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Literary.

The Mother's Assistant and Young Lady's Friend, for July. Boston: Wm. C. Brown.

The principal article of this number is a Reminiscence by a female writer showing the evil effect, in a particular instance, of the marriage of a religious with an irreligious person. Compromise of religious principle prior to union prepares the way for compromise after it. The article is a neat piece of writing, but too long for our use. Yet we insert one piece from this number, entitled—

WIGWAM IN THE FOREST.

The Blackfeet, the Crows, the Sioux and Assinneboins, have nearly the same mode of constructing their wigwam or lodge; in which tribes it is made of buffalo skins sewed together, after being dressed, and made into the form of a tent; supported within by some twenty or thirty pine poles of twenty-five feet in height, with an apex or aperture at the top, through which the smoke escapes and light is admitted. These lodges, or tents, are taken down in a few minutes by the squaws, when they wish to change their location, and easily transported to any part of the country where they wish to encamp; and they generally move six or eight times in the course of the summer; following the immense herds of buffaloes, as they range over the vast plains, from east to west, and north to south. The objects for which they do this are two-fold; to procure and dress their skins, which are brought in, in the fall and winter, and sold to the Fur Company for white man's luxury; and for the purpose of killing and drying buffalo meat, which they bring in from their hunts, packed on their horses' backs, in great quantities; making pemican, and preserving the marrow-fat for their winter quarters; which are generally taken up in some heavy-timbered bottom, on the banks of some stream, deeply imbedded within the surrounding bluffs, which break off the winds, and make their long and tedious winter tolerable and supportable. They then sometimes erect their skin lodges among the timber, and dwell in them during the winter months; but more frequently cut logs and make a miserable and rude sort of log cabin, in which they can live much warmer and better protected from the assaults of their enemies, in case they are attacked; in which case a log cabin is a tolerable fort against Indian weapons.

The Crows, of all the tribes, make the most beautiful lodge.—They construct them as the Sioux do, and make them of the same material; yet they oftentimes dress the skins of which they are composed almost as white as linen, and beautifully garnish them with porcupine quills, and paint and ornament them in such a variety of ways, as renders them exceedingly picturesque and agreeable to the eye. I have procured a very beautiful one of this description, highly ornamented, and fringed with scalp-locks, and sufficiently large for forty men to dine under. The poles which support it are about thirty in number, of pine, and all cut in the Rocky Mountains, having been some hundred years, perhaps, in use. This tent, when erected, is about twenty-five feet high, and has a very pleasing effect; with the Great or Good Spirit painted on one side, and the Evil Spirit on the other. It is a beautiful and exceedingly interesting specimen of their skill.

The manner in which an encampment of Indians strike their tents and transport them is curious, and to the traveller among them, a very novel and unexpected sight, when he first beholds it. I saw an encampment of the Sioux, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, consisting of six hundred of these lodges, struck, and all things packed and on the move in a very few minutes. The chief sends his runners or criers (for such all chiefs keep in their employment,) through the village, a few hours before they are to start; announcing his determination to move, and the hour fixed upon, and the necessary preparations are in the meantime making; and at the time announced, the lodge of the chief is seen flapping in the wind, a part of the poles having been taken out from under it. This is the signal; and in one minute, six hundred of them (on a level and beautiful prairie,) which before had been strained tight and fixed, were seen waving and flapping in the wind, and in one minute more, all were flat on the ground. Their horses and dogs, of which they had a vast number, had all been secured upon the spot, in readiness; and each one was speedily loaded with the burthen allotted to it, and ready to fall in the grand procession.—*Catlin's North American Indians.*

The Ladies' Repository, and Gatherings from the West, for July. Cincinnati: J. F. Wright & L. Swormstedt, for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The number is nearly filled by original contributions, and the second-hand articles are but few. For the quality of the editor's correspondence, we must not judge severely, as much of it is from female pens. The latter circumstance shows the importance of the publication, that it has induced ladies, both married and unmarried, to exercise their minds and use their pens in behalf of their own sex. Whether the work has any circulation in Canada we know not; but Methodist families and others would find the 'Repository' worthy of reception. As a specimen of the present number, we extract a piece written by a Miss de Forest (who is also a poetess,) and called—

THE LOVE OF GOD ILLUSTRATED.

Of all the reminiscences of by-gone days, none thrill so sweetly and so touchingly upon the soul as those which are associated with a mother's love. An incident which occurred to a young friend of mine, while yet in the merry morn of life, recently came before my mind with all the vividness of reality; and I bring it now before your readers, not only as evincing a mother's tender affection, but as forming a basis for an illustration of a higher and more enduring love—that of our heavenly Father toward his erring children.

The home of Susan G. was in a retired but pleasing part of the land of steady habits. At a distance from the crowded city, the good people of L. knew but little of its vanities, nor envied the luxuries of which they did not feel the need. Their duties often became a source of pleasure as well as profit. Their rest was sweet, and their recreations few and simple. Susan's mother being early left a widow, found it necessary to teach her children the benefits arising from industry and self-reliance. Having no brothers, she was often intrusted with the commission of duties which would seem to have required an older or a more masculine hand. Sometimes she was sent at a distance from home with a horse and carriage, either alone or accompanied by a younger sister, and was well acquainted with the country for ten or twelve miles in every direction. One summer day, when about fourteen years of age, Susan left home soon after dinner for a long ride of several miles. After passing over a short distance, she came to a point where two ways met. Either of these would lead her to the house which she sought; and she concluded it was no difference which she took. And yet there was a difference—a right and wrong road—as she well knew. The road which ought to have been taken, although rough and uninviting, was direct—the other much longer, yet possessing, to Susan, many charms. To make the subject more clear to our youthful readers, it was like going to New-York from Cincinnati by the way of New Orleans, instead of following the common route. I do not know what was the sage reasoning by which she prevailed upon herself to take the wrong road, but suppose it was something like this: "If I follow the usual route, I shall have a very dull time of it—it is rough, and abounds with deep ruts, long hills and dreary woods. The other road, although longer, will not seem so, as I can stop and rest when about half-way. I shall see my cousin Mary, who I am sure will be glad to meet me. I shall pass through the centre of the town, and my mother will never know anything about it." Indeed, I hardly think she would care if she did know. So, come up, pony, you may rest by and by." On went pony, and on went Susan. An hour's ride brought her safely to her cousin's house; and here she took another wrong step. It being not very pleasant to proceed alone, especially with a burdened conscience, she offered her cousin a pleasant ride, assuring her that she would bring her home in good season. The delighted girl accepted the offer, and they jogged merrily on until they reached L., where they prevailed upon a young companion to join them; she however proceeding on horseback, which was her favourite manner of riding. The little party now moved on in high glee, Susan having succeeded in hushing the upbraidings of her conscience, by concluding that no harm was done to any one by the course she had pursued. In the course of an hour they arrived at the residence of Mr. B., and were met at the gate by another young companion, about as thoughtless as any of the trio. The errand upon which they came being successfully performed, they were preparing to return, when Miss B. proposed that the party should extend their ride, and visit the Housatonic river, which was only about three miles distant. "But," interposed Susan, "I am six or seven miles from home—it is full three o'clock—I shall have to return by the way of L. with the girls, and my little pony looks already somewhat fatigued." To all this her eager companions replied that there was time enough, that the day was oppressively warm, and that the best thing that could be done would be to let the pony rest an hour or so, while they were amusing themselves in a manner which was certainly innocent, as well as improving. "Riding is fine exercise," said cousin Mary. "The scenery of the Housatonic is so beautiful," said Miss B., "and my horse is ready saddled. Come, Susan, we will ride double—no more objections." Susan, thus silenced, overcame a second time the scruples of her conscience, and the giddy company were soon riding rapidly forward. Meeting with no hinderances, they arrived at the river in a short time. Susan had always been passionately fond of romantic scenery. But beautiful as was the winding river, bathing in its pellucid waves the bending flowers upon its banks, and merrily as sung the feathered minstrels in the grove beside, she felt that it was not for her to look or listen with delight. An uncontrollable dejection came over her mind, and she begged her young friends to hasten their return. As they were remounting their horses, Miss B., who rode with Susan, in endeavouring to gain her seat, sprang too far over, and they were both thrown off backwards. They were somewhat hurt, though not dangerously. Susan fell on her head, and in doing so broke a pretty comb which her mother had given her not long before, and which she prized highly. She now began to feel the bitterness of disobedience. Perhaps some young readers will say, "In what had she transgressed? She had performed her errand." She had not fulfilled what she knew was her mother's wish, by performing her duty in the right manner. It was now getting late in the afternoon, and they hurried on. They were all merry excepting our heroine, who was ill at ease. Nature seemed less pleasant than a few hours before. The hills appeared to have increased in length, and the way in roughness. She gladly resumed her carriage, and by sundown, having, according to engagement, seen all parties safely home, the poor child proceeded, with an aching head and a trembling heart, on her lonely route. She had still three miles to go. What would become of her! There were lonely woods to pass through, and steep hills to ascend. A thousand strange thoughts filled her soul with terror. Her carriage might upset, or she might be attacked by prowling robbers. Besure, there were many dwellings scattered here and there; but they were useless to her—they were not her home. She knew that her mother was anxiously awaiting her return, and would soon be much alarmed. There was but one thing to do, viz., to make all haste. So giving Charley the reins, he dashed gaily on, thinking, no doubt, of his supper and stable. It was nearly dark when he reined up at the door. Having confined him to a post, his young mistress, with a shrinking heart, went into the house. Her mother not happening to be in, she passed into her own room, and hastily undressing, threw herself upon the bed, and gave vent to her distress in an agony of weeping. She was possessed of an active imagination, which was liable to extremes of excitement, and now she thought there was no forgiveness for her. Her mother soon entered the room, and hurried to the bed-side, exclaiming, "Susan, my child, what is the matter?" Susan answered only by her tears. The mother feared, she knew not what; and anxiously did she labour to ascertain the cause of her daughter's distress. At length, yielding to her affectionate entreaties, Susan summoned resolution to confess the whole. Relieved of her fears, Mrs G. felt that she had much cause for gratitude. Her child had been preserved amidst dangers seen and unseen. She uttered not one word of reproof, not one upbraiding syllable, but silently leaving the room, hastened to her larder, and selecting the best that it afforded, she returned, and, with many soothing and endearing words, besought her child to partake of some refreshment. If any thing was wanting, this expression of maternal love would surely have been sufficient to have melted the most obdurate heart. Susan was completely humbled; but, relieved from the burden of her sin, her mind was at peace, and she was soon soundly asleep. In reference to her, the events of that day were important. She never forgot them; and probably her feet were often saved from falling, by the remembrance of the consequences of one false step.

The Christian World: A universal repository of Christian Literature, for July. Philadelphia: T. H. Stockton.

The present number is composed of selections from recent British Magazines, the most of them the June issues. The plan of the work is to have one month Selections from the British Magazines; the next month, Original Correspondence; and the third, some Book Publications. The plan we like; but the work is too small to carry out properly the plan. Instead of a one dollar publication, it should be a three dollar, as the Editor wishes. It would then be a very acceptable monthly visitor, having the three parts of the plan each month instead of three months. We recommend the work to our readers, even in its present situation. A dollar is well spent, and there is only the postage additional. The editor appears an active man, knows well his object, and seems much interested in the accomplishment of it. We design occasionally to extract from the work, and shall commence by giving our readers a reprint of an excellent article appropriate to Canada as well as to England from the *Eclectic Review* on

THE PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF OUR ESTABLISHED CHURCHES.

The reviewer says,—

If we were members of the Church of England, conscientiously such, under the conviction that it was really a sound, sincere, and protesting church against the errors of Romanism, and for the gospel of Jesus Christ, we confess that its present condition would inevitably force upon us one of two inferences—either that its constitution cannot preserve the supposed protestantism of the nation, and that, therefore, as a protestant establishment, it has become a nullity; or else that an overwhelming majority of its present ministers are become traitors to its principles, and are insidiously labouring to approximate its doctrines, rites, and discipline, to the pattern of their "holy mother," with a view to their ultimate identification with that standard from which it has been hitherto supposed they stood "far as the poles asunder," and are therefore become manifest enemies to the true religion. If an honest protestant of the Church of England should be led, though slowly yet surely, to the latter of these conclusions, we do not see how he can avoid the first, as a corollary, naturally and inevitably attaching to it. For with all the advantages of royal headship, and constitutional legislation, the church is now proved unable to preserve its protestant character. The "Great Fact" here stands forth confessed, even by unquestionable authorities, that the clergy are far gone towards Rome, that they are employing every manœuvre to carry the people along with them, and that for ten years the movement has been unchecked, and has even bid defiance to every opponent. The utter imbecility of the constitutional authorities over the church, to say nothing of their suspected sympathy and gratification in the movement, demonstrates one most important truth, to which the nation is slowly opening its eyes and ears, but which it will surely at last learn—that state-endowed and state-ruled churches not only afford no guarantee for the maintenance of the Gospel of Christ, but are themselves the greatest source of peril and corruption—the most formidable impediment which that gospel has to encounter. It was a pertinent and significant question put by no less distinguished a person than Lord Bacon—"*Why the civil state should be purged, and restored by good and wholesome laws, providing remedies, as time breedeth mischiefs; and, contrariwise, the ecclesiastical state should still continue upon the dregs of time, and receive no alteration now for five-and-forty years, and more?*" and we may now add a couple of hundred years to the five-and-forty, and say—this long experience has not only failed to produce any defecation of the church, but has shown that nearly the whole has become a mash of Romish dregs.

The existence of what is denominated the national religion, that is, its external form and character, as well as a support for its ministers, it is for the nation itself to determine. The question is thrown into the hands of the public by the circumstances of the times.—The officers of the church who come most into contact with the people, are confessedly no longer protestant. The distinguishing tenets of protestantism are abandoned, with the utmost audacity. All the fundamental principles of popery are openly advocated, and in high places. The heads of the church look on in silent apathy, or smiling acquiescence; the sovereign majesty, "who alone hath supreme authority in controversies ecclesiastical within this realm," is mute; the legislature and the government, who originate all laws for the regulation of church and state, virtually say it is no concern of theirs, and they will not needlessly take a serpent by the tail;—and so the whole matter is left, daily growing worse, or, perhaps, if we could foresee its issues, we might say, growing better; for it may be thus, that church and state will most effectually and most speedily work out that divorce which would undoubtedly tend to promote the domestic peace, order, and morality of the parties whose union has proved as disastrous in its results, as it was illicit in its formation, because contrary to the laws of the church's divine Founder. We say the entire question is now happily and fairly placed before the nation, (and by the nation, not by the church, not by the legal head of the church, not by the parliament or government, must it, and will it, be settled)—whether the existence of an establishment answers its only plausible purpose—the security, purity, and universal dissemination of the protestant religion—that is, the religion of the Bible only?

The two great divisions of the established religion, from the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed, or have placed themselves, are both thrusting this question upon public investigation. The solemn inquisition is commencing, and commencing under such circumstances as augur well for the cause of the gospel. Let us draw the attention of our readers to the principal points of agreement and of difference between these two established forms of the protestant religion. They are both compelling the nation to inquire whether an establishment answers its alleged purpose or not; and consequently whether any establishment of christianity by the civil power is a good or an evil, viewed in relation to the success of true religion among the people?

Let it be first observed, that the two establishments are forcing the question into notice in different ways. In Scotland it is the revival of spiritual religion within the Established Church, which has caused both its clergy and its laity to feel the irksomeness of state legislation—nay, even the incompatibility of that legislation with what they understand by the headship of Christ over his own spiritual body: in England the case is the reverse. It is the corruption of the church within itself—the deviation of its ministers from what the people have understood to be its doctrines, and the attempts of those ministers to pervert their establishments to purposes altogether adverse to the reasons of its foundation, which is constraining the people to inquire—of what use is our establishment, if all our laws and all our payments cannot preserve in the land the pure religion which our forefathers thought they had bequeathed to us, when they reformed themselves from popery—and established, as they imagined, the Bible, and the Bible only, as the religion of our Church? It is a singular coincidence that the question should thus be worked at both ends. If the "Great Fact" of the English Church becoming corrupt, and thereby making it a grave question whether the establishment had not better be abolished, had stood alone—the advocates of the theory might have said that the case was not a fair one, because it might have so happened that instead of the growth of Puseyism there might have risen in its place an equally rapid and extensive growth of evangelical principle—and that this would have worked well in proof of the utility of establishments of true Christianity, and so they might have parried the particular case of Puseyism as a mere accident, and no genuine fruit of an Established Church. But such a mode of parrying the "Great Fact" is most effectually and happily superseded by another "Great Fact," which it specially behoves the admirers of establishments to consider—it is that the corresponding growth of evangelism in an established church equally tends to show its inutility, though in a different way; because it proves that the very increase of real religion tends to make the trammels of the state incompatible with the vigor and strength of the piety which in the first instance other causes had cherished. In Scotland the love of Christian liberty among ministers and people has outgrown the stature prescribed by the establishment, and the sons of freedom have nobly disdained to be held in bondage even at the high bidding of their masters; and so the uselessness of establishments has been proved by the injuries they would have inflicted upon the cause of Christianity, in imposing on it a strait-waistcoat. In England the uselessness, and something more, is proved by the almost universal contraction of sound protestant doctrine, which is the fruit of those popish predilections to which the established clergy have yielded. Try an establishment by its tendency either to promote or to check spiritual religion—and you see it in Scotland compelling all that is vital in Christianity to come off as from a centre of intense repulsion. If the clergy become *too bad* under an establishment, they teach us its mischiefs—as here: if they become *too good*, they cannot bear it, as in the north. Let the clergy outgrow the genius of their establishments, as in Scotland, and they repudiate its authority; let them degenerate under its influence as in England, and both clergy and establishment will be repudiated together by the people. Experience, therefore, show, at the present moment, that our establishment cannot prevent its clergy from degenerating so far as to turn that which was meant for a blessing into a curse; while the other establishment shows that if circumstances favour the growth of piety, then that very piety will, in the end, generate such a deference to the "crown rights of the Redeemer," as shall expel the civil magistrate from his throne in the church-courts, and so upset the theory of an establishment. In both cases the "Great Fact" tends to the same issue, and it is a most instructive one at the present moment—the inexpediency of establishments altogether; and the high probability—we had almost said *certainty*—that the religion of Jesus Christ would, by this time, have been in a far better state without them; and the growing probability that God in his providence is about to make them dissolve and vanish away under the hands of their supporters. It is demonstrated that they suit only a state of somnolency or indifference to all religion—a state of spiritual torpor and death—when the people take no sort of interest in the subject, but leave the whole matter with the careless acquiescence of good slaves, to the arbitration of their masters—the court and aristocracy. But let the establishment glaringly attempt to defeat or reverse the idea which it has all along held before the mind of the nation, and it will set the nation upon inquiring into its utility or its injuriousness. On the other hand let it be so well constructed, so simple and inoffensive an establishment, that it shall not prevent the growth of true spiritual religion, but rather to a considerable degree stimulate it, and give scope for the development of its vitality, and then that vitality, like the chrysalis, shall burst its dry shell, and show to the world, as the free church is now showing, that evangelical religion can not only subsist in a nation without state connexion, but as the Scotch themselves are protesting, *better without it than with it.* Here, too, then, the inutility of an establishment is proved by experience.

Although the results of the two "Great Facts" in England and Scotland are thus substantially identified, yet there is one material point of difference which ought to be noticed. The facts throw a flood of light upon the characters of the men, and the character of their piety respectively. In England the traitorous and perjured clergy would willingly sacrifice the establishment, if they might be allowed at the same time to sacrifice the accredited protestantism of the nation to the supremacy of the clergy. They would consent to become independent of the state; nay, they have even claimed to be so, but it is with the view of making the church supreme over the state. Here is eminently conspicuous the peril to the civil liberties of the nation which has always been threatened by the ambition of an Established Church. It is never contented till it subjugates the throne and the civil state to its own ends. In Scotland, on the contrary, rather than sacrifice their religious principles, the spiritual principle of their Presbyterian Church, they have sacrificed their establishment. As soon as they were informed that their *status*, as an established clergy, depended upon their forfeiting what they held to be the religious principles of their church, they nobly said, "Let the establishment go—and let us hold fast by our church. Our piety, and the religious freedom of our people, are more precious than our stipends and our manses. It is only casting ourselves off the rotten raft of the establishment, and landing upon the rock of the Divine promise. We do but give up mas for God—sense for faith; the exchange may be new to us, it may test us, but, in the strength of God, we will try it." This resolution was worthy of men who emulated the piety and devotedness of presbyterian confessors and martyrs. It was a step that could not fail to draw down the Divine benediction. It was a step powerfully calculated to awaken and command the admiration and homage of all that is pure, and generous, and pious, in the hearts of Christian men through every province of the Redeemer's empire.—But look at the contrast presented by Puseyism—look at the baseness that takes protestant endowments while doing popish drudgery!—look at the jesuitical craft which is hypocritically pretending to re-set the broken limb of the Reformation!—look at servants who are receiving pay to sell their masters! Look at the evangelical piety which is dwindling into maudlin mommery, gospel truth that is giving place to the beggarly elements of the world; at the messengers who should bring "glad tidings of great joy," contending for white or black dresses, genuflections and wax candles; look at bishops, priests, and deacons, ready to tear off one another's canonicals, and eat one another up, in their strife after apostolical succession, sacramental grace, and priestly efficacy. Look at England with its masses ignorant as heathens, and overrun with infidelity, while its established teachers are trusting to the efficacy of baptismal regeneration, the potency of confirmation, the mystery of consubstantiation or transubstantiation, to save the poor souls that never heard a gospel sermon, and are now less likely than ever to do so! Look at the men who are sworn to the holy scriptures, as the sole rule of their protestant religion, multiplying crucifixes and postures, enforcing saints' days and vigils, recommending confessionals and prayers for the dead, while the people perish for lack, not of the mass, but of that bread that came down from heaven—not for the water of baptism, but for the sprinkling of the blood of Christ upon their consciences.

There is another circumstance to be observed in the contrast between our two establishments. The one that has suffered disruption is, and always has been, the best—the least corrupt—the least under worldly and state influence—the one that has always had the largest portion of evangelical leaven within it—the one that has uniformly possessed most of the respect and affection of its people—consequently the one that has done most for the benefit of the people, and been least liable to be weakened by the inroads of dissenters of any class. It has always been incomparably more efficient in diffusing Christian knowledge. Its clergy have not, indeed, felt the influence of the same worldly lure of great prizes, but it has secured to them all a decent competency; and they have been vastly more free and independent in their pastoral relation—far less liable to annoyance either from parishioners or spiritual authorities. Their personal condition, therefore, has been, as a whole, greatly superior to that of their episcopalian brethren. So that the reasons and feelings of attachment to it may fairly be supposed to have been as strong as it was possible for good men to feel to the system they espouse. And we cannot withhold our opinion, formed after an intimate acquaintance with the subject for many years, that their establishment is really as good as any human system, worked by imperfect creatures, can be expected to be. Whereas, on the other hand, the English establishment is as corrupt, as wicked, as worldly, as tyrannical, and anti-christian, both in theory and practice, as it is possible for any ecclesiastical system to be, that is not absolutely Romish. Yet what a contrast is presented in the conduct of the good men, the evangelical section pertaining to both. The one party finding their principles endangered by their continuance in the establishment, forsake it, and so preserve the influence of their evangelical doctrine unimpaired, nay, invigorated in the land; the other party are content to be overborne by Romish errors rather than give up their establishment—are content to see evangelical piety trodden under foot, and step by step rooted out, rather than abandon their state-support; yea, would remain to be stung to death by the hornets of Puseyism, and till their adherents dwindle away to utter insignificance, rather than cease to be established clergymen, and take their rank among the evangelical but despised sectaries. When shall we behold such a number of English clergy, not to say an equal proportion of the entire body, making such a stand, such a costly sacrifice, for the purity of the gospel church?—although there cannot be a question, that the reasons which should induce it in the case of England, are a thousand to one both more and stronger than those that have caused the secession in Scotland! But there are no such signs of life, of sterling principle, of heroism, of union, of determination to be free, among our evangelical clergy. The very system in which they have been brought up, and to which they are as habituated as to their mother tongue, has quenched their manly feelings and emasculated their piety. Viewed on a large scale, and in reference to the enterprising, aggressive, and extending genius of Christianity, it has become a poor, puling, disappointed, spiritless, powerless thing. It has helped to put Puseyism where it now is, and it is frightened out of its wits lest Puseyism should put it out of the church,—or what is the same thing, make the church too hot for it. But a few more years of tory administration in a church and state aided by Oxford theology, and there will be nothing to fear for evangelism in the Church of England, because there will be none to fear for. The bolder, which is the smaller class, will forsake it silently, one by one, or be harassed out by such Bishops as him of Exeter; the older and sleeker, which are the larger class of evangelicals, will no doubt continue to preach orthodoxy in their parishes, keep at home, live in brotherly love with the Puseyites who curse them, and finally die, not at the stake, but in their nests; while all the younger branches will go over to the new school, and come out full-grown Puseyites. This melting away of the evangelical party of the Church of England has long since commenced, is now visible to the nation, and in less than twenty years will be completed, unless some new and unforeseen change should take place. But as things now are, the cause of Evangelism in the English Church is utterly hopeless. Its permanence cannot be anticipated, we should think, even by its most sanguine friends. It is already *in extremis* under the grasp of a giant. There was a time when its advocates might have done much for the cause of truth and the evangelization of the land; but its leaders were impeded by their armor, and they possessed not courage enough to cast it aside. They thought to reform the church from within; but now the church from within is reforming them with a vengeance; and the cause of evangelism has fallen almost exclusively into the hands of the despised dissenters and Wesleyans. They are the only parties remaining that can wage the war with Popery and Canterburyism on the broad arena of the nation. The sympathies of the people, even of the church, are with them. They are everywhere contending for *the article of a standing or falling church*, efficiently, and successfully. England has not yet turned traitor to the glorious cause of the reformation, whatever may be the case with the clergy, the aristocracy, and the universities. And whatever the court, the government, or the church may be, with the entire bench of bishops, if they please, at its head, the people will be protestant, and they will be more protestant than they have been, even though they must forsake their churches and go to chapels and meeting-houses to find it. The evangelical clergy may still continue to think more of their establishment than of the gospel; more of their forms and ceremonies than of the salvation of perishing sinners; but their people will think less. The passive tameness with which they have witnessed the wide-spread plague that is ruining the souls of the people, will ere long receive its reward. Eli shall not have a son left to stand before the Lord. But the Lord will have his witnesses throughout the land. The signs of increasing enterprise, energy, devotedness, and union in the cause of the gospel, are bursting forth among all the evangelical bodies of dissenters. Thus though in the church "it is dying and making no sign," it is advancing to manhood elsewhere; and England, the first among the nations to lift up a standard for beleagured truth and gospel liberty at the reformation, is not yet prepared to see that standard lowered. It may pass, and probably will pass, from the Established Church into the hands of the dissenters, who have always rallied the most closely round it; but if it does, the people of England, we yet believe, will follow it.

The above article is a plain and energetic statement of the present state and future prospects of the English and Scotch Established Churches. As to the 'illicit formation' of the establishment, we care not to join in opinion with the reviewer; but in the statement of the evils flowing from the established churches we fully concur. We hope the reading of the article through the Province will strengthen the opposition existing in Canada against the religion of form and the already ardent desire after pure evangelical truth, even though it may be taught by 'sectaries,' as ministers other than Episcopalian are contemptuously termed by the self-elected members of the Apostolical Succession.

Missionary.

This week we furnish our readers with some intelligence of the work of God in other lands. As we cannot in one number give every kind of intelligence, each kind must take its turn, and each have our own and, we hope, the reader's attention. A portion of this number is set apart for Missionary intelligence, which is a department of the paper as gladly perused by our religious readers as it is by us afforded. A desire should grow in all for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, and the offered prayer of all should be, "Thy kingdom come." The following Missionary intelligence is of the Jews,—of the Eastern Indies,—and of Ireland,—and to which is added, an interesting incident relating to the Greenland mission of former years, and an account of the sailing of a new Missionary ship to the South Seas:—

I. THE JEWS.

At a late Anniversary Meeting of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, the following interesting report of the Society's operations was read. Before the business of the meeting began, the children of the Hebrew schools sang several hymns:

"The aggregate amount of contributions received during the past year was £25,325 8s., being an increase of £259 5s. 6d. above the receipts of the preceding year. This amount had been contributed in the following proportions:—General purposes of the Society, including the Jerusalem Mission and Scriptural Funds, £24,267 8s. 5d.; Hebrew Church at Jerusalem, £267 0s. 2d.; Hospital at Jerusalem, £295 13s. 11d.; Operative Institution and School of Industry at Jerusalem, £21 11s.; Jewish Converts' Relief Fund at Jerusalem, &c., £130 19s. 1d.; General Temporal Relief Fund, £342 15s. 5d.; total, £25,325 8s. After defraying the expenses of the year, the Society had, for carrying on the work for the ensuing year, the sum of £7,000 vested in Exchequer Bills, and £2,528 15s. 5d. in the hands of the Treasurer. The increase in the funds had by no means kept pace with the increased sphere of exertion, as, while the expenditure had been increased by the sum of £2,524 11s. 5d., the increase of the receipts had been only £259 5s. 6d. In adverting to the Society's operations it was stated, that the services at the Episcopal Chapel had been continued, as mentioned in former reports. The attendance of baptized and unbaptized Jews and Jewesses at each of these services, averages from thirty to sixty adults.—There had been during the year twenty-three baptisms, of whom twenty-one were baptized as infants, and two as adults, making a total of 375 on the baptismal register of the chapel, of whom 133 were children. The number of children now in the schools is fifty boys and forty-four girls. In the Hebrew College there were thirteen missionary candidates,—of this number, ten were themselves members of the house of Israel. The Rev. C. Reichardt prosecuted his labours in the important station now occupied by him for the last sixteen years, and continued to superintend the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, in which his labours had been signally blessed. The number of inmates who had enjoyed the benefits of the institution during the last year, for a longer or shorter time, was thirty-one; and the whole number of Israelites who had been in connexion with the institution, since its establishment in 1831, amounted to 162. Of these, several were employed as missionaries of the Society, and three were admitted into the Hebrew College a few months ago. The stirring events of the first year which followed the entrance of the Bishop of Jerusalem into the holy city, the spirit of inquiry which spread among the Jews who reside there, the baptism of eight converts, and the public profession of their conviction by others who had been much respected among their brethren, could not but provoke a spirit of bitter opposition among the enemies of the Gospel. Their efforts, however, proved unavailing. From the time of the last anniversary until the end of the year, two ordinations and confirmations had been held, and eleven Israelites have been baptised in the Holy City. The temporary chapel in which for two years divine service had been daily performed, during the last rainy season, became so unsafe, that it became necessary to select another building on the Society's premises for the purpose of divine worship. The new chapel, large enough for 150 persons, was first used for divine service on Christmas-day. The number of communicants on that day was thirty-three, among whom was only one stranger, while some of the regular members were absent from sickness and other causes. The Rev. W. D. Veitch, late Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, who has been appointed head of the College, and to act as Chaplain to the Bishop, reached the holy city on December 29. From Safet, the journals of the missionaries afforded ample proof that they had not been suffered to labour in vain. The Rev. H. Winbolt was admitted to holy orders as deacon, by the Bishop of Jerusalem, on April 30, 1844, and has since entered on his important duties, at Beyrout. The Committee had appointed four missionaries to Bussorah and Bagdad. The opening afforded by the acquisition of territory in China, and the settlement of our countrymen in that vast country, which contains a great number of Jews, had not been lost sight of by the Committee, who had been in correspondence with a gentleman well qualified to assist them in their inquiries on this subject. The preaching of the Gospel appeared to have made considerable impression upon many of the Jews in Smyrna, several families having repeatedly declared their readiness to renounce Judaism, if they were not prevented by local circumstances. During the past year, missionary journeys have been undertaken by the missionaries residing at each of those stations—Warsaw, Lublin, and Kalisch—into the interior of the kingdom of Poland. Fifteen Israelites had, during the year 1843, been received by baptism into Christ's Church. Twenty-eight individuals have enjoyed the advantages of the Institution for proselytes at Warsaw during the year 1843. The inmates were employed in bookbinding and printing. Several tracts had been reprinted for circulation among the Jews; and also some new ones had issued from the press. The mission at Cracow met with but little sympathy among the few Protestants resident there, while they had to encounter the most determined hostility from a large part of the nominally Christian population. The Rev. R. Bellson, who during the past year was stationed at Posen, had been much occupied in the regular instruction of inquirers, and had also had good opportunities for proclaiming the truth to those Jews who called on him to converse on the subject of religion. At Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Mr. Hartmann had met with great encouragement in publicly preaching to the Jews. During the fairs, he had the assistance of Mr. Graf, who also made several journeys in the duchy, in every one of which he had opportunities for delivering lectures to the Jews. Much interest had been excited in the Jewish cause among Christians at Frankfort, and a Society had recently been formed there for assisting proselytes. At Konigsberg, during the past year, 1,600 copies of the Holy Scriptures had been circulated, among which number were 400 New Testaments. The money received by their sale amounts to about £88 sterling. The number of Israelites baptized in the Province of Prussia, during the year 1843, was twenty; seven of these were Russian Jews. Dantzic had been frequently visited by the missionaries during the last twenty years, and a school for Jewish children was established there in 1828, by the Rev. M. S. Alexander, now Bishop of Jerusalem, then missionary of this Society to the Jews at Dantzic, and the Rev. W. Ayerst. There were about 1,000 converts resident in Berlin. The public services of the Rev. C. W. H. Pauli had been attended by great numbers of Jews. Sixteen individuals had been baptized by him during the past year; while above sixty had been under instruction for a longer or shorter period. Many copies of the Old and New Testament, as well as tracts, had been circulated. The Report then noticed the varied success which had attended the preaching of the Gospel and the circulation of the Scriptures and religious tracts among the Jews in other places."

The Free Church of Scotland is also promoting the spread of Christianity among the Jews, and with success.

II. INDIA.

Speech of Dr. Scudder.—The following is part of an address delivered by Dr. Scudder, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, May 5th, at a meeting held previous to the departure of his son, Henry M. Scudder, to India. Dr. Scudder has laboured about 25 years in the missionary field. His visit to this country has been beneficial to his health, and he expects, after the lapse of some months, to return to India. We hope parents who read this address will seriously consider the question, whether they are willing to consecrate their offspring to Christ for the missionary service.

It is of great importance that we should, from time to time, ascend some moral eminence, and cast our eyes over the map of our sin-stricken world. Were we more frequently to take such a survey, we should doubtless be better Christians. We are apt to dwell too much at home, thinking only of ourselves, and of those in our immediate vicinity. The consequence is that our sympathies are circumscribed, and our hearts are contracted. We have met together to-night for the purpose of having our sympathies enlarged, until they catch the spirit of the upper temple—for the purpose of having the strings which bind these contracted hearts of ours, burst in sunder, that they may be expanded to the four corners of heaven. There are many Christians whose sympathies have never been awakened in behalf of a dying world. The epithet, foreign missions, has no place in their vocabulary. We should rather pity, and pray for such, than to censure them. Their defect consists in this; they have gotten into some great hogshead, and are ever looking out at the bung-hole, instead of getting upon the top of it, and viewing the whole of the landscape around them. And the best of us are too apt to resemble them. But let the past suffice. On the present occasion let us go upon the highest eminence we can find, that we may look over into yonder Eastern world, and other heathen lands, and view the darkness of that night, which has scarcely been penetrated by a single ray from the Sun of Righteousness. What mighty phalanx is that, a mile in width and a hundred miles in length, which is ever moving onward, to yonder awful precipice? It is a mass of immortal beings—beings who have been wrested from the authority of Heaven by that arch fiend, the Devil, and who is leading them all to destruction. I wish that we may have something of a *realizing, feeling* sense of the extent of the great mass of our perishing fellow-men. Think of an oblong square, whose width extends from this house to the Battery, and whose length extends from this city of New-York to the city of Philadelphia, and this square filled with human beings, as thick as they could conveniently stand and move, and you will catch some little glimpse of the extent of that great mass of heathen who are on the road to the death which dieth not. Phalanx after phalanx of this kind has entered eternity since Christ lifted up his voice and cried "It is finished;" and the astounding cry comes up to us from the bottomless pit, that forty thousand millions—yes, forty thousand millions, have since that period been added to the congregation of the lost. The phalanx now on the road to death, consists of six hundred millions. And what are we doing to arrest them in the downward course?—something, yes, blessed be God, something. We have met together to-night to take leave of one, whom we are about to send to tell the heathen of the misery of their condition, and to point out to them the road to heaven. But what is one? What are a dozen to the great mass? To quote the words which I used on a former occasion—this is like sending one to storm a fort, two to conquer a province, or three to subjugate an empire. Those who have been sent can do nothing more than to make an attack, here and there, on the outer ranks of this great phalanx. The impression, of course, is a most feeble one. We need thousands of young men, who shall run into its very midst, who shall throw the whole of it in disorder, and get them to stand still till they can listen to the messages sent to them from the King of Zion. About twenty-five years ago, in conjunction with several others, we left this land for the East. We commenced our spiritual warfare against them, and, with the blessing of God, a few heard our voices, escaped the ranks they were in, and turned their feet to the ways of heaven. But the great mass are gone, irrecoverably gone. They have fallen from the precipice at the end of the road, to rise no more for ever.—And what is still more appalling, the great mass now on the stage, and those who are to follow them, will meet with the same doom, unless a mighty and vigorous onset be made on their ranks. And how, and by whom, should this onset be made? I answer, by the young men of our churches. We must use our utmost exertions to make them give up their merchandize, their law, their medicine, their farms, and other secular pursuits. Those of us who have pious, and otherwise well-qualified sons, must dedicate them to this work. We must leave no means untried to induce them to enter upon it. We should faithfully warn them to beware how they put forth their hands to any secular work, while the vineyard of the Lord lies waste. And now the question comes up, Who that profess to love the Saviour will dedicate their children to this work? As I put the question, you will perhaps be ready to ask, what are my feelings on this point? I answer, here is one son, whom I have dedicated to it, and who is about to leave for a foreign land. And here is another, who expects soon to follow him. It may be that I shall never see their faces again. But I give them up cheerfully, thankfully, and cordially. It will be time enough for them and me to meet, and rehearse our joys together, in that world where "adieus and farewells are a sound unknown," and where those parting sounds shall pass our lips no more. May the blessed Redeemer grant us but the privilege of meeting there, to unite with each other in saying, "Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and has made us kings and priests unto God and his Father, to Him be glory and dominion, for ever and ever!" and it will be enough—enough. But do you ask me respecting my other two sons, who are hopefully pious? I have only to repeat what I have already said. I have dedicated them also to the missionary work, and they have their eyes fixed upon it, determined, if God will spare them, they will preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ. Through these sons I hope to be preaching the gospel when, through grace, my feet shall stand on the battlements of heaven, and I shall look down to see how goeth the contest between hell and the Lord of Hosts. O, it may be that I shall be one of those ministering spirits, who shall be sent forth to guard those who are heirs of salvation—to guard their spirits, and, if they prove successful in their work, to hear the tidings from earth to heaven, that another and another soul has been born into the kingdom of grace—tidings which shall bring a new revenue of hallelujahs to the Redeemer, while there is joy among the angels over sinners who have repented.

I have yet four sons. Those also have I offered to the Lord for the same work, and prayed that the Head of the Church would accept of the offering. May they be spared to follow their elder brothers to a heathen land! But what shall I say of my two tender daughters; one of them is the child of my riper age—my little Benjamin? Can I give her up, and her sister also? Yes, through God's grace, I can give them up. The dear companion of my earlier and later years, and myself, are willing to be written childless, if our children by leaving us can be made instruments in promoting the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. I have now, I trust, answered the query which I supposed you might make, and would return to the question which I before asked, viz., Who of you will dedicate your children to the missionary work?

Resolutions of the Brahmans, Bombay.—An assembly of the Brahminical inhabitants of Bombay has lately been convened at one of their chief temples for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the diffusion of Christianity amongst the Hindu children, at which the following resolutions, published in the *Bombay Oriental Christian Spectator*, were agreed to:—

"Whereas, Christian Missionaries, otherwise called Padris, having come into this country to make known their religion, distribute Christian books, and preach in various ways, to induce the people to embrace their religion, and for this purpose have also established numerous schools; and whereas the children of Hindus attend these schools for instruction, and being ignorant of their own religion, and hearing the Missionaries constantly abusing the Hindu religion and praising Christianity, some of them have lost their reason, and, forsaking their own good religion, founded on the Veda, have become Christians; and whereas should the same course continue to be pursued, others will be converted hereafter, and thus the Hindu religion suffer injury; therefore, for the preservation of our own religion, it becomes necessary to make the following rules:—1. No Brahman shall ever attend the school of the Christian Missionaries to learn their religion, or to hear their instruction, nor shall they allow their children, or any under them, to attend their school; and if any Hindus revile their own religion, or preach the Christian religion, means must be taken to prevent their doing so. 2. All Brahmans must follow the above rule; and whoever does not follow it, must be regarded as out of caste.—To carry these resolutions into effect, and to assemble another meeting of the whole company of Brahmans, should any cause arise, officers have been appointed.'"

III. IRELAND.

At the late anniversary of the Colonial Society, Mr. King, of Cork, presented the ensuing delineation of his labours in Ireland.

Whatever may be the doubts and apprehensions of some, and whatever may be the fears of others, however timidity may calculate upon discomfiture, and however unbelief may prepare itself for defeat, I hold that all who recognise the truth, and the faithfulness of that God who has given us his promise of success, need not fear for the eventual triumph of those principles, in the belief and reception of which we look forward with confidence to the salvation of the world. I was first asked to support the resolution that is to be presented in the latter stage of the proceedings,—one that speaks of the colonies and the dependencies of Britain; and you may be sure that I was anxious to know how I could slip in Ireland. I began to think whether Ireland is one of those colonies; but I quieted my own mind, by remembering, that if I could not tell you what it is, or where it is, yet I could tell you something about how it is . . . . . . I had been engaged with

much encouragement in a peculiar sort of missionary work in Ireland, and had preached in the open air in most of the large Roman Catholic towns in the south-western and midland districts of Ireland. Having returned from one of these missionary tours, I mentioned, to a considerable assembly in Dublin, the acceptance and usefulness that had marked these out-door itinerating labours. One lady in the audience was peculiarly struck with the mention of some things connected with the distribution of tracts, and wished to speak with me after the meeting. She inquired whether I had seen a tract consisting of a portion of one of the Epistles of Peter? to which I replied in the negative. She said that she had seen it recently, and it had struck her as being suitable for distribution in Roman Catholic districts in connexion with open-air preaching; and she offered me a bundle of them. I took them with me on my next missionary trip. On the Sunday, I preached in a Roman Catholic town to a large number of Irish; and I may mention for your encouragement, that while so engaged a number of Roman priests and a Roman bishop passed by sufficiently near to be within the sound of my voice. Not one of the people flinched from their standing, but turned round and listened to the proclamation of the Gospel from my lips. The time was, when, at the sight of a Roman priest, Paddy would have taken leg-bail, and have been off—(laughter)—or would have felt the lash of the priest's whip for listening to a Protestant preacher. But that is not the case now. These men stood their ground, and listened with great interest. On the following day I proposed preaching in the open air in a small town at some distance off, intending afterwards to go to a still further distant town in the evening. I took with me a large number of the tracts, stuffed them into all my pockets, and was truly an interesting figure. When ascending the steps of the Court-house—for it was market-day—the people were leaving, and I saw several very uninteresting-looking fellows gathered around the rails, who had furnished themselves, not with cards and pencils to take notes, but cabbage-leaves and brick-bats, which they had picked up in the streets, and with which they seemed to be prepared for adding notes of emphasis of a very peculiar character. I looked at them with both my eyes. I said; "Now, boys, some of you know, I dare say—and if you don't know I'll tell you—that I preached in Carlow yesterday, and there was a great crowd. I had to speak loud. I know you are kind fellows, and if you come inside the rails, I shall not have to speak quite so loud now as will be necessary if you remain where you are." They did not expect such an invitation, and they contrived to come within the rails. Some three or four females, who knew what I was going to do, came and stood with me on the steps of the Court-house, and were prepared to assist me in singing. I said, "Now, boys, if you will be very quiet, we will sing;" and I then commenced by giving out two verses of that beautiful hymn—

> "When I survey the wondrous cross
> On which the Prince of Glory died."

We sang the verses, and then said, "We are going to offer up prayer, and I wish you all to remain quiet." They did so; at its close, I told them I was going to give them a sermon of St. Peter's.—A sermon of St. Peter's? They knew not what to do. I read parts of the 3rd and 4th chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, and expounded them. I showed them that here was one of Peter's sermons, one that there was no mistake about its being correctly reported, that it had infallible authority, though it was written before the time of the Pope. I went on to expound the sermon and apply it. I commenced by showing them, that the religion of Peter was the preaching of salvation through the blood of Christ, and that its object was to turn them away from their iniquities. I recommended this as Peter's religion, and assured them I hoped that it would be theirs. Before I had gone on very far, the cabbage-leaves and brickbats had gone to their appropriate places—and the crowd listened with great attention. Prior to the congregation dispersing, I announced that I had some portions of a letter of Peter's, and, if they would allow me, I would give them a few. "Letters of St. Peter," said one, "where did you get them?" "Well, wherever I got them, would you not like to read them?" They responded, "We would." I then distributed a bundle of tracts amongst them, and as I passed through the crowd, and drew them from my pockets, I was growing,

> "Small by degrees, and beautifully less,"

till my pockets were emptied. I had then two miles to walk to meet the coach, and one of them asked to carry my coat. When I got to the coach-office, having been mistaken first for a physician, and secondly for a priest—by going to a house where there was a poor man who had been taken ill, though by-and-by the mistake was discovered; I was thus saluted, "A tract, y'r reverence." This arose from the idea that, at the coach-office, where my travelling-bag was waiting me, I might have more tracts. Several had arrived before me, and were waiting to apply for them. There was a fair being held at the end of the town, and some of those to whom I gave an additional tract, went and held up the treasure they had received. The subject having excited great interest, a crowd was collected, and as the coach left I was sent away with their hearty blessing and three cheers for St. Peter's preacher! Some time afterwards, in a distant part of the country, I was asked whether I was Mr. King who preached in such a place? when on replying yes, a lady told me that a friend of hers had applied to her, requesting her to interest her female friends in order to raise money to furnish a large number of Roman Catholics with copies of the Scriptures, saying that they had been busily and industriously seeking for the Word of God to read, ever since I had preached "St. Peter's sermon;" that Christian females had taken the thing up, and were endeavouring to procure copies of the Scriptures without applying to a Society, for the purpose of averting inquisitorial interference, and that they might not be prevented from exercising their right to inquire into the study of the Word of God. So far for the results of preaching in the open air, and the effort to distribute tracts, and this expedient of a gracious female, in suggesting a way by which her and her friends might be most useful.

IV. The Hand of the Avenger Stayed.

Hans Egede was the first missionary to Greenland. Against the most earnest entreaties of his friends, poorly provided for such an undertaking, he left his quiet home and parish in Norway, and with his wife, who long clung to her native land, and with tears, tempted the fortitude of her self-devoted Hans, together with four small children, sailed for the bleak, comfortless shores of Greenland. For seventeen years he toiled on, without a single convert. During this time no imagination can conceive the misery which this noble man and his afflicted family were called to suffer. They were subjected to the grossest insults, and the most cruel persecution, at the hands of those they had sacrificed all to benefit; while they were, at the same time, disappointed of expected succours from the continent, and reduced oftentimes to the last extremities. All this time Hans had preached to the ignorant and besotted Greenlanders the doctrine of the fall of man, and such kindred subjects as he supposed should be first understood. As the last resort, these subjects failing to arrest their attention, he began to preach *Christ crucified;* and from that hour, to the indescribable joy of the missionary, converts began to multiply in every direction. The Danes have continued a mission there from that time to the present. The following incident is taken from the diary of Hans Egede Saabye, a grandson of the celebrated Hans Egede:

It has ever been a fixed law in Greenland, that murder, and particularly the murder of a father, must be avenged.—About twenty years before the arrival of Saabye, a father had been murdered in the presence of his son, a lad of thirteen, in a most atrocious manner. The boy was not able then to avenge the crime, but the murderer was not forgotten. He left that part of the country, and kept the flame burning in his bosom twenty-five years, no suitable opportunity offering for revenge, as the man was high in influence and many near to defend him. At length his plan was laid, and with some of his relations to assist him he returned to the province of the murderer, who lived near the house of Saabye. There being no house unoccupied, where they might remain, but one owned by Saabye, they requested it, and it was granted, without any remark, although he knew the object of their coming. The son soon became interested in the kind missionary, and often visited his cabin, giving as his reason, "*You are so amiable I cannot keep away from you.*"—Two or three weeks after he requested to know more of "*the Great Lord of Heaven,*" of whom Saabye had spoken. His request was cheerfully granted. Soon it appeared that himself, and all his relatives, were desirous of instruction, and ere long the son requested baptism. To this request the missionary answered, "Kunnuk, (for that was his name) you know God; you know that he is good, that he loves you, and desires to make you happy; but he desires also that you shall obey him." Kunnuk answered, "I love him, I will obey him." "His command is, 'Thou shalt not murder.'" The poor Greenlander was much affected and silent. "I know," said the missionary, "why you came here, with your relations, but this you must not do, if you wish to become a believer." Agitated, he answered, "But he murdered my father!" For a long time the missionary pressed this point, the poor awakened heathen promising to "kill *only one.*" But this was not enough. "Thou shalt do *no* murder," Saabye insisted was the command of the *Great Lord of Heaven.* He exhorted him to leave the murdered in the hand of God, to be punished in another world; but this was waiting too long for revenge. The missionary refused him baptism, without obedience to the command. He retired to consult his friends. They urged him to revenge. Saabye visited him, and, without referring to the subject, read those portions of scripture and hymns teaching a quiet and forgiving temper. Some days after, Kunnuk came again to the cabin of Saabye. "I will," said he, "and I will not; I hear, and I do not hear. I never felt so before, I will forgive him, and I will not forgive him." The missionary told him, "When he *would* forgive, then his better spirit spoke; when he *would not* forgive, then his unconverted heart spoke. He then repeated to him the latter part of the life of Jesus, and his prayer for his murderers. A tear stood in his eye. "But he was better than me," said Kunnuk. "But God will give us strength," Saabye answered. He then read the martyrdom of Stephen, and his dying prayer for his enemies. Kunnuk dried his eyes and said, "The wicked men! He is happy; he is certainly with God in Heaven.—My heart is so moved, but give me a little time: when I have brought the other heart to silence, I will come again." He soon returned with a joyful countenance, saying, "*Now I am happy; I hate no more; I have forgiven; my wicked heart shall be silent.*" He and his wife, having made a clear profession of faith in Christ, were baptized and received into the Church.—Soon after, he sent the following note to the murderer of his father: "I am now a believer, and you have nothing to fear," and invited him to his house. The man came, and invited Kunnuk, in turn, to visit him. Contrary to the advice of friends, Kunnuk went, and, as he was returning home, he found a hole had been cut in his kajak (or boat) in order that he might be drowned. Kunnuk stepped out of the water, saying, "He is still afraid, though I will not harm him!" What a noble example of self-conquest! What an illustrious exhibition of the power of the gospel!

V. The New Missionary Ship, John Williams.

On June 5th, agreeably to previous announcement, a large number of the friends and supporters of the London Missionary Society assembled at the London-bridge wharf, to take leave of the missionaries. At an early hour a number of highly-respectable persons had assembled, crowding every avenue leading to the packet. At half-past nine o'clock the Star steamer, which had been engaged to convey the missionaries, with their wives, &c., to the ship, started, having on board between four and five hundred individuals, among whom we noticed several of the directors of the London Missionary Society, the secretaries of the society, the Reverends Messrs. Tidman, Freeman, and Arundel. Nothing particular occurred worthy of notice until the arrival of the steamer off Greenhithe, whither the *John Williams* had proceeded. As soon as the vessel was descried, the greatest interest was excited, and, on arriving alongside of her, but one expression escaped the lips of all—"Oh! what a beautiful vessel!" She is, indeed, a fine ship, and, with her flags flying, presented a gay scene. The vessel is elegantly fitted up, and in the chief cabin we perceived the portraits of Williams and Moffatt, by Mr. Baxter, in splendid frames, presented by that gentleman to the ship. The tonnage of the vessel is 296 tons; length, 103 feet; breadth, 24 feet 8 inches; 16 feet depth in the hold; and has 10 state-rooms. The steamer having been fastened to the vessel, preparations were immediately made for the missionaries to leave. Previous, however, to doing so, an opportunity was given to all on board to take a final leave of them. They sat at the hinder part of the steamer, when the whole of the company passed by, bidding them an affectionate adieu. At the conclusion of this, a short service was held in the centre of the packet. The Rev. J. Hunt having given out the hymn, "Go, ye heralds of salvation," &c., the Rev. T. Binney most affectionately addressed the missionaries, becoming, as he said, the voice of utterance to the many hearts that surrounded him. "Now," said he, addressing the missionaries, "is the time to fortify yourselves, by relying upon those great principles which can alone sustain you. Imitate the first great Missionary, who left the bosom of his Father, and came to earth to redeem us. 'If any man love father or mother more than me, he cannot be my disciple.' By leaving friends and country, you show your great love to Christ. Think of his love, and this will calm your bosoms. Rely upon God's Spirit for aid while preaching the glorious Gospel to the heathen. Believing in the efficacy of prayer, we will offer up fervent prayer on your behalf. May you be faithful unto death. Better that John Williams should have died as he did than have disgraced his work. Rather let us hear anything about you than that you have proved unfaithful." Mr. Binney said there was something very interesting about the ship they were to sail in. It had been *bought by the lambs of the fold* —those for whom Jesus had manifested, when on earth, the most tender regard. "May the Lord be with you, and bless you!" The Rev. J. Arundel then offered up solemn prayer, commending the missionaries, with their families, as well as the captain and crew, to the Divine protection and favour. The scene now presented was one of the most affecting kind. The moment of separation had arrived, the time when the last shake of the hand, and when the last expression of farewell must be given. The missionaries having been placed on board the ship, the sails were unfurled, and the vessel glided through the waters, the Star packet keeping company with her for several miles, till she reached Gravesend, where she dropped her anchor. Several hymns were sung, alternately, by the missionaries on board the ship and the company in the steamer. About three o'clock, the Star sailed round the ship, the company on board giving three times three cheers, which was immediately returned by the *John Williams.* The vessel was soon left behind, and the company returned, highly gratified by the day's proceedings, which were so well arranged that nothing occurred to mar the pleasure. The children's missionary ship, purchased by the gifts of Sunday-School Children, is now on her way to the Southern Seas, and will be accompanied by the best wishes and prayers of multitudes. We shall conclude this notice by quoting a verse from one of the hymns sung on the departure of the "Camden," which had carried to New-Zealand, John Williams the murdered missionary:

> "Bound for the Southern Seas,
> A bark is leaving home;
> Her canvass swells the breeze,
> Her prow divides the foam,
> Impatient of delay;
> And weeping friends are there,
> A long, a last farewell to say,
> To breathe the parting prayer."

[From the Belleville Intelligencer.]

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Webster, for the printed copy of a letter, addressed by him to Dr. Luckey, in answer to a letter published in our last. Mr. W. requests us to publish it, and we regret in this instance not being able to comply with his wish. His letter occupies six columns, and we cannot devote so much of our space to the consideration of quibbles, for in fact such is the tenor of Webster's letter. To this conclusion we come the more readily, because Mr. W. can publish, or re-publish his letter, in those columns, which are entirely devoted to a free and full consideration of all he says for his church. And, certainly, it is rather modest of him to request us to re-publish his letter after it has appeared in the *Victoria Chronicle.* We certainly cannot discover anything in it which should induce us to abandon our regular practice of publishing nothing second-hand which may be written in this town. And Mr. W. may rest assured, that we are not to be trapped into circulating some of the vilest abuse that can be vented against a man, merely because the individual does not agree with Mr. W. in politics. But we have given his letter a careful perusal, and it is fully evident that he writes altogether from hearsay, and that hearsay must be from the parties interested. He does not attempt to controvert the main point, set forth by us in our small note, namely, that the Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church in America refuse to recognize him or his church as any portion of the Methodist Church, and consequently the grave question of legally solemnizing matrimony by their preachers is at once raised and set forth. We regard Dr. Luckey's letter in the light of an opinion given by an umpire, explaining the decision. The *Wesleyan-Methodists* claim to be the Methodist Church in Canada, formerly known as the Episcopal Methodists. The body to which Mr. Webster belongs puts forth a similar claim. The law of the land determines in favour of the former. Then it is thought proper and expedient to appeal to a religious body, and the American Conference is appealed to, and again the Wesleyan Church is sustained, and the body now designating itself Episcopal Methodist is declared to have no existence as a Methodist Church in Canada. Then we contend, if they have no existence as a Church, they have no legal right to solemnize Matrimony. And we consider this question of sufficient importance to induce us to call particular attention to the fact. And in addition to the legal disqualification, there is a consideration apart from it that should have its full weight with all those who regard the marriage ceremony beyond the mere forms of temporal duties. If the Marriage ceremony is regarded as a religious rite, then it must be fully evident that those persons cannot perform the duties who are not ministers of that Church, according to the discipline and order thereof. For example, Mr. Webster will not deny, that although a Minister may have received the regular license, that such Minister has a right to continue to solemnize Matrimony after he has been read out of the Society. And surely he has not to learn that such is the fact with a leading Minister of the body to which he belongs. We have nothing to do with the question so far as it regards the churches, further than we are fully convinced that the so-called Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada has no existence, either according to the law of the land, or Methodist polity. And this being the case, they can have no right to solemnize Matrimony, even though they may by representation induce the Court of Quarter Sessions to grant them a license; for if they are not of the body in fact, that license cannot make them such, and they do a grievous wrong in persisting in a course which cool reflection must tell them can only lead to serious evils and degrading immorality.

[The *Belleville Intelligencer* is fully warranted in saying that the Methodist Episcopal Church has no existence in Canada, 'either according to the law of the land, or Methodist polity.' The inference that the editor draws from this fact, that the persons calling themselves Methodist Episcopal preachers 'have no right to solemnize matrimony, even though they may induce the Court of Quarter Sessions to grant them a license,' is a very serious matter, and ought to be decided in one way or another, so that longer doubtfulness of the legality of the rite so administered may be removed. Concerning the reply to Dr. Luckey's able and satisfactory letter, our opinion may be easily conjectured. We have taken the pains to read it, and for the privilege are indebted to our *friend* the *Victoria Chronicle.* Observing various expressions implying a hand in the doings of the party in 1834, as '*We* considered it an insult' to Mr Wesley—'*We* had no idea of being transferred from one church to another'—'*We* never professed to organize'—the question arose, Where was this man before 1838? The late-comer, of course, must write 'altogether from hearsay.' After such a rebuke from Dr. Luckey, silence became him, and not this tedious and bold loquacity. All that could be said on the one side of the question was said before this 'Thos. Webster' felt himself of consequence in the party; and all that he has said has been merely the echo of voices before him. We thank the *Intelligencer* for setting the matter in a true light before the inhabitants of the Victoria District.—*Edit. Guard.*]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the friendly letter of W. M'C——. The advice offered is very good; and the promise made we hope he will keep. In respect to another particular, we say, Come.

'A Methodist' shows a praiseworthy interest in the subject on which he writes. We thank him for some items of information, and assure him that the very subject is under consideration.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 31, 1844.

We shall not consider our materials for making an interesting and useful paper of the *Christian Guardian* sufficient, until we have a good number of correspondents among the subscribers and readers. The value of a periodical depends, in a great degree, on the quantity as well as quality of original matter which it may furnish the public. The editor of a weekly journal cannot be expected to write much. It must appropriate time for receiving as well as giving. Continual giving and no receiving will in time exhaust any man's stock of thought, however capacious his mind, and however enriched it may be. The cry of *sameness* will soon reach his ears, as it does those preachers of the Gospel who lazily act on the pernicious principle of giving and not receiving. An editor's correspondence comes as a great auxiliary in furnishing the public with original matter. The editor's own pen is not sufficient, and therefore he looks abroad for help, and craves the aid of others.

The *Christian Guardian* looks for assistance in this respect from ministers of the Church whose organ it is, and from others of its friends, whose leisure and disposition may prompt them to use their pens in its behalf. We invite, and shall be glad to receive, the co-operation of all. Does the question arise, 'What topics would you have us write on?' If so, we have no objection of offering some hints. 1. A standing topic of correspondence has ever been, in the *Christian Guardian,* the religious state of the circuits. A very useful subject, and one that we hope will on no account be neglected. Let us hear from every circuit, at least once, during the year. Let us hear also from every mission carried on by the Conference; for the more frequently useful accounts are presented to the public, the more interest will be felt in the cause of Missions. 2. Obituary intelligence is another standing topic. On this subject we have already spoken; and we hope that the request in the *Christian Guardian* of July 10th will not be disregarded by our brethren. 3. Accounts of occurrences having interest for some class or other of the public, or furnishing some useful moral, will be very acceptable. We have an instance in the paper to-day from a correspondent. We have now ministers on seventy-nine circuits and missions, extending over nearly the whole surface of U. Canada, and over no small part of the Lower Province, that part especially lining the River Ottawa from the seigniory of the Lake of the Two Mountains towards Montreal to the farthest inhabited township west towards Lake Huron. In so large a field of operation, innumerable occurrences must weekly take place which might be used for the public good. Let our brethren in the ministry and others seize on many of these, and at their leisure forward us the accounts. Another reason for this is, the common dearth of domestic intelligence in the Canadian newspapers. The conductors of some of them seem to mind every other country on the face of the globe but their own. There is not a paper we see that is, what we would call, well furnished with home intelligence. It is true, there is a reason for this: editors cannot have agents in every township, or even in every district. But the *Christian Guardian* is above every paper in the country for agency; and might be the first paper in the province for useful and faithful Canadian intelligence, if the numerous agents it possesses would correspond with the office as is desired. 4. Literature affords many a subject on which our intelligent friends might exercise their pens, and literary articles we should gladly receive. 5. Descriptions of the various parts of Canada, with the population, would be read with great interest. The Canada Company is sending circulars throughout the country to obtain descriptions for the purpose of forming a Gazetteer for Canada. But many things might be written for the *Christian Guardian* which would not be necessary in a Gazetteer. 6. Poetry is what we wish to encourage. If any of our Canadian poets have original pieces, coming from true poetical genius—genius the offspring of the imagination and the heart—on being received, we shall gladly insert, and allow the writer all the honour which the public is willing to afford. 7. We have no objection to articles of a controversial nature, if penned in good temper. Theology is rife with such subjects, and our brethren can make their judicious election.—We have now afforded hints on some topics, for articles on which we shall be ready to open the columns of the paper. But we do not limit our correspondents to these subjects; if they please, let them take others.

Considering the youth educating at Victoria College, the probationers and other young ministers in the Wesleyan Church, and other intelligent youth in the Province, and that there is no other convenient Provincial medium by which their thoughts can reach the public, we are desirous of having the *Christian Guardian* more than ever become such a medium; and thereby we shall encourage the growth of a sterling class of Canadian writers already begun. If we can encourage and assist the young itinerating ministers of the Church in rousing and expressing latent thoughts, we shall be particularly glad.

In conclusion we have three observations to make. 1. We shall not exact the name of a correspondent, if he choose to write anonymously; but if he give his name, he will find it not to his disadvantage. 2. Our correspondents must not burden the Book Establishment with postages; for we cannot afford it. Let every one pay the postage of his letter, and consider the honour of appearing in print more than equivalent to the expense. Let them remember, too, that we have the means of punishing any deviation from this rule, by denying the publication they wish. 3. Communications to the disadvantage of the character of the *Christian Guardian,* and the reputation of the writers, will not appear. But if, by revising a communication, and making it suitable to our object, we alter it, much or little, our correspondents must not complain. Hoping soon to hear from our brethren and friends, we conclude the subject for the present.

Irish Wesleyan Conference.—The Wesleyan-Methodist Conference for Ireland is this year held in the city of Dublin. The sittings were to commence June 25th. The Preparatory Committees began their work Friday morning, June 21st, at ten o'clock, when the Committee of Chairmen met to examine the Finances and Returns of Members. It appears that the funds are better than might have been expected from the state of affairs during the last year; and that the numbers in Society are about 400 more this year than last, besides nearly 600 Emigrations. The School Committee met at one o'clock on Friday also, when a resolution was passed, to be brought before the Conference, respecting the adoption of means to extend the schools in Ireland, if possible. A long conversation ensued, in the prospect of establishing a School similar, in some respects, to the one at Sheffield, or at Taunton. Thomas Shillington, Esq., of Portadown, brought forward the subject in a very lucid and satisfactory manner. A resolution was passed to bring the matter before the Conference. The whole of the day on Saturday was occupied by the Stationing Committee, preparing the draft for the Conference.

A Wesleyan Missionary Meeting lately took place in Edinburgh, over which Sheriff Monteith presided. Some of the ministers of the Free Church assisted, as Drs. Cunningham, Candlish, and Buchanan. We are glad to observe the kindly feeling existing between the Free Church ministers and the Wesleyan ministers in England. Dr. Cunningham, in his speech, made three or four observations which we shall copy, in order to set the present position of the Free Church still more fully before our readers. Relative to the doctrine of the Church and to himself, he said,—

"We are Calvinists; and though I am somewhat more disposed than I once was to regard with favour, and treat with kindness, all who adhere to the great leading truths of the gospel, all who hold the Head,—yet I must say for myself, that all my present convictions are tending rather in the direction of a stricter than of a looser Calvinism."

Yet, though Calvinists, they could give the right hand of fellowship to their Wesleyan brethren, who differed in doctrine from them, because the latter maintained the fundamental principles of the Gospel, and because proofs that God's presence was among them existed. Said he,—

"I have no hesitation in saying, that our Wesleyan brethren,—the Wesleyan Missionary Society—having been honoured of God to maintain the great fundamental principles of the everlasting gospel, —and He having given them many visible and palpable tokens of His presence with them,—we have all that men ought to require in order to brotherly and Christian intercourse, and cordial co-operation in promoting the cause of our common Master."

He believes that the Arminianism of Methodism was evangelical, and altogether free from the infection of the Pelagian heresy. A very important concession! Ought it not to lead to some alteration in the ordinations of the Free Church, the form of which denounces Arminianism as a heresy, and which the ministers promise to eschew. The following are the speaker's words:—

"I believe that the great peculiarity of the Arminianism of Wesleyan-Methodism,—that which warrants us to regard it as being really evangelical, and distinct from what is commonly called and understood by Arminianism,—is that it is thoroughly and altogether free from any taint of the Pelagian heresy—(loud cries of hear, hear, from the Wesleyan deputation, consisting of Drs. Newton and Alder, and Mr. Scott)—that our Wesleyan friends not only hold the proper divinity of Christ, and his vicarious atonement, but also the total corruption and depravity of human nature, the absolute necessity of regeneration by the power of the Holy Ghost, and especially the Sovereignty of God, in the dispensing of the blessings of redemption."

He is pleased to make a contrast of the Wesleyan ministers with the ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, and to declare that the Free Church pulpits will more readily be opened for the former than the latter.

"I must say, that with men who hold these great principles of Christian doctrine, who not only profess, but believe them, I reckon it a far more warrantable thing, and more delightful and beneficial thing, to hold friendly Christian intercourse, and to engage in schemes of mutual co-operation, than with the ministers of a church who, with the profession of what Calvinists would hold to be a sounder creed, virtually leave out in the substance of their preaching these great truths. (Applause.) And I have no hesitation whatever in taking this public opportunity of saying, that I believe the great body of the Wesleyan ministers and missionaries to be not only men of greater personal piety, and higher Christian character, but that they embody in their preaching a greater amount of scriptural truth, and set it forth with more honesty and boldness, than the great body of the ministers connected with the ecclesiastical establishment of Scotland. (Loud applause.) I am aware that this is a position which, from its nature, would not easily admit of formal and specific proof; but I believe it to be true,—and therefore I think we can have more Christian fellowship with them,—can more readily admit them to our pulpits,—than we could those who, with a sounder creed, are not so free, as regards the mass of them, from the Arminian and Pelagian heresies." (Loud applause.)

In reference to the same subject, the Rev. Mr. Scott, President of the Conference, who spoke after Dr. Cunningham, remarked—

I have listened with great pleasure to the Christian and brotherly sentiments uttered by Dr. Cunningham.

There are two other points which we shall now notice. The first is, that Pelagianism is no part of Methodism. But whether the British monk taught and held the sentiments which are attributed to him is a question. Mr. Watson reminds us that his opinions are transmitted through the pens of his opponents. And a late London *Watchman,* remarking on Dr. Cunningham, says:

"He also pointed out the important distinction between the evangelical Arminianism which Wesleyans avow, and that Pelagianism or Semi-Pelagianism with which they are sometimes so unjustly charged. If Pelagius really held the tenets imputed to him—(we say *if,* for the accusations against him rest mainly on the testimony of his bitter antagonist, that most passionate and censorious *Saint,* Augustine)—*if* he really denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained that man can, by any power inherent in his own nature, perfectly obey the law of God and work out a title to eternal life,—then was Dr. Cunningham demonstrably right in the assertion that 'Wesleyan-Methodism is thoroughly and altogether free from any taint of the Pelagian heresy,'—as free as the most rigidly Calvinistic system that ever was propounded."

The second point is, that some articles have appeared in the *Free Church Magazine* which carry a discordant response to the tone of Dr. Cunningham's speech. Arminianism is declared a *heresy,* because it adopts the doctrine of Universal Redemption, and not in the doctrines of Pelagius, which are repudiated by the Methodists. The *Watchman* says, in reference to a late article in that Magazine:

"We are constrained, however, to observe, that the article which has just appeared is eminently calculated to war with Dr. Cunningham's catholic statements, and to give uncalled-for offence to the adherents of the doctrine of Universal Redemption. 'Arminianism' is distinctly represented as the maintenance of the belief that Christ died for all men, and to that doctrine the designation of *heresy* is unscrupulously applied, 'That Christ died equally for all men' is, we are plainly told, 'a heretical opinion;' and this anathema is rather strengthened than qualified by the pervading tone of the paper. 'We may take the liberty of saying,' observes the writer, 'if by these phrases be meant that Christ, by his death, has so far satisfied justice that God *can,* or may, in consistency with the honour of his moral perfections and government, extend salvation to all men, if he pleases, or upon condition of their faith in the Gospel, we are humbly of opinion that this *has a direct tendency to Arminianism,*'—that is, to the *heresy* previously denounced."

Doubtless the teaching of the Magazine will have more influence than Dr. Cunningham's speech. If the spirit of the former be continued, we fear the brotherly disposition so happily begun between the Wesleyans and the Free Church cannot long continue. We in Canada, of course, come in for the same charge of heresy as our brethren in England. We admire the ministers of the Free Church on various accounts; and if we exhibit that in them which might be improved, it is with the desire that the Free Church may be increasingly efficient, and not with the design of laying a hinderance in its way.

The following incident is communicated by a correspondent, and is worthy of attention and imitation by the novel-readers of the day. The desire for fictitious works, and works whose tendency is to strengthen the evil inclinations of the heart and the mind, is certainly increasing in Canada. Two facts will confirm the observation. 1. The large import of what is termed 'light reading' by our Canada booksellers both from England and especially from the United States. 2. The quick sale which such books find. They do not lie on the shelves of the shop, as do the immortal works of the writers of high intellect and brilliant imagination of the present time and former ages. Shame on the prevalent feminine taste! If the pernicious taste continue and increase among the Canadian youth, as we fear, the mass of the next generation will consist of mental babies of the one sex, and womanish men of the other.

Mr. Editor,—Upon the last leaf of paper I will give you a fact you may insert where you please. A young couple had gone to begin the world in the wilderness. The bride had the form, but neither of them had the power, of godliness. Upon the day I united them they resolved not to begin life with *Rum,* but with family worship. I had preached a few times; the family altar was reared; but yet there were further sacrifices to be made,—the groom had seen some high life in different parts of the globe, and, among other things, had his bracket furnished with a splendid supply of novels, story books, play books, song-books, and Arabian and some winter-evening tales. One evening, as I entered the new mansion, the wife looked glad; the fire looked black; the bracket looked bare; —the happy wife says, "I have good news for you; look at the bracket. There, see! William took his library down, one by one, and after taking a last look at them, put the bindings of each of them together to give the fire all the advantage possible; piled them one by one thereon, and stood smiling over the heap till the last was burnt; and then exclaimed, 'Now, if I had read my Bible as much as I have read *these,* I would have been a different man to what I am to-day.'" And now they are both soundly converted to God. In Apostolic days (Acts xix. 19) they did the same; there is this difference, they tell the "price" but not the number—we tell the number but not the price. Twenty volumes were consigned to the flames, and, though brilliantly gilded and splendidly bound, the fire had no more respect to them than it will have to those garnished with "purple and fine linen," though they may fare "sumptuously every day."

There is an incessant cry after brevity in the literary world.—Books must be short, newspaper articles must be short, sermons must be short, every species of reading must be short; and if a book, or an article, or a sermon have not a heavy measure of good material, why, we say too, the shorter it is the better it is. But the cry is not against the poor literature of the day, and true enough there is an abundance of it, but against all literature, good and bad. The literary attention of the age, and it seems in most reading countries, is a poor weak faculty, soon flagging, and crying for diversion. Nor is it to be wondered at, considering the infantile food which the mind receives. Our forefathers, two centuries back, could devour a folio in a week, and ask for more; but a folio would affright the growing scholars of this day, whose reading must be cut up into octavos or duodecimos, and decorated with the trifles of stamping and gilt. However, though we speak thus of the general taste of the day, there is a dissenting class,—a dissenting class from the popular literature, as well as a dissenting class from the popular and fashionable churches of the day. There are men in Great Britain, in the United States, and even a sprinkling of them in Canada, who oppose the prevalent literary effeminacy; and men, too, who have their followers. Their works are of the high intellectual kind, and deep as the reason of man can well go, and extensive as the thought of man can reach. Such authors are the literary physicians for the literary world, so sickly and squeamish; and their works are the powerful tonics necessary to correct the disease and strengthen the weak stomach of the public.

In connexion with the incident from our correspondent which has led to the above remarks, we shall subjoin an extract from the *New-York Christian Advocate and Journal* of July 17th. Perhaps our brethren in the ministry will allow us to recommend it to their notice, and the particular duty recommended, of circulating good books, for their example. The active Book Steward of our Establishment also says, 'Brethren, the books are ready; what remains but for you to order and distribute them.'

To our Preachers.—Will brethren, after reading the following, ask themselves whether they are doing all they can, and all they ought to do, to supply the people with such books and periodicals as are best calculated to benefit them—whether they take the deep interest they should in introducing our own publications into every family of their respective charges. If ever there was a time which called for extra exertion to supply our people with the right kind of reading, the present is the time—for read they will, and if they have not the right kind they will read the wrong—greatly to their injury and the injury of the cause of Christ. Brethren, let us see to this—on our part we say to you, The books are ready; what remains but for you to order and distribute them.—*Agents.*

The following graphic sketch is from the very able and interesting Report of the Rev. G. D. Abbott, on the influence of the press:—

"No reflecting mind can contemplate the present position of the United States, without a full conviction that it is without a parallel in the history of nations; that we live in an era pregnant with great events; that the press has for us as yet undeveloped energies; that it may in our land, as it has already done in others, work reformation or revolution. The whole land is a vast school. The rail-car, the steamboat, the manufactory, the work-shop, and the farm-yard, the mines of the Schuylkill and of Galena, are all *schools.* The printer is the daily teacher. Cunard's mail to-day brings the 'latest' from London and Liverpool, Paris and Canton; all night the presses of Boston and New-York groan with their labour, and to-morrow the car and the steamer are bearing every description of news, and of moral or *immoral* influences toward every point of the compass. The *iron horse,* whose sinews are steel, and whose provender is fire, 'is off' for Washington and Buffalo, St. Louis, and New Orleans. His unceasing thunder, louder than that of the 'war-horse,' echoes among our hills all day, and his fiery train illumines our valleys at night. In less time than it once took to go from London to John O'Groats, the news from the other hemisphere is borne over one-half of this. The mail-bag with its teeming sheets is dropped in every city and village of a territory 1500 miles square! The columns of the 'Chronicle' and the 'Times,' read at Monday's breakfast in London, have but one intervening Sabbath before they enliven the offices and parlours of Boston and New-York; and ere the Acadia sees Holyhead again, they are 1500 miles further on, in the saloons and verandahs of Louisiana. Everything seems to conspire to arouse and excite the public mind, and reading it will have."

How immeasurably important then is it, that the reading furnished be of the right kind; such as may contribute to purify, enlarge, and elevate the soul; rather than to dissipate, pervert, and degrade its immortal powers. The public mind is indeed alive, and eager in its curiosity, and open for any impression which the pen of the ready writer may enstamp upon it. Probably *newspapers* are sought after and read much more than all other writings. Through these the true patriot or philanthropist may give the impress of his own pure spirit to many thousands at once. And when it is considered that a paragraph committed to one of those winged messengers may, in the course of a fortnight, tell throughout the United States and throughout Europe, and in a few weeks more throughout the civilized world; it can surely be regarded as no mean privilege thus to give utterance to a word of truth and love to mankind. That word or that paragraph may contain but one idea; but that idea will continue to expand, it may be hoped, with happy influences, "beyond the bounds of earth and time."

> "The sun is but a spark of fire;
> A meteor of the sky:
> The soul, immortal as its Sire,
> Can never, never die."

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Wm. Dignam.

Warwick Mission, July 20, 1844.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I can say, by the help of the Lord, we keep still advancing. I have taken in upwards of twenty since Conference returns. It is one year ago this day since I began my labours here; since then I have taken in about one hundred and twenty. In one appointment, the first Sabbath, I had only ten of a congregation. Now we have fifty-three members; ninety-nine communicants; and three hundred of a congregation. Our house of worship is too small; and, seeing about forty outside who cannot gain entrance, we are devising schemes to build a larger one. Several classes have thrown off side-swarms, and many new ones have been formed. The Lord sent me the aid of four local brethren; were it not for this I could not manage upwards of thirty appointments; and if time and circumstances would permit, I could have nearly as many more.—The Sabbath-School department is doing well. I have obtained £3 worth of books; but what are they among so many. There are nine schools exercising a good influence; and I regret they are so ill supplied with books. Last night one of the teachers told me I must print the alphabet with the pen, if nothing else could be done to serve the increasing progeny.—Temperance is advancing—piety advancing—congregations increasing—and our Mission may now be called a Circuit.

Weekly Chronicle.

CANADA.

Secretary's Office, Montreal, July 20, 1844.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—John Godfrey Spragge, to be Registrar of the Court of Chancery, in Upper Canada, in place of William Hepburn, Esquire, resigned. Secker Brough, to be Official Principal of the Court of Probate, in Upper Canada, in place of William Hepburn, Esquire, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor-General has contributed £20 to the funds of the Mercantile Library Association of Montreal, and £50 to the Mechanics' Institute.

A rumour has been very prevalent to-day that Mr. Draper has at last tendered his resignation,—a step which it has been long expected that the hon. gentleman would take. Will this lead to a dissolution of Parliament? We hope that the electors in all parts of the Province will be on the alert.—*Pilot.*

We learn that Mr. Baldwin's reception in the Counties of Kamouraska and Rimouski was most gratifying. The people *en masse* turned out in each parish and accompanied the hon. gentleman from one end of it to the other, in carriages, waggons, and on horseback. Lower Canadian gentlemen have stated that they never before witnessed such enthusiasm, and it was not confined to the County of Rimouski. The reception was equally enthusiastic in all parts of the country through which he passed.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency's Reply to the Pastors and Delegates of the Congregational Churches of Eastern Canada.—I am greatly obliged to you, Gentlemen, for your welcome to Montreal, and for the kind wishes that you express towards me. One of the most anxious desires of my heart is, that this extensive Province may enjoy peace and prosperity; and if mankind were always guided by reason, there would be abundant ground to expect with confidence that happy result; for in no region, I believe, on the face of the earth, have the people less cause for discontent than in Canada, —in no country is civil and religious freedom more fully possessed. Being in principle an advocate for those blessings, and opposed to the political exaltation or distinction of any Church over another, I aim at justice to all. I rely on those, to whatever denomination they belong, who are loyal to the Queen, and attached to the Mother Country, and who seek the welfare of the Colony as an integral portion of the British Empire. I thank you for the assurance of your hearty support in every measure that may appear to you to be for the Divine glory, the public good, and the honour of the Saviour, whom all Christians must recognize and adore, as the Head of the Church. I do not desire support on any other conditions; and I shall not wilfully sanction measures of an opposite character.

All that remained here of the Furniture and Fixings of the late Parliament House have been despatched to Montreal within the last few days, so that Kingston is now divested of every thing appertaining to the Seat of Government.—*Kingston Chron.*

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq., arrived in Picton lately, and left the next day, intending to make but a short visit to Canada.

Charles Durand, Esq., brother of the Member for the West Riding of Halton, who left the Province during the troubles of 1837, has returned to Hamilton.

Victoria College Library.—The Rev. A. MacNab has been appointed, by the Conference lately held in Brockville, a Special Agent to solicit subscriptions for procuring a Library and Apparatus for Victoria College, Cobourg. We wish him every success. We have transferred to our columns, from a late number of the *Guardian,* a notice of Mr. MacNab's appointment, to which we refer on the first page.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Provincial Lunatic Asylum.—The Provincial Government have issued orders for the immediate erection at Toronto of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. We are given to understand that seventy acres of land on the Garrison Reserve have very considerately been given up by the Ordnance department for the benefit of this institution. The country will be very much gratified at receiving this information; for the erection of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the country, has been an object of much solicitude by all for a considerable time past; and the public will duly appreciate the exertions of Sir Chas. Metcalfe in bringing about the present satisfactory arrangement, by means of which so liberal a grant of land has been made to the institution; and the building is forthwith to be proceeded with. —*Toronto Colonist.*

Cheap Postage at last.—The American Letter Mail Company is now in operation, carrying letters to and from Toronto at the following very low rates:—

	Letter Mail Co.	Postmaster.
Boston	6¼cts.	18¾cts.
Philadelphia	6¼	12½
Albany	5	12½
Troy	5	18¾

The *New-York Herald* intimates that Capt. Hosken, formerly of the *Great Western,* had come to New-York to negotiate the establishment of a new line of steamers to carry the American Mail, and be connected with the American Government. Having failed in effecting his purpose, the *Herald* says that he is coming on to Canada, to see what can be done without the American Government.

Hamilton.—The rapid growth of Hamilton in commercial importance within the last few years, has formed a subject for comment for almost every journalist who has had an opportunity of visiting it. Yearly we have been called upon to notice the elegant buildings that have sprung up amongst us; buildings that would not discredit any city in Europe, and which speak in the plainest language of the wealth, the intelligence, and the enterprise of the respective owners. At no season within our recollection have we seen so many improvements in a state of progress as the present.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

The Weather has been very warm during the last few days; we have also had occasional heavy showers, which have seriously injured the wheat crop in many places. Hay is rather thin on the ground, the grass having been killed by the late spring frosts; the quality, however, is very good. There is a promising appearance of an abundant crop of potatoes; they are now selling in the market at an average of 1s. 10½d. per bushel. Pease are likewise abundant.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

The Harvest.—In some places in the neighbourhood of Toronto the wheat harvest has already commenced. The injury done by the rust is not general, but confined to particular localities, and to the late-sown fall wheat.—*Colonist.*

We hear from Cavan and the adjacent Townships that the crops are most luxuriant, and that the quantity of wheat will far exceed that of previous years.—*Cobourg Star.*

The Board of Works have arranged to build a Bridge across the Trent in Seymour. This was a convenience long desired by the inhabitants. A road of about seven miles from the proposed Bridge to Heeley's Falls would open the entire country. We trust steps will be taken to improve the road from Seymour to Cobourg. —*Ibid.*

We observe that two new weekly journals are about beginning, one in Toronto and the other in Cornwall. The first is to be called the *British Canadian,* and the latter the *Freeholder.*

We regret exceedingly to announce the death of Mr. Samuel Hill, an old resident of Toronto, which was caused by the falling of a ladder at his son-in-law Mr. Hamilton's residence, on Monday forenoon. The accident was so severe that he never afterwards spoke, and lingered until Wednesday afternoon. The deceased had only been a few minutes on the ladder (which he had gone up against the wishes of the family) previous to the accident. Mr. Hill was 58 years old.—*Banner.*

Some forty years since when Mr. Mitchell taught the District School at Vittoria, a pretty and interesting child, with love-laughing eyes, and dark glossy hair, might be seen playing on the green among her juvenile school-mates, the liveliest and gayest sylph of that jocund and light-hearted throng. Fortune frowned, and her father who had then been engaged in mercantile pursuits, in that vicinity, became a bankrupt; and our beautiful Canadian girl budding into womanhood was compelled to seek a home among some relations in the State of New-York, where shortly afterwards she became the wife of a young Lawyer of eminence; and the playful little Eliza Bartow is now Mrs. Martin Van Buren, the consort of the Ex-Chief Magistrate of the neighbouring Republic.—*Long Point Advocate.*

An Inquest was held last week in Dundas, by John Ryckman, Esq., on the body of a step-child of Mr. John Glover, Inn-keeper, who was accidentally drowned in the Creek, while amusing itself with some play mates.—Verdict accordingly.

Two persons named Stephen Young and George Macklem were summoned a few days ago before Alexander Roxboro' and Arthur Bowen, Esqrs., for evading the payment of toll at Gate No. 1, and fined 10s. currency, each, with costs. Solomon Winters was also charged with a similar offence, and fined 10s. and costs, amounting to about £1 19s. 0d. Wm. P. McLaren was charged with a similar offence, and fined 5s. Costs, £1 11s. 9d. We publish the foregoing merely to warn our friends at a distance, not to be in too great a hurry when passing through our Toll-gates. —*Hamilton Gazette.*

The house of Mr. G. Munroe of Sophiasburgh was struck by lightning on the 14th instant. The fluid entered the cellar or basement story on one side of the building, without doing any apparent injury; but in passing out on the opposite side, it rent the wall and forced out a number of the stones with which it was built. The floor of a room on the second story was torn up in two places, and although the family and some of their friends were in that room at the time, we are happy to state that none of them were injured. —*Sun.*

An Inquest was held on Saturday the 15th instant, by Thomas Phillips, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Anna Trasy of this Town, a person of depraved habits. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to her death from excessive intemperance.—*London Inquirer.*

Fire at Picton.—It is our painful duty to record the total destruction by fire of that fine brick building occupied by D. B. Stevenson, Esq., as a store and dwelling-house; and by C. Mortimer, Esq., as a registry office, together with the barn, storehouse, a quantity of pork, flour, oats and peas, and about 60 cords of wood. The fire originated in the barn, and was discovered about half-past ten o'clock last night. From the barn it communicated with the storehouse, and thence to the dwelling house,—all of which were consumed in less than two hours. On the alarm being given, the Fire Company was immediately on the spot, but from the scarcity of water it was some time before the engine was of much service. The Hook and Ladder Company was also there, but the flames spread with such rapidity that it was found impossible to arrest their progress; hence the attention of both companies was directed to the adjacent buildings, which we are happy to say they succeeded in saving. The wood-pile is still burning; a portion of the walls of the brick building has already fallen, and the remaining part is so shattered by the intense heat, that it is necessary to have it removed. The building was insured in the "Mutual" for about £900, but notwithstanding this, Mr. Stevenson's loss must be very great. The origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery. The members of the family for some time back have had little or no communication with the building in which the flames were first discovered; hence it is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The household furniture, and the principal part of the goods in the store was saved, and so was also the whole of the books and papers in the Registrar's office. This we believe is the second time that Mr. Stevenson's premises have been destroyed by fire, which certainly makes the latter occurrence more deplorable. —*Sun, July* 23.

On the night of the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the dwelling-house of Alanson Cooke, Esq., Seigniory of Petite Nation, was discovered to be on fire, which had made such progress as to make it impossible for all the inmates to escape the devouring element. A little girl, aged 7 years and 9 months, daughter of Mr. Cooke, was burned in the house, with two servant girls, named Melie Beauva and Louise Robillard. The remainder of the family, nine in number, escaped in their night clothes, without saving any thing whatever from the house. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen, where no person was sleeping at the time, and where some fire had been made in a stove previous to the family retiring to rest.—*Mont. Gazette.*

Accidents.—Mr. David White, a student of Medicine with Dr. James Douglas, of Quebec, was drowned in the River Montmorency, near the place called *Les Trois Chutes*, where he went with a fishing party on the 13th of July. He was a youth of great promise, and his melancholy fate is a severe affliction to his family and friends.—The same day, a farmer at Pointe Levy went into the woods and hanged himself by a rope to the branch of a tree. He is represented as having been distressed in mind by misfortune and the long illness of his wife. His name is given as Francois Charest.—The same morning, a female child of Mr. Corriveaus, hatter, in Buade Street, aged 25 months, fell from a window in the third story, and was severely hurt, but there are hopes of her recovery.—*Quebec Gazette, July* 17th.

Fire-Wood.—A committee appointed 17th May last, at Montreal, in reference to the purchase and sale of fire-wood, recommends the sale of wood by weight instead of measure, as in France and other countries. They think that 5,000lbs. weight of maple, beech, and birch, is equal to a cord.

A Meeting of the Faculty of the Niagara District was held at the St. Catharines House, July 12th, for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society. Dr. Beadle being called to the chair, and Dr. Mack requested to act as Secretary, the objects of the meeting were stated from the chair, and a letter of apology for unavoidable absence submitted from Dr. Hall, of Chippewa. Various resolutions were then adopted.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that the Bank of Upper Canada has appointed William Cosgrave, Esq., Manager of a Branch for discount in this town.—*Chath'm Jr.*

The *Corporation of Quebec* have passed a law for the purpose of ejecting *Pedlars* from the market places. The Corporation of Toronto, says the *Colonist*, might take the subject into consideration, and they would perhaps, on inquiry, find the example of the Quebec Corporation worthy of imitation. "It is but fair," says a writer in the *Quebec Gazette*, "that the shop-keepers should receive some equivalent, in the way of protection, for the heavy taxes with which they are burdened."

Our readers will perceive a change, and we hope an improvement, in the appearance of *The Pilot* to-day. The encouragement that we have received has induced us to purchase one of Hoe's Cylinder Presses, which is now in operation, and will print 1,200 impressions per hour. It is, we venture to assert, equal to any similar piece of machinery in Canada.—*Montreal Pilot, July* 22.

In Cornwall, July 13th, the peace of the town was once more disturbed by a few St. Regis Indians, with their squaws, in a reeling state of intoxication. Judge Jarvis was passing by at the time, when he very properly, and much to his credit, ordered both male and female to be committed at once to prison. Ten, we believe, were marched off, and confined within the cells of the gloomy prison. To furnish liquor to an Indian is expressly forbidden by our Provincial Statutes; still this positive injunction of the law has been unheeded and forgotten.

Canadian Gazetteer.—Mr. Widder, Commissioner of the Canada Company, has lately written two circulars, dated from the Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, for the purpose of obtaining information on every township in the Province. The object is to describe the township, and sketch a map of it. The both are to be published, and the whole to form a Gazetteer for the Province. We hope the persons who receive the circulars will have no hesitation in assisting so desirable an object. The following is a report of one township, which we insert for the information of that township which it contains, and also in reference to what we have said to our correspondents to-day. It was drawn up last autumn, by a very experienced and intelligent Deputy Provincial Surveyor, from actual observation, during an inspection of the Canada Company's Lands in Tiny.

Township of Tiny.—It is about seventeen miles in length, and averages about seven miles in breadth. It is bounded on the west and north by Lake Huron, on the east by Penetanguishene Bay and the Penetanguishene road, and on the south by the Township of Flos. The Village of Penetanguishene is situated in the east side of this Township, near the southern extremity of Gloucester Bay. In this Village there are four Merchants' stores; but their trade is chiefly with the Indians for fur. The buildings, with the exception of about four or five, are all of log. The inhabitants, in all, are probably about one hundred, and are chiefly composed of French Roman Catholic Canadians, a good deal intermixed with half-caste Indians, and are principally dependent on the fur trading and fishing for their support. There is a Catholic Church and clergyman in the place, and a rather large congregation is afforded between the Village and neighbouring settlement. About two miles further north up the Bay, on the Township of Tay Side, there are Government Barracks and a military establishment, which, together with the demands of the Village, require annually about five hundred barrels of flour, over and above the surplus produce of the surrounding farmers, which shows that agriculture is but indifferently attended to. The Southern half nearly of the Township of Tiny is principally sandy, and timbered a good deal with pine. The northern is principally alternately sandy and clayey loam, margined largely, for the most part, along the Lake and Bay shore, with granite stone, besides being interspersed, in various other parts, with patches of the same, of various sizes, and so thick together as to put cultivation, in those particular places, out of the question; but which, very surprisingly, produce good timber; and this being the case, the stony portion will not form so much obstruction to a good settlement as might be at first view imagined, as a certain quantity of bush must needs be preserved for fuel and other purposes, under any circumstances. There are three streams in this Township capable of propelling machinery; one running diagonally in a northern direction, from near its southern boundary until it crosses the Penetanguishene Road, within about six miles of the village; another running in a similar manner, from near the centre of the Township until it enters the southern extremity of Gloucester Bay; and the third stream is situated within about five miles northwesterly of the one last mentioned, and runs in an opposite direction until it enters the Nottawasaga Bay. The time may arrive when pine, which is in places pretty abundant, can be manufactured advantageously in various parts of the Township. There is a saw-mill already built on the second mentioned stream, near the Penetanguishene Village, and a grist-mill is in course of being put up, which will be a great acquisition, as there is none at present within many miles of the place. The best land is in the neighbourhood of the last mentioned stream, and is getting well settled. Indian corn is successfully cultivated in places, which speaks well for the climate; and although the soil of the Township is, to a great extent, of a light and sandy description, it is, when once cleared, easily worked, and would, under good management, produce better grain than other lands of more apparent promise. Plaster of Paris and ploughing in of clover would most likely make this land produce well. Great quantities of fish—salmon-trout, herring, &c. &c., are, at certain seasons of the year, caught in the bay, at the north end of this Township. The portion of the Penetanguishene road along the easterly side, is, for about the first six miles next the village, under all circumstances, pretty well made and occupied; but the remaining five miles is a mere sleigh or waggon track, and all bush. A survey, however, has been made not long since, by order of the Board of Works, of the road from the Holland Landing to Penetanguishene, with a view, of course, to its improvement as a provincial road; and should this object become soon accomplished, the lands in the adjoining Townships would, at the same time, become much enhanced in value. The population of Tiny, in the year 1842, was about 266 souls.

Acres under cultivation in 1843	643
Grist Mill	1
Saw and Grist Mills	2
Horses	20
Oxen	55
Milch Cows	77
Young Cattle	37

The distance from Toronto to the township line of Tiny, is about 97 miles. The direct way is by Yonge Street to Holland Landing and Barrie. Holland Landing is about thirty miles, Barrie about fifty-eight miles from Toronto. Stages and conveyances run daily in summer, from Toronto to Holland Landing, from whence steamers cross Lake Simcoe, in about five hours to Barrie.

Christian Guardian Office, Tuesday, July 30.

The English steamship is not arrived, although nearly due; and therefore, in the absence of late European news, we give the following latest Provincial intelligence received:—

A most atrocious murder was committed on a man named Vanier, at St. Scholastique. The head was almost cut to pieces by blows from an axe.

Sabbath-Breaking.—Last Sunday, a young man, named James Thom was drowned when in the act of swimming for a wager in the bay of Toronto. Also, on the Sunday before, a man was drowned while bathing in the river Don.

A man of the name of Shanks, of Toronto, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning. Suspicion arose that he was murdered; but it appears that he died suddenly owing to his free use of intoxicating liquors. Another instance of death from intemperate habits!

Extensive mills in Milleroches, near Cornwall, were wholly consumed by fire on Saturday, the 13th inst.

The provincial duty on Wheat already imported through the Welland Canal is £4,672, at nine cents a bushel.

We have received a copy of the new Toronto paper, the *British Canadian*, having for its motto 'British Connexion.' A very good motto, and we hope that nothing will appear in the paper likely, directly or indirectly, to assist in affecting, however remotely, connexion with the Mother Country. It is well known, however, that many editors take up this same principle, British Connexion, and yet their conduct has tended to sever it. The paper is very neatly printed, and the articles selected show a very good taste; but the spirit of the number is rather harsh for a beginning, and some of the expressions are rather low for such a quarter.

The Emigrants arrived at Toronto, principally English and from the North of Ireland, are 4,585, up to the 18th July.

It is rumoured that Sir Charles Metcalfe has requested Mr. Viger to form a new Administration, and that that gentleman has furnished a list containing only the names of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine, and that he informed Sir Charles that he was at liberty to fill up the list with any other names he pleased; that Sir Charles replied, he presumed those gentlemen had not changed their opinions upon the subject of difference between them, nor had he changed his, and that it was under those circumstances impossible they could act together. It is added, that Sir Charles was then requested to suggest a similar list, when he mentioned Mr. Draper, Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Morris. This was deemed impracticable, and the matter ended. We do not pledge ourselves for the truth of this report, though we believe something of the kind has transpired. —It is very generally rumoured that Mr. Draper has resigned the office of Executive Councillor. We should not be at all surprised at this. Mr. D. on a former occasion made considerable voluntary sacrifices in giving effect to the new principle of our Constitution; and he must know as well as most men in Canada, that his continuing to hold office under present circumstances is in direct violation of the first principle of Responsible Government. His Excellency's delay in forming a Ministry which will receive the support of Parliament is creating great dissatisfaction among men of all parties in this section of the Province. We are informed, from a source that we believe may be relied on, that Mr. Hincks has stated that he will not stand in the way of the formation of an Administration, should any objection be made to himself personally.—*Kingston Chronicle, July* 27th.

We have observed several fields of grain under the sickle, and we are happy to say the complaint of rust is very partial, and by no means to any great extent. We are told by persons who are well qualified to judge of such matters, that there will be raised at least 750,000 bushels of Wheat in Canada above the quantity produced last year, which will add to its wealth at least so many dollars, for although Wheat may not bring the Farmer a dollar a bushel, yet it will bring that, and more than that in England, and be productive of that amount to the Farmer, the Forwarder, and the Merchant.—*Ibid.*

Serious Disaster.—By private intelligence from Port Credit, we learn that a most distressing accident occurred on the lake, about three miles out from Port Credit, on Thursday morning last. It seems that the schooner *Rover*, Hinds, master, sailed from Toronto, on Wednesday last, with a cargo of salt, for Port de Louisa, and having on board, besides the Master, his wife and child, and a man and a boy. By some accident the schooner went down, and we regret to learn that all but the master met a watery grave. The body of the woman had been found, and a coroner's inquest was about being held on it, but to the time of our information the other bodies had not been found.—*Globe of this morning.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Quebec, July 19.

The ship Ben Nevis, Captain Herron, arrived here on Wednesday evening, after a remarkable short passage of 29 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 18th June, being the shortest run to this port this year. Captain Herron reports having passed about 15 sail bound up, among them, on Sunday the 14th inst., off Point des Monts, the ship Lord Seaton, from Liverpool, 37 days out, with a cargo of salt, and upwards of 300 passengers, consigned to J. A. Pirrie &Co. On Monday, the 15th inst., off Basque Island, the ship Jessie, the Captain of which died a week previous, and on the same day the bark Abigail, from Glasgow, for Quebec, with passengers, 39 days out. On Thursday last, off the Pillars, the bark Dromahair, outward bound.

The bark Cato arrived yesterday, spoke the brig Gazelle, Bird Island bearing S.S.E., distance fifteen miles, wished to be reported, from Quebec, July 5th, spoke the ship Commerce, off Halifax from Picton, in lat. 35 28 N, long. 55 40 W.

Captain Pegg, of the brig Tynemouth Castle, arrived yesterday, reports having seen a full-rigged ship with a brig in tow, off Cape St. Anne, bound up. The brig had been ashore at Anticosti. No doubt the Hannah, Capt. Lowther, reported in our last.

The ship Jessie arrived here this morning with her colours half-mast, her late commander, Capt. Horn, having died on her passage. His death, we learn, was caused by an inflammation of the lungs.

The steamer Alliance, on her return from the River Saguenay, on Saturday, passed about 20 sail upward bound, among them the Bark Tagus, of Sunderland; Bark Mazeppa, of Liverpool; Brig Sapphine, of Sunderland; Brig Toad, of Kirkaldy; also the Blonde, of Greenock, off Kamouraska, outward bound.

July 20.—The following vessels arrived at Grosse Isle on Thursday last; bark *Abigail*, Derby, from Glasgow, to Pickersgill, Tibbetts & Co., 7 cabin and 324 steerage passengers. Bark *Defender*, Tulloch, from Donegal, to order, coals, 183 passengers.

The *Acadian Recorder*, received this morning, states that the ship *Marquis of Huntley*, laden with deals, went ashore on Breton Island on the 24th ultimo. It is an error that she sailed from this port. The ship and cargo will probably be lost. Crew and materials saved.

July 23.

"*Shipwreck.*—The Ship *Ritchie*, of and for Glasgow, from Quebec, timber laden, was stranded at St. Shott's on Wednesday evening last, having gone on shore in a thick fog. She is stated to have been of about 900 tons, with a crew of 37 men and one passenger, who were all happily saved, together with part of materials." —*Newfoundland Royal Gazette.*

The hull and materials of the wreck of the bark *Neptune*, now lying in the Cul-de-Sac, were sold by auction on Friday last, and adjudged to W. Stevenson, Esq., for £335.

The brig *Hannah*, which had been ashore on the South-west end of Anticosti, and reported by several vessels as being on her way back to Quebec, arrived in port this morning, in charge of the mate and five hands of the ship *Harrison*, Captain Atkinson. Captain Julyan, who boarded the *Hannah*, states that no account whatever can be given of the Captain, and that all the brig's papers are missing.

Reported Loss of the British Steamer Tay.—Capt. Benthall, of the brig *Midas*, at this port yesterday, in the short run of *six* days from Havana, reports that the United States brig *Lawrence* arrived at Havana the evening before he sailed, bringing intelligence of the probable loss of the British Royal Mail Steam-packet *Tay*, which vessel went ashore on Colorado Reef, on the 8th inst. She was from England, with the mail and passengers bound to the West Indies and Mexico. Immediately upon hearing of the news, assistance was dispatched by the authorities in Havana.—*Baltimore Amer.*

Toronto Market Prices—JULY 30th, 1844.

Flour, fine, pr barrel	21s 3d. a 23 0	Pork, per cwt.	17 6sd a 22s 6d
Wheat, per bushel,	3 6 a 4 6	Butter, per lb.	0 5 a 0 6
Barley, do.	2 4 a 2 9	Turkeys,	2 0 a 2 6
Oats do.	1 2 a 1 4	Geese,	1 9 a 2 6
Potatoes, do.	1 6 a 2 0	Fowls, per pair,	1 3 a 1 6
Turnips do.	0 0 a 0 0	Eggs, per dozen,	0 6 a 0 7½
Onions, do.	0 0 a 0 0	Hay, per ton,	30 0 a 45 0
Beef, per cwt.	15 0 a 20 0	Fire-wood, cord,	11 3 a 12 6

The *Durham Advertiser* states that active preparations have begun for erecting a handsome monument to the late Lord Durham, on Pensher Hill; a building imitated from the Temple of Theseus, at least seventy feet in height, and visible from a great part of the surrounding country.

In England and Wales there are 453,149 gentlemen of independent fortunes; but there are also 147,000 paupers.

SELECT GLEANINGS.

From English Newspapers which have arrived since the publication of the last Christian Guardian, *with occasional remarks.*

The *Leeds Mercury* says that the Act now in Parliament for the division of the parish of Leeds, at the instigation of the half-popish clergyman of the Episcopalian Church, Dr. Hook, if passed, 'will be little more than a dead letter. It is merely permissive, and there seems no disposition to raise the funds which are necessary to carry it into effect.' There is no apparent feeling in Leeds in favour of the bill.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff, the Jewish clergyman, writing from Merve, 15th April last, 230 miles from Bokhara, to the Missionary Societies of England, speaks of himself as 'a Jew exposing his life for the rescue of Gentiles,' viz., Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. A disinterested man.

There is a bill now in the House of Commons, if not already passed, 'to promote the letting of field gardens to the labouring poor.' A good object, aiding industry and frugality.

The Bishop of London considers the Dissenters' Chapels Bill a measure highly objectionable in principle and mischievous in its effects.

Late advices from Sierra Leone, dated March 16th, say that five slavers have been captured and condemned through the exertions of the government cruisers. When will this accursed slave trade be annihilated? But for the British government, it seems that the trade would be soon as active as ever.

The Morocco army lately fired on the French troops, which led to a battle, in which the Arab troops lost from three to four hundred, and the French six, with twenty wounded. A French fleet of three ships of the line, and six steamers, has since sailed for the African coast.

Mr. O'Connell has lately received a visit from two Irish Roman Catholic Archbishops and five Bishops.

Two foreigners, refugees, a Sardinian and a Pole, complain much of their letters having been opened at the Post-office. The former says that 60 or 70 letters of his private and family correspondence have been opened. Is the act *right* in the government which would be *wrong* in an individual? One writer suggests that over the seal of every letter the words 'Not to be opened by Sir James Graham' should be placed. A letter-opening machine has been used.

The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robt. Peel rest the defence of opening letters on acts of parliament giving permission. The first passed in the reign of Queen Anne.

In a thunder-storm lately occurring in England, with the shower of rain came a shower of another description, viz., a shower of frogs. Several of the frogs were caught in their descent by people in Selby holding out their hats. The frogs were about the size of a horse-bean, and remarkably lively after their ærial and wingless flight. The storm did great damage in Yorkshire.

A Dr. Lees lately declared in a public meeting in Leeds, that there were fifteen millions of teetotallers throughout the world. The temperance principles there have most rapidly spread.

The Wesleyan Day Schools of Zeador have under instruction about 800 children. The formation of day schools is an excellent attempt of our Wesleyan brethren in England, and will serve greatly to bar the spread of pernicious high church principles.

A manufacturer of Pudsley has lately received an order for eight miles and a-half of cloth. A few miles of the order are now executed. A long order.

The Religious Tract Society is translating several tracts into the Chinese language, which are to be distributed in the free ports recently thrown open to British commerce.

A number of works, as well as an almanac for the year, have been printed already at Jerusalem.

A book entitled 'The Christian's Walk with God' by the Hon. Mrs. M——, is advertised. Surely the Hon. Mrs. M—— need not be ashamed of putting the other letters to the initial, if the book be of the character its title leads us to expect.

The civil war is still going on in Spain. The Gen. Villalonga has lately caused 136 prisoners to be put to death. Civil war the most unnatural and cruel of all wars.

The Bishop of Exeter has brought in a bill into parliament for the suppression of brothels. He showed that an extensive system existed in London of procuring a supply of young females for such houses, under deceptive pretences. It is rather strange, that at this very time the Dean and Chapter of Westminster are receiving incomes of great profit from brothels on their estates. That the houses have leases, is the alleged defence. The bill was read a second time.

The Irish Episcopalian Church in Ireland possesses but 750,000 members, and yet that church receives £652,000 annual income for instructing this number, besides glebe houses, tithe arrears, and other things.

There are 217 parishes, said Lord John Russell, lately, in Ireland, which had not a single Protestant. Yet every parish had its Protestant minister, and every minister his income.

Sir Robert Peel said on the same debate of the Irish Church, that he had found much greater animosity between the different sects of Dissenters than between Dissenters and the Established Church. An observation having some truth in the case of the late opposition of Trinitarians against Unitarians, but not true in the general.

The new Governor of New Zealand, Capt. Fitzroy, R. N., has arrived, and immediately was addressed by the settlers and natives, as new governors are in Canada. The governor speaks of 'deep-seated causes of disorder and dissension in the colony,' and that he feels 'the necessity of restraining the spirit of aggression and injustice' of his own countrymen. The settlers want to bind the natives to English legislation; but the governor thinks it unjust to bind them when almost ignorant of English law. The native chiefs in their address ask the governor whether he 'will be a parent' unto them, and allow that 'circumstances may make his heart dark toward' them, and hope that the promises in reference to their lands will be performed. The governor's reply is very satisfactory. A wonderful change has taken place in New Zealand since 1824! 'The aborigines of New Zealand,' says the *Watchman*, 'we regard as amongst the most noble of the uncivilized tribes of the earth.'

The £500 which the Emperor of Russia sent for a ticket for the Polish ball was not accepted by the association.

Since Michaelmas last, in the county of Suffolk alone, there have been 131 agricultural fires, the losses falling on one insurance company alone. Incendiary fires are still prevailing through Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. An alarming state of things, and as bad as the late Philadelphia Riots.

A banker of Darlington, Mr. Backhouse, a Quaker, rising to speak in the meeting of Friends, fell down, and immediately expired.

The late Alderman Musgrave, of Leeds, has bequeathed the sum of £500 to be invested as a perpetual annuity for the relief of ten poor widows, members of the Methodist congregation in Oxford Street in Leeds.

Two cases of refusal to bury persons by an Episcopalian minister, on the ground of dissenters' baptism being no baptism, have occurred lately in Silkstone. What folly and intolerance!

The following part of an advertisement in the *Montrose Review* of May 31st, shows the high party feeling in Scotland: a man was wanted in the house, and to take care of a horse; but 'he must not be in connection with the Free Church; but no objection to his being a member of the Establishment, or no Church at all.'

The deaths in January, in London, were about 1150 a-week, but in June they were about 850, an average of ten weeks. Deaths from small-pox are, however, increasing; and 47 were registered in one week. The disease is prevailing in many parts of the country: of the 47 mentioned, 36 were not vaccinated. After vaccination, the disease comes, if at all, in a very mild form.

The 'Repeal Buttons' are making quite a 'sensation' in Dublin. Twenty-four boys were expelled the national schools for wearing them; and no person wearing the button is admitted into the barracks.

What People say of Sir R. Peel's Government.—The Tory Protectionists say, that it has doubly disappointed them; for that, instead of their making a tool of Peel, as they fully intended when they brought him into power, he has made a tool of them: and for their part they are now of opinion, that the best thing they can do is to turn him out, let in the Melbourne Whigs, and go back to that state of things in which the Conservatives used to conserve "old abuses," as the Liberals termed them, by means of a "Liberal" Government truckling to the Tory opposition.....The great Melbourne Whigs say, that, like every other Government but their own, it is one which, of course, they should much like to turn out; but that, though it may, perhaps, be turned out by means of combinations between themselves and the thorough-going Protectionists, yet, alas! they can't see their way to taking its place with any chance of staying there.....The ex-underling Melbourne Whigs say, that if possible, it ought to be upset anyhow, to the end that they may get into Downing-street again; for that (and they appeal to the past) it is very hard to turn anybody out of Downing-street who will make every sacrifice in order to stay there.....The Leaguers say, that it is just now a surprising Government to them, as having been saved the other day by themselves alone; and that they intend to support it on Free-trade principle against any combinations founded on the joint principles of revenge and want of place.....O'Connell says that it suits him, since he enjoys under it more influence and far more money than ever; and that if its only method of pacifying Ireland is sending him to prison, he hopes it may probably last his time.....The Chartists say, that they like it better than the Whig Government, because it has never cheated them with false promises of happiness for their class to be produced by the Reform Bill, and has never sent any of them to prison; but that they bide their time.....The inarticulate peasantry censure it with fire.....The "White slaves" of competition —the helpless women and children in the factories—condemn it with sighs and wailing.....The Colonial and colonizing public say, that it is the worst they remember, as being the most Stephen-ridden. ....Mr. Mazzini says, that it puts him in mind of the rascally Governments of his own country....."Tommy" Duncombe says, that he likes it, because it continually gives him opportunities of showing it up to the advantage of his own popularity.....*Coningsby* spits upon it, and sells.....A large proportion of the press, in town and country, speaks evil of it. Among London papers, the *Standard* and *Morning Herald* alone say what they can for it; whilst the Tory *Post* fiercely denounces it.....The *Times* says that it is not yet crippled enough to be attacked every day with satisfaction to the Great Public; but that most people are growing careless about it, and therefore find sport in seeing it get sharp kicks every other day; which sport for most people the *Times* provides, in the due quantity according to demand.....The *Spectator* says, as heretofore, not that it is the best of Governments, but that it is the best Government possible under present circumstances—nay, more, the only possible Government; and that as we cannot have any other, our wisest course is to make the best of it. But the *Spectator* adds, that it is a Government surrounded with difficulties which threaten its destruction, (come what may afterwards,) unless it speedily take a more comprehensive and bolder view of *the difficulties of the country*, than during this and the last session it has appeared capable of taking. In 1842, it was strong in the momentum of the large measures which it had the sagacity and courage to propose. In 1843, it stood still; it seemed to have no impulse; it lost its hold on the public imagination by ceasing to be original—by becoming common-place, or merely place-holding. This year again, it does things by halves or quarters; puts O'Connell in prison, but is afraid to touch the social ills of Ireland—takes up the Sugar question, but wants boldness to deal with it as a whole—affects Law Reform, but disgusts Law Reformers—and so on with regard to all manner of subjects—till at last, it is no longer respected. It is not, indeed, despised, as the Melbourne Government was long before its fall; but there is a growing resemblance in the Peel Government to that which is superseded: and this accounts for its being so weak as to be liable to injury from such enmity as Mr. Disraeli's, and to be turned out on such a question as a difference of four shillings the hundred weight on a fraction of imported sugar.—*London Spectator.*

Anti-Corn-Law League.—The South Lancashire election has ended, in the defeat of the candidate of the Anti-Corn-law League. It is true that the Conservative is returned by a much smaller majority than at the last election, and this affords Mr. Cobden an opening to congratulate his crest-fallen hearers on the progress of free-trade opinions, and to console them for present disaster by predicting future triumphs. To us, however, who, although staunch advocates of free trade, do not carry our partizanship so far as to be blinded to actual facts, it is apparent that the League have received, by this election, a "heavy blow and great discouragement." To use the vulgar phrase, they have been beaten on their own dunghill; that is to say, had the League been what, a short time ago, it professed to be, and bid fair to become—a great political power in the state, capable of upsetting Ministries and returning a majority of free-traders to Parliament at a general election—it must infallibly have succeeded in this South Lancashire election. The truth is, that the revival of trade has been, for the present at least, the ruin of the League. They had staked their stock in trade of credit with the nation upon the assertion that the corn-laws were at the root of the existing distress, and that it was hopeless to look for a return of prosperity until the shackles on industry and commerce were removed. Exaggeration is always a dangerous figure of speech, and the Leaguers have so found it to their cost. * * * This, then, is the rock upon which the League have split. They played a great game with Peel, on which they staked upon bad harvests, the Minister upon good, and the latter won the throw. Commercial prosperity is a sure and effectual damper to agitation, especially to an agitation which appeals exclusively to commercial considerations and economical principles. Every body is convinced that the corn-laws are indefensible in principle, and yet, not one man in ten will take any trouble to get rid of them until the shoe actually pinches in practice.—*Atlas.*

NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

On Monday, the 19th day of August.

The Committee of Management for the Wesleyan-Methodist Sabbath Schools in this City beg to announce, for the information of their friends in the surrounding country, that the necessary arrangements for an Excursion to the Falls are now nearly completed. Bills will be issued on Thursday.—TICKETS, 10s. each; *Family Tickets*, of three and upwards, 7s. 6d. currency each.

Married,

By the Rev. J. Baxter, on the 22nd of May, Mr. Richard Stainton to Miss Caroline Howell, both of Scarboro'.

By the same, on the 3rd July, Mr. Wm. Snider to Miss Ann Maria McCausland, both of Pickering.

By the same, on the 20th July, Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Pickering, to Miss Ann McNeely, of Markham.

By the Rev. J. Lever, on the 20th June, Mr. Wm. C. Hunt, of Vespra, to Miss Matilda, third daughter of Mr. John Willoughby, of West Gwillimbury.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, on the 3rd July, Mr. Wm. Hutchinson to Miss Margaret Dixon, of Thorold.

Died,

At the residence of his brother, in Toronto, on the 21st instant, Mr. Joseph Foster, aged 27.

On the 17th inst., after a severe illness of some months, the result of a violent cold, taken when on duty during the late rebellion, John J. H. Bartels, a native of Ernesttown, in the Midland District, and a resident of the town of Belleville, son of the late W. J. P. Bartels, Esq., of Napanee.

In Montreal, on the 12th inst., Mr. Philip Cooper, son of Mr. Jas. Cooper, aged 24 years. The consolations of religion he enjoyed, and a well-grounded hope of everlasting blessedness which he expressed, during his illness, has afforded great comfort to his sorrowing parents and family.—*Minor.*

On the 18th July, in Montreal, after a painful illness of only two days, Dr. Robertson, one of the oldest practitioners in the city.

At Northampton, on the 1st May, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. James Gill. For 43 years he faithfully discharged the duties of a Wesleyan Itinerant Minister, and with much success. Said he, 'I have always aimed at pleasing God; but I have nothing to rely upon but his mercy in the precious atonement.' Without a groan, he entered into the joy of his Lord.

At Guernsey, May 7th, the Rev. Henry Turner, for 20 years a Wesleyan Minister. After an illness of four hours, he died in great peace.

On the 19th June, in his 82nd year, the Rev. William Jenkins, of Red Lion-square, London,—one of the few remaining preachers who enjoyed the friendship and society of the late Rev. John Wesley. His end was peace and assurance.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during week ending July 30.

Geo. Goodson, J. Baxter, A Little Fellow, Abner Hurd, J. Lever, J. Carroll, G. Smith, C. Lavell, T. Bevitt, David Wright.

Books have been forwarded to—

J. V. Detlor, Esq., Napanee, 1 parcel, care of Rev. Edwy Ryerson, Kingston; Rev. John Lever, 1 parcel, care of Rev. J. Carroll, Prescott; Rev. G. Smith, Brock, 1 parcel, per Rev. Anson Green.

STOVES, COPPER, TINWARE, and COOPERS' 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.

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, by S. F. URQUHART, *Agent in Canada West.*

69 6m

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, WILLIAM HEPBURNE,

(Late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West,) has opened an Office at *No. 7, Rue St. Laurent*, MONTREAL, where every description of Business, connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given; Petitions, Acts of Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership of Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn.

N. B. All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1 *June*, 1844. 66 6m

RAN AWAY, from my employ, my Indented Apprentice, JOHN PAYNE, Jun'r, about eighteen years old, fair complexion, and thick-set. All persons are hereby forbidden to harbour or employ said Apprentice, as I will prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law any one that shall do so. Payne having left my service without any cause whatever, and merely from a bad feeling and disposition, it is just that he should be punished; and I wish he may not receive employment, or encouragement to pursue a course but too frequently pursued to the injury of Masters by their Apprentices, viz., absconding as soon as they become useful.

G. BENJAMIN, *Publisher Belleville Intel'r.*

Belleville, July 18th, 1844.

[We insert the above advertisement for Mr. Benjamin according to his request, and it may be of some service to inform him that Payne was seen last Thursday in Toronto by an inhabitant of Belleville, who is now in this city.—*Ed. Guar.*]

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the POST OFFICE, City of Toronto, *July* 30, 1844.

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Adams Miss A. Ann
Afflick William
Anderson E. Ann
Anderson Jane
Applebee James
Applegarth John
Armistied Mrs

B

Babcock D.
Baguly C. 3
Baily J. Y.
Ball Abraham
Barker Miss
Broker John
Barns Michael
Bartlett Richard
Bartly Margaret
Barton Rimas
Bates Alexander
Bates & Edminds
Beele William
Beggin Ann
Baily William
Beatrug Edward
Bennet Duncan
Best James
Bextor Mrs
Bito L.
Birdsal Mr
Bishop Warren
Bishop John
Blackburn S.
Blodget Eliza
Blythe William
Boon John
Braden William
Bradshaw William
Brand Mary
Branton Thomas
Breckins Andrew
Breckenrigs Marshall
Brereton C. S.
Brett John
Bridgland James 2
Bridgland Elizabeth
Brooks Noah
Brown John
Brunhurd Ann Mary
Bruster Margaret
Buck Michael
Burd Francis
Burk Edward
Burke James
Burris William
Butterfield O'Rielly
Byrne D. Mrs
Byrne Edmund

C

C. W. D.
Cains Archibald 2
Caldicott C.
Cottingham Daniel
Cameron Alexander
Cameron Miss
Campbell John
Campbell Robert
Campbell Daniel
Campbell Collin
Campbell James
Canary Mr
Cane Samuel
Canfield P.
Canley Thomas
Carson Patrick
Carmichael Mr
Cash David
Chambers James
Charles D. H. Joseph
Circular Patrick
Clandinon George
Clarke John
Clarke Robert
Cloyd or Lloyd Wm.
Clustore Mary
Colhoun William
Cunningham Mr
Collins Henry
Columbus John
Crevin Robert
Cook Elias
Cotton William
Coulthard George
Craig Thomas
Craig Mark
Craven William
Crooks Iceek
Cross Thomas
Cruthers Mary
Cryan Michael
Cuningham George 2
Coningham Patrick
Corley Hugh
Corter Peter

D

Deal Adam
Dellows Jane
Dow William
Dillow Patrick
Dixon Ann Mary
Downey Michael
Dunew William

E

Eakins John
Easten Mrs
Eastick George
Edwards George
Essey Mary
Eson Sarah
Evans Matthew
Evans Margaret

F

Farmer —— Esq.
Filer Charles
Fish Caroline
Fererdd Richard
Fitzgibbon Elizabeth
Flanary Thomas
Fleveny Michael
Foley William
Forbes John
Ford Samuel
Ford H. John
Forsyth Miss
Fostor Thomas
Foster William
French Charles

G

Galloway William
Geddes Andrew
Gemmel Joseph
Gilmour William
Gildourg James
Goldsmith Thomas
Gorman Mary
Graham William
Graham Elizabeth
Graig J. R.
Grant James
Gray Margaret
Green James
Green Benjamin
Green Racheal
Grey William
Grey Joseph
Griffin George
Gruu John

H

Hall Rufus
Hawthon W.
Hardy Francis
Harley John
Hailey John
Harrison Harriett
Hastings Warren
Hays John or Henry
Helmn J. 2
Herdee C. F.
Henderson James
Herson Mary 2
Hickman Mr
Higgins John
Hill William
Hill Samuel
Hill James
Holmes John
Holden George
Humphrey Henry
Hunter Mrs James
Henley William
Hus James
Hutcheson H. James

I J

Irvin Alexander
Jackson Thomas
Jarques Alexander
Jatymen Galtheik
Jarvis Hannah
Jenkins James
Jenkins Mary
Johnson Mr

K

Kearns Hugh
Kearney Bridget
Kell Robert
Kelly Mary
Kennard Caroline
Kent Joseph
Keogh Mrs
Kingston Paul 2
Knox Elwood
Knox Thomas

L

Lang Robert
Laugley Thomas
Lapish James
Lavery Miss Pass
Lawrence Marshall
Lee Mr
Leityche Harold
Lewis Chloe
Livingston A. John
Long Henry
Longstaff Robard
Loring Thomas
Lee P.
Lourie P.
Luffmond S.

M

Mackland J. P.
Maclough Thomas
Maguire D. Charles
Maher Thomas
Maher Edward
Maher Patrick
Mahony John
Malon Patrick
Mansfield Agnus
Markham William
Marshall William
Marshall Mr
Martin Josiah Jas. 2
Marton Joseph
Mason William
Mason Jane
Mason Thomas
Meredith Thomas
Miller William
Miller Martha
Mills Robert
Milne William
Mitchell Wartman
Mitchell Thomas
Monaghan William
Mones James
Montgomery John 10
Moon Jackson
Moran Jane
Moran Bridget
Mortley Robert
Moxom Job
Munro Miss Badonis
Murchison John
Murphy B. J.
Murphy Alexander
Murray James
Murry Thomas

MC

Macdonald Daniel
Macphail Robert
McBride Neil
McBrien Margaret
McCabe Rose Ann
McCabe Simon
McCann John
McCarthy Catherine
McCauley Elizabeth
McClean Robert 2
McClean Andrew
McCormick John
McCormick Robert
McCrum Andrew
McDevitt Lizabeth
McDonald Mrs
McFail Mr
McFarlane A.
McGinnes John
McGregor James
McHenry Mrs
McKay Jeneth 2
McKay Martha
McNab A.
McSweeney Paul John

N

Naskagore James
Neathercote John 2
Neil William
Nixon Isabella
Noble H.
Norminton Barbrare

O

O'Brien J. O.
Odlam James 2
O'Farrell Susan
Olinn Stephen
O'Neil Catherine

P

Palmer Charlot
Parker Joseph
Pattison Joseph 2
Patterson Rev. H. 2
Patterson William
Peele Thomas
Perry William
Pickering Francis
Plees Mrs B.
Parrett Joseph
Potter Samuel
Purden Miss

R

Rabble Burges
Ramsey D. Alexander
Reeheil James
Riddle Robert
Riely Widow
Risbro Robert
Roberts H. C.
Robinson Ann Mary
Robson James 2
Rogers Sarah
Ross William
Ross James
Rutherford J.

S

Scarlett Elizabeth
Shannon Micheal
Sharp Richard
Sheppard Jacob
Sheppard William
Shepherd John
Shields William
Sherdan Sandy
Sheetter Josep
Simpson Robert
Sisson David
Sloan James
Smith Messrs Wm.
Smith John
Smith William
Smith Joseph
Smith James
Smiths Thomas
Serrett Margaret
Snowdon William
Spillane John
Steel Alexander
Stephenson James
Stewert Margaret
Steward Miss Jessie
Stewart A.
Strachan Joseph
Straeman Rev. H. 2
Sullivan Francis
Simmonds R.
Swain Thomas
Sweety Robert
Suill Elenor
Sylvester Richard

T

Taylor Margaret
Tharivotte V. Dicoces
Thomas J.
Thompson James
Thompson Joseph
Tiffin John
Townsley Mary 2
Trenholm Robert 3
Trimholm Dr.
Treveal Wm. or Jas.
Trowell John
Turrel Richard
Turnbull Walter
Tusley Henry
Tyson Edward

V

Valentine Ann Mary
Vincent William
Vissond Thomas

W

Wadsworth W. R.
Walker John
Wallace R.
Ward John
Warren B. W.
Watt Mary
Watson Richard
Watson John
Watson Wesley
Webb Thomas
Whealey Isabella
White John 2
White Joseph
White George
Witnes John
Wietnig Dr. J. M.
Wiggins John
Wilebey William
Wilkinson Charles
Wilkinson Robert
Williams George
Williams William
Williamson Thomas
Wilson John
Wilson William
Wilson John
Wilson George
Wilson William
Woodland James
Wott Hamilton
Wen Richard
Wright Ann
Wright George 2

Y

Young James 2
Young D.
Young Mary
Young Mrs.

CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

LATELY RECEIVED, and now OPENED FOR SALE, at reduced prices, at the *Wesleyan-Methodist Book Store, No 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto*, a large collection of Works in Standard Theology, Biblical Criticism and Interpretation, Religious Biography, Ecclesiastical History, and General Literature.

A large assortment of WESLEYAN HYMN BOOKS, of all sizes and bindings.

SCHOOL BOOKS in great variety; including Classical Works, Lexicons, &c.

Books for Children and Young People.

A large stock of SUNDAY SCHOOL Spelling & Reading BOOKS. Tickets, Rewards, Library Books, &c., including every requisite for Sunday Schools.

Also, a well-selected Stock of Plain STATIONARY, such as Papers of all kinds, Ink and Ink Powders, Quills, Wax, Wafers, and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles, the quality and price of which will recommend them to all who examine. For sale Wholesale and Retail.

June 26, 1844.

TORONTO PAIL MANUFACTORY.

The Subscribers hereby give public notice that they entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP on the *first day of May last*, under the name of ROBERT JAMES, Jr. & Co., for the Manufacturing of *WOODEN PAILS, CHURNS, WASH-TUBS, and SAP-BUCKETS*, in CHURCH STREET, between Lot and Richmond Streets, on an extensive scale. Having procured their Machinery of the best description and most improved principles, they will be enabled to offer their Manufactures of the first quality and at as low prices as the same can be imported from a Foreign Market.

The General Depot of the Establishment will be at the STOVE and TIN WAREHOUSE of METCALF & CHENEY, *No. 5, St. James' Buildings, King Street*, by whom all orders will be punctually and carefully attended to.

As the present enterprise substitutes a Domestic for a Foreign article, and gives employment to Home instead of Foreign capital and labour, it is hoped that a liberal and discerning community will duly appreciate the undertaking.

ROBERT JAMES, JUNR.
METCALF & CHENEY.

Toronto, July 20, 1840. 763y

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE HOME DISTRICT.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, that the following Assessments have been made by the Directors on all Notes in force on the following days:—

October 26th, 1843, 1 per cent.; November 20th, 1843, ½ per cent.; February 12th, 1844, 1½ per cent.;—making Three per Cent.

And that the said Assessments will require to be paid at the Office of the Company, in this city, on or before the 15th of Aug. next. JOHN RAINS, *Sec'y and Treas'r.*

Office of the H. D. M. F. I. Co., July 16, 1844.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, *by ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq., P.M., Niagara.*

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, *At the Registry Office, No. 60, Yonge Street*, A few good FEMALE HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS, who can be well recommended.

ALSO, Two ENGLISH and SCOTCH FEMALES, to do general housework for two families in town.

Toronto, 8th *May*, 1844. 5326

Miscellaneous.

DINNER TO MR. CHARLES KNIGHT.—A dinner was lately given at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, to Mr. Chas. Knight, of Ludgate Street, by a large party of his friends, in commemoration of his completion of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, as well as to mark their sense of his merits as an author and publisher, and to testify their respect for his personal character. The chair was taken by Lord Brougham; and amongst the company assembled were Lord Wrottesley, the Rev. Mr. Jones, the tithe commissioner; Professor Key, Professor Long, M. D. Hill, Esq., Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, and a host of literary, artistic, and scientific gentlemen, as well as influential individuals connected with the publishing world: upwards of 150 persons were present. Lord Brougham, in proposing "The Health of Mr. Knight," paid a high and deserved tribute to his great merits. Some excellent speeches by Mr. M. D. Hill, the Rev. Mr. Jones, and other gentlemen, were made during the evening, and much applauded.

Her Majesty has been pleased to signify, through Sir Henry Wheatley, her desire that some hundreds of Mr. Knight's forthcoming publication, entitled "Knight's Weekly Volume for all Readers," should be added to the libraries lately established at the palaces.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE M. JACQUES LAFFITTE.—M. Arago, in the course of the funeral oration, related the following:—"A just pride in his humble birth was, perhaps, the last feeling that acted on the expiring mind of M. Laffitte. The youngest daughter of the Prince de la Moskowa, who was the object of the most tender affection of her aged grandfather, told him that her school-fellows, when at play, called her Princess, but she could not understand how it happened that the grandfather of a Princess was not a Prince. 'The answer is very simple,' replied Laffitte, 'you will tell them that I am a Prince—Prince du Rabot (Prince of the Plane), and should this appear obscure to them, you will explain it—and mind, I command you to do so—by adding that my father was a carpenter.'"

PROSELYTISM AT MADEIRA.—A deputation, consisting of the following persons, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign-office:—Mr. P. M. Stewart, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Rev. John Sym, Free Church of Scotland, Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Henderson, Highbury College; the Rev. Charles Prest, secretary of the Wesleyan Committee of Privileges; the Rev. James Hamilton, Scotch Church, Regent-square; Mr. James Lord, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; Mr. William Hamilton, Mr. Nathaniel Wathen, and Mr. George Matthews. The object of the deputation was to lay certain facts before his Lordship recently communicated from Madeira, relative to the case of Maria Joaquina, who had been condemned to death by a Portuguese judge there, (who is also British Judge Conservator,) for the crimes of heresy and blasphemy. The result of the interview was highly satisfactory, and we trust that the Portuguese Government, for its own sake, will refrain from carrying into execution so cruel a sentence.—*Times.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE AT SEA.—A very singular circumstance has been communicated to us by Captain Vickers, of the schooner *Henry Curwen*, of this port, deserving of the notice of scientific individuals. On the 7th of May last, in lat. 44 North, and lon. 32 35, about four o'clock in the morning, it was discovered that all the watches on board, and the chronometer, had stopped; and, on referring to the compasses, of which there were three on board, they pointed to different parts, and were for a time useless. In about two hours afterwards the watches and chronometer recommenced going, and the compasses became again as before.—*Liverpool Mail.*

ANOTHER BAPTISM LITIGATION.

ARCHES' COURT, LONDON, *May* 31, 1844.

The office of the Judge promoted by Titchmarsh against Chapman.—Sir H. Jenner Fust gave sentence in this case, which was argued in Hilary term last. It was a proceeding under the Church Discipline Act, in which the office of the judge was promoted against the Rev. W. Herbert Chapman, rector of Basingbourn, in the county of Cambridge and diocese of Ely, for *refusing to read the burial service over the corpse of the infant daughter of two parishioners*, named Rumbold, who were of the class of Protestant Dissenters called Independents, after due notice given to him for that purpose. The articles charging the offence had been admitted, and a defensive allegation was offered in reply thereto, the substance of which was, that the baptism which the child had received at the hands of a minister of the Independents, being in fact heretical and schismatic, was invalid and null; consequently, that the child was unbaptized, and as such was not entitled to interment with the services of the church, under the rubric of the Church of England. The admission of this allegation was opposed, and the decision of the Court as to its admissibility has stood over (owing to the indisposition of the judge) till this day. The Learned Judge observed, that the validity of lay baptism had been determined in this Court and also by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Mastin *v.* Escott; but a distinction was taken between that case and the present. In the former case nothing had turned on the question of heresy and schism, but only on the want of holy orders in the person administering the rite: whereas, in this case that question was distinctly raised, it being averred that the baptism was heretical, the person who administered the rite being an heretical person. But, although there had been no absolute decision upon the point in "Mastin *v.* Escott," the point not having been raised in that case, and Courts not going beyond the questions before them; yet, a great part of the argument in that case turned upon the question whether heretical or schismatical baptism was valid or not; and he had no doubt that the same principle applied to both cases, and that whether the baptism had been performed by an heretical person or by a layman, though irregular, was valid, and did not require that the rite should be repeated. Every one of the authorities stated that such baptism was not to be repeated; it was therefore valid, and, if so, the child could not be said to be unbaptized. The only doubt he had was, whether he should not admit the allegation in order to have the question more formally argued, and that the party might carry the case by appeal to a superior court. But there was a mode by which he could effect this object; although he should reject the allegation, he would, if required, give the party leave to appeal. The learned Judge then went more minutely into the grounds of his decision, but (owing to his late indisposition) in so low and indistinct a tone, that it was with great difficulty we could hear many of his sentences. The main principle was, that if, as had been admitted, baptism by a layman was valid in itself, he could not understand wherein consisted the difference as respected the validity of the rite between baptism by a layman and by a heretic or schismatic. Both were irregular, but both were valid, and, in the words of the rubric, the person was "lawfully and sufficiently baptized." It had been contended that there was a deficiency in the rite, and that deficiency might have been afterwards supplied, had the party lived and appeared before the Bishop for confirmation; but the want of confirmation did not disqualify this infant, any more than one baptized by a person in holy orders, from having the burial service read over it. Some reliance had been placed upon the argument that the excommunication *ipso facto* worked at once, without sentence, a disqualification; but the learned Judge showed, from authorities and upon principle, that such excommunication could not attach till there had been a declaratory sentence; and even then all civil disqualification and incapacity whatsoever had been taken away by statute. Upon the whole, he was of opinion to reject the allegation, but he should allow the case to stand until next court-day, for the party to apply, if he thought fit, for leave to appeal.

The Vicar of Basingbourn.—A Correspondent, who gives us his name, writes as follows:—"It has afforded me very great pleasure, as I doubt not it has hundreds more in this neighbourhood, to read in your paper of Monday, the 3rd June, the report of the judgment in the Arches Court by Sir H. Jenner Fust, in the case of Titchmarsh *vs.* Chapman. In this vicinity the decision will produce very dissimilar feelings in the breasts of different parties, as here the case has excited unusual interest. To be sure, the process has been so remarkably slow, that many, I believe, began to think it would never be decided; but I suppose it may now be considered as finally settled, and that too in favour of the plaintiff. If so, it will place several important facts before the British public in a very interesting and encouraging light. First, that baptism by Dissenting ministers is not heretical, but valid baptism. Secondly, that parties promoting such proceedings, although they may 'deny that the Church of England is a true and Apostolical Church,' are not therefore excommunicate. Thirdly, that Protestant Dissenters, thus oppressed and thus insulted, are still able to promote the office of the judge against a member of the Church,—that is, to bring such offenders before a tribunal of justice, that they may be punished for their misdeeds. All this must be truly gratifying to my esteemed friend, the Rev. C. Moase, who has in this case been the chief promoter, and against whom all that has been set aside by this decision of the Arches Court was levelled. But, alas! for the Church, her cannons are spiked, and therefore useless,—they can do no execution. But what is to be done with Jane Rumbold,—this still unburied child? Yes, Sir, Jane Rumbold is still unburied! And where do you think her ashes have been slumbering all this time? Since she was refused—heartlessly refused—a resting-place beside her kindred dust, in the parochial grave-yard where her parents had buried several of their infant children before,—why, let it be known to all the Nonconformists in Britain,—her poor, but high-principled parents placed her in a double coffin, and deposited that coffin, containing the earthly remains of their dear infant, in the otherwise unoccupied chimney-corner of their bed-room, there to await the decision of the Court to which they applied. This shows that they were well instructed in the great principles of civil and religious liberty; principles for which a Holdcroft and a Bunyan once nobly suffered. What will the vicar do now? Will he still refuse to bury the child? If he is an honest man he will, and give up his living first. We shall see."—*London Patriot.*

U. C. RELIGIOUS TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY. The Publications of the London Religious Tract Society; The Publications of the London Sunday School Society; Bibles and Testaments, with the Scotch Metrical Version of the Psalms and Paraphrases; Gaelic, French, German, and Welsh Tracts, &c. &c. For sale at very low prices at the Society's Depository, 23, *Yonge Street.* A liberal reduction made to Sunday Schools, to Retailers, and to Branch Societies. A considerable supply, containing many New Works, just received per *Lady Sale.*

Toronto, June 23, 1844.

R. BREWER, STATIONER AND BOOKBINDER, *HAS REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by R. Cathcart & Co.*, No. 147, KING STREET, where he is now receiving and opening an extensive and well-selected Assortment of *ENGLISH STATIONARY; English, French*, and *American PAPER HANGINGS;* a General Stock of the latest and most useful *PERIODICALS and BOOKS;* a Choice Selection of *English* and *American PICTURES & PRINTS:* Also, a large quantity of GLUE, of various qualities.

R. B. begs particularly to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of SCHOOL BOOKS. He is now publishing Mavor's, the Canada (Davidson's), and Carpenter's Spelling Books; Lennie's and Murray's Grammars; English Readers; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Primers, &c., which he offers for Sale, *Wholesale* and *Retail.*

BOOKBINDING, in all its Branches, attended to as usual.

Legers, Day-Books, and other *Blank Books*, always on hand, or Ruled and Bound to any Pattern.

Toronto, June 8, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price 2s. 6d., *The Origin, History, and Management of the University of King's College, Toronto.*—Sold by Lesslie Brothers, Hugh Scobie, and at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Toronto; E. Lesslie & Son, Dundas; W. Graham, Simcoe; George Hardy, Kingston; E. Perry, Cobourg; Alex'r Davidson, Niagara; A. H. Armour & Co., and Osborne & McIntyre, Hamilton; W. Buell, Brockville; John Craig, London; Armour & Ramsay, and W. Greig, Montreal.

Toronto, June 24, 1844.

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.*

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON,

CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz., *Windsor, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope*, and *Cobourg*, weather permitting.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS,

SOVEREIGN, ... Capt. ELMSLEY,
CITY OF TORONTO, ... Capt. T. DICK,
PRINCESS ROYAL, ... Capt. COLCLEUGH,

SAIL AS UNDER,

FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON:

SOVEREIGN—Every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at Noon;
CITY OF TORONTO—Every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, at Noon;
PRINCESS ROYAL—Every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, at Noon.

FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO:

PRINCESS ROYAL—Every *Monday* and *Thursday* Evenings, at 8 o'clock;
SOVEREIGN—Every *Tuesday* and *Friday* Evenings, at 8 o'clock;
CITY OF TORONTO—Every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston.

Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless *entered and signed for*, as received by them or their Agents.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, 16th May, 1844. 59

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, Will leave HAMILTON, at Seven o'clock every morning, and TORONTO at Three o'clock, in the afternoon.

Toronto, March 6, 1844. 51

THREE TIMES A-WEEK TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL, until further notice, leave HAMILTON for OSWEGO, every *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Will leave Toronto for Oswego every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday* at 7, P. M.
Will leave Oswego for Toronto every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at half-past 4, P. M.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 6, 1844. 57

To all whom it may Concern!

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. The following Cures were effected through the Agency of DR. SHERMAN'S LOZENGES and POOR MAN'S PLASTER. The high standing in society of the individuals whose names are given is well known in this city and surrounding country. It is likewise satisfactory to know that the majority of the respectable portion of the Medical Profession, being now fully aware of the superior efficacy of these Medicines, have thrown aside prejudice, and daily recommend *Dr. Sherman's Medicated Preparations* to their patients. Taking Medicine is rendered pleasant by this mode of administering it—a discovery hitherto never attained.

W. C. Ross, Esq., and some of his family, *Cured of a severe Cough.*
Rev. Mr. Taylor .... *do. do.*
William M. Kelly, Esq. .... *do. do.*
L. McCallum, Esq. .... *do. do.*
Rev. S. Belton .... *do. do.*
Miss H. M—— .... *Cured of Worms.*
Miss K—— .... *do. do.*
Miss T—— .... *do. do.*
John Rutledge, Esq. .... *Cured of Consumption.*
Hugh Hollingshead .... *Cured of Rheumatism and Cough.*
Mr Sydie's Children .... *Cured of Worms.*
Mr W. Blane's Children .... *do. do.*
P. J. O'Neill, Esq. .... *Cured of a severe Cough.*
Mr Reese Davis .... *Cured of Pain in the Back by Plaster.*
Mr Johnson .... *Consumption, incipient stage.*
Mrs Orr .... *Cough.*
Mrs John Hawkins .... *Cough of ten years' standing.*
Mr Geo. —— *Took 25 bottles of a celebrated Cough Medicine—no relief whatever—5 Cough Lozenges cured him completely.*
Rev. Mr McMillan, *Poor Man's Plaster cured him of Pain in the Back of 12 months' standing.*
Mrs W. Wardell, *Acute Pain in the Back—had the most eminent Medical treatment, but got no relief till she applied the Poor Man's Plaster which cured her.*
Mr James Comming's two Children, *Nearly dead with Worms—got the Worm Lozenges, which expelled 32 Worms 12 inches long each. The children are now well.*
Rev. Mr Wilkinson's Children, *Cured of Cough by the Lozenges*
Mr Matthew Love, *Severe Pain in Shoulder—cured by Plaster.*
Mr Lawrence, *Cured of Pain in the Back by Poor Man's Plaster.*
Mr Henry Gilbertson, *Suffered severely for a long time from Pain in the Back, occasioned by a fall from a house; was advised to apply the Poor Man's Plaster, which he did, and the pain was completely removed in three hours.*
Mr W. Flock, *The Poor Man's Plaster removed the Lumbago from him in half an hour.*
Mr J. Cameron's Children, *Cured of Hooping Cough by Lozenges.*
Mr Goodwin, *Cured of Pain in the Side by Poor Man's Plaster.**
*do. do. of Cough by the Cough Lozenges.**
Mr Orrin L. Boynton, *Cured of a three years' Cough by two boxes of the Lozenges.*
Mrs Wilde, *Consumption, cured by Cough Lozenges and Plaster.*
John Mulholland, Esq. .... *Cured of Cough and Sore Throat.*
Mr Post .... *do.*
Mr Leutted .... *do. of Cough by the Lozenges.*
Mr Hogg's Children .... *Cured of Worms.*
Mr Myers' *do.* .... *do. do.*
Mr Smith's *do.* .... *do. do.*
Mr W. Knott ... *Cured of Rheumatism by Poor Man's Plaster.*
Mr Ernest .... *do. Pain in the Back by do.*
Mr Place's Boy, *Passed several hundred Worms by taking the Lozenges.*
Mr Jacob Wismer, *Has just commenced taking the Cough Lozenges, has had a bad Cough for 14 years, is much relieved, and expects to be cured.*
Mr Champion's Child, *Cured of Worms by Lozenges.*
Mr Telfer's Daughter, *do. do.*
Mr Francis Simpson, Etobicoke, *By taking 3 Worm Lozenges, passed some hundreds of Worms, and vomited others; among which was an animal of the shape of a Lizard, with several feet; one inch in circumference, and 4 inches long. He now enjoys good health, which he has not done for years before.*
Mr Rives' Children, *Cured of Worms by Lozenges.*
Mr T. Baynon, *Cured of Rheumatism by Poor Man's Plaster.*
Mr Connolly's Child, *Cured of Worms by the Worm Lozenges.*
Mrs John Garton, *Cured of Fever and Ague by Fever and Ague Lozenges.*

It is presumed that it is not necessary to adduce more cases, although several hundreds could be given. The preceding may suffice to convince the most sceptical of the pre-eminent superiority of Dr. Sherman's Preparations over every other medicine ever offered to the public.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by S. F. URQUHART, 60, Yonge Street, and the other advertised Agents.

CAUTION.

To get the genuine Medicines, purchase of none but the advertised Agents. Each article of Doctor Sherman's Preparations has a *fac simile* of his name, "A. Sherman, M. D." Please to recollect this when you purchase, as vile counterfeits are in the market, such as "*Poor Man's Plaster*," "*Cough and Worm Lozenges*," &c.

* These Medicines were recommended to Mr. Goodwin by an experienced Physician of this City.

NEW STORE.—CANADIAN WAREHOUSE, 189, *King Street.* N. J. COONS, IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Would respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Toronto and vicinity, that he has just commenced Business in the Dry Goods Line, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM WYLLIE, *Three Doors East of Yonge Street*, where he has now an extensive assortment of Goods, which are all of THIS SPRING IMPORTATION, of the best materials and newest styles; all bought with Cash, and will be sold at the very smallest advance possible. On examinaton, he thinks his stock will be found to be secondto none for *Cheapness* and *Quality*, and would respectfully solicit a call from those wishing to purchase.

His Goods will be disposed of for CASH ONLY, being satisfied that upon no other principle can a business be conducted and made satisfactory to all parties.

Only *ONE PRICE* will be made, feeling assured that in no other way can a business be successfully carried on with a strict regard to integrity and uprightness, which principles he pledges himself shall not be departed from under any circumstances whatever.

His Stock at present consists in part of—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Doeskins, Grey and Bleached Cottons, Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Printed Calicoes, Muslin Delaines, Plain and Printed Challies, Chene Delaines, Chene Chusans and Crapes, Striped and Watered Orientals, Plain and Figured Alpachas, Figured Parisian Cloths, Printed Velvets, Balzarines; a rich assortment of Satins, Gros de Naples, Ducapes, and Bonnet Satins; Chene Washing Silks; a great variety of Parasols; Black and Coloured Prunella Boots; Silk Fringes and Gimps, newest styles; Real French Blocked Corsets, coloured and white; Gloves and Hosiery; Mourning and Needle-wrought Collars; Dimity Collars and Cuffs; a few rich Victoria Collars; Satin Shawls and Scarfs; Gentlemen's figured and plain Satin Scarfs and Cravats; Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Threads, Shell Combs, Fancy Work-Boxes, Fancy Writing Desks, Flowers and Cap Fronts; Laces and Edgings, newest styles; Merino and Cotton Pants and Vests; Berlin Wool; Beaver and Silk Hats, from 8s 9d. to 20s.; a good assortment of Quiltings; Marseilles, Valentia, Washing Satin, and black and figured Satin Vestings, beautiful styles; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; India Rubber Braces; together with many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement, such as are usually found in an extensive establishment of the kind.

Please call and examine, as it will cost nothing for so doing, and may be a mutual advantage.

NO CREDIT NOR SECOND PRICE.

Toronto, 20th June, 1844. 764

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, George Street, City of Toronto, on Monday the fifth day of August next.

The Chair will be taken at twelve o'Clock at noon precisely.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL, *Managing Director.*

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER. *THE STEAMER AMERICA*, CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday* morning, at 11 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Cobourg, &c., every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8, A. M.

THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR.

Will leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday* Evening, at 7 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at half-past 2, P. M.

Toronto, April 29, 1844. 57

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

100 DOZEN SCHOOL BOOKS, ASSORTED, *Welsh & German-framed SLATES, STATIONERY*, for Sale by ANDREW HAMILTON.

Always on hand—A full Assortment of *Earthen, China*, and *Glass Ware; Groceries, Window Glass, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, &c.*

Toronto, July 23rd, 1844. 76-5

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. JAMES ESTEY, *Sole Agent for Canada.*

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. JAMES ESTEY, *Sole Agent 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; ON 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. JAMES ESTEY, Sole Agent for Canada.

[*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 of the 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.

THIS is to forbid all persons trusting JAMES REDMAND on my account after this date, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. Said Redmand is a boy about seventeen years of age; was bound to me by his father when about four years of age until he was twenty-one; but he ran away, and is at liberty to remain away. JAMES JOHNSON.

Reach, July 17, 1844. 68 3

DOCTOR MORRISON, *King Street East*, (near the residence of T. HELLIWELL, Esquire,) Toronto. 37

JUST PUBLISHED, THE INSTRUCTIVE READER, being No. IV. of the Practical and Progressive System, by Rev. R. H. Thornton, Whitby; and P. Thornton, Superintendent of Common Schools, Gore District. For sale by G. F. Payne and Lesslie Brothers, Toronto. tf

IN THE PRESS, and will be shortly Published, THE DISTRICT LAW MANUAL, By W. C. KEELE, ESQUIRE, *Attorney at Law, Author of the "Provincial Justice."*

The design of this Work is to afford some useful and general information upon the most popular branches of the Law; and, without intending that every man should become his own Lawyer, enough will be found in the contents of this Volume to inform the community generally as to the relation in which they stand towards each other in matters connected with the Law.

The Work, although calculated for all classes, will be found particularly useful to the Farming interest, as it will contain a full statement of local law; such as the Highway and Assessment Law—District Council and Division Court Acts—the Law relative to Elections—Public Meetings and Party Processions—(recently enacted) Militia—Agriculture—Surveyors—Innkeepers—Line Fences and Boundaries—Mills—Mill Dams—the new Act for preventing Obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets—the new Common School Act—Township Meeting Law,—and many other subjects. It will also comprise a Treatise on the Law of Wills and Executors, Landlord and Tenant, Distress for Rent, &c., and the Law and Office of Constables, with some useful and approved Conveyancing Forms.

The Work will be published in octavo, handsomely bound; and, in anticipation of an extensive circulation, will be offered at the low price of TWO DOLLARS.

Agencies will be appointed for distribution, and their names announced on Publication.

Toronto, March 6th, 1844.

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital; Residence, *Newgate Street*, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

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.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP.

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

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

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

Although there may be cases of Consumption so far advanced that this Syrup may not entirely cure, still the proprietor is confident that there is no case so bad, or of so long standing, but may be materially relieved by the use of the Anticonsumptive Syrup. IN RECENT CASES IT MAY BE SAID NEVER TO FAIL.

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

For children afflicted with Colds, Cough, Inflammation of the Lungs, Croup, Quinsey, and Sore Throat, this Syrup is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves much anxiety, trouble, and expense, let them procure a bottle of BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP, and whenever a child has taken a Cold, has a Cough, or Hoarseness, give the Syrup according to the directions, and it will effect an entire cure.

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

Medical recommendations and certificates may be seen at the Proprietors.

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

Prepared and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by T. BICKLE, Chemist and Druggist, at the MEDICAL HALL, HAMILTON. For sale by LESSLIE BROTHERS, Toronto; W. RICHARDSON, Messrs. ORTON & CLARK, Guelph; CHARLES MOORE, London; JAS. J. OSBORNE, Beamsville; G. STANTON, St. George; J. WYNCH, Simcoe, and by most Druggists and Merchants in Canada.

THE TIGER PILL, OR POOR MAN'S DOCTOR. This invaluable VEGETABLE PILL has been extensively used for several months in this City and Province. Its superiority over every other Pill is undoubted by all who have given it a trial; for certainly it is the best Pill ever discovered for the sure and speedy cure or mitigation of sudden or severe attacks of disease. Its action on disease is at once prompt, powerful, safe, and efficacious; frequently restoring health to the patient in many instances in a few hours. On any of the following diseases it generally operates like magic, *viz*:—All kinds of Inflammation, Fever, Bilious attacks, Headache, Liver Complaint, Heartburn, Nausea, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague; Pains in the Breast, Side, or Back; Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Cutaneous Eruptions, Colic, Delirium Tremens. In fact it is, beyond any doubt, the best Medicine in the world for all curable diseases which require vigorous treatment;—it is the cheapest and best Doctor for all who do not want to spend money or time.

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

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

Victoria Street, Toronto, 19th April, 1843.

SIR,—I deem it an imperative duty I owe you and the public to send you the following true and unvarnished statement of facts, relative to my own case, and the benefit I derived from taking four doses only of your "TIGER PILLS or POOR MAN'S DOCTOR". About twelve months ago the symptoms of my disease presented themselves very prominently as follows, *viz*:—A gnawing pain as it were at my heart, dimness of sight, exceedingly nervous, feeble, constantly drowsy, fatigue, sensation of faintness, great thirst, voracious appetite, itching of the anus, chill shiverings, skin of a pale greenish hue, unable to attend to my business, and was for a time confined to my bed; in fact, my health was such that several of my friends said that I could not survive long. I applied for Medical aid in this City, and took a variety of the most celebrated Vermifuges, but was not relieved in the least. In November last my attention was directed to your truly valuable Pills. I at once procured a box, and took one dose, which brought away a piece of Tape-Worm, 48 inches long. After this I felt relieved; but in March last I had a return of the above symptoms, and on the 2nd and 9th instant I took two doses more of your Pills, which expelled 379 inches of Tape-Worm; in all 427 inches long. Since that my health and strength are so rapidly improving that I consider myself perfectly convalescent.—You are at liberty to make any use you please of this statement, and refer any person who may wish to call on me. I am,

Sir, with feelings of gratitude, your obedient servant,
THOMAS GRAHAM

Personally appeared before me, George Gurnett, Esq., Alderman of the City of Toronto, Thomas Graham, of said city, Builder, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, on his oath deposeth and says, that the facts stated in the above letter are true, and further saith not. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Sworn before me this 18th March, 1844,
GEO. GURNETT, *Alderman.*

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

Markham, 26th August, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in authorising you hereby to enrol my name among those cured by your "TIGER PILLS or POOR MAN'S DOCTOR." I was for the last two years very much afflicted with Dropsy; of which, I am happy to say, one box of your Pills has completely cured me. Before hearing of yours I took a variety of other Medicines without any effect. I now feel gratefully proud in thus publicly bearing testimony to the singular and happy efficacy of your valuable Medicine. I took it in February last, and ever since I have been entirely free of all symptoms of a return of the disease. I am, dear Sir, with feelings of the most sincere gratitude, yours respectfully, WILLIAM TYLER.

This Medicine is sold, Wholesale and Retail, at 60, Yonge St., Toronto, by S. F. URQUHART, and the Agents for Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.

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, M D — CYRENIUS CHAPIN, M D
CHARLES WINNE, M D — MOSES BRISTOL, M D
JOSIAH BARNES, M D — J E MARSHALL, M D
J. E HAWLEY, M D — A. S. SPRAGUE, M D
A. MILLER, M D — F. L. HARRIS, M D
H. R. STAGG, M D

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

☞ 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.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co., *IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE*, are receiving at their BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, *Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto*, NEW SUPPLIES OF IRON, STEEL, & SHELF HARDWARE GOODS, Direct from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment, including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1843.

ARTIST'S DEPOSITORY. J. E. PELL, *LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER, AND CARVER AND GILDER*, KING STREET, TORONTO, five doors West of Bay Street,

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GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, *Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.* G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of *READY-MADE CLOTHING*, to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap, for CASH or approved Credit.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

For Bilious complaints, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Visceral Obstructions, Jaundice, Eruptions on the Skin, Costiveness, Female Complaints, &c.

These celebrated Pills act mildly yet powerfully in correcting and carrying off vitiated and irritating secretions from the alimentary canal, and restoring the excretory organs to a vigorous and healthy action, thus removing those causes which generally produce derangement and disease in the system.

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

The genuine Antibilious Pills have the signature of T. BICKLE around the box.—Purchase none without it.

Prepared and sold by T. BICKLE, Chemist and Druggist, at the MEDICAL HALL, HAMILTON.

DR. RUSH'S HEALTH PILLS are the CHEAPEST, and certainly the BEST FAMILY PILLS in Canada. They were introduced to the public in this Province a few months only, and in this short period they have been more successful in relieving and curing the diseased than any other Pills in existence. This is the grand secret of their being so extensively used by all classes, ages, and sexes. They are a safe Medicine at all seasons; they neither gripe nor sicken, but act mildly and efficiently. They prevent as well as cure disease when taken in time. Every family would do well to keep a supply on hand, and use them on the first appearance of symptoms of illness. The few following names, well known in the community, can testify to their superior efficacy

Mrs John Alexander Hamilton	Mrs James Aitkin
Mr William Gladdis	Mrs W. Wardell
Mr P. Nangle	Mr John Maltman
Mr James Dobson	Mr Alexander McDonald
Mr John Newlove	Mr John Ozley
Mrs Wood	Rev Mr Nelles
Mr Walton	Dr Stoddart &c. &c. &c.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. F. Urquhart, 60 Yonge St., and the other advertised Agents.

"FACTS *are chiels that winna ding an' downa be disputed.*"

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

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

Notwithstanding all opposition this Medicine is most favorably patronized by the intelligent and frugal portion of the public; and that it has done important service in many formidable cases of disease is easily put beyond doubt by a reference to the following individuals—of whom *twenty-two* are completely cured, and *eight* very much relieved, and the most with good prospect of being cured. The parties are generally well known in the community, and they were cured and relieved by this extraordinary Medicine in a few hours, and that too within the last few months:

Ann Martin, *Fever and Ague.*	David Greig, *Bilious attack.*
W. C. Machay, *Jaundice.*	John Cowan, *Indigestion.*
Michael Dillon, *Jaundice.*	R. A. Parker, *Fever and Ague.*
Thomas Graham, *Tape Worm.*	Reese Davis, *Pain in the back, &c*
William Tylor, *Dropsy.*	John Dobson, *Dumb Ague.*
M. Henderson, *Worms.*	C. Quin, *Chronic disord. stomach.*
Mrs. Sigsworth, *Indigestion.*	Charles Grant, *Dropsy.*
S. Ward, *Pain in the Breast.*	Mrs Craig, *Bilious attack.*
W. Lee, *do.*	H. Cunningham, *do.*
Alexander Craick, *Bilious attack.*	C. Fairley, *Fever & Ague, 3 yrs.*
W. Ketchum, *Hydrothorax.*	Mrs Hilliard, *Nervous derange't.*
Henry Green, *Tape Worm.*	Mrs John Atkinson, *Dropsy.*
Jos Rogers, *Bilious attack.*	Wm Kent, *Flow of blood to head.*
John Bell, *do.*	W. Early, *Dyspepsia old standing*
Mr. McCallum, *do.*	Mrs Brand, *Rheumatism.*
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART, and by the Agents for Dr. Sherman's Medicines. See list of Agents. 744 26

COUNTERFEITS, FRAUD, AND IMPOSITION. Certain avaricious persons are surreptitiously introducing into this province spurious articles, which they swindle on their unsuspecting customers under the name of Dr SHERMAN'S *Medicated Lozenges* and *Poor Man's Plaster.* Unfortunately all countries are more or less infested with creatures devoid of all principle—dishonesty their ruling passion—if they attain their object, no matter how many, or who, or how they defraud or plunder: Please bear in mind, that in future it will be safe to purchase only of those whose names are advertised as Agents. The following is a list, and as soon as others are appointed their names will be added. Those purchasing of any others hereafter must take the risk and blame themselves.

AGENTS.

Jas. Harvey, *Niagara* and *St. Catharines.*	John Hunter, *Town Line Store.*
	M. P. Empey, *Newmarket.*
T. Bickle and C. H. Webster, *Hamilton.*	W. & R. McFarlane, *Stonebridge, Port Colborne.*
James McFeeters, *Bowmanville.*	William Tyler, *near Whitby.*
James H. Smith, *Lloydtown.*	J. Mitchell, *Simcoe.*
Andrew Oliver, *Galt.*	Lesslie & Sons, *Dundas.*
John Rutledge, *Toronto Townsp.*	William Early, *Esquesing.*

☞ The *TIGER PILL* and *RUSH'S PILLS* are sold by the same, and by none else till advertised as Agents.

743 S. F. URQUHART, *General Agent for Canada.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINER, *Chemist and Apothecary, King-St., Hamilton, C. W.*

N. B.—A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.—*Price* 2s 6d.

For sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King-Street, Toronto.

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

Christian Guardian,

DEVOTED TO

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☞ The proceeds of this Paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the *Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada*, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

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J. H LAWRENCE, PRINTER.