Vol. XV. No. 11.

## TORONTO. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1844.

an laturate for an assisting Whole No. 739.

(From the Olney Hymne.) See! another year is gone! Quickly have the seasons pass'd!

This we enter now upon
Will to many prove their last:
Mercy hitherto has spar'd,
But have mercies been improv'd? Let us ask, Am I prepar'd, Should I be this year remov'd ?

Some we now no longer see, Who their mortal race have run; Seem'd as fair for life as we, When the former year begun: Some, but who God only knows, Who are here assembled now, a

Life a field of battle is. . Thousands fall within our view And the next death-holt that flies,

May be sent to me or you; While we preach, and while we hear, Help us, Lord, each one to think, Vast eternity is near. I am standing on the brink.

If from guilt and sin set free,
By the knowledge of thy grage,
Welcome, then, the call will be
To depart and see thy face: To thy saints while here below With new-years new mercies come

## Original.

[We insert, below, the last of a Course of Lectures delivered by the Principal of Victoria College to the Students of that Institution, and are gratified to know that they have received con? siderable attention from our readers, and are deemed very excellent and instructive. This is an opinion not only entertained by us, and many persons in this country, but by able conductors of the press in the United States, by whom they have been copied. We recommend those for whom the Lectures are intended to reserve them for future reference and benefit. We thank the respected Principal for them, and beg to say it would afford us pleasure to give publicity to his Second Course, should be decide on its appearing in our columns. We shall be pardoned for saying, we think that all the Lectures put into a permanent form would be a valuable Manual on the Mesaic History for youth generally — Ep. ]

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON THE MOSAIC HISTORY, Delivered on Salbath Mornings to the Students of Victoria College, saw mass rate a test of by the Principal.

LECTURE VIL

a 14 Miles of The Civile Laws of Moses, we consider \*The commandments and laws, and institutions and ceremonies

which were promulgated on Mount Sinal, and, forty years afterwards, repeated and more minitely explained on the Plains of Mond, by the River Jordan, are commonly called the Mosaic Dispensation. Let us here pause, in our progress down the stream of Biblical History, and survey some of the prominent features of this wonderful system.

"The first which at present occurs to me is, its embodiment of the soundest principles of public freedom. As we cannot, at the present day, fix our eyes on a single Pagan, Mohammedan, or Anti-Christian power, where the iron hand of despotism does not eway the sceptre of government, so we cannot find a free nation of antiquity except the Jews. What were the governments of Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, Media, Persia, but despotisms? And in the famed Republics of Greece, nine-tenths of the inhabitants were hopeless slaves. The Mosaic code was established in an age of the world when the doctrine of personal rights was neither regarded nor known, yet is it pervaded by the principles of political very narrow, teem with human beings, but especially with children habeus corpus -a privilege not allowed in their government, as they did not allow imprisonment-every feature of a free government is distinctly developed in the Jewish polity. During their commonwealth, the Hebrews accepted God as their King, and He declared them his peculiar people. When their form of government was changed from a Theocracy to a Monarchy, it was at their own solicitation.—the monarchy was limited; their kings. whether they were appointed by God or hereditary, did not enter upon their office until they were crowned and acknowledged by lawe thou God, were approved by themselves. As there are in the British placed, that every worshipper upon entering the Church door can their praise. Constitution, so there were in their Government, some strong democratic tendencies, on the one hand, and some strong tendencies to despotism on the other; but, as in the British Constitution, both were under so many checks and balances, that the stability of the part of divine worship. In the first place, they sing much louder here throng and the liberties of the neonle were alike secured; the rights and duties of raters and subjects were definitely described; and books. Half-grown boys and girls scarcely think of such a thing life. freedom, and property were wisely protected.

equity and unrivalled wisdom by which they are distinguished. And first, in reference to their civil code. The objects of their civil laws were, to define and illustrate the doctrine of personal rights—to govern their intercourse in the common transactions of human life—to regulate the reciprocal doties of husband and wife. parent and child, master and servant. And what improvement present day, added to the institutes of Moses? Take for example the precautions which the Mosaic laws provided against the accumulation of debt-the fidelity with which they required the restoration of stolen property—the restoring of property that was injured to the full amount of its original value, and the restoration of double the amount of stolen property—the law of bailment so simple and distinct; the law of injuries arising from carelesiness or inattention-(Ex. xxii. 14, 15); the division of the loss where neither party was blameable-(Ex. xxi. 31-35); the law concern ing property given in charge for safe keeping-(Ex. 12ii. 7-15.) These laws contain the germs of all subsequent legislation upon these subjects, and are unsurpassed in the science of government to this day in any christian or civilized nation.

The Mosaic rule of damages in cases of seduction has been honoured by wise statesmen and judges in all ages; is that which pleaders most strongly and most frequently present to juries, and is the most equitable and efficient that can be conceived. (Ex. xxii.

6, 17.)
And what civil code, ancient or modern, will compare with the tains, so wisely adapted to establish a high standard of refined and honourable feeling. Take, for example, the precepts relative to 21-24.) Also the law concerning pledges; (Ex. xxii. 25-27; it was clothed—the occasional outbursts of a natural and exquisitely Deut. xxiv. 6, 10-13;) the law respecting the panetual payment of graceful eloquence, were absolutely irresistible—all this, and more wages to the labourer, (Deut. xxiv. 14-16;) respecting slander, tale-bearing, usury, the destroying of the bird with her eggs,-(Deut. xxviii. 23.) The institution for the trial of jealousy (Numbers v. 11-31) was very different from the trials of Ordeal, or own heart, and I felt no great surprise, when I looked around me judicium Det, or vulgaris purgetio, which existed among our An. to see a number of my fellow-worshippers involuntarily rising to glo-Saxen ancestors, and in nearly every kingdom of Europe. The innocent wife had nothing to apprehend from the trial instituted by Moses, but had everything to fear and suffer from the pools, rivers, burning oil, and red-hot ploughshares of the middle

The Penal Statutes of the Mosaic Code were as just and wise as were the laws which they were designed to sustain. Two witnesses Ilis presence. I felt grateful, too, that he, whose writings had been were required to convict any one of a capital crime; and they were required to aid in the execution of the law-an enlightened and humane provision, and admirably calculated to prevent false testimony.

There was no law for imprisonment for debt; nor indeed for imprisonment for crime. The laws were made to be enforced; and there was to be no delay in the execution of them. The only instances of imprisonment allowed were the custody of a criminal for a night, and the cities of refuge for the manslayer—a humane provision

tovision.

Another peculiarity in the penal code of Moses, is the tender ness of blood" and the "reverence for human life." Recklessness of human life and familiarity with blood-shedding indicate a corrupt and degraded state of human society." The provisions of the Mosaic code in this respect bespeak the wisdom and benevolence of their author. Thus the ox that killed a man or a woman, &c. (See Ex. xxi. 28, 29.) This is the origin of the law of Deodand the Delegation had actually arrived in Europe, every paper con-

in England. phemy, murder, smiting a parent, cursing a parent, inveterate disobedience to parents, incest, sodomy, bestiality, rape, adultery, false pretensions to prophecy, witcheraft, man-stealing, Sabbathbreaking, resistance of civil authority) as punishable with death: at one time, in England itself, death was the punishment attached to ter, they thought, to decide whether he should remain to be a the commission of one hundred and forty-eight crimes. The English criminal code has latterly been greatly meliorated; but the fact just mentioned shows how far Moses was in advance of even modern legislation.

and excellent in their several systems of jurisprudence. Moses, Church in America, were any very serious apparencions felt by spirit-

in commencing a recital of his laws and statutes, among the motives to obedience, assigns the following:-" Keep therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall bear all these statutes, and say, Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."—Deut. iv. 6. What Moses here foresees and foretells, actually took place. Every reader of the Bible, or of ancient profone history, knows that

Chaldeans, Egyptians, Phonicians, Medes, Persians, were acquainted with the institutions of the Hebrews. The lawgivers of the fountain in his own heart broke, and he wept like a little child, these nations borrowed many institutes from the Mosaic code pressed my hand convulsively, and said: "God send light into his, This is unquestionable as to the Egyptians and Phonicians; and is probable in respect to the Chaldeans and Persians. (Inferable from the history of Ruth, Mordecai, and Daniel.) Archbishop Potter, in his Archæologia Græca, or Antiquities of Greece, ha largely shown how much the Greeks were indebted to the Institutes of Moses for many of their best laws and usages. It is known that the Roman civil law was in a great measure derived from that of Gresce, and therefore indirectly from that of Moses. Sir Matthew Hale, in his History of the Common Law of England, and Judge Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, have adduced abundant examples to show how largely the English code of laws is indebted to the laws of Moses. Sismondi, in his History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, has stated many facts which show how much was incorporated into the laws both

any other individual in the annals of the world." The laws of Moses were confessedly the first ever written, or ever delivered to any nation, and were perfect at the beginning. The Book of Deuteronomy contains the foundations of all wise legislation. . "The more we meditate on the laws of Moses, (says Goguet, in his elaborate Treatise on the Origin of Laws,) the more we shall perceive their wisdom and inspiration. They alone have the inestimable advantage never to have undergone any of the revolutions common to all human laws, which have always demanded frequent amendments; sometimes changes; sometimes additions; sometimes the retrenching of superfluities: 'There has been nothing changed, nothing added, nothing retrenched from the

has therefore been justly observed by Milman, in his History of

sive and permanent influence over the destinies of mankind, than

laws of Moses for above three thousand years.". In the foregoing observations, I have not noticed the Ten Commandments—the Moral Law of Moses-which as far excels his Civil Code, as that transcends the laws of all other nations.

# Selected.

From the N.-Y. Christian Intelligencer. (REV. DR. KRUMMACHER, OF GERMANY. (a)

We copy the following letter of Rev. B. S. Schneck, one of the delegates appointed by the General Synod of the German Reformed Claurch, to Rev. Dr. Krummacher of Elberfeld, from the las number of the "Messenger of the German Reformed Church." It will be found an interesting one."

Elberfeld, July 18, 1843. Dear Brother !- I believe my last letter informed you of my arrival in Duesseldorf, on the Rhine. A ride of 40 minutes on the railroad brought me to Elberfeld, in the beautiful valley of the Wupper, so celebrated all over Europe, and even in America, not up; if you plant thorns, thorns will grow; and evil intentions, merely for its industry, but especially on account of the many excellent Christians which it contains among all classes. No place in Germany has been more signally blessed with such a succession of may be applied to good as well as to evil. I never remember a eminently pious and learned men than this valley. In addition to number of godly men meeting together with a godly intention these, such men as Tersteegten, Stilling, and others, have contributed greatly to revive religion during the great dearth which prevailed during the middle of the last century in Germany. The men would lay their heads together, willingly to dishonour God, ministers who fill the pulpits in this valley at present, are all of them, as far as I can learn, sound, evangelical, and godly men. The Reformed Church in the town of Elberfeld alone has four ministers, and, if I mistake not, the Lutheran Church as many. The population is about 40,000, and including Barmen (which other's presence, opening their hearts freely, and kindling a adjoins it,) 70,000. Judging from the size of the town of Elberfeld, I should have put down the population at not more than 10,000but it is a manufacturing town, and the streets, which are mostly wisdom and civil freedom. With the exception of the writt of The little valley is one of the most beautiful I ever saw. The high bills which surround it enable you to view the whole, with its ril lages and churches, from one end to the other. It is a green and elightful spot, in more than one sense.

The morning after our arrival, being the Sabbath, we had the privilege to hear Dr. Krummacher preach. Toffeditz had arrived late on the previous evening, and we chose to remain incognito until after divine service. Preaching commenced at 7 o'clock, and 4,000) the house was well filled. As is the custom here and elsethe hymn to be see it. The large organ sent forth its thrilling tones, and the vast congregation joined in solemn song. To an American there is something peculiar upon hearing such a congregation join in this than we do; and then, every body sings. All have their hymnias going to church without their hypnn-books. How different with Let us look at the Mosaic laws a little in detail, and see the us in this respect! The very sight of such a number - such a large number in singing the praises of God, of all classes, of every age and sex, called forth feelings which I cannot describe-but it made me earnestly wish also, that, in this particular, our American churches might imitate those of Germany." Whilst the last verse was being sung, the preacher appeared in the pulpit, and, after a short but fervent prayer, and the singing of another verse, he have the light and experience of subsequent ages, even to the read his text, and opened with a brief exordium remotum. The subject of the preacher was that part of the history of David embracing the severe afflictions, and the sanctifying influence which they exerted on this man of God. It appeared to be one of series of sermons on the character and history of David-and I will in a few words attempt to give you not a description of the sermon-but a candid and ulibiassed expression of the feelings

which its delivery produced in my own mind." The introductory part was almost entirely lost to me, owing to the great distance at which we were from the pulpit, and the movement of some young folks near us who were somewhat belated The appearance of Dr. Krummacher in the pulpit is exceedingly imposing and prepossessing; but I began to feel some disappoint ment and regret during the first quarter of air hour, notwithstand ing all that. I thought his manner was less colemn and dignified than could have been desired. There was a degree of vivacitynay, I thought, an appearance of gaiety, which must preclude the most solemn truths, humanly speaking, from making any deep and salutary impression upon his hearers. And yet I could perceive, from the eager looks of the auditors, that they were prepared to Mossic in the benevolent and admirable injunctions which it con- expect a spiritual repast from God's holy Word and as the preacher proceeded, the attention became more fixed, more solemn, and h bimself more subdued, natural, and eloquent. The deep spiritual their treatment of strangers, of widows and orphans, (Ex. xxii. lity of the matter-the simple and yet beautiful language in which which might be specified, soon swept away my first feelings of dis appointment. I felt that the truth of the gospel, in all its humbling as well as in all its winning and wooing form, had come near my their feet and listening with intensest feeling, lest they should lose a word, a look, or a single movement of the servant of God. And when, towards the close of the sermon, I was convinced that the Spirit of God was moving upon very many hearts in the vast congregation, I felt grateful to God that I was permitted to spend the Sabbath where God was evidently and emphatically so near with received with such universal approbation by all Christians, would be likely, should he come to America, to be approved still more universally as a preacher by all who would understand the German language. It is conceded on all sides-even by Rationalists-that Krummacher stands foremost in all Germany as a pulpit orator; and the influence which he has acquired in this way, together with the inconceivable amount of moral power which his personal character wields over the length and breadth of Germany, is most happy for the cause of evangelical piety. And hence the loud and long tones of remonstrance against his leaving this country which reach his ears from every quarter-even from Prossia. The first announcement of his election to the professorship caused quite a senation, and the political press even was full of conjectures as to the result, although the general belief prevailed that Dr. K. would scarcely give any serious consideration to the subject, if indeed it was seriously intended to offer him a post in America. But after tained some remarks on the subject. The King of Prussia himself In the Mosaic code seventeen crimes are specified (idolatry, blas-) gave expressions of his interest in the matter. But above all, Elberfeld and its vicinities were deeply concerned in the matter; for to them it was a more personal matter than to others; but even they had not conceived it probable that a call from America would give Krummacher inuch trouble of mind-it was a very easy matsaid to us, that it was certainly a compliment to their pastor to receive such a call, and in such a manner, but as to the thing itself,

the Elberfeldians. And then they did feel alarm. "Yes!" said : pious and highly intelligent merchant, after church, "Yes, I see it now, that this is a most solemn subject to be disposed of by our venerated pastor. I have examined my own heart, and I have found, that, after all, selfishness predominates in my unwillingness to see him go. I must not say another word against it, if he should see the finger of God in the matter. But, sir, it would break up the fountains of feeling in every pious heart;" and as he spoke pressed my hand convulsively, and said: "God send light into his and grace into our hearts."

As to Dr. Krummacher himself, I can only say, that this subjechas evidently cost him much solicitude. Up to the present moment he has been in a great strait, unable to see clearly what was his duty At first I thought he would give us a speedy denial, but the more h learnt of the actual position and relation of the church in America -of the vast field of usefulness which it offered to him. &c. &c. the more deeply did he feel that it was a solemn thing to come to such a decision. Yesterday he told us that he had, during the previous night, come to the conclusion to request us, that we should first make our trip to Berlin, Halle, &c., and if we did not meet with a man whom we thought we could recommend to our Synod even with more freedom than bimself, he would then say, " Here I am, ready to go!" But now he thought, that it was perhaps rather of the Anglo-Saxons and the Franks from the ritual of Moses. It the prompting of his own mind than that of God-more the result of a feeling in behalf of the object presented, than a clear convic the Jews, that " the Hebrew lawgiver has exercised a more exten- tion of duty-or of sympathy, rather than a scriptural perception of the will of God in the matter. It has caused him such a struggle of late, that his family and friends are apprehensive for him, in the manner in which it has affected his health and spirits. Indeed, to feel that it would be unwise as well as improper to press the matter upon him any further. He has the whole subject before him, and we are persuaded that he will be enabled to decide in such a manner as to God shall seem best, whatever that decision may be. One great difficulty with him seems to be, that his calling is emphatically to be a PREACHER: that to this his whole life has been pre-emir ently devoted, rather than to be a Professor-and that so soon as he should cease to be a Pastor, in the full sense of that term, he would cease to be a writer too, inasmuch as he can only, like Robt Hall, write after he has first preached; and that his usefulness as a writer must therefore cease also, if he ceases to be a preacher We expect a decision before we set out for Berlin, which will be in less than a week. May the Lord direct aright!

> Dr. Hoffeditz has just left for Cassel, where I expect to meet him next week. This evening I expect to go to Bonn, by way of Cologne, and from thence across the country half a day's journey to Siegen, and thence to Cassel. We have a long and fatiguing journey by land yet before us. Tell our friends that we are both And Yours affectionately, 1990 to

B. S. Schnech.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT PUBLIC MEETINGS. . Francis (From Old Humphrey's Observations ) ....

I never remember an instance of a number of bad men meeting together with a bad intention, without their trying to do some mischief, and should as soon expect to see a red-hot iron thrust into a heap of gunpowder without an explosion, as for such a thing to take place. If you sow thistle-seed, thistles will spring just in the same way, will produce evil deeds.

But if this be true, and true it certainly is, then this reasoning without some good effect following; and should as soon expect that a finitial vine would bear poison-berries, as that Christian or to afflict markind.

It is a glorious thing for those who desire to make the world better, and happier, and holier than it is, by spreading wider the kingdom of the Redeemer, to refresh themselves with each brighter flame on the alter of devotion than might otherwise burn

But do not suppose, by what has been said, that I am a speaker in public assemblies. No : Old Humphrey, never mounts the platform, but glides into a back-seat on such occasions; the fittest place for him. He cannot make his eye be "felt from afar," flashing with the energy of his coul: he cannot eloquently pour forth his warm wishes for the welfare of a sinful world. No; all that he can do is, to take up this stump of a pen, with which he is Church of Rome 1. What have they taught ? What have they now noting down his poor thoughts, and, after supplication at the throne of grace, that his mind may be so governed as ter be kept from dishonouring God, or wounding a fellow-sinner without when we entered the large church, (said to be capable of seating cause; and that he may set forth, in the best way he is able, all things that in his opinion are true, and honest, and just, and pure, realm which has a right to be quite sure she has the Lord's body the people, and by a sworn capitulation were restricted in their where in Germany, the hymn is announced by means of a small and lovely, and of good report." He highly values the public is that he sni

> But do not imagine, that, offer living so long in the world, I know so little of the human heart as to be blind to its errors on sustenance little better than poison .- Melville. Baptismal Regene these occasions. Oh no! there is sufficient room in the heart of a public speaker, full as it may seem to be of heavenly and holy things, for earthly infirmities to dwell there. There is danger of an eloquent man being too sensibly alive to the approbation of his fellow-mortals; he may have too keen an appetite for human praise; and there is a danger of the assembled multitude forgetting that the object of their meeting is to praise God rather than man. These are dangers that speakers and hearers would do well to avoid; but on this point I will not be severe, for I love to honour good men for their works' sake, and often find myself thumping the floor with my cauc by way of commendation, when I might be better employed in putting up a prayer that both speakers and hearers might be blessed of the Most High.

It sometimes occurs, that in meetings of a more serious charac ter than ordinary, when high and holy things are entered into, and when the mind ought to be more serious than at other times-i sometimes happens, I say, that the speaker makes a droll remark, very droll, but sadly out of place; so that, instead of the spirit of the hearer being absorbed with sucred reverence for the Most High, it is dancing with light-hearted guiety and turbulent mirth. This is not as it should be. I have, before now, met with some thing of this kind in a place of Divine worship, when the preacher, and a Christian-hearted, godly, deeply-impressed preacher too, in a moment of infirmity, has scattered abroad the solemn thoughts that he had for an hour been labouring to produce, by one sinexpected, ill-timed, comical observation. The preacher has smiled, the hearers have laughed, and Old Humphrey among them,

though he has reflected upon it afterwards with regret ane shame. Nor must it be denied that public speakers, especially such as are voting, now and then shoot above the heads, rather than at the hearts of the people they address, and use such lengthy words. and such high-flown illustrations, that a plain man wonders what they are after, and in what it will all end. I once heard a worthy young minister address a country congregation from the words 'And they all with one consent began to make excuse," Luke xiv. 18. One would not have thought that these plain words of Scripture could be made plainer, but the minister seemed to think differently; for he told us that "with one consent" meant " una-Now, if the plain countrymen present could not comprehend the words of Scripture, it was not very likely they could comprehend the explanation of the preacher. The great object in addressing an assembly is to inform the understanding, to convince the judgment, and to affect the heart; but sometimes this is forgotten.

With all these disadvantages, public meetings are of great value; and often have my feelings been warmed within me while some zealons servant of the Redeemer, with a heart full of love, and a tongue touched with holy fire, has declared the mighty acts of the King of kings and Lord of lords."

Oh, it does one good to see and to hear great and good men devote their time and their talents to God's glory and man's benefit; and if we feel a little humbled that we are not able to do as much as they do, we feel, at the same time, anxious to do more than we have done. Men's hearts are, in such seasons, just like the wood laid ready on the alter for a burnt sacrifice, and the hallowed zeal of the Christian-hearted speaker kindles the holy flame.

It is a pleasant thing to read the record, printed on paper, o written with the pen of a ready writer, of what is going forward in the Christian world; but how much more delightful is it to listen to the account poured forth by one bringing good tidings from a foreign land, whose eye sparkles with joy, whose heart runs over with gratitude to the Father of mercies, and whose tongue richly abounds with words fully spoken; such as are, in Scripture language, likened to "apples of gold in pictures of silver!"

There are hundreds, yea, thousands, who return home from public meetings far more interested than they were before, in the spread of religion, and the increase of works of mercy; and though worldly cares or worldly pleasures may afterwards assail them, yet are they, on the whole, more friendly to the Christian cause, and more abounding in deeds of charity.

·Old Hamphrey would not, willingly, say ill-natured things; but he verily believes, that if it were not for public meetings, one-half of the supporters of religious and benevolent institutions would go blessing to thousands as a preacher, or go to a new country, where to sleep with the Bible in their hands. He judges by his own there could not be much to do for him. Some thought, and even heart, which, in sacred and charitable things, is often more like : lump of ice than a ball of fire. Let us, then, as far as we can, secure the advantages of public meetings, by encouraging, in our To the laws of Moses all the ancient and modern civilized nation, and the appellation, prospects, &c., of the their evils by waging war with venity, self-shness, and a worldly best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservative of health is large enough to catch all the birds. Your tongue therefore needs tions are immeasurably indebted for what is most useful, humane, ment from the pulpit of the condition, prospects, &c., of the their evils by waging war with venity, selfishness, and a worldly

THE METHODIST HYMN BOOK.

Next to the word of God itself, we doubt if there can be found volume embracing more pure and scriptural theology than is contained in our Church Hymn Book, and we esteem it fortunate and an evidence of the Divine favour, that such a work was given to the Church in its very infancy. . It has served, more than any other human means, we think, to preserve the purity of our doctrines, and that remarkable identity of doctrine and spirit which

horacterizes Methodism all over the world.

It is a little remarkable that any attempt to improve it has been an almost total failure, while the "appendixes", and " supple ments" are scarcely ever used. These bring nothing new as to loctrine, and as regards poetical excellence are infinitely inferior. Much less do we admire the various "Camp-Meeting and Revival" Hymn Books which have occasionally made their appearince, while we consider the most of them as mere catch-penn productions, vastly injurious in their tendency, especially as habie produce an ophemeral experience, and a disposition to reject hat is more solid and edifying. To say nothing of the poetryif some of it deserves the name—the sentiment itself is often o an extremely doubtful character. We recollect taking up one of these volumes some time ago, and, in turning over the leaves came across a hymn commencing-

" What is that lady doing there In such a posture, Anna cried;
The lady kneels in humble prayer,
Her sister Bell replied."

These may not be the exact words, but we are sure we are not ery far out of the way; at least, they are no better. We turned the title-page, expecting to find it the production of some anonymous and money-making publishers, but what was our our prise to find the book endorsed and ushered into the world under the patronage of two prominent ministers of our Church! Alas alas! when such stuff is allowed to take the place of the puri heology and inimitable poetry of our Church Hymn Book.

We deem it nothing more than an act of justice to an excellent hough somewhat singular seet, to acknowledge, that we are indebted to the Moravians for some of the finest hymns that enlivened and purified our devotions. That beautiful hymn "Jesus, thy blood and righteousness"

Is a composition of Count Linzendorf, written by him on his passage from St. Thomas to England, in 1739. The generally received translation of this hymn (or rather translated portion, the original being of great length), is from the pen of Mr. Wesley, or his brother Charles, to both of whom the Church of Christ is under great obligations for their admirable versions of a number of excellent German hymns, of the 17th and 18th centuries. The excellent hymn-"High on his everlasting throne,"

is also a Moravian production, having been composed by Span genberg. and presented to Count Linzendorf on his birth day, in the year 1734. Whether this was translated by one of the Wesleys, or by Gambold, seems to be unsettled; the last of these seems to have been fully equal to the task. We do not regard it as at all derogatory to the Wesleys that they

should have kindled their poetic torch at the brilliant flame of German psalmody: whatever benefit they derived from this source they abundantly repaid to the religious community which had been the channel of imparting it. As a hymnologist, Charles Wesley may be considered as being

vithout a rival, and was so regarded by Montgomery; and we repeat, that it is an evidence of the special favour of God, that, in its infancy, our Church was furnished with a collection of hymns second to none, even of the oldest denominations. Let us, there fore, be contented with it, and not endeavour to improve or super sede it, by any of those fugitive and often senseless compilations which, with a few grains of wheat, contain a vast amount of chaff.

#### nery entailed a From Vevers' Letter to M'Neileand said in Bland WHAT DO THE PUSEYITES TEACH?

It is now only about ten years since the Oxford Tract writers commenced their schismatic proceedings. What have they done ! What have they not done? Have they not introduced wax-candles to be burnt at noon-day; the cross or the crucifix, painted windows, garlands of flowers, vestments black and white, pulpit hangings and aliar cloths, postures and attitudes, approximating to the not taught? Doctrines the most absurd-Apostolical Succession Why should we not seriously endeavour to impress our people with this plain truth, that, by separating themselves from our communion, they separate themselves from the only Church in this to give to his people."-Tracts, vol. i. No. 4, p. 5. Should the Representatives last year, in memory of the lamented Cookman minister be himself untaught and deficient, " by acting faith on the head of the ministry they are instructed and nourished, though, in the main, the given lesson be falsehood, and the proffered ration. "There are but two periods of absolute cleansing, baptism and the day of judgment."-Dr. Puscy. "I will rather suggest the vastness of the power claimed by the Church, a power which places it almost on a level with God himself, the power of forgiving sins, by wiping them out in baptism; of transferring souls from hell to heaven."-Seccell's Christian Morals, p. 244. The Insufficiency of the Scriptures, and the necessity of tradition; a docume in direct contradiction to the 5th Article, " Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation." Reserve in the exhibition of the doctrine of the Atonement. " Its explicit and prominent exhibition is evidently quite opposed to what we consider the teaching of the Scriptures."-Tract 89. Transub stantiation. "There is no one passage in the New Testament which alludes to the Eucharist at all, which is otherwise than most naturally consistent, to say the least, with the idea of its mysterious and miraculous character. Is the wonder wrought at the marriage hold the winds with silken reins. An ancher fulls where the Presiof Canaan a miracle, and the change which the hely elements undergo, as consecrated by the priest, and received by the faithful, no miracle !- British Critic. Hatred of the Reformation. " Really, I hate the Reformers and the Reformation more and more." Froude. The un-Protestantizing of the National Church. "We must recede more and more from the principles, if any such there be, of the English Reformation."-Bruish Critic, No. 59, p. 45. The observance of Saints' Days. " Days and places specially dedicated to the saints, are means to us of communion with them. They not only remind us of them, and lead as to contemplate their lives, but they give us a special interest in the prayers which those blessed spirits offer up, day and night, before the throne."-British Critic, Oct., 1842. Prayers for the dead. " The practice, says Mr. Newman, "is Catholic, and apparently Apostolical." In Tract No. 85, it is affirmed, that, if the Fathers apparently contradict one another, so do the Scriptures; if many of their statements are unintelligible, and revolting to reason, there are many in the Scriptures which are equally so; thus placing the authority of the Scriptures on a level with that of the Fathers! In a recent number of the British Critic, 63, p. 75, 76, it is asserted that there is as much reason for, rejecting the most essen-

### organisa daga terdingga 🕳 🕳 🕶 🛊 fall alar di antiquisti. TO THE UNCONVERTED.

tial doctrines of Christianity, nay, Christianity itself, as for re-

jecting their " Church principles." Who can wonder that the

members of the Papal Church regard these Protestants as rapidly

annroximating to a formal union with them? " It seems," says

Dr. Wiseman, "impossible to read the works of the Oxford

divines, and especially to follow them chronologically, without dis-

covering a daily approach towards our holy Church, both in

doctrine and affectionate feeling. To suppose them (without an

insincerity, which they have given us no right to charge them

with) to love the parts of a system and wish for them, while they

would reject the root and only secure support of them, the system

tself is, to my mind, revoltingly contradictory."

Consider your mortality ! Your breath is in your nostrils. You are not certain of another moment. The concerns of your immortal soul, the means of grace, the opportunities of salvation, the interests of eternity, ever hang on the passing instant, are all suspended upon the brittle thread of human life, and are dependent upon the frail tenure of a beating pulse. Now if death, which is ever following after you, were the end of your existence, there would be no room for anxiety: at any rate none for the anxiety which prompts to preparation; whatever reason there would be for dread and dismay. But death is not the end, it is but the gate into eternity. " It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." Annihilation would be fearful enough: to plunge into the gulf of oblivion, to cease to be forever, how horrible! But how much more horrible eternal consciousness, attended with eternal torment? Did you ever weigh the import of that most awful of all words, HELLI' Death is a terrific monosyllable: from the cold touch of this last enemy all sentient beings recoil with horror. But death is only as the dark, heavy, iron-covered door of the prison, which opens to, while it conceals, the sights and sounds of the dangeon. O, that first moment after death! What disclosures, what ecenes, what feelings come with that moment! And that mament must come—may come soon. Should you not be anxious? -Rev. J. A. James. and the first along the same

Man was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates of body and mind.

Prom the Newark Daily Advertiser. A STREET OF AN ANCIENT BIBLE. TO THE

We had occasion, some time since, to notice several early translations of the Bible in the bands of a venerable virtuoso (Dr. Homer, of Massachusetts), since dead; and also one belonging to a gentleman of this city: A friend has put into our hands one of still older date, which appears to have been published twenty years before the received version. It is Agood preservation, is well printed, with handsome type, on fine linen paper, embellished with numerous vignettes, and ruled with the red lines common in that day. At was brought to this country from Poland, and presented to its present owner. We quote the title :-

THE BIBLE; THAT IS, THE HOLY SCRIP-TYRES CONTEYNED IN ...... THE OLDE & NEWE.

TESTAMENT,
TRANSLATED ACCORDING TO THE HERRIVY & GREEKE. and conferred with the best translations

in divers languages. [Here follows a vignette, showing the deliverance of the righteous out of trouble. Ps. xxxiv. 19: with the exhortation, ...

"AMPRINTED AT LONDON ... by the Deputies of Christopher Barker. Printer to the Queene's most and the lands of and franciezcellent Majestie. Comment.  $x_1, \dots, x_m$  and  $x_m, \dots, x_m$  and  $x_m$  . The  $x_m$ 

No other intimation is anywhere given of the origin of the translation, than what is contained in the following passage, from the prefatory address, " to the diligent and Christian reader t"---

" Nowe foresmuch as this thing [walking in his feare and lone] is chiefely attained by the knowledge and practice of God's words and that the same bath not bitherto been exactly youngh translated in our natine tongue, by reason either of the corruption of time, or of the imperfect knowledge of the tongues, in respect of this tipe age, and clear light nowe reucaled; we thought we coulde not bestowe our studies more to the glorie of God, and profite of his Church, than in translating the boly Scriptures. Not that we arrogate anything to ourselves above the least of our breibren; but having onely the adnise and incouragement of many learned and godly men, whose gifts we renerence, and whose hearts God moved to liberalitie in the furtherance of this business, but also the helpe of sandric translations in dicers languages t we have with all feare and reperence, as in the presence of God, and as handling the word of God, attempted this great worke, and after two yeeres labour, being occupied therein day and night, by the Dinine providence and mercie of God brought the same to a pros-

rous end.
"Nowe as we have chiefely observed the sense, and laboured alwayes to restore it to all integrities so have we most reverently kent the propertie of the wordes, considering that the Apostles who spake and wrote to the Centiles in the Greeke tongue, miller constrained them to linely phrase of the Ebrewe, then enterprised farre by mollifying their language to speake as the Gentiles did. And for this and other causes we have in many places reserved the Ebrewe phroses, notwithstanding that they may seeme somewhat hard in their eares that are not well practised, and also delight 

### of the constant for MUSIC: SIN CHILDRE North the contrast Parents in cities are beginning to appreciate the salutary inflat-

ence of the "barmony of sounds" upon the minds of children. It softens temper, sweetens the disposition, and times the heart in unison with all the better feelings of their nature. It creates domestic cheerfulness in the family circle, produces a concord of feeling in the village school, and needs but to be universally practised to fill the world with harmony. It should be introduced into every common school in the land. Its influence upon the rising generation would do more to clevate the standard of our national norality, than all the pedagogical reproofs ever invented; from birchen doses down to the kindest censure. There are three millions of youth in our country who receive their entire education in the common schools. What a volume of sweet somule would this nation of songsters make! What a world of jarring discords would their peace-making melody extirente! Let the singing. master and the school-matter go abroad together. Let the musical talent in children he cultivated at the same time with all the other talents which God has given them .- Philadelphia Saturday Courier. ang kang ing palawakan ng Pa<mark>nggana dan kanala</mark> at Kababagai ng Kababagai ng Kababagai ng Kababagai ng Kababagai n

# THE SPIRITSHIP.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit, in a Sermon delivered in the House of gives scope to his imagination after the following fashion. To the lovers of the marvellous in Rhetoric it will be a choice bit." "Not to those ocean depths and caverus went that bright spirit

down to remain. There were those at hand, to receive him, as soon as the poor perishing body, parted from the soul, sank like lead into the deep waters. Perhaps the messenger angel may have come in that nautical shape so pleasant to his imagination,, and in keeping with the wide expanse of the sen, from which he drew many of his brightest figures of holy rhetoric. Scarce heard amidst the war of elements, the President is engulehed in the rushing waters! But see! the spirit-ship swings gracefully, into the whirlpool, and glides upon the torn and framic ocean, Her sides are burnished gold. The water-drops are like pently upon it. The decks are inlaid with precious stones. The tall and taper masts are ivory, and the graceful sails, like wings, woo the upper airs of heaven, and make low-toned music, as ten thousand wind-harps toolting to erstasy, in summer-eve zephyrs! The commander is He who walked the waters." The navigators are beings not of earth. The storm gladdens under their eyes of beauty. They dent went down-the life-boat lowers, and one after another are taken on board, serene and unharmed,-not pale, shrinking, and terrified, as the moment before they sunk, in the death-struggles of an earthly ship,
"What loud huzza rings through the ship of glory, bursting from

the crowded shronds and spars, and echoed back from round-top and gallant-most? Cookman comes, he steps on board, greeted by a rejoicing crew, -not aliens and foreigners to his disembodied spirit. Heavenly music rings fore and aft, and cheer succeeds cheer, while the glittering auchor is weighed, and the region of storm and death left far in the wake, forever !"-S. Chris. Advocate.

# THE VOICE OF MERCY.

There is one verse, shining with pre-eminent splendour amidst constellation of bright promises, written as with suppeams in the book of the everlesting covenant, which more persuasively that ten thousand arguments, rebukes every distrustful suspicion, and silences every unbelieving fear: "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things!" Believer, is not that verse worth ten thousand worlds to you? . What nanocessary suffering will he inflict, who to save you from everlasting suffering spared not his own Son to What real good will he withhold who withheld not his own Son 7. What blessing will he not freely give, who delivered up his own, his only, his well-beloved Son to death, even the death of the cross, to purchase salvation for you! Precious, most precious verse! How many weary pilgtims to Zion has it already refreshed; and it is at this moment a spring of conhas it already retreshed; and it is at this arrange White. arti este es<u>arria est</u> est

# to believe A THOUGHT FOR MILLERITES. A degree

The present life is the time for doing; the future is the period for knowing. If we do the will of God as far as we can here, we shall know hereafter; but if we should substitute speculation for practice, all our knowledge, whatever it may be, will prove but the rich lading of a vessel that sinks in the gulf, and which will only precipitate and deepen its fall. I am told that I must be looking for the personnladvent of Christ, for the resurrection of the dead, for the miraculous conversion of the Jews, and I know not what beside. I do most solemnly expect the coming of Christ, and that very soon; I expect he will come to me by the angel of death, and I wish that messenger may find me doing his will, because I remember that it is said, "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord shall find at his coming, not so knowing, but so doing."-Rev. Dr. Marie and the state of the stat Liefchild.

### TAKE CARE OF THAT TONGUE. 1. It is your tongue. You have not the care of your neighboure'

tongues. Theirs may need care; but it is with yours only that I am now concerned, and about which I am anxious deeply to interest 2. It is you only that can take care of it. If your neighbours could have done it, they very likely would have done it long ere

this with a vengeance. They have thought about your tongue, and used their own about it, beyond question, and would be well pleased with dominion over it. But they cannot have it. You are the only ruler.

3. It needs care. Whose tongue does not! "The tongue, is an unruly member." Not a Greek or a Roman tongue only. Not a Jewish or a Gentile tongue merely. The tongue .- Here is unicure.- N. Y. Evangelist,

### GUARDIAN. **CHRISTIAN**

Wednesday, January 3, 1844.

THE PASSAGE OF TIME.

The year 1843 has been ad led to the long scroll of years which are past, and one less remains to mankind, with what lessons of solemn instruction improved by them the final day must declare.

That year has passed with its vicissinades, its perplexities, and its performances, its lights and its shadows, its hopes and its hopelessness, its pains and its pleasures, its trials and its triumpha over difficulties, its health and its afflictions, its poverty and its prosperity, its mortality and its pangs, its weal and its woe. . These have been,

That year has passed with its great events, observed attentively by those who acknowledge and revere God as the possessor of universal supremacy; by those who study and believe the prophetic pertions of the inspired volume, and doubt not that every one of them will receive its due fulfilment. So much of that volume, which has history in prospect, has become history past, that the accumulating and important acts of nations are watched with eagerness,-and the confirmation of the truth of the Bible they afford, is expected with hope and confidence, and witnessed with joy; and though mist and mystery may for a time hang over events in their progress, their consummation extents the acknowledgment, " The Lord reigneth; let the earth be glad."

That year has passed with its great exertions to spread the truth of the Gospel. The Protestant Churches of christendom have had t clearer comprehension of the chief law given by God to man,-the law of love; and, consequently, have made new endeavours to discover that interesting person, every man's neighbour, be his colour or his language, or his condition, or his abode, what it may; and the munificent and multiplying enterprises and labours of those Churches have gone to convince us, it is believed that every fellow creature is our neighbour. Truth is powerful, means efficient, pure religion more prevalent, and the diffusion throughout the world of all these, is no longer a distressing chimera, but a delightful certainly.

That year has passed with its attempts to spread error. Rome has stringgled to preserve and extend her doomed ascendancy. . Puseyism has dictated and demanded submission. Superstition has burned the Christian's Bible, and proceeded to the work of massacre. Heresy has made disciples. Fanaticism has been extravagant. Impostors have asked and obtained attention. Infidelity has bias phemed. Prophets have insisted that terrestial transactions would terminate in '43, but the arrival of '44 has stamped their predictions with practical falsehood and deception. Thus time has furnished its opportunities for usefulness and for mischiel. ...

1. That year has passed with its blessings to our country. The aceptre of the loveliest Sovereign that ever filled the British throne. or any other, has continued its mild and welcome influence to Canada. (And throughout all time may our land feel its benignant eway!) Our Institutions have had vouchsafed to them the advantages of progression. Our Churches, too many of them, it is true, denied their rights, have exerted a scriptural authority, and wielded an evangelical influence unknown to them hitherto. The means of education, the advance in our public works, emigration, and the seasons, have ull conspired to make our country happy and prosperous, and strengthened her claims to be a favoured home for her fast growing population. ,These are but desultory recollections of the past year The year 1844 is come, and we offer our warm congratulations and heartiest wishes that it may be civilly, socially, and religiously, a happy year. We congratulate our brother colonists on their present numerous and promising facilities for further improvement and greater agricultural and commercial prosperity; the Churches

cast in our land of liberty and religion, on their privileges. . To the supporters of this Journal our special congratulations are due, and sincerely tendered, with our cordial thanks for their last year's patronage. Having a more extended sheet, we hope to ren der the paper still more deserving of their attentions; and to attain this very desirable object, our devotedness to their wishes shall be as it has been, zealous and unremitted. 1990 (1990)

on their vigorous condition, and lively hopes; the Wesleyan Metho-

dist Church on its extent, activities, and prospects; the varied Insti-

intions on their capabilities and expectations; and all whose lot is

To that benevolent Being, whose past bounties we have very briefly adverted to, should be brought our highest praises. Such a Donor merits such proises. It has often been a cause of surprise to us, that while many of the States in the American Union have their annual public thanksgivings, such occasions have no existence in Canada. Public mercies call for a public acknowledgment. What is omitted, however, by the community, can and should be done individually by those composing it. to eye in a developed the entered

. Another year having arrived it becomes us to allow the impression made by the flight of time to be deep and permanent. A fatal shaft might have smitten us, but we live; and by the mercies of time fied, and the mercies of time present, should we be induced to dedicate our persons, our services, and our possessions to Him whose mercies we enjoy. Then will all our institutions, and enterprises, civil, and benediction.

4 He justly claims us for his away that box to Free Early Claims us for his away to Free Early Claims us for his away to Free Early Claims us with a price.

May He be a God acknowledged, and served by all the people, and they a people directed, sanctified, and elevated by Him,-that peace and rightennences, and learning and religion, may be their grateful boast to latest generations !

THE MISSIONARY REGULATIONS. 15 YE

"We beg earnestly to direct the immediate and constant attention of our Ministers and the Officers of the Auxiliary and Branch Societies of the Missionary Society of our Church, to the "Mission-ART RECULATIONS," written by the Missionary Treasurer, inserted to-day under the head of Notices; and we do it, being fully aware of their importance and utility. Only members of the Missionary Committee one properly judge of the call there is for the attention we solicit. It is of the greatest moment that the supporters of the Society should give liberally ( which, to their praise be it said, they have done; but it is likewise of consequence that the business part of our Missionary operations be done by the Committee correctly and expeditiously. This, we regret to say, has been impossible, owing to the incorrect and irregular manner in which many of the local reports have been prepared and presented. Year after year weeks have had to be spent by the General Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, and much time by the Committee, in doing what should have been done by the local Officers; after all, unavoidable errors have appeared in the Annual Report; and it has, in consequence of the ionitention of others, invariably been published too late.-Then, Missionary moneys have passed through many hands, and confusion has been the result. This evil will in former he remedied by the Conference authorising the Treasurer not to be responsible for any money but what passes through his hands. It is to be remembered that all moneys are to be sent to him, and that peculiar prerogative of the Crown and not the right of Parliament. he only is to pay ail. It is intimated, too, that money is not to be kept on hand by any of the local Officers, as has been the case, but ity; but had he quanted the whole paragraph, of which he has given be immediately remitted to the Treasurer;-who is almost daily applied to by the Missionaries, whose claims should be met without delay. When subscriptions or collections have been received on any of the Circuits, they are then the property of the Society, and it is at ones to be transmitted to its Tressurer in Toronto. From our personal knowledge we are able to state, that he has experienced wery great inconvenience, and had to incur unnecessary expense this given, are either by Act of Parliament or Charter. By Act of Par year, because of a neglect of this very plain duty. It should not tument, of which the Royal Assent is a necessary ingredient, Corpo be forgotion by those who prepare the local reports, that no rations may undoubtedly be created; (then follow the words quoted amounts are to appear in the lists of subscribers under half-a dollar, and that subscriptions less than this amount are to be inserted of those statutes, which are usually cited as having created corpounder the head of "Small Sums.". By a scrupulous attention to all these particulars the business of the Society can be greatly facilitated, and its impartant interests promoted.

In accordance with the views of the Treasurer, as well as out own, we beg respectfully to say, we have no doubt the esteemed President and the Missionery Agent will state to the brethren on every Circuit they are now visiting the necessity there is for all in virtue of his royal prerogative." (Chap. 18, 473.) In the acting on the Missionary Regulations promptly, and always, in former part of this passage, not cited by Mr. Draper, and which I future." They are well anguainted with the reasons which originate have marked in italics, Blackstone asserts that "Corporations' the necessity for their conscientions, steady, and universal ob-

Our bost wishes attend them, and the other excellent Ministers accompanying them on their benevolent tours. They will be received with joy at every place; and our worthy Missionary friends, we believe, will sustain their character for Christian liberality-a liberality appealed to on the ground of the number, wants, expense, and usefulness of the Society's Missions.

Since writing the foregoing the General Treasurer has handed us the following for publication, -showing clearly the need there is for the strict attention we have recommended. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

was The Missionary Regulations which have appeared in the Guardian stance, and of the absolute necessity that existed of their being They were drawn up too in such language as could not be

without delay, transmit the same to the General Fund in Toronto. and in order to enforce this obvious and necessary duty it is declared n the fourth regulation "that the General Treasurer will not be responsible for the receipt or payment of any moneys that have not regularly passed through his bands." In the case referred to, the avails of the Services connected with the Annual Meeting were very properly handed over to the local Treasurer, who lost no time in making a return to the General Treasurer. But instead of forwardng the whole of the money received, that officer sends only a part f the amount, accompanied with an order from an individual. which he had accented, and cashed for the balance. In other cases hitherto moneys have been paid to Missionaries and others, and their receipts forwarded to the Trensurer, and in some few instances money has been paid without either order or receipt. Now the object of the present communication is to say, once for all, that such a course can no longer be allowed. No Missionary or other person has a right to apply to a local Treusurer for any portion of Missionary fands he may have in hand, nor has that officer the less authority to pay such moneys to say other except the General Treasurer of the Society. And this is as it should be, and for ctions which must be apparent to every reflecting mind.

Conference Office, 2nd January, 1844.

A. MacNas.

In briefly noticing the Hon. Mr. Draper's defence of the Council of King's College at the bar of the House, we observed that a fine argument might be got from the defence itself to condemn it; and it was our intention, whenever the University Bill was likely to come up again for discussion in the House, to attempt to prove the truth of our offirmation. The following remarks from the Rev. DR. Rygrson, Principal of Victoria College, do almost all that is necessary to be done with the legal, part of the defence, and though engthy, their excellence is more than a sufficient apology for that-Other portions of the defence might be animadverted upon at equal length, and we hope will be by the Principal. His present article s a mid-day exposure of the fallacious and unjust pretensions, duolicity, and arrogance of King's College Council, ruled by Bishop Strachen, and a triumphant avowal and vindication of the equal rights of all classes of our deserving Canadian population, \*\*; \*\*:-

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My DEAR Sin-On hist reading Mr. Draper's speech in behalf Council of King's College, I determined to avail myself of the first leisure moment to examine, for my own satisfaction, what I supposed to be his original sources of information. That moment ented itself during the Christmas holidays. In my inquiries I much to lead to a different conclusion from that which he had deduced, that I began to think of committing the results of them to paper. At this juncture I received certain High-Church s announcing that Mr. Draper's speech was to be printed blet-form, and breathing such a spirit of arrogance and proscription that I thought it my duty not to remain silent. You will ecollect that, two years ago, I proposed to the Editor of The between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches-pointing to the advantages of each body quietly pursuing its own place of usefulness in its own way. My prosal was at first accepted, but repudiated in a fortnight-and system of attack and insult has been continued against us from that time to the present. If we must again unsheathe the aword on estions of rights and privileges, I think what I intimated to the spections of rights and privileges, I take what I introduced to soc Editor of *The Church* two years ago would be the result of another versy between the Episcopal Church and other religious denations, will, in no small degree, be realized. There is a roice in almost every fact of the last twenty years of our Canadian ilstory which will speak with more than electric power to the of five-sixths of the intrabitants of Western Canada. Thehans, after experiencing much insult and gross treathery, determined to teach the proud and haughty Lacedemonians to lengthen their monosyllables. The Editor of The Church calls a calm and dignified article in The British Colonist. on the subject of the Uni-The Church may find, ere long, the versity, A bullying notice: of the Colonist to be the practical sentiment vhelming majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada-Nemo me

The elaborate article by the Editor of The Banner, in reply to Mr. Draper's speech, did not come under my notice until this after-noon-after I had finished my argument in reference to the Scotch and English Universities. Yours, truly, .... E. RYERSON. Dec. 30, 1843.

REMARKS ON THE HON. MR. DRAPER'S SPEECH DENYING THE RIGHT OF PARLIAMENT TO LEGIS. LATE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

I have read with attention the Hon. Mr. Draper's Plea for the Council of the University of King's College. If sophistry were argument, and eloquence truth, Mr. Draper would be fairly emitled to the verdict of the country. To the praise which has been bestowed upon his kneech as a most ingenious and heautiful production, I fully subscribe; but the boast which has been made of it as a conclusive and unanswerable argument, shows how much more inclination has to do with some men's opinions than reason. and reminds me of the remark of Chancellor Oxenstiern to his son, who, on being appointed to attend a Congress of Ambassadors, expressed his diffidence of his own abilities for such an employment. Go," (said the sagacious statesman,) "and see with your own eyes, quam pared sapientia regitur mundus"-how little wisdom governs the world. With little wisdom indeed would the Cana dian world be governed, were its destinies controlled by the argument of Mr. Draper's speech-a speech which advocates wrong. capidity, and error, against justice, patriotism, and truth. Mr. Draper well said at the outset that he appeared at the Dar of the the following account of its establishment:-" Marischal College; House of Assembly, as the "advocate of others;" for sure I am that the opinions he expressed could not have been his own-I will attribute them to him not as the Statesman, but as the Advocate-but if he shall feel himself bound to advise the Crown in accordance with what he has been employed to plead in behalf of King's College Council, I think the voice of an injured and indignant country will soon relieve him of the responsibilities of his high office. Into the more lengthened part of Mr. Draper's speech, which relates to the details of the proposed University Bill, I will not enter. With several of his remarks I agree. But it was understood that the late Council was pledged to nothing more than the general principle of the Bill-and that was avowedly approved of by His Excellency the Governor-General. However, I shall not refer even to that, but will confine myself to a few remarks on the constitutional part of the question. Mr. Draper's two positions are thus stated by himself: "First, that the Legislature cannot, without infringing on the prerogative, erect a new Corporation with University privileges; and, second, that it cannot, consistently with principle, as a mere act of will and power, deprive a Corporation of the rights and franchises the Crown has lawfully con-

ferred on it." Mr. Draper's first position is "that the Legislature cannot without infringing on the prerogative, erect a new Corporation with University privileges." His minor premiss is, that all the Universities of Great Britain have been incorporated by Royal Charters, and not by Acts of Parliament. Were this true, would his conclusion necessarily follow? I think not. Two things are wanting to make his proof complete. He should have shown that his precedents applied to Colonies with Legislatures of their own as well as to the Mother Country. This he has not done; and I will presently show that the three cases in Canada to which he has referred, as well as another which he has omitted, are directly against him. He should likewise have shown that in Great Britain Corporations have been created by Royal Charters because it is the This is indeed his conclusion, and he quotes Blackstone as anthor a part only, his own conclusion would have been contradicted Blackstone distinguishes between the right and the usage, which Mr. Droper confounds; or rather Mr. Droper applies to the former what Blackstone says in respect to the latter. Mr. D. commences his quotation in the middle of a sentence. I will give the former part of the sentence which he has omitted, and the sentence pre ceding: " The methods by which the King's consent is expressly by Mr. Draper:) but it is observable, that (till of late years) most rations, do either confirm such as have been before ereated by the King,-as in the case of the College of Physicians erected by Charter, 10, Henry VIII, which charter was afterwards confirmed in Parliament; or they permit the King to erect a corporation in have taken place in any charter without the consent of the College future with such and such powers, -- as is the case of the Bank of England, and the Society of the British Fishery. So that the immediate creative act was usually performed by the King alone, (without restriction) may be created by Act of Parliament; Mr Draper says, may, not literary corporations. Who is the higher authority? But furthermore, in the very words cited by Mr Draper himself, his own position is overthrown by implication Judge Blackstone says "till of late years," &c.; and again "the mediate creative act was usually performed by the King alone." These phrases clearly imply that usage in the time of Blackstone was different from what it had been in preceding ages; and it has continued to change in the same direction down to the present time. Thus the only law authority cited by Mr. Draper is, when

fully given and fairly interpreted, directly against him." The remarks of Blackstone furnish also a sufficient reply to the references which Mr. Draper has given to the English and Scotch Universities which were established before the Reformation. In those ages corporations of every description were created by the during the last focusight were adopted by the Committee, and pre- those ages corporations of every description were created by the pared for publication, under the strongest conviction of their im- royal prerogative alone; during the last half century very few corporations have been created by the King alone in comparison portance, and of the abilities precessly that extend in their veine corporations have been created by Acts of Paraced upon in forme by our brethren throughout the Province, in all with the number of those which have been created by Acts of Paraced upon in forme by our brethren throughout the Province, in all liament. The English Universities trace their origin to the Hen-

the second, which not only makes it necessary for all moneys re- incorporated by Act of Parliament, under a certain name, and had ceived at the Anniversaries, and otherwise, to be paid into the had of the local Treasurers; but also that the Treasurers shall, now depend upon the Act of Incorporation, which was necessary with regard to both of them in the thirteenth of Elizabeth, A. D. 1570." (Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees, by HENRY MALDER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. See also Toulin's Law Dictionary, Art. Universitas, and Edinburgh Review for June, 1831.) It is thus evident that the charters of the English Universities themselves have been subjected to parliamen tary legislation, and that those venerable establishments now enjoy their privileges under an Act of Parliament. It may also be added, that of the twenty-four Colleges in the University of Oxford, and the seventeen Colleges in the Cambridge University, all, except one, have been established by individual liberality. The author of the "Origin of Universities" observes-" Though the Universities beyond all doubt are public and national establishments, and their public character is emphatically recognized by their sending mem bers to Parkiament, the Colleges in both the Universities (with perhaps one exception) are strictly private foundations. Trinity College, Cambridge, inasmuch as it was endowed by Henry VIII. with the confiscated property of religious houses, may perhaps be considered as a public institution; but the other foundations, even those of royal origin, must be acknowledged to be private."(p. 88.) Mr. Draper refers to the establishment of the Scotch Universities

The examples of the Scotch Universities, as a whole, tell against Mr. D.'s position, rather than for it. His statement in respect to them does not, in several instances, convey a correct impression relative to the manner of their establishment. He says, "A papal bull instituted St. Andrew's in 1413, and in 1432 James the First (of Scotland) ratified its privileges." James ratified certain grants hat were made to this University, and exempted its members from ertain burthens; but he requested the Pope to sanction its estabishment; and it was founded by the Bishop of the diocese. . " The University of St. Andrew's (says Malden) was founded by Henry Wardlaw, bishop of the diocese, in 1411. The King, James I. of Scotland, the bishop, and the heads of the Augustinian priory at St. Andrew's requested the papal sanction; and accordingly a bull was issued in 1413 by Benedict XIII, by which it was made of other benefactions from the Church, which were ratified by the King in 1432; and he at the same time granted to all its members an exemption from taxes—a privilege confirmed by his successors. (p. 147.) Two Colleges, invested with University privileges, were established at St. Andrew's, to neither of which does Mr. Draper allude, and both of which, in respect as well to the source of their University powers as to subsequent legislation respecting them, furnish examples against his position. I allude to the Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Mary. "James Kennedy, hishop of the See, founded the College of St. Salvator, which was confirmed by the King and by the Popes Nicolas V. and Pius II. in 1455 and 1458. About 1468, Pope Paul II. granted by bull to the College the power of conferring degrees in theology and arts; and by this anomalous grant, erected, in fact, a University within the University."-" St. Mary's College was founded in 1537 by Archbishop James Beatoun, and confirmed by Pope Paul III. It was founded for all the faculties, and empowered to confer degrees in them; thus presenting the same anomaly as St. Salvator's."-" In 1579 their constitutions were entirely changed by the King and Parliament, at the instance of the General Assembly of the Church. St Mary's, with five masters was made a theological school only, and St. Salvator's was restricted to humanity and philosophy, with a principal and four professors. But, in 1621, the regulations of the original foundations were restored, except that St, Mary's was still to remain a theological school."—Here we have three literary establishments in Scotlandeach invested with University powers-each deriving those powers from the Pope-and the constitutions of two of them modified at 

Again. Mr. Draper says, "Glasgow was established by a papal bull in 1450, and a royal charter in 1453 confirmed its establis ment." The object of the royal charter and the facts of the whole case are thus stated by Malden: "The University of Glasgow was established in 1450, by a bull of Pope Nicolas V., issued at the request of James II. Anthority was given for the institution of the general study of all faculties, and the University was empowered o grant degrees which should be valid throughout Christendom. -In 1453 a royal charter was granted by James II. with an exemption from taxes and all civil burthens."

Mr. Draper states truly that King's College, of Old Aberdeen. was founded by Bishop Elphinstone in 1505;" and he might have added that it was new-modelled in 1531. The Landon Freuda padia says-"The College was founded in 1494, by William Elphin stone, bishop of this place, lord chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James III. and lord privy seal in that of James IV. But James IV. claimed the patronage of it, and it has since been called the King's College."

Mr. Draper evidently feels embarrassed in the case of Marischai College. He says, " Marischal College, in New Aberdeen, was founded under Royal authority, in 1593; ratified by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, and appears to have derived more from legislative authority than any I have named." Mr. Draper here uses the phrase " under Royal authority," instead of, as in the former instances, by Royal authority. This variation in his phraseology is, doubtless, intentional, and should be noted; for I can find nothing more than the tacit sanction of the Crown, in the first nstance, to the establishment of this College. It was established by no Royal charter or Papal bull; for Protestantism, was now established in Scotland. The whole case of Marischul College is completely opposed to Mr. Draper's doctrine, as is manifest from in New Aberdeen, which claims to be a separate University, was founded in 1593. The founder, William, Earl of Marischal directed the Principal to confer the degree of Master of Artanpon students who deserved it; and as the deed of foundation has been confirmed by more than one Act of Parliament, the College is an authorised University." -- Origin of Universities, p. 167.

According to the happiest tact of a skilful "advocate of others," Mr. Draper gives the following account of the establishment of the celebrated University of Edinburgh :-- Edinburgh was found ed in 1582, by James the First of England (Sixth of Scotland) he also increased and confirmed its property and privileges by successive charters, in 1584 and 1612; and, in 1621, an Act of the Scottish Parliament was passed, confirming various grants of property made to the town of Edinburgh, for its support; and, among other things, ratifice the previous grants and charters." The reader would scarcely suspect, that, in neither of the charters granted by King James was a University created; and that it is by the additional powers conferred upon it by the Act of Parliament -adroitly covered by the phrase, " among other things"-that the University of Edinburgh confers degrees. The following account of its establishment is derived from the London Encyclopædia (Art. Edinburgh), and Malden, " On the Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees:"-In 1581 the citizens of Edinburgh obtained a license from James VI., for founding a College within the snitable site for it. The Provost and Town Conneil were empowered to repair and build houses for the reception and habitation of Professors. The Town Council proceeded to act upor this license, and opened an Academy, at first under a single Regent, augmenting the number of teachers from time to time according to the increase in the number of students. In 1584, the King granted property, not to the College, but to the Magistrates and Town Council, for the benefit of the College; and, in 1612 he gave a charter, confirming all that they had done. In 1621, an Act of Parliament was passed, ratifying the Royal endowments and the erection of the College, as a College for the profession of theology, philosophy, and humanity, and granting, in " farour of the burgh of Edinburgh, patron of the said College, and of the regents and students in the same, all the liberties and privileges pertaining to any College within the realm.". On this authority it is

that the University confers degrees.\*

Thus much for Mr. Draper's authorities from Scotland. It is ngular fact, that not one of her literary institutions was created University in the first instance by Royal charter, - they all primarily derived their University powers either from Papal bulls or Acts of Parliament: and the original power of conferring degrees in the English Universities is of Papal, not of Royal, creation; and

low exercised under the authority of a Parliamentary enactment. The foregoing statements and observations may serve to illust trate the correctness and force of Mr Draper's triumphant con clusion that " Nothing has been granted by legislation, which it was the prerogative of the Crown to grant, and no alterations

As to the London University, and the University of Durham. both of which were incorporated by Royal charter in 1837,-it may be observed, that the former was to be placed under the

The College is in every respect subject to the Magistrates and Town-Council of Edinburgh. No constitution was given to it like hose of other universities. The town-council are the absolute patrons of the professorships of their own institution, and of the office of principal. The college consists at present of wenty-six professors, of whom twelve are appointed by the town-council, and eight are appointed by the Crown. The professor of butany holds commissions under both. The remaining five are of a mixed nature, but he town council has a voice in all. The senatus academicus consist of the principal and all the professors. This body is not legally constituted by any of the original deeds, but takes upon itself to act only by usage. By the entire subjection of the University of Edinburgh to the town-council, the professors are relieved from all care of the financial concerns, and of the lands and buildings. It might be financial concerns, and of the lands and minimizes. It might be supposed, anteredently to experience, that such matters would not be well managed by bodies of literary men; and the experience of the other Universities developed in the Report [of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Universities of Scotland] amply confirms the supposition. The council not only fills the vacant chairs and thus preserves the University from the abuses of a self-elected corporation, but it can at any time institute any new professorshi which it thinks to be for the advantage of science and general education; nor can the existing professors maintain any monopoly of teaching, or close their Society against the new member. The council has the discretion to leave all matters of discipline and ordicases. They were drawn up too in such language as could not be liament. The English Universities trace their origin to the Hep-will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. Think you then how greatly surprised we will misundershood. The professors, while, by its superintend and the Trustees of the others are Trustees for the Public; they seem to have existed for ages under papal authority—and the principal and professors, while, by its superintend that the discretion to leave all matters of discipline and ordinately; they seem to have existed for ages under papal authority—and the principal and professors, while, by its superintend that the discretion to leave all matters of discipline and ordinately; they seem to have existed for ages under papal authority—and the Trustees of the Oxford University of Ronds or the Institutions or the Institutions or the head of the Institutio LINE TO BUILD ON THE OWNER OF THE

Crown, advised by a liberal Ministry, if obtained at all: they were, therefore, thus obtained. But to affirm, therefore, that Parliaright to incorporate Fur or Fishing Companies, because the Crown has created such corporations by Royal charters.

I have thus referred to the examples of the Scotch and English

Universities, not because I think they have anything whatever to

do with the Canadian University question, but because the " advocate" of King's College Council has appealed to them; and because I desired to show, that even they do not authorise the conclusion he has been instructed to establish. The question is a Canadian, not a transatlantic one; and it should be argued and settled upon the acknowledged principles of Canadian government. Upon this point, it will not be difficult to show, that Mr. Draper is, at, fault both with himself and with the plainest facts of Canadian history. He says, "The University of Queen's College, the Legislature erecting it having been disallowed." (non causa pro causa) lurks in the latter part of this sentence. The Act of the Legislature was disallowed, not upon the ground alleged in Mr. Droper's argument, but upon other grounds, in accordance with the application of the founders of that University; as stated at large, in the British Colonist, at the time of its occurrence. One of the grounds was, the friends of that University desired to have it incorporated under the title of "University of Queen's College, at Kingston," instead of "University at Kingston;" they also desired a Royal charter, that it might in no respect be second in rank to the University of King's College at Toronto. It was unconstitutional to amend an Act of Parliament by Royal charter, and not in order to *add* a Royal charter to an Act of l Parliament. 1 And, therefore, the Act of the Legislature was distilowed, in compliance with the request of the friends of Queen's University, and a general study for all the fuculties. It received College, and not because it was unconstitutional, as is demonstrable from the fact, that the Act by which Victoria College is sity privileges which was contained in the Act incorporating the received the Royal assent, and has become a law of the land.

to advise his Sovereign according to law. Yet did Mr. Draper seem to both of those Acts in the Legislature; and he, being law adviser of the Crown, did advise the Crown to assent to them. Here we have not only the council of King's College against the late Administration; but we have Mr. Draper the legislator, and Mr. Draper the first law officer of the Crown, against Mr. Draper the " advocate of others." as to the constitutional power of the Legislature to erect both Universities and Colleges with University powers. In which capacity Mr. Draper's opinion is entitled to the greatest weight, and in which capacity it is entitled to less than no weight, the reader can easily determine.

In reference to Victoria College, Mr. Draper says, "Upper Canada Academy, now Victoria College, which is the strongest exception to the rule I have been able to find, owes its foundation to a Royal charter, of the 12th October, 1836;" and he adds, in another place, "The precedent of Victoria College may show that the Crown will assent to an Act extending the privileges of a Collegiate body, already incorporated by the Crown." The behalf of the Upper Canada Academy, prose not from any doubt as to the authority of the Legislature to pass such an Act,-for several such Acis of Incorporation had been passed, and become laws of the land .- but on account of the prevalence of violent parties, each dominant in one branch of the Legislature, and each Sir John Colborne suggested the idea to the writer of these remarks, of applying to England for a charter, and for assistance. But the doctrine of the Colonial Secretary and his legal adviser was very different from that of the "advocate" of King's College Council, as I well know to my cost. Lord Glenelg hesitated several weeks, on the ground that the Crown ought not to create any corporation in the colony that it was competent to the Legislature to create; and it was not till his Lordship was fully satisfied that such a corporation was in barmony with the views of the Canadian House of Assembly that he consented to recommend to his late dissatisfaction which the Royal charter of King's College had created in Canada.

But, into the last-quoted sentence another fallacy (fallacia ecidentis) has crept. Mr. Draper's language assumes corporation of the late Upper Canada Academy was a "Collegiate and Union Arts-having resisted them with all their might-aill body," and that set of the Legislature only "extended their protesting against them-yet extracting all that can be got from privileges." precisely the same ground might a Board of Trustees of a District School be called a "Collegiate body;" and sion of their privileges.".

The precedents of Queen's College and Victoria College (two or privilege," which had been granted by the Royal Charler, why lator and law adviser of the Crown, are, therefore, "dead against" that it deprived the Episcopal Church of sacred rights and privileges hun as the " advocate of others"

Victoria College," with the powers of a University, as an "Act against the doctrine of Mr. Draper's speech; extending the privileges of a Collegiate body;" and yet he calls an Act, giving a new name to the University of King's College, and modifying its already established powers, the "creation of a new Were Mr. Draner, either by authority of Act of Parliament, or Royal permission, to assume a new name, would that make him a new man? (A thing, by the bye, which is not defined in English law, and therefore as undefined as Responsible Government itself.) Does Canada become a new country by being designated by a new name in the new constitutional act ? Had the proposed Bill retained the words "King's College" in the title of the University, and designated the proposed Episcopal College "Bishop's College," the very foundation of Mr. Draper's argument would have vanished—the key-stone of his beautiful arch would be want city; and, in 1582, aided by various donations, they procured a ling, and the whole structure, to the last stone, or even particle of dust, (of which it is so largely composed) would be dissolved as the "baseless fabric of a vision." Yet on this mere play upon words do King's College Council, through their advocate, call in question the legislative rights of United Canada! It may be laid down as a rule, with but few exceptions, that those who thus trifle the Church of England residing nearest to the lot to be applied for, with either the precognitive of the crown or the constitutional. Notice is also further given to those persons—whether, helding rights of a people, are not the best friends of either.

> The proposed Bill does not even repeal either the royal or amended Charter of the University of King's College; it only "alters and amends it in several particulars," and leaves several parts of it untouched. Now, what is more common than altering and amending Acts of Parliament? . But the power of Parliament is denied in this case; which brings me to the second position in Mr. Draper's speech, namely, that "the Legislature cannot consistently with principle, as a mere act of will and power, deprive a Corporation of rights and franchises the Crown has lawfully conferred on it.'

Here I cannot but notice two fallacies in the very wording of inition and distinction here would have been destruction to Mr. elenchi) palpable to the least practised reader. His argument is ound when applied to one kind of Corporations, but wholly fallacious when applied to the one in question. The topics and phraseology of his argument throughout have reference to private institutions; but by an "illicit process" he deduces a conclusio in respect to a public one.

It is sufficient for our present purpose to remark, that there ar two kinds of what are technically termed Lay Corporations-Civil and Eleemosynary. In the former, beside others, are included those which are erected for civic purposes—such as the good government of towns. &c., and the promotion of education by means of Universities, Colleges, and Schools, endowed out o public funds, and managed by persons either chosen by the public voice, or appointed by the Crown for that purpose. Eleemo Corporations, among others, include all Colleges that are founded by private benefactions for the promotion of learning under certain regulations. Of this kind are nearly all the Colleges in the English Universities; of this kind are Queen's College and Victoria College. The rights of Corporations of this kind approach those of individuals, and cannot be justly interfered with except by their own consent, or when they abuse their franchises. Hence a writer on this description of Colleges remarks: " So long as privote institutions obey the directions of their founders, and do no positive evil, it may be fairly argued that the legislature has no right to interfere with them." - But the English Universities are held to be Public Civil Corporations; of the same sort are the University of Kiug's College and the District Schools throughout the

人名英马纳人 微然的

government of no one religious denomination, and the latter was Parliament to amend its charter, as for the Council of King's Colto be open to all. To charters containing such provisions, the lege to challenge the authority of Parliament to amend the law of Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were diametrically opposed; which they are the temporary executors. I doubt whether such their influence was paramount in the House of Lords; such an insult was ever offered to any legislature as this defiance of charters must, therefore, have been obtained directly from the King's College Council, except the manifesto of the Bishop of Toronto. Is it come to this, that the Trustees of a Public Institution can set themselves up above the very Legislature of the counment has no right to pass laws for the erection of such corpora- try under one of whose laws they are acting! Is the Parliament tions, is as reasonable as to assert, that the Palhament has no of United Canada to be reduced below the level of a District Council? Are a few persons in Toronto, temporarily managers of a public institution, to set the Legislature of the land at defiance, and to employ public funds to austain and establish their 'own asurpations against the People of Canada?. It may be said of the Council of King's College, in the words of their own advocate, that whatever may be their real or assumed "omnipotence," " there is another power co-equal with it; there is a moral force which may be brought to bear upon it; because there cannot be an act of injustice done which will not, one day or other, recoil upon the perpetrators."

But I will proceed from reasoning to facts; and I will adduce two examples in Canada, in one of which a corporation was amended, and in the other abolished, without its own convent. at Kingston, owes its foundation to a Royal charter, the Act of The first is the University of King's College itself; the second is A fallacy that of the Episcopal Corporation for the sale of the Clergy Reserves. The Legislature has amended the royal charter of Kinz's College. A power competent to amend one clause, is competent to amend all but one, or even every clause. Mr. Draper admits that the royal charter of King's College has been amended by the Legislature, but says—" there are three important considerations which entirely distinguish that case from the present. First, the prerogative was not invaded, for the King invited the attention of the Legislature to the matter; second, no right or privilege granted by the charter was taken away; and, third, King's College offered no opposition, but accepted the amended charter, and went into operation under its provisions."

The first and second of these reasons are fallacious: the third (at least the former part of it) is not founded in fact; none of them has any bearing on the present question. As to the first, the Crown did invite the attention of the legislature to the matter, but when and why? It was not until after the House of Assembly had incorporated—containing, verbatim, the clause conferring Univer-| proceeded again and again in the matter, and had as often been thwarted by the President of King's College in the Legislative University at Kingston—was passed a few months afterwards, and Council. The House of Assembly addressed the Crown on the subject; in consequence of which the Crown, under the advice of Let it be also remembered, that, when both of these Acts a liberal Ministry, added its weight to the voice of the People passed the Legislature, and both received the Royal assent within through their Representatives, and thus forced a majority of the he Province, Mr. Draper himself was both a member of the Legislative Council to concur in amending the charter, But was Legislature and the responsible law officer of the Crown, sworn it ever pretended or thought at the time, that the rayal invitation gave the legislature a right which it did not previously passess? How often does the Crown give its influence to the Commons, by formally inviting Parliamentary attention to certain acts that require amendment, or to measures of great public interest. 'But was it ever pretended that in the absence of such invitations the Parlie. ment would have had no authority to legislate upon subjects thus: referred to 1 Or was it ever before pretended that legislating without such invitation would have been an "invesion of the royal prerogative?" The prorogative is secured by its power to voto or assent to bills passed by the legislature. The legislature does not depend appn the invitation of the crown to originate or deliberate. upon measures. But the very measure against which Mr. Draper is employed to contend, was introduced into the Legislature by the

first Law Officer of the Crown in behalf of the Government; Then as to the assent of King's College to the amended charter -when and how was that assent given? Although Mr. Draper may not, as the "advocate of others," know that such an assent was never given, (before the charter was amended) he ought to know application to the Crown for a Royal charter of incorporation, in it as a man. I will ask not Mr. Danper the advocate, but Mr. Droper the man of honour and probity, if the President of King's College did not throughout protest against any amendment of the royal charter? Mr. Draper and hundreds of others were present. at the Parliament House in Toronto, in May last, when the Presiparty feeling, which divided the whole Province into two hostile dent delivered an Inaugural Address at the opening of the University; and what was the testimony they beard from him (theopposing what the other advocated. Under such circumstances, Bishop of Toronto) on this subject?, Did he not still protest, against the wisdom and the justice of the amended charter ?--did he not declare that he had resisted it with all his power?-did he not condemn the amended charter in a laboured argument, and aver that it was submitted to us a matter of irresistible necessity ? Did not the Chief Justice (another governing member of the Council) console and congratulate himself on the same occasion, that he had never consented to the provisions of the amended, charter when they were under consideration? How could the Council consent to the amendment of the royal charter but through its President !- and yet we find him, at all times and under all Majesty to grant a Royal charter, even for an Academy; and his circumstances, protesting against it; and yet, notwithstanding, Lordship's scruples were strengthened in no small degree by the the advocate of King's College is instructed to say at the Bar, of the Legislative Assembly, that "King's College had offered no opposition to, but had accepted the amended charter!" ... It is true they accepted it, after it became a law, just as the Bishop of Tothat the conto and the Episcopul clergy have accepted the Clergy Reserve

In the third place, Mr. Draper says "no right; or privilege; with equal propriety might their erection into a corporation, with granted by the Charter was taken away, ... And does not the proa new name and University powers, be designated a mere "exten- pased Bill rather extend, than take away rights and privileges of the University ? But if the amended Charter took away no " rightthe outery raised against it by the Bishop of Toronto and his Clergy. which had been solemnly granted by Royal Charter? These very But the whole of Mr. Draper's argument is founded upon an protests and denunciations which have been dinging in our cars hypothesis; and that hypothesis is a fallacious assumption, a mere since 1837, are so many witnesses against this statement. Thus quibble. He assumes throughout that the establishment of a Mr. Draper's "three important considerations" become very im-University de novo is proposed. In this he is, in the first place, portant indeed, when duly considered, in refuting the conclusion inconsistent with himself. He interprets the erection of the Upper which he has attempted to establish. King's College, therefore, Canada Academy into a College, under the new name of as well Queen's College and Victoria College, furnishes a precedent

But I will add to the catalogue another example still—the Episcopal Corporation which was created in each Province by Royal. Charter in 1819, -which conferred upon the Bishop and clergy Corporation, with University powers and privileges !! In the next of the Episcopal Church peculiar powers and privileges-and lace, the assumption is abourd; does a new name make a new thing | which has been abolished without their consent, and, in connexion with other acts, amid their fond complaints, . The Episcopal clergy in each Province were incorporated " for the purpose of managing and superintending the Reserves." (Speech of the Archdeacon of York before the Legislative Council of U. C., March 7, 1828, p. 5.) The nature and objects of each corporation may be inferred from the following advertisement that appeared in the old Quebec Gazette

CLERGY RESERVES .- His Majesty having been graciously pleased to erect and constitute a Corporation, constating of the Bishop of this Diocese and the Clergy of the Church of England holding benefices within this Province, for the superintending, managing, and conducting the Reserves made, or to be made, for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the Provinces, public Notice is hereby given, that all leases of such Reserves will in future be granted by the said Corporation: and that applications for the same are to be made either to the Secretary of the Corporation at Quebec, or to the Clergyman of

Clergy Reserves under lease, or occupying them without title-who are in arrear in the payment of rent for the lot respectively held by them, that the Ministers of the Church of England residing pearest to such lots, are severally sutherized, on the part of the Corporation, a receive arrears of tent, or in cases where such arrears shall be arge, to compound for them; such composition to be subject to the phatian of the Principal and Directors of the Corporation; and all persons so in arrear are called upon to make payment forthwith accordingly, and to prevent thereby the necessity of further proceedings against them. By order of the Corporation ANDREW WM. Cochnas, Secretary.

Where is the Episcopal Clergy Corporation of Upper Canada now? And where are its franchises? And where is the Episcopal his proposition. The question at issue is not one of mere "will Clergy's consent to their abolition 1. How perfectly baseless then and power," but one of constitutional right in such cases as the are the pretensions of the Council of King's Callege! And how Legislature may judge expedient. Again, the advocate of King's glaring is their invesion of public rights in regard to that Provincial College Conneil does not say ichat kind of a "Corporation" he Institution! Mr. Draper says justly—"The Crown holds its premeans, when he denies the right of legislative interference. De rogative for the protection of the subject, not for his oppression. and every subject of Her Majesty in Canada ought to be protected Draper's argument-it would have rendered his sophism (ignoratio by the Crown, as well as the Legislature, against this unheard-of attempt on the part of a little oligarchy in Toronto to wrest from the Province the control of its Collegiate Revenues, and to per-

vert them to private and party purposes. I might here dismiss the subject, confident of the decision of the ountry on it; but I will briefly advert to two other considerations which tend to evince the moral as well as constitutional right of the Legislature to interfere in this question.

The lands by which King's College has been so munificently endowed, were set apart nearly fifty years ago, (in compliance with an application of the Provincial Legislature) for the promotion of Education in Upper Canada. This was the object of the original appropriation of those lands-a noble grant, not to the Charch of inglan but to the people of Upper Canada. In 1827, Dr. Strachan, by statements and representations against which the House of Assembly of Upper Canada protested again and again. 20t 225,944 acres of these lands applied to the endowment of a Church of England College. Against such a partial application and perversion of the original provincial objects of that toyal grant, the people of Upper Canada protested; the Charter of King's College was amended to carry out the original objects of the grant; the general objects of the amended Charter have been defeated by the manner in which it has been administered, and the University Bill is introduced to secure their accomplishment; and the Council of King's College employ an advocate to perpetuate their monopoly. The reader can therefore easily judge, who is the faithful advocate and who is the selfish perverter of the most splendid educational endowment that was ever made for any new country.

Parker Matilda

Pearse John

Pecl Isabella,

Pearson James

Performs James Phillips R

Potter Lemuel

Powell Bessy

Powell James

Powis Elizabeth Price Mrs Price Mrs Mary

Porser Seiden G

Parser Reuben

Putman Robert

Rathwell Eliza

Reynolds Catharing

Richards Tromas Richardson William

Roberts William/ Roberts Robert Pens:

Richard Lucy 2

Riddell Joseph

19th Dragoons

Roberts J C R
Robertson Charles

Robertson John

Robinson Wallace

Robinson Isaac Robinson Margare:

Rogers R Rogers Mary Appa

Rogerson John J

Ross George

Ronell Georga

Royle James Russell William

Rutherford James

Samuers Miss

Sanders Stephen

Scott Jane Dane

Scott W

Scraffied Robert

Show Wm 2

Shepperd —— Sidy John Silvester Richard;

Simcock James

Simpson Wm

Sione John Smart David

Smith Mary Smith Thos S

Smart Joan

Smyth John 2,

Smith Joseph Smith Thos S

Smith Thes 2. Smith W

Sueider Ann

Smith John ....

Smith & Henderson

Smyth Edward ...

Snider Jacob Sommerville Maty Sommerville Mrs C

Sooley Frederick

Soxton Jas Sparks James

Sparks Thos Spence John 2 Spence With

Thirkell Thomas

Thom Alexander

Thomas Catharine

Thumbiason Joseph

Thomson Mickle;

Timpson Thos B Tinsley James.

Townley Mrs T

Trabby James

Turnbull John

Vance James

Verral J II

Walker G G

Walker James

Watsh P. inne.

Ward John

West John

White Wm 2

White Joel S

Willigan I

Williams -

Wicks George W

Williams Mrs R

Williams Mrs A

Williams Wm.

Williams Rees

Williams Samuel

Williams Reason 3

Wilkinson Ann Maria

Warffe John A P

Waterson James

Weatherald Thomas

Weston Edward . .

White Joseph, jour

Walsh M.

Wallack Samuel

Vincent Charles

Section 18

Walker Mrs Charles

Vos B

Turner James ....

Totalinson Joseph

l'ownsend Joseph

Thompson R Thompson William 3

Simpson Robert

Simpson Henry () Skinner CR Skinner James

Sleeper Charles

Scarson John

Seav Richard

Scott Mary Scott James V

Ross John Ross James

Ryan George Ryan Charles

≓i Sage Sarah

Bangater -

Sanky John

Riley Owen

 $\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{uin} \; \mathbf{P}$ 

Q.

22.

Pearce Mrs

Porter

denounces the late administration for attempting to "wrest the was amended to prevent.

View the University question, therefore, in whatever light you please—as one of constitutional right, of historical fact, of moral instice, or of public patriotism—the position of the Conneil is unconstitutional, untrue; unjust, unpatriotic; and the demands of the public on the subject are lawful, reasonable, and benevolent.

It becomes the different religious denominations at the present time-especially the Presbyterians and Methodists-to look to their equal rights, and privileges, and interests. The Clergy Reserve monopoly continues as if no equalizing law had been passed upon the enbject. From funds arising out of the sales of Clergy, Crown, and University lands in Upper Canada, the high-Church party of the Episcopal Church apply upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year to advance their interests in Western Canada. They claim the absolute controll of a College with an endowment of nearly fifteen thousand pounds a-year, while a driblet of five hundred pounds is doled ont as a sort of sop to Queen's College and Victoria College; and even for this the Legislature is reproached by the President of King's College in his bull to the House of Assembly, in an undignified perversion of a passage of Scripture, when he speaks of the Legislature assisting those whom it delighteth to honour."

. To add further insult to injury, the Presbyterians and Methodists are uniformly referred to by the Episcopal organs in language of opprobrium and insult, and are reproached—especially the latter for their want of science and literature; while they have been compelled to fight year after year, and inch by inch. for the right to hold a piece of ground in which to bury their own dead-and again for a plot on which to erect their own places of worshipand again and again for the liberty of being married by their own clergy-and have supported their own pastors and missions-and have made personal exertions for the education of their own youth such as the Bishop of Toronto and his advocates never thought of making. Such language from such a quarter, under such circumstances, is as if a man were bound in chains, and then reproached by his oppressors for being a slave; or as if a man were denied the necessary food, and then proscribed for his Pythagorean visage, as unfitting him for the society of the plump Epicureans who had fattened upon the vitals of an abused and pillaged country.

. I speak the language prompted by a deep sense of protracted wrong and injustice committed against my fellow subjects—my fellow-christians of the same Church-my fellow-labourers in the came ministry-more than one hundred and thirty in number; men who have braved the forests and penetrated almost every settled township in Upper Canada from 1787 to 1844—men but for whose labours at this very hour multitudes of the most destitute and needy of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects would be sitting as in the valley and shadow of death"—men who, with their congregations, have a claim to equal consideration with any other Church in Canada upon every ground of labours, numbers, character, loyalty, and usefulness. Yet do the monopolists of King's College deny us the attributes of Christians as well as the equal privileges of British subjects. I argue for no particular University Rill: but I contend, upon the grounds of right and humanity, that Presbyterians, Methodists, and others, ought to participate equally with the Episcopalians in the educational advantages of endowments that have been derived from the sales of lands which, pursuant to an Crown for the support of Education in Upper Canada.

To Mr. Draper I have more than once paid a tribute of respect. I regret to differ with him on the present momentous subject. My justification is that of Aristotle-Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, E. RYERSON. magis tamen amica veritos. Victoria College, Dec. 30, 1843.

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

A question which has caused universal excitement in Canada has at last been decided upon by Her Majesty. Montreal is to be the future Seat of Government. The Kingston Chronicle of Dec. 27th says, " His Excellency the Governor General received a despatch on Securday last, from Lord Stanley, in which it is stated that the next Session and the future Sessions of the Provincial Parliament are to be held in Montreal. " It would appear that this decision was arrived be held in Montreal. It would appear that this decision was arrived consequence of this is, that wheat sowing has made no progress for at immediately upon the receipt of the joint address of the two the last three weeks, and that many formers who had 20 or 30 acres Houses, pledging the legislature to provide the necessary sums for defraying the expenses attending the removal."

The same paper states that the Committee of correspondence lately formed at Kingston have held a meeting at that place; that those that are not are too full of water for the seed to germinate Petitions have received the signatures of persons of all parties; that kindly. If the same kind of weather that we have had here has a large sum has already been raised to defray the expenses of a been at all general, considerable quantities of land which ought to deputation to the Colonial Office on the subject of the removal Her base feen sown with Winter wheat will have to be sown with Spring corn of some kind or other.—Liverpool Times, Dec. 4. Majesty has decided upon; and that the Mayor of Kingston is "requested to communicate with the Mayor of Toronto with a view of chartist chief in the attack upon Newport in 1839, who is a solicitor,

terration, on Thursday last, in the spacious Saloon of the North hope that Mrs. Frost will be allowed to hire him as a free servant American Hotel, -which was very largely and respectably attended by gentlemen from the country, and citizens. The Hon. C. Widmer. M. D., occupied the Chair, and near him sat the Hon. R. Baldwin, tate Attorney General; the Hon. J. E. Small, Inte Solicitor Gener at; the Hon. F. Hincks, late Inspector-General; and the Hon. Capt. Irving, Member of the Legislative Council. Letters of apology were read from a number of gentlemen who had been invited. The toasts-" The Queen," and "The British Constituliou," were received with the utmost applause; and several gen-Clemen spoke with powerful effect. The Hon. Mr. Hincks' Speech, on Education, and chiefly on the importance of the University Bill, was convincing and admirable, and will much assist the cause of an Educational anti-monopoly in Canada.

PARDONS .- From a letter written by Mr. Chief Secretary Rawson, it appears that Her Majesty, at the recommendation of the Governor-General, has extended the Royal elemency to the following five transported prisoners now in New South Wales: -- P. H. Morin, A. Morin, C. Huot, L. Pinsonnault, and R. Pinsonnault.

. We regret we have not space this week to notice a season able pamphlet containing many sound and searching Strictures on Millerism, by the Rev. Dr. Luckey, of Rochester,-who will please scept our thanks for his courtesy.

. A press of unexpected matter prevents us from inserting today an intended answer to the last Church, which contains mistake upon mistake-as usual.

# Religious Intelligence.

SUCCESSFUL MISSIGNARY OPERATIONS .- The Rev. D. C. Jacobes of the Lakeville Mission gives the following interesting account of his labours:—"I visited those Indians at or near the junction of the Flint and Saganaw Rivers, about forty miles beyond Flint village. They are all converted, except one. I baptized fiftywine, mostly adults. This work is the most powerful and astonishing I ever witnessed. They sang, prayed, and shouted, as though rould pierce the very beavens, and enter into the presence of their Rednemer. The power of God was present, -men and women fell in all directions,—and what was very strange about it was, they were not alarmed, but shouted with all their might when one of Surely this is the work of the Lard:

I have baptized seven at Wech koo-pub-ne-kah-ning, -good times there; also at Lakeville. At Black River the work is I hope and pray that all these Indians may be converted to God this The Saganaw Indians have sent a request that I should visit them. I have formed a class of Whites at Lakeville,—this class is promising. Thus, you see, the Lord in great mercy has so far accompanied the fieble efforts of your unworthy brother. Ever blessed be his name. My labours are very great; I travel, on an average, three hundred and fifty miles in three weeks, sleep out of doors about half the time, but what is this when compared to the worth of a soul !"-Southern Christian Advocate.

CHINA.-Communications to the Directors of the London Missionary Society announce, that a very encouraging commencement has been made at Ningpo, one of the five ports to which free necess has been secured to our countrymen by the treaty of and there, under the guidance and favour of Him whose kingdom rules over all, it may be confidently anticipated that a permanent facting for the Christian missionery will be obtained. It is also stated that a general meeting of the missionaties of the Society was about to be held at Hong Kong, for the purpose of deliberating on the further measures to be adopted, in order to improve, to the jumost practicable extent, the present facilities and opportunities for the extension of the Gospel in China.—Missionary Magazine.

More Spurious TheoLogy.—The Pusevite Archdeacon Manning, the Tractarian Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. of the congregations of Episcopal Dissenters at Aberdeen, and others, have formed a Society to be called the Spotdiscoods Society, for the purpose of reprinting the writings of the Episcopalian divines of Scotland and others, of a Romanizing tendency. Amongst the works advertised for republication are those of Bishop Forbes, published after his death, and which prove him to have held Catholic opinions on the subject of invocation of saints, the Eucliarist, &c., and the spurious Littings of St. James of Jerusalem-a forgery of the fifth century .- London Patriot.

PUSEVISM IN IRELAND. - The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe (Dr. Ponsonby) and one hundred and thirty of his clergy have put forward what the Derby Sentinel designates "a solemn and unequivocal protest against Tractarian error." Lord E. , heads the list of the clergy who have signed an address to the Bishop. A protest against that address, and the proceedings of the anti-Poscytte majority, have been publish

BANQUET TO THE DISSENTING MINISTERS AT THE University from the Church of England." This very language Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment on Tuesday, to upwards of fifty of the leading Dissenting clergyment of the metropolis, together with some of the most influential laymen of the several denominations. Among them were the Rev. Drs. Bennett, Bunting, Henderson, Jenkyn, Leifchild, Murch, Reed, and Steane; the Reva Messrs. Adey, Arundel, Angus, Aldis, Blackburn, Bodingson, Burnet, Cobbin, Fletcher, Hinton, Hunt, Philip, Richard, Rogers, Rose, Sherman, G. Smith, Stovel, and Yockney also, Mr. Alderman Musgrove, Mr. Alderman Challis; Drs. Bull and Conquest; and Mesers. Bousfield, Josiah Conder, Christie, W y, Lowe, Nott, Pewtress, Piper, Sewell, Ward, Wire, &c. -Leeds Mercury.

LEGTA, THE SAMOAN CHIEF.—On Thursday week a public service in connexion with the funeral of this interesting chief was held in the chapel of Dr. Burder, at Hackney. It was very numerously attended, and honour was done to the lamented very numerously attended, and honour was done to the foreigner by the presence of several Directors and officers of the London Missionary Society (in whose ship he was brought from Tutuila to this country), and of several other well-known friends of missions. The Rev. Thomas Heath, and Apersamo, the native teacher and his fellow-countryman, were the chief mourners .- 16.

THE BIBLE BOARD, &c .- Dr. Robertson, of Ellon, has been appointed by the Crown to the chair of Church History, in the University of Edinburgh. The Reverend Doctor has also en appointed to the office of Secretary to her Majesty's Sole Printers n Scotland. . The emoluments of both offices are about £300 n-year. The appointment of secretary is in the room of Dr. Welsh, removed by Sir James Graham because he had become a member of the Free Church."]-London Patriot.

THE FREE CHURCH has chalked out England into seventeen departments, and organised as many missions to visit them and give the people full information respecting the principles and objects of the new secession. Independently of the immediate purpose of raising funds for building places of worship, these mission can scarcely fail to do much good. They will help forward the "second Reformation," which England so much needs.

THE NEW BISHOP.—Archdeacon Lonsdale, the new lishop of Lichfield, is understood to be not a Tractarian, but t high churchman, holding what he probably regards as a via media between the Pussyites and Evangelicals. We cannot but regret that the government, whom we would willingly believe to be hostile to Tractarianism, have failed to avail themselves of so good an apportunity of inflicting "a heavy blow and great discouragemen that heresy, by the appointment either of Dr. Wynter, or of some quality uncompromising Protestant - Watchman.

Secession from the Society of Friends .- Wm. leary Leathsm, Esq., of Wakefield, banker, and his lady, both resigned their connexion with the Society of Friends, on Monday last, at the monthly meeting at Wakefield. religious body they are likely to join, but understand they have re-cently attended Kirkthorpe Church.

# Foreign and Provincial.

ENGLAND.

The Queen had done Sir Robert Peel the honour of visit at his princely residence, Drayton Manor, where she arrived Tursday, November 28, lunched, dired and remained unti-Friday, when she proceeded to Chatsworth, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Dryonshire... While at Drayton the Queen paid a flying visit to Lichfield, the birth-place of Dr. Johnson, s have been derived from the sales of lands which, pursuant to an Albert another to Birmingham. They remained at Chalaworth application from the Provincial Legislature, were set apart by the until Monday, and then went to Belvoir Castle, the Doke of Rutland's residence, where they intended to stay until the fifth instant returning then to Windsor.

The Anti-corn-law League did not succeed in the contest for Salisbury, their candidate, Mr. Bouverie, being defeated by a majority of 47. But by way of compensation the Lordon Times has pronounced for immediate concession to the general de and for a radical change of the corn-laws. Earl Spencer too has declared for free trade in corn. And the new undertaking of the league, to raise another sum of £100,000 in aid of the repeal, is inced certain beyond peradventure. 💎 🦈

The Weather and the Wheat Sowing .- We have not for some years had so unfavourable a season for wheat sowing as the present in this part of the country. Owing to the heavy and con-sinued rains of the last month, the land is every where saturated with wet, and on the heavy and ill-drained soils, of which there is only no great a breadth in Lancastire and North Cheshire, the water stands in the furrows to as great a depth as ever was known before. The sown at this time last year have either none or only two or three acres at present. Even those who have their seed in are not out of danger; for all the low hade which are ever liable to be floaded have been under water more than once dering the last month, and

Convicts.- Geach, the step-son of John Frost, the obtaining his able assistance, with that of the Corporation of Toron-and was about two years since transported for 20 years for forgery, to, in carrying out the object of this Committee." These are the facts of the case, which we give without remark. A Puzzic Dinner was given to the members of the late Admin-Home office has finally determined never to allow them to return to their native land, they have resigned themselves to their fate with determination to secure to themselves kind treatment by their uture good conduct.

Charles Matthews, hampered by debt, writs and lawers, has been obliged to throw up his engagement at the Haymar-tet Theatre, and fly to Paris, where he and his wife now are. He es published on address to his creditors, declaring that he will no would seem that of late he has been in the receipt of £3,000 e-year

We have to announce the decease of Cardinal Pedirini. Dean of the Sacred College at Rome, aged 74. He was raised

Police for China.-It is the intention of government to send out to Hong Kong 12 inspectors of police and 12 privates; the general corps to be selected from the natives there. The inspecors are to be allowed £400 per sonum.

William Allan .- We regret to learn that this great philanthropist, so long and so actively engaged in the cause of edu-ation, is now lingering in, it is feared, his last illness; and those who have been privileged for so many years to enjoy his sweet and intelligent society will have, ere long, to look for the approach of that dread moment that will sever bim from all earthly ties and as occations—for ever.—Western Times.

Royalty and the " League,"-Shortly before the last eneral election, on occasion of her Majesty's coming up from Green rich, a triumphal arch was erected across the toad, which was adorned with a sheaf of wheat, and Free-trade mottoes and exhleme Then her Majesty's carriage arrived at the arch, the Queen ordered it to be stopped, and getting out, she walked through, resuming her seat in the carriage at the other side, as if she wished by the gracious act to signify har desire that her faithful people should have bread.-

Movements of Dissenters .- The question of Eccleinstical Establishments is about to be discussed, in a series of ctures to be delivered by Dissenting ministers in the south of the etropolis. From the names of the tecturers, as well as from the hisects to be considered, we have every reason to expect that they subjects to be considered, we have every reason to expect that they will be well worthy the attention of the friends of voluntary will be well worthy the attention of the friends of voluntary Christianity. The Rev. John Burnet delivers the first lecture on I usaday next, and will be followed by the Rev. Drs. Bennett and lliott; the Rev. Messra. Angus, Aldis, Hill. &c. The sylla of the course we subjoin: - The Nature of Ecclesiastical Establish lishments.—The History of Ecclesiastical Establishments.—The Fundamental Principles of the English Church Establishment.— Establishments opposed to the spirit of the New Testament— Establishments not sustained by Old Testament Analogy.—Estab-lishments detrimental to the spirituality and purity of the Christian Church.—Establishments obstructive to the extension of Christiani .- Establishments essentially Persecuting in their Spirit and fendency.—Establishments preventive of Union among the Dis iples of Christ-Establishments unfavourable to the progress of opular Education. - Establishments encumbering the action of Civil Government, and bostile to the progress of Civil Liberty. The present duty of Christians in reference to Establishments.

Rev. Dr. Belcher.—This gentleman, well known to the religious world, as having for ten years sustained the office of Secretary to the Baptist Union, and as the author of many useful works, and the Editor of Ward's "Library of Standard Divinity," being about to emigrate to the United States, several of the leading Dissenting Ministers of the metropolis were invited, by Messes, Ward and Co., to meet Dr. Belcher at a farewell dinner, given him in token of their high esterm, a few days ago. The Rev. Dr. Harris presided, and delivered an appropriate and affecting address to his friends on the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Styles, Mesass. Smith, of Poplar; Green, of Welworth; and arlile, of Hackney, also severally expressed their sentiments of ordial respect and sympathy. Dr. B., we understand, sail with his family for New-York to-morrow, by the Mediator .- Ibid.

.The Memnon Mail .- As much anxiety still exists in the minds of those who have correspondents in India, respecting the contents of the Memoor mail, we have made inquiry at the General Post-office, and find that between 3,000 and 4,000 letters were rescued by the Government agents from the hands of the Arabs, have been delivered. No more remain to be delivered: but there is still a hope of receiving an additional portion by the next overland mail. Even the partial recovery of a mail so imortant is a cause for sincere congretulation. - Ibid.

Unprecedented Number of Letters .- We learn, on indisputable authority, that the letters and newspapers which passed through the General Post-office, on Monday lost, amounted to the unprecedented number of half-a-million. Eighty thousand f these arrived from India .- Wid.

The provisional government of Hayti has sent an agent England, to endeavour to form companies for working the mines nd clearing the forests of that country.

Rev. Mr. Aldhouse, the Bigamist .- It will be recolected that about a year ago the Rev. Stephen Aldhouse, M. A. lecturer of Saint Allhallows, Lombard-street, &c., was convicted and the proceedings of the anti-Uneyme majority, nave been punished. It is signed by the Rev. Charles Boyton, vicin-general of before the Recorder of bigamy, at the Central Criminal Court, and Raphoc, the Rev. W. Archer Butler, Professor of Moral Philosophy sentenced to seven years' transportation. After his removal from at an intermediate place, one may be appointed, if the notice be discussed to seven years' transportation. After his removal from at an intermediate place, one may be appointed, if the notice be discussed to seven years' transport moored off Sheerness, eent to Mr. Bungay.

A Charlette, Secretary.

and he was there employed as totor to the children of one of the officers, a duty for which his tatents well qualified him. He had not filled this post long before an order arrived from the Home Office -contrary to previous usage-for the shipment of seven-year con-victs for the penal colony of Yan Diemen's Land, and Mr. Aldhouse was drafted among them. During the past week a friend received a Monday letter from him, in which he depicts the miseries of transportation Tuesday in forcible language, the convicts being dreadfully coerced, irrespeclive of their previous station in life, or of the offence of which they were convicted. He states that he is set to break stones, and is to continue at that employ for two years before any portion of his careings will be applied for his own use. The Reverend gentleman, who, but two short years ago, enjoyed the confidence of the Bishop of London, and other church dignitaries, expresses a hope that his Wedness ommunication will have the effect of convincing his countrymen the transportation is not the light punishment which many of then nagine it to be .- London Patriot.

Sir John Barleycorn.- A grand assize for the trial o ir John Barleycorn has been held during the week in the Temper ance Hall, Bradford. As the court was crowded, we presume the lawyers will receive some handsome fees. As for Sir John, h night as well have confessed, and been hanged without the formulit of a trial, as he had not a leg to stand on -Leeds Mercury.

Dismissal of Ministers .- On Monday evening provided meeting was held at the Mechanica' Institution, Wolver hampton, to memorialise the Queen to dismiss her ministers. The peakers referred to the conduct of the ministers towards Ireland. here they had, it was alleged, violated the constitutional liberty of he subject, and where they were employing the taxes levied from the English—and particularly the income tax—in suppressing liberty
The speeches were loudly applauded, and resolutions disapproving
of the conduct of the ministers, and memorialising the Queen to dismiss them, were almost unanimously agreed to -B.

Her Majesty is said to be again in an interesting

The Marquis of Aylesbury has made a donation of £100 towards the restoration fund of York Minster.

The British Association has, since its establishment spended £83.000 in scientific investigations. ...

The Epidemic among Cattle.-The disease which a short time ago, was stated to have existed in the midland most virulent shape. We understand that in some parts of Wens leydale it has proved unusually fatel.—Leeds Mercury.

Shortening the Hours of Labour .- The bankers erchants, and manufacturers of Manchester are making arrange ments to close their places of business at one o'clock ever Saturday afternoon, so that the nersons in their employment ma cave for the day as shortly efter that hour as the unavoidable exigencies of business will permit. Such a resulution does then high honour; and the spirit in which it is conceived gives direc perradiction to the infernous libels so constantly and so malicious welled at the capitalists of the great mart of industry.

Olden Time .- In 1351, the price of labour wa regulated in this country by Parliament; and it is remarkable that "corn-weeders and hay-makers, without meat, drink, or other courtesy demanded," were to have one penny per day! In 1314, the pay of a chaptain to the Scotch Bishops then prisoners in England, was three halfpence perday. Although unen prisoners in ingianti, was three natipence perday. Although wages were so low, things at that time were so cheap that 24 eggs were sold for a penny; a pair of shors for fourpence; a fat goose for twopence half-penny; a hen for a penny; eight bushels of wheat for two shillings; and a fat ox for six shillings and eightpeace. In 1336, wheat, per quarter, two shillings; a fat strep sixpence; a fat goose twopence; and a pig one penny. See Fleetwood's Chronicon Precios.

### with a datable may res PAIN; to traight out-

Two events of interest have occurred in this kingdom-the fighting at Barcelona has been brought to a close and the Lopez Ministry has resigned. This latter event appears to have been caused partly by the consciousness of the Ministers that they could not make head ogainst the opposition in the Cortes, and partly by the coarse and brutal manners of General Narvaez, which made him pesonally offensive to the Queen. The climax of his disagreeable ways was given on the 12th of November, when the officers of the garrison of Madrid were dired at various eating-houses, at the royal expense: and in the evening they assembled, to the number of about 700, in a large saloon, where Nasvaez presided. Thence, inflamed with wine, Queen, to whom they were presented by Narvarz, and many of them kissed the rayal hand. The consequence was his resignation, preceded doubtless by some rebuke of his ill manners; at all events the resignation was promply accepted, and when Narvaez attempted to make some remarks the Queen cut him short by a plain intimatio that his absence was desirable. A few days efter the other Ministers tendered their resignations, which were also accepted, an Senor Olozaga was commissioned to form a new Cabinet.

## TURKEY.

Asad Pasha, the governor of Beyrout, has given orders in the Druse Sheiks to collect among their people the Lebenon, as a recompense to the latter for the losses which they have enstained during the late disturbances.

Moslemism .- Constantinople, Oct. 18 .- During the present Ramadan, a firman has appeared, recummending to the inhabitants of Constantinople greater austerity of manners, and a more strict observance of the sacred month. Among other things, the ladies of Constantinople are commanded modestly to things, the ladies of Constantinople are commanded modestly to veil their faces, not to stare holdly at the men, and to behave modestly and reservedly on their promenades in the public streets. By another order, it is enjoined that the men shall not wear their the business of the Society during the intervals of Conference, you will also seems to the Society during the intervals of Conference, you coats open on the breast, especially in front of the Palace of the mill please insert a few times in the Guardian. And may I be per-drand Seignor; but, as is emiable with the present style of dress, milled to beg of all concerned, that they will underlatingly adhere to bottoned up to the throat. - Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

# OHINA.

The extract from the Pekin Grzette orders that Tahunga and ann-yong should be deprived of their rank and handed over punishments: and that the officers and others who were rewarded for exerting themselves in the imaginary conflict with th breigners, together with all the civil and military functionaries who ad been (promoted and commended for their diligence, should be deprived of the honours thus transulently obtained.

Some parties having meditated sending opium into the ports Chins, and demanding its admission under a clause in the new swiff, which provided for the levy of a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on all unenumerated acticles—of which onlym was one. Sir H. Pottanger has issued a proclamation on the subject, pointing out the erroneous nations under which the parties in question labour, 1. / (2/11/2)

# Martiev.

In this city on the 1st January, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. Wm. Stansalt, late of England, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Charles Nunan, all of the city of Totonto.

On the 20th Dec., by the Rev. A. Green, Mr. J. Tilney to Miss Janet Fingland, both of Hamilton.
On the 27th December, by Rev. Wm. Philp, Mr. Robert Barber, of Esquesing, to Miss Green, daughter of Mr. John Green, West Flamboro's said Series and Met Co. Man electric

"At Guelph, on the 22nd ult., Phanuel, wife of Mr. Thos. Woods iged 49 years, deeply regretted. At Newmarket, Dec. 15th. John Wesley, infant son of Mr. Alex M'Cutcheon, aged three months.

Toronto Market Prices-January 2nd, 1844.

Tour, fine Wheat, pe lariey, Jats Totatoes, Turnips Julons, Feef, perc	r bushe do. do. do. do.	1, 3 0 1 1 1 3	6 4 9 a 3 a 9 a	4;3 2;0 1;0 1;6 0;0	Bulter, Turkey Geese, Fowls,	per lb. per pall er deze	 	0 7 <u>1</u> 2 6 1 6 1 3 0 71 10 0	4444	1 4
 	6 10 75 6 10 75			T	CE	S.	•		. ,	

# CIRCULAR.

To the Office Bearers and Committees of the Total Abstinence Societies in the Home District. 

Toronto Dec. 1843.

GENTLEMEN,-While there are many things connected with th present state and prospects of the Temperance Reformation in the Home District encouraging to the friends of the cause, there are others which call for immediate and careful reflection. To one of hese we would invite your attention at the present time. tumerous Societies which have been formed and hitherto sustained brough the unremitting and effective exertions of Individual memers, are at present, with perhaps one or two exceptions, in an .-every one in relation to the others standing apart and alone. There is no organization, by which the strong may sustain the weak,—the prosperous and active those that amid discouragements are struggling and all but paralyzed. In these circum tances, prompted by an ardent desire to subserve the cause, and in the hope of leading to a union of effort amongst those who already ere united in principle and aim, the Committee of the Temperanc Reformation Society, Toronto, have engaged the services of Mr. G. W. Bungar, - a gentleman who has been well received and has successfully advocated our principles in the Brock, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, but especially in the Niagara District. This engagement is only for a limited period-one month; and he object of the Committee in employing Mr. Bungay is to ascerrain-1st. Whether the Societies are willing to form themselves into District Union? and Sadly-When and where a Convention of

Delegates from all the Societies in the District may most conveniently meet, to make combined arrangements for more extensively prosecuting the noble work in which we are all equally interested. Mr. Bungar will lecture in the City of Toronto on the 2nd Tuesday in January, 1844, and thereafter at the several places follow

ing, viz:— Milne's Neighbourhood, ..... morning, Wednesday, Jan. 10 Commer's Chapel, ..... evening, Richmond Hill, do. Saturday Bradford, ..... Wednesday, ... Lloydiown. Thursday, ... McDougall's Neighbourhood, Yaughan, ... Friday, ... Pine Grove. ... Saturday, ...

## APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS. 1843-4.

Sabbath, Jan'y 7, Hollowell ...... Sermons II and 64

EASTERN DIVISION.

a	Monday 8, day	Meeting, half-past 6
,,,	Tuesday 9, Adolphustown	do. do.
c-	Wednesday 10, Bath	do. do.
P.Y	Friday 12, Malory Town	da. do.
Įu į	Saturday 13. Elizabethtown	do do l
n+	Cuthach 14 Brooksilla	Sermons II and GH
0.	Monday 15, do.	Meeting half past 6
e£	Inerday   16, Keele'rs	no
is.	Wednesday 17, Wolford	
at m	Thursday 18, Cox's	do, at II .
113	do. 18. Kemptville	do half-past 6
٠.	Friday 19, Lawrence's	do. do.
of	Sabbath 21. Prescutt	Sermon II and O
٠٦٠	Monday 22, do. Tuesday 23, Marilda Wednesday 24, Maria Town	Meeting nan-hase of
148	Tuesday 23, Marilda	- da - do -/
he	Wednesday 24, Maria Town	do.
ty	Thursday 25, Moulinette	do, do
-	Friday 26. Hawksbury Sabbath 28, St. Andrew's	Sermon et II
a	do. 28. Lachute	do half-past 6
٠r٠		Managara Indiana & F
ie	Tuesday 30, Chatham	do do
d,	Tuesday 30, Chaiham	do. do.
Φĺ		
M)	Friday 2. Holl	do. do.
у.	Salibailo 4 Belown	Sermon 11 and 6
ηg	Monday 5 do	Meeting half-past 6 l
to.	Tuesday 6. Shellington's Wednesday 7, Carlton Place Thursday 8, Dickenson's Friday 9, Boyd's	do. do.
إ	Wednesday 7, Carlton Place	do. do.
g j	Thursday 8. Dickenson's	do. do.
	Friday 9, Boyd's	do. do. do. e
ρf	Sabbath   11. Balderson's	Sermon Et II I
′ I	do 11. Perth,	do. half-past 6
: 1	do. 11. Perth,	Meeting do.
t,		
ं	Wednesday 14. Kitley	do. nt II
b,	Eburaday 15. Centre of Bastard	do. half past 6
ъĹ	Subherh 18, Kingston	Sermon 11 and 05
13	Monday 19, do.	Meeting nair-base o
s.	Tuesday 20, Waterloo Wednesday 21, Wilton Thursday 29, Switzer's do. 22, Newhurgh	do
	Thorsdon 99 Samon	do n. 11
s,	do 99 Nawhureh	do helf-naul 6
e.	Friday 93 Nananca	do de de
ry	Friday 23, Napance Sabbath 25, Belleville Monday 26, do.	Sermons 11 and 6
ny	Monday 26 do	Meeting half-past 6
ie l	Tuesday 27. Signey, 5th Concession	
m	Wadnesday 98 Sidney Chanel	. do. do. do.
ct	Thursday 29 Colborne	do. do. l
ly	Friday, March 1. Bone Chapel	do. do.
	Saturday 2. Thomason's	. do
s	Salbath 3, Peterborough	Sermons 11 and 64 ]
le	Monday 4. do.	Meeting half-past 6 j
or		
	Wednesday 6, Cavan	Bo. Ass. do. "
٠,	The shave a projet ment a will be attended by t	he Missionary Agent:

the Rev. Wm. Herkimer. Indian Missionary from Owen's Sound and several other Rev. gentlemen, who will address the Meetings. W. RYERSON, Missionary Agent. Charlotteville, Dec. 7, 1843.

The above appointments will be attended by the Missionary Agent;

## WESTERN DIVISION

1	WESTERN DIVISION.	. "
١,	Sebbath Jan'y 7, Simcoe Sermons at 10	
	do 7. Woodhouse and Port Dover do . at 21	an
	do	1 1
	Mandan O Cinera Manting at half	pa
•	Tuesday 9, Mount Pleasant do	ło :
4		ło
	Thursday 11. Jersey Settlement do	o '
ï	Stridey 19 Sanuce do 1	lo '
•	Saturday 13, Glanford do	o
	Sabbath 14. Sr. Catharines Sermons at 11	
ŗ	do. 14, Lundy's Lane & Thoroid do at 101 a	ρά
•	Monday 15, St. Catharines Meeting at half	
:	Tuesday 16. Thorold do	lo.
4		lo .
2	Thursday 18, Allanburgh do	0
٠,		o.
3	Saturday 20. Queension	lo`
-	Sabbath 21, Niagara Sermons 11	an
8	Sabbath 21, Niagara Sermons 11 Monday 22 do Meeting half	
D	Wednesday 24. Benmeville do	lo
n	Wednesday 24, Benmsville do Character Land Control of Contro	
:	Friday 26, Van Norman's do a same c	
3	Salama and a series of the ser	٠.

Providence permitting, the above appointments will be attended by two, or more, of the following persons:—Rev. John Ryerson, President of the Conference, Rev. Peter Jones, Rev. Lewis Warner, Rev. George Sanderson, Rev. James Musgrove, Rev. Edmund Shepherd. Mr. Abraham Sickles, and the Ministers on their respec-

N. B. Brother L. Taylor, from the Hamilton Circuit, is expected preach the Missionary Sermons at Lundy's Lane, Thorold, and St. Cathorines.

### MISSIONARY REGULATIONS. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

these instructions for the time to come, and thus enable the Officers Despart Wit of the Society to conduct the business thereof with greater regularity,

officiency, and success:

1. The Missionary year hereafter shall invariably terminate on the at day of June in each year, at which time the accounts of the various Auxiliary and Branch Societies throughout the Province will be closed. Any subscriptions or collections received after that date must necessarily be omitted from the forthcoming Report, and will

be corried to the account of the ensuing year.

2. All moneys, whether collected at the Anniversary Meetings, or subsequently obtained on subscriptions during the year, are to be paid without reserve into the hands of the Local Treasurers, who will lose without reserve into the hands of the Local Treasurers, who will lose in transmitting the same, through the Superintendent of the local treasurers. no time in transmitting the same, through the Superintendent of the Circuit, to the General Treasurer at the Wesleyan Book Room, 3. It is further earnestly recommended, in order to enable the Mis-sionary Board in future to publish with facility and correctness the

Annual Report of the Society, that the Superintendents of Circuits shall carefully prepare, from the returns of the Local Secretaries, a Circuit Account, including the names of Subscribers, Collectors, and Branches, as well as the amount of all Collections and Subscriptions received during the year, preparatory to the District Meeting, at which a District Report shall be made out, written in a legible hand, and embracing all the Circuit Returns in detail, which Report shall be prought to Conference by the Chairman of the District.

4. The General Treasurer will not be responsible for the receipt or

payment of any moneys that have not regularly passed through his hands.

A. MACNAB, Gen. Treas. M. S.

Conference Office, Dec. 19, 1843.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during rocels ending Jan. 2. G. Kennedy, W. McCullough (you have no doubt received it ere his,) T. Herris, R. Trenholm, V. B. Howard, W. McFadden, J. W. McCollum, E. Shepherd, G. Mulholland.

\* Your paper was sent to Cornwall by Mr. Harnden's orders, where you will find the missing numbers.

Books have been forwarded to-

G. Kennedy, I box, sent by stage. J. Carroll, I box, sent by

stage, containing Missionary Reports for the several circuits in Augusta District; and a package for Rev. T. Bevitt, containing Reports for Bytown District.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
Under the Patronage of His Exc y the Governor General. A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by Dr. DUNLOP, M.P.P., On the benefit and advantage accorning to Society on the establish. ing Friendly Societies and Life Assurance Companies. in the Grand Jury Room, Court House, on Wednesday Evening text, the 3rd Instant, at 8 o'clock.

Toronto, Jan. I, 1844.

Admittance Free.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS, OF CORPORATION DEBENTURES and CORPORATION NOTES. All City Debentures past due will be paid on presentation at the

Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.

All Corporation Notes not yet due will be received at por at the Office of the said Bank." All Corporation Notes past due will be paid with Interest on being Fryer Heavy presented at the office of the City Chamberlain. The holders of Debentures and Notes past due are requested to Gabe Wm

Chamberlain's Office,
Toronto, 2nd Jan, 1844. Chamberlain.

have the same immediately presented for payment.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 15th day of January

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

(Signed) T. W. BircHall.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 20th December, 1843.

I S T OF L E 1 1 Premaining in the Post Operces, City of Toronto, Jan. 2, 1844. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. A В Bernard H G

Abbott Wm Bailey Thomas Addems Daniel
Adamson John
Alexander Robers Baker Henry Alexander James Bables Wn Boll Thomas Allcock John Algo E lane Bartier J Anderson George Barrow Mrs. 19 Anderson James Bash Mary 22 Armstrong Edward Bates L Acrold Anthony Bent Sarah Ruch Wm Fe my George Bell Mrs Rell & F Arthur John

Bigham John Bingo John Black George Black Joh Black James : Blan John Blanshard George Blear Robert Blue Angus Boland Edward 2 Boothby Thomas Bootand John Bottrel Grace

Boyack James

Bevan Frederick

Harrison Henry Baslip Patrick Hastings Richard Hastett John Hayfield Janet nderson M G Menderson A Henry Robert Here John 🥡 🤄 Brotherton Stephen Hesler li Hickman James 2 Hicky Ellen Higginson Wes Hill Charles Hill William Hill William, jone Holida Wm Holt Joseph !
Hory Thomas
Hole Robert Howard Joshus Howdon Win

Boynton George

Branton Thomas

Brangam James

Brody Catherine

Dloomfield James

Brown Mrs. Brown John 2

Brawn Henry

Buckley Michael Buckley Ellen

Burn Daniel

Burrows G K

C

Byers Mrs

Cadwell H K

Carey George Carmichael D

Carkok John ir.

Carson Margaret

Carwell Job

Chaoman

Clake Mrs

Clancy E

Clancey Mary Clark Isabella

Clark Robson

Clark James

line George

ody Edward

Coin Francis

Collin Mary .

Coners Patrick

Coanor N C W

Cook James Cooke Luke

Coombe —, junt Cornhall Rebecca

Cornhall Reliecca Corkeran John Cornwell Wm Corran James W Cottam — Esq

Cowan Thomas

Crurey Margaret Crow Wm P

Crown Rebecca

Trozier Mary Curlinore J

Culwan Richard

Conningham James

Curvan Robert :

Cuthett Henry

Davis Ellen

Darling Robert

Davis James

Davy Mary Daley Charles

Death Elizabeth

Dissett P.P

Donnelly Christopher

Dorcy Matthew -- Dow Luther or Calvin

Downey Thomas 2

Donnis Henry

Doggrel - Dolan Alice

Dovle Ánn

**Duffy James** 

Dunn Miss Mary

Easter Amelia

Elinor Saml:

Ellis Joseph Elliott Gideon-

Ellis Robit

Elmon John

Evans Wm

Farquiton James

Farrell John 2

Ferguson Mary

Ferine Samuel.

Forling H K. 9

Foot E W

Foster Thomas

Foster Elizabeth Fowler Robert

Francis Henry

Francis E

Preentan S

Fraser Donald

Gardney Gibbs Robert

Giloin Margaret

Glines Amelia C

Goodwin Joseph

Graham Win

Grat don Jan

Gratton Wir

Greenall -

Gray Mathew

Greenhill John

Grieve Mrs B

Hagan P

Hall B.

Hainen David: Hall Robert H

Haillon Miss Hamilton Mrs

Handesides Mary

Habna Jaines

Hardman Thomas

Harper Win John Harvie Peter

Herrey William

Hammond V

Harcourt ()

Grant James O

Gordon Richard H

ı Eliza

Gole Mrs

Forbes Mrs

Coltam — Conland T

Collins B

Coe John Coency Edward

Hilford Margaret

Carey George

Chapman George Charlion Thomas

Cherry James Chickey James Christie James

Cornelius

Buck James

Buck C

Burns J

Braxton George

Brook P G Brooks Edward

Hopper John Horn Wes Hounton Daniel J 8216 Howden Richard Caldecott Samuel Howney Barbara Campbell Alexander 2 Campbell James 2 Campbell John Campbell Hugh Hoges Margaret Humphries H Hunter-Niel Hurley Wm Hutchinson John Cameron Kenneth 2 Hutchinson Wm Hynes Patrick ... Iredale Jeremiah Ireland John

Irving O., . ?... Irwin Mrs H. Jackson Mary Jackson Wm Jamieson Onvid Jameson Dr.". Jardine John Jennings Wm Johntt James Johnson Alex Johnston Mrs Francis Johnson Wm Johnson John James 1, M. Jones George Jones Miss Eliz'h Jordens Wm 4

Kells Noble Kelly Ismes J. Kerr Wm 3 Kerr Capt Robt Keer Richard Kenwa Robert Kerr Robt, jun Kiffin Wm Kilvington Robt Jonnor Mary King Wm King Thomas Cooke Henry MASP King Capt Kissock Margt Knox David Kreides Ephraim

Latham H Lavery Hugh 2 Lawlor John Lean Ellen Leaney Wm Corlinard Elizabeth Cowen Elizabeth Leavision Chas Lee John Lemon James Lenox Thus Le Mieux John Lesley Thomas Lewin Clarinda Liend - 2. Lindsay Mrs. Lime Mrs John Lines William Cutting Cornelius v Little William

Spires Stephen 4 Spring Heary Sterin J S Stephens That Joans Lockwood J C Longman William Stephens C V Stephenson Joseph Stinson Charles Davis Charles ... Ada Longhood Charles Stinson Robert Stinson Mary Anna. Stock J the The State of the Stone Mrs 2 Maleimus Nicholas Storey David Malcolm John Malone John Stracey J. Stright Mrs. Marsh Kirby Marshall Thomas Marshell Robert Stright Miss Stoort Miss Martha Stient James 2 Martine Elizabeth Smart Charles Sullivan Hannah Martin James Sullivan Michael 2 ... Sullivan David Sullivan James Summerville Thomas Taylor Mrs Elizabeth

Mason Charles Mathewson Ann. Miller John: Mills Mary: Mills Thoma Megenely Géorge Taylor Miss Anne Taylor Mrs R 11 Monroe James Taylor John Taylor L Taylor William Мооте Лаглая Tay or James Moss John 2 Maos John Toxlor - (Minster Sch 3 friends). Moran Thomas Termyn S Thom John .

Dake Thomas 27 32 Morgan Robert Morgan Thomas 2 Mourisan Jeremiah Morrison Mula E Moran Margaret Mulholland William Mullen James Munn Hiram Manns Sannel Mordack John Murphy Allen Murray Alexande XZC . McAndrews Catherine

McAuley Elizabeth -McBride John McBrine Thomas 2 McBurney James : :: McCan John Frotherstone Muly McCurdel Bernard McCaity John Mc Cartney John McCarthy Catherine. leConnelly A laberty Mary Ann; Flanhery Bridget MaDawidohnis McCarland Curtis. McCaul -McGlash J McGlone John Molniosh Robert Melnivie Duncan Makay Augus Mckay Mrs U.

McKinlay Alexander McKennon O McKowan Willia McLane William McLaren James McLeod Denald McLead John McLead James McManigal John McMallen Peter McNabb Archamld 3 McPartland John McOnaid Michael McWilliams James \_\_\_\_\_

Neaven Bridget Neden Isaac Newhan William Neely B & M Neshet John « lewlove Wm Newton William Nolan Owen Nye John

O'Beirne Thomas O'Brien Elizabeth O'Dwyer C P 2 O'Neil James O'Neil T J Orr James . Owen Robert

Parker Mary Parker J G Parker John Patterson Wm

Pation James Pation William Payne William Pearce P & A 2

Wilson Eliza Winkworth David Withron James Wood Joseph Wraton Mrs Wright Mrs Maria Wright Wm Yates Wm

Young James Yorkell J

Williams George Williamson Wm. 2 Willson Wm

Yates Thomas Young Willow; York Michael

# Christian Guardian NEWSBOY'S ADDRESS.

1844.

LAST YEAR-No, no !- I mean the last but one, Surmis'd I not what would ere long be done To make your old, familiar GUARDIAN page Accordant with the "Spirit of the Age?"-A term this is, a sort of popular phrase, Too often used, I fear, in modern days, Some covert scheme-some pitfal to conceal Of menaced danger to the Commonweal. But such a sense to me you'll not impute, Whose "Young Idea's scarce begun to shoot!" The announcement, then, was in prophetic view Of what a larger sheet and types would do. And though the promise seems of ancient date, You know the olden proverb-" Better late Than not at all." Yet need I here enlarge, When none, forsooth, appears to make a charge ? And yet suppose I counsel should appear, And you, of course, will lend a patient ear, Could I not urge one sterling, standing plea, In which all shades of parties may agree-I mean that freezing, withering, blighting chill Which flows from want of power, and not of will-Not lack of means wherewith to urge apace A heart-impell'd, beyond a slacken'd, pace. Such plea, alas! I truly grieve to say, Has been too rife for many a bypast day-'Mong Newsfeiks most, whose sad, lugubrious wail Is ever loudest heard above the gale: For though, at times, some others stoutly bawl, Their debtors yet, ere long, respond the call. Not so with us-in vain we raise our voice; Enough for us in PRINTING to rejoice.

What deep discernment can this fact explain, Or must it be a problem sought in vain. Why men should chiefly for the body seek A sustenance unlasting, poor, and weak, And bend on that their earnest, utmost care, Yet count subordinate all mental fare ?-Does glazing, outward show alone entice, And Mind bespeak no favour in their eyes? Suppose such maxim held in current view, Pray let the error not apply to you; For practised vision ever must contemn The gaudy glitter of the spurious gem.

If aught should urge to patronise our Press, (O that I could the weighty truth impress!) See Oxford Doctors stalking through the land. With poisonous nostrums, stamp'd with Popish brand And labell'd "Apostolic," in each hand: In argument most weak, yet smooth in tongue, A lore they offer all, but most the young. To combat such-to aid us in the task-Is not too much, I hope, from you to ask. O no !-" While in thine hand the power to do, "Withhold not good from them to whom 'tis due," Is one inspired precept of that law Which prompt obedience from us all should draw:-And tells again-" Dou't to thy neighbour say, "The debt I owe I cannot just now pay; "To-morrow come"-(an oft-repeated cry)-"Meanwhile thou hast the money lying by." Now do not take amiss this friendly hint, 24,111.6 Nor think I cast a look too much asquint; For truth to say, this world is sadly prone To take offence where none is fairly shown.

And yet methinks I don't too much presume In seeking only what is call'd sea-room; For strive we not, each at his separate oar. One common point to reach—the much-wish'd shore? And O! believe me, as an axiom true, A great dependance still must lie with you:-With nerved arms you make Our Sair to speed, With nerves relax'd, you move her slow indeed.

Meanwhile, amid the numerous cares which spring Up o'er that course which Time sweeps with his wing, Let's put our trust where trust can safely rest, Believing still all worketh for the best. And scanning o'er whatever may betide, O mark the words of an Inspired Guide-"The ancient landmark which thy fathers set, "Remove not from its place, nor e'er forget !" While, see again, VICTORIA looks benign, And says to us-" My Children, still be mine!"

Reflecting thus, a wisdom we shall show And gratitude evince, which much reward may know. But here I stop, with Gratitude to you, My Patrons kind, for years of bounty due; For though that term has been defin'd, by some, "A lively sense of benefits to come," The term I use not in a gamesome mood; So let my word for once with you stand good.

And see! that Border more forbids to say-That margin blue which "marks the guarded way:" So to our Queen I'll raise my first acclaim-My second to the GOVERNOR's honour'd name; Forgetting not, in bidding my Adieu, Warm, special salutations still to You: With cordial greeting, then-regard sincere-To one and all-A HAPPY, Good New-YEAR!

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

LADIES' SEMINARY. The SECOND TERM of the Winter Session of this Institetion will commence on the 11th of January, 1844.

D. C. VANNORMAN. Cobourg, Dec. 13, 1843.

THE following BOOKS, &c., can be obtained by our I friends in the Western Circuits, from the Rev. E. SHEPHERD, LONDON, at the same prices as at the Book Room:--

Arrieds in the twestern throms, from the Rev. E. Shektishely, NNON, at the same prices as at the Book Room. —
Secred Harmony, in round and patent notes
Doctrines and Buccipine of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada Cemenary of Wesleyan-Methodism
Mannan, Do., with Witnessing Church
Richey's Sertions
Wesleyan Catechisms, Nos. f, 2, and 3
Methodist Class Books

"Anriedy Tickets

"Marriage Certificates

"Marriage Certificates

"Marriage Certificates

Chapel Deeds and Memorials
Christian's Marnal. Longdon's Life
Nelson's Jouenal. John Smith's Life
Bramwell's Life. Mr. and Mr. Fretcher's Lives
Mrs. Rogers' Life. Christian Armed against Infidelity
Dr. Clarke's Life. Mrs. Judson's Life
Samet flick's Life. Mrs. Judson's Life
Samet flick's Life. Wesley's Sermons
Portraits of E. Rysson and A. MacNab
Circuit Stewards' Schedules
Wesleyan Almanac for 1844
A general Assurtment of Wesleyan Hymn Books.

ALEXANDER MACNAB,

ALEXANDER MACNAB, Toronto, Nov. 1, 1843.

S A C R E D H A R M O N Y.

To save delay and expense to our friends in the Eastern part of the
Province, a supply of the Sacrap Harmony, in round and patent Notes,
has been sont to the R-v JOHN CARROLL, PRESCOTT, of whom they ALEXANDER MACNAB, Toronto, Nov. 1, 1843.

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

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

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH, Lin Answer to his Remarks on the Rev. Thomas Powell's Essay on Apostolical Succession, by the REV. MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., For Sale at the Wesleyan Conference Office, Toronto. Price, 1s. 3d.

THE LIST OF VOTERS
for the ensuing ELECTION of Addermen and Conneilmen
is now exhibited in the City Hall. Four days' notice must be
given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council before they can be altered, either by the insertion of Names omitted, the erasure of Names improperly inserted, or the alteration of Names misspelt. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1843. 36 4

TOLL-GATES TO BE LET BY AUCTION, At the "Red Lion" Tavern, on Yonge Street, near the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January next, at

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the North or Yonge Street Road Trust, will put up to Let at Public Auction, to the best Bidder, on the day and at the place above mentioned, the FOUR TOLL-GATES upon Yonge Street, for the period of Twelve Months, from the 1st day of February next, to the 31st day of January, 1845, viz: - :

G'A'TE'No. 1,

Including the Side Bars East and West of the same, at present in charge of William Commins, and which produced for the year ending 31st October, the nett sum of £992 14s. 9d., clear of al

GATE No. 2.

At present in charge of WILLIAM PENFOCK, near Hogg's Hollow and which produced, for the year ending 31st October last, the nett sum of £572 6s. 7d., clear of all expenses. GATE No. 3,

At present in charge of James Braithwaite, near the "Green Bush" Tavern, and which produced, for the year ending 31st October lest, the nett sum of say £417 6s., clear of all expenses. GATENO. 4,

At present in charge of HUGH SUTHERLAND, about 14 miles distant from Toronto, and which produced, for the year ending 31st October last, the nett sum of £349 15s., clear of all expenses. CONDITIONS

The Talls psyable at the above Gates to continue at the same rates and conditions for the said twelve months as are at present established by the Commissioners.

Possession of the Toll-Houses and Gates to be given to the highest bidders farming the same, if accepted, on the 1st day of February next, and by them to be kept in good order and repair.

Two good and sufficient Sureties, under a penalty to be named at the time of the Auction, will be required to guarantee the payment of the Rent, by monthly instalments, into the Bank of Uppe ada, on the first day of each month, to commence on the 1st day of March next, and so to continue until the completion of the said twelve monthly payments or instalments. Term .- Reesorville, Markham, Sept. 20, 1843. The Gates and Tolls not to be re-let or assigned without the

special consent of the Commissioners. No person will be allowed to become a Lessee who is of intemperate habita.

Other conditions to be declared at or before the Auction-as to Other conditions to be decided, &c. &c. JAMES YOUNG,

JAMES YOUNG,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

[ Notice published in compliance with the 23rd Section of the Ac of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 4 William IV. Chap. 23.] VOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council City of Toronto will apply to the Legislature for an Act to authorise them to open and extend Church Street from its present MENT.—FRANCIS HAWKINS begs to inform the inhatermination until it intersects the allowance for road in front of the bitants of Toronto that he has commenced Bosiness in the above termination and at microscott the antibodies of York; and also line, at No. 166, North side of King Street, five doors East of to open and extend Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, from its present termination until it reaches King Street at the Don Bridge. which he may be favoured.—Toronto, March 28, 1843. Published by order of the Council,
CHARLES DALY.

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

R I D O U T 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.

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

Also, all kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled

or Bound to any pattern; Mops Mounted and Varnished; Mosic, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch.—Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1342.

### TMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP,

An unparalleled remedy for Cough, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Croup Hoavmeness, Pleurier, Bronchitis, Consumption, Splitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Shortness of Brenth, Parpit ation of the Heart, Liver Compilators, and general debility. It has longheen a desideratum with the Medical Profession to discover some remediate heen 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 Laugs and Chest, it may be proper to say, that from the number of specific 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 viruses attributed to them and the sufferings and mortality of the human species lessened—or, that after a fair trial of those nestrone, the patient could rationally hope for a speedy recovery to health, this new attempt to arrect the progress of Consumption would not be made.

The Proprietor, after a sprice of Chemical experiments, has succeeded in sumption would not be made.

The Proprietor, after a swice of Chemical experiments, has succeeded in the Proprietor, after a swice of Chemical experiments, has succeeded in the Proprietor of Several modicinal herbs which

extracting the active principle or virtues of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption, and all other disease exert a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption, and un other checases of the Lungs and Chest.

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

Although there may be cases of Consumption so far advanced that this Even way not entirely care, still the promited is gonfident that there is no

not entirely cure, still the proprietor is confident that there is no l, or of so long standing, but may be materially relieved by the the Anticonsumptive Syrup. In RECENT CASES IT MAY BE SAID NEVER TO FAIL.

Cough, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Consumption, Affections of the Chest, Cough, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Consumption, a necessary attended with weakness of the Digostive organs, or with general debility; also Chronic Engagements of the abdominal viscers, seem to vanish under its use. It is so paintable that a child will not refuse it, and is put up at a little with the constraint is benefits.

trouble, and expense, let them procure a bottle of Rickle's Anticos-aumptive Syrur, and whenever a child has taken a Cold, has a Cough, or Hourseness, give the Syrup according to the directions, and it will effect an

mire cure. The regular use of one bottle will convince the most sceptical of its extra-Adinary clitices.
Medical recommendations and certificates may be seen at the Proprietors.
More are genzine without the Signature of T. Bickle on the directions occompanying each Bottle.
Prepared and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by T. Bickle, Chemist and
Prepared and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by T. Bickle, Chemist and

ruggist at the Medical Hall, Haritton. For eale by Lesslie Brottiers, counts; W. Richardson. Messis. Orton & Clerk, Guelph; Charles Hoore, London; Las J. Osdonke. Beamwille; G. Stanton, St. George; Wysch, Simcoe, and by most Druggiste and Merchants in Canada. M PORTANT TO FAMILIES. BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT OR ANTIBILIOUS PILES. For Bilious complaints, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness

For Binous complaints, Disorders of the Stomach and Rowels, Gildiness, Sick Readarch, Indigestion, Lossof Appetite, Visceral Obstructions, Jaundice, Eruptions on the Skin, Costiveness, Female Complaints, &c.

These celebrated First at mildly yet powerfully in correcting and carrying off viriated and irritating secretions from the alimentary canal, and restoring the extrotory organs to a vigorous and healthy action, thus removing those one extrotory organs to a vigorous and healthy action, thus removing those causes which generally produce derangement and disease in the system. I Every family should possess three invaluable Pills; they are so perfectly innocent that they may be taken without interruption to business or attention of diet, and they produce the most salutary effects in all cases for which they are recommended.

The generic Astibilious Fills have the signature of T. Burner around the box — Purches more without.

e box. - Purchase none without it.
Prepared and sold by T. Bicalz. Chemist and Druggist, 21 the Manical

INFORMATION WANTED of JON'N WRIGHT, whose Father, Mother, and family are now living in Rochester, Store. N. Y. Apply to Mr. James Harper, Stone Street, Rochester; or Ham to Mr. James Rose, near Stegman's Mills, Township of Yaughan, C. W., where his Brother-in-law resides.

Tovonto, Dec. 13, 1843.

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

Toronto, November 17th, 1843. MR S. F. URQUIART:

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

Yours, &c.

N. W. Adams,

Village of Ciarcinous, Darjoro, ton innes Saraia. For further particulars apply to

J. S. HOWARD. For further or approved Credit. particulars apply to Toronto, Sept. 1, 1343.

TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. The Subscriber has D E E R H A IR for Sale in any quontity. JAMES BROWN, Saddler, &c., King St., Toronto

THE S DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE-FOUR PENCE HALF-PENNY, The Westenan-Methodist

ALMANAC AND GENERAL RELIGIOUS CALENDAR,

FOR 1844: Containing, - besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, - Lists of Officers in Victoria, Queen's, McGill, and King's Colleges; Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, its Missions, Funds, nday Schools; Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States: Weslevan-Methodist Conference in England; Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Congregational Ministers in Canada; Clergy Reserves; Bible, Tract, and Temperance Societies; Divisions of Canada; Executive and Legislative Councils; Various Public Officers and Courts; Legislative Assembly; District Offi-cers for Canada West; Result of Meteorological Observations; Royal Family; Imperial Government; Analysis of the Houses of Peers and Commons; Miscellaneous National Statistics; Signs of the Zodiac, Chronological Cycles, Eclipses, &c.; Directions for making a Will; Brief Directions to Executors, &c. &c. The Astronomical Tables were calculated expressly for this work, and every pains have been taken to make it increasingly worthy of No. 9. Wellington Buildings.

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

REESORVILLE SEMINARY
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

To be opened on the 26th of October. MISS E. CARTER, having for several years pursued course of studies in the U.C. Academy, and Cobourg Ladies' Seminary, in yielding to the solicitations of a numerous circle of friends to open a Seminary in this place, hopes to render full satis action to those who may wish, under her care, to obtain a know ledge of the following Branches, viz: -/ Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, and Astronomy, by the use of the Globes: in the Ornamental Department, Drawing and Painting, and Perspective; the French Language, and Music,

Particular attention paid to Composition and Letter-Writing.

TERMS OF TUITION AND BOARD. ... Common English Branches, including Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arthmetic, and Geography, per term of 11 weeks, ±0 15.0 Higher Loglish Branches, including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, flistory, Rhetoric, Algebra, 15.

Geometry, &c. &c., Extra Charges.

Drawing, Perspective, and Painting ..... Music, with use of Piano
Music, Drawing, and Palming Embroidery
Sourd, including Washing, Room, Furniture, Fuel, and Lights
Or 7s. 6d. per week. This charge will be reduced when
any of these items are furnished by the Student.

Board and Tuition to be paid at the commencement of each

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq., P.M., Niagara Fourteen Thousand copies of this excellent book have already been nublished. It can be obtained at this Office, and of Book

TUST PUBLISHED, by J. E. PELL, King Street, Toronto, a PORTRAIT of the REV. ALEXANDER MACNAB, Book Steward and Superintendent of Toronto City Station, and can be had of the Publisher and at the Guardian Office, and other places. Proofs, 2s. 6d.; Prints, 1s. 6d. Twenty five per cent. ellowed to purchasers of six or more.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-MENT. -FRANCIS HAWKINS begs to inform the inha-

CLOCKS, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, DOOR PLATES, &c.

THOMAS WHEELER, Cluck and Watch Maker, Engraver, and Optician 191 King Street, impressed with graititude for the flattering support with which he has been honoured since his commencement in business, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has just received, direct from the Manufacturer in England, there fadian Chief) and secontained of Eight-Pay CLOCKS and SPRING-DIALS. Lever and other WATCHES, which he can confidently recommend as being of superior finish to those generally imported into this Province. ported into this Province.

Also, an extensive pasortment of SPECTACLES in Silver, Etastic Eta
Stoel, Shell, German Silver, and other Frames fitted with Pebbles, Purpl
Preservers of various spades, and Glasses to suit all alghts. Amongst ther
will be found a "NEW PATENT SPECTACLE," in Silver and She

rames, combining every desideratum, 12 77 and Also, a quantity of Plated, Brass, and Zine DOOR PLATES, of all Also, a quantity of Plated, Brass, and Zinc DCOR PLATES, of all dimensions.

T. W. flatters himself that from many years' experience in business, and his opportunities of judging of the different Manufacturiers in England, and continuing his transactions with some of the best houses, and being determined to sell at the lowest remunerating profits, and to vend nothing but articles of the best quality, that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage. Duniez, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French and Geneva Watches and Clocks cleaned with accuracy and despatch.

Arms, Cress, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates engraved.... Glasses fitted to Speciacles to suit all eights. (1) in 19 and Jewellery neatly repaired.: China and Glass riveted. a comb and is. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1843. here to any ground an extrapress time about

YE STUFFS FOR SALE. 100 Barrels Logwood. 100 "Festic, composite of Nicaragua, 40 "Canwood,

Madder, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Extract Logwood, Verdi-gris, Indigo, Nutgulls, Argol. Cudbear, Copper Ashes, Red Sanders, Sumuch, Press-papers, Clothiers' Lacks, Tenter Hooks. &c. &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, 4c. 4c., 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

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

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

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

The Subscriber, grateful for the Support he has already received, begs Leave to assure his Customers and the Community

at large, that his present STOCK is such as must give entire Satisfaction to those who visit his Store to Purchase. His Stock contains a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, Muffs and Boas, Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Cotton Yarn, its use. It is so palatable that a child will not recuse it, and is put of price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

For children afficted with Colls, 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 the Subscriber is selling "BUFFALO ROBES" at Four trouble, and expense, let them procure a bottle of BICKLE'S ANTICON-Dollars per pair; BROAD CLOTH at 1s. 101d. per yard; trouble, and expense, let them procure a bottle of BICKLE'S ANTICON-DOLLARS TEA at 1s. 101d. per lb.; and other Dollars per pair; BROAD CLOTH at 1s. 101d. per yard; YOUNG HYSON TEA at 1s. 101d. per lb.; and other Articles equally cheap.

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

The Subscriber has also opened a NEW STORE in BRANTFORD, known as "The British Warehouse." In this concern he has taken Mc ROBERT SPROULE as a Partner, who resides in Brantford. A Stock similar to that kept in Hamilton will be constantly on hand in Brantford, with the addition of fron and Hardware, Delph and China, and Looking-Glasses; and a choice Assortment of American Clocks.

The Principle on which the Business of these Concerns shall be conducted is that of," fair and honest Dealing;" and every article will be found equal to the character and description given of it at the time of sale. Several Persons having informed the Subscriber that they have

been purchasing at another Store in Hamilton, under the idea that it was his also, he begs leave to caution them, and the public generally, against imposition on this point, as he has no conexion whatever with any other house in Hamilton; and that his Store is in Stinson's Block, King Street; therefore, ask for Matthew Magill's Store, and you will be sure to find the Cheap Store. MATTHEW MAGILL. Hamilton, 5th November, 1843.

TARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving Liteir Winter supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assortment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edge-tools, Spades and Shovels Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Ketties, Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoo thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, &c. cc., which they will sell at very low prices.

Toronto, 1st Dec., 1842. JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

DOCTORSCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Paysician to the Fever Hospital ; Residence, Newgate Street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHION ABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. TO LET, a large and convenient S T O R E and DWELLING-HOUSE, with BARN, STABLE, &c., in the DWELLING-HOUSE, with BARN, STABLE, &c., in the village of Claremont, Burford, ten miles West of Brantford, on the new Plank Road to London and Port Sarcia. For firstless or approved Credit.

THOMAS WHEELER, from Marlborough, England, having just arrived in TORONTO, informs the Gentry and Inbubitants generally, that he has commenced Business at 191 King Street. (opposite the Colonist Office.) as CLOCK and WATCH MAKER and ENGRAVER, and respectfully Solicits a share of public patronage.

The Medicare of the Christian Toronic, by A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Toronto, August 2th, 1343.

FOR ARREARS OF TAXES. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of certain Writs to me irected. I will attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the third day of April, 1844, at noon, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the Home District, and then and there expose to Sale so much of these Lots, or parts of Lots, in the undermentioned Townships, as are in arrears for Assessments, according to the Return of the Treasurer of the said Home District, and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per acre, will pay the arrears due thereon

shillings and six pence yet act, while the respectively, viz:—
Albion, Brock, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Gwillimbury North, Gwillimbury East, Georgina, King, Mara, Pickering, Reach, Scott, Scarborough, Toronto, Thoral, Uxbridge, Vaughan, Whitby, Whitchurch, and York. and York. W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

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

BEWARE OF WORMS For the destruction of this enemy of the human family nothing has ever equalled DR. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES; in over 1,500,000 ever equation DR. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZERGES; in over 1,500,000 cases they have proved infallible, and are so pleasant to take that children cry for them. The Symptoms of Worms are, pain to the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the mose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks at times, bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, thirst, disurbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, first soundings are considered in the sounding that the sounding the sounding the sounding that sounding the sounding the sounding that sounding the sounding the sounding that so the sounding that sounding the sounding the

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60 Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART. DR. SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE is the very best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, tempthening the gums, sweetening the breath, &c. Warranted not to liner, but to preserve the teeth.

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

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 there its reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing. during which there its reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebrity has been attained; not is it stationary at even this attitude of estimation, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first pluvicians 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. Testimontals 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 atmost despairing have been restored to localth and happiness.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rare and invaluable combination of veretable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost infallible in all complaints that arise from inpurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional idinsperactices, hereditary predisposition, and in general all chronic and long-standing infimities and irregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the diseases in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this antice 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 with 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 : We are acqualated with the preparation of Sarseparilia, manufactured by C. C. Barston, and having made use of it more or less in our practice, believe it to comain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concen-rated form, and as a preparation we esteem it as one of the best we have

the with A . J. TROWBRIDGE M D at the CYRENIUS CHAPIN, M D JOSHAN DE HANGE, M D J. E. MARSHALL, M D J. E. HAWKEY, M D J. S. SPRAGUE, M D J. H. R. STAGG, M D

The reader is referred to a work of 100 pages, published by the proprietor, and to be bad 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. IJ. Important caution to those who would get the true article-

always observe that the WRITTEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL, is always observe that the written as plactice of the bottle.

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

PERSECUTION of a PURE PHILANTHROPIST.

In the mineteenth Century it might be reasonably expected that the nge of factious persecution, appression, and tyranny had gone down the stream of time into the tomb of oblivion; yet, it is a deplorable fact, that even now-adays no sooned does a popular benefactor appear that up starts against him a storm of the most contemptible persecution and oppression, simply because he has, by his superior professional attainments and industry, discovered an invalvable combination of Vegetable Medicines, infinitely superior in every respect to any other known Medicine for speedily curing or alleviating the diseases of suffering humanity. A case in point has recently occurred, not a hundred miles from this City, wherein extra-judicial proceedings were adouted in regard to Dr. Sternan's Medicines—Medicines which have been addresuccessful in eradicating every kind of curable disease to which the juman family is subject, and conquering prejudice, than any other Medicine of either ancient or modern times. They were introduced into Canada in October last only, and since that peried they have over to comet the almost universal antipathy which existed hitherto in this country against all advertised Medicines, no matter how scientific the preparation may have, here. Certain interested parties, with scarcely any brains and less judgment, stigmanise all Patent Medicines as the nostrume of empiries; but admitting that Dr. Sherman's Medicines were of such a class, much could even then be said with truth and justice in their behalf. The following fair, candid, and true admission ought to put the literasted and ignorant oppenents of Patent Medicines to the binsh; it is from the period a gentleman who is universally admitted to be one of the brightest him grown means of the Medical Profession. Read carefully the following, it. DERSECUTION OF A PURE PHILANTHROPIST "As to the real justice of attempting the forcible suppression of empiries, or home bred practitioners, however mortifying it must be to the philosopher, or the intense labours of the scholar; truth will oblige the historian of the practice of medicine to conces, with a sigh over the vanity of human learning, that our choicest remedies, and our most approved modes of cure, are generally, if not universally, derived from empirics, and those the most unlearned; and that, however the methodies, or school

nothing towards the improvement of the practice."

Here is the pure simple truth, from an eminent London Trofessor, which ought to rilence his avaricious and self-conceiled brethren. Look at the exorbitant bills paid to a nondescript, accidentally dubbed "Doutor," who frequently by merely horns-poeus auxumno contrives to get a Direona, in virtue of which authority he may, with perfect impunity, if ordinarily lucky, kill his thousands and send as many more with empty pockets and ruined constitutions galloping to their graves! Opposition and detraction from such Ductors is beneath contempt. It is pleasing to know that there are many honourable exceptions to this in the Medical Profession—gentlemen who do not condemn without a trial a Medicine because it is patented; yes, and there are many such is this Province, who rather court than shun oppo who do not condemn without a trial a Medicine because it is palented; yet and there are many such in this Province, who rather court than shun oping siriou, and by such Dr. Sherman's preparations are used in their own families and prescribed shilly to their patients throughout Canada. So the in less than ten months Dr. S.'s Lozenges, &c., may be said to be the out Medicine used by all classes, from the richest to the poorest—from the Governor to the humblest governed, they are used.

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

CF: The efficacy and superiority of Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are known already to thousands in Canada; among whom are His Henor the Mayor of Toronto; several of the Officers and men of the 93rd, 83rd, and 1st Royals; D. C. Ross, Esq.: Rev. Mr Belton; P. O'Neill, Esq; Rev. Mr Taylor; Mr McCallum; Mrs Culross; Mr Kinney; J. Johnston, Esq; Mr Reese Davis; Mr Martin and family; Mr Blane; Mr H. Hollingshead. It is unnecessary to give more names; only try and you will be convinced.

AGENTS—J Harvey, Niegara & St. Catharines; T. Bickle, Hamilton; Jas. McFecters, Bowmanville; Jas B. Smith, Lloydown; Andrew Oliver, Gelt; Thomas Lun, Omen's Sound; John Ruitedge, Toronto Township; W. & E. McFarlune, Stonebridge, by Port Colborne; M. P. Empley, Newmarket...

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

August 1st, 1843.

THE TIGER PILL, OR POOR MAN'S DOCTOR.

This invaluable VEGETABLE PILL has been extensively used for several months in this City and Province. Its superiority over every other Pill is undoubted by all who have given it a trial; for certainly it is the best Pill ever discovered for the sure and speedy cure or mitigation of sudden or severe attacks of discasse. Its action on discase is at once prompt, powerful, safe, and efficacions; frequently restoring health to the patient in many instances in a few heurs. On any of the following diseases it generally operates like ungic, viz —All kinds of Inflammation, Pover, Rilbons attacks, freedache, Liver, Complaint, Beauthurn. Nausen, Palpitation of the Heart, flysteries, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Elysipelas, Fever and Ague; Pains in the Brenst, Side, or Back; Bropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Cutnneous Eruptions, Colie, Itelitium 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 noney 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 the City:

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

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

The monser of it are large. Working 427 therees long to water the Letter refers, may also be seen at the Office.

Victoria Street, Toronto, 19th April, 1843.

Str.—I deem it an imperative duty I owe you and the public to send you the following time and unvariabled statement of facts, relative to my owe case, and the benefit I derived from taking four doses only of your "Toxa Pills or Poon Max's Doctor." About twelve months ago the symptoms of my disease, presented themselves very prominently as follows, fit:—A gnawing pain as it were at my heart, dimness of sight, exceedingly nervous, feeble, constantly drowsy, fatigue, syneation 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 beath 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 vaiuable. Pills: 1 at once procured a bot, and took one dose, which brought away a piece of Tapse Worm, 48 inches long. After this I fet 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 Tapse-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 liberry to make any use you please of this statement, and refer any person who may wish to call on me, I am,

Siz, with feelings of gratitude, your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAM

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

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

Pills or Poor Man's Doctor.
Markham, 26th Angust, 1843. Pitts or Foot Mark Doctor.

Markham, 20th Angust, 1843.

Dear Sin,—I have much pleasure in authorising you hereby to enrol my name among those cured by your "Tioxa Pitts or Poor Mar's Doctors." 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 your I took a variety of other Medicines without any effect. am nappy to say, meaning affirm and the medicines without any effect. I nearing aff yours I took a variety of other Medicines without any effect. I nearly feel gratefully prand 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.

"Th Medicine is sold, Wholesale and Retail, at 60. Younge St., and the Agents for Dr. Sherman's Lezenges.

HOME DISTRICT.—SALE OF LANDS HERB or THOMPSONIAN ) THE Subscriber has on hand the following band the following Botanical Medical versus MINERAL MEDICINE. Preparations, which he can with every confidence recommend to all who prefer Vegetable or Mineral Medicines, viz : - 1, and analysis of the life of the l

Neutralizing Cordial-For dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, 

also a superior wash for indolent ulcers.

Balsam of Lungwort—For coughs, colds, all affections of the lungs and liver.

Bayberry-Valuable in diarrices, dysentery, and scarlet fever-

the powder is an excellent dentifrice. Hot Drops or No. 6-Relieves pain in the stomach or bowels, inflammation of the throat, rhematism—useful in bruises.

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

Spice Bitters—A very supreme medicine in dyspepsia, weak stomach, and nervous affections; it is used to advantage in all forms of disease.

Aromatic Bitters-A superior tonic for the stemach, and assists Composition Powders—If there is a panacea in the world it is this preparation; it is a gentle stimulant, equalises the circulation

strengthens the digestive organs, obviates costiveness, and enables the organs to perform their functions in a healthy manner—it may be safely employed in every form of disease.

Nerre Powders—Calms nervous agitation, quiets restlessness, promotes sleep.

Slippery Elm Pomder—Safe and natritious in fever, inflammation of

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

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

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

incture of Lobelia-A grand remedy in asthma, croup, and pulmonary affections; it generally affords speedy relief.

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

Third Preparation of Lobelia-This medicine is unequalled for aubduing violent attacks of disease, such as fits, bilious colicic cholera morbus, locked jaw, poisons taken into the stomach; such pended animation from drowning, lightning, or inhaling carbonic acid gas; difficult cases of croup, asihma, gout, palsy; violent pains and inflammation of the kidneys, bladder, &c.

Rheumatic Liniment; Cough Powder; Pills for Stomach & Liver. The Tiger Pill or Poor Man's Doctor-A truly valuable and

wonderful Medicine for the cure or alleviation of sudden or severe cases of disease, frequently curing or relieving in a few hours. PEASE'S ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY. For Sale at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART, Agent for Patent and other Medicines.

T WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough. Cronp or Hives, Consumption, Pleurisy, hourseness, paint 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, hoarscness, 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 reliable transport as 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 pulmonatic qualities, which the pro-prietor is now able to gratify, and presents this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered and adapted to all discuses of the lunge, when any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy

It is universally believed that God in his providence has not afflicted his children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the garden of nature that will not 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 orticle to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with much care and strict regard to the chemical properties of its severa ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible 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 scentical 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. Dore For sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King-Street, Toronto.

DR. SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. . Give immediate relief in nervous or sick headache, polpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, fainting, openession or sense of sinking of the chest, diarrhoea, lassitude or fatigue. Persons travelling or strending large, paries. will find, them couly reviving and Japariing the Imoyaney of youth. Used after too much wine they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

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

DR. SHERMAN'S CATHARTIC LOZENGES are as pleasant and easily taken as common peppermints; they are an active and efficient purgative, which will at once correct murbid scerelions. A large proportion of the disenses that affect mankind, arise from come derangement of the stomach or bowels, which a timely use of these loxenges would prevent entirely.

For sale wholesale and tenalt by S. P. URQUHART, 60, Yonge Street, General Agent for Canada West.

DR. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER the most unlearned: and that, however the methodics, or school bred practitioners, have laboured to explain the modes of action, and the reasons for the effects produced; they have done little or nothing towards the improvement of the practice? The commons number of over one million soil yearly of it, is sufficient evidence of its superiority over all other plasters, whintever their price may be, ought to silence his avaricious and self-conciled brethren. Look at the

SUPERIOR HAIR OIL, for Sale at No. 60, Yonge Street, by S. F. URQUHART.

MEDICINE TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dr. RUSH'S infallible HEALTH PILLS. Only 71d. per box. Among the remedies suited to all sensons of the year, none have deservedly attained to a higher reputation, or can be more confidently recommended to invalids, then these eclebrated Phils, which were once known as the "Poon Man's Friend". It is well known that the homan frame is subject to momerious maladies, which, though slight of first, may prove fated in the end if not seasonably arrested; for this reason, every family throughout the province should be supplied with these truly valuable Fills; the cost is so trifling, and they never fail to give relief when timely administered.

THE HEALTH PILLS are mild, never give, or give the least pain, and yet are so efficacious, from the superior combination of medicinal agents, that they carry off all merbid secretions from every part of the body, and restore a vigorous and healthy action of all the organs. These Pills are a sovereign remedy for Dyspapsia, Healachs, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Erysipelas, all Culancous Eruptions and Humours, Piles, Heartbern, Massea, Diritsess, Plensity, Salt Rheum, Scald-Head, Palpitation of the Heart; all kinds of Inflammation; Asthma, Pains in the Side and Heart, hafatt for tevery disease not coming within the province of the Surgeon.

The Garar Raphycron warm in the page of This Memories by the

Surgeon.

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

Sold at 60, Yonge Street, Wholesale and Retail, by S. P. URQUHART,
General Agent for the Canadas. "AGENTS—Dr. J. O. Orr, Yange Street,
and Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; John Ruiledge, Toronto Township; James
Harrey, Niggara and St. Catharines; T. Bickle, Hamilton; J. Milnehll,
Simcoe; James McFeeters, Bownanville; James H. Smith, Lioydtown;
A. Oilver, Galt; T. Lun, Owen's Sound; W. & R. McFatlane, Stonebridge
by Port Collower; M. V. Empey, Neumarket; Lesslie & Son, Dundas.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S PAPILLARY OIL. a warranted cure for sore olippies, without taking the child from the reast, ir. any case, no matter how bad it may be.
For gale by S. P. Uiguhart, at 60, Yongo Street.

R E M O V A L. - S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent for Dr. Sherman's Medicines, Rush's Health
Pills, Thomsonian Medicines, &c. &c. &c., bas removed to No. 60 Yonge Street, Temperance Buildings, nearly opposite Bettridge's Grocery, Richmond Place. rocery, Richmond Place.

Toronto, October 23, 1843.

BE ADVISED & GET RID OF THAT COUGH. DR. SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

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

Sold at 60, Yonge Street, Wholesale and Retail, by S. F. URQUHABT.

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

Christian Guardian,

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COM-MERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings,

The price of this Paper is Tuelve Shillings and Sizpence a year, payable a advance. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The l'astage is four Skillings 1 year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first state.

number.
All Travelling and Local Preachers of the Westryan Methodist Church are authorized Agents, to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure tes responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrests are paid up agents will be careful to attend to this.
All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid. All confinding times from autorized layous, mast be post purely of The proceeds of this Paper will be applied in the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westegan, Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of pour Circuits which are unable to support their Presences.

&c., and to the general spread of the Gospel. UF Books, Pamphiets, Music, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c., &c., correctly, nearly, and

speditionaly Printed at this Office.