

Whale No. 605.

Heaven but, less than earth, its active duties; the blessedness of heaven is an useful and energetic blessedness; and they who are sometimes pained as feasting in the kingdom and enjoying the presence of their Maker, are others described as engaged in battle with the great dragon and his adherents as stopping, in the cause of the saints, the mouths of lions, and subduing the violence of fire, as keeping guard around the prophets of the Lord, and as bearers of His orders to them; as ministering to the Son of God after His temptation, and in the hour of His mortal agony consoling witnesses of His kingdom upon earth; as calling the Gentile Cornelius to be the first fruits of Christian adoption; as smiting with an invincible sword the arrogant and persecuting Herod, and breaking down before the Apostle Peter the chains and gates of his captivity.—*Bishop Heler.*

Religious Intelligence.

RIVER CREDIT INDIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR.—The following brief notice of the Anniversary of the River Credit Indian Bible Society, should have been sent you sooner but for my absence from home of late which may, I hope, excuse the delay. I was away, "Better late than never," I now bring the favour of its insertion.

The First Anniversary of the Branch Bible Society among the Red Men of the River Credit was celebrated in the Mission Chapel at that village on Monday, the 17th May, 1841. The Rev. James Wilson, being called to the chair, opened the meeting with singing and prayer. The first resolution was moved by myself, and supported by the Rev. Henry P. Chase, a native Missionary, by an eloquent address in his native tongue. The second, as follows, was moved by Kachekwahponah, alias the Rev. Peter Jones, and seconded by Kachegomene, alias David Sawyer, both of whom speaking at some length in their native Chippewa tongue—

"Resolved—That it is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure we hear of what the British and Foreign Bible Society, with its numerous Auxiliaries and Branches in conjunction with kindred Societies of other nations, is doing to translate the word of the Great Spirit, and circulate it among the various tribes and people of the earth. And, therefore, we freely and gladly contribute a portion of our little means to aid this good work; being confident, that, having, as a people, with others, already derived much benefit, so in future we shall derive still more from the continued and enlarged operations of the Bible Society."

The balances of subscriptions and donations were then paid in to the Treasurer, amounting to £23 13s. 11d., which, with £1 8s. 9d. sent in the winter, makes £25 7s. 8d. deduced for these poor people during the year. Besides which they paid £4 19s. 6d. the previous year.

It was very pleasant indeed to witness the cheerfulness with which the donations were paid, and Indian mothers furnishing coppers and pence to their very little children, and sending them up to the table, to deposit in the Treasury as a child's offering to the Bible cause: numerous were the instances of this kind. These are those Indian children taught to do in collecting for either the Bible or Missionary purposes. A noble example this to the more refined white people.

The above resolution too expresses a noble sentiment, and, coming as it does from a people who but lately were in a state of pagan darkness and superstition, it is the more highly appreciated.

The officers for the ensuing year are: The Missionary for the time being, President; Mr. Rimes, Treasurer; Mr. John Jones, alias Tyentenegeen, Secretary; with a numerous Committee of red men.

May these Indians long continue to be a happy people, blessed of the Lord! Yours affectionately, JAMES RICHARDSON, Agent U. C. Bible Society.

For the Christian Guardian.

STREETSVILLE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Streetsville Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian Church there on the 27th May.—The Rev. W. R. Kingston in the chair. The Treasurer reported an increase of free contributions over the former year. Several addresses were delivered, and the meeting seemed to feel an additional interest in the great work of circulating the Holy Scriptures both throughout the Province and the world. A numerous committee was appointed with the view of holding meetings in different parts of the neighbourhood, a list of which was subject; and the meeting broke up after singing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Rev. W. Rintoul, President; James Patterson, Esq., Mr. Wm. Leslie, Mr. Joseph Gardiner, Mr. Froudford, Esq., and William Kent, Esq., Vice Presidents; Mr. Adam Simpson, Secretary; Mr. John Sanderson, Treasurer; Mr. John Emile, Secretary.

Committee—Messrs. John Street, James Stewart, John Beary, Jas. Anderson, John Rutledge, Neil McKinnon, Ephraim Stren, John Wilson, John Lefler, Fletcher Hale, Richard Poirer, John Todd, John Rutledge (Past), William Oliver, Isaac Waite, James Foster, George Manger, James Lewis, James Lee, Adam Elliot, John Wilson (Springfield) and Wm. Erimwood. Streetsville, May 31st, 1841.

The following delightful revival articles have been overlooked by us too long; but they will not fail to give pleasure to our readers.—Ed.

WESLEY CHAPEL, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

"As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from afar," and wishing to encourage the "watchmen" of Israel, and augment the happiness of all those who love our Zion, "and take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof," permit us to announce to our friends at a distance from the "Queen City," that, for several months past, Almighty God has again favoured Wesley Chapel station with a most gracious outpouring of his Holy Spirit. Our congregations thus far during the year have been unusually large, serious, and attentive to the joyful sound. Almost every night during our protracted Meeting, (which has lasted for upwards of three months but with little cessation,) our large and spacious altar has been surrounded with "mourners in Zion," whose cries of penitence have ever and anon been mingled with the battle-cry of Immanuel's soldiers; and the triumphant shout of new-born souls. The prediction of the prophet Isaiah has been fulfilled before our eyes at every coming together of the people: "One shall say I am the Lord's, and another shall subscribe with his hand to the God of Jacob, and surname himself by the name of Israel." Hundreds have no doubt found "the pearl of great price." Upwards of two hundred and fifty have enrolled themselves among his saints on earth, whose names, we trust, are written in heaven. Although at times we have been pressed for the want of room, yet in general the best of order has been observed throughout our meetings. The whole Church has united in the battle-cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Blessed be God, and to-day, glory has turned on the side of Israel; and our efforts have been crowned with abundant success.—Western Ch. Adc. M. P. GADDIS, March 13, 1841.

VEVAY.—A town, if not a nation, has almost literally been born in a day. Last week, including the last Sabbath, two hundred and one persons joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in a town containing a population of six hundred. The principal inhabitants are nearly all of the number. We returned on Saturday last from witnessing these glorious, and to-day, brothers Salmon and White have arrived, who join with us in declaring that they never saw, heard, read or conceived such a scene as Vevay now presents to the beholder.—Id. March 26.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The following is the Report of the state of the Sunday Schools within the bounds of the New-York Annual Conference, as presented at its present Session:—

Schools.	Superin.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Vol. in Library.
New-York District.	42	83	692	5,592
Long Island do.	36	55	392	2,582
New-Haven do.	37	57	338	1,955
Hartford do.	23	37	296	1,295
Poughkeepsie do.	44	55	382	2,105
Rhinebeck do.	18	22	131	743
Delaware do.	35	39	213	1,267
Newburgh do.	35	57	325	1,545
			2,134	

M. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal.

Temperance Vindicator.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The period having expired for which the Committee of the Temperance Reformation Society were entrusted with its concerns, they have called the members together to make arrangements for another year. This will require the appointment of a new Committee, and the adoption of such plans as may bring the institution into complete accordance with the present views of its supporters.

In resigning their office, your Committee beg leave to submit this Report of their proceedings. They are grateful to have to state that their intercourse and views have been perfectly harmonious, while the progress of the Society has been most gratifying. The total number who have signed the pledge during the period under review, has been 615: of these 17 have removed from the city, 15 have withdrawn their names, 3 disowned, and 93 reside elsewhere, leaving 544 members resident in the city; these, added to the number reported at the last annual meeting, 357, make an aggregate of 905. The whole number of pledges taken since the formation of your Society, two years ago, is 1022, exclusive of 70 or 80 youths attending schools in the city, whose names are not enrolled upon the general list. Let this Society but continue to increase in the same ratio, and in a like company the efforts of a kindred association formed last year, and a very few years will suffice to rally around the standard of Total Abstinence the entire population of Toronto.

Some may be ready to ask, "Have not many of your members violated their pledge, thereby casting reproach upon the Society?" Your Committee regret to say that some have so acted; that the cause has been wounded by the conduct of several of its professed friends and supporters; and language cannot adequately depict the wickedness and heartlessness of those who, by offering and urging upon the struggling victim of intemperance the very draught which caused his ruin, have been the means of again sinking the poor inebriate into the depths of misery and bondage. If, however, it were necessary to seek for arguments in behalf of our cause, they might well be sought amongst the relaxed to whom we refer; for their temporary respectability, moral sensibility, and cheerfulness while acting with the Society, finely contrast with their degradation both before and since their doing so. It would be safe to leave the merits of the cause to the testimony of these unhappy victims of sensuality, for, debased as they are, and strongly tempted to malign that which condemns them, they would almost unanimously acknowledge the excellence of our undertaking, and deplore their own weakness. As a specimen of their feelings, and as furnishing an argument why your Society should not view them as hopelessly lost, but should use every exertion for their recovery, the following Letter to the Secretary will suffice:—

"Sir,—I bind to acknowledge that we have again violated the Rules of the Temperance Reformation Society; and, by so doing, exposed not only ourselves but the Society to the sneers and ridicule of the self-sufficient and contemptuous, but more especially that our conduct should ever be such as to awaken for us feelings of sympathy in the bosom of the philanthropist; such, however, is the frailty of human nature, rendered more frail by the frequent use of intoxicating drink. But, Sir, weak as it is to err, it would be weaker still to continue in error without one more attempt to emancipate ourselves from that state of mental slavery which the frequent use of intoxicating liquors is calculated to produce; therefore I request that the Committee will still keep our names on the list, and I will use all the energies my mind still possesses to become a consistent member; for that purpose (as it is not quite so necessary that I should attend the meetings so frequently as for the sake of information on the subject) I will give my every encouragement to attend every opportunity, hoping, that by her beautiful approbation of the objects of the Society, she may be the means of causing me to adhere more strictly to its rules; and believe me to be at heart an enthusiastic admirer of the efforts that are being made for the moral and religious improvement of society."

But, while your Committee have been called to grieve over some cases that had given them hope, there are others, and not a few, over which they can rejoice, and to which they would point any who may ask. What good is your Society doing? It is a cause of congratulation to know that in this City are many families near to the possession of comfortable and quiet abodes; that wives whose husbands have been rendered to them; and children who are not now afraid of the return of the parents, who in days gone by, used to be a nuisance to their whole neighbourhoods, and to whom they had naturally a right to look for protection and support, but from whom they were wont to receive nothing but insults and deprivations. Yes, it is truly gratifying to know that in our midst are many individuals who formerly were on the high road to ruin, but now are sober and industrious; the joy, and comfort, and support of their families; and living witnesses to the happy and beneficial tendency of your principles.

Another circumstance your Committee deem worthy of notice is this—that a large number of those who joined the Society in the past year bring to the laborious classes,—men who own their support by the sweat of their brow—who are to be found in occupations requiring great bodily powers, combined with much mental activity; and yet in no one instance does it appear that they totally abstain from intoxicating drinks have in the least degree disqualified them for the regular and satisfactory discharge of their duties. Thus we have daily increasing testimony to the truth of one of the fundamental principles of the Temperance Reformation, viz., that stimulating beverages can be totally dispensed with.

Intemperance is a promoter of nearly all the crimes which are daily committed against the lives and property of mankind; and it is truly gratifying to know that many who have had the opportunity of examining the subject; but, notwithstanding all that has been proved on this point, there may be some in this community, who, doubting the statement, may be ready to say, it is made to serve a temporary purpose. Your Committee would direct the attention of such, if any such there be, to the remarks of a Judge of the land, made in a Charge to a Grand Jury in this city during the past year. The learned gentleman says:—

"It certainly is a subject for deep concern, that, in a country where the means of obtaining abundant support by honest industry are so completely within the reach of every being capable of labour, there should be such frequent and numerous instances of stealing, assaults, and other violations of the law. There is one prominent evil in all large towns such as this—and I fear it prevails in other places to which, perhaps, those offences are chiefly attributable. It is the facility with which persons acquire habits of intemperance, and which, once acquired, are almost impossible to shake off. Happy will it be for the human race when these beverages shall be excluded from common use, and laws shall be enacted by which the desire of man to obtain wealth from the article which is the cause of misery and guilt to his fellow-creatures shall be counteracted and effectually frustrated. Until such provisions be made, all that can be recommended from the place is, that those who are charged with the preservation of the public peace be vigilant in enforcing the laws against all persons who, without lawful authority, shall deal in spirituous liquors; and that the licensing of public houses be controlled and regulated by the only justifiable object for which they are established, viz., the accommodation of travellers and others requiring, for allowable purposes, their existence."

In the course of last summer, our city was honoured with a visit from a gentleman long favourably known in our fatherland as a benefactor of the human race—the Hon. J. S. BUCKINGHAM. At the request of your Committee, he delivered an Address upon Temperance, which contained many interesting and valuable facts bearing upon the extent of Intemperance in Great Britain, and which clearly showed that as Intemperance is a national vice, so the best means yet devised for counteracting it should be viewed as a national project, and accordingly adopted by all classes and conditions of men, irrespective of religion or political opinions. Your Committee believe the address had a very happy effect upon the minds of several, who are not found at ordinary Temperance meetings.

In a few months thereafter, another gentleman, during his temporary residence in the city, gave the public the result of his investigations in a department seldom enlarged upon by Temperance men, but which, from the statements made, was shown to be worthy of especial regard, viz., the effects of intoxicating drinks upon the physical conformation of man. The Phenomenological view of the effects of distilled and fermented liquors, fully coincided with the evidence furnished by moral principles and physiological facts, and showed that the continued use of these beverages subverts the beautiful and healthful order of nature, destroys the equilibrium between the passions and the reason of man,—produces, in fact, deformity, vice, and pain. To the Lecturer—Mr. FOWLER—as well as to Mr. BUCKINGHAM, the Society and the public are greatly indebted; and, in your behalf, this has been expressed by your Committee.

Besides these occasional and greater meetings in behalf of your cause, there have been held twelve public meetings, as well as a constant succession of them amongst the military stationed in this neighbourhood. On all these occasions addresses were made to the numbers and influence of your Society. Latterly, too, there has been accomplished the long-contemplated plan of forming Committees and holding meetings in the several Wards of the city; and the officers of the system, thus only partially in operation, may be judged of from the fact, that of the members who have been brought into the Society during the past year, nearly have been received at the Ward meetings. It is hoped by this means to carry influence into the remotest parts of the population where it would have been inconvenient to hold the meetings of the general Society—also to bring forth speakers, and obtain co-operation that would be lost without some such local associations. The project will be best understood by the following regulations prepared by your Committee:—

I. A Committee shall be appointed annually for each Ward of the City, consisting of four members; one of whom shall act as CONVENOR. The Convenors to be appointed by the Committee of the Society, and the other members by the local Committees by the members residing in the respective Wards. II. It shall be the duty of the Convenors to add new members to the Society, by means of the Ward Committees, to bring the members of the Society better acquainted with each other; to disseminate, by printed documents, the principles of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and to visit periodically all the Society members residing in their respective Wards.

III. A list of all the members resident in each Ward shall be furnished to the Ward Committees.

IV. The Ward Committees shall be expected to make united arrangements, so as to take different evenings for holding public meetings,—render each other aid in supplying addresses,—and afford such influence as the more weak or backward Wards may seem to require.

V. No Ward Meeting shall be held on the Sabbath day, or on the evenings of the Society's Meetings.

VI. The Pledge of the Society shall be recommended for signature at all the meetings and visitations herein provided for; and the new members thus obtained shall be enrolled upon the general list of the Society.

VII. To create a fund for carrying out the objects, the members shall be invited to contribute one penny per week, more or less; each Ward Committee shall appoint one of their number to act as Treasurer and Secretary.

VIII. The Ward Committees shall be empowered to add to their number any persons whom they may consider likely to render valuable services in visiting members, disseminating tracts, collecting funds, &c.

IX. The Convenors of the Ward Committees shall, by virtue of their office, be members of the Committee of the Society. They shall call together the Ward members and Committees, and take the chair at all Ward meetings.

The best results from this proceeding may be hoped for; and it is of the utmost importance that the members of the Society should, by their attendance at the meetings in their Wards, and by their influence with their neighbours, ensure its success.

Such, then, is the work accomplished by the Committee; now telling. Opposition they have not met with; a conviction of the truth of your principles appears to have seized the drinkers of, and traffickers in the intoxicating liquors, and they silently bear the encroachments that are being made upon their fondly-loved practices. While, however, there is no active resistance to your efforts, much to be desired is in the taste of the community which obstinately withstands the progress of your work. This is gradually yielding to the force of argument and example, which must therefore be kept in operation and urged with zeal. Were all that see the correctness and importance of our principles to exert themselves to put those principles into effect, the triumph of our cause would soon be obtained. That this is not the case, is not only to be deplored but to be remedied,—and it will be for your future Committees to aim at stimulating the dormant acquiescence of those who are enlightened, as well as reclaiming those who are held by drinking vices in the paths of danger and degradation. It is with reluctance, but to a evident obligation, your Committee report that but very few of the Clergymen of the long members of churches in this city, give their aid at the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the members belong to the upper classes of the community.

Much remains to be done in our work,—not only as relates to the continuance of the operations already commenced, but in the establishment of additional methods of exertion. For instance, in this city, comparatively little use has been made of the numerous publications designed to propagate the principles of Total Abstinence. More would have been done in this respect had your Committee been in possession of any funds applicable to the purpose; but when it is stated that the sum total at their disposal has been a balance from last year's account of £2 1s. 4d., and £2 5s. 4d. received from members on receiving their certificates, it will not be considered surprising that they have had no means of distributing Tracts. It is high time that some measures were adopted for providing funds applicable to this important end. Then, too, in many places, the happiest effects have resulted from Juvenile Temperance Societies, and other systematic efforts to impress the young with right views on this subject. Your Committee cannot do better with this point than give the following extract of a Letter from an excellent Clergyman of this City to the Secretary. He says:—

"I may be permitted, with much deference, to suggest, for the consideration of your Society, the importance of a more sedulous attention to the Juvenile portion of our community. I have somewhere read of a renowned conqueror selecting his youthful army to swear eternal hatred to the Romans; an example, conceived fraught with lessons for the patrons of Temperance Institutions. My own, perhaps premature, opinion is, our best endeavours should be directed to make children the early friends of the cause. The parental instructions they receive, their books, their associations, their pursuits, their food, their clothes—even their playthings, should teach them: TOTAL ABSTINENCE from intoxicating liquors. What was the tyranny of Rome, to that of Intemperance in our day? With Byron we may say,

"The despotism of vice—
The weakness and the wickedness of luxury—
The negligence the apathy—the evil—
Of sensual sloth—produce few second tyrants."

Your Committee leave their office, grateful to God for the usefulness he has granted them in your service, and more than ever convinced that the Temperance Reformation Society should be much better sustained, and carry on much larger operations than has been the case hitherto. It certainly may accomplish its noble object—to banish all alcoholic drinks from ordinary uses. What has rapidly been done in Ireland and Sweden, and other countries, is calculated to awaken the hope that our past proceedings have been but laying a trail, which will, in God's due time, ignite and fill the whole land with its power. Impediments at present exist that may be reasonably expected to give way; such as the countenance afforded to the use of spirituous liquors by the virtuous and religious—the apathy of the Clergy and other leaders of public sentiment—the neglect of the parents in the instruction of their children, &c. These evils might be acted on with great effect, were your Committee enabled to put such works as "Anti-Bacchus" and the "Canada Temperance Advo-

cate" into general circulation,—and to aid in the project of employing a Travelling Lecturer.

Before closing, your Committee make free to express the delight with which they have recently witnessed the adoption of Temperance proceedings amongst the Roman Catholic congregation of this City. The influence and talents of the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in bringing the flock under a Temperance Pledge,—and many hundreds have thus been put beyond the dangers of intoxication. Honoured, indeed, are the men who thus benevolently guide those that are looking to them with confidence,—and blessed are the people whose leaders are thus at once generous and wise.

May the Reformation proceed till the community is perfectly and finally free from the customs and tastes that have been engendered by alcoholic drinks!

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, June 9th, 1841.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN UPPER CANADA.

The first of everything is interesting. The history of the arts, the sciences, and religion, proves it. There is a passion for discovery, and the Church of Christ is a field not untrod by men who pursue a course of exploration. Bruce spent years in his journey of the Nile, but when he reached its supposed source, his heart sank within him while he looked down from the hill at the foot of which two springs bubbled in a grassy bed; and when he returned home his countrymen were incredulous as they read his travels. The progress of the great and grand anti-sacerdotal association for the circulation of the Bible sends us back with high satisfaction to the day of its origin, and we place the laurel of glory on the brow of Hughes, its founder. We delight to recur to the period when the first stone of a noble edifice was laid—the Abolition cause; and a lovely name for philanthropy is his who laid it firmly—Wilberforce. We pass up the stream of Methodism—broad, deep, and beautiful, and rejoicingly gaze on the spot of its first gushings; and Wesley has our eulogies.

Canadian Methodism is of God, whether we look for the characteristics of its divine origin in the circumstances under which it early appeared, in the spirit and lives of its originators, the impression and benefit of its introduction into the country, the heroism and toils attendant on its introduction, the truths it inculcated and the morality it required, or the souls it saved then—since—and is saving now. It is said, Adolphustown has the honour of the formation of the first Methodist Society in Upper Canada, formed in February, 1791. Then, as the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, in his excellent sermon on "Wesleyan Methodism" truly says, "The whole Province, from Lake St. Francis to Sandwich, presented an almost unbroken forest, with here and there a spot won from the surrounding wilderness. The entire population of the country but little exceeded the present population of the city of Toronto. The scenes of our present towns were then forests; the country was without roads, and the rivers and streams were without bridges; wild beasts, migratory tribes, constituted the principal lords of the soil; the scattered and isolated settlers possessed, for the most part, but a slender, and except for the chase, inadequate means of subsistence." Then, and under circumstances so untoward, did the apostles of our Canadian Ministry commence their evangelical career. The same admirable writer remarks, "In the spirit of primitive Christianity those devoted men went forth, not counting their lives dear unto them, but in weariness and poverty, in the extremes of heat and cold, at all seasons and in all kinds of weather,—sometimes whole nights in the wilderness, surrounded by the wild beasts of the desert,—they traced their way by blazing trees and Indian bye-paths, and forded creeks and rivers—in some instances at the risk of their lives—to testify to the pioneer settlers of the country 'the glorious gospel of God our Saviour.'" And theirs was a work not of commencement merely, but of perseverance. They were possessed of purest principles, and the ardent love of Him who came from heaven to earth to seek and save the lost; and divine power panicked and prospered them. They were "in perils in the wilderness;" "in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fringes often, in cold and nakedness." In these they could glory as things which concerned their infirmities. Wealth they inherited not, but poverty; and to the people—where people they met with, they could say, we seek not yours but you. They followed the sheep in the desert, and found, and gathered, and fed, and guarded them. And the flocks and folds, increased by their untiring zeal, patient love, and prudent care, were their joy and reward. They called out others to aid them in their pressing but happy labours; some of whom remain not unto this day. While young, they died with the infirmities of age upon them; a lot premature to them because of "labours more abundant." They died, though men never fail who die in a great cause; and each has left a name—a name fragrant with celestial odour—

"A name which is a virtue, and a soul
Which multiplies itself throughout all time."

Others remain to this day of a race of undaunted warriors who have fought many a hard battle, and conquered, and yet have their faces to the foe. A witness, a Wilton, a Yumana, a Pindol, and a Chamberlaine, live to lead on the host, and to assure of victory. Remote be the day when of these venerated chiefs, we have with saddened hearts to ask, "Our fathers, where are they?" Canadian Methodism has had her adversaries, and her advocates equal for defence against their individual or combined opposition; and she has them now, skilful and undiminished. The perfidy of professed friends has troubled, but never triumphed over her. Separatists have turned their weapons against the family which gave them a spiritual existence and nourished them; but their ingratitude has brought honour to her kindness, and disgrace on their enmity. Church and State have arrayed themselves in a thoughtless and unchristian hostility, forgetting her downfall; but she lives to show how powerless their attacks, and how senseless their prophecies. Her doctrines are uncorrupted, her discipline is scriptural and in force, and her instrumentalities, diversified and efficient, are obtaining a long-desired amplitude. Her members, her churches, her congregations, and her schools, are increasing. The children they have baptized bear in mind their obligations to the ministers by whom they were initiated. She has an influence which partisanship envies, and yet denounces and dreads; of which posterity will witness its expansion. A scrupulous adherence to first principles—the principles of Wesley—an inflexible purpose to spread scriptural holiness through the land, and make that land intelligent as well as holy, will secure the expansion. The Upper Canada Academy tells the world what we mean, and what Methodism can do by her sanctified energies. What Governor Wallace said, with glowing truth and thrilling eloquence, at the foundation of the Asbury University, is what we say in reference to our Academy, and the Ministry of the Church of our choice:—"But to whom, it may be asked, are we and the country indebted for this noble manifestation in behalf of such a cause? Whose minds conceived, whose benevolence prompted, whose energies achieved the erection of this temple, and on a spot, too, where the sound of the woodman's axe has filled the forest around him, had scarcely died away upon our ears? Nay, whose imaginations so vivid—so pregnant, as it were, with creative power, as to give birth to so wild and novel a conception as that of planting the garden of the muses on the yet unexplored bosom of the wilderness? Do not surprised, and revere them none the less for it, when I tell you they are old and familiar acquaintances, endeared to us, as they ought to be by some of the sweetest, purest, and holiest recollections of the heart. They have been the companions of our pioneer fathers: they have been our moral and religious instructors. Spurning the luxuries of life—the refinements of taste and elegance—the comfort of ease and affluence—the allurements of the world, with the spirit of a Wesley only to nerve them, they laughed at the dangers of the flood and field—looked the terrors of the wilderness in the face with cheeks unblanched—endured cold and hunger without murmur—encountered privation and peril without shrinking, and dying by the way-side, even, leaving no memorial of their burial place: and for what? That the voice of supplication and prayer might rise from the deepest solitudes of our valleys; that the lamp of eternal light might be lit up in the gloomy recesses of our lone cabins; that the departing spirits of their rule but noble tenants might be cheered, and sustained, and reconciled in that awful hour, by the glorious promises of another and a better world. And now, even now that all these stirring scenes are with the past—that the dreadful solitudes are no more—that fen, and forest, and river have been shorn of their terrors—that hungry want or gripping penury and chilling privation have been banished from our hearths—those men—so fearless—so self-sacrificing—so persevering—whose approach to our solitary abodes has so often brought childhood's sanest smile to our cheek—are still with us, but, unlike every child who eludes them, they have not changed. The same sternness of purpose, the same unflinching zeal, the same untiring effort, as in the beginning, still stamp their every conduct and action. They have suffered no pause in their labors, and follow the footsteps of improvement now, only to gather materials and seize occasions, the better to scatter the choicest of heaven's blessings along their path-way; and, at last, as if determined to leave nothing undone, that the power and sublimity of the principles they teach may be appropriately displayed—they are seeking out of the immense mass of intellect around them, to rear a mental and moral pyramid, upon whose summit the beacon-fires of eternity shall blaze."

And what shall be the future of Canadian Wesleyan Methodism? Not annihilation, which is the unnatural cry and threat now-days coming on Atlantic winds! The doctrines of Wesley—scriptural, plain, and experimental, are preached with a clearness and a practical earnestness, not excelled even in the ministrations of our enthusiastic and successful seceders. The witness of the Spirit and entire holiness are blessings enjoyed. The public ordinances, class, band, prayer, protracted, and camp meetings, are more and more appreciated. The proclamation of our preachers is, a present, free, and full salvation. The youth of the colony are on their hearts. Here is our cause of thankfulness and glory as to the past, and our hope for subsequent periods. Hostile

parties allege degeneracy: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their attempts. They publish their predictions of hastening decay and non-existence: let predictions be multiplied! From one quarter there is a childish (we will not say popish) menace of excommunication and anathematization: let even this transpire, and our Church, blessed be God, is unhurt: her doctrines, principles, agencies, and utility, are, as heretofore, transcendent to their character. God is with our Church, and will be, while Bible truth is her boast, and the love of Christ her theme. The revivals of past years, and of the present, are authentic evidence that the Holy Ghost has been shed forth copiously on her; and her present purity, unity, patriotism, and devotedness, are the harbingers and guarantee of a triumphant career in days to come. The glory rests upon her, and promises an unprecedented diffusion and effluence. Be it the wish of the present race of Methodists to yield to the affecting and halting influences of inspiring reminiscences such as are inseparably one with the annals of our Church in Canada: be the graves of departed fathers and brethren sought, and the knee bent on the green sod, and the spirit of the disembodied caught: be it the duty and privilege of their living descendants to rush to the ancient and delightful scene of the first Canadian Methodist Society; and there let our thanksgivings be offered for what God has wrought, for the souls saved by our system, for our present felicitous prospects; and solemn be our vow of entire dedication, and believing our prayer, for the interminable prosperity of our Church, the salvation of our Province, and the renovation of our World.

SNAKE ISLAND MISSION.—Last winter the Missionary Society of our Church sent a Teacher to this place to take charge of the Indians settled there; a step rendered necessary by its distance from the Mission at Rome, and the impossibility of the Missionary at that place, the Rev. Sylvester Harburt, visiting the Island often. The Teacher has obtained a building from the tribe, one part of which he has made a rustic Mission House, and the other a School and Meeting House. He preaches regularly to the people, having brother John Snake for an interpreter, as well as teaches, and otherwise endeavours to better their condition. Six houses have been erected, and six others, with barns, will shortly be built. The meetings are well attended, as is the school, which is kept six hours a day; and both parents and children are thankful for the attention our Missionary Society gives them. The tribe, generally, is well behaved, and desirous of being instructed; as might be expected from the amiable disposition and conduct of the chief, Mr. Joseph Snake; who from the time he people received the Gospel, has been a sober, pious man, and a fast friend of the Canada Conference. The account of a Temperance Society lately formed on the Island, which we published last week, is a corroborative of what we say, and is one of those welcome facts attendant on the progress of the Temperance cause we should be glad to see multiplied. The Mission is on an island in Lake Simcoe; and we wish our respected brother, J. Williams heavenly direction, grace, and encouragement in his isolated field of labour. This he has, as in a letter not long since received from him he says, "We had a stirring meeting last Sabbath. I never witnessed such a time before. There was a general shout. Some wild people were present. They appeared a little alarmed: I endeavoured to be faithful with them." From a five years' residence with Indians, we know when they can "about" for joy at the sound of their favourite name—Jesus, they are doing well. To them, whose ancestors are buried on many a shore, it is "life;"—whose strength has been reduced by fire-water, it is "health;"—whose enemy is the white man, it is "peace."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The numerous Sunday Schools under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New-York, were lately convened for religious exercises, and a procession formed, comprising between three and four thousand teachers and scholars. At Philadelphia, the children of the City and County Sunday Schools likewise lately assembled for similar purposes. Besides the scholars, there were the teachers and several thousands of citizens and ladies. The pioneer of Sunday School instruction in that country half a century ago, Mr. John Ely, was present; besides other early labourers. The ceremonies concluded with a hymn in which "all the children joined; and not less than fifteen thousand young voices lifted up the sacred song beneath the green trees and the bright canopy of a cloudless sky." Lovely sight! which would repay a Raikes for coming from heaven to earth to witness; and enchanting melody, which even Gabriel might bend his ear to catch with joy. To some persons it may be known, that the Rev. George Scott, Wesleyan Missionary from Stockholm, is now in the States, among other objects seeking aid for a chapel there. The children of a Sabbath School in New-York have inquired of him the cost of a "brick" in the chapel, each of the children wishing to contribute the expense of one. Lovely as is an assemblage of fifteen thousand children hymning their praises, this Missionary act surpasses that in loveliness. Not long since an appeal was made in England by the London Missionary Society to the children of Sabbath Schools, and it is a remarkably affecting fact, that several boys and girls offered themselves to their teachers to go among the heathen to teach their ignorant sons and daughters to read the Bible. These are beautiful facts of which the entire annals of polished but pagan Greece and Rome cannot furnish a single example. Christianity, alone can find many.

THE METHODISTS AND THE SWEDISH DIET.—At a meeting of the States, lately held in Stockholm, a motion was made by a member of the House of Nobles, that an Address might be presented to His Majesty asking "powerful restrictions" on Methodism because of its supposed danger to the Lutheran Church, "proselyting operations," and "hierarchical and unchristian spirit." At the same time another motion was made to restrict the Baptists. Both were referred to a Committee; which states, "that after carefully considering the delicate subject, find that the motions do not convince the Committee, that any dangers for the Swedish Church are to be feared from the members of other religious denominations existing here, in a greater or less degree diverging from the Lutheran Confession; and while the Committee indulges the persuasion that possible danger will be most effectually repelled by the fervent and enlightened labour of a zealous clergy, the Committee recommends, that the motion may not lead to any measure on the part of the Diet." Several of the speeches delivered on the occasion were of a pious, liberal, and enlightened character. We intend, should our space permit, to give a discussion in the "Peasant's or Poor's House" on the Conventicle laws of the Dutch, which speaks loudly in favour of religious liberty. His Grace the Archbishop, Speaker of the House of Nobles, delivered a sentiment when speaking in reference to the Methodists, which deserves to be inscribed in gold: "Methodism is one of the greatest developments in the Church of Christ during the last century." Noble avowal! alike honourable to those of whom it is made, and to him who makes it.

OUR BELOVED SOVEREIGN.—Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, having published the Bible for the use of the blind, and a copy thereof having been presented to the Queen, Her Majesty gave command to Lord Normanby to return the following reply, which is worthy a descendant of George the III., whose paternal wish was, that every child in his dominions might have a copy of the sacred volume. Long may she live the occupant of a throne, the influence of which was never more pious, liberal, benign, and grateful.

"Sir—I have had the honour to submit to Her Majesty the copy of the Holy Bible prepared by you for the use of the blind, together with your smaller work upon science; and the articles manufactured by the blind in the Asylum at Glasgow. Of these latter Her Majesty was pleased to admire the neatness of the manufacture, and the perfection which had been attained in this branch of handicraft. But Her Majesty has commanded me especially to convey to you her sense of the great benefit conferred by you upon that portion of Her Majesty's subjects whom it has pleased the Almighty so severely to visit, by placing within their attainment the knowledge of those sacred truths from which they can derive their best consolation under their affliction in this world, and the surest hope in that which is to come.—Her Majesty is pleased to accept the volumes which you have transmitted, and to express her hope that so charitable an undertaking may be amply blessed. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, NORMANBY.

To John Alston, Esq., Rosemont, Glasgow."

DEBT OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.—In the London Watchman of the 14th of April there is an account of the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Liverpool District; at which

NAVIGATION OF THE INLAND LAKES.—An important and highly respectable meeting took place at Peterboro' on the 29th ult., the object of which is obvious from the first resolution passed by it: "That the improvement of the navigation of the inland waters of the Home and Newcastle Districts connecting the Bay of Quinte with Lake Huron, is a work the completion of which has for many years been deemed essential to the full development of the resources of this Province." The notice which this work has received in a late Despatch of His Excellency the Governor General led to the meeting. A memorial to His Excellency was adopted, and copies are to be transmitted to many places for signatures. The support of the members of the counties is to be solicited. From a resolution passed just before the meeting closed, we are gratified to learn that Captain Sutherland proposes to build a steamer to ply on the Otonabee, and that such an enterprise met with the approbation and encouragement of the gentlemen present. Success to every project like this to advance the commercial interests of our deserving colony.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—President Tyler's "Message" has just made its appearance, and is like all other documents bearing that name, long and full of great topics. The following paragraph relating to Slavery is very acceptable to us, and especially so, coming as it does from a Virginia man; which Mr. Tyler is, "Public honour" and "humanity" are deemed high considerations. This augurs something for the "suppression" of a system which has long been a flagrant anomaly in that country of liberty; and is creditable indeed to the judgment and philanthropic principles of the first functionary of the republic.

"I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave-trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave-labour in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labour, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honour, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade."

The following APPOINTMENTS by His Excellency the Governor-General, we believe may be considered correct. The Hon. R. B. Sullivan to be President of the Executive Council, with a salary. Col. Fitzgibbon, Clerk of the Legislative Council; Mr. Lindsay, Clerk of Assembly; Mr. Davidson, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Most of the public offices have been removed from this city to Kingston. His Honour the Vice-Chancellor is arrived at Kingston, and the immediate establishment of the Court of Chancery there is expected.

Mr. Jameson is spoken of for the Speakership of the Legislative Council.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—We regret to say, on Wednesday night last the house of Mr. Cold on King street was entered by some person or persons, and an iron chest taken away, containing about £1000. The chest has been discovered, but not the money. A reward of £25 is offered for the return of the money; or £100 for the apprehension of the robber. The whole affair is mysterious, and should be instructive to cash-holders, and our city police.

Last week we communicated to our readers information from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Luckey to the Secretaryship of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. That paper of the 2nd inst. says, the Doctor has declined the acceptance of the office, and that the Rev. Charles Pitman, of the New Jersey Conference, has been elected in his stead. The New-York Conference was expected to adjourn on that day.

"The Annual Report of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society" in another column to-day must be encouraging to its friends. The whole calls forth our thankfulness to the Giver of all good; but particularly the item of 80 youth in this neighbourhood, being members of the Society. A want of space this week prevents us from giving a borrowed plan for the organization and management of Juvenile Temperance Societies; a subject meriting prompt action in this country.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE Wesleyan-Methodist Church commences its sittings in this city to-day. Most of the Ministers have arrived; and our devout wish is, that the great Head of the universal church may direct by His counsel and otherwise bless by His presence.

THE TORONTO DISTRICT MEETING, the Rev. Anson Green, Chairman, was held on Thursday and Friday last, and was very satisfactory in every respect. Notwithstanding the great reduction of the number of members since the separation, owing to secession, it was found at the meeting there was a net increase of between one and two hundred on the district.

On Wednesday evening last the Quarterly Meeting for the City of Toronto Station was held, when, we are gratified to state, it was ascertained that the number of members since the separation had been doubled. We have promised us by the Rev. E. Ryerson some particulars for the public.

A Camp-meeting was commenced on Yonge Street last Friday, which was well attended by preachers and people; but being unexpectedly deprived of an opportunity of rendering any assistance on the occasion, we are unable, as yet, to say precisely what success attended it. We hope, however, next week to have a statement from the Superintendent of the Circuit for our readers.

A recent number of the N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal announces the humiliating fact, that the Youth's Magazine has been discontinued for want of patronage. Another periodical, however, is shortly to appear, to be called the "Sunday-School Advocate."

New-York, Boston, and other places, have recently been busy enough with the Anniversaries of various useful, religious, and benevolent Societies. Should other matter allow of it, we shall publish selected items showing the state and success of some of them.

When the Acadia left Liverpool, the British Queen had not sailed from that port; but was opened for public inspection two days at six pence an individual, to raise a fund for the relief of the families of the crew of the PRESIDENT steamer, whose pay had been stopped.

From our News department it will be seen, that the National Theatre at New-York has been destroyed by an incendiary; an act iniquitous in itself, but which we hope will not be followed by another still more iniquitous—a re-creation. This continent has, already, too many helps to distraction and vice.

The Acadia brings disastrous accounts of the loss of many lives, by the destruction of vessels in the ice.

The President of the United States in his Message says, in reference to foreign relations, "he sees nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace."

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR, I am happy in being able to inform our friends that the Rev. JOSEPH STINSON has been authorized by the Missionary Committee in London to pay the expenses of our Missions for the first quarter of our present Conference year. Settlements have accordingly been made to meet the current expenses of the Quarter commencing in June last, so far as they can be ascertained. At the Conference, when the entire amount of the expenses are ascertained, it will be paid over to our Society.

Yours truly, J. RYERSON.

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—

By Rev. Messrs. Heyland & Phelps.			
Rev. S. Stewart	£0 12 6	Dr. J. Heyland	£1 6 3
William Wilcox	1 0 0	Rev. S. Huntington	1 11 3
Matthew Langille	1 5 0	Rev. S. Huntington	1 0 0
Mrs. M. Applebee	1 10 0	By the Rev. James Spence.	
Mrs. P. Applebee	2 10 0	John Kerr	1 0 0
Elizabeth Harrison	2 10 0	Warner Nellis	1 0 0
Eliza Freeland	2 0 0	Lyman Parsons	1 0 0
John Morrison	0 5 0	Enoch Shipley	1 0 0
Mary Morrison	2 10 0	Samuel Street	1 5 0
John McCallum	2 10 0	Messrs. Salvey	0 5 0
Elizabeth Ross	0 12 6		
Henry Harrison	4 10 0		
Joseph Featherston	0 6 3		
James Applebee	3 15 0		
George Mulholland	3 0 0		
By the Rev. James Spence.			
John Kerr	1 0 0	Francis Forrester	2 10 0
Warner Nellis	1 0 0	Dr. J. Heyland	0 10 0
Lyman Parsons	1 0 0	William Duck	0 10 0
Enoch Shipley	1 0 0	By the Rev. E. Adams.	
Samuel Street	1 5 0	Robert Trimble	1 0 0
Messrs. Salvey	0 5 0	Mary A. Trimble	0 10 0
		Andrew Neeland	0 10 0
		John Wilkinson & Family	1 10 0
		Rev. S. Huntington, for the	
		Whitby Circuit	4 5 0
		By the Rev. R. Carson.	
		J. Golder	1 5 0
		E. Haen	0 10 0
		Jas. Monkman, Alton Ct.	3 2 6
		By the Rev. T. Beattie.	
		Alva Townsend	2 10 0
		James Eakins	1 15 0
		William Nelles	2 10 0
		Ransom R. Stobridge	2 0 0
		Susan Eaton	1 5 0
		William L. Jones	1 0 0

Money received for the expense of the Delegation to the English Conference.

Nelson Circuit, by Rev. R. Heyland.	£1 6 3
Whitby Do. by Rev. S. Huntington.	1 11 3
Rev. S. Huntington.	1 0 0
Grimby Circuit, by Rev. James Spence.	0 10 0

Foreign and Provincial News.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ACADIA arrived at the Conard Wharf this morning at 1 o'clock, and took up somewhat by surprise. She has proved herself worthy of her fame, having made the passage in thirteen days and a half. She left Liverpool on the 15th, and has had good weather most of the time, having seen only one iceberg. The steamship President had not arrived, and no certain tidings had been obtained of her. Every breeze from the broad Atlantic, to the anxious watchers, gave signs of woe that all was lost. Every hope was abandoned to despair.

The Steamer President.—The schooner Corsair, Capt. Morsley, has arrived at Halifax, from Fortune Bay, N. F. in seven days. The Corsair reports that, six days before sailing, a boat belonging to Fortune Bay arrived from St. Pierre, the Skipper of which reported that a vessel from France arrived at that island which had picked up the Captain and sixteen seamen of an American steamer, and had reported that sixty other persons who had been in the steamer were lost; the said vessel had foundered in consequence of running foul of an iceberg. The Skipper stated that he had seen the Captain of the steamer at St. Pierre.

Up to yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, no tidings of the steamer President, Lieut. Roberts, R. N., Commander, had been received by the British American Steam Navigation Company.

The following reports have been received: "Cove of Cork, May 12. 'The Columbia Packet, Captain Garrett, from Monte Video, which place she left on the 27th of January, for Antwerp, has come in here, and Captain Garrett reports that 10 days since, (2nd inst.) in long 18, he saw at some distance a large steamer, bound for the eastward, and which appeared to him to be disabled, as she was going very slowly, and could hardly keep way with his vessel. As night came on he lost sight of her, and two days afterwards experienced a heavy gale to the eastward. The apparently disabled ship was so far from him that he cannot describe her appearance further than she was a large steamer."

Captain Garrett had not heard that the President was missing until asked by the gentleman, George Wright, Esq., Surveyor to Lloyd's, who was good enough to favour us with these particulars.

An advance of from 13d. to 2d. per lb. has taken place in Tea in the London Market.

GREAT BRITAIN. The business in the manufacturing towns still continued dull, and a great many workmen were out of employ. The principal subject of excitement was the proposed repeal of the Corn Laws; but no definite action was had on the subject in Parliament. Lord John Russell has announced his scale of corn duties to be substituted for the present protecting law. It is as follows: On Wheat 8s. per quarter; on Rye 5s.; on Barley 4s. 6d.; on Oats 3s. 4d.

Great enthusiasm is against the Corn Laws in England, it is much surprised by the feeling which exists in Scotland. There is scarcely a town or district of the least importance that has not petitioned, prepared to petition, or taken some other measures to accomplish the overthrow of the landlord's monopoly. In addition to the great, to the immense number of petitions already presented to the Legislature from Scotland, many, very many have been forwarded within the past week. From Edinburgh petitions follow each other by dozens and half-dozen at a time. The demonstration which "Auld Reekie" has made against the hateful land tax, by public meetings and by petitioning, is highly to the honour of the inhabitants of that great city, and is an example to the rest of the Kingdom.

Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsey, G. C. B., died on Thursday week at Plymouth, at an advanced age, after a glorious career of upwards of sixty years in the service of his country.

Thomas Barnes, Esq., for many years well known as the principal editor of the London Times, died during the second week in May.

We regret to have to record the death of the Right Rev. Robert Carr, Bishop of Worcester, which took place about nine o'clock on Saturday evening week. Frongore Lodge is immediately to undergo very complete and extensive repairs, preparatory to its occupation by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall, who will be the wife of the Duke of Cornwall.

We have to announce the death of the Lady Albert Courtenay, who expired at twenty minutes past ten on Thursday night, at Mickleham Hall, Surrey. The immediate cause of her ladyship's death was the scarlet fever. The deceased lady was the fourth daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Forester, and was born in 1809.

The Crops.—The prospects of the farmer are of a most cheering description, for vegetation has made unusual progress considering the period of the year. The wheat stalks look promising, being both healthy and vigorous; and the oats are well planted and promise well. Barley sowing is now concluded and hitherto has braved well. The pastures continue still full of meat, and the young grass particularly, that part reserved for cutting, is most abundant;—part is in fact already under the scythe—a circumstance very favourable to the farmer. Potatoe-planting has commenced under very favourable circumstances, and the land is now covered with the young works uncommonly well. On the whole, the prospects of an early and abundant crop have seldom been so favorable. Fat stock has declined, but lean stock still keeps high, in consequence of the abundance of pasture.—[Newcastle Journal.]

A letter from Rome, of the 3rd, says that the King of Naples has reduced the export duty on sulphur from 20 to 5 dollars.

In the British Parliament a succession of important debates had taken place on the Corn Laws and other financial projects, which at this time engross the attention of the country. No very definitive action seems to have taken place. Among the less important subjects brought before the House of Commons, we notice that Mr. O'Connell moved a committee to investigate the election riots in Canada.

A temporary meeting has been held at Dublin, in order to make arrangements for a general meeting of the citizens to petition the Queen to visit Dublin this summer. The form of a petition was agreed to, and was signed, amongst others, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, the Provost, and the City High Sheriff.

Loss of the William Brown.—Dreadful Shipwreck. Haver, May 10.—The Louis Philippe, New York packet ship, has this morning arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmes were in waiting, and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month. It appears, when the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew and eleven passengers, took to the jolly boat; all the rest took with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after the mate and crew determined (as they say) in order to lighten the boat to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place. Some clung to the sides of the boat, playing for mercy; but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. One hour after this massacre the Crescent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Crescent; the crew arrived in the Ville de Lyon; they are now under examination before the American Consul. The result, I will not fail to communicate to you; but you may rely on what I have already stated. The jolly boat has not been heard of. The date of the Ville de Lyon have been anticipated by the Acadia.—[Morning Post.]

CHINA. No important news from China had been received since the departure of the Britannia. The overland mail which reached London two days after, brought dates from China to 12th Feb., Calcutta to the 22nd March, and Bombay to the 1st April. The Chinese Chief Commissioner Keshen, in an interview with Captain Elliot, evinced an intention to procrastinate, which added to a report that warlike orders had been received from Peking, produced an impression that hostilities must be renewed. Trade continued suspended, and the blockade was not raised.

The Government appears to be dissatisfied with Commissioner Elliot's proceedings, and Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger has gone out by the overland India mail as Envoy, to supersede him, and with full power to settle all differences.

INDIA. The latest intelligence from India is derived from the London papers to have been satisfactory. In an engagement at the fort of Kanpur, on the 20th, Colonel Wilson, a meritorious and valuable officer, and a considerable number of men, were killed. In a late action between some troops of the Bengal establishment and a tribe of Khyberites the latter were defeated; but two of the European officers, Captain Douglas and Lieut. Pigou, of the Bengal Engineers, were killed.

It was believed that the Persians meditated another attack upon Herat. Lahore was still the scene of riot and bloodshed. Shere Sing was still the nominal King of the Panjab; but the state of that unfortunate country was deplorable, and forbade all hope of its being early arranged. A letter in the London Sun of the 18th states that it was reported that an attempt would be made by the Persians to invade the province of Kashmir. In whatever light the subject is regarded, no doubt existed that the parties were on the eve of an important struggle.

FRANCE. The Court of Peers closed on the 11th ult., its secret deliberation on the affair relative to the attempt against the King's life on the 15th of October. Darnley, as the principal author of the attempt, and Duclos and Comte de St. Armand, as accomplices, are to be tried by the Court of Peers. The eight others accused were acquitted of the charge of having been accomplices; but seven are to be tried by the Court of Correctional Police, for being affiliated to illegal associations, and having in their possession warlike stores and arms. One only, Borri, who became an informer, was set at liberty. The decree was signed by 146 peers, and last of all by the son of Marshal Ney.

The Chamber of Deputies was still proceeding with the discussion on the budget. On the 12th the supplies for the Ministry of the Interior were voted, and the debate on the new law of the War Department. The question of the creation by M. Thiers of 13 new regiments of infantry and cavalry, during the recess of the Legislature, was the occasion of some sparring between the President of the Cabinet of the 1st of March and the friends of the present Administration. The Commerce trusts that the Opposition will not suffer the budget of the War Department to be voted without addressing "interpellations" to the Ministry relative to the alleged promise made by the French Government to give up the possession of Algiers.

A meeting of American citizens, resident in Paris, was held on the 3d ult. at the house of Mr. Draper, the new Consul for the United States, General Cass (the American Minister) in the chair. His excellency pronounced a glowing eulogium on the late General Harrison, upon which resolutions were founded which received the unanimous assent of the assembly.

SPAIN.

The Chamber assembled on the 13th of May, for the election of a Regency. They first decided that there should be only one Regent. The second ballot gave the following results: In favour of Espartero, 179; in favour of Augustin Arguelles, 103; votes lost, 3. Espartero was accordingly proclaimed sole Regent of the kingdom.

A letter, published in the London Journals, from Madrid, of May 9th, says, that all the Ministers waited on the Duke of Victoria, to congratulate him on his election; and, in the conference that ensued, the re-organization of the Government was discussed. It was reported that Messieurs Gonzalez, Infante, Louizaga, Zimenes de Ritu, and Ozelaga, would be the new ministers.

The Regent is said to have stated to the officers of the garrison, and to the civil authorities, that he, during the minority of Queen Isabella, would strenuously support the throne, the constitution, and the national independence. On the 10th he took the oath of office. Madrid at that time was quiet.

Queen Christina, of Spain, is in Paris, where, at the latest dates, she was receiving much attention from the royal family and from the people.

Correspondence between Mehmet Ali and the Merchants of Liverpool.—The following correspondence recently took place between the Pacha of Egypt and the merchants of Liverpool, originated by the latter recognition of the protection afforded by Mehmet Ali to British residents and travellers in Egypt, and particularly at the time when a suspension of amicable intercourse between the Pacha and this country had virtually taken place:—

"To His Highness the Pacha of Egypt. We the undersigned merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, beg to convey to your Highness our admiration and grateful thanks for the uniform protection and kindness manifested by your Highness towards our countrymen for many years past, when travelling through or sojourning in the extensive countries under your rule, and which protection has not been less efficacious than universal.

These sentiments have been still further enhanced by your Highness's conduct on a recent occasion, when, with due consideration for the welfare of the mercantile interests and the benefit of travellers, and with a magnanimity worthy of the most enlightened policy, your Highness was pleased to allow a free transit of mules and passengers through your country under circumstances which generally disavow the ties binding mankind together in friendly intercourse, affording thereby a rare and justly deserving, in our estimation, the thanks of the whole civilized world.

That you may long continue to govern the fertile dominion committed to your charge in prosperity and peace, devoting to its improvement all the energies of your enlightened mind; and that you may enjoy advanced age in health, honour, and happiness, is our sincere wish.

"Liverpool, Feb. 26, 1841."

Answer. "Gentlemen,—His Highness the Viceroy has ordered the undersigned to communicate to the Mayor, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, that their address has reached him.

"The sentiments expressed in that address are highly gratifying to his Highness, who accepts the good wishes thus conveyed to him, and will always exert himself for their realization.

"Mercantile interests and travellers in the countries under the rule of his Highness will always enjoy that efficient protection which is the type of civilization and the mark of the greatest difficulties, when his intentions were good, and his highness has been faithful to his principles, and has given to his officers, and to the people under his government a lesson that will bind them always in more friendly ties to the enlightened people of other nations, for their mutual welfare.

"Amidst the regrets which his Highness sometimes experiences at being unable to realize all the good he meditates, Providence grants him occasionally some consolation, which comes as a soothing balm, and of this nature is the address of the Mayor, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool. The undersigned is charged to express the great satisfaction that it has given to his Highness, and to convey to them his thanks. The undersigned has the honour to subscribe himself, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant, (Signed) Bogas Yousouff."

NEW YORK, MAY 22.—McLeod.—Protest of the Sheriff of New York. A new question has arisen as to the custody of McLeod. He having been indicted in the county of Niagara and the venue remaining unchanged, the Sheriff of New York denies the legality of the order committing the prisoner to his custody, and has placed upon the files of the Supreme Court the following protest:—

"In Supreme Court.—The People vs. Alexander McLeod.—The Sheriff of the city and county of New York, by his counsel Joseph C. Hart, hereby protests against the legality of the order of the Supreme Court made on the 20th day of May, 1841, transferring the defendant, Alexander McLeod, to his custody, and releasing the responsibility of the Sheriff of Niagara county; and the said counsel further protests against the Sheriff of the city and county of New York being held responsible for the custody and safe-keeping of the said defendant; and prays that his said protest may be entered on the minutes of said court."

We understand the matter has been accommodated between the two Sheriffs so that McLeod will, notwithstanding, remain in the city prison.—The Sheriff of New York refusing, however, to be in any way responsible for his safe-keeping, and only tendering the use of the prison as a matter of accommodation to the Sheriff of Niagara, who, he contends, must be held responsible for the safe-keeping of the prisoner.

The Great Forger Arrived.—The following is from the St. Louis New Era of the evening of the 19th May, brought by a passenger in a steamboat arrived at Louisville in advance of the mail.

Arrest of the great English Forger.—This Prince of Swindlers has been captured when he least expected it. He was taken today as he was sitting down to dinner at the city Hotel. He was identified by Mr. Snyder, of Philadelphia, who has followed him since he left London, and who has followed him on his journey. Mr. B. W. Alexander, we understand, was the principal in his arrest, and no doubt is entertained of his identity with Draper, Parker, or by what other name he may choose to be known. He had no baggage, nor has any money been found on his person; he will undergo examination this afternoon.

This man entered his name on the books of the Hotel as W. Williams, and while here has been living pretty freely, attending the Races, riding fine horses, &c. The officers are in pursuit of an accomplice in this city, but we have not heard of him or of his arrest. Ten thousand dollars is the reward offered for this English Gentleman.

Important Decision on Slavery.—At the recent term of the Supreme Court of Ohio Judges Lane and Pitcock on the Bench—Judge Lane delivered the opinion of the Court on a case as follows: "We hold that if the owner of a slave voluntarily bring him into this State, or permit him to come, although it should be only for the purpose of visiting or travelling through from another State to another, the slave in such cases becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio."—Presbyterian.

National Theatre Burned down.—About 7 o'clock, this morning, smoke was discovered to be issuing from the rear part of the roof, on the Leonard-street side, of the National Theatre, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. At 9 o'clock the entire interior was destroyed, and nothing but the bare walls left standing.

A portion of the rear wall fell over with a tremendous crash upon the four-story brick-house adjoining, in Leonard-street, occupied for the most infamous purposes, and owned by the female who presided over the establishment. She had purchased it but a few weeks since. The falling fragments carried away the roof of the house, and did much injury to the building as far down as the second story. A smaller edifice in the rear was completely demolished. The furniture and contents of the theatre were in a great measure destroyed. The fire was caused by an incendiary.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

The Mormons.—The corner-stone of the Great Mormon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was laid on the 6th May, in presence of seven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Mill Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men. The Warsaw (Ill.) World says: "Mr. Rigdon officiated at the laying of the chief corner-stone, and addressed the assembly in a very energetic manner in a speech of about an hour's length. On the whole, the exercises passed off with the utmost order, without accident or the slightest disturbance. Gen. Bennett commanded the Legion, under the direction of the Prophet, and acquitted himself in a truly officer-like manner."—N. Y. Spect.

The Cashier of the Frederick Co. Bank has given notice that the Bank is under the necessity of refusing to pay the notes in circulation, or the deposits; and in order to ascertain the amount of Frederick Co. money legitimately in circulation, he calls upon every person having his bills in possession to come forward and make a special deposit of them, or communicate to the Bank the amount, number, and denomination within twenty days. A list of names has already been deposited in answer to this call. The bills had been circulating at 75 cents on the dollar, but this notice had depreciated them still more. \$134,000 of the capital of \$175,000, was owned in Fredericktown and county.—N. Y. Courier.

A little boy, only 13 years old, lately caught a catfish in the Mississippi, at St. Louis, which weighed one hundred and fifty-two pounds. After the boy had fairly hooked, the fish made a plunge and drew the little fellow under water; but he finally succeeded in drawing him safely on shore. This is the biggest (fresh water) fish story that we have ever heard.—Id.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. We copy with unfeigned satisfaction, and in cordial applause of the dignified spirit, the following admirable reply of Lord Sydenham to a late application made by the Governor of New-York, for the surrender of the fugitive fuger Mitchell, some time since arrested in Montreal.

Government House, Montreal, 14th May, 1841. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 7th inst., requesting the surrender of one Charles F. Mitchell, against whom an indictment has been found for a forgery committed in the State of New-York.

The crime charged against Mitchell being an offence against those general laws which prevail in every civilized community, I can have no hesitation in delivering him over to be dealt with according to the laws of the country which he is said to have offended. To shelter on our own soil a man charged with an offence of this nature, after he has been demanded by the proper authorities, would be at variance with what I consider with your Excellency in thinking to be specially for the interest of two bordering countries, than to detain in custody an individual charged with an offence which has been publicly avowed and justified by his Government, and is in any opinion repugnant to those principles of justice which ought to regulate the conduct of all States. I have much pleasure, therefore, in complying with your Excellency's requisition, and shall take immediate steps for the conveyance of Mitchell in custody to the frontier of Canada, and his delivery there into the custody of the authorities of the State of New-York. I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant, SIDENHAM.

Suicide.—We lament to announce that Mr. Nicholas Kearns, of Nelson, shot himself on Wednesday last, whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. Verdict accordingly.—Hamilton Gazette.

The Commission for Toronto.—The undersigned Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to conduct the investigation referred to in the following letter of instructions, publish the same for public information, and will be prepared to receive evidence on the Ontario Hotel on and after Friday the 4th instant, at the hour of ten A. M.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAN.

Toronto, 2nd June, 1841. The Governor General directs that Messrs. Coffin and Fullan should proceed to Toronto for the purpose of investigating and reporting to him upon the circumstances attending the late disgraceful disturbance in that city, by which it appears that loss of life to one man, and serious injury to some others have occurred. His Excellency adjoints to these gentlemen the Hon. R. B. Sullivan in order that the inquiry may be conducted, if it is deemed expedient, upon oath, as well as to compel the attendance of individuals, where it may be necessary for the purposes of justice, under a Magistrate's Warrant, as it appears that it is not competent to any other person than one of the Corporation to act as a Magistrate in Toronto, except an Executive Councillor.

The circumstances into which inquiry should principally be directed are:—The origin of the riot—whether it was a mere casual act of violence arising from the accidental encounter of men excited by the previous Election, or whether it appears that any assault had been conspired and purposed, and if so, by whom.

What precautions were taken by the Magistrates of the city to prevent or repress any disturbance which might arise, and what was the force employed by them for that purpose, if any.

What was the conduct of the Magistrates themselves and of the civil force under their orders when the first disturbance broke out.

What is the state of the civil power and police at Toronto generally, whether it is efficient, and enjoys the confidence of the inhabitants or not.

In conducting these inquiries His Excellency is desirous that nothing whatever shall be done by the commissioners to interfere with the proceedings which may have been instituted before the ordinary tribunals in vindication of the law in this matter.

(Signed) T. W. C. Mendenhall, Chief Secretary.

Government House, Montreal, 25th May, 1841.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the disturbance in Toronto, having this morning, in command from His Excellency the Governor General, to postpone proceedings, until the trials of certain individuals, charged with offences arising out of the said disturbances, shall be over

