's Circuit. Robert Keneshan and Family

Milo Barber and Family ..... John Noys and Family ...... Hugh Stewart Samuel Orr .......... Pelina Hitchcock By Rev. H. Wilkinson, Toronto City

Station J. K. Armstrong, Esq. By Rev. J. Spencer, Dundas Ct. I'tatt Nash
E. C. Griffin, Esq., and Family
John Aikman, jun'r

By Rev. Peter Ker, Dumfries Ct. Self and Family ..... Jonah Howell ...... Mary Howell
Andrew Steel Jacob Bonham Henry Chrysler David Ellis, sen'r Paul S. Huffman innovation. Mr. Merritt believed that a division of property would lead to a greater amount of production. He would support the measure. It had always passed the Upper Canada Assembly. By Rev. G. R. Sanderson, St.; Catha-

rines Circuit. Mary Ann Wilkins } Martin Snively ..... Samuel Steel, Esq., and Family ..... John Kerr, Esq., and Family By Rev. K. Creighton, St. Thomas Ct. John Edmunson Sarah Edmunson ...... James Ferguson ....... By Rev. J. K. Williston, Malahide Ct.

Thomas Goodwin

Jeremiah Vanwaggoner ...... William Parrott
John W. Wrong, Esq.
William B. Wrong
Phebe Jane Wrong By Rev. E. Shepherd, London Ct. John Sifton
Romley Pegley
Edward Charlton

By Rev. S. Waldron, Gosfield Ct. Thomas Williams ..... dam Brunn ......... Elizabeth Bronn By Rev. C. Flumerfell, Chatham Ct. Hannah Shepley .....

By Rev. D. Wright, Markham Ct. (1841). Thomas Speight ..... By Rev. J. C. Davidson, Kingston Station (1842). . M. Rorison

By Rev. W. Haw, Napance Ct. John G. Switzer ...... Benjamin Clark
Archibald Campbell Willett W. Casey, Esq. ..... in certain cases, was read the third time. On motion of Col. Prince

James Cousins and Family ...... By Rev. Joseph Messmore, Colborne Ct. For Self .....

Hiram Meriman By Rev. Geo. Pool, Grimsby Ct. Jacob Bonslaugh ..... Anna Bouslaugh .... 0 5 0 John Bouslaugh Isaac Burkholder

By Rev. J. Baxter, Markham Ct. Lyman Crosby ..... 2 10 0 We have now published the Centenary Receipts, as far as we have received lists from the Circuits. We have no doubt but some of the Superintendents have received and paid out moneys for the furnishing Parsonages, not yet acknowledged; but as we have no means of

knowing the amount until we receive regular returns, we can publish nothing further until the necessary information he obtained. Many of the schedules give no information on the subject, and from some Circuits no schedules at all have been received. The Missionary Treasurer begs to remind the Superintendents of the published Regulations of the Missionary Board. He has been obliged to borrow upwards of £150 to meet the current expenses of the Missions, and will therefore be pardoned for arging *prompt* and *direct* remittaners by the Superintendent of each Circuit in accordance with the directions alluded to. From two

Districts little if any returns at all have been made! Quarterly Meetings for the London Circuit-4th Quar. 

The DISTRICT MEETING for the London District will be held (D. V.) in the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Mount Pleasant, to continence on Thursday, June 5th, 1845. The financial affairs of the District will be taken up on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the Stewards of the different Circuits are requested to attend.

W. Ryerson, Chairman.

The following places will be visited by the Agent of the "Home District Temperance Union." and Meetings held in each place in promotion of the principles of Temperance. When Sunday appointments occur. Total Abalinence Sermons will be preached. The Officers of each Society will please appoint the hours, and make such arrangements as may be must convenient.

Thornbill, ..... Thursday, February 13. Tyler's Chapel ...... Friday
Newmarket ..... Saturday Lloydtown ..... Sunday evening -16. 17. 18. Albion, Roadhouse's ..... Monday Wednesday Brick Chapel, Yonga Street ...... Monday Scarborough, Town Line ..... Tuesday Hagerman's Corner .....

APPOINTMENTS FOR TEMPERANCE MEETINGS. Feb. 10, at 64 P.M. Union School house, 3rd conces. Thurlow, Phillip's School house, 8th do

Karoa's School house, Hungerford. Foster's School house, 3rd con. Huatington. 100 do 10 Madock Iron Works. Coin's School house, Marmora Alden's School house, 3rd con. Roudon. Seymour. Percy Village. Kerr's Mills, Otonabee, Peterborough. Cavan. Kelly's School-house, 2d Conces, Haldimand, Baptist Chapel, Cramabe. 20. River Trent.

Carrying Place.  $\mathbf{W}_{e}$ llington. do do Bentley's, Arbol. Delmage's Chapel, South Bay. do do Ross's School-house. Milford, Jackson's School-house. Greenbush, West do do Old Meeting-house, Conger's Mill. do do Wesselle's Meeting house. Osburn's School-house, 2d Con. Sophissburgh Demorestville.

The Agent is authorised to take up Collections, receive Donations, and obtain Subscribers for the Advocate. The friends are requested to make necessary arrangements for the meetings in their respective neighbourhoods.

Agent for the Provincial Tomperana Committee.

Northport.

NOTICE.

To all Shopkeepers, Storokeepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons in the Home District and City of Toronto.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the above persons, that it is his intention to call at their places of business, for the purpose of inspecting all weights and measures in use by them. Also begs to intimate, that he is ready, at his shop, No. 26, Youge Street, two doors north of Messre. Ridout & Co., to attend for the purpose of adjusting them.

The public are hereby requested to take notice, and govern HIRAM PIPER,

themselves accordingly.

IIIRAM PIPER,

Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City of Toronto and Home District. Toronto, 3rd Feb., 1845. 97-3₩

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Dundas Association for the

Detection of Horse-Thiones, will be held at Bamberger's Hotel, in Dundas, on Monday, 3rd of March, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the Election of Officers, and other business. The Mempers of the Association are particularly requested to strend . JACOB BINKLEY Secretary. Ancaster, 1st Feb. 1845. 797—3we.

A STRAY OX

CAME into the enclosure of P. Lawrence. Esq., some time in January. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

P. Lawrence. Yonge Street,

NOTICE

TS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made to the L Home District Council at their next meeting, to confirm the alteration on the Side Line of the Road between Lots No. 20 & 21, in the Township of Albion, diverging into Lots No. 21 & 22, in the 10th Concession, and into Lot No. 22 in the 11th Concess Junuary 7th, 1245.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 11th Instant, my Wife, ROZANAH PURDY, left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; I therefore forbid any person or persons from harbourng or trusting her on my account WILLIAM PURDY.

STRAY COW.

York, January 20th, 1845

CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 22, 3rd Concession from the Bay, Township of York, a YELLOW COW. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

I. ROBINSON. January 27th, 1845.

CHEAP GOODS FOR ALL THE PEOPLE!!

" Quick Sale and Light Profit." MATTHEW MAGILUS CHEAP DRY GOODS AND

GROCERY STORE is conducted on the above principle, being the best for both boyer and seller. He now invites the attention of "all the people" to the chempest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Moleskins, Tweeds, &c. &c.. Prints, Baxonys, Alpachar, Cobourg Cloths, Silks, Moleskins, Hosiery, Bonnets, Clonks, Hats, Caps, Muffs, Bons, Boots, Shoes, Moccasins, Buffalo Robes, Baskets Oil Cloth Table Covers, Looking-Glasses, China, Crockery, &c. &c. and first rate Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, &c. &c. As a specimen of the prices, just take the following:-Broad

Cloth, from 2a. to 20s. per yard. Prime, 3d. to 8d. per yard. Orleans Cloth, Saxonys, &c. from 1s. to 14.6d. per yard. A splendid Oil Cloth Table Cover, 6 feet long, and 41 feet wide, for 3s. 9d. : Buffalo Robes, same as last year, at Two Dollars each.

Thirty gards of Factory Cotton for One Dollar. A set of Dinner Plates for 1s Gd. Young Hyson Tea, 1s.9d. lb. . You will please remember that this Store is No. 4, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton, next door to Mr Ireland's Hardware Store; and you will confer a favour on the Subscriber by call-

ing to see if the foregoing is not to sold in this Store.

MATTHEW MAGILL. ing to see if the foregoing is not correct. Full weight and measure Hamilton, 11th Nov. 1844.

R. H. BRETT, 161 King-Street, Toronto, Importer, Menufacturer, and General Wholesale Dealer in Combs. English, French, German and Venetian Fancy Goods. Birmingham and Sheffield Shelf-Goods; Heavy Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Window Glass, Nails, Gunpowder, Shot, Cotton Yaro Cotton Batting, Candle Wick, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Cotober 4, 1844.

DATENT COFFEE-MILLS, SLEIGH-BELLS, WIRE-SIEVES, &c. &c. The Subscriber offers for Sale, at Wholesale only:-31 boxes American Patent Coffee Mills, 1 doz. each, 30 boxes assorted Wire and Brass-Sieves,

2 casks Sleigh-Belis (daily expected.) R. H. BRETT. 161, King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4. 1844.

## Provincial Parliament.

CITY OF MONTREAL, 1845.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, January 23. At half-past three o'clock the House was counted, and less than 20 members being present, the House adjourned for want of a

Present:-Mr. Speaker; Messrs. Armstrong, Brooks, Chauveau, Donlop, Ermatinger, Jessup, Lafontaine, Leslie, Macdonald (Cornwall,) Macdonell (Stormont,) Morney, Seymour, Stewart, (Bytown), Stewart, (Prescott.) and Williams—17.

FRIDAY, January 24.

20 Petitions were brought up. A commission of three persons was appointed to take evidence on the Norfolk contested election.

The following Bills were read the third time and passed:-The bill to Incorporate the Toronto Board of Trade. The bill to authorise the appointment of a Reporter to the Court of Chancery. The bill to Incorporate the Ursaline Nams of Three Rivers The bill to indemnify Clergymen who voted at the last Election Some Petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Prince presented a report on the petition of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Carshoe, and a bill to incorporate the said Bishops. Second reading this day week. Mr. Sherwood, from the committee on the bill for better defining the limits of the several counties, &c., reported the bill with amend

ments.-Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday. Mr. Dickson presented a report on the petition of C. Richardson and others, and a bill to incorporate a company to plank the road from the town of Ningara to the Ten-mile Creek. Second reading reported for concurring in the report of the Select Committee.

Mr. Prince presented a report on the petition of J. McPherson and others, and a bill for the better protection of game and wild fowls. Second reading on Thursday

Mr. Roblin, from the committee on Contingences, presented a second report.

Mr. Powell presented a report on the bill to continue part of a certain bill relative to the naturalization of aliens, together with the bill as amended. Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Brooks presented a report on the petition of H. Smith and others, and a bill for Incorporation of a company to construct a Yeas 28. Nays 17. Railroad from the Province Line to Montreal.—Second reading Monday fortnight.

Mr. Harmanus Smith presented a report on the petition of Adam Irvine and others, of Ancaster. Mr. Christie, from the committee on the Gaspe Judicature Amendment Bill, reported the same with amendments. On motion of Mr. Christie, leave of absence was granted to Mr.

LeBoutillier, for the remainder of the session. Mr. Lawrason, member for the Town of London, resigned his

Mr. LeBoutillier brought in a bill to enable the local authorities in the District of Gaspe to provide for the preservation of the Salmon and other Fisheries therein, and for certain other local and municipal purposes .- Second reading Monday week, Mr. Scott brought in a bill to Incorporate the Montreal College

of Medicine and Surgery. Second reading on Wednesday. Mr. Stewart, of Bytown, moved that 300 copies of His Excellency's Message relating to lot letter O in Bytown be printed. -Which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood, the Commiss ions appointed to take evidence on the Middlesex contested election were directed to hold their sitting at London and St. Thomas. Mr. Dickson brought in a bill to incorporate the town of Niagara Second reading on Friday. On motion of Mr. Morin, leave of absence was granted to Mr.

Bontillier for ten days. On motion of Mr. Tache an address was ordered for a statement of all licenses issued during the last two years for cutting timber on Crown lands in the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspe, Rimouski,

Kamouraska, L'Islet, Bellechasse, and Saguenay, and the quantity cut and exported from each of these counties.

contested election committee to adjourn until 15th March. On motion of Mr. Price, the orders of the day for yesterday

(when the house adjourned for want of a quorum,) were ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next. The House then adjourned for an hour and a half, to enable the

minittee on the Lincoln contested election to hold a sitting. The House resoured.

Mr. Secretary Daly presented a message from His Excellency, transmitting a return of certain claims against the late commission of the Chambly Canal, amounting to £763 9:, 1d., which have pecting the said line. been allowed by the commissioners, and which he recommends to transmitting copies of the correspondence between His Excellency its Clergymen from voting.—Second reading on Thursday. and the Secretary of State on the subject of King's College. The Brewery and Distillery License Bill was read the second time and referred to a select committee.

The two bills relating to the Customs, and the bills imposing duties on the sale of spirituous liquors, on Hawkers and Pedlars, James Morris to attend before committee of the Honse. on Auctioneers, and on Bank Notes, were severally referred to the

same committee. On motion of Mr. Sherwood, the sitting member for Middlesex and the petitioner against his return, were directed to exchange agreed to and the Bill ordered to be engrossed." lists of the votes objected to, on or before 18th February.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, the Clerk of the Crown in Chaucontested election, the original poll-books taken at the last election. The bill for the relief of destitute Mariners was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into committee on the expediency of granting on Monday.

The bill to facilitate the registration of titles to property in Lowe Canada, was read the second time and referred to a select com-On motion of Mr. Duggan, the time fixed for exchanging lists

of votes objected to in the West Halton contested election, was extended to the 8th of February. Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 27. The Hon. Mr. Laterriere, Member for Saguenay, took his seat. The Speaker laid before the House statements of the affairs of Bank of British North America. Also, the reports of the Agricultural Societies of the County of Two Mountains."

13 Petitions were brought up. The bill for the relief of sick and destitute Mariners was read and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

the third time and passed. Some petitions were now read.

Mr. Lantier, from the committee appointed to try the merits of Lincoln, presented a final report declaring Mr. Merritt duly reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed. Adelected.

Mr. Thompson presented a report on the petition of John Decow and others. Also, a report on the petition of the Caynga Glass Company, and a bill to revive the Act incorporating that Second reading on Monday. Mr. Hale, from the committee on the bill relating to the ap-

pointment of Peace Officers for, Sherbrooke, reported the bill without amendment. Ou motion of Mr. Price, 500 copies of His Excellency's mes-

ernment on the University of King's College, was ordered to be ming the limits of Counties, &c., in Upper Canada. Bill relating Dr. Dunlop, from the committee on the Library, presented

first report. Mr. Christic brought in a bill to provide for the legal proof and preservation of certain marriages formerly had before Justices of

the Peace in the District of Gaspe, and of thirths, baptisms, and sider the Petitions of the Canada Sunday School Union, for a burials therein. Second reading Thursday week. On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was directed to transmit to the Chairman

of the Commissioners on the Middlesex contested election, the poll-books at the said election. evidence, &c., taken before the Committee on the Lincoln con-

tested election, he attached to the report. On motion of Mr. Christie, the House concurred in the amendments made by the select committee to the Gaspe Judicature bill,

and the bill was ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Watts a Committee of seven Members was

appointed to inquire into the cause of the present state of the agricul-McConnell, and Roblin.

Mr. Morin, from the committee on Private Bills, reported favourably on the Petition of E. Colville, Esq., Agent for the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, at Beauharnois; and State relative to the late Montreal Election, and the conduct of the the petition of the Rev. S. Cordner and others, Unitarians of Returning Officer thereat, and transmitting Reports and other Montreal; and against granting the prayer of the petition of the papers connected with outrages committed in the vicinity of cer-

levying of certain rates in the District of Iluron, intended to have of the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects. -500 copies been imposed by a by-law of the District Council, and the bill of each to be printed. was reported amended, adopted, and ordered to be engrossed. On

division, Yeas 50; Nays 12. The Chairman of the committee of the whole on Friday last, ville, in the District of Montreal, as amended.-Referred to a relative to a geological survey, reported a resolution, which was committee of the whole to-morrow. adonted as follows:-Resolved,-That it is expedient to make provisions for continuing and completing the geological survey Bostwick, recommending a reduction of the tolls of Port Stanof the Province, and for collecting specimens relative to the geo- ley.

logy and mineral resources thereof; and for that purpose to appropriate a sum not exceeding £2000 in each year for the five Esq., and the draft of an address to His Excellency. years now next ensuing. Mr. Attorney General Smith brought in a bill founded on the above resolution. Second reading on

transmitting copies of such reports as have been received from Mr. W. E. Logan, who is employed on a geological survey of the Province. On the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to repeal so much of the Election Law as prevents Clergymen from

Mr. Secretary Daly presented a message from His Excellency,

was irregular, on account of certain matter not in the original resolution being contained therein, Mr. Laurin moved for leave to withdraw the same, which was granted. The bill for the further regulation of line fences and water

courses in Upper Canada, was read the second time and referred to a committee of the whole: progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again on Monday.

The bill to incorporate the Quebec Library Association wa

read the second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into committee on the expediency of amending the Act of Lower Canada relative to imprisonment for debt, and a resolution was reported for amending the suid act, and a bill presented thereupon.—Second reading 3rd February.

The Bill to remove certain difficulties with regard to the conveyin actual possession, was committed, reported, and referred to a Select Committee.

The House went into Committee on the Report of Select Committee on Petition of the Rev. J. Paguin and others (for indemnification for the destruction of the Convent and Church at St. Eustache during the Rebellion,) and a Resolution was Mr. Scott moved that the Resolution be adopted. Mr. Moffatt moved that the consideration thereof be postponed. Carried, Houses-and the Committee reported progress, and obtained majority 17.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to attach the Parish of St. Sylvestre to the County of Dorchester, and the Bill was reported amended. The report to be received to-morrow. The order for the second reading of the Bill to erect the Counties of Haldimand and . Kent into separate Districts being read,-Mr. Thompson moved that it be read a second time Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood moved, in amendment, that it be read a second time this day six months. Which was carried.

The Bill to extend the Act for the relief of certain Religious Societies, was read the second time and referred to a Committe

of the whole on Thursday.

The Bill to authorise District Councils in Upper Canada, and to Ambush Dorsey

Amelia Miss Ann regulate Temperance Houses, was read the second time and committed, progress reported, and leave granted to sit again on Wednesday. The Bill to prevent District Treasurers in Upper Canada from Beal L. G.

time, committed, and reported amended.-To be received to-mor- Bellumun M The House went into committee on the Bill to incorporate · La Communaute des Sœnrs des Saints Noms de Jesus et Marie" "La Communaute des Scenrs des Saints Nams de Jesus et Marie" Boughton D. H. of the purish of St. Anteine de Longueuil, and the Bill was Boyd W. Esq.

naking payments in anything but money, was read the second

TUESDAY, January 28. The Speaker laid on the table a statement of the affairs of the Gore Bank.

reported amended, and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned. . .

5 Petitions were brought up. . . Mr. Christie, from the committee on the Official Salaries Seizure
Bill, reported the same with amendments.—To be considered toBurn Robert
Burns G. W. Mr. Christie, from the committee on the Official Salaries Seizure Buckle William

Mr. Lacoste, from the committee on the Bill to enable No- Burns W. taries to call meetings of relatives and friends, in certain cases, reported the same amendments -To be considered in committee on Thursday. ...

On motion of Mr. Price, the proper officer was directed to lay Cay Miss Margaret on the table the following statement respecting the elections for Carey Mrs M Sincos, Saguenay, Kent, Lanark, and London, lately pending Chicester Miss on motion of Mr. Aylwin, the address passed on the 20th of for—the date of the Speaker's warrants—the date of the letter Clus Edward On motion of Mr. Aylwin, the address passed on the 20th of for—the date of the Speaker's watrance and on the Colby S. B. .

December last was ordered to be presented to His Excellency by from the Clerk of the Crown in chancery to the Government Colby S. B. .

Connell Owen On motion of Mr. Dunlop, leave was granted to the Norfolk ment to him of the appointment of a Returning Officer—the date of the respective writs, and when returnable—and when each Condon Henry writ was transmitted to the Returning Officer.

On motion of Mr. Lantier, an address was ordered, for copies Craig Matthew of all documents, records, protests, protestations, reports of Comof all documents, records, protests, protestations, reports of Commissioners, reports of surveys, or orders in Council, in the hands of the Executive, referring to the line between Upper and Lower Canada,-with copies of all correspondence between the Executive Government and Mrs. Widow DeBeaujen, G. R. S. De- Davis John Beanjeu, hon. De Lotbiniere de Longueuil, and De Beaujeu, res-

Mr. Laurin brought in a Bill to repeal so much of the act for the favourable consideration of the House. Also, a message, securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly as prohib. Dissley Edward Mr. Moffatt brought in a Bill for the relief of a religious

congregation at Montreal, called Christian Unitarians.-Second reading on Monday. A message was sent to the Council asking leave for the Hon.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole of yesterday, on the Bill relating to the parish of St. Sylvestre, reported the amendments made thereto by the Committee, and they were

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole of yesterday, on the Bill to prevent payments being made by the District Treasur. Elye: Olmond cery was directed to send to the Commissioners on the Middlesex ers in anything but money, reported the amendment made thereto, and it was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be en-

Mr. McDonald of Dundos rose in his place, and complained of a paragraph in the Montreal Herald of this day, as containing Featherston Joseph a sum of money to complete the geological survey of the Pro- matter reflecting upon the conduct of certain members. A copy vince, and the committee reported a resolution. To be received of the paper was handed in to the Clerk and the paragraph was read. Mr. McDonald of Dundas moved that it be resolved, That the said paragraph, reflecting upon the conduct of members of the House acting in a judicial capacity, is a gross breach of the privileges of the House. Mr. Boulton moved the previous question, viz: "Shall the question be now put?" And the question was negatived; Yeas 3f, Nays 36.

The Bill to regulate the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, was read the second time, and referred to a Select

The House went into Committee on the Bill for better defining the limits of Counties and Townships in Upper Canada, and the the Bank of Upper Canada, and the several branches of the Bill was recorded with amendments. Mr. Thompson moved that the Report be not now received, but that the Bill be recommitted to-morrow, which was negatived-Yeas, 19; Nays, 29. The Goff C. H. Report was then received, and the amendments were agreed to,

The Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada was read the second time, and referred to a select committee. The House went again into committee on the Bill relating to Hamelin Margaret the petition against the election of W. H. Merritt, Esq., for North the appointment of Peace Officers in Sherbrooke, and the Bill was Haned Mr 2

iourned.

..... WEDNESDAY, January 29. Nine petitions were brought up.

The following engrossed Bills were read the third time, and passed:-The Bill to prevent payment by District Treasurers in anything but money. Bill to attach the Parish of St. Sylvestre to the County of Dorchester. Bill to Incorporate the Quebec Library Association. Bill to Incorporate La Communaute des Saurs des sage communicating his correspondence with the Imperial Gov- Saints Nome de Jesus et Marie of St. Antoine. Bill for better defito Peace Officers in Sherbrooke. Bill to amend the Gaspe Judicature Act. Bill for the recovery of certain taxes intended to have been imposed by a bye-law of the Huron District Council.

Some Petitions were read and referred. On motion of Mr. Hale, a Committee was appointed to con-

cheap and uniform rate of postage, and all Petitions, Documents, and Despatches, before the House, on the subject. A message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they had passed the Bill to authorise the Trustees of a certain

lot of land in Simcoe, reserved for Church purposes, and On motion of Mr. Gowan, it was ordered that the whole of the the Bill to indemnify clergymen who voted at the last general election.

Mr. Secretary Daly laid before the House a return to an

Address to His Excellency for a statement of moneys received and expended by the Trustees of the Quebec Turupike Roads, and other matters relating to the said Trustees. Also, a Return to the Address for copies of the four last Quarterly Returns made by the Deputy Postmaster General, to the Post

tural interests of many parts of Lower Canada. The committee master General in England, showing the Receipts and Expendiconsisted of Messrs. Watts, Tache, Dunlop, Colville, Laterriere, ture of the Post Office Department in this Province.-Referred to the Committee on the Post Office. . . . Also, two messages from His Excellency transmitting copies of

correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary of Home District Mutual Insurance Company.

tain public works, and recommending the expediency of adopting
The House went into Committee on the bill to provide for the
some measure for the more effectual preservation and protection

Mr. Morin, from the committee on Private Bills, reported the Bill to incorporate Le Petit Seminaire de Ste Therese de Blain-

Mr. Ermatinger presented a report on the petition of II. R.

Mr. Gowan presented a report on the petition of J. Wiltsie, Vict., for encouraging the establishment of Savings Banks .-

2nd reading this day week. On motion of Mr. Thompson, all the returns from the Banks and Insurance Offices were referred to a committee. On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the proceedings of the Committee

on the North Lincoln contested election were ordered to be printed—250 copies. On motion of Mr Christie, 1000 copies of the geological surveys voting at Elections, being called, notice being taken that the bill and Report by Mr. Logan were ordered to be printed.

The committee on the Stormont contested election obtained leave to adjourn till to morrow week, to enable the sitting member to procure the attendance of witnesses. The order for the second reading, of the Bill to regulate the

fees of District Officers in Upper Canada was discharged. On motion of Mr. Moffatt, the House proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Private Bills upon the Bill to incorporate the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, and the amendment read by the Committee was adopted, and the Bill ordered

The Bill to reduce certain salaries, and to fund fees of office, vas read the second time, after a division thereon. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, with an

instruction to expunge the first clause. The Bill relating to Clerks of Commissioners' Courts, in Low-

ance of lands in Upper Canada, of which the granter may not be et Canada, for the collection of small debts, was read the second ime and committed, and the Committee rose without reporting. The Bill to relieve the District of Gaspe from the District Council Ordinance, was read the second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole to-morrow.

> and referred to the Committee on Private Bills. The House went into Committee on the Bill to enable District Councils in Upper Canada to tax Dogs and regulate Temperance leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Chambly Cotton Factory Bill was read the second time,

The House went into Committee on the Bill to provide for the attachment of official salaries for debt, in certain cases, and the Bill was reported amended, and ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, the sitting member for Stormont was allowed to add to the list of witnesses in the matter of the contested election for that county .-- Adjourned.

L I S T OF L E remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Noble Mrs. Mary A. Hanen Mr Hately Mrs Haycock Mr Healy John Hendrickson Mr 0 Oal George O'Neil Hugh O'Reilly Michael Ctford William Heslia Patrick Barber John flewlett John Hilands William Hill Thomas Hill William Hockins William Pulden Mr Parr John 2 Hodson T. Esq. Holmes John Parsons II. Parson J. C. Black Melvins Honkins Richard Pease Warren Hoskin James Boyd Jane Hough Phillip Pellman Thomas Phillips James Packen James Hutson Andrew Howard Edward Hughes Michael Brown James Popplewell Mr 2 Price Joseph 4

Brown William

Chinch G. H.

Connely Robert Conels William

Dexter Elijah

Downey Bridget Duffis Mr

Duncan Thomas

Duglas Patsey

Empey M.

Dunavan Joseph

Edwards William

Evans Elizabeth

Flaser Martin

Feagan Bridget Frazer Donald

Finbert John

Gallaugher Patrick

H

Hamilton James

Gennings Ann

Gibbes

Humphrey George Huistly William Hutchinson William Rankin Mr Hyaes Patrick IJ Jackson Mrs Mary Reed Happah Jackson J. II. Jackson Mr Reid Elizabeth Keynolds George Jimmeson James Rodgers Robert Robinson James Johnston Francis Johnston William Rogers C. V. Johnston Abra Russel William Ryan P. & James и S Kearnan Catharine Keary Patrick Kearney Charles Sanderson John

Kelly James 2

Sanderson John Scott Mrs C. Scunah Joseph Settle Henry Sharps H. Scott & Shaw Kelly Peter Kennedy Duncan Kerr James Shepard Jacob Short Bernard King D. E. Sinclair Isaac Smith Michael Know Thomas Kook Adam Smith John Latham II. Esq. Smith G. A. Smith Robert Lawrence J. H. Lawrence J. H. Lind John Long Sarah Smith Charles Smith Henry Smith H. B. Smith William Langstaff Robert
Luttevan Mr
Lynch Richard Spencer Henry Spink Thomas Stephen Richard Lynden Mrs M

Stinson Miss Elinot Stinson Robert Sturza Rev. James Maule Mrs Sullivan James Mage Martha Mahn Thomas Marshall Samuel Ŧ Taylor John Martin Thomas Taylor Miss M. J. Mason Charles Tambiyun Mr Thomas William Meay T. Thomas Thounton Lewis Merigold Mr E, Thute Rebecca Todd Robert Miller II. Miller Gilbert Tomlinson Joseph Townsley William Townley A. B. Treadwell T. L. Miles Georgo 2 Millerun Thomas v Vance Mary Veule E. H. Malony Michael Monroe George Moore Mrs Moulton C. G. Muldoon William Vernon Richard w Mollin Margret Wade Phillip Mulvena Hugh

Ward Mary Watson John MC McAntomeny McAllan John Walkins Charles Whitely Joseph McBrainey Samuel McCabe John Whilan Joseph Whitney John McConnell Martha Clean William McLonaghan A. R. Wilber Harriet Wilkin Mrs Williams John McCacheran Melintosh Jaines Wilson Mr McKenna Sarah McKey Michael McKey Robert McLean Captain Winner Maria McLeod Thomas Wright John . N Nadian Alexander Young John

CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

THE TIGER PILL is conferred by the post modicing ever offered to the RT THE RELIGIOUS THE TIGER PLL is a conferred a compound of the extracts. has been used extensively for more than two years in this city and surrounding country, and its unrivalled success in curing disease is undoubted by those who have once used it. One trial will convince any sceptic of its superiority over every wher Pill.—And although infallibility is not claimed for it, if it does not core or relieve, it is not likely that any other Pill in existence can. None who have given this rully Woodpredu Full ratio can class it among the Nostrams of the beauting Empiries of the day, whose fraudulent impositions depend entirely on the quantity of PUFFS AND LIES THEY GET. MANUFECTURED TO ORDER BY PENNY-A-LINGRS.

LINERS.
THE TIGER PILL is confessedly the best medicine ever offered to the public, for various reasons:—Its speedy cure, or mitigation of sudden or severe attacks of disease; its action on the system is prompt, powerful, and perfectly safe. It frequently reasors the pottent to health in less than 24 hours, who, if treated in the ton usual way of Bleeding. Restriction, Calomei, &c., would probably be confined to a sick bed for months; and if, perchance, he be formate enough to recover, very likely left with not only an Empty Pocket, but also a Round Constitution to the bargain.

GENTIME NOT PALSE BERDENICES are positived.

an EMPTY POCKET, but also a RUMED CONSTITUTION to the bargain.

GENUINE, NOT FALSE REFERENCES, are permitted to be made to an indefinite number of the most respectable members of society in this city, and throughout the province generally, among whom are eminent divines, as well as magistrates and members of the M-dical and Legal Faculty, who are willing at any time to state their decided approbation of this medicine.

The following are some of the discoses to which this Pitt is peculiarly adapted, for it generally operates on them almost like a charm, viz.,

France and Ages.

Exceptions.

The following adapted, for it generally operates on them.

Fever and Aque. Brystpelas, General Languor, Inflammation of all kinds Pain in Brenst, Side, Back, Indigention, Pever of all kinds, Propsy, Inflammation of all kinds, Propsy, Inflammation of all kinds, Propsy, Inflammation of all kinds, Fibrow of blood to the head Nervous derangement of Croop, Ithe System, Pallinum Tremens, Pallinum Tremens, Oningsy, Flatulence, Quinsy, Palsy, Swelled Feet and Lega, Cough in its first stage, Diarrhes. Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Epitepsy, Costiveness,

lieuriburn, Costiveness, Diarthoss.

In fact it is the best medicine new known for the cure or alleviation of any of the above diseases, and for all curable diseases which require vigorous treatment. It is well known in Europe and America to be a medicine without an equal.

Numerous disinterested testimonials are constantly coming to hand of the extraordinary cures effected by this medicine. While taking this medicine you can safely eat or dribs what you please—no danger of cold from taking it. Por sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 60, Yonge Street, Toronto, by S. F. URQUHART 79 6sn . And other advertised Agents, of which see a list in another part of this paper

BOTANIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

A Speedy and efficacious Cure for a torturing Disease. My curso upon your venous'd stang.
That shoots my tortur'd gams along; [Rheunatics ganw, or cholic squeezes; And inro' my lugs etes mony a twang. Wir ranwing vengeance;
Wir ranwing vengeance;
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like zacking engines:

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
In the many or cholic squeezes;
Our neighbors' sympathy may case us,
Wi' ranwing vengeance;
But thee, thou h\*\*\* o' a' diseases,
Aye mocks our groun!

THE BOTANIC TOOTHACHE DROPS, a new remedy. Toronto, by

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Esq., and the draft of an address to His Excellency.

Mr. Boulton brought in a Bill to amend the Act of 4 and 5 lic, &c., 1101, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

M R. ELLIS, ENGRAVER IN GENERAL, Heraldry Office, No. 200, King Street, Toronto; Copper Plate Printing and Lithography; Arms found and Engraved on Stone, Copper. or Silver.

DUNCAN MEVEAN, MERCHANT TAILOR. Brock Street, Kingston, and Water Street, Prescott.

N. B. A Popil wanted with some knowledge of Drawing. 77th.

DOCTOR MORRISON 168, King Street West, (late residence of R. BREWER,) [Notice published in compliance with the 23rd Section of the Act

of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 4 William IV. Chap. 23.] NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council City of Toronto will 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 upen 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,

Clerk's Office. Toronto, Sept. 1st, 1843.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES! Far Cheaper than ever before sold in Toronto!!

The Subscriber has just received, on Consignment, at his Old Stand, corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets, opposite Mr. Bettridge's Store, a large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, be is authorized to dispose of. Wholesale and Retail, at Prices vastly lower than the like qualities were ever offered in this market: Gendemen's fine Wellington Boots ..... from 12s 6d to 25s 0d 

men's Slippers, &c. equally cheap!

Sign of the Axe Toronto, Nov. 24, 1844.

GEORGE WALKER, TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. G. W. wishes to say to his old customers and the public general) that he has enlarged his Establishment and greatly increased his killed, any human being, I will, on satisfactory proof being adduced Stock. He has now on hand a splendid variety of every article in his line, Gentlemen favouring him with their patronage may de

pend on having Goods of a superior quality, and made up in the best style, on the shortest notice, and, if required, in the latest fashion. Toronto. December 23, 1844. 790 WANTED, AN APPRENTICE, to the Business of CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,—a youth of business habits and good moral character, who has received a Classical Education. A member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society would be preferred. Respectable references will be required. Apply (tetters post-paid) to address of M. H., Hamilter Post Office, Box No. 60.

Hamilton, Dec. 13, 1844. 789(f CAME into the field of THOMAS WALTON, Sen. Scarboro', about the first of October, 1844, a small Brindled Cow. Any person proving property and paying charges, may take

COMPLETE 'LIBRARY OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE. A Splendidly-Illustrated Work, entitled SEARS' GUIDE TO KNOWLEDGE, comprising as fine a series of Embelliabments as ever was offered to the public, in one handsome large octavo volume of 500 pages, beautifully bound. Prine 17s. 6d. The work when seen will speak for itself. It is condensed in form; its style is

familiar, (to suit all grades of people,) and embraces an extensive range of subjects in Literature, Science, Art, &c. &c. For Sule at No 9, Wellington Buildings, King St., Toronto, and by JAS. ESTEY & O. T. ASHBAUGH, Sole Agents for Canada TIPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY. Depository, 23, Youge Street.

mittee of the Upper Canada Tract Society have passed the follow "That the purchase of Five Shillings' worth of Tracts for gra-"That the purchase of Five Shillings' worth of Tracts for gra-vitous distribution shall entitle the purchaser to an additional Five Shillings' worth without charge."

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CARLESS,

Depositary

In order to promote the circulation of Religious Treets, the Com

DR. SHERMAN'S BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

READ. AND DOUBT IF YOU CAN .- Take warning in time. IF you have a Cough, do not delay another hour, but provide yourself with a box of Sherman's Cough Lozenges'; for it is now conceded, wherever they are known, that they are the diseases, however severe or long standing. Testimonials, certifying to their astonishing virtues and success in curing all kinds of pulmonary affections, are now pouring in from all quarters of this Province, as well as from all other parts of the Continent,-all opposition and prejudice have vanished into admiration and wonder. Read for yourself and judge for yourself the following

facts:---Extract of a Leiter from the Rev. G. B. Butcher, of Cornwall Dear Sir, -I am happy to write that Sherman's Cough Lozonges have been of material service to my afflicted company have been of material service to my afflicted companion, who has been in a declining state of health nearly two vears, and I hope by a continuance of the same means, that she will be fully restored in a few weeks. \* \* \* I am persuaded their virtues have only to be known, in order to secure public approbation.

G. B. BUTCHER. Oct. 17, 1844. Mr. S. F. Urquhart, Toronto.

From Mr. Gallacher, Whitby

James Silver was cured of a very severe and distressing Cough by using Sherman's Lozenges, and Joseph Groat was cured of Consumption by using them for a short time only.

Aug. 29, 1814.

J. GALLACHER. Mr. S. F. Urquhart, Toronto.

From John Rutledge, Esq., Toronto Township, As a duty I owe you and Dr. Sherman, and also to my fellow-men give the following statement of the powerful efficacy of the Cough ozenges:—
In October, 1842, I was taken with a severe cold, accompanied with

In October, 1842, I was taken with a severe cold, accompanied with a violent cough, so much so, that I could not rest nor sleep either night or day. I was persuaded to procure a certain celebrated cough syrup which relieved me some, while I continued taking it, but ultimately I was not any better of it. I then came to the conclusion that my case was hopeless—the symptoms clearly indicated organic disease of the lungs,—indeed I believed I was far gone in consumption. But on seeing your advertisement, I called at your office; and no doubt. Sir, you remember the questions I asked, and the statements I made, from which you could perceive that I had little faith in your Cough Lozenges; and indeed, to be honest about it, I had none. However I got a box, and on going to bed I took one of them, and to my utter astonishment and joy, I never slept better than I did that night, for I coughed none the whole night; and before I used half the box. I was, by the blessing of God, and the use of this truly invaluable medicine, lerfectly curch.

To Mr. S. F. Urquhart, Toronto. Perfectly cured.
To Mr. S. F. Urguhart, Toronto.

From George Graham, Esq., Gore of Toronto. I am one among the many who have experienced the good effects of Dr. Sherman's Cough Locanges. Some time ago, a severe cold caught me, accompanied with a violent cough and tightness of the chest, which continued about ten months during this period I applied to a doctor, and took his medicines and other applications, after his failed, but all to no purpose. I was then advised to try Dr. Sherman's cclebrated Lozenges, which I did, and to my great joy and satisfaction, found relief in six hours; and in one week I was comparation. satisfaction, found relief in SIX nours, and in SIX policy cured, and have remained so over since.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

To Mr. S, F. Urquhart, Toronto.

From the Rev. Bishop McClaskey, New York. I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have frequently used Dr. Sherman's Cough and Headache Lozenges, and have always derived from them much benefit. His Poor Man's Plaster I have also found to prove most heneficial, when labouring under pain of the In addition to this, I am acquainted with many who have been cured by, and received much benefit from Dr. Sherman's Lozenges; and therefore do I feet no hesitation in recommending them as a most effectual, as well as safe and agreeable medicine. JOHN McCLOSKEY, BISHOP. New York, 12th May, 1943.

The Rev. M. Curran, Postor of St. Paul's Church, gives simila estimony to the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's Medicines. Extract of a Letter from the Chief Superintendent of the Half Orphon Asylum. New York, in which there are upwards of One Hundred Children.

We have been in the habit of using Dr. Sherman's Lozenges in the various kinds of sickness and disease for which they are prescribed as remedies, and have always found them to be attended with most leneficial effects. In most cases they have effected cures, and in no case have they ever done injury. I therefore most willingly, and with sure, add my commendation to that of a great pleasur: their favour. S. L. IGNATIUS. The quantity of similar evidence, which is constantly coming to

and from all quarters, from all classes and professions, in favour of Dr. Sherman's Worm, Headache and Cathartic Lozenges, and Poor Man's Plaster, as well as his other MEDICATED PREPARA-TIONS, is truly surprising; those who may feel interested, will be shown documents respecting the success of those Medicines in curing disease which will perfectly astonish them, by calling a S. F. URQUHART'S, General Agent in Canada, No. 60, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Be List of Agents for this Medicine in another part of this recently discovered, & warranted to remove the Toothache in one minute. For sale, wholesale and retail, at 60 Years Street, Toronto, by 799 6m S. F. URQUIIART.

THE PORTRAIT of the Rev. Tho's WHITEHEAD, It is a true likeness, and executed in a style not inferior to any copper-plate engraving ever published in Canada. Price of Prints,

Agents are requested to forward their orders without delay .- A

Agents are requested to wholesale purchasers.

ANSON GREEN, Book Steward.

CANADA BANK STOCK.

Toronto, September 16, 1844. 200, King Street. LEATHER, &c.-On hand at KETCHUM'S.

Yonge Street, as large and good an assortment of Leather as has been in this Market, comprising—
New York City Spanish Sole Leather,
Toronto City Native-slaughtered do.

Toronto City Native-slaughtered do.
Upper and Grained Leather Calf Skins, Harness Leather. Skirting, Fair and Black Bridle, Hogskins,

Bindings, Linings, Morocco Skins, Boot Trees, Crimps, Men's and Women's Lasts, Cucks, &c., of home manufacture, warranted equal to any American,

Sparrowbills, Hemp, &c.
Currier's Knives. Brushes, Stones, Beam Faces, Cod Oil, Eddy's superior Lamp Black, Logwood.

Toronto, December 2, 1844. 88 6m :

L A T E L Y P U B L I S H E D, and for Sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto, a short: Treatise on the Treatment and Cure of SCARLET FEVER, by DR. HILL WILCOX. Price 3d. each; or 1s. 6d. per dozen. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM FOR Some Sentituded on the North side of Bur, beautifully and pleasantly situated on the North side of Bur, lington Bay, about six miles from Hamilton, and two from Wellington Square: containing upwards of 100 acres of land, about 80 of which are under cultivation; a Frame House 26 by 30 feet, and barn 30 by 50 feet thereon; also, an Orchard of about 50 Trees, bearing excellent fruit, with a number of Cherry and Plum Trees. bearing stuit. Application to be made, if by Letter, Post-paid, to the Subscriber.

Oakville, Dec. 9th, 1844.

District the Subscriber.

Oakville, Dec. 9th, 1844.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

A superior lot of India-Runner Boots and Snors, are also just received, and more are daily expected, which will be disposed of at prices remarkably moderate.

WILLIAM FLOCK, his Agents sell.—If any one of you can satisfactorily prove that you have, within the last 12 months, cured, by a single remedy—may, by all your remedies combined, one-tenth of the number of patients. that have been cured by a single remedy which I sell; and that you have not, during that period, killed any of your unfortunate patients by either your ignorance of your profession, your carelessness, your debauchery, mal-practice or poisonous medicines; and if you can prove that any single Medicine of mine has injured, far less the profession of the p

of these facts, pay you ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

To come thus before the Fublic is quite foreign to my feelings, and I do so with the greatest reluctance; yet I am aware that the conduct of which I so justly complain is practised by individbals who claim a standing in society to which they have an-logitimate right, being, as it is well known, the veriest scum of the Profession, and who can scarcely get a coat to their back without defaming others, -and more especially since the Medicines I sell came into general use in the Province.
S. F. URQUHART, 60, Yonge-St., Toronto.

General Agent in Canada for Dr. Sherman's Lozenges, &c. Rush's Pills, Sands' Sarsaparille, Pense's Horehound Candy, Tiger Pill, and other Thomsonian Medicines. 75 if \$1...

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, manufactured and sold by the proprietor, C. C. BRISTOL, number 207. Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Denggists throughout the United States and Canada. This preparation has now been before the nublic about seven years, during which thee its reputation has been sleadily and rapidly advancing. This preparation has now been before the nubile about seven years, during which time is reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, during the present and deserved celebrity has been attained; nor is it stationary at even this altitude of estimation, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physicians in the Country have voluntarily borne witness to its superior efficacy of value, as their written cortificates now in the possession of the proprietor will show. Testimonical almost immunerable, from persons who have been benefited by its use, or have seen its medicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of Mr. Bristol, which prove how many, how various, and how, extreme have been the instances in which, by its operation, the sick and the almost despairing have been restored to health and happiness.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of veretable remedies of established medical value, and from its poculiar properties is almost intallible in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idiospacracies, berediary predisposition, and in general all therenic and long standing hormalities and irregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the discusse, in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the hieder the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence respective in the refer, in nearly all cases of complaint except those of the most outdoney, or endende and epidernic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to this article, confident that its rare virtues only need be known to be appreciated; that it will stand the feet of any trial, and that increased usefulness, and added popularity, must be the direct result of its more extend

extendes acquaintance.

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

Dufficto, Aug. 12, 1837.

We are acquainted with the preparation of Sorseparatia, manufactured by C. C. Britarot, and having made uses of it more or less in our practice, believe it to contain the active ortaclede of Sursaparilla, in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we esteem it as one of the best we have ever met with.

ever met with.

J. Trowbridge, Cyrenius Charle,
Charles Minne, Moske Bristol,
Logiah Bares, J. E. Marehalle,
J. E. Hawley, A. S. Sprager,
A. Millen, P. L. Harris.

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

IF Important caution to those who would get the true article—always observe that the WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL, is n a red stamp across the cork of the bottle. For sale in Toronto by Lyman, Farr, & Co., and Lesslie Brothers; in Niagara, by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. Bickle, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Canada.

Agents throughout Canada. DOCTOR SHERMAN'S AGENTS for the Sale of his Celebrated Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. TAKE NOTICE, that the genuine Medicines can be had of the ollowing persons only; so look out, as worthless counterfeits, to

say the very least, will be palmed on you any where else. There ndance of spurious Imitations in the market. Purchase of none in Toronto especially but the advertised

Agents: S. F. URQUHART, General Agent for Canada,

No. 60, Youge St. Toronto. Toronto ..... Robert Love. Churchville .. Wm. Duggan. do. ..... Hugh Miller. Newmarket ... M. P. Empey. Niagara ..... James Harvey. Vaughan .... R. Byewster. St. Catharines James Harvey. Hamilton .... C. H. Webster. Tecumseh .... do. T. Bickle. Lloydtown ... Jus. II. Smith. Dundas ..... Lesslie & Son. Bowmanville .. J. McFeeters. Galt ..... Andrew Oliver. Toronto Tp. .. John Rutledge Simcoe ..... John Mitchell. Town Line Store. John Hunter. Paris ...... Gev. Bremper Chinguacousy do. T. B. Phillips Whitby ..... John Gellacher. React Township, Wm. Tyler. Oakmile. .... John Unquhart. King Township Matthew Love. Oshawa ..... L. S. Church. | Carlwright ... F. W. Irvine.

S'ANDS' SARSAPARILIA;
For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising
from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This preparation is a combination hitherto unknown in the history of Medicine, differing entirely in its character and operations from the various preparations of Sarsaparilla which have been at different times offered to the public. It acts specifically upon the whole

increase of appetite; but when disease is scatted in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious nfluence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigour, and orings health and strength to the suffering; and diseased. This Medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and serofulous offections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, dis-

moure secretious. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, compounded with other valuable vegeta-ble extracts, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely

forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine. The afflicted, or those who may have been given up in despair,

nd all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and what it has done for others.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60, Yonge Street, by
69 6m S. F. URQUHART, Agent in Canada West. BOOKS, Pamphlets, Music, Circulars, Handbills,

Quardian Office, January, 1845. MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,—viz., Information's, Summonses, and Subpanar.—for sale at this Office. If. "

Esquesing .... William Early. Lloydtown .... Jus. H. Smith.

"." The above are Agents for Dr. Rush's Health Pills, the Tiger Pills, and Sand's Sarsaparilla. None others, till advertised as such. Country Dealers, wishing for Agencies, will please apply soon, as only a certain number can be supplied this season with Medicines.

system, thereby bringing it under its direct and immediate influence. Although possessed of powerful healing effects, yet it is entirely barraless, so that it cannot injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use except an

ased liver, painful and dangerous, enlargement of the knee, elhom, and wrist-toints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from

new principle. The great object desired is now accomplished,—in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power, over supposed hitherto incurable diseases. A mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought

Placards, Labels, Cards, Law and other Blanks, &c. &c., neatly, correctly, and expeditionaly Printed at this Office. ... . J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

BLANK CEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS, forsale at this Office.

. J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.