



Religious Intelligence.

PITTSBURGH SOCIETY.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. J. Carroll, dated Kingston, April 26. A good work has broken out in Pittsburgh, about eight miles from town, where I have preached once a fortnight since last Fall. We have had a little class of six since my first going; but now at length the church is favoured. Zion has come in the name of the Lord, and on a Sabbath last week, kindly consented to preach for me on Sunday (yesterday), and I preached in and an adjacent neighbourhood, where our Exhorters and Local Preachers have had an appointment for some time. I look into society at the first-mentioned place fifteen, which has increased our class to twenty-one. About twelve of the new beginners are rejoicing in God; and about as many more are anxiously seeking. And I trust many more will be awakened and converted.

PLANTAGENET CIRCUIT.

Plantagenet, April 17th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. MY DEAR SIR,—I feel truly sorry, when I find my year is so near a close, and I have not written more; and as I want you to send me another copy of the Guardian, permit me to thank you for the copy of the 2nd week. I was eye and ear witness to some of the cheering facts stated by several of our Ministers in letters from them in the Guardian. I just sat and read, and, like many in love-fest, would much rather hear others than myself. I have travelled some hundreds of miles this winter, and in passing through many Circuits I was much pleased to find the Missionary steam so high in Ottawa, Plantagenet, Hull, Bytown, Richmond, Goulbourn, Crosby, Bastard, Killen, up to Kingston, and Waterloo. Truly, Sir, the half cannot be told. It seems as if there was not one land-breadth of vacant rock swinging from the famous "Old Ship," but there are many hands clasped round and all pulling with might and main. There are some in one place striving to "loose ship," but the Captain is taking in passengers every day. Truly, Sir, this is the only place there are any pulling contrary. And now, Sir, as the navigation is opening through this Northern country, there are some just embarking, aided by the Captain of our salvation. I formed a Society in Herrington on the 15th, and feel cheered with the hope of forming another in Cumberland on Sabbath first. Here there are many embarking and pulling strenuously at the mission rope, and we'll all pull and lovingly agree. Yours, &c. Wm. Dixon.

From the London Watchman.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY, NORTH AMERICA.

The red men of the far west have suffered as much as, if not more than, any other class belonging to the coloured portion of the human family, from the conduct of their white brethren towards them. The loss of those extensive territorial possessions, of which they were at one period the undisputed occupants, is the least in that catalogue of evils which they have long been the uncomplaining victims. Calamities worse even than those connected with a state of slavery have been permitted to overtake them, and have "annihilated and brought low" a people susceptible of the highest degree of improvement in every thing connected with the real dignity and happiness of man.

A brighter day is beginning to dawn upon the "remnant that is left." Christian sympathy has been awakened in their behalf, and has been followed by well-directed efforts to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indian tribes residing within and beyond the Colonies subject to the British Crown, in North America. Protestant Missionaries have been sent amongst them, to preach the Gospel of salvation; and hundreds of witnesses of its peace and purity have been raised up in the wilderness. Throughout the possessions belonging to the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company, which include the extensive portions of the North-Western section of America, a large Indian population is scattered; for the religious instruction of which but little has as yet been accomplished.

Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief in and over the Company's Territories, having had his attention directed to the state of the Indian Missions in Canada, under the care of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, first by Dr. Alder, one of the General Secretaries, and, afterwards, by the Rev. James Evans, who, with other Agents, had been appointed to one of the Company's Establishments on the shores of the Great Lake Superior, he, immediately after his return to England, at the close of the year 1839, recommended to the Board of Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, as induced them to invite and encourage the Society to extend their Missions to the Territories of the Company, and to certain districts of country beyond the limits of those Territories, with a view to the moral and religious instruction of the numerous tribes of the Aborigines, and to their civilization, and the general amelioration of their condition. To an application, alike honourable to the Christian benevolence of the Company and to the character of the Wesleyan Society, the Committee promptly attended; and five Missionaries and one Indian Assistant Missionary are now actually employed in this sacred service. From the following brief description of the Stations which they are engaged to visit, it will be seen that the Society is extending its operations to the most interesting and fertile portions of the country, the character of the population, and the arduous nature of those duties which our beloved brethren connected with this new and interesting Mission are called upon to perform.

I. Moose Factory is about seven hundred miles from the city of Montreal, in Lower Canada, and is in the Company's principal depot on the southern shores of Hudson's Bay. Connected with this establishment, there are numerous Stations to which the missionary will have to pay periodical visits; some of which are at a distance from the Fort, varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles. The Indians in this district of country are principally of the Swampy Cree Tribe, with a few Esquimaux, and a small number of the River Indians, which is about two hundred and fifty miles to the north-east of Rupert's River.

II. Michipicoten is the principal factory belonging to the Company on the shores of Lake Superior, within and around which, and the different establishments in that extensive range of country, there is a considerable population of Europeans and half-breeds as well as of native Indians, who are chiefly of the Ojibwa or Saulteaux Tribe.

III. Lac la Poudre is a trading post of the Company, situated near the highest and widest of the waterfalls which fall into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into Hudson's Bay, and is distant from Montreal about one thousand three hundred miles. The neighbourhood of this place is a great rendezvous for Indians from the surrounding country, during the summer, as the means of living on fish and wild rice are very abundant; so that, including the inmates of the establishment, the Missionary will be in communication at that place, during an important period of the year, with at least one thousand adults; in addition to which he will, at stated seasons, visit other Depots belonging to the Company, for the purpose of instructing the mixed population residing at those Stations.

IV. Fort Alexander is formed at the outlet of the river Winipeg, and is distant from Montreal one thousand five hundred miles. It is much frequented by the Indians; who, as well as those that visit Lac la Poudre, belong to the Ojibwa or Saulteaux Tribe.

V. Edmonton is an Establishment on the Saskatchewan River, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains, and discharges itself by Nelson River into Hudson's Bay. It is distant from Montreal two thousand eight hundred miles. The Missionary will extend his labours from thence to the Athabasca River, which also has its origin in the Rocky Mountains. The Establishments in that remote District are frequented by the bold and daring "Warrior" and "Bride" Tribes of Indians, including the Assiniboine, the Beavers, the Comanches, and the Blood Indians. The Three Crowds and Assiniboines amount, with the Whites and mixed population attached to the Station, to between fifteen and twenty thousand souls.

VI. Norway House, one of the principal depots belonging to the Company, is situated at the northern end of Lake Winipeg, and is distant from Montreal two thousand miles. There is an Indian village connected with this place, the inhabitants of which derive great advantages from the proximity of the Company's establishment, where the Indians, who are a part of the Swampy Cree Tribe, find permanent employment as Fishermen, Boatmen, and Labourers. As Norway House is a central point, it is intended that it shall be the residence of the General Superintendent of these Missions, who will be able from thence to communicate with, and to visit, the other Stations with greater facility than from any other part of the territory.

Such is the wide field of missionary labour which has been providentially opened to our society, and to which the following communications relate. It will be seen that the missionaries have experienced a most cordial reception from the officers in charge at the different establishments which they have visited; a circumstance which is, under God, chiefly to be ascribed to the kind and powerful recommendations in their behalf which have been forwarded by Governor Simpson, to whom the Society is placed under the most obligations. As the general conduct of these Missions, the Committee and the Society, are much advanced to the missions from his presence and co-operation with the missionaries in their endeavours to promote a work in which he has manifested so deep an interest.

We are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Governor Simpson, and of the Governor and Committee of the Honourable Company, for permission to publish the following extracts from official communications received at the Hudson's Bay House; from which it will be seen that the arrival of the missionaries has diffused general satisfaction throughout the Company's territories. —Missionary Notices.

INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In the report of the French Protestant Missionary Society, for 1840, the existence of a tribe of cannibals is established on strong evidence. "It is not to be denied," says the President of the meeting at which the report was made, "that a mission prevails in South Africa." (1840, p. 21.) "Two of the French missionaries, when exploring the sources of the rivers Caledon and Maragnac, north of the Blue Mountains, visited a bechuanas, amounting to about 4,000 souls whose famine had reduced to cannibalism. These people, who at first ate human flesh, reluctantly to sustain life, at length enjoyed the abominable food as a delicacy. To obtain it they catch men, women, and children, by every ingenious stratagem: the first they catch oxen; the second, cows; and the last, young calves. This tribe is called 'Marimos, or Mayabatus'—eaters of men. In the chase, and at the bloody banquet, they sing a song significant of their horrid purpose, which the missionaries translate thus:—'We feast on the blood and the brains, not suck out of the marrow. The little bones tickle our palates; come, friends, to the banquet.' Messrs. Arbosson and Daumes perseveringly forced their way into the dens of these ferocious savages. But in telling them the news of God's word, they were, however, listened to attentively; and upon their asking whether a missionary would be welcome there, as among the neighbouring tribes, the answer was eagerly, yes; and M. Arbosson has offered to undertake this mission if the parent Society in Paris shall consent." This example may be commended to the scrutiny of Sir John Barrow, who is not yet convinced that cannibalism has been detected in the world since the days of Moloch's "horrid king."—The African Colonizer.

A TRACT DISTRIBUTOR states: "I distribute 75 Tracts every fortnight. People become more interested in them. A good many people inconvertible. Some attend places of worship. Protestants, generally, have the Scriptures; not so the Roman Catholics. A girl, who had received much encouragement, has been invited to attend the Tracts, but she has been prevailed on to take them. I could not give up the work; I find much improvement therefrom."

Temperance Vindicator.

From the N. Y. Observer.

REASONS FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, England, writing to a friend, gives the following as the ground on which he places "the wine question." Birmingham, Feb. 2nd, 1841. "My Dear Sir,—I am obliged to you for sending the copies of some of the papers which contain your views of the 'Wine Question,' as it is called, in the Scriptures.

"As a real friend to the cause of Total Abstinence, I am grieved to hear and read, from time to time, the rash and perilous assertions of some of its most zealous, but in my opinion, least judicious advocates. Engaged in the desperate attempt to prove both from the Old and New Testaments that no sanction has ever been given, even for the occasional and moderate use of any kind of alcoholic drinks, they hazard all kinds of unauthorized criticisms, some of them approaching to what is irreverent, and semi-scholarly, and accompanying much that is ostensibly dogmatical, to get rid of evidence which stands in the way of their hypothesis. By this means they shock the judgments and the feelings of many who are otherwise friendly to their cause, but who, though they adopt and recommend the practice of Total Abstinence, cannot become actually identified by pledge with the Society, lest they should be considered as embracing all the opinions put forth by some of its leading organs and champions.

"Nor is this all; for it staggers many who have been brought up so far as to resolve to inquire into the principles of the institution. Meeting some such repulsive and startling positions, as you have quoted from one of the Temperance Journals, they are alarmed at such; examination is stopped; and they are afraid to embrace the creed of total abstinence, lest it should undermine their belief in the inspiration of the Bible.

"The true question in my judgment is not, whether God has in any case sanctioned the moderate use of alcoholic liquors, for I am a little surprised that it should ever have been doubted, but whether, since he has nowhere made it our duty to indulge in them, even temperately, as an article of diet, we may not, and should not, in certain circumstances, abstain from them altogether, both for the sake of self-preservation, and out of a charitable regard for our neighbours' welfare.

"This is the true ground of the total abstinence cause, where, and as I think, here alone, it is permanently secure. You are perfectly at liberty, if you wish, to insert the letter in your next issue of evidence which same time, I deem it right to say, that I have no time for controversy, and as indeed there is no need for my engaging in it, while you continue in the field, I shall not reply to any remarks that may be made to this letter, come from what quarter they may.

"I am deeply anxious for the success of the cause; I am jealous over every thing that is likely to impede its progress, and limit its success; and therefore I have written. As a friend to my species I wish to do something to stop the deplorable march of one of our deadliest foes. But as I am a firm, I hold an intelligent, believer in the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, I would not attempt, by misinterpreting their contents, or by assuming with their inspiration, thus to promote, even if I could do it, the cause of temperance. There is another and it appears to me 'a more excellent way.' J. A. JAMES.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. Wednesday, May 5th, 1841.

"A WELL-WISHER TO METHODISM," IN ENGLAND. We have lately received a pamphlet from England, containing the Rev. G. F. Playter's first "Voice from Canada," published, as we learn from its preface, "by a well-wisher to Methodism in its unity, purity, and efficiency;" to whom "it appears highly desirable that British Methodists should know the merits of the case from the pen of one fully acquainted with its details, and deeply interested in its results." Thomas Tegg, Esq., the highly respectable and well known Publisher of London, is the intelligent, fearless, and unselfish friend, who thus evinces his admiration of, and firm determination to sustain, the Wesleyan-Methodist Church of Upper Canada. We thank him sincerely for his unasked and gratuitous services, and earnestly hope the interesting and very desirable object he seeks in his publication will be speedily attained. The Preface is written by one who knows what Methodism is in its principles, character, and claims, and who, we are sure, is solicitous that it should be sustained, extended, and perpetuated on true Wesleyan grounds. The sympathy of the writer with the Canadian Methodists is most gratifying and affecting to us, felt and expressed as it is, for a body of people which has received an imperious treatment, and now meets with an opposition flagrantly unjust. It remains to be seen whether the coming Conference at Manchester will meet "and separate without some soothing and healing measure." This depends entirely on the matter being brought fully and fairly before, not merely by eighty preachers, but the whole Conference. We have our views which would be premature to express. Our prayer is, that the English Conference, after a year of unprecedented proceedings on the part of London Committee Agents in Canada, may act in character with its proverbial wisdom, piety, and dignity. We quote the Preface, just adding in its own language, "That British Methodism should eventually swallow up and annihilate Canadian Methodism [which the London Watchman thinks is desirable] is just as absurd to suppose as it would be mischievous to accomplish. It ought not, as truly as that it can not be done. But what is the state of things in the province, which this strife is continued? Is not the spirit of the gospel dissipated by the spirit of envy, jealousy, petty triumph at success—and chagrin at failure; religion wounded in the bosom of its friends? while infidelity looks on, and says—'And Wesley, more a matter of temper than of principle. This struggle may be perpetuated from year to year; the funds of the Missionary Society may be employed to fan the strife into greater activity; every station, every chapel—nay, every inch of ground may be combated; but, that British Methodism should eventually swallow up and annihilate Canadian Methodism, is just as absurd to suppose as it would be mischievous to accomplish. It ought not, as truly as that it can not be done. But what is the state of things in the province, which this strife is continued? Is not the spirit of the gospel dissipated by the spirit of envy, jealousy, petty triumph at success—and chagrin at failure; religion wounded in the bosom of its friends? while infidelity looks on, and says—'And Wesley, more a matter of temper than of principle. 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Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, April 25. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. By the arrival of the Steamer Great Western, Captain Hoeken, on Saturday...

The deficit in the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, is not as large as was anticipated by some; indeed is not material, and such is it, proceeds from the reduction in the revenue from postage...

The Bill authorizing the fortifying of Paris having passed the Chamber of Peers also, that immense work is now carried on with increased vigour. A measure is now before the Chamber of Deputies which excites much attention...

The Count of Sarville, Joseph Bonaparte, was very ill at the last dates from London.

By the North America was received the proclamation of General Harrison, for the assembly of the extraordinary session of Congress on the 5th of May...

Dispute with the United States.—Lord Palmerston seeing on the orders a motion of his friend the member for Kilkenny, for copies of correspondence relative to the Caroline...

CHINA. Macao, 4th January, 1841. Everything in the way of negotiations has been conducted with so much secrecy that we have nothing on which to found an opinion with regard to the future...

FROM TAMPIO. The schooner Reinder arrived yesterday morning in 8 days from Tampico. We learned by conversation with the passengers, that the authorities in Tampico were in daily expectation of an outbreak of the Federalists in that city...

Case of McLeod.—The proceedings of the Assembly yesterday afternoon were of little consequence. The Committee of the whole took up the Albany Bridge Bill, but immediately rose and reported without doing any thing...

Forgery.—The account below displays a most successful effort at forgery. We don't suppose there ever was one more ingeniously planned. No industry or skill on the part of the officers of the Bank imposed upon, could have more detected it...

of Cincinnati received by mail a letter purporting to be from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, of which the following is a copy: Commercial Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, March 17, 1841.

On the 20th March, Mr. Gano, in a letter to Mr. Hall on other business, alludes in the above language to the fact that Mr. Parker has not yet appeared; when he does I shall hand him the half certificate sent for his use.

On the 3rd of April Mr. Parker made his appearance, and received from the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank the half certificate, having produced the other half, which was carefully compared and found to correspond, and sold the same to the Commercial Bank in this City, receiving the one, two, and three dollar notes of that Bank...

The body of the forged letter from Mr. Hall, is written in blue ink, of precisely the tint of that used in the Commercial Bank of N. Orleans, and it is written in the handwriting of the Cashier of the Bank of New Orleans.

Arrest of the supposed Forger.—Officers A. M. C. Smith, Stephens and Walker, from Police, and High Constable Blaney, of Philadelphia, arrested about 10 o'clock yesterday, at the foot of Courtland-street, a notorious offender named James Brown, and an associate of his named Stevens...

The Steam-ship Acadia left this port on Saturday, 17th April, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax and Liverpool, in charge of Capt. Scott, the first officer, Capt. Miller being senior pilot, and used to go out on the ship. She carries 85 passengers, 16 of whom sail for Halifax...

PROVINCE OF CANADA. Emigration to Canada.—The following communications from Dr. Rolph to Mr. Jarvis, the Secretary of the Canada Emigration Society, were received with interest by all who are interested in the prosperity of emigration.

At an Ordination held in the Cathedral Church of this City, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the following gentlemen were admitted to the holy order of Priests: His Honor, the American Consul General, appointed to the Mission of Patagonia and Fitzroy, in the Bahama District.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell. My Lord, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of the Agent's Report of the Agent for Emigrants at Quebec...

The general result of these reports I consider as highly satisfactory. The emigration during the past season, as I had anticipated, has greatly exceeded that of the last years; the emigrants appear to have been universally well conducted, and several of them are possessed of considerable property.

My own view of the present opportunity to put your Lordship in possession of the views which I have been led to form upon the question of emigration to these provinces, is as follows: Very erroneous ideas appear to prevail in England on the subject. It seems to be supposed that every individual in the state of a day-labourer, who can succeed in reaching the shores of North America, is at once amply provided for, and that every person, who with a few hundred pounds comes out and purchases land, whether they have any previous knowledge of agriculture or not, becomes at once a wealthy farmer.

Mr. Warden moved its reference to a select committee to report completely; but Mr. L. S. Chisholm wished it sent to the committee of the whole, as there were some things in it, that he could not, for one, approve—and one was, that unless it was morally certain that a fair trial could not be had in Niagara county, there would be no good reason for saddling on any other county the expense of a Special Circuit.

It may be observed, that of the emigrants who proceed to Canada, a large proportion, even when they embark, are insufficiently provided with clothes, with bedding or provisions; that in many cases they have about them the seeds of disease, arising from the destitution and misery in which they have been living

previous to embarkation, and that as a necessary consequence great sickness and mortality occur on the voyage, and immediately after their arrival in Canada. Against destitution and to a certain extent disease on the part of the poorer emigrants, it is impossible altogether to guard; but from the reports to which I referred, it is evident that a great part of these evils are caused by the fraudulent practices on the part of passenger agents...

The third and fourth clauses of the Passengers' Act, if faithfully complied with, would appear sufficient to regulate the provisioning of emigrant vessels. The fifth clause imposes on the officers of customs the duty of seeing that the emigrant vessels are provided with the necessary provisions, and that the emigrants should be required to bring their own provisions, and that the officers of the vessel should be responsible for keeping the deck clean and healthy during the voyage.

But no law will be effectual to protect the emigrants during the voyage, unless some person clothed with sufficient authority to enforce it, be placed by her Majesty's Government on board the emigrant vessels, or at least on board of those which carry the larger number of emigrants. Once at sea, the emigrants are necessarily in the hands of the Captain.

The number who have been assisted to proceed to the Upper Province will appear to your Lordship very large, and not doubt many persons obtained such assistance who would otherwise have remained in their native country. But in the height of the season, when perhaps several thousand emigrants arrive in the course of a few days, it is impossible for the emigrant agent to ascertain accurately the circumstances of each individual, and it is most important that emigrants should not be allowed to remain unemployed in the towns.

My Despatch of the 14th inst., No 214, and the documents which accompany it, will have fully explained to your Lordship the nature of the arrangements which I propose to make for settling on wild lands, either in connexion with some public works or otherwise, emigrants for whom employment cannot be found. This is another object to which I would propose to apply a portion of any grant from the imperial treasury, more especially in localities where, from political reasons, it may be important to encourage settlement, and to which the assistance of the Government could not be obtained.

Lastly, I would propose to apply such a grant towards the promotion of public works, in which most eventually would be found the great means of employing the emigrants who are unable to find employment in the agriculture of their own country. Some of these works, such for instance, as the establishment of a communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario, the improvement of the road between Quebec and Fredericton, and the opening a water communication between Mississipi Bay and the Richelieu, thus giving us a better communication with Lake Champlain, are of national importance, as being necessary to the military defence of the country in the event of a war.

There is, moreover, a spirit of renewed activity and enterprise among the emigrants who are now about to embark, which I think is not less a political than a commercial point of view. I more especially advert to the Welland Canal, because it is at this moment one of the most important works in Canada. During the last season the revenue derived from it was one third greater than in any preceding year; and there is every prospect of our obtaining the passage through it of all the western trade. But if this canal were allowed to fall into decay, the Americans would renew their favorite project of a canal on their side of the river, and would be encouraged to proceed in the works which they have already commenced for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The settlement of emigrants on wild lands taken in connexion with the same public works, as I have just mentioned, is a measure which I have already alluded to, and the prosecution of the great public works to which I have alluded will absorb a very considerable number of emigrants. The municipal bodies also, under the ordinance recently passed by the Special Council, will at an early date be called into existence in Lower Canada, may reasonably be expected, by undertaking public works, to create a considerable demand for labourers in this province; and I trust that those improvements which, in Upper Canada, have been commenced by individual enterprise, or from provincial resources, may to a great extent be resumed in this spring.

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Your Lordship will allow me to suggest, that every means should be taken to urge on intending emigrants the necessity of arriving in this country as early as possible after the opening of the navigation. The season is so short, that unless a settler is on his land by the beginning of June, there is no chance of

his being able to make any provision for his subsistence before the ensuing winter; while during the winter the severity of the weather precludes almost all out-of-door labour. It is likewise important to the health of the emigrants that they should arrive before the great heat of the summer commences.

I shall also an early opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship the answers to the questions prepared by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. I have caused them to be distributed very generally throughout all the provinces, and some delay has occurred in my receiving the answers;—several, however, having reached me, and as a delay cannot but be inconvenient, I shall forthwith transmit the information I have already obtained to waiting till it shall be more perfect.

You will observe that in the preceding pages I have not referred to that part of the report of the Commissioners of the 21st April last which relates to the assistance of emigrants out of funds raised in the colony. As the whole revenues of the United Province, whether arising from the sale of land or any other source, are, after certain deductions, placed by the Union Act at the disposal of the Legislature, and as those revenues will probably for some years be not more than sufficient to defray the burthens now imposed on them and to provide for the public works, which must be continued, it has appeared to me unnecessary to enter on a subject which could lead to no practical result.

I must observe, in respect to the Canada and the British North American Companies, that the bargain which they originally made with the Crown would, under proper management, have been so advantageous that they appear to me to have no claim to any peculiar indulgence in the matter of emigration. In respect to the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, I can only state that their operations have been very much kept out of view in this country; but, as far as they are known, I should be sorry to see the Government in any way connected with or countenancing them.

I have, &c. (Signed) SYDENHAM. The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c.

OBITUARY. DIED.—In the Township of Percy, Jan. 6, 1841, Mrs. ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH, after a severe sickness of five weeks. Mrs. F. was born May 16, 1784, in Pittsfield, Mass., U. S. In 1811 she removed to Hamilton, Ont. of Newcastle, U. C. In 1826 she became a member of the Methodist Church, and in that communion she remained a consistent, useful, and pious member till her death.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Saturday morning, the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Scadding, at the St. James' Cathedral Church, Adam Wilson, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Emma, second daughter of the late Thomas Dalton, Esq. On the 24th April, by the Rev. W. Squires, Mr. George Vercy, junr., of Niagara, chemist and druggist, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Muckle, of Montreal.

LIBRARY OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—Persons having in their possession any of the following Books belonging to the Library of the late Upper Canada Legislature, are requested to return the same forthwith: 1. Benbow's Defence of Usury, 1 vol.—Carver's Travels in North America, 1 vol.—Chalmers' Budgetary Treatise, 1 vol.—Criticism on the Bar, 1 vol.—Genevieve's Magazine, 9th vol.—Howell's State Trials, 1st, 13th, and 27th vols.—Leyden's Africa, 1st vol.—Manual of Practice of Parliament, 1 vol.—Southey's Life of Nelson, 2 vols.—Standing Orders House of Commons, 1 vol.—Treadgold on Rail-Roads, 1 vol. ALPHRUS TODD, Toronto, 22th April, 1841.

TO BE OPENED, by the Subscriber, on the 1st JUNE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A NEW STATIONERY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE. Importer of and Dealer in COMBS; English, French, and German FANCY GOODS; Fine CUTLERY; GERMAN SILVER WARE; PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, offers for sale the following Property: A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worth attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c.

