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Literary.

The Christian World, for November and December, 1844. Philadelphia: T. H. Stockton, editor and publisher.

The principal article of this number is on 'Christian Union, or, Practical Suggestions for promoting the Exercise and Manifestation of Brotherly Love among the various Denominations of Evangelical Protestants; respectfully and affectionately submitted to the Ministers and Members of the Churches, by J. Leifchild, D.D.' It is a republication. We learn from the prospectus of the 5th volume, for the year 1845, that, instead of each month, this useful periodical will be issued quarterly. The four quarterlies are to contain as much as the twelve monthlies. The price as before, viz., one dollar. The publication is good and cheap.

The Literary Garland and Canadian Magazine, for February, 1845. Montreal: Lovell and Gibson.

This number contains an engraving of Kenilworth, and the usual assortment of articles, among which is the following on the

Aurora Borealis.

The northern hemisphere has its delights as well as the southern. One of these arises from the contemplation of that beautiful phenomenon called the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights. Such a phenomenon is of frequent occurrence at St. Petersburgh. According to the meteorological tables of twenty years, northern lights appeared on an average 21 times in each year. In the year 1774, they appeared 48 times. From 1782 to 1786 they decreased, having been seen only 110 times during that period, and only 39 times from 1787 to 1791. This diminution in the yearly number of northern lights has continued more or less ever since; and looking for illustration at the tables of the same two years nearer us, which have supplied us with other data, namely 1818 and 1819, I find that in the former year northern lights occurred only six, and in the latter twelve times. At the close of the autumn of 1827, this curious phenomenon appeared, on one occasion, magnificently bright. The sky was illuminated from the horizon to the zenith, extending east and west to a considerable distance. Masses of fire in the form of columns, and as brilliant as the brightest phosphorus, danced in the air, and streaks of a deeper light, of various sizes, rose from the horizon and flashed between them. The brightness of the former seemed at times to grow faint and dim. At this conjuncture the broad streaks would suddenly shoot with great velocity up to the zenith with an undulating motion and a pyramidal form. From the columns, flashes of light, like a succession of sparks from an electric jar, flew off and disappeared; while the streaks changed their form frequently and rapidly, and broke out in places where none were seen before, shooting along the heavens, and then disappearing in an instant. The sky in various places became tinged with a deep purple, the stars shone very brilliantly, the separate lights gradually merged into one another, when the auroral resplendence of the horizon increased and became magnificent. This phenomenon lasted nearly four hours; and at one time a large triangle of the strongest light occupied the horizon, illuminating in the most magnificent manner nearly the entire vault of heaven. From six to seven falling stars were observed at the time, leaving in their train a very brilliant light.

The editor thus speaks on the completed

Geological Survey of Canada.

We are happy to learn, from the published report of Parliamentary proceedings, that provision is about to be made for securing the continuance and completion of the Geological Survey of this Province, which has now been for some years in progress. The gentleman under whose direction this important service has been carried on—W. E. Logan, Esquire, F. G. S.—has conducted it throughout with that ardour and assiduity which his well-known scientific acquirements, and the zeal with which he had previously devoted himself to the study of Geological Science, led every one to expect. His researches in both sections of the Province have given the public far more accurate and beneficial knowledge of these several portions of the country, than could ever have been attained by any mere survey of its superficial extent. In more than one instance, too, his investigations have resulted in the discovery of mineral treasures, the existence of which, within the limits of Canada, was hitherto unsuspected. Little, very little attention has as yet been directed to the mineral resources of this country, great and varied as these undoubtedly are; although why a branch of material industry, that has contributed so much to the advancement and prosperity of the mother country, should be here so entirely overlooked, it would puzzle wiser heads than ours to tell. Mr. Logan's report of his survey, is now, we understand, in process of publication, by order of the Provincial Assembly, and it is our intention, on its appearance, again to call the attention of our readers to the subject. Meantime, we have again to express our pleasure and satisfaction at the support given by Government to this undertaking, and at their determination to ensure a complete and efficient Geological Survey of this Province.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PERIODICALS.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for January, 1845.

Dante.

No writer in modern times has equalled the wide-spread fame of Homer, the Grecian bard; but it may be doubted whether, in the realms of thought, and in sway over the reflecting world, the influence of Dante has not been almost as considerable. Little more than five hundred years, indeed, have elapsed—not a sixth of the thirty centuries which have tested the strength of the Grecian Patriarch—since the immortal Florentine poured forth his divine conceptions; but yet there is scarcely a writer of eminence since that time, in works even bordering on imagination, in which traces of his genius are not to be found. The *Inferno* has penetrated the world. If images of horror are sought after, it is to his works that all subsequent ages have turned; if those of love and divine felicity are desired, all turn to the *Paradise* and the *Spirit of Beatrice*. When the historians of the French Revolution wished to convey an idea of the utmost agonies they were called on to portray, they contented themselves with saying it equalled all that the imagination of Dante had conceived of the terrible. Sir Joshua Reynolds has exerted his highest genius in depicting the frightful scene described by him, when Ugolino perished of hunger in the tower of Pisa. Alfieri, Metastasio, Corneille, Lope de Vega, and all the great masters of the tragic muse, have sought in his works the germs of their finest conceptions. The first of these tragedians marked two-thirds of the *Inferno* and *Paradiso* as worthy of being committed to memory. Modern novelists have found in his prolific mind the storehouse from which they have drawn their noblest imagery, the chord by which to strike the profoundest feelings of the human heart. Eighty editions of his poems have been published in Europe within the last half century; and the public admiration, so far from being satiated, is augmenting. Every scholar knows how largely Milton was indebted to his poems for many of his most powerful images. Byron inherited, though often at second-hand, his mantle, in many of his most moving conceptions. Schiller has embodied them in a noble historic mirror; and the dreams of Goethe reveal the secret influence of the terrible imagination which portrayed the deep remorse and hopeless agonies of Malebolge.

The poet Dante was born in Florence 1265, and died 1321. His great poem, entitled 'Divina Commedia,' resembles no other poem. It consists of descriptions, dialogues, and didactic precepts. It is a vision of the realms of everlasting punishment, of expiation or purgatory, and of bliss, in the invisible world. From the English translation by Cary, some specimens are given in this number of Blackwood, to show the poetic power of the Italian, noted in his native country as Homer in Greece, and Milton in our own.

"Here sighs, with lamentations and loud moans,
Resounded through the air pierced by no star,
That e'en I wept at entering. Various tongues,
Horrible languages, outcries of woe,
Accents of anger, voices deep and hoarse,
With hands together smote that swell'd the sounds,
Made up a tumult, that for ever whirls
Round through that air with solid darkness stain'd,
Like to the sand that in the whirlwind flies.
* * * * *
I then: Master! What doth aggrieve them thus,
That they lament so loud? He straight replied:
That I will tell thee briefly. These of death
No hope may entertain."—*Inferno*, c. iii.

Here is Dante portrayed to the life in the very outset. What a collection of awful images in a few lines! Loud lamentations, hideous cries, mingled with the sound of clasped hands, beneath a starless sky; and the terrible answer, as the cause of this suffering, "These have not the hope of death." The very first lines of the *Inferno*, when the gates of Hell were approached, and the inscription over them appeared, paints the dismal character of the poem, and yet mingled with the sense of divine love and justice with which the author was penetrated.

"Through me you pass into the city of woe;
Through me you pass into eternal pain:
Through me among the people lost for aye.
Justice the founder of my fabric moved:
To rear me was the task of power divine,
Supremest wisdom, and primeval love.
Before me things create were none, save things
Eternal, and eternal I endure.
All hope abandon, ye who enter here."—c. iii.

The melancholy tone which pervades Dante's writings was doubtless, in a great measure, owing to the misfortunes of his life; and to them we are also indebted for many of the most caustic and powerful of his verses—perhaps for the design of the *Inferno* itself. He took vengeance on the generation which had persecuted and exiled him, by exhibiting its leaders suffering in the torments of hell. In his long seclusion, chiefly in the monastery of Santa Croce di Fonte Avellano, a wild and solitary retreat in the territory of Gubbio, and in a tower belonging to the Conte Falcucci, in the same district, his immortal work was written. The mortifications and various deprivations he underwent during this long and dismal exile are thus described by himself:—"Wandering over almost every part in which our language extends, I have gone about like a mendicant; showing against my will the wound with which fortune has smitten me, and which is often falsely imputed to the demerit of him by whom it is endured. I have been, indeed, a vessel without sail or steerage, carried about to divers ports, and roads, and shores, by the dry wind that springs out of sad poverty."

In the third circle of hell, Dante sees those who are punished by the plague of burning sand falling perpetually on them. Their torments are thus described—

"Of naked spirits many a flock I saw,
All weeping piteously, to different laws
Subjected: for on earth some lay supine,
Some crouching close were seated, others paced
Incessantly around; the latter tribe
More numerous, those fewer who beneath
The torment lay, but louder in their grief.
O'er all the sand fell slowly wafting down
Dilated flakes of fire, as flakes of snow
On Alpine summit, when the wind is hush'd.
As, in the torrid Indian clime, the son
Of Amoon saw, upon his warrior band
Descending, solid flames, that to the ground
Came down."—c. xiv.

The first appearance of Malebolge is described in these striking lines—

"There is a place within the depths of hell
Call'd Malebolge, all of rock dark-stain'd
With hue ferruginous, e'en as the steep
That round it circling winds. Right in the midst
Of that abominable region yawns
A spacious gulf profound, whereof the frame
Due time shall tell. The circle, that remains,
Throughout its round, between the gulf and base
Of the high craggy banks, successive forms
Ten bastions, in its hollow bottom raised."—c. xviii.

This is the outward appearance of Malebolge, the worst place of punishment in hell. It had many frightful abysses; what follows is the picture of the first:—

"———To the summit reaching, stood
To view another gap, within the round
Of Malebolge, other hootless pangs.
Marvellous darkness shadow'd o'er the place,
In the Venetians' arsenal as boils
Through wintry months tenacious pitch, to smear
Their unsound vessels in the wintry clime.
* * * * *
So, not by force of fire but art divine,
Boil'd here a glutinous thick mass, that round
Limed all the shore beneath. I that beheld,
But therein not distinguish'd, save the bubbles
Raised by the boiling, and one mighty swell
Heave, and by turns subsiding fall,
* * * * *
Behind me I beheld a devil black,
That running up, advanced along the rock.
Ah! what fierce cruelty his look bespake.
In act how bitter did he seem, with wings
Buoyant outstretch'd, and feet of nimblest tread,
His shoulder, proudly eminent and sharp,
Was with a sinner charged; by either haunch
He held him, the foot's sinew griping fast.
* * * * *
Him dashing down, o'er the rough rock he turn'd;
Nor ever after thief a mastiff loosed
Sped with like eager haste. That other sank,
And forthwith writhing to the surface rose.
But those dark demons, shrouded by the bridge,
Cried—Here the hallow'd visage saves not; here
Is other swimming than in Serchio's wave,
Wherefore, if thou desire we rend thee not,—
Take heed thou mount not o'er the pitch. This said,
They grappled him with more than hundred hooks,
And shouted—Cover'd thou must sport thee here;
So, if thou canst, in secret mayst thou filch."
—*Cary's Dante*, c. xxi.

Fraught as his imagination was with gloomy ideas, with images of horror, it is the fidelity of his descriptions, the minute reality of his pictures, which gives them their terrible power. He knew well what it is that penetrates the soul. His images of horror in the infernal regions were all founded on those familiar to every one in the upper world; it was from the caldron of boiling pitch in the arsenal of Venice that he took his idea of one of the pits of Malebolge. But what a picture does he there exhibit! The writhing sinner plunged headlong into the boiling waves rising to the surface, and a hundred demons, mocking his sufferings, and with outstretched hooks tearing his flesh till he dived again beneath the liquid fire! It is the reality of the scene, the images familiar yet magnified in horror, which constitutes its power: we stand by; our flesh creeps as it would at witnessing an *auto-da-fe* of Castile, or on beholding a victim perishing under the knout in Russia.

Genius.

In a luxurious age, comfort or station is deemed the chief good of life; in a commercial community, money becomes the universal object of ambition. Thence our acknowledged deficiency in the fine arts; thence our growing weakness in the higher branches of literature. Talent looks for its reward too soon. Genius seeks an immediate recompense; long protracted exertions are never attempted; great things are not done, because great efforts are not made. None will work now without the prospect of an immediate return. Very possibly it is so; but then let us not hope or wish for immortality. "Present time and future," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "are rivals; he who solicits the one must expect to be discountenanced by the other." It is not that we want genius; what we want is the great and heroic spirit which will devote itself, by strenuous efforts, to great things, without seeking any reward but their accomplishment. Nor let it be said that great subjects for the painter's pencil, the poet's muse, are not to be found—that they are exhausted by former efforts, and nothing remains to us but imitation. Nature is inexhaustible; the events of men are unceasing, their variety is endless. Rely upon it, subjects for genius are not wanting; genius itself, steadily and perseveringly directed, is the thing required. But genius and energy alone are not sufficient; courage and disinterestedness are needed more than all. Courage to withstand the assaults of envy, to despise the ridicule of mediocrity—disinterestedness to trample under foot the seductions of ease, and disregard the attractions of opulence. An heroic mind is more wanted in the library or the studio, than in the field. It is wealth and cowardice which extinguish the light of genius, and dig the grave of literature as of nations.

Plain Dress.

The prevailing tendency of the age is to avoid distinctions of dress, except in the value of the material, and then only between the two great divisions of society—the affluent and the poor. Hence all ornament seems to be a superfluity, except upon occasions of public display or military service; and men will not now listen to any one who advises them to put feathers and gold lace on their hats and caps; they would as soon think of returning to the embroidered coats of their grandfathers. The principle is a good one: in the palmy days of Rome, the differences of dress bore no proportion to the differences of station; distinction in dress was the failing of the middle ages, a consequence of some lurking seeds of northern barbarism, which are only now ceasing to be propagated. We seem, like the great men of the Eternal City eighteen hundred years ago, to be looking more at the inward worth and influence of a man, than at his outward state and dress; and it is a good sign of the times; it is a reasonable inclination of the mind; but it confines the exercise of taste in dress. Men of the present day are determined to be plain about the head as well as about the body; all ornament of head-dress they have left to soldiers and to the fairer half of the creation.

Effect of Laudanum.

Most of those who have but a low sense of the spells lying couchant in opium, have practically none at all. For the initial fascination is for *them* effectually defeated by the sickness which nature has associated with the first stages of opium-eating. But to that other class, whose nervous sensibilities vibrate to their profoundest depths under the first touch of the angelic poison, even as a lover's ear thrills on hearing, unexpectedly, the voice of her whom he loves, opium is the Amreeta cup of beatitude. You know the *Paradise Lost?* and you remember, from the eleventh book, in its earlier part, that laudanum already existed in Eden—nay, that it was used medicinally by an archangel; for, after Michael had "purged with euphrasy and rue" the eyes of Adam, lest he should be unequal to the mere *sight* of the great visions about to unfold their draperies before him, next he fortifies his fleshly spirits against the *affliction* of these visions, of which visions the first was death. And how?

"He from the well of life three drops instill'd."

What was their operation?

"So deep the power of these ingredients pierced,
Even to the inmost seat of mental sight,
That Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sank down, and all his spirits became entranced.
But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon raised"———

The second of these lines is which betrays the presence of laudanum. It is in the faculty of mental vision, it is in the increased power of dealing with the shadowy and the dark, that the characteristic virtue of opium lies.

Correspondence.

The University of King's College.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Sir,—From the address of the Hon. Mr. Draper to the electors of London, I infer that the Bill for the opening the University of King's College is soon to be submitted to Parliament. I also infer from that address, that the Colleges connected with the several Churches, and which may be incorporated with the University, must be located at Toronto; and that their charters are to embrace only Divinity. If I understand the proposed measure, it will be something like the following:—The Colleges now chartered are to resign their charters, except so much as empowers them to confer degrees in Divinity: they are to be located in Toronto—the seat of the University; but are not to give instruction, except in Theology, to the matriculated students of the University. I apprehend that the several Colleges are to sustain the relation of *Preparatory Schools* to the University, with the exception just named. They may probably prepare students for the University, but will not be empowered to advance them further. The Bill will, I have no doubt, embrace all the Colleges at present chartered, on conditions that they comply with the provisions of that Bill. This is just. Whether those colleges will comply, will depend upon the features of the Bill. There are a few reflections which I solicit the privilege, through your paper, of submitting for the consideration of the public.

1. *Although all the chartered Colleges ought to be incorporated with the University, they ought not to be required to be located at Toronto.* Each College might be allowed to select its own location. It will be readily perceived how greatly this would benefit the country, and render the support of the colleges much easier. By having the several colleges in different parts of the Province, the country would be more generally benefited. Many parents would place their children in a college in their immediate neighbourhood, when they would not send them to a distance. Again, parents are often opposed to sending their children to large cities like Toronto, but would willingly place them in a more private institution in smaller towns comparatively free from the vices of commercial cities. The institutions in these several localities would derive much support from the attendance of Day-pupils. Probably more than one-half of the income of the colleges would be from this source. Being better supported, they could be more efficient as well as more useful.

2. Different parts of the country are entitled to the benefits of having colleges in their more immediate vicinity. Probably King's College, that is, the College under the superintendence of the Episcopalian Church by whatever name it may be called, and Upper Canada College, will be in Toronto. The latter is, it appears, to be under the management of the University. Toronto cannot justly claim more than these in addition to the University itself. The other Colleges, if their respective directors deem it expedient, may and ought to be located in other parts of the Province. Under the operation of any other plan, various institutions will spring up in different parts of the country to do the work which the several colleges connected with the university might do much more efficiently.

3. The several colleges ought to have the power to give instruction in all the branches of a collegiate education, and to qualify students for securing their degrees, which would be conferred by the university. Many indigent young men might receive the honours of a university education, if they were not required to spend much time within the walls of the university, but allowed to qualify themselves wherever they could, and submit to an examination by the appointed authorities of the university, previously to receiving their diplomas. Nothing could surely be more reasonable than this; no reason better adapted to the wants of a young country. It would foster rising talent; it would reward merit. It would bring many a gem to light.

Nor is there any danger of "forcing legislation on such a question," as asserted by the Toronto *Patriot*. There is much more danger in postponing legislation. The *Patriot* may have had some member of the University Council at his elbow when writing his senseless protest. Of the 500,000 acres of land granted in 1798 for Grammar Schools and a Provincial University one-half was disposed of, and the proceeds squandered before preparation was made for the instruction of one pupil.

It is estimated that more than £10,000 worth of these lands have been illegally disposed of within the last two years. The College Council, or rather individual members of the Council, are selling the lands without any authority from the charter; yet, as if conscious that they would not long have the privilege even, they have been, during the suspension of the powers of the Council, so rapidly wasting this munificent grant, that soon there will not be enough remaining to contend about, unless legislation rescue it from their hands. Under such circumstances the *Patriot* protests against immediate legislation. The partizans of Episcopacy may be determined to ruin what they are quite certain of not long having the power to control. If public measures of the greatest importance to the peace and prosperity of the country, are to be postponed from year to year to serve the base ends and selfish schemes of some half-a-dozen private sinecures, far better that we had no government. If the University question is thus to be trifled with, the Legislature will be totally unworthy of public confidence. It is the imperative duty of Government to take this subject under their immediate consideration. It is now 47 years since these lands were set apart for Grammar Schools and a Provincial University, and no practical results are yet to be seen. No good, but much injury, has resulted to the country. Not a Grammar School has yet been established as provided for in the original grant. Yet, after forty-seven years of spoliation, and waste, and intrigue, with the lands utterly worthless to the country, and the available proceeds applied in many instances to personal purposes, the sage editor of a *Patriot* newspaper protests against forced legislation. Peradventure he would have another half-century pass away before legislation should be resorted to, that the entire grant might be applied to private purposes. More might have been accomplished in one year, with only a few hundred pounds' expenditure, than has been done in forty-seven years with a cost of *two hundred and fifty thousand pounds*. Who the editor of the *Patriot* is, may be kept a secret, but this sentiment savours of the source whence has arisen so much opposition to everything benevolent and truly Christian in this long-abused and grossly-insulted colony. Fostered as a child by the parent state, we are treated as aliens by a certain faction in our own bosom. The time of retribution is coming, and its severity will be in proportion to the period allowed for the indignation of the country to gather strength. The evils will work their own remedy, while they will recoil upon their authors. If the government does its duty, the agents in these public robberies will be brought to the bar of justice like any other criminals. If they are not, where is the boasted supremacy of law? where is the consistency of our courts of justice, which pass in silence enormous ruinous crimes, but treat with severity minor offences? The example is most fatal to good government. Sins in high quarters are readily followed by the lower classes. If a bishop may violate the laws of the nation with impunity, why may not others, will be the just inquiry.

With a few facts, briefly stated, relative to the University, I shall close this article. I profess to have made no new discoveries; I have merely collected together the facts already made public. For a most able exposition of the mismanagement of the funds of the University, I would refer your readers, as you have very properly done, to the articles published last Summer in the Toronto *Banner*, and since in pamphlet form, entitled the "Origin, History, and Management of the University of King's College."

1. In 1797, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada jointly addressed King George III., "Imploring that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct his Government in this Province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown, as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each District, and also a College, or University, for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge." The result of this correspondence with the Home Government was the appropriation of 500,000 acres or ten townships, after deducting the Crown and Clergy sevenths. The objects proposed were:—1st. The erection of necessary buildings, (not yet erected.) 2nd. The payment of the salaries of masters. 3rd. Keeping the buildings in repair, the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus.

2. The four Grammar Schools were to be located at Cornwall, Kingston, Newark, and Sandwich.

3. In 1807 the Legislature established Grammar Schools by direct taxation. Thus the school lands were never appropriated for Grammar Schools, as contemplated in the original grant.

4. In 1826 Dr. Strachan obtained funds in England for the University. I am not aware that any account has ever been rendered of these funds. Certainly they have left no public trace of their existence; no edifice; no benefits.

5. On his return from England, in 1827, Dr. Strachan received £1,300 from the University funds for his services while in England.

6. Dr. Strachan's services in England were the obtaining the charter of King's College, which excluded all other denominations of Christians from the University. That charter was obtained by the most glaring falsehoods, as proved afterwards by the Canadian Legislature. The following are a few of the falsehoods:—"That very little progress was made by other denominations of Christians" except the Church of England. "That their congregations were scanty." "That Methodists were left to the instruction of itinerants from the United States." "That the Methodists and Church of England were the only Christian bodies capable of exciting attention in the Province." "That there were but two Clergymen of the Church of Scotland in Canada," "Six Independents," "And from 20 to 30 Methodists;" Episcopalians 39. But it was proved before the Legislature, that there were "six Clergymen of the Church of Scotland," "16 Independents," "117 Methodists." The Baptists were not noticed in Dr. Strachan's Chart, yet there were 45 clergymen of that Church, and only 31 Episcopalians. The result of this investigation was that only *one-tenth* of the population was Episcopalian.

7. In 1819 Dr. Strachan, with certain other members of the Executive Government, and without the knowledge of the Provincial Parliament, robbed the country of these 500,000 acres of land, by getting the permission of the Home Government to dispose of them.

8. These lands have been disposed of. But what has become of the proceeds? There were sold, up to Dec. 31, 1842, 110,610 acres at an average price of 22s. 9d. per acre; the proceeds of which would be £125,818 17s. 6d.

9. Dr. Strachan received £300 a-year as President of the Education Board. For eight years previously to 1832 he had received from the University funds £2,250, without performing any duties.

10. Dr. Strachan was a member of the College Council and President of the College; yet proposed, with his usual presumption, in 1837, to become, 1st, Professor of Moral Philosophy; 2ndly, Professor of Intellectual Philosophy; 3rdly, Christian Ethics; 4thly, Political Economy; 5thly, Christian Theology, (Puseyism). Doubtless a salary was to be attached to each of these five Professorships, as John Toronto has never been distinguished for gratuitous services. This accords with his recent claim of being visitor of the College. What an admirable report John Toronto, the Visitor of the University, could make concerning John Toronto the Professor!

11. Upper Canada College was established in 1830, and endowed with 60,000 acres from the School Lands. This College was not named in the original grant, and yet what a *hue and cry* is now made against any attempt to change the charter of King's College and against diverting these lands from their original purposes. None of these lands have been appropriated for the establishment of Grammar Schools, as provided in the original grant. Nothing was said against these instances of diverting the lands from the purposes for which they were given.

12. The present income of the King's College is about £15,000 annually.

13. The number of students in the College, 32. The expense for each student is therefore £468 13s. 9d.

14. The University Bill, which passed in the Provincial House of Assembly in 1834-35 by a majority of 33 to 5, and which was favourable to all Christian denominations, was rejected in the Council.

15. Lord Goderich, Colonial Secretary, in 1832 stated, in a Despatch to Sir John Colborne, "that the remodelling of the University should be placed entirely in the hands of the Provincial Parliament." "That it had the power to exercise the management of the territorial grants assigned for the purposes of education." "*So far from any anxiety having been felt by the King's Government to maintain that [the old] charter against the wishes of the great majority of the people, every possible measure has been taken to refer to their Representatives the decision of the question, in what form and upon what principles the College should be founded.*"

This celebrated despatch reveals a truth of great importance to every inhabitant of these colonies; *that the British Government has ever been desirous of redressing our grievances, but has often been prevented by the misrepresentation and obstinacy of the High Church party in this Country.*

16. "His Majesty will readily give effect to any measure proposed by you regarding its [the College] future government." Sir John Colborne on opening Parliament, November 1833.

17. Dr. Strachan and some other members of the College Council, long refused to give up the Charter obtained in 1827, although Sir John Colborne and Sir Francis Bond Head frequently urged it as the wish of the British Government.

18. The amended charter was passed in 1837 after ten years' resistance by the College Council.

19. Dr. Strachan had long opposed the formation of the Canada Company. On the understanding that his opposition to the Company should cease, an annuity of £1000 for 16 years was to be given from the funds of the Company in aid of the University Buildings. Lord Goderich suspended this grant in 1832 on account of the opposition, by the College Council, to reconsider the Charter.

20. Compelled at length to submit to a modification of the Charter of King's College, the Council threw every obstacle in the way to prevent the Legislature from opening the institution to the various denominations in the Province. Dr. Strachan proposed himself for five Professorships.

21. The Council created the office of Vice-President without any authority from the charter.

22. The Council, of whom Bishop Strachan is a member, placed the concerns of the Bursar's office under *Bishop Strachan*.

23. In violation of the Charter of the University, a Theological Chair has been established, from which the doctrines of the Church of England are to be taught by a Professor selected from the University of Oxford,—the fountain of Puseyism, illiberality, and prejudice.

24. A Chapel has been fitted up, at great expense, by the Council, for the accommodation of the Episcopal members, in which every student is compelled to worship according to the ritual of the Church of England, unless excused by the Vice-President, an officer having no legal existence in the University. Why not erect a chapel out of the funds of the University for the accommodation of every denomination; nay, why do not the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, or any other Churches, seize the University for their own use? They have the same right, according to the Charter, to the funds of the University with the Episcopalians.

25. The number of salaried officers in King's College nearly equals that of the Students.

26. The Vice-President, an officer not named in the Charter, governs the University, without any statutes; although, according to the Charter, the Council are to frame the statutes.

27. No candidate can receive Medical Honours, unless he has taken a degree in the Faculty of Arts. As very few young men, except Episcopalians, would submit to the regulations of the University under its present management, so, very few, except Episcopalians, could receive the degree of M. D., unless they were to go to Europe for their literary degrees.

28. Neither the grant nor the Charter gives the Council any authority to sell the lands. The lands sold, might, therefore, be recovered, and the Council be compelled to refund the moneys received, and indemnify the purchasers.

29. By a most fraudulent breach of trust, the Council have disposed of part of the estate, for which there is nothing to exhibit but a miserable Boarding-hall for the accommodation of 24 Students. The expenditure, including the contributions received in England, the annuity of the Canada Company, &c., has been at least *two hundred and fifty thousand pounds*.

30. Victoria College, with no assistance from Government, excepting £1000, has probably given instruction to 1000 students from its commencement; yet King's College, with an expenditure of £250,000, has not given instruction to 50, and these only during the last year.

31. The Bursar's Office is kept up at an annual expense of £1200 a-year,—all occasioned by the illegal sale of the lands.

32. The management of the estate is more corrupt now than at any previous time, and is entirely in the Bursar's Office.

33. The College Council, during the past year, loaned the Church-wardens of the Cathedral Church, in Toronto, £4,500 from the funds of the College; and, on the same day, negotiated with one of the City Banks for a loan of £4,000, *to meet the pressing necessities of the University.*

34. Doctor Strachan has frequently borrowed money from the College Council for his own private purposes, sometimes—perhaps generally, without any security. Much of this, I understand, has never been refunded.

35. What, then, ought to be done? I answer—As the present and previous members of the Council have violated the Charter, let them be punished; nay, *deposed*, and suffer the penalty fixed by law for such crimes. An A. M.

Feb. 21, 1845.

Temperance Houses.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor,—Having noticed, through the medium of your columns, some discussion in the House of Assembly, relative to the taxing of Temperance Houses,—permit me, through the same channel, to make a few remarks in relation to this matter. The subject of bringing Temperance Houses under the regulation of Law, has, for the last few years, been a matter of consideration with me. And I have come to the conclusion, that nothing would have a greater tendency to bring them into favourable notice with the public, than such a measure. For, (with a few exceptions) instead of the low class of Houses which have been, and now are, presented to the public, bearing that name, there would, in a short time, be a more respectable description of Temperance Houses opened, for the accommodation of those who might choose to support them. It is a well-known fact, particularly with those connected with the granting of Licenses to Inn-keepers, that there have been cases where an applicant for a License, having been rejected, on the ground of moral character, or his not having the necessary accommodations required by Law, having turned Temperance man, and opened his house as a Temperance House. No wonder that, under such circumstances as Col. Prince is reported to have said in the House of Assembly, "in those Temperance Houses, in spite of all their protestations, there was generally a sly bottle to be found in the cupboard." Although, by the way, I am not an admirer of the Colonel's speech, and think it is better calculated to excite "shouts of laughter" in some bar-room, among the loafers of Sandwich, than in the Legislature of Canada. Another class of persons whom I have observed keeping Temperance Houses, who, from their extreme poverty, are, perhaps, unable even to pay for a license; but, from the great noise which has been made about temperance, have concluded, that it was only necessary to exhibit the Sign of "Temperance House," to bring all the world there: some such houses might be termed "Total Abstinence," in every sense of the word; for, I question very much if some of them could give a traveller's horse a feed of oats, or himself a comfortable meal, if all the victuals in the house were put in requisition. Such persons, no doubt, have opened Temperance Houses, not for their great zeal for the Temperance cause, but for the purpose of making money by it; and, what matters it to them whether they make it from the drinker of spirituous liquors, or from the Total Abstinence man, so that they make it. Another reason in favour of bringing Temperance Houses under the regulation of Law, is, that every man that opens his house for the accommodation of the public, and puts out a sign to invite travellers there, should, in some way, be made responsible for the property of his guests. The licensed Inn-keeper is charged by law for all property brought to his house, and he is responsible for the property of his guests, even if he did not know he was there; for the law supposes that it must have been through his carelessness, or that of his servants, if he did not know it. But not so with the keeper of a Temperance House; for he is not responsible for the property brought to his house. I will give a case in point, which I have from the individual concerned: An acquaintance of mine, and a respectable member of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, went to the city of Toronto, on business, and put up for the night at a Temperance House; in the morning, when he wished to leave, the collar of his harness was missing, and could not be found—he went to the keeper of the house, and told him the circumstance, and requested him to pay for it, or get him another; but he replied, that he would not do so—that he was not responsible for his property; and the individual had to go to a harness-maker, and purchase a collar, before he could leave the house. Now, if this circumstance had occurred at a licensed Inn, the Inn-keeper could have been made to pay for the collar, or provide his guest with another. This may show the principle; and, if it had been a trunk of valuable property, it would, doubtless, have been the same thing. Another reason why Temperance Houses should be brought under the regulation of Law, is, that, while the Inspectors of Districts are required to visit Inns twice in the year, and report the state of such Inns to the Quarter Sessions; and, also, that, while the licensed Inn-keeper is bound in a recognizance to the Queen, to keep a decent and orderly house, and is furnished by the Quarter Sessions with a code of "Rules and Regulations" for the government of his house,—Temperance Houses are under no such regulations; and, even an Inn-keeper who has forfeited his license by a breach of his recognizance, and, consequently, become disqualified for keeping an Inn for the space of three years, may, notwithstanding, keep his house open as a Temperance House—which I should consider a reproach to the Temperance cause—for I can see no good reason why an Inn-keeper, who has lost his license by keeping an improper or disorderly house, should be *allowed* to keep a Temperance House. My next reason why Temperance Houses should be brought under the regulation of Law, is, for their own protection, that, while the licensed Inn-keeper may detain the horse of his guest for his keep, or the person of his guest until he makes payment, the keeper of a Temperance House can do neither, but he must take the slow and tedious mode of suing, as a common debt. For the reasons above assigned, and some others which might be adduced, I am in favour of *licensing* Temperance Houses; but the *price* of the license should be much lower than that of an Inn-keeper. I do not, however, approve of the connecting in the same Bill, the taxing of *dogs* with the regulating of Temperance Houses, as is the case with the one now before the House of Assembly—not on the ground assigned by Doctor Dunlop, but as I view it as an insult to the friends of the Temperance cause. The Doctor is reported to have said that "he objected to the coupling the two things together, which were found in this Bill—he was a friend to dogs, but he was no friend to Temperance Houses." (laughter.) Now, I am a friend to respectable Temperance Houses, but I am no friend to *dogs*, especially in houses of worship, or in the abodes of man; but the Doctor may be a friend to them in both these places. I should not have been surprised that the Doctor's speech should have called forth "laughter," or even "loud laughter" among the teamsters and fishermen of Goderich; but I am sorry that *such* a speech should have excited even a smile (unless a smile of contempt) among the representatives of an enlightened and Christian community, such as Canada. Yours respectfully, L. Willson.

Trafalgar, Feb. 24th, 1845.

Kingston District.

Kingston, February 19, 1845.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Brother,—Having a few moments leisure in passing through this town, I avail myself of it to transcribe and send you the *fifth leaf* of my Journal.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—Should have gone on to Beverly; but completely laid up by the storm, which continues to rage with unabated fury. Brethren Ryerson and Jeffers, who had intended to start on their return to their families, are also unable to stir an inch. All our interior appointments, viz., Beverly, Bastard, and Crosby, will have to be neglected for this time (we will try and hold them in March); and it will even be as much as we can get on Friday next to Waterloo.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—Continued to snow and blow all the forenoon. The hope of getting to Waterloo was completely abandoned.—The storm subsiding about noon, and hearing that the Stage had come in from Brockville, from which place it had been a day and a-half in coming, (a distance of 12 miles,) we started out. There were *three* sleighs in all: a friend's cutter, who had been weather-bound in Prescott since the meeting, and at whose house we aimed to get for dinner, a distance of 4 miles—he went before; next went the double team, which conveyed my three friends; and I brought up the rear. In this order the procession moved out of the town. First, we had the Stage track alone for about two miles; for the next mile and a-half it was a little better broken by a few sleighs which had turned out for that purpose; but, for the last half-mile or more to our friend's house, the road was entirely broken by him, to the great endangerment of himself and lady, who was along, being entombed in the snow. Indeed, to describe the incidents of this four-miles' journey would require a pen far more graphic than mine. The quantity of snow fallen is greater than has ever been known to fall at once by the oldest inhabitant: it cannot be less than three or four feet on the level—if indeed any level there is; it having blown all the time it was falling. The snow has assumed all manner of fanciful shapes and forms. Here the wind in a capricious humour has scooped out a hole to the ground; there it has piled it up like "Alps on Alps;" a little further on, the snow, by being driven into some hollow place, forms an almost bottomless ocean. Now, for a few rods we are making a little snail-like progress—there! horses are floundering over head and ears in a snow bank, or groundless sea of snow, where, if they move at all, it is more a swim than any thing else—now we are fast—the horses are unable to "stir a peg"—turn out, boys, and break the road before them—he who has the longest legs and the leanest body is now the best off—but a mis-step, and away we go heels over head in the yielding mass. Give me your hand, and help me up—but I am losing

to say, it was an advance on yesterday's snow-banks; road breaking, and tumbling down. Now we are at Maitland; and find its little community all in motion, like bees of a summer's day, busy making roads about the village and to the North of it; but unfortunately not in the direction we are travelling. Strange, not one single sleigh has been through to Brockville. Find that *we* have more enterprise in *our* business than men of the world have in *theirs*. There is a culpable laxity in the people of the several road divisions in breaking their roads; they depend on the hapless traveller to do it for them. But we take great authority on ourselves—warn out the path master, who chances to be a Methodist; and he warns out the teams in his beat; and by the time we have discussed a good dinner with a pious Magistrate, a road is so far opened as to enable us to start for Brockville. Our two brethren overtook us at Maitland; in company with whom we arrived at B—— a little before night. After tea with an old, tried friend, Mr. L. Houghton and family, we start on about dark; and by dint of the most determined exertions, sometimes in the track and sometimes out, we arrived about 10 o'clock P. M. at Young Mills—a romantic place, about 9 or 10 miles on our way—compelled to lodge at an Inn, whose accommodations, certainly, are not first-rate.

Saturday, 8.—Forty-three miles distant from Kingston, where we must get by Sabbath for our Missionary sermons, if possible,—drive to our good friend Geo. G. Purvis's, for breakfast, whose family is ever kind. May the Lord bless them, *temporally* and *spiritually!*—stopt at several other friends' houses through the day, for we were forced to stop often to rest our poor animals; and met with an equally kind reception. But, with the exception of a few miles on each side of Gananoque, where the road had been broken by the spirited interference of some influential individuals, we found it most shamefully bad. I would hope the neglected state of the roads was not the result of characteristic laziness on the part of the inhabitants of this section of country—arrived about 8 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Fairman's, 12 miles east of Kingston; and, after a warm supper, and about two hours' rest, we resolved to finish our journey before we slept; but suffered severely in carrying out this purpose. The night was desperately cold; our horses were weary; and the road extremely bad and hard to find. After four hours' uninterrupted sitting in the cold, we arrived about 2 o'clock, A. M., in Kingston. I was so fortunate as to knock up a friend, and find shelter for the night. But poor Brother Jeffers, after trying to arouse them at several public houses, in vain, was fain to push on with his jaded beast, himself shivering with the intensity of the cold, to Waterloo, three miles farther.

Sunday, 9.—Arose after a few hours' repose, to prepare for preaching the Missionary sermon at half-past 10 o'clock. Brother Taylor responded to an invitation from the members of the Free Church, to preach at 11, in the Merchants' Exchange. I had a tolerable congregation—held up my head, and braved the business, though wretchedly unprepared every way for such an undertaking. Br. T. had an overwhelming mass of people to hear him in our chapel in the evening, to whom he delivered an excellent and appropriate sermon. A number had to leave for want of room. Collection about *five pounds*.

Monday, 10.—Missionary Meeting came on in Kingston. Strongly re-enforced by Brethren from other districts. No less than *eight* speakers—who spoke in the following order: W. Jeffers, Lorimer (Baptist), A. Hurlburt, A. Adams, Taylor, Carroll, R. Jones (the President), and J. Ryerson. On the particular character of each I may not speak, this being unacceptable to some; but they all did well, excepting *one*—only, that, from the number of speakers, each was in painful dread of intruding on his neighbours. No one had time to get warm. Excellent singing, and chapel beautifully trimmed and lighted. Kenneth McKenzie, Esquire, Barrister, Member of the Free Church, obligingly filled the Chair, and satisfactorily conducted the business of the Meeting. He opened with a speech replete with Missionary feeling. The collection and subscriptions of to-night, added to those of Sunday, amount to above *fifty-three pounds*. Several of our most liberal contributors were away. When their subscriptions are obtained, and the collectors have canvassed the town, it is hoped, though the city is not near so populous or rich as last year, that there will be as much raised as at that period.

Tuesday, 11.—Spent to-day in Kingston, and attended the Dorcas Tea Meeting, accompanied with a concert of sacred music, which Meeting was held in the Town Hall. This is a spacious and magnificently-furnished apartment in the Market Buildings. It was superbly lighted; and every possible effort was made to make the assembly comfortable. The choir of singers was large and respectable. They were accompanied by a part of the Brass Band belonging to the 14th Regiment, who were courteously permitted by the Colonel to attend. *I* am not able to pronounce, from any scientific knowledge, on the subject; but judges declare both the *instrumental* and *vocal* of the first order. After refreshments, the Chair was taken by Alderman Benson. The Report of the Ladies' Dorcas Society was then read; then speeches—in which wit and pleasantry had to be the principal ingredients, as we found that nothing else would gain us attention. Not, then, but there is some incidental evil along with the ultimate good attending such assemblages. One good was a *volunteer* collection, besides what was derived from the sale of tickets, which amounted to *six pounds*. Yours affectionately, in haste,

JOHN CARROLL.

Obituary.

For the Christian Guardian.

DIED, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Lawrence, jun'r, Grimsby, on the 9th of Nov., 1844. Mr. JESSE PALMER, aged 35 years. The name and character of the pious should not be cast into the shades of forgetfulness. When persons, noted for impiety, are the subjects of the just retributions of Heaven, it were well, for the sake of the feelings of surviving friends, to conceal their names, though the circumstances may, as a warning to others, be made public. But the case is different when persons, remarkable for piety and usefulness, are removed to another world. Their memory should be perpetuated. Every instance of a holy life and triumphant death, is a trophy of redeeming grace; and affords an additional evidence of the truth of our holy religion, and of the power and efficiency of divine love. The publication of well-authenticated facts of this kind, may tend to encourage the feeble, confirm the wavering, and to subserve the cause of religion generally. And it becomes the duty of those who have the care of souls, and who are appointed to watch over the interests of our Zion, to place upon record the more important cases of this character that occur among their people. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise, that the Obituary of the late excellent Mr. Palmer has not appeared from the proper quarter, and that, for more than three months, the urgent requests of his surviving friends have been disregarded. To supply the desideratum, the writer has, with unaffected diffidence, at length taken up the pen.

The subject of this notice, was the son of David and Ann Palmer, who emigrated from New-Jersey, and settled in this District. They were among the first fruits of Methodism in this part of Canada, and are still living in the enjoyment of religion. Jesse was born in the Township of Clinton, Jan'y 11, 1810. Through the influence of parental example and instruction, he was early the subject of religious impressions, and was restrained from the grosser vices of the day. But, though considered a moral youth, he was a stranger to renewing grace until the year 1832. His feeling and susceptible heart, in connexion with his matured and correct judgment, rendered him a comparatively easy as well as an interesting candidate for heavenly influences. At a Protracted Meeting, held at the Thirty, by Father Long, our departed brother was the first penitent who came to the altar. Here he sought the blessing he greatly needed, nor did he cease until he felt "the joys of pardoned sin." His changed life,—his Christian conduct, gave ample evidence that he had become the subject of saving grace. Still, for some months after this, he felt that the work was not completed,—that something remained to be done within him; or, to use his own words, "he was not ready to die." This was cause of deep concern to his sincere and enlightened mind. He read the Scriptures, wrestled and prayed. Having one evening retired, as usual, to a "lonely retreat," in order to pour out his soul to God, he obtained a clearer view than ever of his state. He fell upon his face in an agony of supplication; resolved to die, or find relief. He laid hold of the strength of the Almighty, and, by faith, he saw such a fulness,—such an efficiency in the atonement as filled him with a holy rapture, and enabled him to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory;" and to say, in the language of the poet,—

"Come, welcome death, thou end of fears,
I am prepared for thee."

This experience was always afterwards exemplified in his life and conduct, and he constantly spoke with confidence and fervour of his acceptance with God.

In 1835, Mr. Palmer removed with his parents to the Western District, and settled on the North Branch of Bear Creek, (now River Sydenham) in the Township of Sombra. Soon after their arrival, a class was formed in the neighbourhood by the Revd. W. Griffis, and our departed friend was appointed leader of the little band; which office he continued to sustain until his death. In the discharge of his duties, he acquitted himself so as to gain the entire confidence of the Preachers, and the love and esteem of all his members. The piety and spirituality of his class bear convincing testimony to his qualifications for, and fidelity in, his responsible work. He was also called to exercise his gifts as an Exhorter, and, subsequently, as a Local Preacher. The manner in which he discharged the obligations thus imposed upon him, shows that the confidence reposed in him by the Church was not misplaced.

In December, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Sheply: but this connexion, which he always spoke of as a happy one, was dissolved within a year, by the ruthless hand of death. In this trying scene, the consolations of grace were his chief support. Affectionate in his disposition, and strong in his attachment, the stroke was severely felt; but the Christian rose superior to sorrow and affliction. Himself the subject of a chronic affection, he seemed ever after to be loosened from earth, and to be waiting patiently for the time when he should be permitted to join his loved companion in the bliss of heaven. In a letter to a friend, written in March, 1843, he says, "I have already lived longer than I expected. O, happy day when I shall begin to live!—when I shall taste my native freedom,—when I shall have bid farewell to sorrow, pain, and sin!" &c. Nor was this triumphant calm a transient feeling merely, rising, and for a moment, dazzling the beholder, and then dying away to be seen no more. It is descriptive of the constant frame of his mind, as well as of the "glorious hope" that animated his breast.

He came to visit his old home on the Grimsby Circuit in October last, and was received with great cordiality and kindness by his relatives and the friends of his youth. Here he had the pleasure of meeting with his old friend, "the blind preacher;" and of labouring several evenings with him in the old chapel. His discourses were sound, affectionate, and profitable. He preached his last sermon on the 27th. He seemed to have a presentiment of his approaching end, as he told some of his friends that it would likely be the last time they would hear him. During the few last weeks of his life, his conversation was in heaven, drew the attention of his friends to thoughts of death and eternity, and exhorted them to "be ready." He sometimes repeated, with peculiar delight, while his countenance would be lighted up with heavenly joy, some portion of Scripture, a part of a hymn,—particularly the beautiful stanza—

"Exults my rising soul,
Disburden'd of her load;
And swells unutterably full
Of glory and of God."

He caught a severe cold on the 29th, and was brought to Mr. L.'s, evidently sinking fast. After settling his worldly affairs, he said, "I have now done with earth, my work is finished." He suffered greatly the two weeks he lay confined to his bed; but he "let patience have its perfect work." Not a murmur was heard—not a wish that his sufferings were less severe. He spoke affectionately of his parents and friends at home, but was resigned to die away from them. The visits of the Rev. Mr. Tupper were duly appreciated, and thankfully acknowledged. His friends were counselled and advised, and the Church, and particularly his favourite class, shared his dying solicitude. On seeing his sister weeping at his bed-side, he said, "O, Mary, do not weep! I shall soon be better off than you are, and it awakens all the tender sensibilities of my nature, and unbends my mind from that fortitude I want to feel." His peace was uninterrupted, and his confidence unshaken, during his last hours. He had gained many a victory, and now he laughed at his last foe. Just before his departure, after coughing a long time, he said, "this cough will soon kill me." Mr. Lawrence said to him, "I suppose you are ready?" He answered, "Yes, yes, yes, I am." He then asked for fresh air; and, a moment or two after, sunk quietly into the arms of his faithful Redeemer. Thus lived and died this pious and devoted Christian, exhibiting the truth and efficiency of that religion he had so feelingly recommended to others. His funeral was attended by a large and respectable assembly, and a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Whiting.

"O may I triumph so,
When all my warfare's past;
And, dying, find my latest foe
Under my feet at last!"

J. SHEPLY.

Willoughby, Feb'y 20th, 1845.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To a Correspondent at Cobourg, who asks a question, we answer, No objection. It will be novel, and perhaps useful.

In answer to our 'sincere friend and well-wisher' at Drummondville, we say, that, being Secretary of the Missionary Society this year only, and not *last*, we cannot precisely inform him on the point, on which he has an undoubted right to ask. But, if he will apply to the person receiving the allowance, or the Secretary, or Treasurer, of last year, doubtless he will receive satisfaction.

We have a second letter from our friend, the Rev. Peter Jones, which we shall give in our next. We are glad to learn that he is recovered. At the time he wrote, himself and Rev. E. Ryerson were both in London.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Toronto, Wednesday, March 5, 1845.

THE services of the Governor-General have given Her Majesty the Queen so much pleasure that she has been pleased to confer on him the title and dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following is the announcement,—

From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

Secretary's Office, Montreal, 24th February, 1845.

The *London Gazette* of the 17th January, contains the following announcement of the elevation of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"*Whitehall, Jan.* 16.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America and of the Island of Prince Edward, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Metcalfe, of Fernhill, in the county of Berks."

IT has been lately circulated in the English press that His Excellency, on account of ill health, is to be soon succeeded by the late Plenipotentiary to China, Sir HENRY POTTINGER. We fear that the report of His Excellency's health has some true foundation. An Address of congratulation on the honour conferred on the Governor-General, now titled LORD METCALFE, was voted in the Assembly on Tuesday, Feb. 25.

IN the adjustment of the Univerity business, there are but two parties to deal with, viz: the reasonable and unreasonable, the liberal and illiberal parties, those who wish well to all their fellow-subjects and those who wish well merely to themselves. Now, the bill to be brought into Parliament is a middle-measure scheme, and is nothing else but a scheme of expediency. A middle-measure scheme is worse than none, unless it accomplishes its end, viz: to satisfy the bulk of the parties interested, and prevent further agitation, by a commodious settlement of the dispute. Were there no plan of settlement proposed, the Government would be sure of one party being pleased; but if the plan of settlement be unsatisfactory to all parties, the Government can have no friends. A very unenviable position for public men! One party saying, 'You have gone too far,' and the other 'You do not go far enough.' It is certain that one party will utter the former words in the hearing of the Government; but, the principal point is, will the opposite party, the reasonable and generous and large portion of the population feel the latter sentiment and express it? The former cannot be prevented; but the latter may be hindered. In the last *Church* newspaper, we find an unqualified opposition to the principle of an amalgamation of the denominations in the government of the University. It is also said, that the Roman Catholic College in Kingston cannot accept the benefit of the bill on the terms proposed. The writer thinks that the Methodist College in Cobourg 'cannot accede to the terms, if for no other reason, on account of its position.' It is taken for granted, that the three large denominations,—two of which are the largest, viz: the Episcopalian and the Methodist,—are against the bill. The fourth large denomination, the Presbyterian, is said to be in favour of it, and perhaps some smaller bodies of Christians. The population of Upper Canada is thus analyzed by the writer, according to the last census:—

Church of England		128,897
Roman Catholic College represents		78,119
Victoria College	ditto	99,343
Queen's College	ditto	93,294
Christians of other denominations having no royal charters		86,302

The Queen's College, from which this bill is thought to have emanated, does not now represent the entire body of Presbyterians, but merely that part of them adhering to the Church of Scotland, estimated at about 30,000. The Free Church, with other Presbyterian bodies, embrace the residue, or 63,394 of the population. Yet, the bill is chiefly in agreement with the opinions of the denomination which from being one of the largest is now one of the smallest in the Province, viz: the Residuary Church of Scotland. The bill is then scouted for its party spirit. The writer next proposes two methods for settling the question, other than by the present bill.

1. 'To leave the University untouched in respect to its endowment, and to repeal 7th Wm. IV. c. 16, amending its charter, by which it will be placed on its original footing.' This being done, let liberal endowments be given to other Colleges out of the Clergy Reserves 'at the disposal of the Government,' amounting to about 900,000 acres, 'which are capable at once of yielding a competent revenue.' We understand from the expression 'at the disposal of Government,' the land not appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland, but the other half to be appropriated to 'religious bodies,' as set forth in the act. A very reasonable proposition! Let the Episcopalian Church keep all her Clergy Lands, and the Presbyterians. Then let the Presbyterians take a share in the other half for their college, and let the other denominations sequester what is designed for religious purposes, and apply it to education. The writer terms this proposition a 'most judicious and equitable manner of satisfying all reasonable men'!!

2. 'To divide the present endowment of King's College on the principle recognized and acted upon in the 3rd and 4th Vic. cap. 78, entitled an act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof.' On this principle, ten twenty-fourths of the whole endowment would be given to the Church of England, five twenty-fourths to the Church of Scotland, leaving nine-twenty-fourths to other denominations. The principle of dividing the funds appears to be seriously entertained by the Episcopalian people. The Toronto *Patriot* of Feb. 25, a pretty good authority in the question, says,—

Let us not be misunderstood. We are not setting up any claims to the exclusive possession of the revenues and management of King's College. We ask the bare and simple justice of such a share of its revenues as our numbers in the population warrant. Give us that—give it to us separately and free from all "various denominational" control, and we will trust in GOD and a good cause for the rest. *Give us our share of the endowments and do as you please with the rest.* Let it be divided how and when the Parliamentary majority may deem fitting. Is this asking too much? Is this setting up any claim to the position of a "dominant Church" or the exclusive control of the education of the people? Is it not but naked justice? Is it composed of a single unreasonable demand or assumption?

We believe that even the *Church* has no objection to the principle of division, as a dernier resort. The chief argument against a division of the endowment is, that it is only enough for establishing a grand Provincial University, and insufficient for supporting four or more literary institutions. Perhaps, this is the case. But it does not therefore follow, that a plurality of colleges, of smaller endowment, will accomplish a less amount of good than a single but great Provincial institution. On the above propositions, we have no room to speak largely this week. As to the amalgamation of denominations, it is taken for granted that Victoria College could not accede. We object to this conclusion. It *could* accede to a new location, and *would* accede to it, if EQUAL PRIVILEGES with other colleges could be obtained in no other way. To the present bill, however the Methodist denomination is in no way pledged. The Methodists have not been consulted about it, any more than our Episcopalian neighbours. Therefore, we are perfectly free to favour or oppose it, as may be best for our denominational interests. The bill seems to be of Presbyterian origin, and of no other. Nor is this a matter of surprise, seeing the increase of Presbyterian interest in the present Ministry and Legislative Council. The Presbyterian body, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, is the only denomination yet pledged to the bill. The Episcopalian Church is against it. The Roman Catholic Church, it is said, cannot be for it. A bill for the College of this church is now before the Legislature, asking for power of endowment to the amount of £5000 a-year income. Here are two large denominations, engrossing about 200,000 of the population. (We take the numbers of the census, without pledging ourselves to an opinion of correctness, especially as regards the Episcopalians.) The whole Presbyterian part of the population amounts to 93,494; and the remaining bodies, exclusive of the Methodists, to 86,302. Supposing the last two portions united in favour of the present measure, which is a very great improbability, there would be,

In favour of the Bill, about	180,000
Episcopalians and Catholics against it	200,000

It is not an unimportant question, at such a crisis, To which side will the Methodists give their support? The Methodist body have, on several public occasions, come in as a middle party, and as it pleased made the scale preponderate. It seems to have the same opportunity now. Let the Methodist people of Upper Canada know their present advantage, and wisely use it. *We* shall not commit them, for they have committed themselves already, to one object, viz., to insist upon until they obtain equal educational and other privileges with their fellow-subjects and fellow-christians. Nor shall we now commit them to the amalgamating principle University Bill. We are resolved on an END, but not on the particular MEANS. We want the Methodist portion of the population of Upper Canada put on the very same educational footing as the Episcopalians or Presbyterians, or any others. Shall so large a portion of the population (amounting to nearly 100,000, on the confession of its coldest friends, but really much larger, as we could easily show,) be assigned inferior privileges than numerically inferior denominations enjoy? The principle of AMALGAMATING may be good, but much will depend on the details. The principle of DIVIDING THE ENDOWMENT may be good, but much will depend on the ratio. Assuredly, the division on the ground of the Clergy Reserve act will be altogether astray, and will be making one unjust measure a rule for another. If our Episcopalian friends have nothing more liberal to offer, they had as well restrain their offerings altogether. Our only end as a body of christians is, not to seek for civil privileges superior to those of others, but to take care that our privileges are not INFERIOR TO OTHERS. Who can complain of an object so reasonable?

WE direct attention to the letter on the University of King's College in the first page. The observation that colleges had better be scattered throughout the country, than collected in one city, is very reasonable. Let the following comparison be considered.

Victoria College, with no assistance from Government, excepting £1000, has probably given instruction to 1000 students from its commencement; yet King's College, with an expenditure of £250,000, has not given instruction to 50, and these only during the last year.

It will be recollected that the Toronto *Examiner* was ABUSED at an AWFUL RATE by the *Christian Guardian* and others for insinuating that Sir Charles Metcalfe's numerous donations to churches had been made in order to strengthen his political influence.

We cannot suffer the Montreal *Pilot* thus to speak without offering a word in reply. Whatever others may have done, we are sure that the *Christian Guardian* did not ABUSE the *Examiner* at all, much less abuse him 'at an AWFUL RATE.' The complaint is new to us, and proceeds, we charitably hope, from forgetfulness of the circumstances of the case. To see editors ABUSE each other, Montreal is the place to look, and not Toronto. We are sorry to say it, but it is a notorious fact, that the Press of no town in Canada has so outraged the common rules of argumentation, both in the exhibition of temper and the use of epithets, as the Press of Montreal, with some exceptions, for the last six or eight months. If editors will not be Christian in the right sense of the word, they ought at least to be gentlemen. We are glad to say, that though the Toronto Press is not so free from objectionable sentiments and ill selected words as it might be, yet eight or nine editors live together in tolerable comfort, and none is 'ABUSED' by another. We hope that the Montreal Press will amend, and no longer imitate the style of COBBETT's '*Register*' or his 'Two Penny Trash,' that elsewhere throughout the Province all may look to the seat of Government, not for an example of the ABUSE, but for an instance of the DISCREET USE, of the British subject's privilege and boast,—THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

THE desire for things unlawful strengthens according to its duration, if unopposed, and at last becomes impetuous, overcoming easily the remains of moral inclination, and forces the subject of it under the direful law of necessity. 'The evil which he would not, that he does.' A sad instance in proof of these observations is that lately given by the coroner of the city of London, Mr. Wakely, M. P.

He said that he lately held an inquest upon a lady inordinately given to drink. Her medical attendants informed her husband that she could not live without drink, but that drink would kill her. The husband, of the two evils, chose what to him appeared the lesser, as it secured him peace, and gave her what drink she desired. In two months she drank 137 bottles of port wine and brandy, exclusive of malt liquors. She shortly afterwards was seized with mortal sickness, and such was her craving for drink, even in the agonies of death, her attendants were compelled to keep constantly in her mouth a rag saturated with brandy.

A sensible letter on the Licensing of Temperance Houses, is in the first page.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Rev. DAVID RINTOUL. He affords peculiar facilities for serving the public in his educational classes.

(1.)

HISTORY.—(*Gibbon.*)

We suppose that all the Brethren on trial in our ministry have the revised 'Course of Study' in their possession. To some of them the authors recommended for reading, are, doubtless, well known. Others may not have had an opportunity of an acquaintance with all of the works. We believe that a few notices of the principal authors may not be unacceptable to our brethren, or even to others. To the rising generation in Canada, a description of an old work is sometimes as necessary as of a new. Hoping that what we shall do, will not be thought wrongfully of by the brethren mentioned, for whom we have a high regard, we, apart from further preface, enter immediately into the work. The author named above is selected for consideration this week.

EDWARD GIBBON was born in England, in 1737, a year before Mr. WESLEY visited the Moravians in Germany, and two years before the beginning of Methodism is usually dated. In 1764, GIBBON set out for Italy. At Rome, it was, 'as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol,* that the idea of writing the DECLINE and FALL of the City first started to his mind.' He afterwards enlarged his plan from a history of the city of Rome to the history of the Empire. The first volume of this great work was published, 1776; the second and third in 1781; the fourth, in 1784; the fifth, in 1786; the sixth and last, in 1787. The work occupied the author twelve years after the first volume was published, or twenty years in the whole. It immediately became popular, and its popularity has continued to the present day. The author died in 1794.

Roman History may be conveniently divided into three periods. I. The Period of the KINGS. Rome was founded B. C., 752, when JOTHAM, the 11th King of Judah, reigned, and when ISAIAH had prophesied about eight years. Seven kings ruled in Rome, whose reigns extended to 243 years, or from B. C. 752 to B. C. 509. At the last date the second Darius was reigning in Persia, who, 24 years later, was succeeded by the XERXES, who invaded Greece. It was also nine years after the Seventy Years' Captivity of the Jews had ended, according to PRIDEAUX. II. The Period of the REPUBLIC. This extended to 479 years, or from B. C. 509 to B. C. 30. During this long period it was that Rome swallowed up the great powers of the earth, and became the fourth universal monarchy, the mistress of the world. III. The Period of the EMPERORS. This period began B. C. 30, and ended with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in the year 1453, when the Civil War between the Houses of York and Lancaster was just beginning. The History of the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' takes up a part of the last period. Sixteen Emperors assumed the purple, and ruled the Roman people from B. C. 30 to A. D. 180. The 'Decline' of the Empire is made to begin with the seventeenth Emperor, COMMODUS, the son of the preceding philosophic Emperor, MARCUS ANTONINUS. The Empire in the time of VALENTINIAN was divided, A. D. 365, and two empires were formed, with separate monarchs. The Western or Roman Empire, after this, so rapidly declined, that, in A. D. 476, its 'fall' took place. The Eastern or Constantinopolitan Empire was longer declining. Its 'fall' did not take place until A. D. 1453. The Roman history extends from B. C. 752 to A. D. 1453, a term of 2205 years. The work we are speaking of takes up the last 1273 years; the preceding 932 years of the empire, the student is referred for the information of to GOLDSMITH's Abridgment of Roman History. There are better works to learn the most glorious part of Roman history from; but it is thought that the Abridgment, with GIBBON's, is all that can be conveniently read on this subject in the third year.

The whole work of the 'Decline and Fall' includes 71 chapters. Of these, 25 chapters are but slightly connected with Roman history, and comprise tolerable histories of Christianity and nations overcoming or overcome by the Romans, or connected in some other way with the declining destinies of the Empire. We have rather a history of the world (for nearly thirteen centuries,) than a mere history of the princes ruling an Empire. The prominent fault of the work is, the extensiveness of the plan of it. The author, a man of vast reading, was not satisfied with pursuing the main stream of his history, but he must stop at the principal tributary branches, and even ascend them in order to trace out their origin. Thus it is that the work abounds with digressions, and that we have brief histories of nations other than the Roman people,—as of the Turks, Moguls, Normans, French, Saracens, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Arabs, Goths, Persians, and others. The length of the digressions seems to have compelled the author to abbreviate the real history. As an instance, we may mention the 48th chapter, covering 28 pages, into which the reigns of 47 monarchs are pressed, and in which the events of 544 years are summed up. 'In the composition of some days, in a perusal of some hours,' says the author, 'six hundred years have rolled away.' The work is too narrow for a history of the world, and too extended for 'a History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.'

The style of the author is admirable. Dignity is its primary quality. But, whether the author relate a great or a mean event, each is honoured with the same dignified description. The quality pervades the whole work. The grammatical and rhetorical faults are few, very few. It is as difficult to find a page having faults, as to find a page having none, in many works. The excess of majesty in the language and in the architecture of the sentences, however, wearies the attention, allows the reader but a piecemeal perusal, and even makes him pleased when the last page is before his eyes.—In the first chapters, the author seems to disdain strengthening the force of his sentences by the aid of *italics*; but, afterwards, he adopted this artificial method, for the use of the inattentive reader. In the recital of events of an amorous nature, the bachelor author takes great pleasure. His pleasure is greatly increased if Christianity is scandalized, by such narratives. The 15th and 16th chapters have excited greater notice than any other part of the work. The former chapter is entitled 'the Progress of the Christian Religion, and the sentiments, manners, number, and condition of the primitive Christians.' The latter treats of 'the conduct of the Roman Government towards the Christians, from the reign of Nero to that of Constantine.' It is mostly in reference to these chapters, and partly in reference to scattered observations in the notes and throughout the body of the work, that the following note in the 'Course of Study' was inserted: 'Infidel sentiments in this work are numerous. The student, therefore, should be on his guard while perusing it.' Gibbon sometimes directly opposes Christianity, and sometimes ironically praises it. Many instances could be produced to show that the principal English historian was an infidel. Unhappily, as he lived in infidelity, so he died. If young men, in reading the work, be unable to refute the author in his infidelity, they can be assisted, for no less than fifteen publications have been issued, aiming to antidote the disease in this celebrated history. Having no design of entering minutely into the faults and merits of the work, however useful and pleasant it might be, but merely essaying a few observations on its general object, for the use of such as have not begun with the beginning and ended with the ending, we now stop, satisfied with having said enough to impart a general idea of the book.

[We may just observe, that nearly all the Books to be read by young preachers are sent for; and, by the spring navigation, will be received from England.]

* A temple dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus.

THE Committee of the House of Assembly to which was referred the Petitions for the division of the Clergy Reserve lands, and that the portions belonging to the Episcopalian church may be put under the control of the church Societies of Quebec and Toronto, have reported favourably on such Petitions, and suggest to the House the necessity of addressing the Queen on the subject.

THE Solicitor General West, (Mr. Sherwood,) has introduced a bill for the Registration of Votes in Upper Canada. It was read a second time on Wednesday, Feb. 12th, and then referred to a select Committee. To show the utility of the measure, Mr. DUGGAN, member for the Second Riding of York, thus spoke:—

He supported the bill, and in doing so, he referred to the Montreal election, and said, that all the evils which had been complained of there would have been avoided by the registration of law. His own election also afforded another illustration of the same thing. At one of the polling booths he beat his adversary entirely through the ingenuity of one of his friends: the circumstance was this; towards the evening of the day an immense crowd of his voters came to the poll, but he could not get them up to vote, because his opponents were putting all the oaths to each voter, and he feared he would not be able to get them polled, when one of his friends wrote a note to Mr. Blake, the rival candidate, to inform him that there were a great number of his (Mr. Blake's) voters behind, and that it would be advisable to poll the votes as fast as he could in order to get his own people up. The *ruse* took, Mr. Blake polled as fast as he could, and when he had got to the end of his (Mr. Duggan's) voters, he was very much surprised to find the election over, and himself defeated. (This little story appeared to come home to the feelings of every member in the House, and was followed by repeated shouts of laughter.) The hon. gentleman then referred to the cases of perjury which were constantly occurring, all which would be done away with by the present bill.

IN the Assembly, on Friday, Feb'y 22nd, in a discussion on Mr. PAPINEAU's Education Bill for L. Canada, Dr. DUNLOP, in the vehemence of his impartiality, said,—

Educate your people, then—educate them from top to bottom, or rather from bottom to top [laughter.] I am not now speaking, said the doctor, on *fundamental* principles; but in this House it is the fashion to oppose measures because they are introduced from this or that side: this is not my plan. *If the enemy of mankind were to propose a good measure and the arch-angel Gabriel were to oppose it, the former hon. gentleman should have my support*—supposing always he was in the right! [Laughter.]

Mr. Roblin rose to order. He objected to such language being used in the House.

Dr. Dunlop said, 'the enemy of mankind.' What would the hon. gentleman have him say?

The Speaker said, the question was on the second reading of the Bill.'

The Doctor continued: he would support the Bill, and pay no attention to the puritanical objections of the gentleman opposite, who, by the by, had the reputation of being a remarkably pious man. The question was, should they educate the people; and those who made objections to such a course, however they might cloak those objections, were not the friends of education.

If we may offer an observation, we would say, 1. That the supposition of the Doctor's is a theological impossibility. A perfectly evil being cannot propose a good measure. Neither can a being of unspotted purity oppose it, if proposed. Arguing on the impossibles is unreasonably arguing. 2. That the introduction of the names of spirits at the head of their respective hierarchies in a manner so trifling, was very unbecoming, and intimates a voidance of religious feeling in the trifler. 3. That, in Mr. ROBLIN's appealing against such irreligious gaiety, in a grave Assembly of Legislators, before whom the chaplain's duty is daily performed, we see the proper effect of true religious principle and feeling. 4. That, in declaring he would 'pay no attention to the puritanical objections of the reprover, we see the wilful determination of a scorner. Happy for this Province, if all its Legislators were men fearing God, and aiming, in every legislation act, to glorify their Maker. But, at elections, the electors seldom think about a man's religion, but, rather, of what is the candidate's party.

WE copy the following testimonial of Mr. ROBLIN, from the Montreal correspondence of the Toronto *Examiner*:

I have more than once been exceedingly pleased with Mr. Roblin, who represents Prince Edward. He makes no pretentions to oratory, and does not often speak, but when he does address the house, he speaks admirably, logically, and very much to the purpose; and yet I never see any report of his speeches. He sits near the bar and his delivery is too rapid, yet I hear him with pleasure. His speeches on the Intestate Estate and Registration Bills were excellent, and ought to have been reported, and I think great injustice is done, both to him and his constituents, in not reporting the speeches occasionally. The trash that is sometimes reported, and that too on subjects of very minor importance, would be well replaced by such sensible speeches as Mr. Roblin's.

And, from the same source, we take the following account of Parliamentary business done, and to be done:—

On the 28th November, the Governor opened the House, and the Speech from the Throne announced the following important subjects to be brought before Parliament:—1st. Education for the people. 2d. The University of King's College. 3d. Municipal Institutions. 4th. The state of the prisons. 5th. Lunatic Asylums, 6th. Public Communications. 7th. A great road back of Kingston towards the Ottawa. 8th. The Militia Laws. Not one of these subjects has yet been brought before the Legislature, although this is the 80th day of its sitting! Some little parish business, a few Bills passed for private Companies, together with a Dog Bill, is all that has been done.

A BILL to protect wild fowl and muskrats from being killed at improper seasons of the year, was introduced into the Assembly by Col. PRINCE. On Wednesday, Feb. 19th, the house was in committee on the bill, and a discussion of three or four hours ensued. In the course of it, Mr. G. MCDONALD, of Dundas, who is a half-caste, and it is said proud of his origin from the aborigines of the country, made a speech, after the simple fashion of the Indians, against the proposed innovation of keeping them at certain seasons from killing fowl and muskrats. Said he, addressing the Chairman—

Father,—Listen to the words of one of the countrymen of Tecumseh, and let my white brethren open their ears. My brother, the Great Chief who sits in this Great Council of the country towards the setting of the sun, wishes to make a new custom among the people—it is not good. I looked for better things from my brave and wise brother. The pale faces who sent me to this Great Council, before they did so, taught me some things. They have been good to me, and I will be faithful to them. I will also speak for my red brethren too. The first book which the pale-faces put in my hands was the Bible, and there it is said by Moses, a great sachem of the same nation as my people, that the Great Spirit made the beasts on the earth, the fishes in the waters, and the birds of the air for his children, that when they were hungry they might kill and eat—then wherefore this new custom? Our Great Mother across the big Salt Lake gives powder and lead to her red children to hunt, and said to them, "This I will always do."—Does she speak with a forked tongue?—No! You have left my people, the red skins, in their own country where the wigwams of their fathers stood more moons ago than can I count, when they hunted through the great woods from the setting to the rising sun—in the country where their bones are laid—scarcely room enough to spread their blankets—let them hunt. Would you make old women of them?—they are men. Let the young men of the pale-faces hunt too—tell them to go forth, let them kill to eat, and make presents to the young women of their tribes. Let them hunt and carry meat to their lodges and feed their old people, whose limbs have grown stiff, and who are not able to hunt for themselves, like my old brother the Huron Chief. My brother is an old man; the snows of many winters have made his head very white—he is old and very wise—he is like an aged hemlock; the winds of seventy winters have whistled through his branches, but he is alive at top. He is as wise as a beaver, but without his teeth; the flesh of the muskrat is good for him,—let the young Hurons go forth and bring muskrats and birds to my old brother's lodge—let not my old brother die. Is my brave and wise friend afraid the muskrat and the bird will disappear before the young men?—do the wars of the great tribes of the earth make men scarce?—No! When the muskrats and the birds disappear let my brother blame the axe and the plough of the pale-faces. When my people were as many as the leaves of the forest, they hunted, and they did not want; but when the pale-faces came with new customs the game ran away. Father, I have said it—let my brother from Lorette speak.

The speech was received by the house with applause. Mr. WEBSTER, seconded by Dr. JESSUP, moved that a clause prohibiting 'hunting and shooting on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday,' be inserted in the Bill. A long debate ensued. At last the amendment was rejected by 23 to 15, the majority being French Canadians. The Toronto *Patriot* says that Mr. BALDWIN was the only member from Upper Canada who voted in the majority. The rejection of the amendment goes to say, that 'it is EXPEDIENT and PROPER to hunt and shoot on the Lord's day!' Strange Christians there are in the Assembly. A similar proposal was rejected in the last session of the late Assembly. We are glad however that the amendment is not altogether dropped, and that the question of a legislative enforcement of the Lord's day is again to be tested. Col. PRINCE has given notice that he will bring in "a bill for the due observance of the Lord's Day *in this Province*, and to prevent the profanation of it by hunting, shooting, horse-racing, tippling in taverns, trading, and other improper practices, on that day." If the French are against the bill, we hope that all the Protestant members will support it.

[The Bill was introduced on Monday, Feb. 24th, and read the first time; and the next day, it was again withdrawn. The reason for the withdrawal we know not, the debates of the day not having reached us.]

THE subject of the Post Office Department has been before the Assembly. A Committee has been appointed to investigate the proceedings of this department. The *Quebec Mercury* says,—

At last we can congratulate our readers on the hope, we may say the *certainty*, of a reform of all abuses existing in the Post Office department of this Province. The entire press of British North America has long and loudly called for an investigation into the proceedings of this department, and should, therefore, hail with joy the appointment of the following Members of the Assembly to be a Committee to obtain information, and report thereon to the House, viz:—Mr. Edward Hale, Chairman, and Messrs. R. Baldwin, W. B. Robinson, T. C. Aylwin, A. N. Morin, Geo. Moffatt, and Mr. J. T. Williams.

Within the last 10 or 12 years several inquiries have been instituted, among which the most important was that organized by Lord Sydenham, in 1840. Of the Report made by the Commissioners referred to but little is generally known, and it is said no copy *is to be had* in Canada.* But as two out of the three Commissioners then appointed, and their Secretary, are now in Montreal, and the Appendix, on which the Report was based, is in print, this want can be of very little moment. It is, however, certain that it was not so much waste paper, for to it there can be no doubt we are indebted, at all events, for the present system of

[* This copy of the Report made by the Commission that sat under LORD SYDENHAM ought to be forthcoming, as it cost the country near £5000, viz.,—it was paid out of the Revenue of the Post-Office. Should the Labours of the Committee not terminate this Session it would be advisable to obtain from the Government not only the Report of the Commissioners (namely DAVIDSON and DOWLING) but the Counter-report of the third Commissioner to the Home Government (which last must be obtained from the Home Government.) The Report of the two first named Commissioners is easily to be got at *here*.—*Ed. Mont. Courier.*]

charging letters by *weight* instead of *enclosure* as formerly, no inconsiderable gain to the community, being in itself equivalent to a great reduction; then, too, the Provincial Government enjoys the greater part of the patronage of the Department, and has already exercised this privilege to a considerable extent;—and lastly, the tax on newspapers is no longer a private perquisite, but forms part of the revenue. As a last and no inconsiderable boon, an Act was passed in July last, giving up to each Province the revenue collected as postage therein, after deducting the expense of management, &c., as approved by the Postmaster General and sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury. The task assigned to the present Committee is a very difficult one—in as much as the Post Office is now under the Imperial control; they cannot, therefore, *legislate*, but, that their reasonable *recommendation* will be attended to, there can be no doubt; and of all members of the House, those on the committee are certainly best adapted to carry into effect the views of the House of the wishes of the country.

The Legislative Council Chamber has been very partially attended by the members this session. Of the sixteen residing in the western part of the province, but two, it is said, have been in constant attendance, viz:—Messrs. James Morris and A. Fergusson. The Members of the Council, thirty-two in number, are—

The Honourables, Rene E. Carron, (Speaker,) Quebec; Robert S. Jameson, Toronto; Peter Boyle deBlaquiere, Kingston; Peter McGill, Montreal; Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Toronto; William Morris, Montreal; George Pemberton, Quebec; Alexander Fraser, Fraserfield, Glengarry; Barthelemy Joliette, Village of Industry; Jas. Crooks, Flamborough, West; Adam Fergusson, Flamborough, East; John Macaulay, Kingston; John Hamilton, Kingston; Francois P. Bruneau, Montreal; John McDonald, Gananoque; Adam Ferrie, Montreal; Paul H. Knowlton, Brome; Thomas McKay, New Edinburgh; Gabriel Roy, St. Laurent; Philip H. Moore, St. Armand; Robert Dickson, Niagara; Amable Dionne, Kamouraska; Joseph Dionne, St. Pierre les Becquets; George J. Goodhue, London; Levius P. Sherwood, Toronto; J. Æmilius Irving, Newmarket; Christopher Widmer, Toronto; Jean Bte. Tache, Kamouraska; Louis Massue, Quebec; William Walker, Quebec; Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, Boucherville; James Morris, Brockville; John Neilson, Quebec.

The distance from, and the large expense in living at, the seat of Government, are doubtless two reasons operating on the members west of Montreal. A call of the House was to be made the 1st of March. It is feared that unless the western members attend better, the Council will be composed mostly of Lower Canada gentlemen. On Wednesday, Feb. 19th, Mr. Joliette, to remedy the evil complained of, submitted—

"An Address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to summon no one to the Legislative Council, who has not been five years in the Province, and possessed of real estate to the amount of £2000 sterling, over and above all debts; that this would increase the confidence of the public in the House, and secure a better attendance of members, their absence giving rise to the opinion that they cannot afford the expense; that Her Majesty would recommend to the Imperial Parliament, to repeal the clause of the Union Act, authorising members to resign, and prohibit them from voting for members of Assembly." Referred to a committee, consisting of Honbles. Messrs. Joliette, M'Gill, Neilson, Fergusson, and J. Morris.

The Divorce Bill for a Captain Harris has been in discussion several times in the Legislative Council. It involves an important principle, viz: whether the Council has a right to sanction divorce. The members have been very cautious in their proceedings on the case, which will form a precedent for future Canadian legislation. On Feb. 10th the Counsel for the petitioner, Frederic Griffin, Esq., Advocate, appeared at the bar of the House, and gave the following facts of the case:—

Capt. Harris and wife were married in 1832 at Montreal; that there was no community of property; that they lived together until 1838, when Capt. H. went to Upper Canada, leaving Mrs. H. in Montreal with three children; that during his absence she became acquainted with E. D. David, who was Captain of a troop of Volunteer Cavalry; that Mrs. H. fell from her state of virtue, and in 1840 she had a child to him. In May she eloped and was followed, but all trace of her was lost at St. Johns; an action was brought against David on the 6th of May, 1841, and a judgment obtained of £7500 damages. That an execution being issued, a return was made of "no goods;" the real property was then seized and sold for £1200; an opposition being entered, a judgment of distribution was obtained, awarding to a brother of Mr. David £1000 to satisfy a mortgage of some standing for money lent, and Capt. Harris obtained £49. The marriage and births would be proved by the Register, and other facts by an extract of the suit.

Neither of the parties was present in the House, but each was represented. The Counsel said that—

"So far as the fate of the bill of Divorce depends upon the facts of the case, and the proof of those facts, there can be no doubt of its passing into a law. Lord Brougham has observed "the infidelity of the wife gives the husband a kind of 'right' to have the marriage dissolved by a bill; and it is a right so well understood, that he obtains his divorce in this (parliamentary) way, 'as a matter of course,' provided his conduct appears to have been unexceptionable, and that he has complied with the standing orders." Now, in no case could a petitioner's conduct appear more unexceptionable than in the present one."

After saying that the law of England recognized two kinds of divorce, (1) the Judicial, obtained in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and (2) the Parliamentary; that the former is no dissolution of the marriage bond, but merely loosening it; and that the latter is the only perfect dissolution,—he proceeded,—

The first divorce case introduced into the House of Lords was that of Lord Roos, in 1669; it was followed, in 1692, by that of the Duke of Norfolk, and, in 1697, by that of the Earl of Macclesfield. These three cases have established in the mother country the practice of Parliamentary divorce. The debates in the three cases ran very high; and the contest especially on the first one, was, principally, between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant peers, although many of the latter, including nearly all the bishops, sided with the former, deeming their opinion to be in accordance with a canon of the English church. The Roman Catholic peers founded their arguments against divorce, chiefly on the interpretation given to certain passages in our Saviour's sermon on the mount, (Matthew, ch. 5 and 19, and Mark, ch. —) by the decrees of the Council of Trent, in November 1563, which declared marriage to be a sacrament, and indissoluble by any earthly power; while the Protestant peers, on the opposite side, based their opinions, not only upon the grammatical interpretation of those passages, but upon the clear and logical meaning to be deduced from them when compared or taken in connexion with other passages in the New Testament, and also upon decrees of Councils antecedent to that of Trent, and writings of the ancient fathers. The whole is well summed up in "Bishop Cozen's argument" on the debate in Lord Roos's case, given in McQueen, p. 554.

It will be remarked that, in the above instances of application for divorce in the House of Lords, the Roman Catholics took the negative, and with them sided many of the Protestant Peers, *including nearly all the Bishops*. The passages of Scripture referred to are Matt. v. 22, and Matt. xix. 9. On the Jewish practices, to which the verses have reference, the reader may look into Josephus's Antiquities of the Jews, b. iv. ch. 8, sec. 23. On the Roman law of divorce, he may refer to Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' ch. 44. On the orginal word translated 'fornication,' see a note numbered 131, in the same chapter. The passage left blank in the Gospel by St. Mark, is we suppose the 11th and 12th verses of the 10th chapter. These passages of Scripture are the principal ones bearing on the point.

After the passing of Lord Roos's bill, generation after generation, in both houses of Parliament, raised the same question and always came to the same conclusion,—indeed it could not well be otherwise, for few or no new arguments were adduced in subsequent debates. The last case of any note in which "the sum of the whole matter" was set forth, was that of Mrs. Addison, in 1801—the first example of a *wife's* application for a divorce. In that case Lord Thurlow was excited by the circumstances of the case to examine the whole subject of divorce, as it stood at all periods of time, and under all circumstances. He had considered the manner in which the crime of adultery was treated by the Levitical law, by the Mosaic institutions, and by the Gospel; and he found in all of them, that the woman might be put away by her husband for adultery, and there was no express injunction that the wife might not upon the same crime of adultery being proved against the husband, obtain a separation from him; *nor was there any prohibition restraining the parties from marrying again.*

As to the power of a Colonial Legislature passing a Bill of Divorce, the Counsel said, that,—

It was very doubtful, until June 1841, when the Royal assent was proclaimed to Stuart's divorce bill, passed by the two houses of the Parliament of Upper Canada, in February 1840. At the time of the proclamation it was generally understood, that the only question with the law officers of the Crown, in England, had been whether a colonial Legislature had, or had not, the power to pass divorce bills, and the issuing of the proclamation referred to sufficiently evinces the conclusion arrived at by the Crown Officers. Afterwards by the Queen's instructions to the Governor-General of Canada, communicated to this Honourable House at its first session after the Union, it is found that all bills of divorce are to be reserved for the Royal assent, from which it may be clearly inferred that the Legislative Houses of the Province are entitled to pass such bills. But even if the Royal assent and instruction alluded to have never been given, the question of power in this Honourable House to pass a bill of divorce cannot be raised on the bill before it, this Honourable House itself having closed the door of discussion on that point by adopting, on the 27th October, 1843, its "standing orders on the subject of Divorce." These orders, as appears from the Journal, were adopted without a dissenting voice, 22 members being present; and while those orders exist, the question of the power of this Honourable House to pass a bill of divorce can only be raised upon a motion to rescind them.

The Counsel touched on the apprehension, that the Bill might be shackled with a proviso that the adulterous party should not marry again while the present husband lived, and appealed against it. Said he,—

It is true, a standing order of the House of Lords, requires that such a cluase should be inserted in every divorce bill, but it is always struk out in Committee, except when the adultery complained of is combined with incest. But this standing order has very wisely not been adopted by this Honourable House, and in regard to it, Mr. G. quoted from Mr. Gunn (the text book of the House in cases of divorce,) p. 509, as follows:—"The exigency of this standing order makes it of course imperative to introduce such a clause into every bill of divorce for adultery; but though required in the bill, the clause is not retained in the act—the usual course being that some noble Lord in committee moves to have it struck out: a motion which passes without resistance, or should some resistance be offered it is over-ruled—all the feelings of humanity, and all the dictates of policy, suggesting that the guilty parties ought not to be deberred from making amends to social order by entering into matrimony. *To prevent marriage in such a case, would be but to prolong the unseemly spectacle of adultery, and to inflict bastardy on the innocent and helpless offspring.*"

On Thursday, Feb. 20th, the Legislative Council affirmed the principle of the Bill, by a vote of nine to seven, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole. The members divided as follows:—

Yeas.—Honbles. Messrs. M'Gill, W. Morris, Crooks, Ferguson, Ferrie, Knowlton, M'Kay, Walker, and Jas. Morris.

Nays.—Honbles. Messrs. Joliette, Roy, A. Dionne, J. Dionne, Massue, DeBoucherville, and Neilson.

The dissentients, it will be seen, are all French Canadians, excepting Mr. Neilson, and they opposed the bill, because, as Roman Catholics, they considered the Legislature had no power to annul marriages.

It is worthy of remark that the Roman Catholic members voted not as Legislative Councillors, and according to the law of the land, but in their religious capacity, and according to the law of their Church. Mr Neilson voted on the ground that the House had no right to grant the petition. Feb. 24th, the Council sat in Committee on the Bill, and agreed, upon a division of 10 to 6, upon all the clauses in favour of Capt. Harris and his two children, but rejected the clause authorizing the adulterous wife to marry again. To the foregoing account, we add the following letter from Mrs Harris to her husband on the eve of her elopement, as another unhappy proof of the truth of the scriptural maxim, that '*the way of transgressors is hard.*' The letter was delivered to the House, and several times referred to:

Henry, we may meet no more. I have gone with him whose child that little unfortunate girl is. I have left you and my boys; he to them what I ought to have been; watch over our poor little Fitz—he needs most your care. How I have done what I have, God only knows. Think not I am happy; I am miserable,—my heart will soon be broken. In this world I shall have no peace. Had I never been left here, I should still have been worthy of even you—all good as I think you. For your kindness a month ago, I am indeed not ungrateful: it is this that will for ever haunt me, day and night: I had never expected you to act towards me in that manner. I was in the family way; the child was not yours, and I had not intended to have remained with you till the time it should be born—I would not have done so, if I had to starve; but the state of anxiety I was in, for some time previous, brought on my confinement much before the time, and you behaved to me as no other mortal would have done;—what a return I make—what misery I bring on all—but I could never again be what I was—I cannot hold up my head before you! I know my poor child would be treated by you as your own, but what affection could you feel for it?—none. Happy with you I could not be, for I am not worthy of you; I once was, and then I was happy.

Blame none for assisting me to-night. I have done it alone. Watch over our poor boys—never neglect them. Make Anny stay while you can—she will, I am sure, do so. Pray that, though so fallen, I may yet be forgiven; let our children yet pray for me. Would to God that the struggle against this twelve-months back had caused my death—it did nearly, but I was doomed to pass my remaining days in unhappiness and remorse.

Do not seek him—he will never leave or never cease to love me or his child. He knows it is his, and only his. Again, I wish you, Henry, to pray always for me, and may Heaven bless you! My poor Fitz will never forget me—bring them up to be like yourself; I can wish them no better.

(On the back of the Letter.) Let Fitz see this, and tell him to console our poor father, and to ask papa to let you be to him what I was. I cannot write to him now.

For the Christian Guardian.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

The Annual Report.

A Public Meeting was held in the City Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 21st, 1845, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and to elect a President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

The President, John Ewart, Esq., having taken the chair and explained the objects of the meeting, the following Report was read by the Secretary:—

The Report.

The Retiring Committee of the *Toronto Mechanics' Institute* Respectfully Report:—

That the number of Members at the conclusion of last year was 88; of which 27 did not renew their subscription; 50 have since joined—making an increase of 23:—the whole number of Members being now 111; and a further increase may be confidently anticipated during the ensuing year.

The Receipts and Disbursements of the past year are as follows:

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Disbursements.	£	s.	d.
1844.				1844.			
To balance from last year,	56	5	3	By 159 vols. of Books,	43	15	4½
" profit on Excursion to the Falls,	22	3	10½	" binding and repairing,	9	13	7½
" good will on Room in Market Buildings,	16	0	0	" Rent, Insurance, Librarian's salary, expenses	27	5	5
" Subscriptions,	38	17	8	" six shares B. A. Assurance Stock,	26	5	0
" dividend on B. A. Assurance Co. Stock,	0	12	5	" H. Dist. Savings Bank,	16	12	5
Sundries, 13s. 9d., 7s. 6d.	1	1	3	" Balance, cash in hand,	11	8	7½
	£135	0	5½		£135	0	5½

The Library now consists of about 800 volumes, of which 158 have been added during the last year; and the Committee are gratified to state, that the number of readers, especially of the junior members, have considerably increased,—the number of book deliveries during the year having exceeded 1500.

Lectures have been delivered weekly, and the Committee have, for the first time, been enabled to publish a list at the commencement of the season of the whole course. The Rev. D. Rintoul delivered a course of six Lectures on English Composition, and one on the benefits of Mechanics' Institutes. Mr. Dwyer has delivered one on the Earl of Rosse Telescope, four on the Theory of the Earth, and two on Astronomy; Mr. Hirschfeldeir, one on the Hebrew Language; Mr. Smith, two on Rail-Roads; Mr. Hoppner Meyer, one on the Fine Arts; Mr. Simmonds, one on the connexion of Geology and Astronomy; and Mr. Stark delivered one on the Study of Natural History.

The various and interesting topics embraced in the above course have obtained, in general, a good attendance; and the Committee feel deeply indebted to the above-named gentlemen for their promptness in meeting the wishes of the Institute, and for the zeal and ability in the composition and delivery of the several Lectures. The whole of these services were gratuitous.

In consideration of the loan of some instruments, the members of the Institute were admitted to Mr. Richardson's course on Chemistry for 5s. each.

An Excursion to the Falls of Niagara produced a profit of £22 3s. 10½d., which, with the addition of £4 1s. 1½d. voted from the general fund of the Institute, was invested in the Stock of the British America Assurance Company, for the purpose of forming a building fund; and it is strongly recommended, that any future surplus (not immediately required) be invested for the same purpose.

Your Committee, with a view to a greater convenience of the members, have rented rooms for the purpose of a Library and Reading Room, in the second story of No. 12, Wellington Buildings. They obtained £16, good-will, for the late rooms, which, with 12s. 5d. dividend on the Stock of the Insurance Company, is invested in the Home District Savings Bank.

Your Committee made application to the District Council for two lots in Toronto Street, for the erecting thereon a Mechanic Hall; but, from a misconception on the part of the District Council, it has been granted on terms which your Committee have not thought it expedient to recommend the acceptance. They therefore recommend, that the matter be allowed to lay over until the next meeting of the said Council, when means may be taken to remove the objections which now exist on the subject.

The Committee have also to return thanks to the proprietors of the *Montreal Transcript*, and the *British Whig*, of Kingston, for the transmission of copies of their papers for upwards of three years, gratuitously; also, to John Ewart, Esq., for causing to be printed and published, at his own expense, the two valuable Lectures on English Composition, delivered by the Rev. D. Rintoul at this Institute, and for generously placing them at the disposal of the Committee—copies of which have been sent to, and acknowledged by, all the Mechanics' Institutes in the Province. The Committee also desire to return thanks to the Sheriff, for his kindness in granting the use of the Grand Jury Room for the Lectures; and also to the Proprietors of the several Newspapers of the City who have gratuitously published the advertisements of the Institute.

The Committee have to congratulate their successors on the state of the funds, and also *on the cheering prospects of the Society generally*; and doubt not but that, under their management, the Institute will become a powerful and efficient auxiliary in the promotion of *Education, Virtue*, and consequently, *Happiness*.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

William Edwards, *Secretary*.

Moved by the Rev. D. Rintoul, seconded by the Rev. A. Lillie,—
That the Report be adopted.

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., seconded by Dr. Boys,—
That T. J. Ridout, Esq., be the President for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Samuel Shaw, seconded by Mr. F. Thomas,—
That John Ewart, Esq., and the Rev. D. Rintoul, be Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. W. Steward, sen'r, seconded by Mr. G. Simmonds,—
That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Officers and Committee, for the zeal and industry displayed by them in conducting the affairs of the Institute for the past year.

Moved by Mr. A. Dwyer, seconded by Mr. W. Smith,—
That the Toronto Mechanics' Institute having been in existence upwards of 16 years—that its objects being the diffusion of useful knowledge, improvements of the habits, and promoting rational employment of the time of its members—is worthy of and entitled to the countenance and support of the public.

The several gentlemen who addressed the meeting were well received. The speeches of the Rev. Messrs. Rintoul and Lillie show that they thoroughly appreciated the value of the Institute as a means for the dissemination of knowledge, virtue, and consequently happiness. The frank and open manner of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis is always pleasing;—both this gentleman and Dr. Boys alluded to the past services of the President, John Ewart, Esq., in the most flattering terms.

The Officers elected for the ensuing year are,—

W. Atkinson, *Treasurer.*
W. Edwards, *Recording Secretary.*
C. Sewell, *Corresponding Secretary.*
S. Harrison, } *Librarians.*
E. B. Palmer, }

Committee—Messrs. J. McLean, F. Thomas, Dr. Boys, H. Piper, H. Parry, A. Gibb, J. Ewart, T. Armstrong, J. Leys, E. Bell, A. Dwyer, S. Shaw, W. Steward, senr., G. F. Payne.

The Annual Subscription for Ordinary Members is 7s. 6d.; for Junior Members, 5s.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 19.

Mr. McDonell, of Dundas, moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the expediency of repealing the several laws relating to the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend forther the equitable jurisdiction to the Court of Queen's Bench.—Which was carried on division—Yeas, 28; Nays, 20. The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee, on the same, and the Committee rose without reporting.

Mr. Robinson obtained leave to withdraw the bill for repealing and consolidating the laws regulating the Customs, the same being informal, and the House resolved to go into Committee on the subject on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the time for receiving reports on Private Bills was further extended ten days.

Mr. Aylwin brought in a bill for securing encheres or biddings, and to determine the days of adjudication in judicial sales of land.—Second reading on Monday.

The bill to Incorporate a company to construct a Rail Road from opposite Montreal to the Province Line in Stanstead, was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The bill to authorise the formation of limited partnerships, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The bill to enable the local authorities of Gaspe to regulate the Salmon Fisheries therein, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The bill to empower the College of Regiopolis to hold real estate to a certain amount, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The bill for the limitation of actions, for avoiding suits at law, and for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements in Lower Canada, was read the second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on to-morrow.

The bill for better regulating the office of Sheriff in Upper Canada, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Commitee.

The House went into committee on the bill to provide a legal recourse to persons having claims against the Government, and the bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide legal proofs of certain marriages in the District of Gaspe, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The House went into Committee on the bill to protect wild fowl, and to prevent them from being destroyed at improper seasons, and the committee reported progress. The report was received on division—Yeas, 19; Nays, 12. Mr. Lantier moved that the committee have leave to sit again this day six months. Which was carried on division—Yeas, 20; Nays, 12.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *February* 20.

Three Petitions were brought up.

The Speaker reported a statement of the affairs of the Montreal Fire Insurance Company.

The Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a plank road from Niagara to the Ten Mile Creek, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to provide a legal resource to Her Majesty's subjects having claims against the Executive Government, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dickson, from the Committee on the petition of the Inhabitants residing on the Grand River, reported a Bill to prevent persons riding or driving at a fast rate over certain bridges across that river. Second reading on Monday.

Mr. Christie presented a report on the Bill relating to the Marriage Fee Fund, with some amendments to the Bill. To be committed on Wednesday and the Report to be printed.

The House went into committee, and reported a Resolution, which was agreed to, as follows:—Resolved,—That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Ordinance 25 Geo. 3, cap. 4, as prohibits Notaries from acting as Clerks of Courts in Lower Canada, as far as regards Circuit and Commissioners' Courts. Mr. Colville brought in a Bill founded on the foregoing Resolution.—Second reading this day week.

Mr. Webster moved that the House go into committee to consider the expediency of continuing and amending a certain act relating to Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada, and to grant a sum of money for their encouragement,—and the Attorney-General having given the sanction of the Governor to the matter, the House went into committee and agreed to a Resolution. To be reported to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, the entries in the Journals of last Session, which relate to the petition of the Niagara District Council, relative to the site of the District town, were read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Stewart, of Bytown, brought in a Bill to authorize the assessment and collection of taxes in the township of Gloucester for 1844.—Second reading on Thursday.

Mr. Gowan brought in a Bill to provide for the collection of arrears of taxes in the District of Johnstown.—Second reading this day week.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in their respective Dioceses, and the Bill was reported amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to organize the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, was read the second time, committed, and reported.—Report to be received to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the Bill to reduce certain salaries not in the Civil List, and to fund fees of office, substituting salaries therefor, and the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The House went into committee on the Bill to revive part of a clause in a certain act of Lower Canada, relating to the naturalization of Aliens, and the Bill was reported amended.—Report to be received to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the report on petition of S. and S. R. Andres, relative to a claim of £16,616 7s. 6d., the balance of their contract on the Chambly Canal, and the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again this day fortnight.

The House went into committee on the Bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada, and the Bill was reported amended. To be received on Monday.

Mr. Secretary Daly laid on the table a return to the Address for a statement respecting the Crown Timber cut in certain Counties in Lower Canada.

The Bill to incorporate "Les Reverends Peres Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," was read the second time, and referred to the committee on Private Bills.

The remaining orders were postponed.

FRIDAY, *February* 21.

Four petitions were brought up.

The following engrossed Bills were read the third time and passed:—

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec British and Canadian School Society. The Bill to incorporate the High School of Quebec. The Bill to grant corporate powers to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston.

Mr. Hall moved that the petition of John Gilchrist, for an enquiry into his claim against the Board of Works, be referred to a select Committee. Which was negatived. Yeas, 4, Nays, 44.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, reported the Bill to regulate the fees of Sheriffs and other District Officers, with amendments. Referred to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Papineau, from the Committee to draft an Address to Her Majesty, for the repeal of that part of the Union Act which requires the proceedings of the Legislature to be kept in the English Language only, reported the draft of an Address, which was concurred in and ordered to be communicated to the Council.

Mr. Stewart, Bytown, brought in a Bill to incorporate Bytown.—Second reading on Thursday.

Mr. Lacoste brought in a Bill to amend an Act and Ordinance relative to the registration of titles and incumbrances upon real property in Lower Canada.—Second reading on Thursday.

Mr. Seymour reported favourably on the petition of the Midland District Council, relative to the Assessments in Kingston.

Mr. Morin, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to Incorporate the Chambly Cotton Manufacturing Company, with amendment.—Referred to a Committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Johnston moved, that when the House adjourns, it stand adjourned till 10, a. m., on Monday. Which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the amendments made by the Council to the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory Bill, were considered, and the same were agreed to.

The amendments made in committee of the whole yesterday, in the bill to organize the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, were reported and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The amendments made to the Bill to revive part of a clause in a certain Act of Upper Canada, relating to the naturalization of aliens—in committee yesterday, were reported and agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Councils in Lower Canada, was read the second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Bill to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada, was read the second time, and referred to a select committee.

The House went into committee on the bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and the Bill was reported amended.

The House went into committee on consolidating and amending the laws regulating the Customs,—and the committee reported progress.

The Bill to regulate Benefit Building Societies was read the second time, and referred to the committee on Private Bills. Adjourned.

MONDAY, *February* 24.

Seventeen petitions were brought up.

The Bill to amend a certain Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the naturalization of Aliens, and to make further provision respecting the same, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to organize the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood brought in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Lake Huron Rail Road Company—Second reading on Wednesday.

On motion of Dr. Dunlop, the Clerk of the House was directed, under the superintendence of the Speaker, to lay before the House a statement of the several officers and clerks in its employ, in the receipt of annual salaries, the period when they first entered its service, and the salaries it is expedient to allow them, whether by increasing or diminishing their present allowance, with a view to rendering the same permanent for the future.

Col. Prince brought in a Bill to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day. Second reading on Monday.

Mr. Webster brought in a Bill for better enforcing the provisions of the Act regulating Ferries in Upper Canada; and for protecting the rights of the Lessees of Ferries. Second reading on Thursday.

The Resolutions adopted in committee of the whole, on the Report of the Select Committee on Contingencies, were reported and adopted, viz:—

That the Salary of the Sergeant-at-arms be fixed at £150. That the furnishing the Upper Canada Gazette to members of the House be discontinued. That £25 per annum be added to the salary of the 2d Clerk of Committee. That £35 be paid to E. J. Barker, in satisfaction of a certain claim in regard to his contract for printing the Journals of last session. That the Post Office Messenger attached to the House be allowed 12s. 6d. per diem. That £32 5s. be allowed to G. D'Eschambault, for his services as a Commissioner for taking evidence on the contested election of O. Berthelot, Esq., in 1833.

The Bill to regulate the culling and measurement of timber was read the second time, and referred to a select committee.

The House went into committee on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal College of Medicine and Surgery,—and the Bill was reported amended.—Report to be received to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to remove doubts relative to the liability of certain lands in Upper Canada to be charged with local taxes, and the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The remaining orders were postponed, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 25, 1845.

Eight Petitions were brought up.

The Speaker reported that he had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the return of the Hon. W. H. Draper, to represent the town of London, and Mr. Woods for Kent. Messrs. Draper and Woods took the oaths and their seats.

Mr. Prince moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency, expressive of the satisfaction of the House in having an opportunity, before the end of the present Session, of congratulating His Excellency on his elevation to the Peerage of the United Kingdom—and to express their gratitude to their august Sovereign for thus rewarding His Excellency's distinguished merit. Mr. Christie moved, in amendment, that all be expunged after "that," and the following inserted: "an Address of Congratulation be presented to His Excellency on his recent elevation to the Peerage, expressive of the satisfaction which the House feel at the distinguished honour it has pleased Her Majesty to confer upon him, and to which his long and eminent services so justly entitle His Excellency."—Which was negatived. Mr. Prince's motion was then carried, on division.—Yeas 45; Nays 25. A Committee was appointed to draft an Address accordingly, and the address was reported and agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the whole House.

Yeas.—Messrs. Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Dunlop, Draper, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Grieve, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Johnston, Macdonald [Cornwall], Macdonald [Glengarry], Macdonald [Kingston], Macdonell [Dundas], Macdonell [Stormont], McConnell, Merritt, Meyers, Moffatt, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Riddell, Robinson, Roblin, Rousseau, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood [Toronto], Smith [Frontenac], Smith [Missisquoi], Stewart [Bytown], Stewart [Prescott], Watts, Webster, Williams, Woods.—45.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulnier, DeWitt, Drummond, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laterriere, Laurin, Leslie, Methot, Nelson, Powell, Price, Small, Smith [Wentworth], Thompson.—25.

Mr. Seymour brought in a bill to repeal a certain provision of the Act incorporating the town of Kingston, and to provide for the assessment and collection of the District taxes in that town by an Assessor to be appointed by the District Council. Second reading on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Bytown, the return of the address relative to the transactions in the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, was ordered to be printed.—300 copies.

Col. Prince obtained leave to withdraw the bill to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day.

Mr. Inspector General Robinson laid before the House the Public Accounts for the year 1844.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday to the Bill to provide for the legal proof of certain Marriages, Births, Baptisms, and Burials in Gaspe, were reported and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday, on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal College of Medicine and Surgery, were reported, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into committee to consider the claims of persons residing in Upper Canada for losses during the late Rebelion, and a resolution was agreed to,—reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. Adjourned.

Secretary's Office, *Montreal*, 22nd *Feb.*, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—François Baby, Esq., the Rev. William Henry Hobson, George Charteris, Esq., the Rev. William Ritchie, Charles Eliot, and William Duperon Baby, Esquires, to be a Board of Trustees, for superintending the Grammar School in the Western district.

Doctors Patrick McMullin, Joseph A. Vervais, and Martin Bower, to be a Board of Surgeons, for examining disabled Militiamen, in the Western district, applying for pensions.

James Morris, Esq., to be Registrar of the county of Renfrew; and "Macnab" to be the place for keeping the Register Office, instead of "Pakenham."

The steamer *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on the 19th Feb. and has brought news from Europe to the 4th. The Parliament opened the day the vessel sailed.—Lady Mary Bagot, widow of the late Governor-General of Canada, died on the 2d. She had a family of ten children, 7 of whom are living.——Mr. Gladstone, president of the Board of Trade, has retired from the Government, and was to be succeeded by the Earl of Dalhousie.——The difficulties in the established church seem likely to be arranged by the introduction of some measure in Parliament. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an address, in which he recommends the clergy to abstain from any farther changes in the church service, unless they are acceptable to the laity. Under these circumstances the Bishop of Exeter withdraws from the contest with his laity.——The Queen and Prince Albert have been paying royal visits, one to the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, and one of a more private and friendly kind to the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye, where the Royal party stayed two or three days.——There was a violent storm at Liverpool on the 1st and 2nd inst. It caused much destruction to the shipping on the West coast of England. Many were driven ashore and lost. Among them was the ship *William Pitt*, which lost ten of her crew, drowned.

The Treasurer of the *Missionary Society* acknowledges the receipt of the following sums during the present Conference year to this date:—

		£	s.	d.
From London Circuit by Rev.	E. Shepherd	£10	10	0
" Bytown " "	J. Musgrove	5	0	0
" Albion " "	S. Rose	5	0	6
" Yonge St. " "	do.	12	13	6
" Cobourg " "	W M'Cullough	7	10	3
" Port Hope " "	W M'Fadden	4	5	0
" Toronto " "	John Law	13	9	9
" —— " "	J. Musgrove	8	15	0
" Howard " "	T. Harmon	0	10	0
" —— " "	J. Ryerson	25	0	0
" Rideau " "	J. Carroll	6	5	0
" Hallowell " "	C. Vandusen	2	6	3
" Prescott " "	Jno. Carroll	5	0	0
" Port Hope " "	W. McFadden	3	5	0
" Peterboro' " "	T. Demorest	27	3	2½
" Simcoe " "	M. Holtby	8	12	6½
" Yonge St. " "	S. Rose	7	15	0
" Norwich " "	D. Hardie	2	10	0
" Chatham " "	S. C. Philp	3	0	0
" Tor. City "	John Doel, Esquire	25	14	2
A widow's mite		0	10	0

Married,

By the Rev. W. McCullough, on the 4th Dec., Edward Maclin, to Dorcas Staples, both of the township of Hamilton.

By the same, on the 20th Dec., George Wright, to Ann Fox, both of Cobourg.

By the same, on the 8th Jan'y, Mr. Luther Simmons, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wilson, and grand-daughter of the Rev. J. Wilson, both of the township of Haldimand.

By the same, on the 14th January, Charles LeMinn, to Agnes Gillespie, both of the township of Hamilton.

By the same, on the 10th Feb'y, Mr. Thomas Cumming, of the township of Ameliasburg, to Miss Eliza Bates, of the township of Hamilton.

By the same, Mr. Geo. Seney, to Miss Gibson, both of the township of Hope.

On the 25th Feb'y, by Rev. Wm. Price, Mr. Richard Dickbout, of Malahide, to Miss Mary Kennee, of Vaughan.

By the same, on the evening of the 26th February, at the bride's father's, Mr. John Noble, of Toronto City, to Miss Ann Rispon, of York.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during week ending March 4.

E. B. Harper, rem. and sub.; D. Hardie, rem.; S. C. Philp, rem.

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, *Mar.* 3, 1845.

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Acheson James
Adams Joseph
Adonney Rebecca
Adams Maria
Adams Oliam
Adams Robert
Adams Nancy
Adesek James
Allen Margaret
Allen James
Allen David 2
Alleym F. J.
Alexander James
Anderson Jane
Ashbraugh Clives

B

Baird David
Beamish Thomas
Bamis William
Barnard John
Baxter James
Baynard Jesse
Bennett Humphry
Benson Robert
Boughton D. H.
Bradshaw M. John
Brannon H.
Broen Patrick
Brislen Rose
Britton John
Brothers Lester
Brown Jomister
Brown H. W.
Brown James
Brownrigg Jane
Burns David
Burns Bridget
Butler Janet
Butler Henry

C

Caldwell John
Cameron Barbara
Cameron Janet
Campbell Alexander
Carson Margaret
Carey William
Carnegie John
Carey George
Cassidy Mrs
Calwell Samuel
Chapin J. S.
Chapman Luke
Childs W.
Connell Bridget
Clarke William
Coates Thomas
Cohen Mrs
Collins Henry
Conelly Robert
Conners Martin
Conners Henery
Conner Thomas
Cook Alexander
Conisten R.
Costella J.
Coyle Alice
Coyre James
Creed Mrs
Creed Thomas
Crow William
Crown David
Crumming P.
Calach Mrs
Cuningham D.
Cuny James
Curtis Patrick

D

Daviner Mrs
Davis J. & V.
Davidson John
Delany Bridget
Dillon Richard
Dingwill Alexander
Doyle Patrick
Drew Mrs
Drew Henry
Duffield Samuel
Duglas William
Dunn Patrick
Dunseet Robt.

E

Earnest John
Eason Sarah
Edwards Jane
Edwards Eliza
Elliott Thomas
Elson Mrs 2

F

Fair John
Faulkner John
Fields William
Fisher James 2
Fisher Simon
Fleake James
Fly B.
Fowler Harvey
Fraser James
Fullerton Margaret

G

Gaffrey Mary
Gallaugher Thomas
Gallaugher Mrs E.
Garnan W.
George Mr
Gibson James
Gibson John
Giddes William
Gibbs Charles
Giles James
Gibson David
Glover Mr
Gathard Thomas
Goff Hugh
Graham Thomas
Grant John
Gray Robert
Gredy William
Green G. H.
Grieves Nancy
Grigg George

H

Hamilton Wm.
Hamilton James
Hampson Wm.
Hancock W. B. 2
Hanly William
Handy Geo.
Hanod Mr 2
Hanon Mr
Hassard John
Hately Mrs
Halton C. H.
Hays John
Hayler George
Hemsworth Thomas
Henderson Mrs
Henderson Eliza
Henderson G. E. 2
Henry Samuel
Herod John
Heslop James 2
Hoar William 2
Holmes Mrs
Howard Mrs E. M.
Hoy Miss Nancy
Hugill John
Hutchinson James

I J

Irwin Matilda
Irwin Alex'r
Ivory Thomas
Jinglington Mrs
Johnson Samuel
Johnson John
Jonson William
Jones Charles

K

Kehol Captain
Kelly John
Kennedy James
Kendrick John
Kerr William
King Mary Ann
King Geo.
King Thomas

L

Lafferty William
Langmaid Rich'd
Laurie Thomas
Leak William
Lee Patrick 2
Leech Mr
Leitch John
Leonard Miss
Levra Steven
Lewis L. William
Lewis Rachel
Long H'y Long H.W.
Lloyd C. A.

M

Mara Mich'l
Marsh William
Martina Peter
Medd James
Mellon Pat'k
Melvin Miss
Mercer J.
Milne Alex'r
Millo W.
Mitchell Wm.
Mitchell Sam'l
Montgomery John 2
Montgomery Joseph 3
Moore James
Moore Mrs
Moore Geo.
Morton William
Muldon William
Mulholland Thomas
Mulloway Patt
Munns Samuel
Morchison Miss
Mounsay Thomas

MC

McCan Denis
McClary Nancy
McDermott Andr.
McEvoy Marg't
McFee William
McGovern John
McKenzie Alex'r
McLane Edward
McLeesh Thomas
McLeod Agnes
McNorris Robert

N

Nightingale & Dow Miss
Noble Mary A.
Noble John
Norris John
Norton David
Nyce William 2

O

O'Col William
O'Gorman Hanora
Oberin Michael
O'Neil Hugh
Orchard John
O'Rielley Owen 2
O'Rielley Mich'l
Oxford William
Oxley Robert

P

Pallaran Dan'l
Peard Catherine
Peel Jonathan
Playtor Mr E.
Penefeather John
Perry William 2
Petit Mr
Playtor John
Powell Mrs
Preston Walter
Pringle Thomas

R

Roleston Thomas
Renick Gerard
Remalas Susan
Reynolds Geo.
Richard James
Richardson Mary
Richardson Sam'l
Riddle H. & K.
Rogers Sarah
Rogers Miss
Rogerson Thomas
Rolston James 2
Roper Mrs
Roper Mr
Ross Mrs John
Reid or C. Moss R.N.
Rowland Ann

S

Sharp Marg't
Sharp Richard
Shair Miss S. A.
Shences Miss S.
Sheldon John
Sheppard John
Short Joseph
Skelton John
Sheppard John
Short Joseph
Skelton John
Smales John
Smith Mr
Smith Marg't
Smith Robert 2
Smith Thomas
Snider Elias
Sparling W. F.
Spencer Henery
Spinks Jonathan
Stainford John
Stanton James
Stewart Eliza
Stargeon Amelia
Sudwicks John

T

Tennant John 3
Thompson Con
Tomson William
Tomkins John
Townsley Wm.

W

Wadsworth C. & N.
Ward Thomas
Watson William 2
Watson Rich'd
Watson Henery
Wetherill Robert
Webster Mrs D.
Weighell Richard
Whitfield John
Wilder Alis
Williamson Jane
Williamson Mathew
Westman Rob't G.
Woodhor Mr
May George
Wight John
White John

Y

Yanington Master M.
Yenington H.
Young George M. 2
Young Thomas
Young James
Young John

CHARLES BERCZY, *Postmaster.*

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DAVID RINTOUL,

BEING desirous of remodeling his Academy so as best to serve the Public, and impressed with the conviction that the appointment of separate hours for distinct branches will secure this object, intends opening the following Classes on Wednesday, the 12th day of March next, at his Apartments in George Street, immediately below the Upper Canada Bank.

Female Latin Class.

At this class young Ladies will be taught the Elements of this Language, and to translate the select and highly classical Poems of Phaedrus with perfect accuracy *in six months.*—9 to 10, A. M.

Female French Classes.

The union of the Provinces having made the French language an object of importance to the whole population of Canada, Mr. R. will adopt a concise and efficient method of teaching this language, in order to secure a large attendance.

First Class, for younger students, taught the Grammar and to translate the French Fables,—from 10 to 11, A. M.

Second Class, for more advanced Students,—10 to 12 o'clock, noon.

English Grammar and Composition.

The former branch will be taught *first* by means of a Text-Book (Lennie's Grammar), and *second* by means of Lectures; the latter branch by weekly exercises in Epistolary Composition. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 12 to 1, P. M.

Drawing.

Junior Students taught by an Assistant, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 to 11 A. M.

Male Classes.

For young Gentlemen wishing to study any of the Learned Professions, the Latin language taught (after the method recommended by Dr. Watts, in his Work on the Improvement of the Mind) with peculiar despatch and precision.

First Class, Rudiments and Phaedrus,—2 to 3 o clock, P.M.

Second Class, Nepos, Virgil and Horace, 3 to 4 o'clock, P.M.

Private hours in the evening, from 6 to 9.

To Preachers or Students in Theology, a knowledge of the Greek Grammar and Greek Testament, also of the Hebrew Grammar and Hebrew Psalms, communicated in a course of Lessons extending not over six months.

Fee for each class, $3 per Month.

Sunday Class.

For Reading the Greek Testament, 7 to 9, A.M., *Gratis.*

Toronto, George Street, Feb. 28, 1845. 800

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. David Rintoul, "*On Ancient Egypt,*" in the *Grand Jury Room*, at the Court House, on Wednesday Evening next, the 5th inst. at *Eight* o'clock. Admittance,—Free.

Toronto, March 1st, 1845. W. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Managing Committee will meet on the *First Thursday* in every month at 7 o'clock, P. M. precisely. W. M. WESTMACOTT, *Secretary.*

STRAY COW.

STRAYED, from Queen Street, in this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 21st, A BLACK AND WHITE COW,—sides black; back and belly white, with small black spots; face motled; black teats; horns ordinary size, with tip ends broken; between 8 and 9 years old; and gave milk.

Whoever will return her, or give information where she may be found, at the *Guardian Office*, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, shall be suitably rewarded.

Toronto, Feb. 28, 1845.

Board of Works.

Extract from the Report to the House of Assembly.

Statement, showing the total Moneys expended upon each of the Public Works, from the commencement to the 1st July, 1844:—

Welland Canal	£238,995	14	10
St. Lawrence Canals, viz:			
Prescott to Dickinson's Landing	13 490	19	4
Cornwall (to the time of opening the canal in June 1843)	57,110	4	2
Cornwall (to repair breaks in the banks since the above period)	9,925	16	4
Beauharnois	162,281	19	5
Lachine	45,410	11	2
Expenditure on dredge, outfit, &c., applicable to the foregoing in common	4,462	16	3
Lake St. Peter	32,893	19	3
Burlington Bay Canal	13 539	11	2
Hamilton and Dover Road	30,044	16	5
Newcastle District, viz:			
Scugog lock and dam	6 645	8	1
Whitla's lock and dam	6,101	7	11
Crook's lock and dam	7,849	9	6
Heely's Falls	8,191	5	1
Middle Falls	219	2	8
Ranny's Falls	228	6	8
Chisholm's Rapids	7,599	14	0
Harris' Rapids	1,591	9	6
Removing sundry impediments in the River	185	17	0
Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	1,439	16	4
Bobcaygean, Buckhorn, and Crooks Rapids	12	0	0
Applicable to the foregoing works generally	6,674	1	2
Harbours and Light-Houses, and Roads leading thereto.			
Windsor Harbour	15,355	18	3
Cobourg Harbour	10,381	6	3
Port Dover	3,121	10	4
Long Point Light-house and Light Ship	2,163	8	5
Burwell Harbour and Road	136	10	0
Scugog road	1,202	6	3
Port Stanley	16,242	10	10
Rondeau harbour, road and light-house	60	4	2
Port Stanley road	24,385	13	5
Expenditure on outfit, &c., applicable to the foregoing in common	2,328	13	7
River Ottawa	35 603	16	3
Bay of Chaleurs road	15,726	16	11
Gosford road	10,801	10	10
Main North Toronto road	686	19	4
Bridges between Montreal and Quebec	20 860	19	11
Cascades road	13,287	19	6
London and Sarnia road	19,837	5	11
London and Brantford road	36,182	18	5
London and Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburgh road	12,789	0	1
River Richelieu	92	4	0
Total	£901,141	18	10

Certified to be a true abstract of the Accounts of the Board of Works. Thomas A. Begly, *Sec. Board of Works.*

Hamilton H. Killaly, *President Board of Works.*

NOTICES.

Quarterly Meetings for the Toronto District—4th Quar.

Credit Mission,	*April* 12th and 13th	Lake Simcoe Mission,	*May* 11th
Toronto Circuit	" 10th and 20th	Whitby Circuit	*May* 17th and 18th
Newmarket do.	" 26th and 27th	Barrie do.	" 17th and 18th
Albion do.	*May* 3rd and 4th	Markham do.	" 24th and 25th
Mono do.	" 3rd and 4th	Toronto City	*June* 1st.
Yonge Street do.	" 10th and 11th		

The District Meeting to commence in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 29th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Recording Stewards from the respective Circuits are requested to attend on the following day, at 10, A. M. Anson Green, *Chairman.*

Quarterly Meetings for Cobourg District—4th Quar.

Consecon	*March* 8 and 9.	Peterboro'	*April* 19 and 20.
Colborne	" 15 and 16.	Napanee	" 26 and 27.
Cobourg	" 22 and 23.	Sheffield	" Monday 28.
Hallowell	" 29 and 30.	Belleville	*May* 3 and 4.
Port Hope	*April* 5 and 6.	Asphodel	" 10 and 11.
Manvers	" Wednesday 9.	Sidney	" 17 and 18.
Brock	" 12 and 13	Marmora	" Tuesday 20.

Richard Jones, *Chairman.*

Quarterly Meetings for Hamilton District—4th Quar.

Guelph	*March* 22 and 23.	Nelson	*May* 3 and 4.
Grand River	" 29 and 30.	Grimsby	" 10 and 11.
Dundas	*April* 5 and 6.	Hamilton	" 17 and 18.
Dumfries	" 12 and 13.	Georgetown	" 24 and 25.
St. Catharines	" 19 and 20.	York	" 31, *June* 1.
Stamford	" 26 and 27.		

The District Meeting for the *Hamilton District* will commence (D. V.) in Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 28th of May, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Financial matters of the District will be taken up on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, when the Recording Stewards are requested to attend. J. Ryerson, *Chairman.*

The District Meeting for the London District will be held (D. V.) in the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Mount Pleasant, to commence on Thursday, May 29th, 1845. The financial affairs of the District will be taken up on Friday, the 30th, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when the Stewards of the different Circuits are requested to attend. W. Ryerson, *Chairman.*

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Matilda	Quarterly Meeting,	Saturday and Sunday,		*Mar.* 8, 9
Cornwall	do.	do.	do.	" 15, 16,
Augusta	do.	do.	do.	" 22, 23,
Brockville	do.	do.	do.	" 29, 30,
Elizabethtown	do.	do.	do.	*April* 5, 6,
Crosby	do	do.	do.	" 12, 13,
Rideau	do.	do.	do.	" 19, 20,
Gananoque	do.	do.	do.	" 26, 27,
Waterloo	do.	do.	do.	*May* 3, 4,
Bath	do.	do.	do.	" 10, 11,
Kingston	do.	do.	do.	" 17, 18,
Wolf Island	do.	do.	do.	" 24, 25.

N. B. The District Meeting will be held (*D. V.*) in Kingston, commencing on Tuesday, the 27th of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M. "The financial affairs" will be attended to on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, P. M. " when one Steward from each circuit is to be present." John Carroll.

Toronto Market Prices—February 28, 1845.

Flour, fine, pr barrel	17s. 6 a 20s 0d	Fowls, per pair,	1s 4d a 2s 0d
Wheat, per bushel,	3 6 a 4 1½	Eggs, per dozen,	0 10 a 1 0
Barley, do.	2 6 a 3 0	Hay, per ton,	45 0 a 52 6
Oats do.	1 4 a 1 6	Oatmeal, per barrel,	16 0 a 18 0
Potatoes, do.	1 6 a 2 0	Rye, per bushel,	3 0 a 3 6
Turnips do.	0 0 a 0 0	Peas, per do.	2 0 a 2 6
Onions, do.	3 9 a 5 0	Timothy, do.	4 0 a 4 6
Beef, per cwt.	12 6 a 20 0	Straw, per ton	25 0 a 27 6
Pork, per cwt.	18 9 a 22 6	Mutton, per lb,	0 3 a 0 4
Butter, per lb.	0 9 a 1 0	Veal, per lb.	0 3 a 0 4
Turkeys,	2 6 a 3 9	Cheese per lb.	0 4 a 0 5
Geese,	1 3 a 1 6	Fire-wood, cord,	10 0 a 12 0

Montreal Market Prices.—*New-Market, Feb.* 20.

Wheat, per bushel	4 6 a 5 0	Cheese	0 3 a 0 4½
Oats	1 3 a 1 6	Lard	0 6 a 0 7
Barley	2 3 a 2 6	Maple Sugar	0 0 a 0 0
Peas	2 9 a 3 0	Eggs .... per dozen	0 9 a 0 1
Buckwheat	2 0 a 2 2	Turkeys, old, per c.	6 6 a 10 0
Rye	0 0 a 0 0	Turkeys, young,	4 6 a 6 0
Flaxseed	4 9 a 5 6	Geese	5 0 a 6 0
Potatoes	1 8 a 1 10	Ducks	3 0 a 4 0
Beans, Am'n, per b.	4 0 a 4 6	Fowls	2 9 a 3 3
Beans, Canada,	6 0 a 7 6	Partridges	2 6 a 3 0
Honey ...... per lb	0 4½ a 0 5½	Chickens	2 0 a 2 6
Beef	0 3 a 0 5	Hares	0 6 a 0 8
Mutton, ... per qr.	2 6 a 6 6	American Apples,	7 6 a 10 0
Lamb	1 6 a 3 0	Canada do.	10 0 a 15 6
Veal	3 0 a 10 0	Flour .. per barrel	20 0 a 22 6
Pork ...... per lb.	0 3½ a 5 0	Beef .. per 100 lbs.	17 6 a 27 6
Butter, fresh,	0 9 a 0 10	Fresh Pork, "	22 6 a 25 0
Butter, Salt,	0 6½ a 0 7		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

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

WHOLESALE STOCK SELLING OFF!
AND
REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have still on hand, at Toronto, a large and well-assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, which must be disposed of prior to 31st March, preparatory to the REMOVAL of their establishment to HAMILTON, and will therefore be offered at reduced advances for *Cash or undoubted Credit.*

The Subscribers also take the present opportunity of repeating the announcement formerly made to their Customers and the Trade generally, that their BUSINESS will hereafter be confined to Montreal and Hamilton, under the firms of ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., at *Montreal,* and BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co., at *Hamilton.*

Their Importations of HEAVY GROCERIES, IRON, &c., will be chiefly held at Montreal, to be sent direct, and in the cheapest way, to the different points in Canada West; and as they have purchased EXTENSIVE STORES at the mouth of the Lachine Canal, they will have increased facilities for doing the best for those who consign produce to their care, for sale in the Montreal Market.

The whole of their Dry Goods Importations (with the exception of the portion of those imported on the direct orders of their large accounts,) will be opened at Hamilton, and the subscribers feel confident that the coalescing of their Toronto and Hamilton Stocks into one, at the latter place, will give their assortment an importance and attraction to the Western Dealers, at least, not otherwise attainable.

The Subscribers have also to intimate, that at Hamilton they will hereafter hold the articles of IRON, SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, in addition to their former complete assortments, at all times, of Dry Goods and Groceries.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Toronto, 17th *February* 1845.

N. B.—I. B. & Co. will retain an Office in their premises in Front Street, till June, 1846. 99—8w

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, *revised* and *enlarged,* containing many new Maps—among which are Maps of the West Indies, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, The British Isles, Central Europe, &c. &c. *Also,* THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S MANUAL of VOCAL MUSIC,—by the aid of which, Singing can be taught in Families, Common Schools, and other Seminaries of Learning, by any Teacher that can sing, and has a knowledge of the common rules of Music.

Christian Guardian Office, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. ANSON GREEN, *Book Steward.*

VAUGHAN.

Farm near Yonge Street for Sale.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES of most excellent LAND, 1½ miles from *Yonge Street,* in Vaughan, 65 Acres improved—free from Stumps—Frame Dwellings—Barn and Stable—Garden and Orchard. The Farm is well watered, and within 12½ miles of the Market.

For particulars, apply to Henry E. Nicolls, *Land Agent,* No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. 98-tf.

NOTICE.

To all Shopkeepers, Storekeepers, 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, Yonge Street, two doors north of Messrs. Ridout & Co., to attend to all persons who may have unstamped weights and measures, for the purpose of adjusting them.

The public are hereby requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. HIRAM PIPER, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City of Toronto and Home District.

Toronto, 3rd *Feb.,* 1845. 97-3w

A SCHOOL TEACHER

IS WANTED for one of the Common Schools in the Township of GUELPH. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Superintendent of Common Schools in the Township of Guelph, H. ORTON.

Guelph, Feb. 10. 1845. 98 4

CHEAP GOODS FOR ALL THE PEOPLE!!

"Quick Sale and Light Profit."

MATTHEW MAGILL'S Cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Store is conducted on the above principle, being the best for both buyer and seller. He now invites the attention of *"all the people"* to the cheapest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Moleskins, Tweeds, &c. &c., Prints, Saxonys, Alpachas, Cobourg Cloths, Silks, Moleskins, Hosiery, Bonnets, Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Muffs, Boas, 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 2s. to 20s. per yard. Prints, 3d. to 8d. per yard. Orleans Cloth, Saxonys, &c. from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. A splendid Oil Cloth Table Cover, 6 feet long, and 4½ feet wide, for 3s. 9d.

Buffalo Robes, same as last year, at Two Dollars each.

Thirty yards of Factory Cotton for One Dollar.

A set of *Dinner Plates* for 1s.6d. *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 calling to see if the foregoing is not correct. Full weight and measure given with every article sold in this Store.

MATTHEW MAGILL.

Hamilton, 11th Nov. 1844. 85

TO THE WHOLE WORLD. *GREAT ENTERPRISE!—A MAGNIFICENT BOOK!*

FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

STOREHOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL READERS.

A careful Examination of this Advertisement is respectfully requested of all persons under whose eye it may come.

Just Published, an Important, Valuable, and Cheap Work, complete in One Volume Royal Octavo—containing about 600 pages of Letter-Press, and nearly 500 Engravings, elegantly Bound price only 16s. 3d. per copy. Cost of preparing the Work, £2,500

SEARS' WONDERS OF THE WORLD,

IN NATURE, ART, AND MIND.

Comprising a complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge; Consisting of Views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture; Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustrations of the Manners and Costumes of different Nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms. Carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources.

☞ Sold at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. JAS. ESTEY & O. T. ASHBAUGH, Sole Agents for Canada.

A CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.

The following important and interesting Work consists of 500 pages 8vo, containing upwards of 500 New and Beautiful Engravings, fine paper, handsomely Bound, and is offered at the low price of *Sixteen Shillings and Three Pence* per copy.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY;

OR THE

LIVES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONAGES RECORDED in the SACRED WRITINGS;

Practically adapted to the Instruction of Youth and Private Families: With an *APPENDIX,* containing *Thirty Dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelation,* from Timpson's Key to the Bible;

BEING A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE,

Carefully condensed and compiled from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Pool, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other eminent Writers on the Scriptures.—Edited by Robert Sears. Embellished with *several hundred Engravings,* illustrative of Scripture Scenes, Manners, Customs, &c.

From the New-York Churchman, August 6.

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

☞ Sold at No 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. JAS. ESTEY & O. T. ASHBAUGH, *Sole Agents for Canada.*

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, beautifully and pleasantly situated on the North side of Burlington 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 fruit. Application to be made, if by Letter, Post-paid, to the Subscriber. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.

Oakville, Dec. 9th, 1844. 790tf.

THE TIGER PILL.

This invaluable Pill, which is entirely a compound of vegetable 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 other Pill.*—And although infallibility is not claimed for it, if it does not cure or relieve, it is not likely that any other Pill in existence can. None who have given this truly Wonderful Pill a trial can class it among the *Nostrums of the Boasting Empirics of the day,* whose fraudulent impositions depend entirely on the quantity of PUFFS AND LIES THEY GET MANUFACTURED TO ORDER BY PENNY-A-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 restores the patient to health in less than 24 hours, who, if treated in the too usual way of Bleeding, Blistering, Calomel, &c., would probably be confined to a sick bed for months; and if, perchance, he be fortunate enough to recover, very likely left with not only an Empty Pocket, but also a Ruined 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 Medical and Legal Faculty, who are willing at any time to state their decided approbation of this medicine.

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

Fever and Ague,	Erysipelas,	General Languor,
Inflammation of all kinds	Pain in Breast, Side, Back,	Indigestion,
Fever of all kinds,	Dropsy,	Dumb Ague,
Bilious attacks,	Jaundice,	Flow of blood to the head
Headache,	Worms of all kinds,	Nervous derangement of
Liver complaint,	Colic,	Croup, [the System,
Nausea,	Delirium Tremens,	Flatulence,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Cutaneous Eruptions,	Quinsy,
Hysterics,	Gout,	Palsy,
Dyspepsia,	Rheumatism,	Swelled Feet and Legs.
Loss of Appetite,	Epilepsy,	Cough in its first stage,
Heartburn,	Costiveness,	Diarrhœa.

In fact it is the best medicine now 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 drink what you please—no danger of cold from taking it.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 60, Yonge Street, Toronto, by 79 6m S. F. URQUHART,

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 curse upon your venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang;
And thro' my lugs gies mony a twang,
Wi' gnawing vengeance;
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines!

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes;
Our neighbors' sympathy may ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee, thou h*** o' a' diseases,
Aye mocks our groan!

THE BOTANIC TOOTHACHE DROPS, a new remedy, recently discovered, is warranted to remove the Toothache in *one minute.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at 60 Yonge Street, Toronto, by 790 6m S. F. URQUHART.

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, 797—3w. *Yonge Street.*

AN $8 BOOK AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

THE CHRISTIAN'S GIFT for 1844. Just Published, *the Most Splendid PICTORIAL WORK on Bible History ever offered to the American Public.*

Embellished with SEVERAL HUNDRED NEW and FINE ENGRAVINGS.

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

SEARS' NEW AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE,

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

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

☞ Sold at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. JAS. ESTEY & O. T. ASHBAUGH, *Sole Agents for Canada.*

R. H. BRETT, 161 King-Street, Toronto, Importer, Manufacturer, 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 Yarn, Cotton Batting, Candle Wick, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

October 4, 1844. 779

PATENT 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-Bells (daily expected.)

R. H. BRETT.

161, *King Street, Toronto, Oct.* 4. 1844.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale on moderate terms of Credit, to the Country Trade, ex several arrivals from Liverpool and London:—

17 cases assorted Stationary, 560 boxes Window Glass,
3 casks ass'd Ink in bottles, 31 kegs Wr. Nails of 100lbs. each
23 casks as'd Birming'm Goods, 9 kegs Shot, ass'd Nos. BB a 6,
4 casks Table Cutlery, 2 hogsheads Mustard, 200 jars,
2 cases Shoe Thread, 1 cask French Perfumery,
3 cases Looking-Glasses. 1 cask of Silk Buttons, on consig.
70 boxes tip'd and rib'd T. Pipes, 1 cask Hair-Brushes.

R. H. BRETT.

161, *King Street, Toronto, Oct.* 4, 1844.

COTTON-YARN, CANDLE-WICK, BATTING, For Sale, by the Subscriber, at Wholesale only:—
52 bales of S. Carolina Cotton-Yarn, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 200lbs. each,
27 bales of Lowell Cotton-Yarn, 100 lbs. each,
70 bags Candle-Wick,
185 packages Wadding, b'd white,
31 bales, 100lbs. each, fine Batting,
94 bales, 50 each, assorted qualities.

The Subscriber having a proff-red Agency for the Sale of Cotton-Yarn, from a Southern Manufactory, is enabled to offer a superior article to any imported Yarn. R. H. BRETT.

161, *King St., Toronto, Oct.* 4, 1844.

CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS, GUNPOWDER, PATENT SHOT, WINDOW-GLASS, &c.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, at Wholesale only:—
90 kegs FFFFF Gunpowder, 2 tons Putty, in bladders,
14 kegs, in Canisters, 140 kegs Cut Nails,
3 tons of Patent Shot, BB a No. 6, 160 kegs Canada Rose Nails,
20 small barrels Boiled Oil, 81 bags Patent Rose Nails,
3 barrels Olive Oil, 20 kegs Shoe-Sprigs.

R. H. BRETT.

161, *King St., Toronto, Oct.* 4, 1844.

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, BUCK-MITTENS, &c. For Sale, by the Subscriber, at Wholesale only:—
1 case patent India-Rubber Shoes, assorted sizes,
2 cases prepared India-Rubber Shoes, assorted, Men's,
2 cases prepared India-Rubber Shoes, assorted, Ladies',
3 cases Buck-Mittens, &c. &c. R. H. BRETT.

161, *King St., Toronto, Oct.* 4, 1844.

CORN-BROOMS, BED-CORDS, WHEEL-HEADS, &c. &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale, at Wholesale only:—
140 dozen Corn-Brooms,
3 bales Bed-Cords,
1 bale Chalk-Lines,
40 boxes Patent Wheel-Heads,
20 boxes Patent do. Steel Spindles,
4 cases Framed Slates,
1 Patent Scale, weighs 1000. R. H. BRETT.

161, *King St., Toronto, Oct.* 4, 1844.

TEAS, TOBACCOS, SPICES, FRUITS, &c. The Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale, at Wholesale only, upwards of 4000 Packages of General Groceries, (*Wines and Liquors excepted.*) R. H. BRETT.

161, *King St., Toronto, Oct.* 4, 1344.

STOVES, COPPER, TINWARE, and COOPER'S TOOLS.—We shall now have constantly on hand, at our Store, No. 5, *St. James's Buildings, King Street,* a General Assortment of the above-mentioned Articles, warranted to be as well made, and sold at as low prices as any in the Province. Orders received and executed by METCALF & CHENEY.

Toronto, 15th *July,* 1844.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the Firm of ROBERT JAMES, Jr. & Co., is DISSOLVED this day by mutual consent.

METCALF & CHENEY having purchased the interest of ROBERT JAMES, Jr., in said business, will settle all demands due to or from said Firm. ROBERT JAMES, Jr.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1844. METCALF & CHENEY.

TORONTO PAIL FACTORY.—The undersigned will continue the Manufactory of PAILS, WASH-TUBS, SAP-BUCKETS, &c., on *Church Street,* and have employed ROBERT JAMES, Jr., as their Agent in superintending the Manufacturing Department.

☞ All orders left with the Subscribers at No. 5, St. James' Buildings, *King Street,* will be punctually attended to.

METCALF & CHENEY.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1844.

PEOPLE'S STORE, HAMILTON,

Four Doors from Press' (late Devereux's) Hotel,

EAST END OF KING STREET.

C. MAGILL & BRETHOUR having, within the last few weeks, received over 300 boxes and bales of *Dry Goods,* are now disposing of the same on terms that should induce persons to come from distant parts of the Province to purchase from them. At no preceding time *could such Bargains be obtained:* and their Stock being unprecedentedly large, *they must make sacrifices* in order to dispose of it before the Season for selling Winter Goods shall have come to a close. Persons in the habit of purchasing in other Towns should call at this Establishment and examine the *quality* of those Goods and notice the prices at which they are offered. C. M. & B. are determined to make their Store *emphatically the People's Store* by making it the interest of all to purchase from them.

List of Prices.

Factory Cotton, yard wide	3¾d. per yard.
Plain and fig'd Orleans	11d. "
Good Fur and Silk Hats	7s. 6d. each.
Ladies' Cloaks	11s. 3d. "
Men's Stout Boots	10s. per pair.
Women's Shoes	1s. 10½d. per pair.
Stout Ankle Boots	5s. per pair.
Winter Pantaloons	5s. "
Woollen Drawers	1s. 10½d. per pair.
Young Hyson Tea	1s. 8d. per lb.

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of every quality; Beavers, Flushings, Blankets, and Flannels.—Ladies' Dresses of the newest styles, consisting in part of—Crape de Laines, Caroline Plaids, Printed Velvets, splendid Cashmere Dresses, Mousseline de Laines, Cameleon Stripes, Alpaca Lustres, Orleans de Fleras, &c.; American Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, and a large Stock of Ready-made Clothing; Muffs, Boas, and Fur-Caps.—The Subscribers, having received a large Stock of Buffalo Robes direct from the North-West Company will sell them much below Market-price.

C. MAGILL & BRETHOUR.

East end King Street, Hamilton, Nov. 27, 1844. 86tf

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.
Upper and Grained Leather Calf Skins,
Harness Leather, Skirting,
Fair and Black Bridle, Hogskins,
Patent Leather,
Bindings, Linings, Morocco Skins,
Boot Trees, Crimps, Men's and Women's Lasts, Cacks, &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

LATELY PUBLISHED, 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 3*d.* each; or 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, *Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.,* 110½, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

MR. 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.* N. B. A Pupil wanted with some knowledge of Drawing. 77tf.

DUNCAN McVEAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, *Brock Street,* Kingston, and *Water Street,* Prescott. August, 1844. 79 tf

DOCTOR MORRISON, 168, *King Street West,* (late residence of R. Brewer,) Toronto. 37

[*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 open and extend Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, from its present termination until it reaches King Street at the Don Bridge.

Published by order of the Council, CHARLES DALY.

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

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, which he is authorized to dispose of, Wholesale and Retail, at Prices vastly lower than the like qualities were ever offered in this market:

Gentlemen's fine Wellington Boots	from 12s 6d to 25s 0d
Men's Coarse Boots	— 11 3 — 13 9
Boys' do do	— 8 9 — 10 0
Women's Lace Boots, Kip leather	— 6 0 — 7 6
Men's Coarse Brogans,	— 4 0 — 5 6
Gentlemen's Fine do	— 6 3 — 8 9

Also, Ladies' Morocco Slippers; Children's Boots and Shoes; Gentlemen's Water-Proof Boots, double and single soles; Gentlemen's Slippers, &c. *equally cheap!*

A superior lot of India-Rubber Boots and Shoes, are also just received, and more are daily expected, which will be disposed of at prices remarkably moderate. WILLIAM FLOCK, *Sign of the Axe.*

Toronto, Nov. 24, 1844. 86

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 generally that he has enlarged his Establishment and greatly increased his Stock. He has now on hand a splendid variety of every article in his line. Gentlemen favouring him with their patronage may depend 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 (letters post-paid) to address of M. H., Hamilton Post Office, Box No 60.

Hamilton, Dec. 13, 1844. 789tf

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 her away. 90tf

A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

A Splendidly-Illustrated Work, entitled *SEARS' GUIDE TO KNOWLEDGE,* comprising as fine a series of Embellishments as ever was offered to the public, in one handsome large octavo volume of 500 pages, beautifully bound. Price 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 Sale at No 9, Wellington Buildings, King St., Toronto, and by JAS. ESTEY & O. T. ASHBAUGH, *Sole Agents for Canada.*

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY, *Depository,* 23, *Yonge Street.*

In order to promote the circulation of Religious Tracts, the Committee of the Upper Canada Tract Society have passed the following Resolution:—

"That the purchase of Five Shillings' worth of Tracts *for gratuitous distribution* shall entitle the purchaser to an additional Five Shillings' worth without charge."

By order of the Committee, JAMES CARLESS, *Toronto,* 19*th Nov.,* 1844. *Depository*

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 only efficacious and safe remedy for Coughs, and all other such 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 Letter from the Rev. G. B. Butcher, of Cornwall.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to write that *Sherman's Cough Lozenges* have been of material service to my afflicted companion, who has been in a declining state of health nearly two years; 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.

Oct. 17, 1844. G. B. BUTCHER.

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. 28, 1844. 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 I give the following statement of the powerful efficacy of the Cough Lozenges:—

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, perfectly cured. JOHN RUTLEDGE.

To Mr. S. F. Urquhart, 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 Lozenges.* 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 celebrated Lozenges,* which I did, and to my great joy and satisfaction, found relief in six hours; and in one week I was completely cured, and have remained so ever since.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

To Mr. S. F. Urquhart, Toronto.

From the Rev. Bishop McCloskey, 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 beneficial, when labouring under pain of the breast or side. 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 feel no hesitation in recommending them as a most effectual, as well as safe and agreeable medicine.

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Bishop.

New York, 12th May, 1843.

The Rev. M. Curran, *Pastor of St. Paul's Church,* gives similar testimony to the efficacy of *Dr. Sherman's* Medicines.

Extract of a Letter from the Chief Superintendent of the Half Orphan 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 beneficial effects. In most cases they have effected cures, and in no case have they ever done injury. I therefore most willingly, and with great pleasure, add my commendation to that of so many others in their favour. S. L. IGNATIUS.

The quantity of similar evidence, which is constantly coming to hand 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 Preparations, 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 at S. F. URQUHART'S, *General Agent in Canada, No.* 60, *Yonge Street, Toronto.*

☞ See List of Agents for this Medicine in another part of this paper, by whom are sold *Rush's Pills, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, Tiger Pills, Pease's Horehound Candy,* and *Botanic Toothache Drops.* 93-6m.

REMOVAL.

HUGH SCOBIE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, **BOOK-BINDER, PRINTER,** &c.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the extensive circle of his friends, for the kind patronage with which he has been so liberally favoured at No. 137, *King Street,* and begs to announce to them his REMOVAL to those commodious and convenient Premises,

Adelaide Buildings, King Street, Toronto,

(Nearly opposite his late Premises.)

Where he has made the most complete arrangements to supply, with attention and despatch, every Article in the various lines of his business, in each of which his Stock is as ample as any in Canada; and such as will, he confidently trusts, secure him an increased portion of their support.

January 30, 1845. 96

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Dundas Association for the Detection of Horse-Thieves,* 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 Members of the Association are particularly requested to attend.

JACOB BINKLEY *Secretary.*

Ancaster, 1*st Feb.* 1845. 797—3wp.

THE PORTRAIT of the Rev. Tho's Whitehead *President of Conference in* 1840, is now ready for delivery It is a true likeness, and executed in a style not inferior to any copper-plate engraving ever published in Canada. Price of Prints, 1s. 6d.; Proofs, 2s.

Agents are requested to forward their orders without delay.—A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

ANSON GREEN, *Book Steward.*

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1844.

CANADA BANK STOCK. A few SHARES Old Stock for sale. Enquire of Mr. Ellis, 200, King Street.

Toronto, September 16, 1844. 77-tf.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS *To all the Hocus-pocus-ground Diploma-Quacks* who slander and traduce the Medicines which the Subscriber and his Agents sell.—If any one of you can satisfactorily prove that you have, within the last 12 months, cured, by a single remedy—nay, 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 killed, any human being, I will, on satisfactory proof being adduced of these facts, pay you One Thousand Dollars.

To come thus before the Public 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 individuals who claim a standing in society to which they have no legitimate 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' Sarsaparilla, Pease's Horehound Candy, Tiger Pill, and other Thomsonian Medicines. 75 tf.

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

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which time its reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been attained; nor is it stationary at even this altitude of 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 certificates now in the possession of the proprietor will show. Testimonials almost innumerable, 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 vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost infallible in all complaints that arise from impurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idiosyncracies, hereditary predisposition, and in general all chronic and long-standing infirmities and irregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the diseases in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the reader the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him to advertisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence respecting its efficacy, in nearly all cases of complaint except those of the most ordinary, or endemic and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to this article, confident that its rare virtues only need be known to be appreciated; that it will stand the test of any trial, and that increased usefulness, and added popularity, must be the direct result of its more extended acquaintance.

Opinions from Medical Gentlemen:

Buffalo, Aug. 12, 1837.

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

J. Trowbridge, Charles Minke, Josiah Barnes, J. E. Hawley, A. Miller, H. R. Stagg, Cyrenius Chapin, Moses Bristol, J. E. Marshall, A. S. Sprague, F. 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.

☞ Important caution to those who would get the true article—always observe that the written signature of C. C. Bristol, is on a red stamp across the cork of the 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.

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 following persons only; so look out, as worthless counterfeits, to say the very least, will be palmed on you any where else. There are abundance 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, Yonge St. Toronto.

Toronto	Robert Love.	*Churchville*	Wm. Duggan.
do.	Hugh Miller.	*Newmarket*	M. P. Empey.
Niagara	James Harvey.	*Vaughan*	R. Byewater.
St. Catharines	James Harvey.	*Tecumseh*	Wm. Chanter.
Hamilton	C. H. Webster.	*Esquesing*	William Early.
do.	T. Bickle.	*Lloydtown*	Jas. H. Smith.
Dundas	Lesslie & Son.	*Bowmanville*	J. McFeeters.
Galt	Andrew Oliver.	*Toronto Tp.*	John Rutledge.
Simcoe	John Mitchell.	*Town Line Store.*	John Hunter.
Paris	Geo. Bremner.	*Chinguacousy do.*	T. B. Phillips.
Whitby	John Gallacher.	*Reach Township.*	Wm. Tyler.
Oakville	John Urquhart.	*King Township*	Matthew Love.
Oshawa	L. S. Church.	*Cartwright*	F. W. Irvine.

*** 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.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, *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 system, thereby bringing it under its direct and immediate influence. Although possessed of powerful healing effects, yet it is entirely harmless, so that it cannot injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigour, and brings 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 general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful and dangerous enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist-joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, compounded with other valuable vegetable extracts, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely 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 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, and 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 of 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, Placards, Labels, Cards, Law and other Blanks, &c. &c., neatly, correctly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, *Printer.*

Guardian Office, January, 1845.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,—viz., *Informations, Summonses,* and *Subpœnas,*—for sale at this Office. tf.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and *CHAPEL DEEDS,* for sale at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.