Vol. XIII. No. 34.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

Whole No. 658.

From the New-York Observer.

PURE FROM THE BLOOD OF ALL MEN.

An Apostle stood up before the elders of the church, and said. "I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men." His must have been a conscience void of offence, or he would not have ventured to challenge the witnesses of his ministry to convict him of deficiency in duty. They must have been conscious of his fidelity, or they would have charged him

with blood-guiltiness when he sought to clear himself. Who can take up the Apostle's words, and with his hand on his heart, and with the fear of God on his soul, say in sincerity and truth, " I am pure from

the blood of all men."

All are not aposties. All are not pastors and teachers. But all are stewards. To some have been committed more and to others less; and each man in the moral government of God has a responsibility in the blood of his fellow-men. The man does not live in human society whose circle of influence surrounds himself alone. His own family, his neighbours, his friends, his enemies, the world itself, may be affected by his conduct for good or evil; and though, like Cain, he may seek to deny the relationship, God has made him his bro ther's keeper, and will hold him to his trust.

Often does this responsibility rest with peculiar force on the pastor's heart. There are those around him who, to all human appearances, will be affected for eternity by the fidelity of his ministry. He is set to watch for their souls. If the watchman obey the voice of the Lord, and faithfully warr the wicked of their way, and the wicked persist in sin and perish in their iniquity, the watchman has delivered his soul. "Their blood," saith the Lord, "I will not require at thy hand." But his unfaithfulness in sounding the alarm in Zion, may cause the rain of those over whom he is set, and their blood the Lord bath said he will require of the watchman. How sweetly must that pastor sleep, who can lie down after a Sabbath's labours, with the strong consciousness that he has acquitted himself in the fear of the Lord, so that if he passes to the judgment before he awakes, the blood of souls cannot be found in his skirts. Men who labour and pray with the determination thus to be found when the Son of Man cometh, will be blessed as they toil and have the joy of seeing the work of God prospering in their hands. Or if they see no present fruit; if their faithful services seem to exert no reforming or restraining power on those around them, they still have the assurance that the holy purpose of God will be accomplished, and their own souls will be pure in the day of the Lord.

The same precious consolation comes to the hearts of parents who mourn the continued impenitence of their children. Those children may perish, and their blood may be required at their parents' hands. It will be, if, in the day of judgment, it shall appear that those children perished through parental unfaithfulness. And those have rich comfort when they stand by the graves of their offspring, who can assure themselves that they have left no means untried to win their souls to Christ, and have thus fulfilled their covenant obligations to train their children for the service of God. Or, when a parent is called to die with his children around him, it will help to make death sweet, to know that he is pure from their blood. And when he meets them at the bar of God, though he meets to part with them forever, it will be precious to reflect that he, as a father, delivered his soul from the guilt of his children'

Christians, private Christians, may not be pure from the blood of men Few are. The world around them is perishing in sin, and have they done their whole duty for its salvation? Have they with all fidelity sought the conversion of their impenitent neighbours and friends? Have they prayed without ceasing, and with anxious faith, that the Holy Spirit might descend upon the church to which they belong? Do they live such blameless and godly lives, as to commend by the silent power of a holy example the religior of Christ to an ungodly world? And is their influence given so decidedly in favour of all that is good, that they are sure no one is pleading their conduct as an excuse for continuance in sin! Unreasonable and wicked and vain as such an excuse may be, it is often urged, and has its power on the hearts o unconverted men, who may perish under its influence, leaving a load of guil on the soul of him over whose imperfections they stumbled into helt.

Every moral enterprise with which the future nappiness of the human race is linked, demands the aid of all good men; and he is not guildess who stands aloof, although he may not oppose. Take the cause of Missions, as an enterprise for the spread of the Gospel over a sin-covered earth. If the heathen will perish without the Gospel, it is duty to send them the Gospel. If we have not done our duty in sending them the Gospel, we are not pure from their blood. But the most of men think they do right if they give, but do not link that they do verong if they withhold. They act on the principle that all in every good work, the scuteness of his wit, the power of his sermons, and they have is their own, and no moral obligation binds them to bestow their the success of his ministry. Among other incidents of his useful and selfproperty for the conversion of distant pagans. But if those are dying in sin who might be delivered if they heard of a Saviour, how can be be held guiltless who has the ability to send them that knowledge, and yet refuses fo do truly illustrative of his feelings as a christian, and his principles as a minister it? Such a man cannot by his hand on his heart and say, "I am pure from of Jesus Christ." The anecdote may be relied on as having really transpired. beart. Oh! what blood can wash it away!

And the same is true of all other means which God has appointed for the salvation of men. If they are to be set in operation by human instrumentality each man must do his duty, his whole duty, or bear the represent of unfaith fulness, and the blood of the perishing will be required at his hands.

THE FEMALE PRAYER-MEETING.

In a western village, long before the blessings of a stated ministry were enjoyed, a few professors of religion were accustomed to meet for the worship of God. The time passed on, new members were added by immigration, and some of the earlier ones were gathered to the tomb. The children be came men and women, verged more and more towards the end of life, and still the moral aspect of the place was like the heath in the desert.

In this state of things there were a few, and but a few, who did not quite lose the savor of a living piety. Among others were four wives and mothers, who, without other stimulus than their own feelings, (for it is doubtful whe ther they had ever heard of a female prayer-meeting,) agreed to meet and plead the promises of God, and wrestle with the Angel of the Covenant in behalf of their families. Of their numerous children, some nearly of adultage, not one was then pious. The engagement was faithfully kept. Through summer's heat and winter's cold, those faithful mothers might have been seen wending their way to the place appointed, and there they mingled their tears and prayers before the mercy seat. Afflictions attended all those families;although one was wealthy, and others were poor, they felt themselves to be as they really were, alike in need of the support of divine grace. O, none can know, save those who know by experience, what fervent, sisterly love grew up between those women.

Years rolled on ere the bread of life was broken to that community by

pastor. Still, amid all discouragements, these females remained faithful.-They laboured and had patience, and did not faint. And what was the re-

It cannot be told, till the day of the revelation of all things, how far their prayers were instrumental in the organization of a Church and the settlement of a minister, and the establishment of all those stated means of blessing which follow in its train; but it may be told, even now, that great good resulted to all their numerous children,-few remain out of Christ. One after another they came to the Saviour, and found parden. One of those mothers rejoices over the hopeful conversion of all her surviving children, ten in number, one of whom has been for years preaching the Gospel to the heathen; another is yet looking forward to the ministry; while the rest, in other rela tions, are found among the active advocates of all things that are levely and of good report. And in the other families, similar blessings in kind, if not in degree, have also been enjoyed. And all this is traced to the watching of these good women "unto prayer, with all perseverance."—Pastor's Journal.

CHRISTIANS REPROVED BY MAR YOHANNA.

This stranger was recently passing a few days in company with Mr. Perk ins, in one of the largest towns in Vermont. A gentleman of the place, who boards at the hotel, visited the bishop at his lodgings in a private family, and, it being about mid-day, invited him to go and dine with him. The bishop accepted the invitation, supposing it to be another private family, but soon found himself ushered into the dining-hall of the public house, among boarders, stage-passengers, and several gentlemen of the place, who, hearing that the bishop was to be there, went also to the hotel and dined on the occasion to secure an introduction to the stranger.

The dinner-bell rang and all huddled to the table, and a competent number as usual, commenced distributing the bounties of Providence to the com

pany, who as eagerly began to devour. But the bishor : hough first and most liberally served, sat still in astonishment at the scene before him, till, being inquired of why he did not eat, he at length broke out in the following terms :- " We, in our country, ask a bless ing before we begin to cat; and do you, in this Christian country, eat without first asking God's blessing on your food?" All present felt the force and the justness of the rebuke and laid down their knives; while the gentleman who had introduced the bishop to the table, being a professor of religion and a good man, then proceeded to implore a blessing on the meal-a thing which he and all other Christians in like circumstances should do, without waiting to be told their duty by a stranger from benighted Asia. Verily, "Many shall come from the east and the west and sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and I Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven, while the children of the kingdom shall be cast out."-N. Y. Observer.

Habituate yourself to speak to others on the concerns of salvation.

THE PRESENT GREAT MORAL CONFLICT.

At a Meeting of the American Education Society, held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, May 12th, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, in moving a Resolution, as we learn from the N. Y. Observer, said:-

"It is sometimes necessary, he said, to descend to answer objections, and this seems to have struck the minds of those who have preceded me. Objectors can raise objections to this as to any other work; and they should only move our hearts to zeal and self-denial in this as in all other works which elevate the mind and expand the soul to a sphere of thought far above that in which these objections dwell. The hope of the world—or rather for the world-is in the extension of the Spirit of Christ-of that Gospel which brings life and immortality to light. The age in which we live, and that in which our immediate successors will live, is a great crisis-a great era in the history of Christianity, and of course in the history of the world. We live, as it has been aptly remarked, at the junction of two eras,-at the period when the ancient is passing away, and another age, like another dispensation, is arising on us. The signs of this may be seen in all these thronged assemblies, and in the earnest impulses that quicken us as we sit and review the dispensations of God in his providence and his grace. That which is old is ready to vanish, and we see the Bible beginning to do a work which is not yet done in the world. Now, in such an age as this, what is needed in the way of instruments? An able ministry of the New Testament. It is now, as in the days of the Apostles, by the foolishness of preaching that the world is to be saved. We need ministers who are educated—I do not say learned—for I have learned to distinguish between the two. A learned man may be well trained in the schools; but he has been taken out of the discipline of Nature and of Providence, and been put under books and teachers. He has learned much that ought not to be known; he can read the Greek Tragedies, but he does not know the heart of man. He is not an educated man in the highest and best sense of that word. He may be no better than a beast of burden with his panniers filled with tomes ready to crush him to the earth. An educated man is a man whom Nature and Providence have taught-and he is the man to speak to the heart and the conscience of his fellow-men, and his words will be heard. But we must have learned missionaries—and if they are educated oo, so much the better-to debate with Brahmins, with Imaums and nations of Persia-to translate into those Eastern languages the oracles of God. We want educated men, and we want learned men. Those men we must have, or the work will languish. But this age is not only one of enterprise, but of conflict. We see the omens thickening around us, in the doubts of infidelity, and in the thousand other moral phenomena that mark the present day. The Bible must be defended by educated men, who know how to preserve and illustrate the truth. Another conflict of the age is with formalists. The great conflict of the age is between Christianity and Church-anity as it may be called. The great question is, whether if a man believes penitently on Him who gave himself a ransom for us all can be saved as well without a priest os with. That's the question to be debated here in the land of the Paritans. It is to be the great question of the coming age—between the simple spirit of Christianity and the Priesthood. There is no priesthood in Christianity, and therefore it is that we are called to educate the ministry. It is easy to make a priest. It is an easy matter to teach forms; but it is not easy to teach a man to preach the word of God; and the men we are to train up must be able to present the simple spirit of the gospel so as to triumph over formalities and all priesteroft. And we ask every man, who believes that the word of God is the power of God, to help us. Look at the question in this view, and where are these petty objections that appeared so formidable? It is true your son has been to college, and you ask him about the "charity boys." He ells you they are awkward, &c., and so you take up a prejudice against them -do you? And because you hear such frivolous matters you will let the world go and let Christ go! Baild up the christian ministry. Let these minor matters go. What do all these objections amount to with a man who has mind enough and heart enough to take into view the ends, aims, and relations of such an enterprise as this?

For the Richmond Christian Advocate.

ANECDOTE OF THE REV. JESSE LEE.

"The memory of the just is blessed." The history of christianity would furnish innumerable illustrations of the truth of this sentiment. And it is probable that in the history of Methodism in this country few names are more generally known or more deservedly held in reverence than that of the Rev. Jesse Lee. Many anecdotes are related of him.—his labours, his readiness denying life the following has never been given to the public. It is only known to a few of his family; but it is highly characteristic of the man, and The blood of millions lies at his door; stains his skirts: pollutes his It was communicated to a member of the family under the following circumstauces, by the individual most involved in the affair. Some few years since nephew of Mr. Lee, engaged in some business transaction in a store in

"When I was a young man, I went to hear Mr. Lee preach at -Meeting-house. There was a very large crowd in attendance, and a great many could not get into the house. Among others I got near the door, and being fond of show and frolic I indulged in some indiscretion, for which Mr. and slitting, to imprisonment and death, Christian men who had no othe Lee mildly but plainly reproved me. In an instant all the bad feelings of my ctime, than that they thought differently upon religious subjects from him heart were roused. I was deeply insulted, and felt that my whole family was disgraced. I retired from the crowd to brood over the insult and meditate revenge. It was not long before I resolved to whip him before he left intensity of resentment, the opportunity to put it in execution. But the congregation was dismissed and dispersed, and I saw nothing of the Preacher. How he escaped me I could never learn. I looked on every hand, scrutinized every departing group, but saw nothing of the man. I felt I hated, revenge. My victim had escaped me. But I " nursed my wrath to keep it time I saw Mr. Lee, although long years should intervene. Gradually, bowever, my feelings subsided, and my impressions of the insult became weaker and less vivid; and in the lapse of a few years the whole affair faded away from my mind. Thirteen years passed over me; and the impetuosity of youth had been softened down by the footprints of sober manhood, and gradually-approaching age. I was standing upon "the downhill of life." On a beautiful morning in the early Spring, I left my residence to transact some business in Petersburg; and on reaching the main road leading to town, I saw, a few hundred yards before me, an elderly-looking man jogging slowly along in a single gig. As soon as I saw him, it struck me that's Jesse Lee. The name, the man, the sight of him recalled all my recollections of the insult, and all my purposes of resonument. I strove to banish them all from my mind. I reasoned on the long years that had intervened since the occurrence; the impropriety of thinking of revenge, and the folly of executing a purpose formed in anger, and after so long a lapse of time. But the more I thought the warmer I became. My resolution stared me in the face; and something whispered coward in my heart if I failed to fulfil it. My mind was in a perfect tumult; and my passions waxed strong. I determined to execute my resolution to the utmost; and full of rage I spurred my horse, and was soon at the side of the man that I felt of all others I hated most.

I accosted him rather rudely with the question: "Are you not a Methodist

"I pass for one" was the reply, and in a manner that struck me as very

"An't your name Jesse Lee?" "Yes: that's my name."

"Do you recollect preaching in the year — at —— meeting house?" "Yes; very well."

"Well, do you recollect reproving a young man on that occasion for some

After a short pause, for recollection, he replied, "I do."

"Well," said I, "I am that young man; and I determined that I would thip you for it the first time I saw you. I have never seen you from that ay until this; and now I intend to execute my resolution and whip you." As soon as I finished speaking the old man stopped his horse, and lookng me full in the face, said: "You are a younger man than I am. You are strong and active; and I am old and feeble. I have no doubt but if I were disposed to fight you could whip me very easily; and it would be useless for ne to resist. But as a 'man of God I must not strive.' So, as you are

get down on my knees, and you may whip me as long as you please Never, said the old General, was I so suddenly and powerfully affected. was completely overcome. I trembled from head to foot. I would have given my estate if I had never mentioned the subject. A strange weakness came over my frame. I felt sick at heart; ashamed, mortified and degraded; I struck my spurs into my horse, and dashed along the road with the speed

of a madman. What became of the good old man I know not. I never saw

letermined to whip me, if you will just wait, I will get out of my gig, and

him after that painfully-remembered morning. He has long since passed away from the earth; and has reaped the reward of the good, the gentle, and the useful, in a world where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary find eternal rest."

I am now old; few and full of evil have been the days of the years of my life, yet I am not now without hope in God. I have made my peace with Him who is "the judge of the quick and dead;" and hope, ere long, to see that good man of God with feelings very different from those with which I

The old man ceased. A glow of satisfaction spread over his features, and a tear stood it his eyes. He seemed as if a burden was removed from his heart—that he had disencumbered himself of a load that had long pressed upon his spirits. He had given his secret to the near relative of the man he had once intended to injure, but whose memory he now cherished with feelings akin to these that unite the redeemed to each other, and bind the whole L. M. L. to "the Father of the spirits of all flesh."

A CHILD'S SACRIFICE.—FROM A FEMALE MISSIONARY.

In Dr. Leichild's interesting speech at Exeter Hall, in February last, he posed a plan, which I could not but at once approve and admire. It was, to form an Auxiliary Society, in which the names of children, as soon as they could understand, were to be enrolled, and to continue until they arrived at their majority. He said, "I believe there are thousands of little ones, through out the country, of both sexes, who would be glad to be enrolled for some amount." Now, I could not help thinking at the time I read it, that in this respect the poor deluded idolators here afford a striking example, worthy of the imitation of christians. I scarcely ever remember meeting a procession for kiolatrons worship, that there was not a number of children bearing som part in it. On one occasion I met a man and woman, with three children, on their way to Amoor's Temple. I asked them where they were going.— They said, "To make pooja," or worship. I asked, "Why?" They said, "One child had been sick; they did make vow, and were going to pray." said, "Why, for such a little child ?" They smiled and said, "Why not?"

The man carried in one hand a fowl, for sacrifice; and with the other led little boy about six years old, who had in his hand three sweet potatoes.-On his shoulder the man carried a little girl, about three years old, who had in her hand a cocoa nut. The woman carried a brass plate, with a little rice, some saffron, a little sugar, and some flowers. She had an infant, about twelve months old; and O, ye Christian mothers, think with compassion on this little one, who also had its sacrifice for the devil. In its little hand it car ried a plantain. I osked, "What is this for?" They replied, "It is for sacrifice!" (p. 193.) They looked satisfied with themselves. They thought by doing this, they should so far secure the favor of the demon, that no evi should befall them. Oh, how I longed to lead them to Him who is the friend and not the foe, of our little ones; who, though the mighty God, has said Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Christian mothers, will you not teach your little ones to do something for the cause of Him who has died for them? If it is worth no more than a plantain, you may teach them, as did this heathen mother It is for sacrifice." Endeavour to sow in their young warm hearts the seeds of benevolence, and teach them, as one of their earliest lessons, "that is more blessed to give than to receive."

And oh, my beloved children and young friends, will you allow me to ap peal to your benevolent feelings on behalf of these poor, neglected, and des titute little girls and boys, whose souls, you know, are worth more than a world! Perhaps you will say, "Well, but I cannot save their souls." No more can I; but we can direct them to Ilim who can, and will, if they seek him. Many of these poor children have been rescued from scenes of the greatest misery and distress. Creat are the cruelties and sufferings that some of them have endured. Many were brought to us during the famine, almost dead; it was some time before they recovered, but now most of them are tolerably well. We have a large school-room for them, in which they are taught, and sleep, for in this country they do not require beds, as they do in England, but they sleep upon a little mat. They take their meals in the verandah, without knives or forks, which curry and rice do not require.-They ent out of a little earthen catty, or dish, and if you could see some of their little merry faces, you would say they were quite as happy as many young ladies in a boarding-school in England.—London Miss. Mag.

LAUD THE PERSECUTOR.

The high-church Episcopal press is earnest in praising this notorious persecutor, but the Episcopal Recorder, with a more houest estimate of his cbaracter, savs :

"But when we are asked to contemplate Laud as a martyr, and a mode for a Christian Bishop—as a finished specimen of ecclesiastical excellencethe view in which the Tractarians represent him, every feeling within us revolts at the idea. Such a challenge forces us to point to the gross and glaring crimes which stain his character, and which will, while history lasts, make his memory come up into the nostrils of men with ill savour. Can we ever forget his deliberate solemnization of the marriage of the Earl of Deven-Petershurg, Virginia, and being addressed as Mr. Lee, attracted the attention shire with the lady Penelope Devereux, thus giving his public sanction both of an aged gentleman, General P., at the same time in the store, who immeto seduction and adultery? and in reference to which King James, when a law, and where he exerted his whole influence to deliver over to cropping, crime, than that they thought differently upon religious subjects from him? Can we forget the dreadful punishment which Laud inflicted upon the father pered mind.-Leighton. of archbishon Leighton, a Scotch divine, merely for having written a book against prelacy? The unanimous decision of the Star Chamber was, 'that the ground. I kept the resolution to myself; and watched, with the eager Dr. Leighton should pay a fine of ten thousand pounds; that the high commission should degrade him from his ministry; and that he should be brought to the pillory at Westminster, while the court was sitting, and whipped; after whipping be set upon the pillory a convenient time, and have one of his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit, and be branded in the face with a double is he not able to speak intelligibly when he please? He that made the S. S. for a sower of sedition; that then he should be carried back to prison, tongue, shall be not speak so as to be understood without an infallible interand was resolved to whip. I went home cullen, mortified and filled with S. S. for a sower of sedition; that then he should be carried back to prison, and after a few days to be pilloried a second time in Cheapside, and be then warm;" and cherished the determination to put it into execution the first likewise whipped, and have the other side of his nose slit, and his other ear cut off, and then be shut up in close prison for the remainder of his life.'

Is this the Catholic mode of answering arguments against prelacy? Is the Episcopal Church to be built up by canonizing such men? Out upon such champions for Episcopacy, as would set up Laud as a model for a Christian bishop! In what a strong and beautifully-contrasted light does the gentle, meek, and holy Archbishop Leighton appear with this picture, the son of the very man upon whom Land wreaked his cantibal rage! Which is the model for a Christian Bishop,—the fierce, ambitious, bloody Laud, or the mild, self-abased, heavenly-minded Leighton? Which is the glory of the Episcopal Church? The Tractarians canonize Laud, while they disparage

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF THE LAMENTED COOKMAN, Before the Young Men's Bible Society of New Brunswick, Nov. 17th, 1828.

"Before I sit down I have a duty to perform to that portion of the army to assembled. I have to forewarn them that there is lurking in different sections of our camp a dangerous and malignant spy. I will endeavour to describe this diabolical spy as well as I can. He is remarkably old, having grown gray in iniquity. He is toothless and crooked, and altogether of a very unsavoury countenance. His name, sir, is BIGOTRY.

"Ile seldom travels in day-light, but in the evening shades he steals forth from his haunts of retirement, and creeps into the tents of the soldiers; and with a tongue as smooth and deceptious as the screent who deceived our first mother, he endeavours to 'sow arrows, fire-brands and death,' in the comp-His policy is to persuade the soldiers in garrison to despise those in ope field; and again, those in open field to despise those in garrison; to incite the cavalry against the infantry, and the infantry against the cavalry; and in so doing, he makes no scruple to employ misrepresentation, slander, and falsehood-for, like his father, he is a liar from the beginning.

"Now, sir, I trust the army will be on the alert in detecting this old scoundrel, and make a public example of him. I hope if the Methodist cavalry catch him on the frontiers, they will ride him down, and put him to the sword without delay. I trust the Presbyterian infantry will receive him on the point of the bayonet; and should the Baptists find him skulking along the banks of the rivers, I trust they will fairly drown him; and should he dare to approach any of our garrisons, I hope the Episcopalians will open upon him a double-flauked battery, and the Dutch Reformed greet him with a whole round of artillery.

"Let him die the death of the spy, without military bonours; and after b has been gibbeted for a convenient season, let his body be given to the Quakers, and let them bury him deep and in silence. May God grant his misera ble ghost may never revisit this world of trouble!"

Remember the spiritivality of God's holy law; that it reaches to the thoughts and intentions, the purposes and imaginations, as well as to the THE POPISH PRAYING TRADE.

On visiting a chapel, a Christian remarked an old woman, who was fingering a resary of beads, while her eyes were wandering to every object round her.

What are you doing there, good woman? said he.

- I am doing a neu-vaine, - A neuvaine, what is that?

- I come here nine days in succession, to say nine paters, and nine ares for persons who employ me for this purpose.

Who employ you for this purpose? — I say prayers for those who pay me money. I ask but five batz (12 cents) for a neuvaine; you see it is not very dear. When I say a pater for the rich, they pay me more; we must all live, you know.

Here is a woman who is a sort of praying-machine, and who makes a trade of praying for money! O, Gospel of Jesus Christ! Holy and pure doctrines of my God, what have ye become in the hands of men who call themselves the representatives of Jesus upon earth?

At the door of the cathedral of Friburg, our traveller perceived a horrible nicture, upon which are painted men so buried in flames that only their heads could be seen, and above was this inscription: For souls in purgatory!-Near it is a large chest, where those who pass by are invited to cast in their money, which pays for saying mass to deliver these poor souls. What a dreadful traffic in the judgments of God in eternity! I could cite other facts of the same kind, but my courage fails me to look into this sink of superstinions .- Correspondent of the N. Y. Observer.

From the Presbyterian.

LAMENT OF THE BLIND.

The following Stanza, commemorative of the condition and resources of the "Sightless," were composed by a female pupil of the "New York Institution for the Blind," and spoken by her at a public examination of the pupils of that Institution, in the Broadway Tabernacle, in the city of New York, on the 14th instant.

If the reader takes into consideration that this individual became totally blind ere she bad completed her first year,—and moreover, that she has never been able to read at all by touch of the embossed or raised letters, and that therefore the only inlet to her mind during life has been through the medium of the sense of hearing, he will be surprised by her command and use of

How lonely and and is the sightless one's lot, Who dwells in seclasion, neglected, forgot; Unpitied, uncherished, no gentle one near, To moisten her cheek with sweet sympathy's tear, While fond hearts around her bent lightly and gay, In silent dejection her hours pass away; Though the blythe notes of gladness oft burst on her ear, They come not that grief stricken bosom to cheer. Or if when the faint tints of evening are gone, And the cortain of midnight in darkness is drawn, A Mother bends o'er her, she bends but to weep, And add to her angulsh a pang yet more deep! And must she still linger, thus shrouded in gloom, Not one ray of light her dark path to illume?

Ab, no,—that lone heart, all benighted and drear,
The light of instruction bath power to cheer. Bright visions of happiness float on her now, And the dark weeds of sorrow have fled from her brow; The smile of contentment now plays on her face, For the pages of science her fingers can trace. Your eyes, with transporting emotions, can view. The calm evening sky in its mantle of blue; She, mentally, sees every orb, as it flies. In its course through the vast expanse of the skies. She treads with fresh vigour each mountain and gled, Where off, to brood o'er her woes, she hath lisen; While touched by her fingers, the harp, soft and clear, With musical sweetness now gladdens her ear. Then think not unhappy, though sightless, this band; Deplore not thine lot: a munificent hand, With Bessins the choicest, our mithway hath strown; Neglected, unheeded, no longer we roam. Kind friends are around us; they soften our woes, And point to the source whence true happiness flows ;--We taste the delights Education has given,
And look from this world to a brighter in Heaven.

MENAGERIE OF THE Soul .- What! you will say; have I beasts within me I Yes, you have beasts, and a vast number of them. And, that you may not think I intend to insult you, is anger an inconsiderable beast, when it barks in your heart? What is deceit, when it lies hid in a cunning mind! is it not a fox? Is not the man who is furiously bent upon calumny, a scorpion? Is not the person who is eagerly set on resentment and revenge, a most venomous viper? What do you say of a covetous man, is he not a ravenous wolf? And is not the luxurious man, as the prophet expresses it, a neighing horse? Nay, there is no wild beast, but is found within us. And do you consider yourself as ford and prince of the wild beasts—you who command those diately accosted him, and asked if he was a kinsman of the Rev. Jesse Lee? mitre was asked for Laud, made the tart reply—"Was there not a certain that are without, though you neverthink of subduing or setting bounds to those On being informed that he was a nephew the old General said he had long lady who forecook her husband, and married a Lord that was her paramour? that are within you? What advantage have you by your reason, which desired to see some member of the old minister's family in order to communicate a circumstance that once occurred between himself and Mr. Lee. Church, who hath a flagrant crime upon him?" Can we forget that the inger? To what purpose do you rule over the birds, and catch them with On being told that it would afford him pleasure to hear anything concerning famous Courtier Buckingham, and "the wicked Earl" of Strafford, each gins, if you yourselves, with the inconstancy of a bird, are hurried hither and his venerable relative, the old General proceeded to relate in substance the chosen confidential friends and advisers? Can we forgot his unwoaried down caught by pleasure? But as it is shameful for him who rules over efforts to bring about a legalized desecration of the Sabbath ! Can we furget nations to be a slave at home, and for the man who sits at the helm of state bis cruel and bloody acts, in the Star Chamber, where his voice was almost to be meanly subjected to the beck of a contemptible harlot, or even of an imperious wife, will it not be, in like manner, disgraceful for you who exercise dominion over the beasts that are without you to be subject to a great many, and those of the worst sort, that roar and domineer in your distem-

> THE WORD OF GOD IN ESSENTIALS INTELLIGIBLE TO ALL.-All these things which concern the terms of man's salvation, are delivered with the greatest evidence and perspicacity; they are so plain and clear, that it is nothing but men's shutting their eyes against the light can keep them from understanding them. God intended these things as directions to men; and preter? Will God judge men at the great day for not believing those things which they could not understand? Strange, that even man should judge the Scriptures obscure in matters necessary, when the Scripture accounts it so great a judgment for men not to understand them. (2. Cor. iv. 3. 4.) Surely Lot's door was visible enough, if it were a judgment for the men of Sodom not to see it.—Bishop Stilling fleet.

SILENCE.-There are various kinds of silence. One is the silence of admiration. Thompson invites "expressive silence" to muse the great Creator's praise. The Psalmist was silent from astonishment at the judgments of God. "I was dumb with silence; I opened not my mouth; because thou didst it." . There is the silence of deep and overwhelming grief. The friends of Job, when they beheld his grief, held their peace seven days and nights. There is the silence of stubbornness. This is very common among all classes of people. There is the silence of submission. There is the silence of hate, and also the silence of nature-inability to speak. Sir Walter Raleigh has a beautiful thought on silence in his "Silent Lover."

"Silence in love betrays more woe Than words though ne'er so witty;
A beggar that is down, you know,
Deserveth double pity."

L. M. L.

THE TRUTH MINGLED.-Many teach God's way, and preach a very good and godly sermon; but at last they would have a blanch almond, one little piece of Popery patched to it to powder the matter with. They make a mangling of the way of God and man's way together; a mingle-mangle, as men serve pigs in my country. Christ did not so; he taught the way of God truly, without mixture, powdering, or blanching. So should we, preachers, be true men, preachers of God's way truly-truly, without corrupting the

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—All the friends and followers of truth ought to patronize and encourage Saubath Schools. They are the nurseries of piety and virtue, a little preparatory Heaven. Many of the most devout and devoted pillars in the Church—many of the most able, eloquent and successful Preachers of the Gospel, both at home and abroad—received their first religious impressions in a Sabbath School. The mind of a child is like wax to receive but like marble to retain. If Sabbath Schools are countenanced as they should be-the winged wheels of time will soon bring about that happy period when a Nation shall be born in a day—when the broad bow of univeral peace shall span the world-when the thirsty soil shall drink the last red wave from the field of strife-when the Prison shall become a Chapel and the Poor-house be to let;-when light and love shall fill the world from centre to ircumference—when Earth shall become a Heaven below and its occupants sublunary angels .- Niagara Reporter.

word with man's inventions and traditions .- Bishop Latimer.

Do not suffer your thoughts to wander; frequently call them home. Give them a subject on which to be employed at any vacant moment; such as the presence of God—the Cross of Christ—the nearness of eternity.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, June 15th, 1842.

for the next number of the Christian Guardian, I cannot have much to comwhat they require. Since the last Annual Meeting, 22 missionaries and assistmunicate now for the gratification of the members and friends of our Church.

Ant missionaries have been sent out; 10 have died, and 12 been dismissed. The
number of the gratification of the members and friends of our Church.

Ant missionaries have been sent out; 10 have died, and 12 been dismissed. The
have died, and 12 been dismissed in the old, but the children were not forgotten by the tender-hearted Saviour who
said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is
the kingdom of God." Numbers of those little ones were made happy in the I am happy to inform them, that on Wednesday morning, at the hour appointed, a large number of members of Conference, preachers on probation, sionary laborers and 80 stations. Connected with the missions are 59 churches, lies and connections to be called after that name. Among the numbers who and brothron recommended by their District Meetings to be received on probation, were assembled in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this town. The hoarding schools, with 1,150 pupils, 15 printing establishments with 29 presses work was of the Lord that she attended the preaching of the gospel, and besossion was opened by the President for last year, the Rev. Wm. Ryerson, and 5 type foundries—printing 50,000,000 pages annually, in thrty languages, the subject of a higher birth and distract her further expectations with her or the distract her further expectations. who read a portion of the Scriptures, and called on the Rev. Messrs. White-spoken by 400,000,000 of unevangelized men. Many Ministers delivered head and Green to offer prayer, after which the hallot for the President took superior addresses. Mar Volume, the Nestorian Bishop, and bring on his family if she persisted in such a course of life; but she having a head and Green to offer prayer, after which the ballot for the President took, superior addresses. Mar Yohanna, the Nestorian Bishop, saidplace, and the Rev. Asson Green was elected, and has presided with much diguity and kindness. He requested the Rev. Messrs. D. Wright, J. Ryer.

the Lord. I been to Washington, to visit the President of thes United States. He is only a man, like any other gentleman. He has no crown on his head. son and E. Rycrson to pray; and more appropriate addresses to the throne of the Heavenly grace I have never heard,—unusually fervent in spirit, and hespeaking thankfulness for past benedictions, and full of hope for the future.

The is only a man, the any other gentleman. The has no sword by his ade. He wears no robes; and most like other men. He sit in a chair like other men. He sit in a chair like other men. He sit in a chair like other men. The has no sword by his ade. He wears no robes; and no soldiers, no troopers are around his house. When I went to his father's bed-side, took the keys, let her in, and put them that into the room he cose up and shook hands with me and asked me to sit down. In my country no man can sit or hardly stand before the king. They must bow career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who once suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who once suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who once suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who once suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who are suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who are suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who are suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission, who are suffered the cruel career; for one night he deamed the day of Judgment was some under alarm that mission who sold the problem. bespeaking thankfulness for past benedictions, and full of hope for the future.
The emotion of the whole assembly during these devotional exercises well became ministers who, for the last year, had been eminently favoured with The emotion of the whole assembly during these devotional exercises well became ministers who, for the last year, had been eminently favoured with the anointing of the Holy Ghost in their labours, and was taken by me as the delightful harbinger of a marked unanimity and affection for the session, and a such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, and came, and such another night of the neighbours heard, the Resolution, so well deserved by and honourable to the Ex-President:

"Resolved,-That the thanks of this Conference be given to the Rev. WM. RYERSON, late President, for the manner in which he has discharged his It was with inexpressible pleasure I saw present, at the first sitting, several is nothing; the form is nothing; but faith and love ere all in all. God foved duties during the past year; and deeply sympathize with him in his afflictions," of the fathers of the Conference, whose venerable appearance, once more, after many years of apostolic toils, and poculiar vicissitudes, deeply convinced me of the kindness of an attentive and protecting Providence to them. Such worthies are the links which connect the present generation of the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada with the post. Long may they remain! It Tabernacle, New York, May Ilth; Dr. Henry Dwight, of Geneva, in the is my privilege to be a guest in a hospitable house with one of these worthies-the Rev. Wm. Brown, whose replies in answer to some questions I put to him respecting early Methodism in Upper Canada were very welcome to me. From him I learned, that the Rev. William Losee was the first Itinerant Methodist Minister in the country; Mr. George Neal the first Local Preacher; and Mr. Lyon the first Exhorter. The Rev. Messrs. Darius Donham, Elijah Woolsey, and James Coleman were preachers between forty and fifty years ago. When the question was yesterday put, "What Preachers have died since the last Conference?" I heard the answer given with deep feeling and gratitude-" None"; -an answer, it may be remarked, which has been returned at the last five Conferences.

With an increase of members to our Church, we have an increase of suitable men for the itinerant work. Twelve young brethren have been received on trial. . The genuine "Succession" among us is not likely to become extinct. Two of the brethren received are preachers from the Lutheran Church. The increase of members to our Church is 2,500. To God be the praise! So far as I have been informed, the funds of the Connexion are in a good state. The public service for the reception of brethren who have travelled four years and to be ordained, will take place this evening, and the ordination on Sunday. But of these and other proceedings I purpose writing when the session has terminated. May the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and the work of our hands established!

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .- This great Society, as we learn from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, held its Annual Meeting in New York, May 12th. The Hon. John Cotton Smith was in the chair, and among the distinguished persons present, Mar Yohanna, the Nestorian Bishop, who had an elegantly bound and appropriately inscribed Bible given him at the close of the meeting. The receipts of the Society during the past year were \$134,357. being an increase of \$15,496 over those of the previous year. The disburse ments have been \$133,649, leaving the Society in debt \$5,292.

In the course of the year two Vice-Presidents have died, Joseph Nourse, Esq. of the District of Columbia; and Hon. Jesse L. Holman, of Indiana. Also one manager, Samuel Parsons, Esq., New-York, of the Society of Friends.—New Life Directors, 92; new Life Members, 503; new Auxiliary Societies formed, 67. This number of Auxiliaries is more than three times as large as That of the previous year. Most of them are formed in the New States, one in Texas, and one at the Sandwich Islands. The number of Bibles printed is 104,000, the number of Testaments 172,000, making a total of 276,000 copies. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued is 257,000 copies, being an increase of the issues over the previous year of 106.871. The Board have made great efforts to increase the stock of books in the depository, yet so unusual has een the demand for them, that the quantity now on hand is almost as small as that at the close of last year. Farther efforts must be made to increase this stock as fast as the auxiliaties indebted pay for the books they have ordered.— Surrouype plates have been prepared for a bourgeois. Bible, and also for the New Transment and the book of rasims, in raised letters, for the use of the blind. These latter plates have been prepared in Boston, under the direction of Dr. Sammel G. Howe. They have been attended with considerable expense, but will lost for many years. The unhappy condition of those for whom the work is designed, made the duty of the Buard very plain. The Board have unanimously decided that they will print no more Bibles or Testaments translated from the Vulgate. The plates on hand of the Spanish Bible, and those for a French and a Portuguese Roman Catholic Testament, are to be sold for type metal.. Plates for a new Spanish Protestant Testament have been ordered, and books from them will be ready for delivery in a few months. ed, and object to measure will be found in the Report when published. Ten travelling agents have been employed all the year, and four more for a part of the time. These agencies are attended with expense, yet they are not employed, when there is evidence that the Bible cause will be sustained without them. Experience of a quarter of a century has convinced the Board of their great importance in some circumstances. Numerous grants of Bibles and Tespaments have been made for supplying the destitute of our new settlementsboth families and schools, for the supply of our seamen, boatmen, soldiers and emigrants, as will be seen by the report. Other greats, mostly in English, French and German, have been made for Texas, Hayti, Havre in France, Remerhaven in Germany, for missions in West Africa, Ceylon, Madres, and shandwich Islands. Moneys have been paid as follows, for preparing and circulating the Scriptures obroad:—For France, \$500; for Sweden, 1,500; for culating the Scriptures chroad:—For France, \$500; for Sweden, 1,500; for Russia and Finland, 1000; for Ceylon, 2,000; for Madras, 1,000; for Modula, 1,000; for Northern India, 2,500; for Orissa, 100; for Sandwich Islands, 2,000; for Greece, Turkey, Syria, &c., 2,499. These sums are payments but in part of what has been appropriated, and which is all wanted; \$30,000 at least of what has been recently called for and conditionally promised, remains unpuid, while new calls for the coming year begin already to arrive. The mamagers have done the best they could with the means provided, looking at manugers have done the best they could with the means provided, looking at the claims both of the home and the foreign field. They would be grateful that so much has been effected, and would invite their fellow-labourers to enter on a new year with increased faith, zeal, perseverance and prayer.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY held its Seventeenth Annual Meeting at the Tabernacle, New York, on the 11th of May. The New York Commercial Advertiser says, the place was crowded, and among the admirable speakers was Mar Yohanne, the Bishop of Nestoria, with his almost constant companion, the Rev. Mr. Perkins, Missionary to the Nestorians, of Persia.

Thirty-two new publications, including nine volumes, have been issued; whole number off publications on the Society's list, 1,016, including 131 volumes, besides 1,634 publications approved for foreign stations.

Volumes. Publications. Printed during the year..... 245,000

4,112,000 4,473,799 100,108,000 Çirculated..... 185,152 94.329.045 The circulation exceeds that of the last year by 13,647,480 pages, and includes 2,780 sets of the Evangelical Family Library of 15 volumes; 524 of the Christian Library of 45 volumes; upward of 8,000 each of several separate volumes; 91,000 of the Christian Almanac for the United States; and of some four-page tracts from 100,000 to 150,000 copies each. Total circulated in 17 years 1,220,000,021 pages. The gratuitous distribution of publications to the destitute, made in 574 distinct grants, with publications delivered to members and directors, amount to \$10,403 01; exceeding the last year by 3,695,982 rages. Receipts, in donations, including \$11,846 99 for foreign distribution, \$34,941 03; for sales, \$56,914.11; total, \$91,155 14. Remitted for foreign and pagen lands. \$15,000. At the close of the year there was due on bills ganctioned \$10,603 39. One hundred and righty-five thousand volumes have been circulated during the year, including 2786 sets of the Evangelical Family Library. By the voluntary co-operation of at least 20,000 christians, 1,800,000 volumes in all have been circulated among perhaps 800,000 families, embracing not far from 4,000,000 souls. The committee have commenced employing colporteurs in considerable numbers, at the small annual compensation of \$150, who visit and converse with the destitute at their homes, selling the volumes where it is possible, but giving them when it seems necessary and discreet. The result thus far shows, that a colporteur will visit about 5,000 families in a year, self perhaps 4,000 volumes, and give 1,000. Not far from 12,-000 families have been thus visited and supplied gratuitously the past year— 3,500 in the Western states alone. The expense of sustaining the effort with the present number of agents, to be devoted in whole or in part to labor among the unevangelized, and of furnishing the necessary quantity of books, is estimated at \$12,000, which, allowing \$10,000 for the ordinary domestic grants. and \$20,000 for the expenses of other home operations, will require the sum of \$12,000 for labors in this country during the current year.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS .- The Annual Meeting of this noble Society was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, containing about 20,000 members; 500 free schools, with 250,000 pupils; 32

" My dear friends, King David has said, Blessed is that people whose God is the anoming of the Holy Gnost in their labours, and was taken by me as the in his crown. I visited the Congress where your taws are made. Four people delightful harbinger of a marked unanimity and affection for the session, and of peace and prosperity in the ensuing year. After this, the Rev. Thomas Bevitt was elected Secretary; and the Rev. Conrad Vandusen appointed Assistant Secretary. There was then passed, by a rising vote, the following the following are governed by justice, righteousness, mercy and peace. Our hw is the nod of the king, who rules by violence, by sword, by blood. What makes this great difference? It is the Bible. The Koran is in our country, and very few Bibles; but all your people can have the Bible and keep its commandments.

Assistant Secretary. There was then passed, by a rising vote, the following are governed by justice, righteousness, mercy and peace. Our hw is the nod of the king, who rules by violence, by sword, by blood. What makes this great difference? It was a joyful night to Mary, who had chosen the better part; for the next day her futher invited the Preachers to his house, and enter-tained them as long as he lived; had the family after set up in it; enjoyed the comforts of the Gospel of Peace; and the Lord will bless the country before. It was a joyful night to Mary, who had chosen the better part; for the next day her futher invited the Preachers to his house, and enter-tained them as long as he lived; had them as long as he lived; had the family after set up in it; enjoyed the comforts of the Gospel of Peace; and the Lord will bless the country before. It was a joyful night to Mary, who had chosen the better part; for the next day her futher invited the Preachers to his house, and enter-tained them as long as he lived; had them as long as he lived; had the mark them as long as he lived; had them as long as he lived; had the mark them as long as he lived; had the mark them as long as he lived; had the mark them as long as he lived; had the mark them as long as he lived; had those who give the gospel to the poor and ignorant. I see one thing here that pleases very much, so much love among Christians. All are brethren, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one common Father and Savione. We are all us when we were his enemies, we must love one another. May this happy Christian country keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace !"

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY Society, according to tion and conversion they are so nobly aiding, an eye-witness has taken the the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, held its Sixteenth Anniversary at the following facts relative to the above subjects, if thought worthy of a place. chair. The Society is greatly in debt, owing to extended success.

The Report of the Executive Committee was read by Rev. Milton Badge one of the Secretaries for correspondence. In this Report it was stated that the then be called one vast common: consequently at this time all domestic and cause of temperance, in connexion with the labours of the missionaries, has male run at large. made advances, during the year, that have no parallel in the history of the Society's operations. Not less than 134,000 souls are pledged to entire abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate, in the communities which have been borrowed from the French "bon jour." They generally blessed by the labours of the missionaries. Seldom has it been our privilege t speak of a larger number of revivals, in connexion with the missionary stations, and those of more interest and power than have been enjoyed the past year, especially in the last half year. Many of these revivals are still in progress, and the results cannot be told. In 109 congregations, however, we are able to say, that find either is or has been, during the past year, specially present; and the number of hopeful conversions, reported by 223 missioneries, is 3,018. The number added the list year by 896. The whole number of missionaries in bone, make the manspecing dupes of their deception believe that they can commission during the year is 791, being 101 more than were in the service of extract pieces of bone or stones out of their flesh, which the pow-wows will the society the preceding year, and five more than the largest number which the show, and allege to have been the cause of pain. For being thus imposed upon, society has ever before had in commission on the American field, in any one they have to pay very dearly, as the medicine man will not blow through his year since its organization. Of the missionaries reported, 543 were in com-mission at the beginning of the year, and 243 have been since appointed. The locations of the missionaries are in 23 different states and territories, in Upper and Lower Canada, and in Texas. The number of congregations and missionary districts is 987, exceeding the number of last year by 125; and the amount of labour performed is equal to 594 years, being 93 years of labour more than were reported at the last anniversary, and 30 years more than have ever before been reported in a single year. The amount contributed to various benevolent objects, by 288 congregations—the whole number from which we have reports on this subject—is \$14.476.69; verifying the statements of former years, that more than 40 per cent. on the amount appropriated in aid of feeble churches, is paid back by them during the year into the different channels of christian

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—This Society held its twenty-sixth Anniversary in the Tabernacle, May 10th, and was a most delightful occasion. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, " In the afternoon, between the hours of two and three, on both sides of Broadway, there was Castle Garden. At both places several hymns were sung by the pupils, and speeches or 'talks' were addressed to their juvenile intellects, by various gentlemen. It was estimated that there were eight thousand children at the Garden, and nearly or quite half the number at the Tabernacle."

The Report stated that there are under the control of the Society one hundred schools, having 1,210 male and 1,329 female conductors. Of these 2.015 are professors of religion, 1,146 have been Sunday School pupils, and 129 have sand volumes. One important fact, though, ought not to be overlooked; it was, that a great majority of the teachers are professors of religion. The Sabbath that a great majority of the teachers are protessors or rengion.

School was a most potent instrument in the great work of regenerating the world. To the teachers it expressed the warmest thanks of the Society and the friends of religion generally.

Venison, dried without sait, is ment once, and is to a pagen appetite.

Of an animal nature does not seem to come amiss to a pagen appetite.

Of Marriages.—Parents generally make choice for their children; and in the pagen state, when the parents have determined on a match, the young the pagen state, when the pagen state, when the pagen state, when the pagen state without sait, is ment once a miss to a pagen appetite.

A Uniform Plan of Education, under the patronage of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been proposed by man and wife. But this tie, so slightly formed, is too apt to be explicated on President Durbin, in the N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal, by which he very slight grounds. The idea that they do not chastise their children, and thinks the interests of education would be greatly promoted. He states that the women are always kept in subjection to the men, (never ruling them the thirteen chartered Colleges of the Methodists in the States contain only 600 regular students; that there are now 50 professors and totors in them; and that the expense of supporting them is 60,000 or \$70,000. He says that one of the most weighty reasons for his plan is that it would by a foundation vengeance; so that when one threaters to open his medicine bag against another, the threatened person feels all these melanchely foreholdings of the on which the sons and Jaughters of the travelling preachers could be easily educated. His plan he thinks would reduce the expenses about \$25,000. The following is his arrived in the sons after die out of his family, it would be attrifollowing is his outling of it:

"1. Let the General Conference divide our whole territory by conference into university districts, not exceeding four in number, -eastern, western southern, and south-western.

2. Let the General Conference appoint a board of commissioners within each district, say one minister and one layman from each conference in the district, with power to locate a university, and apply for a suitable charter for it, so soon as the sum of, say one bundred thousand dollars in cash is in their so soon as the sum of, say one hundred thousand dollars in east is in their containing on their command, for endowment. A local subscription, or an evering application seems to be the only judicious remedy that is capable of appropriation on the part of the state, or both, should furnish the buildings, appropriation on the part of the state, or both, should furnish the buildings, appropriation, library, &c., at least to a great extent.

3. Let the General Conference decree that each annual conference shall, as must eventuate in spiritual and eternal death.

soon as practicable, have one or more conference academies, male and female, together or separate, under its own jurisdiction and control, by trustees or otherwise, as may be judged best.

4. For the purpose of affording the General Conference a proper influence

and control over the universities, let it appoint a board of curators for each, (provided for in the charter,) say nine in number, who shall have the right to nominate to all the professorships, and to the presidency, such nominations to be confirmed by the board of trustees; also to have the right to advise removals from the faculty when they judge proper, to visit and inspect the university at their discretion, and be required to keep regular authenticated minutes of their proceedings, and lay the same before the next General Conference, and report

5. Let the General Conference direct that each annual conference shall cause to be made, by the preacher in charge, an annual collection in each congregation, in a specified month, for the purpose of meeting the deficiencies in the current expenses of their university and academies respectively, and the surplus to be applied, under the direction of the conference in which it arises, toward the expenses of the sons and daughters of the travelling preachers who may be at the said institutions: thus making the collection accomplish the may be at the said institutions; thus making the conection accomprise the highest and most imperative duty of the preachers aid societies. (The mode of distributing the collections could be very easily arranged, and but a small part from each conference would be required for its university, leaving the much largest part for the conference academies, and for the expenses of children of preachers in course of education in them.)"

We have it from good authority that Francis Hincks, Esq., M. P. P. for Oxford, Editor of the Examiner, has been appointed to the office of Inspector-General, with a seat in the Executive Council. The Hop. gentle man left this city for Montreal on Monday last, to be sworn into office.

The increase of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States, for the past year, ending with the New York Annual Conference is 60.933.

and Districts into School Districts as early as possible. Address-the Rev. Robert Murray, Kingston.

Torento, 24th May, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian Meeting of this noble Society was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York,

REV. SIR,—The solemnity of the sight of the Sunday School Scholars on
May 13th. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuyson presided. The N. Y. Observer Sunday last, in the Methodist Church in Newgate Street in this city, brought to says, "The financial year of the Board closes on the 31st of July. For the my recollection an account I had from one of the Preschers in Ireland, about first nine months of the year the receipts were \$254,389, exceeding these of thirty years ago, which is not inapplicable to the late revival of religion LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Picton, Friday Morning.

The Conference having been in session only two days and a half, and as a postponement of this letter might prevent it from reaching the office in time and the receipts were \$203,589, exceeding these of tamby years ago, which is not inapprinted to the late receipts were \$204,589, exceeding these of tamby years ago, which is not inapprinted to the late receipts the receipts were \$204,589, exceeding these of tamby years ago, which is not inapprinted to the late revival of religion to the corresponding part of the last year, \$71,763. From the 1st of May, 1841, these who are persecuted for righteousness sake and obeying the commands of their Saviour and their God, to take up their cross and persevere in the ways of their leavenly Father. Previous to the occurrence I refer to, by the exerpost postponement of this letter might prevent it from reaching the office in time number of missions under the care of the Board is 26; of ordained missionaries Saviour's love in their meetings for prayer and praise. The rumour of such ies and connexions to be called after that name. Among the numbers who went to hear was a young lady of high birth, who was so convinced that the crown of glory in view, was not to be deterred. Now mark how the flesh per- at the communion board our brother in Persia, Rev. Dr. Wright, who used to secutes the spirit: as words would not do, he had recourse to the whip; and as sit and partake with us and his brother in Christ and fellow townsman and she would not desist, her back would not be healed from one flogging till he would inflict another. That mode failing, he would lock the doors, and put the me missionaries and I hope you will send us more, and the Lord will bless Judge with joy, and not with sorrow: besides, many in that part heard and who give the gospel to the poor and ignorant. I see one thing here that turned to the Lord.

Anonymous.

CHARACTER AND CUSTOMS OF INDIAN TRIBES. Muncey Town, March 11th, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian, DEAR Str. - Thinking it might afford your numerous readers, and the gener ous friends of our Missionary Societies generally, gratification to read some disclosures of the character and customs of the Indian tribes, in whose civiliza-

1. Their notions of property .- All unfenced wood land is accounted comon properly. Fenced grounds are sacred as long as their crops are growing; but when these are off, every field is opened; so that an Indian settlement ma

enter each other's dwellings without knocking, so that a rap at the door is commonly indicative to them of the presence of a "shaganosh," or white man, 3. No distinction of ranks .- As their native government is purely dem

cratic, and as they are nearly on an equality with respect to wealth, the words superior and inferior are not recognized amongst them; and hence chief and ommon warrior stand on equal footing in their community.

4. Conjuring, or Pownow-ism.—Formerly they placed great confidence

number added to the churches on profession of their faith, is not far from in their pow-wows, or medicine men, (which at present is but partially abated 3,446; by letters from other churches, 2,060,—in all, 5,514, which exceeds the who, by a series of unmeaning ceremonies, such as blowing through a hollow show, and allege to have been the cause of pain. For being thus imposed upon, they have to pay very dearly, as the medicine man will not blow through his bone, or exert his magic skill, without a previous indemnification of whiskey, provisions, blankets, brass kettles, or such other things as his vulture beak can pick off them. If the sick happen to recover under such mummery, a prudigy of skill has been performed. They seem to have but little idea of the general effects of medicine upon the system : therefore, when they do use any remedies hey must be external and local. Christianity slowly but certainly roots out

> 5. Notions of the Toothache .- The toothache, by them, is supposed to be occasioned by an insect that has insinuated itself into the affected organ; therefore, when they get a tooth extracted, they kick it instabily out of the house, supposing thereby that they drive it away, and thus secure themselves again

6. Proper Names. - A most humourous and singular fancy is exhibited by them in aprlying proper names, as the following specimens will be sufficient to show. We have persons thus designated: Messrs. Beeswax, Raccoon, Mus-calunge, Deertail, Whiteloon; Captains Snake, Fox, Sosp, &c.; Whiteelm, show, We have calunge, Deertail, Quill, Sheepshead, and Leatherstring. Innumerable instances such as these might be pointed out, ridiculous enough.

7. Buriel of the Dead .- The Pagan, and even some of the Christian Indians almost a solid phalanx of Sunday School children, with their teachers and after interring their dead, (so strong is the power of old superstition) place a bright little banners—proceeding, some to the Tabernacle, but the most to monument over the grave, similar in shape to the roof of a house, with a square hole in one end for the ingress and egress of the spirit, if it should choose to revisit its old tenement to look after its welfare. And it may be here stated, that the more superstitious of them believe that whilst the body is alive the spirit sometimes wanders from it, and may be seen in these excursions by others, Hence materialism appears to be one of their native tenes.

8. Diet.—Indian corn forms their chief articles of bread and of diet. It is

The Report stated that there are under the control of the Society one hindred schools, having 1,210 male and 1,329 female conductors. Of these 2.015 are professors of religion, 1,146 have been Sunday School pupils, and 120 have reither of these purposes, it is prepared by first boiling it in wood ley, then professed religion since the last Report. The Society feels now more than ever the need of having its teachers selected from among the professors of religios. ing their corn in a mill spoils its flavour, and therefore they prefer the laborious method of pounding it. This day is the peculiar province of the woman. Venison, dried without salt, is their chief article of animal food; yet any thing

couple live together at the wigwaum of the presumptive husband for about two weeks; and then, if a mutual attachment has taken place, they are considered

quently it a member should soon after die out of his tamily, it would be altri-buted to the malign influence of that fatal "Pandora's Box" which had been unlocked against him.

Many things more of the novel peculiarities of this interesting people might be written; but enough, perhaps, has been advanced to make the public ac-quainted, in some degree, with a portion of our species whose character is but little understood in general, and enough to show the lamentable evils of ignorance and superaction, which the enlightening influences of Christianity alone radicating from the debased and fallen nature of man that foul disea defaces the beauty of the soul, and spreads throughout it that canker which

Religions Intelligence.

From the New-York Observer.

me the necessary room in your columns, I will endeavour to respond to their

The public are already apprised that a work of divine grace of unusual inerest and power began to develop itself in High-street Preshyterian Church, Petersburg, in November lust. In the course of a few weeks from its appearance in that church, it spread into all the evangelical churches of that town. During the winter, through the instrumentality of pulpit exchanges and otherwise, the flame was communicated to the churches of Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and Richmond, and no doubt to other and country places also, although of this

pessed Aedeemer.

Special and continuous religious meetings began, I think, to be held in Richmond in the month of February, in the First Presbyterian and in the Episcopal Churches, and with decided evidences of divine favour nearly from the first. nited States, for the past year, ending with the New York Annual Conference, for the sum of the Methodist of the Methodist churches also we have you had been obtained to the Methodist of the Methodist churches and with a some special appearances of good had been obtained to the Methodist of the Methodist of the Methodist churches also we have you had for the Methodist churches and your past your past year. I had lovely babe which you yesterday committee the last was on the Methodist churches and your past year. I had lovely babe which you yesterday committee the last year. I had lovely babe which you yesterday committee the last year. I had lovely babe which you yesterday committee the last year. I had lovely babe The number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 4th of June

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The number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 4th of June District Clerks to furnish him with the sub-division of their respective Cities | church, (the United Presbyterian Church on Shockee Hill,) the Lord graciously cumstances which we could not control prevented our commencing special that idel car? Nor need we travel so far. In the pleasant valley of the Miss

labours again in the church until about the 20th of March, when a morning prayer meeting was commenced, which promised favourably from the first. The state of my health at that time demanded some effort for its resuscitation, and I solicited an exchange of pulpits with Rev. J. N. Danforth, whose labours the Lord bas greatly blessed to us, both recently and eighteen months since, as well as in Petersburg in November. Brother Danforth came on the 25th of March, and commenced a daily series of meetings, which, through the indulgence of his people, the Second church of Alexandria, he continued to help made extra for a sixture advergence of the Lord was with us. Soon after his me to sustain for eighteen days-and the Lord was with us. Soon after his return the Rev. James Stratton, of Portsmouth, came to my assistance, and, after him, Rev. Rulus W. Clark, of the Second Presbyterian church, Washington City. After him Rev. Edward N. Kirk, and now Rev. John C. Smith, of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Washington City, is with us. I can say with as much certainty as belongs to human appearances, that since our meetings commenced, the Lord has added daily to the church of such as shall be saved. At our communion on the first Sabbath of the present month, we received hirty-eight on confession of their faith in a risen Saviour. And it was a precious season indeed. We had with us, besides brother Kirk, the Nestorian Bishop, Mar Yohanna, and his brother and ours, Rev. Justin Perkins, of the Vestorian Mission.

It was an occasion of no common interest around the table of the Lord—the

Asiatic, the African, the European, and the American, all together commemorating the death, for their sine, of the blessed Son of God, and to remember ours, Rev. Albert L. Holladay, while the returned missionary and representa-tive of that same missionary band passed round the elements among us. And to listen to the broken accents of Christian fellowship from the identical Nes-torian occlesiastic who was the first to welcome the arrival of the pioneer of man. (the blessing of Jacob's God be on him!) who once suffered the cruel bastinado, and received on his naked back a hundred strokes from the Mohammedan officer because he protected our missionaries,-all this, along with the peculiar seal and certificate of divine presence in the persons of thirty-eight converts of yesterday, now publicly joined to the Lord, while a number of others sat by, kept back by a fimid caution and suspicion of themselves, and by other circumstances, their hearts burning within them from interest in the cene and love to the Master.

The good work in Richmond is still advancing, and the evidence of its advance, the appearance of new cases of awakening, and new cases of joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, are of daily occurrence. Some of the cases are of the highest kind of individual interest. Old circles of worldliness, and galety, and vice, are broken up, and religion is the theme of converse in hotels and at the corners of the streets, as I believe it never was before in Richmond. To my mind one of the most interesting peculiarities of this work is the apparent absence of high excitement. In our meetings, where the largest numbers seemed to be earnestly toquiring what they must do to be saved, and where the individual interest seemed to be as deep as it could be, there was yet apparent-

ly an unexcited church and congregation looking on with only the solemnity and stillness of a funeral occasion, or of the chamber of death.

I cannot speak positively, but I think there is scarcely a man in Richmond, who, if prodently and becomingly approached, may not be faithfully spoken to about the great interests of his sout. And the converts, to an extent that I think I never saw before, as soon as they have obtained relief from their own distress, become actively engaged in the work. distress, become actively engaged in the work.

It does seem to me as though in all this region of country the Lord is doing a strange and blessed work. The end of it, I hope, will be glorious. Certainly it is His. There is no earthly here at the head of it. Sometimes almost to instrument present. Let God, then, have all the glory for ever. Prayer is for the most part an invisible operation, but it has a dying world in it power.

Yours in the Lord,

A. D. Pollock.

P. S.-I was told a few days since by a gentleman who has taken some pains to escertain, that the number of members added or about to be added to the different evangelical churches in Richmond and Manchester, is upwards of four hundred. "And yet there is room."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .-- The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of this noble Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, May 10th, and was of the most pleasing character. Reserving for a future number of our ournal some extracts from the Report made at the meeting, we now present our readers with a Speech made by the Rev. E. W. LEHON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an Agent of the Society. He is said by the New York Evangelist to be "a very able and elequent" speaker .- ED.

Mr. President,—It is usual for one in rising to address this audience, to have a possession a resolution, to the support of which his remarks shall be directed. There are a few thoughts, however, suggested to your speaker, which here you will permit him to express. The first is one of joy and gladness—of deep and beartfelt pleasure—that I am permitted to be present, and participate in the exercises of this hour. Were I, as a stranger in your large and growing city, asked the question. What is the most interesting and inviting object which has claimed my attention? to what place, to what scene, should I point you for the enswer? To your long line of shipping? Your beautiful Battery, or inviting Park? The splendour and magnificence of your buildings, public and private? To the trade and commerce of a whole pation which is centering in and enriching your city? Or to the ceaseless flow of the thousands who throng your never-vacant Broadway? No, not to these, though each and all, in their are worthy the attention, and command the admiration of the beholder. From these I turn away to contemplate a scene of more moral grandeur. Here, sir, in this room, in the present assembly, do I answer, is that place, that object, that subject, which, of all others, to me is most interesting. How morally sublime is this scene! What a living comment on our holy religion! Here, sir, are the representatives of the different Churches of our happy country, uniting as it were the voice of one trighty people. from the north to the south, from the east to the west, in support of a benevolent and truly catholic institution over which you are called to preside. The union of Christians here presented over which you are called to presside. The union of Christians here presented is a record to be read of all men; its voice is now going forth, even unto the very ends of the earth. Here, sir, I am reminded of one who was, by the request of your Board, to have carried that voice to his father-land. He heard your call, horded the summons, and with delight commenced his pleasing embassy. But the holy Watcher had his eye upon him, and marked him as a prepared ambassador for the court of Heaven. On the stormy seas, how, or by what means, we know not, our grifted, loved, and lamented Cookman fell, with your pressures tranships for interprese upon his lie. Not now as your professed religion since the last Report. The Society feels now more than ever the need of having its teachers selected from among the professors of religios, and finds less difficulty than formerly in obtaining teachers from that class of persons. The number of children connected with the schools is sixteen thoughout the sand three hundred and seventy-three, of whom more than eight thousand are able to read the Scriptures. Twonty-seven pupils have commenced the study of the ministry within the last year, making, with those of the former year, five hundred and sixty three. In the libraries of the schools there are thirty though the schools there are the schools there are the schools then a world the school the schools there are the schools then a world the school the school t book, which we profess to love, fully assures us. But he is gone; from future embassics on earth for ever discharged, freed from suffering and from pain.-Let, then, his deeply-bereaved companion, and fatherless children, with us today exclaim.

"Then art gone to thy rest, but we will not deplore thee, Since God was thy refuge, thy rauseon, thy guide; He gave thee, He took thee, and He will restore thee, And death has no sting since the Saviour has died."

But, sir, for what have we associated to-day? To celebrate the anniversary

of a society whose only object is to disseminate the word of God throughput the world, without note or comment. The resolution entrusted to me supposes that success has marked hitherto your efforts. But upon what part of the world's history shall I fasten for proof of this? Everywhere the evidence rises around us. The success which we claim for the Bible is owing to the promise of Him who gave it, that it will not return to him void, but accomplish that whereunto he sent it, and that is, the regeneration of the world. And to estimate the progress of the Gospel we must go further than the casual or scepti-cal observer. We must go to its first annunciation by Jesus of Nazareth, and trace its onward and triumphant progress throughout all succeeding ages, and in every land, despite of every obstacle and every opposition. "These things are marvellous in our eyes." It is the doing of the Lord. Behold that pale monk reading the Bible in his lonely cell; but he is destined soon to strik light whose fires will never be extinguished. It fills all Europe, and it-has given to us a continent of freemen. And, sir, you are connected, by your honored name, with those who, by faith impelled and freedom fired, crossed the mighty deep, and laid the foundation of this vast republic. And they brought with them the Bible, and its spirit has taken deep root in our land. And, sir, if we would see the same success attend our republic which has hitherto shone upon it, we must remain firm and steadfast in our attachment to the Bible, and the God of the Bible. But will any one say these are but the effects of civilization and refinement, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences? If so, are these more successfully cultivated among us than among the Romans, in the days of her imperial greatness? But where were then the temples of benevolence—where the hospitals, almshouses, and refuges of distressed and suffering noverty? They were not, because the Christian religion was not. But change REVIVAL IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.—A number of your readers, I have reason to believe, will desire to know something in detail of the the Rov. speaker referred in eloquent terms to the several benevolence. (Here the Rov. speaker referred in eloquent terms to the several benevolence institutions of Columbus, Ohio.) And what are these? The victories of the Son of me the necessary room in your columns, I will endeavour to respond to their God—these the triumphs of the cross of Christ! The best influence of the Bible, air, will be fully revealed only in eternity. And how important in this light does the subject present itself before us that this book will become a book of instruction in the common schools of our country. Every lover of his country—the day has gone by when we should conceal the fact—not only the good and pious of every denomination, but every patriot, should look well to this matter, and guard it with holy jealousy. What has been done by this sowise, the flame was communicated to the churches of Norfolk, and Portsmouth, ciety in the short period of twenty-six years? When its founders first met and Richmond, and no doubt to other and country places also, although of this what would have been said of him who would have predicted such success as that which has already crowned their efforts? In the first year of the exist-permanently apparent in all the departments of social life, and in the public and general aspect of things in each of the towns named—and religion has issued by the society 250,000 copies—and within the last twenty-six years the been, as it probably never was before, the topic of promiscuous conversation in number of copies published has been upward of three millions. The Rev. general support of the streets and in the counting records as well as in all more than the counting records as well as in all more than the counting records as well as in all more than the counting records as well as in all more than the counting records as the results of the nature and automatical this success as the content of the counting records as the results of the nature and automatical the success as the results of the results of the nature of the results of the nature and automatical the results of the nature of the results of the nature and automatical the results of the nature of the nature of the results of the nature of been, as it probably never was nearer, the topic of promiscious conversation in lateral flavors of concourse—on the streets, and in the counting-rooms, as well as in the more designedly religious assemblies. Time of course will try every man's more designedly religious assemblies. Time of course will try every man's more flavors of what sort it is. And persons of experience and eplarged acquaintance with the history of religious awakenings, will not be surprised if it turn out that there is chaff as well as wheat gathered in the harvest of which I am speaking. But certainly thus far the appearances are most comfortably encouraging to those whose interests are bound up with the cause at large of our larged to these whose interests are bound up with the cause at large of our larged to these whose interests are bound up with the cause at large of our larged to these whose interests are bound up with the cause at large of our larged to the more designed to the value and supreme excellence of the Bible, the value and supreme excellence of the Bible, and related an interesting anecdote of a young man who had been converted by it at sea, when journeying for his health. He had been highly educated, but was ignorant of God. Before sailing, he had selected a package of novels and magazines to read on his voyage, but his mother had, unknown to him, substituted for them the Bible. He then spoke of the cry which he had frequence to the property of the part of the property of the property of the part of the property of the quently met of "hard times," when soluting and for the series, for no sellonged to that unfortunate class of men whose epitaphs were written before they were dead,—the begging agents. But, in his lumble opinion, "hard times" were the very times when the Gospel of God most flourished.—"Hard times!" O! Christian mutber, when you imprinted the last kiss on

sissippi, on the banks of many a smiling river, are cottages in which the blessed book of God is not to be found. O! let me beseech you to support the Bible cause, and in so doing you will support all. I am a Methodist, sin, and I love the Church with which I am connected—and I love Episcopalitanism; my fathers were nurtured in it—and I love Presbyterianism; I was educated in her halls—and I love every ism that has Christ in it, and the glory of God as its polar star; but, sin, none of them do I love so dearly as I do this Bible cause. And what a wide field is yet to be occupied! We hear much about the "dear people." And if the "dear people" were attended properly, they would have the Bible. I would particularly direct your attention, sit, to the German population of this country, as having peculiar claims upon your attention. They will receive the Bible they are anxions for it.—In Cincinnati, sir, out of 50,000 inhabitants, 12,000 are Germans, They came from their homes of darkness and despotism, where they have not the Bible. Will we not give it to them? And, sir, the good work is advancing among them. We have now, in Cincinnati, a German paper, called the Christone in the base of the most interesting and candid temperance speeches we have ever read or heard. It is from the Ilon. Mr. Marshall, delivered before the Washingtonians, of New York. The extract is a part only of his experience related.—Philadelphia Christian Repository.

One morning I went to the capitol without any drink of any kind—I determined to drink no more at all—I would be my own master; but what of his experience related.—Philadelphia Christian Repository.

One morning I went to the capitol without any drink of any kind—I determined to drink no more at all—I would be my own master; but what of his experience related.—Philadelphia Christian Repository.

One morning I went to the capitol without any drink of any kind—I had been to be some and all the capitol without any drink of any kind—I had been to be some and the capitol without any drink Bible. Will we not give it to them? And, sir, the good work is advancing among them. We have now, in Cincinnati, a German paper, called the Christian Apologist, edited by a German. And, sir, he is one of the most accomplished men on this continent. He was educated at Wirtemburg, came to this country, and taught some time at West Point, then under the eye of Bishop M'Ilvaine, and he is now a preacher of righteousness. If you could only read this paper, sir, you would see what a man he is—I cannot read it, I am sorry, for I never could get my tongue about these hard German words. But he is succeeding, and we know it. They try to put him down, to be sure; but, air, it is hard to kill a German, especially when God sustains him. Mc, S. then read an extract of a letter from Rev. Adam Miller, showing the progrees of the truth among the German population of the west, by the instru-mentality of the Society; and concluded a very able speech by an eloquent appeal in benalf of the Society.,

From the Corre-pondence of the Commercial Advertiser. Paris, April 30, 1842.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Tract Society.—This society has been in existence twenty years, and has distributed about seven millions of tracts, in Franch, German, Italian, Breton and Spanish. It published last year 664.000 copies. Its receipts were 30,992 francs, and its expenses were 26,500. It has a debt of 4,300 francs. This society is not as efficient as it ought to be.

The Protestant Bible Society. - This society was formed in 1819, in the times of Louis XVIII., and has very much the character of the times in which tants. It distributed has year 4,041 Bibles and Testaments. Its receipts were 42,318 francs, its expenditures 30,725, and it has 11,593 francs on hand. This society has published the Bible in an immense folio and quarto volume, with large letters, for the aged, and for the pulpit. But it is almost too big, I

The Evangelical Society of France.—This society has been in existence nine years. It is a sort of home missionary society. Last year it employed twenty-five ministers, eight evangelists, thirty-seven teachers, and seven colpor-teurs. Besides these, it has six young men preparing for the ministry, and fifteen young men in its normal school, preparing to be schoolmasters. Its receipts were 129,740 francs, and its expenditures 124,705.

Society for Evangelical Missions among the Heathen .- This society has Greece, who was for three years its first missionary. This society has been in existence eighteen years. It was formed by one Dr. King, now in Greece, who was for three years its first missionary. This society has fifteen missionaries in South Africa, and three more who are about to join them. It has a missionary institute in this city, which has eight students preparing to go to the heathen. The Rev. Dr. Grand Pierre, one of the most eloquent and devoted Protestant ministers in France, is the corresponding secretary of this society, and director or chief teacher of its seminary. The receipts of this society last year were 109 789 france and its expenditures 77,001—balance on hand 64.913 francs. It has eight stations in the southeastern part of France and its missions are very flourishing.

French and Foreign Bible Society.—This society was formed in 1833. It has put 527,442 Bibles and Testaments into circulation. Its receipts last year were 64,633 francs, (chiefly from sales of Bibles.) and its expenditures 55,451. It has published the Gospel by Mark, for the blind. This society is very useful.

It has published the Gospei by Mark, for the blind. This society is very useful. Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction among the Protestants.—This society is not supported as it ought to be. The facts stated at its annual meeting, respecting the efforts of the Roman Catholics to get the children of poor Protestants, and especially orphan children, into their schools, were appalling. But the Protestants in France are waking up on this subject. A female orphan school for Protestants was lately opened at Orleans, and twelve of the first pupils who entered it came out of schools connected with Roman Catholic numerics. The receipts of this society last year were less than 10,000 francs, and its expenditures nearly 12,000. than 10,000 francs, and its expenditures nearly 12,000.

From the preceding statement you will perceive that the receipts of all the Protestant societies above named were last year rather more than 400,000 francs. (or about \$80,000,) and their expenditures were about 360,000 francs,

On Sunday last, the house of the Protestant Sisters of Charity was conse-crated. Many pastors and other Christians attended. It stands within the walls of the city near to the gate of the Barriere de Charenton. Not far from that spot many Protestants lost their lives in the persecutions which were so long endured by that denomination of Christians. For a long time the only Protestant Church for the Protestants of Paris and its environs was at Charenton.

I forestant Courch for the trotestants of Paris and its environs was at Charenon. The Protestant Sisters of Charity are a new order if I may say so, which is rising up here. They are not bound by a vow of celibney. They enter into this order of Deaconesses, as they are sometimes called, for the purpose of devoting themselves to the sick, to visiting the poor, to looking after orphans. The measure is a new one. Seven pious women have entered the establishment, which is a remarkably pleasant one. They are under the direction of a lady superior. They have received also four Magdalens.

The dress of these Sisters of Charity is black, save a very neat cap and veil,

which ere white. They have slogether a very pleasant appearance; they will be eminently useful I dare say. In these old and densely settled countries, where there is so much poverty and so much suffering among the sick poor, there is need of something of the kind; quite a number of distinguished Protestants were present at the ceremony to which I have just alluded.

On Monday, three students of the Missionary Institute were ordained to their work among the heathen. Dr Grand Pierre preached and performed the serwice of consecration. More than 40 pastors assisted,—your countryman, Mr Baird, taking part with them. It was an interesting coremony, and deeply affecting too. Many tears were shed by the large assembly of French and foreign Christians present. When Dr Grand Pierre laid his hands on the head trade, to which we have so long been subjected. This evident that a portion of the three young men successively, and repeated the formula of consecution, all the other pastors stood round with their right hands stretched out in the direction of the heads of the young men; but none laid his hands on the first heads save Dr G. The whole group presented a striking appearance.—

| Drived States adopt it trade, to which we have so long been subjected. It is evident that a portion to do? Enforce the treaty alone, the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still, child the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still, child the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still, child the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still, child the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still, child the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still, child the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still ow felt and it is he conduct of the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still ow felt and it is a possible of the evil now felt—and a great portion too, is to be attributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is he conduct of the evil now felt and it resisted. declare war against France and the United States? Heaven the evil now felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed. The evil ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be eattributed to the still ow felt and it is to be The scene was edifying in the highest degree, to those who had a heart to take

Pastoral Conferences. The pastors of the city and those from the country had conferences during four days, of a very animated nature; the subject of which was the formation of a new society to defend and promote the material interests of French Protestantism. This society has been formed, with evan-gelical and able men at its head. It is a great measure, and owes its existence to the able and remarkable articles which Count Agenor Gasparia has lately to the acte and remarkable articles which Count dasput has lately been submitting to the Protestant public. This young nobleman is a man of fine talents, devoted piety, and large official and personal influence. He is master of requests to the Council of the King. He bids fair, with God's blessing, to be eminently useful to the Protestant cause in this kingdom. No onessing, to be eminently useful to the Profestant cause in this kingdom. No man, for a long time, has been taised up in this country, upon whom so much seems to depend, so far as it relates to true religion. May he be long spared to be a blessing to this people and to the world. He is a noble speaker, and ought to be in the Chamber of Deputies:

INTERESTING JUVENILE LETTER .- The following letter, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Goodman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Staunton, Virginia, has recently been forwarded by the Rev. Mr. M'Elroy, General Agent of the Virginia Bible Society. Another, of like tenour, address General Agent of the Virginia Bible Society. Another, of like tenour, addressed to the Rev. P. E. Stevenson, of the Presbyterian Church, of the same place, has also been forwarded. The only difference in the two is in the words. Members of the Presbyterian denomination. in the latter, in place of the additional Episcopal denomination. The poetry quoted in these letters is admirably appropriate, and speaks favourably for the good taste and benevolence of those who have the training of these youthful minds.

Stannion, February 3, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned, pupils of the "Staunton Juvenile Seminary," having formed themselves into a "Union Sewing Society," under the super-intendence of their respected teacher, the proceeds of their labour to be equally shivided, and appropriated according to the wishes of each portion of the society; the members belonging to the Eniscopal denomination desire, through you, their pastor, to present the enclosed five dollars, their first fruits, to the "American Bible Society." In reference to the smallness of the sum, they would adopt the beautiful sentiment expressed by Montgomery in the following

A grain of corn, an infant's hand May plant upon an inch of land, Whence twenty stalks may spring and yield Enough to stock a little field. The harvest of that field might then Re multiplied to ten times ten; Which, sown thrice more, would furnish bread Wherewith an army might be fed.

N.-Y. Observer.

Temperance Vindicator.

NEW BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- On the NEW BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On the 16th of May, the sixth anniversary meeting of the members of this association was held in Exeter Hall. The meeting was well attended, principally by mechanics and their wives and children, the majority of them wearing temperance medals, favors, &c. John Dunlop, Esq., took the chair. From the report read by the secretury it appeared that the cause of temperance was making great progress in England, Ireland, the colonies, and on the continent; in fact, the committee had found a desire prevailing almost everywhere to abolish intemperance, and were glad that the aversion to tectotalism was fast dying away. The improvements—especially in the condition of the working men—had re-The improvements—especially in the condition of the working men—had resulted from the erection of temperance halls in various parts of the country, from the formation of juvenile associations to imbue the rising generation with a knowledge of the advantages of temperance, and by the establishment of tectotal benefit societies, of which there were now for males seven hundred and eighty-four and for females two hundred and fifty. They had not yet been successful in providing a remedy for drunkenness found among soldiers, nor could the committee turn with pleasure to their efforts in abolishing the drinking custom so much in voque upon meeting an acquaintance, or upon occasions of congratulation or rejoicing. The receipts during the year did not equal those of the previous year, and there was a debt due to the treasurer of £401. On the motion of Mr. Mathew, father of Father Mathew, the report was adopted. Resolutions were passed and several speeches delivered.—Com. Adv.

y about to be withdrawn from me, and that I was about to be tormed over to the dominant of a bruital appeality. I felt the grawing within me—I cast about me to go see what I should do. I took soup, and covered it half an inch deep in Cayenan peoper, but it was all of no use.

My condition, was now such that I broke away from my own restraint; and I know not whence came the thought that prompted me, but as I was sitting in my see that I should do. I took soup, and covered it half an inch deep in Cayenan half to the following suggestions, which several gentlemen conversant with the province of my condition—I confessed the fact—and my full and deliberate conviction that I lever drank another drap of intoxicating liquor I was a lost man. I was a will be made to the more and my full and deliberate consulting.

My DEAR FILLOW-SUBJECTS—Observing the great numbers of emigrants as a well be might—be domined if I were servine; but when he saw that I was a well be might—be domined if I were servine; but when he saw that I was a well be might—be domined if I were servine; but when he saw that I was been a well as a well be might—be domined if I were servine; but when he saw that I was been a well as a well be might—be domined if I were servine; but when he saw that I was been a well as a well be might—be domined if I were servine; and an easy progress, and a broken the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be and the might—be domined if I were servine; and a dome the might—be and the might—be domined in the might Into it was a strong one—for it required the subscriber to abstain from all that can into it in the control into it is a strong of the control into it is a strong of the control in the control in the control is signed it—it required me to exert my influence to discountenance and discounterage the cause and the practice of intemperance. I tucked up, my sleeve, and took the pen, and for the first time in my life I noticed, while signing the Pledge, a quivering of my band. I wrote my name, "The deed is done?" said I. And on the honor of a gentleman I here publicly declare, before this assembled audience and the world, that from the moment I wrote the last letter of my name.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

At 3 o'clock we received our files by the Great Western, London and Liverpool papers to the 21st of May, inclusive.

We are under obligations to Capt. Hosken for the Times, Herald and Morning Post of May 21.

Although but two days later than before received, it will be seen that the intelligence from France in relation to the right of search is of high importance.—The Government of that country will not ratify the treaty. It is pledged not to do so by the emphatic declaration of M. Guizot.

The Boundary Question .- Parliament re-assembled on the 20th. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston asked whether the report of the commission sent out by him to explore the Maine boundary line would soon be laid on the table of the House?

Sir R. Peel said he understood that a report had been received by the noble

The Right of Search .- In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th of May, M. de Boissy persisted in his calls on M. Guizot for explanations respecting the slave trade treaty. 'The questions related to alieged ill-treatment of French sailors by British cruisers. M. Guizot denied that any such cases had occurred. The language of several members was very decided against the ratification of the treaty. On the 17th M. Guizot had declared that the treaty would not be ratified

He repelled the idea that the Government would be more ready to ratify after the dissolution of the Chambers, and concluded with these words:

The line of conduct which I adopted two months ago in refusing to ratify the treaty I will equally pursue when the doors of this building are closed, and, in the actual state of things, I conceive that I should fail in my duty were I to recommend the ratification.

The following remarks on the refusal of France to ratify the treaty are from

The following donations are also acnounced:—
"The King of Prussia has given 50,000 dollars, and has ordered a general collection to be made throughout the kingdom.

The city of Berlin has given \$10,000.

The King of Denmark 100,000 florins.

The Grand Duke of Mechlenburg Schwerin, 30,000 florins.

The Estates of Hanover have granted 100,000 dollars.

The city of Frankfort 100,000 florins.

The city of Bremen 30,000 dollars.

The Great Earthquake.-Bermuda papers to May 31st furnish The Great Earthquake.—Bermuda papers to May 31st furnish additional particulars of the devestation caused by the earthquake in the island of Hayti. The number of lives lost at Cape Haytien is set down at 4000, among whom were the American Consul and all his family. The British Consul was riding in the country and escaped, but all his family perished.

The earthquake was sensibly felt throughout Turk's Island and at the Caicos also. At Salt Key, the shocks were most severe, producing a sensation similar to see sickness. The Tweed steamer, on her way up from St. Doming go, was so severely shaken, that the Captain believed the vessel had struck upon a rock, and preparations were made to get out the boats.

Not less dreadful than at Cape Haytien were the effects of the shock at St. Domingo—the city—from which we had not before heard. The following letter describes the disaster at that unfortunate city:—

St. Domingo, 14th May, 1842.

eruption, and the effects nearly destroyed the town. The greater part of the dwellings are untenantable; the inhabitants, in their apprehensions, have deserted the city and taken shelter outside. A large number of families who descrited the city and taken shelter outside. A large number of families who himself, and the Governor was requested to write to Lord Stanley accordingly, were heretofore comfortably located, are now compelled to become the tenants.—I transmit herewith a copy of his letter and of the reply which has been were heretotore comfortably located, are now compelled to become the tenants of huts hastily constructed under the painful emergency. The river Ozama was raised to eight feet beyond its customary height, and there remain several large openings along its banks. Business was at a stand; the Custom House and other public offices were all closed, the earth having been frequently agithe first shock.

tated since the first shock.

A considerable degree of alarm prevailed among the population—religious processions were seen going through the streets at different intervals during the night, as well as the day, with the object of invoking the Divine Mercy. The intelligence received this morning from La Vega and Santiago is of the most distressing character; upwards of 2,000 persons ore said to have perished, principally in the churches, where they took shelter on the occasion.

Many persons who remember the destroying carthquake of Caraccas, in the year 1812, declare that this earthquake was equally, if not more severe; the shock and awful sound appeared to come from the North; the city are

the shock and awful sound appeared to ome from the North; the city appeared to be moving from the North to the South.

UNITED STATES.

Rhode Island.-The Government and people of Rhode Island have from day to day additional reasons for believing that Dorr and his parti-zans are preparing for another treasonable effort. The following is the copy of a letter received in Providence yesterday, and published in the Chronicle of

a letter received in Providence yestermay, and published in the Contents of last evening:— IVorcester, June 6th, 1842.— Col. Blodget—Sir, I passed this day through Springfield, and saw six twelve-pound cannon marked for a Mr. West of Providence, when on inquiring I found that he wanted them for the suffrage party of R. I., and therefore I thought it best to write you, as you are the only man of my acquaintonce in the city, to have separathing of what they were about let you know something of what they were about.

Yours in haste,

circumstances, Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut, having violated his oath of office, and become an abettor of treason, by refusing to deliver up Dorr, Governor king has issued a Proclamation offering a Reward of \$1,000 for his

apprehension within one year. The question arises whether it is not now the duty of the President of the United States to interpose, and compel Governor Cleveland to do his duty. The President is bound to see the laws of the United States enforced. And both the laws and the constitution of the United States, which Cleveland is swore to support, require him to comply with the requisition of Governor King-N. Y. Com. Adv. June 6.

Fourteen Roman Catholic Priests passed through this city a few layssince on their way to Canada. They arrived in New-York, from Havre, in the Arge .- Troy Whig.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

before they become acquainted with the labor essential for a new country, which always leads to incurring debt, paying interest, and various heavy and embarrasing expenditures, they would invest their money in the bank for a year or more, hire a log cabin for their families, and work for their support, there-

by acquiring the knowledge essential to realise independence.

Such a course is not degrading in Conads, and would insure success. Let it NAME UPON THAT PLEDGE. I FELT THE GNAWING AND THE CRAVING IN MY be borne in mind, that all families coming to Canada, be their means one burstomatch no more! I felt that I had rolled a burden from off my shoulders. I felt free. I raised myself up and felt myself a man again. Once more I was my own master, one of Nature's poblity—one of the lords of the creation—a slave neither to man nor the productions of man.

Such a course is not degrading in Canada, and would insure success. Let it be borne in mind, that all families coming to Canada, be their means one burstom in mind, that all families coming to Canada, be their means one burstom, and the desired in mind, that all families coming to Canada, be their means one burstom in mind, that all families coming to Canada, and would insure success. Let it be borne in mind, that all families coming to Canada, be their means one burstom, with a family own master, one of Nature's poblity—one of the lords of the creation—a slave neither to man nor the productions of man.

Sich a course is not degrading in Canada, and would insure success. Let it be borne in mind, that all families coming to Canada, and would insure success.

Sich a course is not degrading in Canada, and would insure success.

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Sich a course is not degrading in Canada, and would insure success.

Sich a course is not degrading in Canada, and would insure success.

Sich a course is not degrading in Canada, and would insure success. cy, will insure a degree of independence cheering to contemplate and not surpassed in any other part of America.

I may here take occasion to add that avoidance of the tavern is essential: I may here take occasion to and that avoidance of the tavern is essential; indeed spirituous liquor, tobacco and politics, which I rank according to their degree of baneful influence, I would hold up as enemies to prosperity, domestic happiness and respectability.

As no time is to be lost, from the vast numbers arriving, I would earnestly advise all who may feel disposed to adopt and act upon the suggestion, to make immediate communication to either of the emigrant agents or emigrant societies at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, &c. stating what accommo societies at Quebec, Montreal, Ringston, Loronto, &c. stating what accommodation they are prepared to afford emigrants; and in order to avoid any disappointment, the agent or society should at once apprise the farmer of the family who would agree to proceed to his place, and there take up their residence. I would suggest to proprietors of wild lands the expediency of leasing their lands in lots of 100 acres for twenty years to those who have been some time in the province, the tenant clearing annually three acres, and paying the local taxes. On failing annually to clear three ocres, to pay ten pounds yearly rent, and fulling two continuous years to clear, crop and enclose, the agreement to be void.

Sir R. Peel said he understood that a report had been received by the noble lord in 1840, which had not been laid on the table of the house. The noble lord had laid a report on the table in December 1840, but subsequently to that another report had been received, which had not been laid on the table.

The noble Lord had correctly stated that the commission had returned and they had made a report in pursuance of instructions given them, which report be (Sir R. Peel) had seen within the last few days.—There was to be an appendix to that report, and it was also necessary to have plans to be referred to in the report drawn up, and as soon as these plans and appendix were completed the report would be laid on the table.

The Right of Search.—In the French Chamber of Danyties friend and fellow subject, Jas. BUCHANAN.

Bank of Issue.—The following communication, which we clip from the Kingston News, is deserving of serious consideration at the present time. The Provincial Parliament must of necessity be called together in a few weeks, when the subject of a Bank of Issue will be again discussed. Some balance-wheel to the machinery -some controlling power over the present irregular and fitful movements of the Banks-certainly seems to be necessary for the public welfare. What that power shall be; upon what principles regulated; and by what hands conducted, -are matters deep'y affecting all classes of the community.

Str.—I imagine it is not very difficult to see that, from the present conduct of the Banks, and the injuries which that conduct has inflicted upon the mer-So far then, as regards France, there is an end of the controversy. During the life of the present generation France will not ratify the treaty, nor will the United States adopt it. and by which we shall be saved the ruinous depressions and fluctuations of trade, to which we have so long here subjected. It is evident that a portion of

We have already expended more blood and treasure for the suppression of slavery than sound policy and the happiness of the African race would warrant. Sir Fowell Buxton, in his recent clever book on the subject, distinctly states that we have given an impetus to the slave trade, by our expensive, but blundering, ill-directed efforts to suppress it.

It may be asked what we would recommend the British Government to do in the present emergency. We answer distinctly, abaudon the treaty alrogather. Advices from Hamburgh, of the 14th, state that in clearing away the ruins 16d bodies had already been found. The number of houses totally destroyed was 1500, and 720 more were so injured as to be uninhabitable.

A meeting was held in London on the 20th for the relief of Hamburgh, the Lord Mayor presiding. A large committee was appointed to receive donations. The British Government had sent over a large supply of tents and blankets; and £10,000, aiready subscribed, had been sent over.

The following donations are also accommend: was successful in putting oil the measure for a short time. In the fears then expressed relative to the operations of such a Bank, many intelligent merchants acquiesced, as they viewed the experiment at least as one of rather questionable utility. These scruples and fears have been greatly removed; necessity has led the mercantile community to arrive at a different conclusion—the Banks have to thank themselves for it; and there can be no longer a doubt, that should the measure be again proposed to the Legislature, it will be successfully carried. Something must be done to relieve trade from the embarrassments into which it is not unfrequently thrown by the conduct of our existing Banking Institutions A wholesome check would be administered to their extravagancies by a Bank of Issue, and every effort should be made to second the efforts of those mem-bers of the Legislature, and the government friendly to the establishment of

letter describes the disaster at that unfortunate city:—

St. Domingo, 14th May, 1842.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at half-past 5 p. m., the city of Santa Domingo was visited by a very severe earthquake, which lasted about two minutes. The sound during the shock was similar to that experienced during a severe volcanic.

In the disaster at that unfortunate city:—

St. Domingo, 14th May, 1842.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at half-past 5 p. m., the city of Santa Domingo of Commons, and Lord Stanley had undertaken to present the House of Commons, and Lord Ripon, the President of the Board of Trade, to the House of Lords, I am to inform you that Lord Stanley offered to present the birectors to Her Majesty at the Levee, if they considered that would be the sound during the shock was similar to that experienced during a severe volcanic. Directors were of opinion, insamuch as no answer could be given at the Levee, that it would be much better to ask Lord Stanley to lay it before Her Majesty received, requesting that you will make use of this correspondence for the information of the Petitioners through Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, or in such other man-

(Copy.)

To the Right Hon: Lord Stanley, &c. &c. &c.

Canada House, St. Helen's Place, April 27, 1942.

Mr Lord—I had the honour, on the 30th of March, to address your Lord. ship on the subject of the potitions, transmitted to the Canada Company, from a large body of most respectable Inhabitants of the Townships of Western Canada, to be presented to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament; and on the 5th of April, the Directors of the Canada Company were favoured with an interview with your Lordship, when they explained the very great importance of the objects of the Petitions, which your Lordship undertook to present to the Hoose of Commons yourself, and to request Lord Ripon, the President of the Board of Trade, to present to the House of Lords, I now transmit to of the Board of Trade, to present to the House of Lords, I now transmit to your Lordship the petition to the Queen, which I request the favour of you to lay before Her Majesty, and I trust your lordship may consider this a favour-shie opportunity for bringing under the consideration of Her Majesty the tried devotion and loyalty of her Canadian Subjects.

I beg leave, on the part of the Directors of the Canada Company, to express their thanks for the attention your lordship has shown to the objects of the

Petitioners. I have the honour to be, &c. CHARLES FRANKS, Goo'r.

(Copy.) Downing Street, April 30, 1342. Sin—I am directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., enclosing a Petition to the Queen from certain inhabitants of the Townships of Western Canada, praying for the remission of the duties on Canadian Produce imported into Great Britain, and that the Governor-General may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in im-Temperance Societies are growing quite musical. In Ireland they have three hundred efficient Bands. In Glasgow they give a weekly Concert. And three hundred efficient Bands. In Glasgow they give a weekly Concert. And three hundred efficient Bands are numerous. Sober men can appreciate music.

Yours in haste,

W————
General may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be instructed to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be inst

I am directed to acquaint you, in answer, that his Lordship has had the onour to lay that Petition before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously. Her Majesty was pleased at the same time to command that the Governor-General should be desired to take into consideracommand that the Governor-benefit should be desired to take into consideration the wishes of the Memorialists in regard to the imposition of duties by the
Provincial Parliament on the Agricultural Produce of the United States; but
Her Mejesty leaves to the wisdom of Perliament the consideration of the terms
on which the Produce of Canada may be imported into this country. I have
the honour to be, Sir, your most Obedient Servant, G. W. Hope."

From the above correspondence, you will be enabled to estimate the servant of the Canadian Agricultural interests. For measify the Canadian Agricultural interests.

osition of the Canadian Agricultural interests. For myself, I confess I am position of the Canadian Agricultural interests. For myself, I confess I am sanguine as to what will be the result of the exertions now being made, to have the merits of this great question fully appreciated. Facts will not permit me to doubt the perfect sincerity of Her Majesty's Ministers, in the desire they express to protect and faster the Agriculture of this great country; and now that it is beyond a question that the responsibility of adopting a proper tariff on produce coming from the Republican shores, will be devolved on the local Legislature of this Province, I cannot, in common with many others, avoid fielding a deep environment. feeling a deep anxiety as to the course to be pursued in the next session of our Parliament. Interests of such paramount and engrossing importance are at stoke, that the country cannot full to watch the proceedings of its Representatives with an almost sleepless attention. There exists, of course, a great diversity of opinion on this head; but all men will concur in admitting that the point to be attained, is the placing of the Canadian farmer in such a position. as regards the British market, as will prove the superior advantages he enjoys in being an inhabitant in an integral part of Her Mujesty's wide-spread dominions, in place of owing allegiance to a foreign power, by the increase of his worldly substance and the general happiness and prosperity of the country around him. If the attainment of these advantages can be found to be compatible with a retention by us, of the enormous Forwarding trade of the whole north-western part of this vast Continent, the blessing conferred on the Province

north-western part of this vast Continent, the pleasing conterted on and a rovince will be enhanced in a tenfold degree.

Providence has done everything for this public portion of our Sovereign's empire: it remains but to be seen how far our conduct will display a correct sense of the blessings which it is unquestionably in our power to ensure both to ourselves and our posterity. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, F. Widden, Commissioner,

obedient servant,

W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff of the Home District, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Agriculture, Toronto.

Toronto Market Prices-June 14, 1842. Flour, fine, per barrel, ... 32s. 64. a 0 0 Pork, per cwt. ... 16 3 a 17 6 Wheat, per bushel, ... 5 0 a 5 3 Butter, per b. ... 0 6 a 0 71 Barley, do. ... 1 8 a 2 4 Turkeys, ... 2 6 a 3 9 Oats do. ... 1 0 a 1 3 Chickens, per pair, ... 1 0 a 1 3 Turalps do. ... 0 0 a 0 0 Eggs, per dozen, ... 0 5 a 0 6 Daions, do. ... 5 0 a 5 6 Hay, per ton, ... 65 0 a 70 9 Beef, per cwt. ... 16 3 a 17 6 Fire-wood, per cord, 11 3 a 12 6

DIED,—At Perth, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 10th instant. Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. James Currie, Wesleyan Minister of that place, in juyful hope of future blessedness; after bearing with christian patience a protracted affliction of nearly eight weeks.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending June 14. G. Embory, G. F. Playter.

OME DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK,
For the Earnings of Journeymen Tradesmen, Mechanics, Servants,
Lubourers, &c.,—Commenced in the year 1830, under the patronage of the then Lieutenant Governor, SIR JOHN COLBORNE, (now LORD SEATON,) still continues its operations upon the principles then adopted, and for a course of twelve years found so advantageous to its Depositors and satisfactory to all connected with it.

Open EVERY DAY (except Sundays) from 10 to 3 o'clock, At the Office of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, Duke Street.

GENERAL OUTLINES.

1. No sum less than One Shilling and Three Pence will be received. When the Deposits amount to Twenty Shillings, an Interest, at the rate of Five per Cent, per annum, will be allowed, to commence from the next Quarter day.

2. The said Quarter days will be Ist of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and let of Cereber. 1st of October.

3. All Deposits which may be withdrawn will only be allowed Interest to the

3. all Deposits which may be whatten a substitute of the preceding Quarter.

4. The Deposits will be ledged in the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Treasurer, the same day as received, and will be re-paid on demand, to the Depositors, on any subsequent day during the hours of business.

5. In case of the death of a Depositor, the sum due to him or her shall be paid

o their legal representatives.

6. All accounts of Depositors will be balanced twice in each year, with the ceruing interest added.

The undersigned persons have agreed to act as Managers of the same.

The product Thomas W. Burchall, Esq., Treasurer of the same.

W. Proudfoot, Chairman, Jesse Ketchun,
G. Crookshank,
C. Gamble. The undersigned persons have agreed to act us Managers of the Institution, and

J. S. MACAULAY,

Toronto, 21st March, 1342. T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. OTICE is hereby given, that FIVE PER CENT of the

Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable on or before the first day of August next. Also,-That all Stock in the Grand River Navigation Company on which Also,—I hat all Stock in the Grand liver Navigation Company on which there is now default in the payment of any part of the Instalments already due, and shall remain unpaid on the first day of Angust next, will be sold at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.

Also,—The Public are hereby notified, that an alteration in the Rate of

Tolls on the Grand River Navigation will take place three months from this date.

JOHN JACKSON, See'y & Treas. G. R. N. Co.

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company,

Seneca, 10th June, 1842.

658 7 w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LEATHER WAREHOUSE, VV No. 57, Kino Street.—The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally, that they have just received an Extensive Assortment of SOLE LEATHER, PHILADELPHIA CALP SKINS, and KIPS.

cumstances by one of the partners, in the principal markets of the United States, and will be sold at very reduced prices.

ARMSTRONG & BEATY.

N. B .- They would recommend to the Trade, before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine for themselves.

Toronto, June 8th, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—The Subscriber, in bringing under the notice of the public his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, wishes formally to return his acknowledgments for the extensive patronage received since his com-mencement in business. The whole of the undermentioned GOODS may be

expected here by the 25th instant, after which his Stock will be found large and varied, and well suited for the trade and consumption of this country.

R. H. BRETT. The Canada Comb Factory, 161. King Street, Toronto, May 17, 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED, on the 10th instant, from

No. 161, KING STREET. Toronto, May 17, 1842.

the New York Markets, a full and complete Stock of COMBS. FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c.

ALSO—For Whotesate only.

110 Kegs Piug Tobacco, 16's and 18's 33 Boxes Pipes
110 do. Muscatel Raisins
112 Half Boxes do.

40 Ress do. 42 Kegs do. 8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on hand 67 Jars Macaboy Snuff since last fall

3 Brls. Scotch Snuff 56 Bags Coffee 40 Bales assorted Cotton Batting 38 Boxes Ground Pepper Candle Wick Wadding Cotton Twine do. do. 31 Bags Black do. Pimento đo. 1 Brl. Nutmega 4 Cases Ground Mustard, in Tin 1 do. Cloves boxes 60 Boxes Starch With many other Goods. R. H. BRETT.

THE SUBSCRIBER is daily expecting per the undermentioned ships from Liverpool-ALSO. Ex. the Canada-the Minerva-Per the Ships, the Jane Brown—the Mohank—the Kent,—[Glasgow];—the Great Britain—the Toronto

the Alexander IVise-and the Indian Chief. 1 Cask, containing German Silver

Spoons, &c.
1 do do Iron tin'd table and tea do

tea do

1 Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches,
Fish Hooks, Awls, Needles, &c.

2 Casks do: Pocket Books

2 Casks containing Hair and Cloth Brushes

Case do. Whip Lashes Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoe Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c.

Cask Buttons, ass of not sairt, &c.
 Cask Walking Canes
 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes,
 Steel Spectacles, &c.
 Case English Dressing Combs and

Shell side, &c. 6 Casks and 4 Cases assorted Cut-

lery, from Sheffield 2 Cases ass'd Goods, Razor Strops, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c. The whole of which are offered at Wholesale and RETAIL.

sizes News Printing Paper

14 Baies Wrapping Puper

3 do. do. Twine

3 Cases assorted Looking Glasses 2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many other Goods;

The usual terms to the country trade.

R. H. BRETT,

—the Lady Scaton—[London]:—
1 Case New Music
10 Cases assorted Paper Hangings
3 Cases Ribbons, Belt Ribbons,

Fans, &c. 2 Cases London Work Boxes 1 Case London Writing Desks,

4 Cases French Beads

2 Cases French Perfumery

Dressing Cases, &c.

1 Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do.

2 Cases containing Drawing Paper Bristol Board, &c. 48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210

reams Foolscap and Letter Paper, 71 Bales and 18 cases cont'g various

The Canada Comb Factory, 161. King Street, Toronto, May 17, 1842.

Rennie Mrs Mary Thorn Wm

Reynolds Earl Reyman Geo 2 Reynolds Isaiah

Robison Richard

Robison Thes

Roddy John Rolestone Thos

Rooney Thos

Rose Hannah 2

Scanlan Martan

Rernes Mr or Wilson Thornton Mrs F.

Robinson Ezekial Truncan on Robinson Ezekial Tudhope James Rockwell Wash'gton Tunnore Mrs.

Sanders W. Henry Waldton Mary

Thornton Berj'n

Thorner J. Tighe Miss Louisa

Tims Eliz'h

Timmons Mrs

Todd Robert 2

Townrow Wm

Treacy Andrew

Trudeag Mons.

Turrer J. B. 3

Turrer Wm

- Turner Joseph Tyrell John

Uvin Martin

Videan G.

Vincent Charles

Vose Peter W Wade Robert Waddal Miss Cath

Wadsworth Geo Wakeman Henry

Wakesville C.

Walker John

Walker Bomidies

Wallas Wm 2

Ward Thomas

Ward Mary 2 Ward Hepry

Warffe John

Warren ---

Warton Robert

Wass Rabecca

Waterson George

Watson Wm John

Walton Mrs Cath

Webster Hannah

Welsh Mary Ann

Welsh Lawrence

Wetherly Margaret Whiley Joseph 2

Whinfield Samuel

White George 2

White Lucy Anne White Thomas

White Miss Jane

White George 2

White Lucy Ann

Whitesides J.

Wilkins Mrs

Williams Mrs

Williams Thos.

Williamson Wm Wilson John

Wilson Henry

Wilson John

Wilson Wm 2

Wilson H. D.

Winett James

Wiston Henry

Wood Peter

Woods Wm

Wilson ---Wilson & Mitchell

Stoughton Miss MA Wilson Thomas 2

Willson Mary Willson Miss S. 3

White Henry

West Albert

White Jane

White --

Watson James

Wat Thomas

Walsh John

Wallace James

Wainzey Benj'n F

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO:

PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH. NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY. CITY OF TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK.

From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Monday, and at 8 o'clock, evening, Thursday—Princess Royal:
From Kingston, at 2 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday—Niagara;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday—City of

From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday—Niagara;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday—City of
Toronto;
And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrival
of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.
From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Menday and Thursday—Niagara;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—City of Toronto;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princess Royal;
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets
call at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way.

If All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and paid for.

Kingston, April, 1842.

Kingston, April, 1842.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A WEER, FROM

THE STEAMER AMERICA,—CAPTAIN TWOHY,
Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope
and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock: will leave
Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday
and Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE—CAPTAIN KERR,
THE STEAMER GORE—CAPTAIN KERR,
The standard of the st

day morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

IF As Travellers may proceed by Rail-Road from Rochester to Albany
and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for
Travellers from the Western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New
Maron John
Martin India
McOrdock Jas
McVittie Mrs

Nation John
Nation Toology

McMerah Pat'
McOodary Mrs
McOodar nd Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Fraveilers from the Western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New-Work, Boston, or Albany.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent.

Martin Robert Marten Joseph
Mason Richard Mason Walter
Martin Robert Martin Robe York, Boston, or Albany.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST Mathet Wm Neal Thomas Nelson H. A. Chewett's Euildings, King Street West.

B. Chewett's Euildings, King Street West.

L E T T E R S Mattice Nicht's ISTOF

I S T OF TORONTO, June 7th, 1842. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Eagleson James Early Rachael Earnest George Easton Mrs Sem 2

Egar John Elxander John Elder Thomas Elliott Robert

Elliott Miss Jane

Elsworth E.F.

Evans John

Eyre Thomas

Fear Samuel

Fenton Wm Firguson John

F

Faragher Daniel

Ferguson Arch'd

Ferguson Peter Ferguson Wm Ferrell Josh

Ferrill Phillip

Ferrill Stephen

Ferrill Stephen
Finigan Mes
Finlay Joshua
Fiolay Mrs M.
Fish David
Fisher Robert 2

Fleming Andrew Fleay A. Fletcher W.

Forbes Alexander

Forbes James

Forrest Ismer

Forster Walter

French Jos

French John 2
Frost E. W.
Fulford Thomas

Fuller Jonathan Fullerton John

Galbraith Mrs

Galloway Joshus Gallagher Andrew Galvin James 2

Gammell James Gamble Richard

Garbutt Wm

Gardner James

George James 2 Gelgood Wm

Gibson Renry

Gillis James

Giles M. C. Girvin Mary

Goodwin Joseph

Green John

Hall Kutes

Halsted James
Hamilton J, M,
Hamilton Wm
Hamilton Miss A.
Hamilton Mrs Cath,
Hamilton Robert

Gam Miss Wm H. Gannon Gibber

Fisher J. Fitch J. C.

Emerson Doctor

Ellis Chas Richard

Campbell Isabella Duncan John Campbell Mich'i Duncanson Jane John S. Abbott Robert Campbell James Duton Jame Campbell Donald Dyer John Adam Robert 2 Adams George Allen Was II. Canlan Patrick Allen Tho's W.
Allen Mrs Canning John Carrothey James Carnahan Dan'l Carey F. K. Alexander Rob't Carroll James Alliston Edward 2 Caster Mrs Harriet Alves Jane Cathcart Wm Anderson Alex'r Cartwright Heory Caulin Mary 2 Caven Michael Anderson Tho's 2 Caven rateman Caven for the Hon Cavendish The Hon Elliott Robert Cavendish The Hon Elliott James and Rev — 2 Elliott Thomas 2 Copheus JnoWesley Elliott Miss Sa'h 2 Cavendish Was Lang Anderson J. Ansley Julias M. Ansley John Ansley Win Archer A. Chapin Joseph S. Chapman John Charless Wm Azcher Mary Chew John
Christian ElderW 2 Esler W. Armstrong Simon Christy E. P. 2
Church Richard 3
Evans Matthew

Ainett James Arundell Thomas Cibley Mrs 2 Cinan Michael Asb James 'Atkinson John 3 Clarke John Clusky James Bacon Miss Elizh Clock David Clock John Clusky James 2 Ballard Henry Cockburn John Banks Joseph Banks Robert Coffy Larns - Colerick Wm: Collins Miss Cath'e Collins Wm Barer Edw'd Collins Francis Barren John Barrett Moses Jos Barker Mrs Lucinda Cowper John
Barteliff Henry Conen Edward Barteliff Henry Batt John Conlin Patrick 3 Battie Jennett Bawn John Baldon Wm Conan Edward Convoy Win Convey Patrick Cooke John Cook Win C Cook Win Bayless James Beatty Eliz'h Beaty Luke Beattie Wm Bell Miss Isabella Bell Arch'd

Cook Wm Coolehan Joseph Cooper Elizabeth Cooper John Cope Wm Cope John Cornell Wm. Bennett Humph Bently Jos. Bevit Wm Billings Jno. S. Bilow Frs. Conty Win Couthward George Bird John Bird Mrs Birmingham Marg. Birmie Miss Jossio Cox Joseph Cowen Thomas Crabtree Robert Birley Albert Crage James Crawford Hamilton Black James 2 Black Eliz'h Crawe Michael Craige Henry
Crawley Hannah
Creighton Wm
Crocken W. B. Blackwell James Blackwell Edw'd Blake Mary Bland John Prookshank Rob't Boars Rob't Boddie Alex'r 2 Boluss Thomas Crumley James 2 Cruthers James

Boore Lewis 2 CudJyley Lucy Colwin Richard Botwright James Curming Alex'r
Boyce Miss Alm'a 2 Curry Lewis M.
Boyd Wm C. Curry Thomas
Curry Sarah
Boyd Dugal
Curtiss Rem Curry Sarah Curtiss Rowland B. Cotter J. S. Boys Thomas : Brachen Michael Cuzeon Mary Brady Miss Marg't Chriain John Roland and Patt Brandin Michel Branum Eliz'h Branum Mary S. Brealy H. Daly Barth'w Dale Wm Breen John

Breston Mary Ann Dandy Hugh Daniels Henry Daraught Mary Brockwell The's Dark James Broided Wn Davis Wm Davis Mrs E., Brooks Lleyd Brophen James Davis Charles Davis Nath'l 3 Brown C. Brown, Esq Brown Charles Brown George O. Davis Calvin Davies J. M. Davison Thomas Dawson James Brown Win Brown George 3

Brown Wm

Brown Samuel Dawson Mrs Dean Miss Isabella Dedimore Lewis Defries Robert 4 Brown John Brown George
Brown RevSam'l H Demery Thomas
Brothers Sn.
Devoy Mary Devoy Mary Dickins Alice Brotherson Stepli'n Bruce Mrs Bruce Win

Dickson James B∗uen John Bryan V.T. ggs Miss Martha Dike John Dimond Thomas Buchanan Miss J. Buchanan John Bulvery Wm Dockerty John 3. Dolan Deborah Bundy Sam'l Dolin James Burd Henry Burgess Jos. Burgess Jos. Burgess Robert Burrowes George Burké Patrick Burke Ridney Burnett Aaron Butler Richard 2: Dudley John . . . Byrne Jas. John of

Butler Mrs Ann

Caines Robert

Calvin Thomas

Cairnes Andrew Callany Patrick

ø

Doughar Thomas
Donaher Michael
Doughlas Edward
Doughlas Edward
Dow Calvin
Doy Patrick
Drought Henry
Drought Henry Drought Henry Hanes Hiram Dubois Madame 3 Hanly Laurence Hannon Bartley Duff Eliz'h Duff Robert Duff Miss Sarah Harkon Mrs Harkon Peter 2 Harrington Thos 2 Harris Richard Harris Nath'l M Doglass Alex'r Doughass T. Duinn Henry Duan Miss Ann Harris J. B. 2 Law Elizh Harris Rev Geo P. Lawrence Peter Dann John 2 Harrison Wor Cameron Ranard Dunlop Eliz'h Cameron Miss Ann Duncan James Harrison Joseph

McEudle James Leary Philip Ledman Wm Lee Henry
Lee Thomas
Leech Thomas McEnery Denis McFarlane Rob't McFarlane Alex'r McGlaughlen Pat'k Reynolds Asa McGlead Marg't Reynolds John McGlinn Richard Richey John McGonigle George Richey R M Leexon John Lepton Mrs Levesque Samuel Lewin Joseph McGrath Heary Rickell Geo 2 Tolmie James McGregor Malcolm Richardson Daniel Tolbert or Colbert McGregor Christie Riddick Wm McGregor, Inakeep'r Rigney James 2 Risnin Thos Townley Wm Lewingston Jas Lewis Mary Lewis Miss Eliza Lewis James McGurney Cath. Robb James
McGurren Pat'k Robison John 3 McHolland Wm Mackay George McKay Mrs McKay Porter McKay Hugh McKay Thom McKeen James McKeller Jane McKeller Jane
McKenzie Mat, Bell Rose George
McKerr James Rose Allen Lumby Miss Eliz'h McKerr Janes Lunny Ellen McKinnon Angus Lynch Lieut, M. C. McKinnon John

Mahony James Malone Thomas

Manghan Nichl's

Mayne Dan'l H.

Mazlavery Mrs Mearne Joseph Meehan Mich'l Meginnis John

Megivern George Mebigan Thomas Metcalfe Thomas Michie Charles

Michael Osiver

Mills John Mills Richard Mitchell L.

Moon Wm

Morrison Sarah Morrison James

Morse D. M.

Mulvarry Ann

Mulvin Wm Munro Merion Markle Ab'm Murnahan Jane

Muir Mrs

Mitchell Sam'l 2 Molegan Joseph Montez Miss

John S.
Harrison Robert or
John S.
Harrison Thomas
Hartman Joseph
Hartner Denis
Hartney James 2
Hasford Sarah
Hatches Bluford

Hatcher Bluford

Hatfield Alex'r

Haw John Hay John 2

Henderson Edward

Herrington Luther Herson Widow Hess Peter 2

Henry Thomas Herbert W. II.

Hertii Christian

Heward Hogh Heyward Henry Hicks John

Hickley Sarah A Hill Sam Hill William 3

Hodgens Miss M. Hodgson Matthew

Hogg Andrew Holley Joseph 2 Holmes Win Henry

Horner Jno or Thos

Horton Miss Julin Houlden Geo Hough Ellen

Howard Mrs Mary Howard Miss M. A.

Howard James 2 Howarth Mrs Ann Howe Thomas

Humphrey Pascal Hurdle John

Irvin Mary Ann Irvin Wm Irvin Joseph Irvine John

Isaac Wm or Chas Ivey Thomas

Irwin Arch'd

Ivey Richard

Jackson Francis Jackson Samuel

Jamiesou James

James Henry

Jamieson Wm

Jardine Thomas Jarlis Thomas

Jones Peter & John Jones Wm Lloyd Jones Benjamin Jones John Henry

Johnson Tho's R. 2

Johnson James, jr

Johnson Joseph Johnston Sam'l 2

Johnson Thomas Jordan John

Kellas James

Kerney Hogh

Kingston Paul

Lackie Mrs Cath'e

Lamphire George Lanard Wm. Solar Landon Capt. John

Lane Henry B. 2 Latham William

Leadly Allison Learmont Mark

Lackie Robert

Jarvis Mrs S.

Jarias John Jefferson Wm

Jennings B.

Johnson R.

Gardner James
Garmonsway James Jessop
Gaynor James
Gaynor James
Jessup Mrs Ann
Jones Betsy
Jones Peter & Jo

Girvin Mary
Giroux Eugene
Givins George
Glappord R. G.
Glines Miss Amelia
Johnson MissMarg't

Gaardner Patt Johnson Missha Johnson Peter Godfray Jacor Mary Johnson Barney Goff Robert Johnson Joseph Goiner Charles Johnston Sam'l

Graham Mrs Ellen Jordan John Granger Wm

Graham 19.
Granger Wm
Grainger Christ'r
Grant James 2
Grant Miss Hannah
Grav Richard
Kearoan Francis
Kelles John

Green John
Greenham Fred'k
Greenwood Geo W
Gregg John
Griphist Wm
Hall Miss Bridgett
Hall Rufus
Halliard Henry
Halsted James
Hamilton J, M.
Kellas James
Kellas James
Kellis Sam'l J.
Kelly Patt
Kelly Dennis
Kelly Jane
Kennedy Wm
Kennedy Wm
Kennedy Mrs
Kent J,
Kerr James
Kerrey Hogh

Howland P.

Hoy Joseph Hudson John

Hogan Michael

lopkins E.

Horner Daniel

Fitzgerald Mrs S. A. Howard Robert

Forrest James Huggins David Forster John or Di- Halburd James

Foster George Hutchinson Sam'l Frame Mrs Mary A. Hutchinson Geo

Hinney Mary Hislin Barny

Hix Thoma

McMarsh Pal'k
McOodary MrsAnn
McOrdock Jas
McOrdock Jas
Sanders W. Henry Waldron Mary
Saunders F. A. Walker James
McOrdock Jas
Sunderson Js or JnoWalker Robert
Scallion J. Walker John Nalton Tho's Namara James Napier J. II. Nash Rob't Neely Wm Neal Thomas

Scention John Walker Boundier
Scent Miss Caroline Wallier Mons R
Scott Wm Waller Walle Edw'd 2
Scott Wm Wallas Wm ? Scott Miss Mary Seton D. Sewart Thomas Sewell Samuel Seyes Joseph Seymour Charles Shamplin Francis Sharp Samuel Shaw Hugh Shaw William Nelson James Nevin John Nickerson G. M. Shaw Miss Mary Nickless Tho's Nichelson John Shaw Thos Nixon Miss Susan Sheppard G. Nixon Thomas Shellingham Thos Nixon Thomas Noakes Ambrose Shields Miss 2 Shore Robert Nolan P. II. Store — Sherlock Robert Nores Wm Middleton Thomas Nox Jane Miller Dr. Alex'r 2 Nugent Hugh Sherwood Joseph Short Ana SilvesterMrs Rabica Welbam James Sims Wm Welsh Patrick Hay John 2
Hearsey J.
Helmsley Rev Alx 2
Henderson William
Henderson Edward
Henderson Edward
Henderson Edward
Henderson Edward
Henderson Edward O'Brien Pat'k Sinclair Isaac Skelton John

O'Bryan Tho's O'Conner The's Sleeger Nath'l Odlam Richard O'Donnell Richard Sloan Thomas Smerling Mr Whiley Joseph Smissen Il'y Vandu Whitton John O'Hara Bernard 4 Smith Mrs Sarah O'Leary Timothy O'Neille James O'Shea Michael O'Sullivan Pat'k Smith Matthew Smith Elias Moore Charles O'Sullivan P Moore Wm 5 Overand Wa Moore Miss Martha Oxford Ann Smith Thos 3 Smith Joseph Overand Wat Smith Henry L. Smith Thos Moran Miss Mary
Morgan Moigan
Morris James
Morrison John 2

Morrison John 2 Smyth James Smyth David Smith John Paget Rob't Pangman Selery Panthon Samuel Smurthwaite Thes White David Smurfit Thos Papet Henry 2 Parr John Soodden Wm 2 Snyder Mrs Ann Snyder Wm 3

Parker Samuel Parker John Sondbany Soloman White Thomas and Bernard Whitehead Jos. Mosier Capt John Parken Patrick Parsons — Parsons Thomas Sparling — Whitesides J.
SpencerMissMartha Wiggins James Mullighan Joseph Patton Charles Spratt Mrs widow of Wight James Paul Thomas Ens Spratt 92d Ft Willey Edwin
Sprole Mrs Rabeeca Wiley Thomas
Stafford James
Stafford James
Wilkeson Mrs
Wilkins W. Payne H. Payne Alford Pearson Francis Pearson John Murphy Anne Murphy John Murry Mrs Marg't Murry J. S. J. Stanley John Stebbens K. Peas Oster Pells Wm Perry Ann M., Perry James Petton Charles Stephens Richard Stephenson Wm Stewart Wm

McBride Jas 2 McCabe High
McCaffry John
McCallom George
McCarlby Florence
McCarlby Florence
McCarlby Florence
McCarlby Florence
McCarlby Florence
McCarlby Florence
Popt and Soldier
Presents Carles
Phillips James
Phi Soldier
McCarthy Dennis
McCarthy John
McCarthy John
McCarthy John
Porter Joseph McCarthy John Porter Joseph Porter John Po Steed -Porter Robert
Porter Joseph
Porter John
Postlethworth Wm
Power Wm Francis James 2 Hutchinson Mrs M. McCartney Mrs McClinchy James
McConnell Hugh
McCormick James
McCormick James Sylvester Richard Wolfe James Tamiyan Wm 2 Woods Taylor John Mrs 2 Woods Eliz'h J. Taylor James W. Wood Alex'r Taylor ---Taylor Ab'm Woodgate Jas
Terry James Woofendon Eliz'h

McCrackan Wm McCollough Wm McCuloush Wm
McCurce Eliza
McCurren Wm
McDermott Miss
McDermott Miss
McDavid James
McDavid James McDavid James Purnic David McDermoit Dan'l 2 McDonald Ronald Quaile Robert McDonald Rob't Quinn Patrick McDonald Capt McDonald John

McDonald — McDonald D.

 \mathbf{R} Mary Stewart Readman Joseph McDonough Marg't Redfern Matthew McDonough W. Redners John McDonough W. Redners John
MacDonough Jas Reed Mrs
McDongall Dan'l Reed Nathaniel
McEneaney Alice Reid Wm jun
McEnery Patrick Reid Henry
McEnery Bridget Reid John
& Elizh Rendor December 1

Q

Terry James Woofendon Eliz'h Thornbeck Rich'd Woolfendon Joshu Thom Miss C. Wray Wm
Thompson Mrs L. Wride Wm Ralph John
Ramsay Samuel
Randolph Elizabeth Thompson Q.

Writt Pavio.
Thompson R. A.
Thompson John
Thompson John
Thompson Mrs MgtVeiliow Miss Julia
Thompson Maj J. R. Yeoman Henry
M. York Margaret
Thompson Maj J. R. York Margaret

Stevens George

Stephens Anth

Stewart Hugh

Stewart John

Thompson Adam
Thorne Mary 2
Thorne Benj'n

Thompson Adam
Young Mrs John
Young Miss Jesia
Young Thomas CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

PRINTERS' IN K.inform Printers in British North America, that they have, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced work nan, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to them Their Inky will be warranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap.

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.

If Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscribers, will receive the amount in Ink.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842. TO SHOEMAKERS, &c.-A large assortment of LASTS

CRIMPS, BOOT-TREES, AND PEGS, for sale by JAMES BROWN, Saddler, &c. King Street, Toronto

FOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM Let being Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres. 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every convenience; a large Frame Barn, Driving House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Machine, a large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the promises. It is in an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoke Creek runs through the lot; the land is of the best quality; the whole front of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by applying to the owner.

W. La WSON. all the reness to the owner, applying to the owner,

Merchant Tailor, No. 126, King Street, Toronto.

52 tf

N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot. REMOVAL - WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING. The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has Removed his Business to the North side of Richmond Street, East of Church Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait upon

those who may favour him with their custom.

CHARLES CLINKUNBROOMER. Toronto, May 10, 1842. 53 13 Watch and Clock Maker.

J. E. PELL, Looking-Glass Musicupation, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms Ladies' Needle-Work neatly framed. 637 6m

The Subscribers beg to acquaint their Correspondents, and the Trade, that they have now received very large Invoices of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde; and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto—and before the end of the month they will have a most complete

Ic. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not consider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much larger even than usual—and especially their assortments of FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the

Home Markets.

They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to ation of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Toronto, May 18th, 1842.

HARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assertment of Table-Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgetools, Spades and Shoveis, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japanned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds & Shuttles, &c. which they will sell at very low prices.

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

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 22, Yonge Street.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their friends and the Trade generally. that they will in a few days be receiving their FPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of Staple and Fancy GOODS, suitable for the Town or Country Trade, and which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved Credit.

GILMOUR & COULSON.

Toronto, 10th May, 1842.

A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assoriment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesolcand Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

DENTAL SURGERY.—A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure, And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filing Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Coments, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching.

Office one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841. THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Bu ildings

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Scal Off. 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salts, 100 Kegs Piug Tobacco, 1000 ibs. Maccaboy Souff, 2 " Copperas,

1000 lbs. Maccaboy Soutt,

20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,

500 lbls. Ground Ginger,

With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, DyeLYMAN, FARR & Co.

TORONTO VINEGAR MANUFACTORY.

BENNETT & Co. beg to inform Merchants and Dealers in Vinegar that they are making a Superior Article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR and will be able to supply the market in future much under the price of Imported or Foreign Vinegar, and in no way inferior either in Strength, Flavour, or Transparency. IF A Stock will be kept on hand by their Agent, Mr. George Sawdon, Manchester House, 108 King Street, Toronto.

In convenient Packages—Harrels, 35 gallons, end upwards.

Toronto, May 17th, 1842,

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY,—The sub-scriber begs to call the attention of the public to his well selected Stock of FRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts.

St. Catherines, March 1, 1842.

N. B.—The Proprietor of the British American Cultivator, and Mr. Czones Lestii King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 tf

200 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED for Sale by LYMAN, FARR. & Co., January 10, 1842. No. 5, City Buildings.

R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he ntends o keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. always be found ready to receive the orners of the orners

LEECHES. - 1,000 FRESH LEECHES, just received by Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co. 629

No. 5, City Buildings.

GARDEN SEED S.—A supply of fresh GARDEN

SEEDS just received by

Toronto, 7th Feb., 1942.

No. 5, City Buildings. No. 5, City Buildings.

LLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN The Subscriber takes this apportunity to intimate to the Travelling Community that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cheop Stabling. to merit a share of public pationage. N. B.
Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841. 35:f JOHN FOREMAN.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total HOTEL, Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R. Brewer's, 168, King Street, Toronto.

Richmond Hill. Dec. 22, 1841.

THE "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy." The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Second Coming or Christian, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the 6th inst. As a help to the understanding of Proplecy, it is clear, bold, argumentative, and curious. Price 5s., in advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to he post-post. April 4th, 1842.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Agent, A. J. WILLIAMSON, Agent, 648 3m Letter Boz No. 104, Post Office, Toronto.

PETER R. LAMB, BLACKING MANUFACTURER, has REMOVED to Yonge Street, corner of Temperance Street.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for CasH, or approved Credit.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR ROBINSON, MEROLITAIN where the this new place, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, where, by diligen attention to this customers, he hopes to receive a communance of their orders.

L.R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment o STRAW and Tuscan Bonnets, of the latest Fashions.

CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by January 10, 1843.

January 10, 1843.

January 10, 1843. . No. 5, City Buildings.

THE RASHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of good and durable quality; to thrash 150 bushels in a day with two horses; 250 onshels with four horses, and so on. The price will be One Handred Dollars. This Machine has been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriber hopes, after his long experience in making these Machines, to do ample justice to his customers Trafulgar, Dundas St., near 16 Mile Creek. 648 p WILLIAM KAITTING.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King Street, Toronto, keeps on band constantly a large supply of BLANK 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; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch.

Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1841.

E X T E N S I V E I M P O R T A T I O N S.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

The Subscribers her to accusing their Correspondents and the Trade that.

The Subscribers her to accusing their Correspondents and the Trade that. the Brick Methodist Chapel. 57

PORTRAIT of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, A PORTRAIT of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of subscribers to an Engraving therefrom. The opinions of the Press are highly commendatory. Toronte, May 31st, 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE at R. Brewer's New Book Store, the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at H. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Falconbridge, P. M. Drommondville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborne & Melutyre, Hamilton; Alex'r Fisher, Port Hope: Thomas Scott, P. M. Cohourg; Ramsay, Armour, & Co. Kingston; Armour & Ramsoy, Montreal:-THE SECOND EDITION of

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Canadian public has induced the Author to publish a Second Edition. In the execution of this purpose it has been thought expedient to substitute a new Lesson for Lesson 7, Part III, in the first impression—to add the Numeration Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable improvements in the ornamental part of the work. Other a herations have, in one or two instances, been singested; but they are negatived by the consideration that the book, as it first appeared, having elicited general approbation and patronage, any material departure from the original, in matter or arrangement, right not with more ideals of the arrangement, night not with propriety or safety be attempted.

Toronto, May 10th, 1842. A D I E S' S E M I N A R Y, C O B O U R G.

MISS BARNES, late Preceptress in the U. C. Academy, and MRS.

VAN NORMAN would inform the public, that they intend to open a

SELECT FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, in which Twenty Young

Ladies can be well accommodated, and efficiently taught in the verious

Branches embraced in a complete system of Female Education, both solid

TERMS.

Board, including Room, Furniture, Fuel, Washing, and Lights, per Term of Eleven Weeks, £5 10 0
Common English Branches, 1 0 0
Higher English Branches, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, &c. 1 5 0
Mathematics, 2 0 0
The charges will be the same whether one or all of the above branches be taught.)

and ornamental.

French Language,
Drawing and Fainting,
Music, with use of Piano,
Music, Drawing, and Fainting,
Wax Pruit, and Flowers, each
Embroidering,

Each young Lady is requested to furnish herself with towels, and with one pair of sheets and pillow-cases.

The Summer Session will commence on the 27th of May, and close on the 30th of September Books and Stationary can be obtained in Cobourg.

Cobourg, April 23rd, 1842.

TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. PRICE & EWART, ATTORNEYS, &c. Office on the East side of Yonge St., between Newgate and Hospital Sts.

> FLOURING MILL TO LET-for from ONE to THREE A FLOURING MILL TO LET—for from ONE to THREE YEARS—in the healthy and flourishing VILLAGE of STREETSVILLE, in the Township of Toronto; 20 miles from Toronto, 30 from Hamilton, and in the Township of Toronto; 20 miles from Toronto, 30 from Hamilton, and 7 from Port Credit. It is in one of the best and most populous Wheat Districts of the Province; has Three Run of Burr-Stones—a large Costom Work, and good reputation; and is in every way well fitted for manufacturing from 50 to 75 Barrels Flour per day, equal to any made in the Province in quality. The supply of water is constant and abundant, from the River Credit. The Village contains three Churches and three resident Ministers; has a good School and good society, and 500 inhabitants. The Division Court is held there. A good Dwelling-House and Stable attached to the premises; and an accollent Marchay's Show can be had on moderate terms, and a constant Marchay's Show can be had on moderate terms, and a excellent Merchant's Shop can be bad on moderate terms, quite convenient to the Mills. Terms moderate—low for cash. Apply to Mr. Ernstus or John Street, on the premises; or to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land-Agent, Toronto.

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber.

Toronto, April 12, 1842. 494 GEORGE SIMPSON.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

Office, Yonge Street.

Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Solling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Renting Real Property.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. R. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof; Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. 6d. currency, for such entry suil at the time. In all cases of sole the vender with be charged two and a haif per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Gennis of Land, and to

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Lond, and to be Council, under the Reir and Devizes Act, for persons entitled to claims of intestates, Installments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the council paid to the Government for persons residing in the council Bank Stock bought and sold. Debteand Rentecollected. Loons on Rent Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

All communications to be post pald. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

OR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dweiling Houses, two Barns, Sheds, Stables, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information washed, if he letter acceptables. GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further amountation apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.

Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, Executors.

Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER, Executors.

TNFORMATION WANTED-of GEORGE DICKINSON, who, it is supposed, emigrated from his native place (England) in May, 1841, by his brother, John Dickinson, who is very anxious to hear from him. Should be see this advertisement, his brother wishes him to come immediately to where he resides, at the Salt Springs, near Brantford. Any information respecting him, directed to John Dickinson, Brantford, Western Canada, will be thankfully received.— Editors in Canada and the United States will serve the cause of humanity by giving this an insertion.

650 3m cause of humanity by giving this an insertion.

X E S. - G E O R G E D O D D · S A E S. — G E O R G E D O D D S begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes. &c., inferior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manufacturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the lusiness for Champion, Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

OR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Poolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid : plain, gill, coloured, embossed, black hordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper, Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pastchourd; Black, Blue and Red Ink In bottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Seating Wax: Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in sozes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Sone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and Slate Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Catnel Hair Pencils, India Rubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. Also—Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Footscap, Post and Sqn. post Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety; Ass Skin, Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheap. Toronto, September, 1841.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

Christian Suardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The price of this paper is Twelve shillings and Sixpence s year, peak in advance Subscriptions and within one moath after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month other receiving the first number.

*** Altiravelling and local Preachers of the Weeleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure tan responsible subscribes, and aid in the collection, &c., and copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

37—The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circults which are unable—osupport their Preachers, &ce, and to the general spread of the Gospel.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards,

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.