Vol. XII. No. 40.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841.

Whole No. 612.

For the Christian Guardian THE WINE QUESTION .- No. IV.

Wines of Modern Greece.-In addition to the foregoing information, as to the nature of the wines of Palestine, we would present some particulars as to modern Greek wines, which, in those who are familiar with grape juice will excite some surprise. The correctness of these particulars may be depended upon, and may afford some idea of what the wines of the still hotter attended from the neighbouring villages, and the public attention of the whole climate of Palestine might produce.

In a French work, enutled "The Topography of all the known Vineyards," &c., the author says of Tenedos, one of the Greek Islands, "The wine makes the riches of the isle. The raisins are so saccharine that a certain quantity of water is added to the must to hasten the fermentation." Dr. E. D. CLARKE, in his Travels, notices Cyprus thus—"Perhaps there is no part D. Clarke, in his Travels, notices Cyprus thus—"Perhaps there is no part of the world where the vine yields such redundant and luscious finit: the juice of the Cyprian grape resembles a concentrated essence. The wine of this island is so famous all over the Levant, that, in the hyperbolical lauguage of the Greeks, it is said to possess the power of restoring youth to age, and animation to those who are at the point of death. Englishmen, however, do not consider it a favourite beverage: it requires nearly a century to degrive not consider it a favourite beverage; it requires nearly a century to deprive it of that sickly sweetness which renders it repuguant to their palates. The Cypriots preserve it in casks, to which the air has free access; and it will keep in this manner for any number of years. The popular taste of the ancient Greeks for sweet, unfermented wine is well known. This is also the general taste of the modern Greeks; hence various substances are used to preserve it in an unfermented state. "The Wine-drinker's Manual," published in 1830, observes - "The general adulteration of wine throughout Greece remains to be noticed. The principal article for this purpose is resin. Even at Athens the practice is very general." Mr. Williams, in a note to his account of the city, tells us that for a bottle of wine from the country, strongly impregnated with resin, he paid 3d.; he never tasted this ingredient so predominant as here. The reason usually given for this practice is, that without resin the wine would not keep. CHATEAUBRIAND, in his "Travels in Greece." eays, "In almost all parts of Greece, it is more or less customary to infuse the cones of pines into the wine vats." The adulteration with salt water is also pretty generally complained of by English travellers. Steber, who was in Caudia in 1817, observed the process of making wine, "by boiling in large coppers, at the convent of Arcadi."

Many other extracts from Travels might be added, all tending to show the existence, even in the present day, of unfermented wines, or wines of a peculiar flavor, and of a popular predilection for them, although almost universally disliked by British traders, and often disapproved of even by the French, who are accustomed to lighter wines. It is no less clear that the qualities of which we complain were in ancient times as much favourites with the native population as they are now. It has often been asked, why Italy does not now produce wine so excellent, and in such variety, as anciently; and it has cen as often answered, either that the climate has changed, or that the cultivation of the grape has been neglocted, and the vines allowed to degenerate for want of skill and attention. As for the first of these reasons, we find nothing in ancient authors that can furnish the least ground to suppose that any such revolution has happened. The productions of the soil are the same, and appear at the same stated periods; the seasons correspond exactly with the descriptions of the poets; the air is in general genial and serene, though chilled occasionally, at least in some provinces, with hard winter frosts, and sometimes disturbed with sudden unscasonable storms. Neglect and ignorance are reasons more plausible; but, upon examination, will not be found much more satisfactory. Arts essential to the existence of man, when once known, are never forgotten; and articles so necessary as bread and wine cannot possibly be entirely neglected. The science of tillage passes from father to son, and cannot be obliterated, unless the whole population of a country be at once destroyed, and a link struck out of the chain of human | put the men spoken of into a capacity for attending to-and profiting by the generation. Moreover, the mode of gathering and pressing the grapes, of boiling and storing the wine, is nearly the same now as anciently. Very few, indeed, of the numberless wines produced in these auspicious climates are palatable to an English or a French traveller, who finds in them either a lusclousness, or a raciness, or an inexpressible something that disgusts him, and this purpose, and that the blessing of the Lord has eminently rested on the is not always removed by familiarity. Nor ought this circumstance to surprise us. Accustomed from our infancy to hear the wines of Italy and Greece - different from that of the classic grape. If the Italian wines, therefore, are not in so much repute now as they were formerly, it is to be attributed, not know that the Society is most desirous of enlisting the young in its ranks, in transalpine countries, but even in Italy itself. An intelligent author has wine; of the wine-drinkers not one in a hundred drinks any wine but port." It is not nature, but our perverted taste for the most unnatural and shominable compounds, which leads us to complain, that although "in the beginning," in the times of the Greeks and Romans, "men set forth good wine." and although the same good wine is kept in many places even until now, all nature has degenerated purposely in order to spite us, and that men now set forth in those countries "that which is worse."

Resemblance between Hebrew and Lutin terms relating to wine, the vintage, noine-making, Sic.—To those who are willing to admit of arguments drawn of their fellow-men. In conclusion, I would merely state my own firm belief, preciable benefits to mankind, blesses the giver as well as the receiver. from snalogy between the known Roman and Greek wines, and the unknown wines of ancient Palestine, we would further cubinit, whether the analogy of not its opposer—and a likely means of bringing those under the influence of terms intimately connected with wines and wine-making is altogether to be despised. Here we have the Hebrew Yayin, the general term for all kinds of wine, by common consent acknowledged to be the parent of the Greek Oines, having the same menning, and the Latin Vinum, also the general term for all wine-the latter being derived from it, either intermediately through the Greek, or, perhaps, immediately from some dialect of the land of Israel, brought into Italy through the Phonicians or Canaanites. The Latin Sapa, the general term for all boiled or inspissated wines, and comprising Defrutum, (new wine boiled down one half, with herbs and spices to make it keep,) Caroenum, (wine boiled down one third,) Hepsema and Siracum, (both meaning new wine boiled down,) is equally identical with the Hebrew Sore, as every etymologist will allow; the consonants of each—the bones of the words-and the vowels, too, those which are commonly convertible, being found in each. The poora and of Isaiah (lxiii, 3,) is sufficiently reconizable in the forum of Cato and Pliny, and the fora of Columelia; all of them signifying a receptacle of the grapes before being subjected to the press. The adulteration of Sore, (Sapa) as represented in the extraordinary metaphorical expression mahool, circumcised, used in Isaiah i. 22, is singularly transferred to the Latin in the "rinum circumcisum" of Varro, the ginum circumcidaneum" of Cato, and the "vinum circumciscreum" of Col. umella, although the Romans certainly were practically ignorant of the rite of circumcision, which therefore could not have originated it. Other coincidences of terms between the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, are given by the author, but let the above suffice. That even these few should be produced in the languages of two countries which are unconnected, and so remote from each other, can scarcely be accounted for, except as accompanied with the previous introduction of the articles themselves.

Such is the scheme proposed, as to the wines of the ancient inhabitants of Polestins, and the general arguments in support of the peculiar views, entertained by the author, of the proper interpretation of these Hebrew terms which the translators of the Bible have rendered "wine." How far these investigations have thrown additional light on this difficult subject, is left for the reader to judge. The plain common sense of every christian would have suggested the rule of action in reference to the use of intoxicating drinks. God is consistent in all his ways. He has never sanctioned the use of any thing which would pervert or destroy any of his ordinances or works. Man is to worship God with a sane mind, but not when disordered with stimulants or poison. Nothing that is "unclean" or "unholy," nor any part of the perverted works of God, is sauctioned by Him who is pure and holy. The grape and the wine are given to be used in those countries where the grape s the natural produce of the soil; but when their season is past, they become like the manna of the wilderness, and then we are forbidden even to look upon them. ABSTINENTIA.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Saturday, 3d July, was a great day for the temperance cause, in Worcester. In the morning the children of the schools were arranged in procession, with banners and music, and marched through the streets to a superb grove in the rear of the hospital, where seats, a platform, a bountiful table, and a prominent hogshead of cold-water, were provided. Speeches were made by master T. Chase, president of the cold-water army, and the Rev. A. Stevens, M. L. Scudder, L. C. Matlack, of the M. E. Church; Rev. Mr. Swedtser, of the Orthodox Cong. Church; and Dr. Jewett. An intense interest pervaded the juvenile audience. Seldom, indeed, have we witnessed a more exhibarating sight. Immediately after the juvenile celebration, an immense procession (including five or six thousand) of adults was formed in the main street, and murched with music and banners to another part of the same grove, where seats, with tables for two or three thousand, were arranged. The attendance of ladies was so vast that they more than occupied all the tables. The gentlemen were ranged behind them, and were abundandy supplied by their fair usurpers, giving a vivacious pic-nic air to the scene. The members of conference were invited to participate gratuitously any place, and never better order. A hand of military music gave a zest to | These are glorious indications .- The Novascotian.

the services. Speeches were made by the Hon. Judge Barton, the Rev. Messrs. J. Horton and D. Wise, Dr. Jewett, the Rev. Messrs. A. Stevens M. L. Scudder and J. D. Bridge; Dr. Woodward, physician to the bospital; Rev. Mr. Allen, of Worcester; the Hon. Mr. Bigelow; and Mr. Hawkins, the Baltimore reformed drunkard. For five or six hours the vast company only as produced in this country, or even as procured from France or Italy, sat or stood. A remarkable interest prevailed, frequently expressed by unanimous acclamations, and occasionally by three cheers. Great multitudes town was absorbed in this movement, so that there was no other celebration by the citizens. The effect cannot but be extraordinary .-- Zivz's Herald.

For the Christian Guardian.

'A TEMPERATE CHURCHMAN" IN REPLY TO "THE CHURCH." now to seel; even their nature he cannot comprehend. To dangers he is always exposed, asleep and awake. Around him temptations throng, every tempter fastens on him. Sin becomes his business, and he is beyond most other men hopeless of reformation. Amendment is so rare as scarcely to admit belief. He is cast off from prayer. No person who intends to sin can pray. Thus the drunk-ard holds out to his family and to the world the deplorable spectacle of a sinner hardened beyond the common measure; exposing himself to sin of every kind in every degree, yet voluntarily depriving himself of the usual means of repentance; bastoning to perdition, yet closing his eyes to the precipice on which he stands, and the terrors of the gulf beneath."—Dwight.

This paragraph is from the pen of a well-known writer, and contains ad, but true picture of the dark and dreadful state of the habitual drunkard. I was particularly struck with that part which speaks of his unfitness to profit by the means of grace; and of his inattention to the calls of the Gospel; of is prayerless condition and stupid rashness in the downward path to temporal and eternal ruin. Now, every rational being, and still more, every christian the first Sabbath afternoon that may be convenient to you after its publication, must surely rejoice to see a fellow-creature aroused from such a state, arrested II you can promote its circulation by reprinting it in any other form, or n his miserable career, and put into a condition to listen to the voice of love through any other channel, I shall feel additionally obliged. and mercy—to the gospel call of repentance, and to attend profitably on the means of grace.

No human instrument appears more likely to effect so happy an end-and rom experience. I believe none has been more blessed to this purpose than missionary spirit upon the Christian Church, the congregation to which they the Temperance Society—a Society formed with the express design of bringbling, the children, and themselves.
ing men to a state to benefit by religious exhortation and ordinances, by giving

2. That missionary addresses should be delivered in all the schools on the them the use of that reason of which their habits of intexication had deprived them. And can such a proceeding be adverse to religion? Derogatory to the children in the most simple and forcible way possible, and that all should the Baptismal vow? Insulting to christianity? Can a solemn vow, taken | be requested to bring a penny on the ensuing Sabbath. to abstain from what was bringing ruin on soul and body, be inimical to the laws of God?

To many persons such questions must appear unnecessary and even absurd being a member of the Church of England'! (for such I imagine is the mean-ing here annexed to the term 'Church-man.') In fact virtually asserting that might not canvass the congregation and neighbourhood, as well as their own if men are not sober and steady from the force of the engagements made for immediate circle of friends. them in Baptism, no other means should be used; so that exhortation, entreaty, is well as holy resolutions, and any means whatever of reformation are condemned; and every sinner should be left to go headlong to destruction because be had once vowed-though alas! had often since broken that yow-"to renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh." Now, what I contend for, and what is ably shown in the selected paragraph above is: that it is necessary to ordinances of religion, and the exhortations of the word of God; for, that alike unwilling and incapable of so doing; and that experience has provedand is daily proving-that Temperance Societies are effectual instruments for labours of their friends and advocates.

One word on another part of the dialogne alluded to. It is there said,extelled by the ancient poets, we expect to find them singularly delicious; Baptism lays hold on the young, and that they are bound by its rules from while we forget that the goodness of wine depends upon taste, and that our infancy, whereas 'Temperance Societies' take people after they have ran taste has been formed, I had nearly said vitiated, by means of a flavor very out for some time, instead of laying hold of them before bad habits are formed.' The writer is not very well informed on the subject, if he does not so much to the degeneracy of the wine as to the change of taste, not only before they have been intemperate, and to keep them from becoming so; and that Youths' Temperance Associations are formed in almost every place where observed, that "of the drinkers in England, not one in a hundred drinks the Society has obtained a footing-likewise, that one of its main objects is, to engage in the cause of temperance the Temperate, to induce them to use their influence in promoting sobriety in others; and to afford the young and un wary additional helps against falling into habits fatal to their well-being; and that, although it does aim to convince and reform the drunkard, it rests its hopes chiefly, and desires principally, to range under its banners such as took the Chair. The Rev. Mr. Thomson addressed the audience at considhaving themselves been preserved from the snares and temptations of the poisonous cup, are desirous to promote in every way, and by every means, what they conscientiously believe will conduce to the present and future good and recommended increased effort in a cause which, while it produces inapthat 'The Temperance Society' is well adapted to be the hand the Gospel, who might otherwise continue strangers to its very 'sound,'-and that as such I have given, and will continue to give it my best support, and to offer up my most earnest prayers for its extensive success.

A TEMPERATE CHURCHMAN.

TEMPERANCE ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. Buckingham's publication, respecting his tour in America, and the progress of Temperance, appears to have excited considerable attention Professor Edgar of Belfast refused his patronage to the work, because, although long an advocate for Temperance, he did not agree with Mr. Buckncham's tee-total views. In answer to some foolishly strong language used by the Professor, Mr. Buckingham justly says:

"Though the language of a mind thus bewildered or obscured-on this subject at least-may be pitied, it cannot be reasoned with; and it is vain, therefore, to nursue the argument,"

There are some minds which, with a portion of blind obstinacy, adopt an opinion and entrench themselves behind it, making it a point of bonour to naintain the crotchet, instead of seeking the truth. Wine does less injury than ardent spirits,—ale and beer, perhaps, less than either,—but to many

the only safe remedy is that pointed out by nature, and sustained by medical science, of totally abstaining from any draught which intoxicates. An Irish paper remarks, that at a recent political meeting in Clare County about 200,000 persons were present, and not one among them exhibited "the least sign of liquor." What an immense moral elevation has been gained by

he people in the course of a few short mouths. During a recent visit of the Rev. Mr. Matthew to Maynooth College, the nembers of the Total Abstinence Society connected with that establishment, presented an address to the highly honoured man. From the address we

ake the following passage: "The moral regeneration of an entire people, triumphant over their only passion—the return of steady and active industry—the establishment of trannillity and public order—the diffusion of comfort and happiness in the omestic circle—but, above all, the happy results to religion and morality, in which, as the guardians of both, we are peculiarly interested—these are the trophies of your peaceful victory-the trophies which have attracted the dmiration of an entire civilized world-have raised your native country to an elevation of virtue unparalleled in his history, and will transmit the name of the Apostle of Temperance to the remotest generations, as amongst the best benefactors of the human race.'

The addressers may well say that the Apostle's name will be transmitted to the remotest generations. His diciples number nearly five millions. That one man should have been instrumental in causing a moral change in such a portion of the human family, is an honour which rarely occurs in the history of the world.

Copious notices might be made from U. States, and Canadian papers, or this subject, if space permitted. Every where the cause extends, should be every where recollected, that it is only a "little leaven" amid a large mass, and that exertions should not slacken till the whole is leavened. A late American paper says that arrangements for Temperance celebrations were making all over the country.

Last Recorder remarks, that although only five mouths have elapsed since

the commencement of St. Mary's Society, a great victory has been gained over Intemperance, the foe of all good,-that the members of the Society are truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares. Now if I can fill it first with now 3600, those of Dartmouth about 1000, and, including some out-settlements, that the Tee-totallers of Halifax and surrounding districts exhibit a total of 5000. This could not be hoped, and it stirs the heart with anticipations of future Provincial prosperity like the voice of a trumpet. The Recorder adds that many have abandoned the truffic in intoxicating liquors.

Monday's "Morning Herald" informs us, that the Eliza Leishman, barque of about 290 tous, sailed last week, with a crew of fourteen men, under observe that there is a total abstinence principles. The "Halifax Temperance Society" numbers this I begin and end. about 800, the greater part under the tee-total pledge. That Society, in conin the festival, and a large proportion of them were present. The platform junction with others throughout the Province, have under consideration the was crowded with them. We have rarely seen such an immense throng in appointment of a Travelling Agent and Lecturer, in furtherance of the cause.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- To SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS. ESTREMED FRINDS,-Three weeks since an appeal was made to you on behalf of missions, and it is gratifying to find that some of you at least feel

disposed cordially to respond to that appeal; that a few have already adopted the proposed plan, and that others of your number are only waiting for far-

ther suggestions to enable you to act in concert.

To those teachers who are labouring in connexion with the London Missionary Society, I vould more particularly address a few observations. Various animating meetings, on behalf of that Society, have been held in the metropolis, and £3,500 have been collected; but I would ask, What is this sum to meet the £20,000 deficiency in the Society's income, or to raise that ncome of £100,000? How are we with this to send out the 20 rejected missionary candidates, or the 50 additional missionaries required? How are we to obtain our £54,000 for native agency, or to meet the wants of 600,000,000 of heather? The spirit which appears to have been awakened among our metropolitan friends, is an encouragement to us to proceed. Were we to stop here, we should resemble that unbelieving and faint-hearted monarch who, when the arrow of the Lord's deliverance was placed in his hand, smote thrice, and stayed. Let the flome already lighted be suffered to expire, and how do we know that we shall be able again to kindle it? Now is the time for us to make a movement which not all the powers of darkness shall be able to withstand, and by the ogency of the young, generous, and two less apirits entrusted to our charge, to put an energy in motion, which shall advance with augmenting power, and with accelerating rapidity, flom age to age, till it embrace our earth's circumference, and subdue all rations to the obedience of faith.

To those teachers who are connected with other missionary societies, I would say, this address is also intended for you. Be not outdone by us. The societies are all in need of help, and the world is in need of all.

As you have, to a considerable extent, kindly complied with my request to read the January Appeal in your teachers' meetings, I trust you will not object to read the following appeal to children in your various schools, on For the farther accomplishment of the object, the following suggestions are

bmitted to your consideration :---1st. That the teachers should meet for special prayer for the descent of a

afernoon of the same Sabbath:-that the subject should be brought before

3. That the teachers should take into consideration whether a much larger sum than that proposed to be raised by a penny donation might not, without much difficulty, be obtained: whether many children might not collect a -and I am only led to give them from having lately read a dialogue in 'The shilling, and many teachers half a crown, as a special gift at the present crisis: Church' newspaper, where these positions are maintained, and where it is whether, if all had a mind to work, something might not be done which sserted that to be a member of a 'Temperance Society is inconsistent with would bear comparison with the late noble example of our Wesleyan friends; and whether teachers and children, by agreeing upon a division of labour,

> 4. That some teacher should be appointed to meet the little collectors before they were sent on their embassy, in order to furnish them with arguments, and to give them a fuller understanding of the subject, and that he should lead them to the throne of grace to entreat a blessing on their labour.

5. That, where previous arrangements did not render the following inconapart for this object;—the second Sabbath afternoon in March, the one for delivering missionary addresses to the children, and the third Sabbath, in the junction of the casing, he took my hands, drew me up to where he was above same month, the one for receiving the pence of the teachers and children :-while under the power of the debasing practice of intemperance, they are and that any additional collections should be made in time to allow of their being all paid in at the general meetings in May, in order to give an impulse to Christian exertion for the year to come.

6. That steps should be taken for the general formation of Juvenile Missionry Associations, in order to give permanence to the efforts of the young. Such a plan would be attended with many good effects of an indirect character. It would have a quickening influence in every Sabbath-school; it would theme the inertness of adults; it would awaken the attention of Christians to Sunday-schools, and would bring down a blessing from God on the

chools so occupied. Ishall feel obliged by communications from the Superintendents of any

schools who fall in with these suggestions.

I am yours, in Christian regard, Poundsford Park, 15 Feb. 1841. THOMAS THOMPSON.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Fredericton Bible Society was held on Friday evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, when His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor erable length, describing the origin of the British and Foreign Bible Society and detailing many of the good effects that had resulted from its establishment.

His Excellency then stated that wherever he had been he had felt it his du ty to give his support to those Societies, which had for their object the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and which must have the effect of doing away in a great measure with those distinctions that exist among christians. and producing among different denominations unanimity and concord. Illu Excellency stated that during his residence in the West Indies he had witnessed the good effects that were produced by the diffusion of the Scriptures among the black population, and attributed to that circumstance the satisfac tory manner in which the great experiment of negro emancipation had been carried into effect.

The Rev. Mr. Busby then moved a Resolution approbatory of the object of the Society, and expressing thankfulness for the incipient success that had attended it. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Leggett, who declared his conviction that the presence of his Excellency would cause a new era to open upon the Province.-A. Reade, Esq. Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, made a few appropriate remarks, when introducing a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomson.—A Resolution, expressing the acknowledgments of the meeting for the countenance of His Excellency, was then passed; and after singing the Doxology, they separated. - Scatinct.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY. The New England Conference Missionary Society celebrated its anniver-

sary at Worcester on the evening of Monday, July 5. The weather was very stormy, so that we were not present. We learn, however, that though were there, it was a remarkably interesting occasion. It was opened with prayer by brother A. D. Merrill, brother D. S. King in the chair. The treasurer, brother Binney, read his report, showing that the amount raised within the limits of the conference the past year, is \$3,204, 98. Brothers Pitman, (Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Missionary Society,) Seys, of the Liberia mission, with a native convert, (Sinon Peter) and the chairman, made addresses. The interest excited by the remarks of the native African was thrilling. The amount raised and subscribed was \$2,179 52—a notable proof of the attachment of the brethren to the Parent Society. Encouraged by the goodly prospect before them, the society resolved on another meeting the next evening. A good congregation was present. Brother Sanborn presided; prayer by Professor Holditch. A statement of the results of the previous evening was made by brother Binney. Brother Pitman followed with a brief but eloquent speech. Dr. Bond gave some very pertinent and able views of the missionary work. Brother Seys, with Simon Peter, followed, exciting a thrilling interest. Brother T. C. Peirce managed with his usual tact the money matters, and the result was an addition of \$910 52 to the amount of the previous meeting; making in all for this anniversary, \$3000 04. All bail to the N. E. Conference. - Zion's Herald.

FROM THE CONVERSATION OF REV. JOHN NEWTON. If two angels were sent down from heaven to execute the divine command. and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a

street, they would feel no inclination to change employments. I should have thought mowers very idle people; but they work while they

whet their scythes. So devotedness to God, whether it mows or wheta the scythe, still goes on with the work.

'A Christian should never plead spirituality for being an idler or a sloven. If he be but a shoe-black, he should be the best in the parish.

My principal method for defeating error and heresy is by establishing the wheat, I may defy his attempts.

A Christian in the world, is like a man transacting his affairs in the rain. He will not suddenly leave his business because it rains-but the moment that business is done, he is off-as is said in the Acts of the Apostles, " Being let go, they went to their own company."

Many have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I am content to

bserve that there is evil, and that there is a way of escape from it; and with Seldom will Satan come to the Christian, at first, with a gross temptation.

A green log and candle may safely be left together. But bring a few shavings, and then some small sticks, and then some larger, and soon you may bring the green log to ashes.

I would not give a straw for that assurance which sin will not damp. If David had come from his adultery, talking of his assurance at that time, I should have despised his speech. For an old Christian to say to a young one, "Stand in my evidence," is

like a man who has with difficulty climbed by a ladder to the top of a house, crying to one at the bottom, "This is the place for a prospect-come up at a

I shall preach, perhaps, very usefully upon two opposite texts, so long as I keep them apart—but if I attempt to reconcile them where God has not done

it, it is ten to one if I don't begin to bungle. Christ has taken our nature into heaven to represent us. He has left us

n earth, with his nature, to represent him. A wise man looks upon men as he does on horses-all their comparisons of

title, wealth, and place, he considers but as harness. Some Christians, at first glance, seem of a superior order, when they are

not. They want one quality. At a florist's exhibition, the other day, a certain flower was determined to bear the bell, but it was found to be an artificial flower. There is a certain quality called growth, which it had not.

ASCENDING A PYRAMID. From Wilde's Voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, &c.

Mr. Wilde gives an account of his ascent to the summit of one of the ovramids :

Persons can have no possible conception of the vasiness of those monuneuts without standing beside them, looking from their base to their summits; measuring with the eye of sight their huge dimensions, and with the eye of mind measuring back the ages upon ages that they have there remained. No noisy, rapturous expression of surprise or wonder breaks from the traveller; no hastening forward to rush into the interior; with me at least it was a calm, subdued, speechless, but elevated and lasting, feeling of awe und admiration, which took possession of my very soul. Could I embody all the overwhelming thoughts that rushed across my mind, I would say the appermost was that of time-time, standing as a particle of eternity, is written on these edifices the greatest human industry ever reared, or human pride or vanity can boast of.

A line of camels slowly pacing across the dreary waste, on which they stand, or a Bedawee careering his horse beside the base, give, by the comparison, some faint idea of their stupendous size; and an Arab pirouetting his charger on the sphinx afforded me the desired contrast, at the same time that it showed me what was the magnitude of that emblem of Egyptian everence and superstition.

The pyramid was first built in steps, or courses of enormous stones, each row placed the breadth of itself within the course beneath. Some stones in the base of this pyramid are larger than those of Cheops, and from four to five feet in depth, so that we had to clamber over them on our hands; but in this, I was assisted by the guides, one an old man, the other about forty, both of a mould which, for combination of strength and agility, I do not think I ever saw surpassed. We soon turned to the north, and finally reached the onter casing on the west side. All this was very laborious, to be sure, though not very dangerous; but here was an obstacle that I knew not how they themselves could surmount, much less how I could possibly master; for above our heads jutted out like an eave, or coping, the lower stones of the coating, which still remain, and retain a smooth polished surface. As considerable precaution was necessary, the men made me take off my hat, coat, and shoes, at this place; the younger then placed his raised and extended hands against the projecting edge of the lower stone, which reached to above his chin, and the elder, taking me in his arms, as I would a child, placed my feet on the other's shoulder, and my body flat on the smooth surface of the stone: in this position we formed an angle with each other, and here I remained for renient, the early prayer meeting on the first Sunday in March should be set upwards of two minutes, till the older man went round, and by some other means contrived to get over the projection, when creeping along the line of me, and then letting down his girdle, assisted to mount up the younger, but less active, and less daring climber of the two. We then proceeded much as follows:—One of them got on the shoulders of the other, and so gained the joining of the stone above, which was often five feet asunder; the upper man then helped me in a similar action, while the lower pushed me up by the feet. Having gained this row, we had often to creep for some way along the joining, to where another opportunity of ascending was afforded. In this way we proceeded to the summit; and some idea may be formed of try feelings, when it is recollected, that all these stones of such a span are highly polished, are set at an angle less than 45°, and that the places we had to grip with our hands and feet were often not two inches wide, and their height above the ground upwards of four hundred feet; a single slip of the foot, or a slight gust of wind, and, from our position, we must all three have been dashed to atoms, long before reaching the ground.

The grandeur and extent of the picture that now presented itself from this giddy height was almost as intoxicating as the ascent I had just completed. Around me lay the vast plain of interminable sand, that marked the Libyan and African deserts, the scorehing echoless wilderness which mingled with the clear blue of the atmosphere at the horizon. In a sloping vale, bounded by massive rocks, the unvaried hue of barrenness was enlivened by what appeared to me a narrow silver ribbon, that wound its tortuous coarse for miles and miles, as it seemed to rise out of the junction of sand and sky above, and was lost to vision as it sunk into it in a similar manner. Its banks were green and verdant, with the ricbest foliage, and groves of waving palms wand then relieved by the gleam of the snow-white minaret, or the stately dome of a marabut. This ribbon was

the river Nile-its banks, the land of Egypt. The thousand pinnacles of the mosques of Cairo rose to view beyond the goodly land; the white sail of the kanghia looked but as a sea-bird's wing. and the drove of camels as a black dotted line upon the plain beneath. The whole of the pyramids were below me, almost at my feet.

THE PIOUS BRITISH MONARCH.

[The following is versified from an anecdote of George III., inserted from a publication of the Rev. Mr. Crabbe's, in the Church of England Magazine.]

Outstretch'd heneath the leafy shade
Of Windsor Porest's deepest glade
A dying waman lay;
Three little children tound her stood,
And there went up from the green woo
A weful wail that day.

O mother? was the minded cry,
O mother, mother! do not die
And leave us all alone.
Ny blessed habes! she tried to say,
But the faint accents died away
in a low sobbing moan.

And then life struggled hard with death, And fast and strong site drew her breath,

And fast and strong she drew har beath,
And fast and strong she drew har breath,
And up she rais'd her bread;
And piercing through the deep wood maze
With a long, sharp, ducartibly gaze,
'Will he not come?' she said. Just then, the parting boughs between, A finite maid's light form was seen

All breathless with her speed;—
And following close, a man came on,
(A portly man to look upon,)
Wito led a panting steed.

'Mother!' the little maiden cried, Or e'nr she reach'd the woman's side And kiss'd her clay-cold cheek, 'I have not biled in the town. But long went wandering up and down The minister to seek.

'They told me here—they told me there:
I think they mock'd me every where;
And when I found his home,
And begg'd him, on my bended knee,
To bring his book and come with me,
Moiber! he would not come.

'I told him how you dying lay
And could not go in peace away
Without the minister.
I beggd him for dear Christ, his sake,
But oh! my heart was fit to break—
Mother! he would not stir.

So, though my tears were blinding me, I ran back, fast as fast could be, To come again to you; And here chose by, this Squire I met, Who asked (so mild) what made me fret; And when I told him true,

'I will go with you, thild,' he said,
'God sends me to this dying bed,'
Mother, he's here bard by.'
White thus the little maiden spoke, The man his back against an oak,

He spoke of trouble, pain, and toll, Endured but for a little while. In patience, faith, and love.— Sure, in God's own good time, to be Exenanged for an Eternity Of happiness above.

The bride on his neck flung free,
With quivering flank and trembling knee,
Pressed class his bouny bay;
A statelier man—a snatcher stood,
Never on greensward paced, I rede,
Than those stood there that day.

So while the little maiden spoke, The man, his back against ac oak, Looked on with glistening eye And folded arms; and in his took, Something that, like a sermon book, Preached — All is vanity."

He stopped to where she lay,
And kneeling down, bent over her,
Saying—' I am a minister—
My sister! let us pray.'

And well without or book or stole,

Ile apoke of sincers' lost estate, In Christ renewed—regenerate— Of God's mast blessed decree, That not a single soul should dis Who turns repentant with the cry Be merciful to me?

(God's words were printed on his sout.)

Into the dying car The breath'd as 'twere an angel's strain, The things that unto life pertain, And death's dark shadows clear.

But when the dying woman's face Turned towards blue with a wishful gazo,

Then, as the spirit ebb'd away, He raised his hands and eyes, to pray That peaceful it might pass; And then—the orphans' sobs allone Were heard, as they knell every and Close round on the green grass.

Such was the sight their wond'ring eyes Beheld, in heart struck, mure surptise. Who reined their coursers back, Just as they found the long-rainny, Who in the heat of chase that day Had wandered from their track,

Back each man refa'd his payving steed-

Back each man reta'd nie patving seet And lighted down, as if agreed, In silence at his side; And there, uncovered all they stood— It was a wholesome sight and good That day for mottal pride.

For of the noblest of the land
Was that deep hushed bare headed band;
And central in the ring.
By that dead pauper on the ground,
Her tagged orthans elineing round,
Kuelt their anointed King.

Anecdore.—One evening an officer presented himself to General Jackson,

and complained that certain of the soldiers had got together in a tent, and were making a great noise.

"What are they doing?" asked the General, with some feeling. "They are praying now, but they have been singing."

" And is that a crime ?"

"The articles of war order punishment for any unusual noise."

" God forbid," said the old General, " that praying should be an unusual noise in any camp."-U. S. Gazette.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 28th, 1841.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—Soldiers are a class of persons peculiarly exposed, and perhaps no sin is more prevalent among them than Intemperance; and every means ought to be used not only to stop its wider extension, but to deprive it of existence. When any thing occurs having this tendency we rejnice; and one of the first steps to be taken is to make known the evil. The following letter, sent to the Temperance Advocate by one of the Army, and inserted in that excellent paper in Jone, was doubtless written with this object, and that a remedy might be applied.

" Point a Calliere Barracks, Montreal, May 11, 1841. "Sin,—A circumstance of an appulling nature took place in these barracks on Sunday night last, when a young man in the prime of life was deprived of existence, through suffocation from drinking ardent spirits. He went to bed unnoticed, and was a corpse in the morning; he is to be buried this evening. A Coroner's Inquest sat yesterday, and brought in a verdict that the man came by his death from drink. I am sorry to tell you that this is the 13th death since we came here, and I think 6 or 7 of them took place from excessive drinking; this is the second person that was found dead in his bed, a third was taken to Hospital and died in a few hours, and some of the rest drank freely. I hope ere long some effort will be made in our Regiment for the extripation of the demon Intemperance, which causes many a fine young man to fill a drunkard's grave. Your obd't, humble serv't, A. Westey, 23d, B. W.F."

Mr. Westby is a soldier of virtuous character, and was, just before the writing of the letter, publicly commended by his commanding officer. But the letter has given great offence, and from that paper we learn the singular fact, that the writer has been tried by Court Martial for writing it, and degraded before his regiment by having the stripe which he had obtained by good conduct taken from his arm. We hope for the credit of the common sense of the officers concerned there is some mistake in the report of their conduct. It is likewise said the commanding officer in another regiment has broken up a flourishing Temperance Society of 120 persons in his regiment, because it diminished the receipts at the Canteen; and that the greater part of that number are again become drunkards! A Colonel not far from Montreal has declared, he does not wish to have a man in his regiment who could not take a declared, he does not wisn to have a man in his regiment who could not take a long of memory of several could be accounted to the falls of Nisgara, not for the advantage of our church only, but all which British and the several could be accounted to the falls of Nisgara, not for the advantage of our church only, but all which British and in the several could be accounted to the falls of Nisgara, not for the advantage of our church only, but all which British and in the several could be accounted to the several informed societies of any kind are disallowed in the Army; but it is a pleasing fact, that soldiers are often joining the Temperance Society. Many united last year at Toronto, who have since been ramaved; and at the present moment there are about seventy worthy members among those now stationed here. In other parts of the Province soldiers are among the most consistent and efficient advocates of the good cause. We hope Mr. Westby will shortly have his honours restored to him, and that officers, universally, will convince the world they are more disposed to promote than punish a sober soldier.

WHO IS FOR THE CAMP? Sometime before Conference we

ventured to direct the attention of our ministers and people to the subject of Camp Meetings, and entertained a high expectation that many would be held this summer. As yet we have heard of only six or seven throughout our extensive Methodist field. How is this? Have we churches and school-houses to the word of God. accommodate all the people that will assemble to hear the word of God?-or are they disinclined to worship in the grove? Neither is the case. Did we not know our ministerial brethren are ready for all-work, we should wonder the more. The present places of worship are not sufficient to accommodate half the population; and when duly invited they do throng the camp-ground. As to fastidiousness produced by a persuasion of the growing refinement of society, it is unnecessary, and will be for very many years in Canada; though we should be as polished as the French. There will always be a mass of outcosts of society degraded by error and vice. Where did the Wesleys, and Whitefield, hold their largest meetings in the open air ? Verily in polished London, in polished Bristol, where were many churches! It will be said, they would not have gone into the open sir if the churches had not been shut against them. This cannot be proved. But it was providential that they were thrust out; for then, instead of preaching to one, two, or three thousand in a church, they preached to five, ten, or fifteen thousand heavers. Lately the ministers at Bultimore where there are churches many, have commenced a course of out-door minis trations, and thousands hear who soldom, if ever, heard before; and God is blessing the men who thus manifest their love for souls. The Rev. John Carroll, Chairman of the Augusta District, writes us saying, he and the brothren on his District have just held a Camp-Meeting, and some seventy souls have been converted. All hail to the esteemed men who have been thus employed there, and elsewhere; from whom we expect to have letters of success before long. A short article in the Zion's Herald and Journal of the 14th first., from the pen of its intellectual and christian editor, the Rev Abel Stevens, just meets our view; and the stirring spirit of it, we would have to stir us all up in Canada. He says,-"Our voice is still for war," and "war" in the "field." With all the scruples entertained about the necessity of camp meetings, in this day, we will give our vote for them, and with all our heart. If not a necessity, they are yet a blessed privilege, and with the protections they enjoy in New England are unobjectionable. We hope our preachers will "beat up' for a general campaign throughout the country this summer. The returning peace of the church is favorable for it. Sound, then, brethren, the trump of assembling, among the hills and valleys, and expect "the shout of a king in the camp," and "signs following" throughout the fall and winter."

THE DAUGHTERS OF MISSIONARIES .- There is an establishment at Walthamstow, England, for the education of the returned daughters of which held its unnual meeting in Lo May last, and which presents a very encouraging report. The institution con-tains 29 children, and several others are chortly expected. There has been an Day which the Lord our God had made," and we "rejoiced and were glad in tains 29 children, and several others are shortly expected. There has been an incresse of pupils last year, and, in not a few instances, conversions have taken place by the grace of God, and the individuals have joined the church. Letters had been received from the parents expressive of the relief such an institution afforded them, and of their approval of the management of it. It is open for shildren of different denominations, and is, as Dr. Fletcher observed, "a nursery for the evangelization of the world; and its children, hereafter dispersed in various regions, will remember each other with sympathy, and feel concern for the welfare of the world." The Rev. Dr. Morrison said, "It is a small sum which the missionaries themselves contribute, yet it is all in most cases they can furnish. I have witnessed the overflowings of tenderness and delight, us some of these parents, returning to India from a visit to their native shores, have resigned their beloved children to the kindness of this institution." The Rev. R. Mosfatt remarked, "Looking at my children when they surrounded me in the desert, ambilst the baffling distresses of that service, there was the intense aggravation of seeing them grow up like the heathen! But now we are relieved: we are consoled." The Rev. J. Smith, of Madras, observed, "If perpetually resident there, the descendants of Europeans would, in the third and fourth generation, become quite extinct as Europeans; so, for the mere preservation of their intellectual faculties, it is most important to send them away, and from such ministerial and pastoral efforts as you provide, the most blessed results will gladden our bearts." An admirable institution this, which no person of any sensibility and piety could visit without intense emotion, or leave without this aspiration-O God of Missionaries, bless the families of thy

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE Societies .- Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the supporters of Temperance Societies for their activity in the cause of sobriety and virtue; and it is impossible to calculate the benefits which have resulted from it to individuals of all ages, but, hitherto, chiefly to adolt perons. We would not, by any thing we say, depreciate the good done; still we may be allowed to say, out best hopes for the ultimate triumph of this laudable work rest with the youth of the community. Gain children and young persons, and induce to faithfulness when gained, and the parents, musters, and servants of the next generation are what you now wish them all to be. The missionary in a pagan land knows the value of the principle of youthful training, and brings it into operation at the commencement of his labours. Indeed it is the ground-work of a lasting success. Let the principle be carried out by Temperance advocates, and they shall bless, not only the present, but sut by Temperance advocates, and they shall bless, not only the present, but self-sacrificing men as are actively engaged in calling sinners to repentance future generations. It is known that there are many young persons, and some and in "building up the church in its most holy faith." We however know that children members of the Temperance Societies already in existence, but this will not be accomplished without the untiring exertions of the parties contist not specific enough. We need, and must have, JUENILE SOCIETIES. We are happy to hear there are two Sabbath-School Temperance Societies at Montreal; and that there are Societies of youth in the United States, called "Cold Water Armies;" of which there is one at Boston, which lately numbered about 4,000 individuals. To let our readers see how these "Armies" are organised, we copy the following directions from the Boston Temperance Journal, which, though useful, are not sufficiently comprehensive; at least in our estimation. They make no mention of parents or guardians. Now, though many of these might be opposed to temperance duings, it should, we conceive, be a rule of Juvenile Societies, that all the parents concerned shall be cornestly and affectionately invited to the meetings; and callous must be the heart of any intemperate parent, who could attend them without at least philanthropic at once heat for volunteers.

The advantages to the cause of temperance in forming the Cold Water Army,

in our space; but for letters, written after this manner; we will find room. By some persons we are blamed for publishing too much Temperance intelligence, while by others it is said we have not helf enough. Last year we averaged about a column a week; and we judge this is not too much now when the sin of Intemperance is wide-spread, and alarmingly destructive in its despotic in fluence. Will our Ministertal brethren who, we know, are often holding Temperance meetings, be prompt in doing as we take the liberry to request?

Union Sabbath School Excussion to the Falls.—For some time it has been in contemplation to have an excursion for the benefit of Subbath Schools in this city such as the Wesleyan Methodists had two years since, and we are happy to say a meeting took place on Thursday last, consising of members of several churches, to consult in reference to another this year might participate in the necessary arrangements-which are now being made, and of which we hope to speak positively next week;

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS .- At a meeting of the Essex County Temperance Society, U. S., a "Cold Water Army" was formed, numbering ticelve hundred boys and girls.-Men of different trades have new hit upon the plan of each having a Temperance Society.-From another States' journal it appears the ladies of Salem are making preparations for a Temperance Fair,-we suppose a sort of Bazaar. In these ways, and in many others, can so laudable a cause be promoted. Ingenuity may device; prudence may judge; charity unite; zeal prompt to action, and our fellowcreatures he benefited by all combined; directed as they should ever be by

The Hon. Mr. DAY, Solicitor-General for the castern part of Canada, has brought the very important subject of Education behing the Legislature. Should we obtain a copy of the proposed bill it is propable we shall publish it.

The series of articles on "The Wine Question," by our learned correspondent, Abstinentia, which we now have the pleasure of publishing, we think deserves close attention; and every article it comprises we have no doubt will have it from our intelligent readers. The more we become acquainted with the Sacred Scriptures, the deeper is our conviction that total abstinence from all alcoholic liquids is a duty and a benefit.

We were much gratified yesterday with an account in the ondon Gazette of a "Temperance Procession and Festival" which took place there on the 21st instant, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Congregational Minister; and to be informed that the Temperance Society at that place numbers 500 members, with fair prospects of success.

An alarming thunder-storm on Saturday last did some damage n this city to the gas-works, and several stables, sheds, &c. 1 and a cow, the property of Mr. Burnham, was killed by the lightening.

It is reported about 800 vessels have arrived at Quebec this uson and unwards of 21,000 passengers; being no small increase on the last

Since our last the City of Toronto Steamer has brought to our port a large number of emigrants, chiefly from Ireland.

To Correspondents.—The pieces from "Me" are welcome. The lines from " Nero" have been read by us again and again that we might, if possible, discern their claim to publication; but we regret to say, that, though they are pleasingly pious, they are far from being pleasingly poetical.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CENTENARY FUND, BOTH PREACHERS AND OTHERS.

DEAR BRETSREN AND FRIENDS,-Perhaps very few religious festivities which the Methodist Church ever enjoyed, has afforded so great an ac it." On that day we did "with authems new before our God spepart" while in his "banqueting house" his "banner over us was love;" the while in his "banquering noise" his "banner over us was love;" the "glosious Lord" made "the city of our solemnities a place of broad rivers and
streams;" thousands of our Israel, as they "walked about Zion, and gazed
upon her bulwarks and towers," exclaimed, "beautiful for situation, the juy
of the whole earth, is mount Zion, the city of the great King. God is known
in her palaces for a refuge," "God will establish it for ever"—"he will be
our guide even unto death." It is pleasing and profitable to call to mind the
scenes and exercises of that, to us, interesting and important day; and, in doing scenes and exercises of that, to us, interesting and important doy; and, in doing so, let us not neglect to remind ourselves of the prayers we offered, the gracious effusions of the floly Spirit we received, the joy we felt, the vows we made: may these things, especially our vows, he exer kept in mind. Indeed. I have no doubt that the revivals of religion, which have recently taken place in our congregations and societies, in different parts of the Province, greatly occusioned by the powerful impetus, that was given to religion generally, through the celebration of the centennial day of the great and gracious revival of the work of God. On that solemn occasion we praised God for his mercies, we wept for our sins, and, by prayer and supplication, we sought pardon; we entered into a new covenant. The Lord hearkened and heard; he came down and met us, he perdoned us; he poured the consolations of the heavenly king-dom upon us; he gave us grace and wisdom to keep and guide us in our future way; hence we have been going on prosperously; the Lord has given us the victory—our enemies have been fleeing before us,—" the right hand of the Lord is exalted, the right hand of the Lord has done valiantly." May our future prosperity be as in time past, and much more abundant. Among the most important of our Centenary exercises, was one pecuniary offering; and to remind you of this promise, and to suggest the necessity of punctuality in the performance of it, is the principal object of this letter. Perhaps you will say that this is a work of supererogation, as every person must know how impor-tant it is to our own interests, and the welfare of the connexion, that the sub-scribers to the Centenary Fund should "observe and do" what they have freely and gratefully promised, with the greatest possible strictness. Well, it is possible that this letter is unnecessary; but still, to "stir up your nure minds by way of remembrance," respecting this matter, can at least do you no harm. In order to carry out successfully the benevolent plans which were laid for disposing of your free-will offering," it is indispensable that the payments be punctually made; and it is on this account the friends of the church feel very great pain in witnessing the apparent indifference with which some of the Cennary subscribers now treat the engagements they so solemnly and devoutly contered into. But we hope better things of the principal part of our friends, though we thus speak. We would cherish the belief that before the four years shall pass away we all shall have performed unto God our Centenary vows, by be taken as a precedent. placing the whole amount of our subscriptions in those funds that have been sacredly consecrated to the support of the "Superannuated and worn out Preachers, and the widows and orohans of those who have died in the work. tions. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of the Centenary Fund to the interests of the connexion. It is a matter in which we are all deeply concerned, both preachers and people. Ministers are interested, because it will be the means of providing for their domestic comfort while in the performance of their efficient and laborious duties, and for their support when, owing to the infirmities of declining years, they will be no longer able to stand on Zion's walls, and "go in and out before the people as in times past," and for the support of their widows and orphans, when they have "ceased to work and live." The people are deeply interested in this matter, because it will selves of it. It would be altogether an improper proceeding to a low them to materially assist in providing that support which the Lord requires them to set that law at nought and require the passing of a new law. As they have give those his servants whom he has "throat out into his vineyard," and whom refused to fulfil the provisions of the law which is already in existence, they the "Holy Ghost has made overseers in the church of God." We are all should not be allowed to come before that house, and ask to be put in the situation of the law which is already in existence. apon us; the word has gone forth out of our mouth; we cannot go back from would grant that justice should be done to the petitioners, but they were bound that which we have spoken; and it ought to cause us unspeakable pleasure to pursue the course which the law pointed out, and altho, they had not chosen that our engagements and our duty require only that of us which it is alike our to comply with its requisitions be would permit them the fullest inquiry into being deterred from opposing the virtuous zeed of his child, if he did not yield that which we have speken; and it ought to cause us inspeakable pleasure to comply with its requisitions be would permit them the follest inquiry into in Canada, who will want neither pay, ammunition, nor barracks; and yet be "thank-offering" is to be most properly considered as a day incumbent on us aluable defenders of our public order and morels. Let the patriotic and philapproducts the patriotic and philapproducts and properly considered as a form public order and morels. Let the patriotic and philapproducts the course which the aluae our to comply with its requisitions be would permit them the follest inquiry into the grounds of their complaints in order that justice might be done to them, while an aluae of the patriotic and philapproducts and aluae our public order and morels. Let the patriotic and philapproducts the course the course which the aluae our to comply with its requisitions be would permit them the follest inquiry into the grounds of their complaints in order that justice might be done to them. The property of the patriotic and philapproducts are privilege allowed to us. But a blessed circumstance it is, that our pairies.—Justice is even-handed. duty and our privilege thus concur is one; that we engaged to do what our wants naturally dictate to be done.

drinks, when they some to minimity. 3. Through them we hope to interest families and individuals, who have hitherto stood aloof.

How to organize the army.

1. Let two or three genilemen and five or six ladies, in a town, undettixe the relative sense process. It is not only to genile the army.

2. Let them invite all the children to meet them at a time and place appainted, to form the sense process. It is not controlled to the subject when the regulation was made; and it was so explained at the controlled to the subject when the regulation was made; and it was so explained at the controlled to the subject when the regulation was made; and it was so explained at the controlled to the subject when the regulation was made; and it was so explained at the controlled to the subject when the regulation of the armagement, but is attended to form the sense of the conference year, various monters, too the subject when the regulation of the armagement, but is attended to form the sense of the conference year, various monters, too the subject when the regulation, and the remaining part of the Conference year, various monters, too and other pieces. It is not only to a fine the controlled to the conference year, various monters, too and other pieces and dialogues on temperance, at the next manners are the mental to the conference year, various monters, too and other pieces. It is not only to not controlled to the conference year, various monters, too and other pieces in the conference year, various monters, too and other pieces and dialogues on temperance, at the next is meeting.

5. Induce them to bring other children at every meeting, till all are canciled.

6. At some convenient day, get up a celebration, march with ladges and horizontal to the conference year, various monters, too and other pieces be spoken.

6. At some convenient day, get up a celebration, march with ladges and horizontal to the conference year, various monters, too and other pieces be spoken.

6. At some convenient day, get up a celebration, march with

may participate a rich reward.

"My brethrea, the Preachers, will allow me to say, that I have no more personal interest in this matter than you have; but I feel, with you, interested in whatever concerns the honour and success of true religiou—and consequently feel anxious to promote, to the utmost extent, the comfort and efficiency of your ministry, and the circulation of our books and periodicals. The Centenary subscriptions, when collected and funded, will entinently contribute to the atacquainted with the appointments, to take the Centenary record, and call on all the subscribers for the instalments due; and let us cominue to call and afford all the opportunity of presenting their offerings, until the work is accomplished and the treasury replenished.

I am, Deer Brethren, affectionately Yours,

J. RYERSON.

Toronto, July 26, 1841.

Quarterly Meelings for the Toronto District-1st Quarter.

death revel surcerends los eve	Toronto District-tat Quarter
esorville July 17th & 18th	Lake Simcoe Miss'n Aug. 25th.
rock " 24ւհ & 25ւհ	. Albion " 28th & 29th.
hitby31st & 1st August	. Toronto City Sept. 5th & 6th.
pronto Circuit August 7th & 3th	. Neison " 11th & 12tb.
redit Mission Kth	. Grimsby " 18th & 19th.
onge Street " 14th & 15th	. Stamford " 25th & 26th.
ewmarket 4 21st & 22nd	. St. Catherines Oct'r 2nd & 3rd.
srrie " 21st & 22nd	. Anson Green, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings for the London District-1st Quarter.

 St. Thomas
 July 10th & 11th.
 Gosfield & Howard Aug. 14th & 15th.

 Malahide
 " 17th & 12th.
 Brantford
 " 21st & 22nd.

 Oxford
 " 24th & 25th.
 Simeoc
 " 28th & 29th.

 London 31st & 1st Aug. Hamilton Sept. 4:b & 5:h. Muncy Mission ... Aug. 3rd & 40.5 Dumfries "1th & 12th. Thames "7th & 8th. | W. RYERSON, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District-1st Quarter. Matilda Juty 1010 & 1210. Corowall "17th & 13th. Rideau "24th & 25th. Elizabethtown 31st & 1st Aug. Crosby Ang. 7th & 3th. Augusta "14th & 15th. Kemptvillo "21st & 22nd. Remptvillo "21st & 22nd. Mississippi Sept. 4th & 5th. Pittsburgh & Gan. "18th & 19th. Brockville "25th & 26th Clarendon Oct. 2nd & 3rd Pembroke "9th & 10th C. R. Allison, Chairman.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held on the Guelph Mission the 21st and 22nd of August next. I propose to preach in the village of Guelph on Subbath the 22nd, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M. J. RYERSOS.

A FIELD MEETING will be held near Lackie's School House, 2nd concession of York, on Sunday the 8th of August; to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. James Wilson and other preachers are expected to assist in the various services of the day.-En.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at the Munceytown Mission, commencing on Thursday, the 2nd of September next.

The Rev. John Ryerson and other Ministers are expected to strend.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Farm of Mr. Wm. Clark, being lot No. 21, in the 1st concession of the township of Drummond and about six miles from the town of Perth; to commence on Thursday the 26th of August. Our ministers and people from the adjoining circuits are respectfully invited to attend at the beginning of the meeting, and temain to the close. No groceries will be allowed near the encampment.

J. CURRIE. Perth, July 23rd, 1841.

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY Fund acknowledges the receipt of the following Soms :-Mr. Robert Bowsfield£3 2 6 | Mr. Edward Packitt £0 10 0

Recesorville—by the Rev. D. Wright. Rev. D. Younnas 3 0 0 Thomas Speight£4 5 0 Rev. James Wilson 7 19 0

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Mitror of Parliament. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atterncy General Droper desired that the hos, gentleman would explicitly state who those certain individuals were; whether by the term certain individusia he referred to those who had been banished by sentence of a court of law or those who had fled from the Province. With respect to the latter class, the m. and learned gentleman must be aware that on act of amnesty was passed in October 1833, which permitted the return of all those not specifically excepted as having had bills of attainder entered against them, and who were required to surrender themselves. He (Mr. Draper) could only say that there is a disposition on the part of his Excellency to allow all those against whom no specific charges had been proven, to return to their homes, (hear, bear.)

The order of the day for the house to go into a committee of the whole upon Sir Allan McNab's Bill for extending the time for the trial of certain contested

elections, having been read.

Captain Steele moved that the order he discharged and that the bill be read this day three months, and in making this motion Capt. Steele observed, that if it were carried he would then move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to investigate certain alleged acts of misconduct, as specified in certain petitions. He (Captain Steele) from the first moment h heard the complaints of those petitions, had made entreet inquiry amongst his hon, and learned friends, whether there were any legal means of obtaining redress against the interference of her Majesty's Government. He (Captain Sicele) was perfectly willing that every advantage should be extended to the petitioners for obtaining an investigation; but with respect to this Bill be could not, in common justice to the sitting members—in common justice to those who might hereafter sit in that house, under the same charges, give his vote in favor of it. He would allow the learned knight every credit for the purity of his intentions, he believed he had no other object in view but the attainment of justice on the behalf of the petitioners. Nevertheless he could not vote for a retroactive measure such as the one proposed. (Hear, hear.) And he was bound to give it his opposition from the peculiar circumstances of the case. He (Captain Steele) stood there to fulfil a very sacred duty, and in making the motion which he had made, he acted under a conviction of the faral consequenres of passing an expost facto law. He could not yield to the demands of those who complain, by the petitions before that house, so far as to adopt a measure which might be productive of injury hereafter, by passing a bill retro-active in its effects, dangerous in its consequences, and which might hereafter be taken as a precedent. He called upon that hop. House to adopt the motion he had made, and then to follow it up by the one he proposed to offer to authorise a strict investigation into the complaints preferred in the petitions, (hear, hear,) that the honor of the house and of the Government might remain unimeachable. (Henr, hear.)

Hon'ble S. B. Harrison said he felt it his duty, even at this early stage of

the delate, to state that he should most certainly support the motion, and did so on this principle, that he would not under the circumstances consent to the adoption of an expost facto law. It would be an act of injustice; all that could be said in its favor, was that there might be circumstances which would in some degree justify it; the present circumstances would not. It had been said that it was to remedy a technical difficulty in order that substantial justice might be done to the peritioners. This was an argument which would have great weight with him if he supposed that it was strictly true. The bill was altogether unnecessary as had been already established by a you of that house declaring that the law of elections is in force; and as the means of obeying that law was already within the power of the petitioners if they chose to avail them solemnly bound to replenish the "Centenary Fund" fully; the vow of God is untion which by their own tackes they have deprived themselves of. He said to exist, he assured them he challenged—he courted investigation. (Hear, hear.) If an inquiry were had to the fullest extent it would be found The advantages to the cause of temperance in forming the Cold Water Army, are briefly: 1. As a means of saving the rising generation from learning to use into riceting the rising amounts should be made, I am that they were totally destitute of foundation. (Hear, hear.) As regards the into riceting drinks. 2. To fill their minds and hearts with the doctrines of the into riceting drinks. 2. To fill their minds and hearts with the doctrines of the sensible there are erroneous views entertained both by prenchers and people, dangerous effect of an expost facto law he had already expressed his views: temperance reformation, so that they will resist all temptation to take such it is supposed by many that the annual payments should be made, I am that they were totally destitute of foundation. (Hear, hear.) As regards the into riceting the rising generation from learning the use in the sensible there are erroneous views entertained both by prenchers and people. It is supposed by many that the annual payments should be made, I am that they were totally destitute of foundation. (Hear, hear.) As regards the into riceting the rising generation from learning the cold water Army, and the cause of temperance in forming the cold water Army, and the cause of temperance in forming the cold water Army, and the cause of the cause

deed, nor a list of the official persons, nor even the addresses delivered; but a general statement, with any striking remark made by a speaker, or important fact communicated, and, occasionally, as anecdote of the reformation of a letter, written notorious drunkard. What is sent us should be in theform of a letter, written with much brevity as to its length, and very select in is facts. We are limited in our snace; but for letters, written after the manner; we will find room. By private interests of a member are concerned he shall be excused from voting.

Now I humbly conceive that those hon, gentlemen whose seats ere contested. will be precluded from voting upon this question; it is necessary for the honour of the bouse that this rule should be strictly adhered to. I will therefore move tainment of this desirable and important object. Let us, therefore, make it a namendment that all after the word moves' in the original motion be exmatter of secred duty, immediately after priving on our Circuits and becoming punged and the following inserted, "that the members for the following counties be excused from voting upon all questions relating to the matter now under consideration, namely Vaudrouil, Terrebonne, Beauharnois, Montreal and Shef-ford."

Mr. Johnston.—Before the question is disposed of I will offer a few remarks. The learned and gallant Knight has said that the honorable member for the town of Kingston spoke feelingly. I believe that he also rpoke sincerely. There are always two sides to a case, and I believe that by excusing those persons from voting the elections cannot properly be tried. There is an inconsistency about it—the motion cuts its own neck. (A laugh.) I am sorry the gallant Knight has made such a faux pas. (Much laughter.) [Sir Allan McNab—You had better have the motion read to you again.] The resolution must full to the ground; at all events it will require some further explanation.

Attorney General Ogden said he hoped the hon, gentleman would withdraw the amendment. Is it to be said that at the very instact of time when a bill is the amendment. Is it to be said that at the very instant of time when a bill is the amendment. Is it to be said that at the very instant of time when a bill is introduced here to permit these gentlemen to contest their seats, that at that very moment they should be excluded from voting. I believe the hon, gentleman from Port Neof would vote for any motion. [Mr. Aylwin—Any good one.] I really hope the hon, gentleman will not triffs with the valuable time of the house. It has aircady been decided that petitions which were not accompanied by security were not entitled to be received, and I do really think it extraordinary that whilst on one hand you admit the petitioners have no legal right to be heard; on the other hand you declare that the elections shall be contested, and that the members returned shall not vote upon the questions connected with the trial connected with the trial.

Sir Allan McNab said that if the learned Attorney General would induce the

bou gentleman who had moved the original motion to withdraw that motion, and to allow the house to go fairly into the merits of the case, he (Sir Allan) would also withdraw his amendment; but it appeared to him very evident that the intention was to throw the whole matter overboard, and thereby at once confirm those gentlemen in the scats they held.

13th & 12th.

13th & 12th.

13th & 18th.

25th & 26th.

20th & 26th.

20th & 27th.

20th & 20th.

20

Mr. Aylwin.-I certainly cannot sufficiently admire the professions which are made by the hon, gentlemen upon the Treasury benches. If they were sincere there is no doubt the charges would be investigated at the bar of this house. But I am convinced they are insincere, and I will state my reasons for that belief. Two occasions have been effered to those hon, gentlemen for entering into the investigation of this subject, and on both occasions they have been foremost in registing it. They have told us that although the law was in force, and although we have committed a signal blunder in supposing it was not yet the measure if introduced would meet with success. Now that it is introduced it meets with the most resolute opposition. If the bill be thrown out what will it meets with the most resolute opposition. If the bill be thrown out what will be the result? I am convinced we shall again meet with resistance from those han gentlemen when any further proposition shell be made for an investigation of the complaints of the peritioners. The equanimity of the learned Attorney General seemed to have been somewhat disturbed. He views the motion of the hon, and learned member for Hamilton as something extraordinary. What is the purport of that motion? It is that six members of this hon, house have a direct interest in the question which this house is now called upon to decide, and that therefore they should be excused from voting upon it. Now if the motion of the hon, gentleman for Simon should prevail, these six gentlemen will retain their seats. If on the contrary it should not prevail, and the bill which is now introduced should pass, then these gentlemen would be subject to the inconvenience and expense of contesting their elections. The proper put to the inconvenience and expense of contesting their elections. The proposition amounts to this, that a man should not eit and decide upon his own cases. (Hear, hear.) The motion is one which I believe would hardly be necessary in any other place than this. Here we have seen hon, gentlemen voting upon questions in which they are directly interested; and therefore it is, as delicacy pursuone in which they are directly interested; and therefore it is, as delicary has become a crime, the necessity for this motion is apparent. But the learned Attorney General says it is an extraordinary thing that these gentlemen should be excluded from voting. Have they not voted upon every measure upon which they are entitled to vote? but by voting upon questions regarding their seats will they not, I would ask, violate every principle of bonesty and of decempt ? (Hear, hear.) Is it to be permitted that a man shall decide between his neighbor and himself? his neighbor and himself? In one word, who can be impartial upon a question in which he himself is concerned? If there he such a man, I say he is some-

thing more than human—he is an angel. (Hear, henr.)

The proposition of the hon, gentleman is based on justice, and one which no one whose character is based on justice can object against. And I am surprised when I hear such a proposition proceed from a gentleman who occupies Col. Prince rose to put a question, of which he had given notice a few days previously, to the gentlemen occupying the Treasury benches, whether it was the intention of the Executive government to introduce any measure for the relief of certain individuals who had been basished from this country for political man who represents the town of Kingston felt it his day to take a very prominent part in the discussion. Now I would like to know why he felt so very next part in the discussion. For the honor of the hones. I must contain the man which seems to interest times with him. (Hear, hear.)

The press of business before the house yesterday had prevented him, next part in the discussion. Now I would like to know why he felt so very prominent part in the discussion. For the honor of the house under his deep an interest. [Mr. Harrison-For the honour of the hones.] I am we glad to find that the hon, gentleman tokes the honour of the hones under especial protection, [hear, hear,] and though I am willing to admit that that protection is very powerful, yet I will also take the liberty of taking it under my protection. [Hear, hear, hear.] The bon, gentleman says it will have a retrospective effect-that it is an ex post facto law. Now the world has been agitated upon questions with respect to words, and men have felt themselves at liberty to cut each other's throats on account of verbal distinctions; but for at liberty to cut each other's throats on account at verbal distinctions; but for my own part I will freely acknowledge before this bon, house that I am not afraid of these few Latin words. I would be extremely sorry, however, either with or without these words, to pass any act by which my neighbours would suffer. What I contend for is that we should not be entrapped by words—we should look at the substance. I will tell you my meaning of an expost facto law. It is a law inflicting pains and penalties which did not before exist. This is a bill to prevent the failure of justice—how operated? By the mere inobservance of certain forms. Now those hon, gentlemen who wish to treat this as an ex post facto law, have forgotten the circumstances which took place in this house a few weeks ago. A gentleman presented himself at the bar of this house with a petition against the sitting member for Niagara.

The petition was found to be faulty, and the petitioner desired time for the correction of the error. A large majority decided that he should be included. What is it that is asked now? An indulgence of the same character. The learned Knight comes before this house and asks for the correction of an error or an imperfection in the mode of extending justice to a large body of petitioners. And is this anything extraordinary? No, it is a thing which occurs every day in a Court of Justice. The hon, gentleman knows the only thing required here is to supply a defect. Is there a code of laws in the world which required here is to supply a detect. Is there a code of laws in the world which is calculated to meet every exigency—every possible case.? And how is this difficulty to be overcome? By passing a remedial law. But I would ask the hon, gentleman, suppose this bill were passed, who would be prejudiced? If this were so, I would be the first to oppose it. One hundred and fifty thousand. people come and tell us there are six members sitting in this how represent them; and are they to be told, however well founded their complaints may be, that the doors are shut against them? If those gentlemen believe that their seats have been honestly acquired, they will acquiesce in allowing this measure to be adopted and an investigation to be had. An expost facto law, properly so called, operates an injustice; where is the injustice in this case? If the hap, member for the town of Kingston will show me any in the case? If the tan, member for the first of Angator wit slow in early injustice, I will change my views; but until this is done I shall have to believe that it is not an ex post facto law. I was a little surprised to hear the honmember say that it was clearly within the power of the house to determine upon this matter without the introduction of any new measure. Now this word clearly convinced me that the matter is not so very clear. Only a few days since, a discussion took place as to whether the law was in force, and it did not then appear to be the conviction of all that the law was so clearly in force. The hon, gentleman has now discovered, in consequence of the vote of a majority of this lones, that the law is in force. But with all my respect for majorities, I cannot believe that majorities are always right; and the hon, gentleman may yet discover that it is not so clear as he seems to imagine. The man says the petitioners have been guilty of lackes; have they been guilty of that crassa negligentia, that culpa latissima which should be visited with a penalty, that they should be refused the opportunity of being heard? It is true they, and this house also, went on for a considerable time under the conviction that the law was not in force; all that can be said is, we were under a mistaka; but is this mistake a culpable one? error will not be ponished in the same way as a crime, and that the petitioners are not to be treated as criminals, because they have supposed that the law was not in force. We come here and say respectfully, we have been in error: all that we desire is an opportunity of rectifying that error, and of putting in bonds according to law: and are we to be met with nothing but special denurrers from the gentlemen on the treasury benches?—(Hear, hear.) We claim an act of justice as important as the elective franchise itself. If I supposed the petitioners were desirous of shrinking from any responsibility, so far from suf-fering myself to be an instrument in their hands, I should have indignantly rejected their application. My desire is that the complainants should be bound to face the sitting members, and if it be found that their complaints were unfounded, they should be visited with a pecuniary molet, and be held up to the world as calumniators and villains. I would entreat hon members not to be ied away by specious proposals, by an affectation of liberality, which is merely used to cover illiberality. [flear, hear.] The bill is calculated for the furtherance of justice; hon, gentlemen need only read it to be convinced that it is

result of this day's vote may be, of this Lam perfectly satisfied, that those who vote in favour of this bill will never have reason to regret that vote, but those offered to refer the matter to a committee of engineers and other officers; but would pay no more than 6,000,000.

The plague was raging at Alexandria, carrying off from sixteen to twenty who voted against it will, I hope and trust, be visited with all the bitterness of that offer was declined by Captain, Warner.

Mr. Wakeley willdraw the motion, with an intimation that he, or some one was prevailing quite extensively at Calcutta and in other parts of India.

self-condemnation. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Durand said he believed if there ever was a measure introduced into that house which deserved their warm support it was the present one. The mistake into which the petitioners had fallen was a very excusable one, and he felt convinced there was no hon, gentleman in that house who believed he held his seat fairly and honorably who would desire for a moment to deprive them of an opportunity of being heard. In fact it would redound to the credit of hon-gentlemen to allow a full investigation to be had. He was certain they would sent to refuse justice to the petitioners, and the only way to do them full and ample justice is by extending the time for going into the investigation, in order to enable them to comply with the provisions of the law which is supposed to himself to suppose that any hon, gentleman in that house would oppose it, and particularly after the declaration which they had heard from the hon gentlemen the treasury benches, that they were ready and willing to enter into the

MONDAY, July 12.

The Upper Canada Academy petition was referred to Messrs. Boswell, The petition of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society was referred to

Messys. Moffatt, Quesnel, Delisle, Duncombe and Holmes,

The Committee to whom were referred the petitions of J. W. Sharrard and T. Henery, and of the Bible Christians, reported a Bill to enable religious societies of all denominations of Christians, to hold the lands requisite for certain purposes therein mentioned, and a Bill to enable the ministers of all de-nominations of christians to solemnize marriage under certain restrictions.— Both read first time, second reading this day week.

Mr. Therburn moved an address to his Excellency for a warrant for £5000, to be applied to the contingent expenses due by the late Legislature of Upper Canada, and towards the contingencies of this house this session.

An address was moved to His Excellency for a copy of the report made by the school visitor under the ord. 2 Vic. c. 43, relative to the alleged misappli-

cation of school monies in Beauharnois. The second reading of the bill for the relief of infirm and disabled persons was fixed for Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Harrison brought in a Bill to secure and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province, the civil and political rights of natural-born British subjects. Second reading on Monday.

The 2nd reading of Bill for vote by ballot was fixed for Tuesday, The House agreed to consider in Committee to-morrow, the subject of an address for a Commission to revise the Statutes.

The Speaker announced the return of Thomas Parke, Esq., for Middlesex The petitions from the Boards of Trade in Montreal and Toronto on usu-

ry were referred to the Committee on Currency Banking. TUESDAY, July 20th.

Mr. Draper moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the purchase of the private stock of the Welland Canal. Leave was given, the bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Hincks moved that an humble address he presented to his Excellence Air. Hincks moved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that his Excellency would cause to be laid before the house a statement of the loans made to the Cobourg, Port Hope, and Oukville Harbour Companies, showing also the amount of interest thereon, and what steps have been taken to enforce its payment.

what steps have been taken to enforce its payment.

In submitting this motion, he thought it proper to state that a loan of £3,000 had been granted to the Cobourg Harbour Company, but instead of going directly into the possession of the Company, it passed by some means or other not the hands of an individual member, who gave personal security for its an appearance of the company. New stock was a security for its an appearance of the company. New stock was security and yearly dividends of about 12 per cent. declared, yet not a shilling of either the principal or interest had been paid to the Government for the last four years and a half (hear, hear.) The Company came forward a second time and asked for a second loan, and obtained it under the provision that all the tolls, dues, &c., collected by the Company should, after defraying the expenses necessary for collection, be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province until the principal and into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province until the principal and interest had been refunded. This stipulation has not been complied with, no monies having been paid to the Receiver Genhas not been complied with, no monies having been paid to the Receiver General, while dividends have been paid up till last year; nor had any steps been taken, to his knowledge, to enforce the payment. The Port Hope Harbour Company was in a similar situation. A loan of £2,000 had been granted to the company, and had likewise passed into the hands of an individual. In what manner it had been expended, he was not prepared to say. A dredging machine, which had cost the Province a large sum of money, had been employed in the improvement of the harbour, the charges for repairs upon which amounted to more than its original cost. His object in pressing the motion was, that the house should be informed of the faces of the case submitted.

Mr. Harrison had no objection that all the information is presession of the

Mr. Harrison had no objection that all the information in possession of the Government relative to these harbours should be laid before the house, but it would be found unsatisfactory, as the plea generally set forth in such cases was, that the interest had been expended in the improvement of the work. The facts cited proved two things-the necessity for a Board of Works, and the racts dues proved two things—the necessity for a Board of Works, and the impropriety of leaving public works to the speculation of private companies (hear, hear) It was due, however, to the company to say, that in the early period of the country no such facilities were affected for carrying on scientific improvements, and were it out for individual outerprise, we would have been destitute of all improvement.

Sir Allan McNab was affaid the remedy proposed by the bon, member for Kingston would be found worse than the evil (a laugh.) He thought that the omenat required for the maintenance of this Board of Works would be greater than the interest on all the loans to private companies put together. With respect to the motion before the house, he hoped the hon, gentleman who introduced it would extend the inquiry to every company which had received loans of money. He wished that the whole matter should be brought before the house. The best mode of proceeding was to inquire into all.

Mr. Holmes considered that there had been great remissness on the part of

the Government in the matter brought before the house.

Mr. Bosnell was of epinion that the discussion was premature. Although connected with the part of the country alteded to, he would withhold any observarion until the returns were made. vation until the returns were mane.

Sir Allan McNab moved that the inquiry be extended to all private loans and after a few observations agreed to, and the matter dropped.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

This steam packet left Liverpool on the 4th of July, and arrived at Boston at one o'clock on Saturday, making her passage in thirteen days. The Caledona bound into Boston and the Britannia bound to Liverpool met in the bay, about five miles from Cunard's wharf. A salute was exchanged and each con tipued on her way.

Dissolution of Parliament .- On the 22nd of Jone, Parliament was pro rogued by the fullowing

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

My Lords and Gentlemen .- On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs. I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament

with a view to its immediate dissolution.

The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and m anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means, with which the constitution has intrusted me, of ascertaining the sense of my people, upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the readiness with

which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establish-

My Lords and Gentlemen,-In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects, and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament and the loyal zeal of my people for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world which it ha pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country.

The proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament was issued on the 23rd immediately after the prorogation. The final proceedings were of course uninteresting; we find nothing worthy of notice except the following, on the subject Mr. Warner's destructive projectile :---Mr. Wakeley said that so long ago as 1830, King William the Fourth had

referred the investigation to Admiral Kentes, who was afterwards assisted by Admiral Hardy: and various communications were made to the Treasury.— When Sir James Graham came into office, he submitted the subject to a Board, the chairman of which was Admiral Stopford; but the inquiry was broken off by Sir Robert Stopford's departure for the Mediterranean. There it rested till 1838, when Mr. Warner brought the matter under the notice of Viscount Melbourne, who was desirous of referring it to a Board. To this Mr. Warner objected, on account of the publicity which would be given to his inventionan objection which had previously been raised by Admiral Stepford. It was then referred to Lieutenant Webster, who was directed to make his report to the Admiralty; Viscount Melbourne having concurred in Lieutenant Webster's appointment. The Lords of the Admiralty did not think it worth their while to notice the communication of the First Lord of the Treasury, or to forward the report of Lieut. Webster.

Mr. Wakeley read the report of Mr. Webster, who declared that Mr. Warner's project would vest the absolute sovereignty of the seas in the hands of the

rst power that should adopt it.

Mr. Warner, observed Mr. Wakeley, was not to be treated as an enthusiast because of the startling powers ascribed to his invention: a short time ago a man would have been pronounced mad who said that a vessel could sail from England to America in eleven days, or that he could breakfast in Mauchester, sing in London, and deliver a speech in the Loud breakfast in Mainchester, dine in London, and deliver a speech in the House of Commous, all in the same day. Mr. Warner had been offered £300,000 for his discovery by a foreign Government; and though Mr. Wakeley was convinced that three times that sum would not make him do noything to injure his native country, there ought not to be the temptation to resist. Mr. Wakeley moved for certain corresponding to the subject to

respondence on the subject.

Lord John Russell wished the House not to agree to it until they beard the explanation of those professionally acquainted with the subject. He had un-derstood that Lieutenant Webster was regarded as the friend of Mr. Warner; and that when Lord Melbourne referred the matter to Admiral Parker, some

Mr. Wakeley willdraw the motion, with an intimation that he, or some one else, would most likely again being the subject forward next session.

The General Election .- The United Kingdom was of course in a ferment with the contests every where in progress for the new Parliament, the writs for which are returnable on the 19th of August. At the last dates the members returned stood as follows:—Liberals 158; Conservatives 145. The election is spoken of as the most corrupt that has ever taken place. The probability is that the Conservatives will be a conservative of the conservative o probability is that the Conservatives will have a small majority-not large resources, including 170 millions found at Algiers; and there were in reserve time—and that another dissolution will take place before the year is out. The probability of that event, however, as well as the result of a new election should at Bastide, in the department of the Lot, where he had filled the modest office of village many for many coars, with seal and probits.

ministerial candidates-that is, candidates forming part of the min-Russell had enceeded in London, with Mr. Wood; hut the Tories also and commodore Napier was returned from Westminsee; Lord Palmerston from Tiverton, in Devonshite, after being defeated at Liverpool by a majority of 1341. Sir John Hobhouse succeeded at Notingham, beating Mr. Walter of the Times, who was sent a cardidate after being defeated. the Times, who was sgain a candidate after having expended £15,000 in his furmer election, only a few weeks before the dissolution. Mr. Baring was returned from Portsmouth, Mr. Macauley from Edinburgh, Mr. Labouchere

from Taunton, and Sir George Grey from Deconport.

The Conservative papers speak of Sir Robert Peel as the "premier elect," and the title is not denied him by the Whig journals. He had made what may be called an official announcement of the Conservative policy, in a gr speech at Tamworth.

Ministerial Changes ... Sir Georgo Grey has been appointed Chancellor of the Dochy of Lancaster, and is succeeded as judge advocate by Mr. Shiel; tha Hon. E. J. Stanley paymaster general of the forces, quereeding Sir Henry Parnell, who goes out of Parliament and office both; the Hon. Fox Maule vice-president of the Board of Trade, succeeded by Lord Seymour as undersecretary of state, who is succeeded as secretary of the Board of Control by Mr. Charles Boller. Sir John Campbell, attorney-general, has been raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Campbell, and appointed to the Chancellorship of Ireland, old Lord Plunkett resigning that office on compulsion and very unwillingly. The Triph her was resty indigence in the conpulsion and very unwillingly. The Irish har was very indignant at the ap-pointment of Lord Campbell, because they held that the Chancellor ought to hancery lawyer, and because of the means employed to induce Lord Plunkett's tesignation.

Election Riots.—The political contest had been attended with popular commotions, as usual, but of more than usual magnitude and severity. At London two large parties had a regular pitched battle, and at one time no fewer than 20,000 persons were congregated in St. James's street. Some of the rioters got on the tops of houses and threw down bricks and tiles on the heads of those below. Many houses had all their front windows smashed. Four men and a woman were shot. Some eighty of the rioters were arrested. At Carlisle two men were killed, one a policeman, the other a special constable. Here the military were called out; at Ashton, Stockport, Hydo, and other places also there were sarious riots.

other places also there were serious riots. Receipts for Religious Societies .- The following sums have en received during the past year :

London Missian £80,000 Wesleyan, ditto 90,182

Making a total of £286,823 In addition to which the subscriptions to the Bible Society, during the same period, amounted to upward of £100,000; the Tract Society £58,000; the Baptist Home Mission, £4,172. Making 200,000 more. Altogether nearly

Loss of a Steam-Packet .- The French steamer Pollux, which we know to have been a very fine bost, was lost on the 17th of June, near the island of Elba, by being run down by the Mongibello.

Death of Madame Catalani .- Letters were received from Milan, which announce the death of this great mistress of song. She expired at her casino, on the banks of Lac di Como, on Sunday, the 20th of June, in the 61st year of her age.

The health of the Queen of Hanover continued failing, and a fatal termination of her illness was expected.

The son of Mr. Power, the actor, had been appointed by Govrnment to a place in the commissarius department. The London papers announce the death of the Countess of

It is stated that the family of the Duke of Richmond have gone It is stated that the family of the Duke of Richmond have gone into mourning for Lord Firzoy Lenox. We see also announced, under the regular obituary head, the death of Wm. F. W. Martin, Esq., eged 24, lost on his passage from America in the steamship President... Hope is evidently abandoned, except; perhaps. by a few mourners, who will never give it upentirely; as was the case with a young wife we knew in England, whose husband bad been lost at sea seven years before, the vessel rower having been beind of in that time; yet she never heard a ring at the door without starting and changing colour, always expecting to see her husband enter.

The Globe of July 3, ministerial, makes the Conservative gain, n that date, 36; Liberal gain 32; nett Conservative gain 4.

The King and Queen of the Belgians were in London, on a

Mr. Moxon, the publisher, was tried for publishing a blasphe-mous libel in a recent edition of Shelley's poetical works. The indictment was founded on three passages from "Queen Mab." The defendant was

Mr. Wm. Bush, a civil engineer, is engaged in building a lightonse on Goodwia Sands, and has made some progress. He expects to secure he foundation before the equinoctial gales.

Opening throughout of the Great Western Railway. This

Launch of the Trafalgar.—The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was commemorated by the launch of one of the finest war-ships ever built in the dockyards of England, at Woolwich, in the presence of the Queen. A ship-launch is always a favourite spectacle with English sight-seers; and the new vessel being one of the largest in the first class of line-of-battle ships, rated as 120 guns, but actually mounting more, the occasion was one of rarity and to the functions. The concourse of spectators at Woolwich was numerous beyond all precedent; and the scene was beautiful and animating in the extreme.

The concourse of spectators at Woolwich was numerous beyond all precedent; and the scene was beautiful and animating in the extreme. From the London Globe of July 3-eveni

City, Twelve o'clock .- The Letters from India by the overland mail, which reached town yesterday afternoon, do not offer much encouragement to our merchants. The pressure on the money market continues as before, and prices of Stocks and Securities were consequently falling, and were likely to do so while the government appeared us a borrower in the market. Freights had risen, as ships were wanted to convey troops to China. Much isappointment is felt here because we have no later news from China by this

Important Discovery .- The National states, that a distinguished mineralogist had just communicated the following fact to the editor of that journal, which he considers most important to the commercial interests of the country:—"A wonderful discovery has just been made in the south of France. from this mine is found to be superior to the coal produced from the mine is found to be superior to the coal produced from the mist celebrated collieries in existence. The south of France, Africa, Italy, Spain, and even Great Britain, will derive considerable advantage from this disovery, and the trade of the Mediterranean will be benefited by it to an incalulable extent."-Cork Reporter.

Wesleyans in England .- Seldom, if ever, has the excitement Wesleyans in England.—Seldom, if ever, has the excitement attending an election been so great as in England at the present time; all classes partake in it; rulers and the ruled; ministers and their people; Methodists and Dissenters; High Church and Low Church, &c. The London Watchman tokes the Tory side, and fights menfully; and the Wesleyan preachers are arrayed against each other, and address each other and their members in no measured terms, showing when an occasion offers they can be political enough. Many articles in the Watchman are violent in opposition to the reformers; and letters from Wesleyan Ministers, in other papers, are as violent in opposition to the tories. The Patriot is a Whig paper, but strange to say, formers; and letters from Weslevan Menisters, in other papers, are as violent in opposition to the tories. The Patriot is a Whig paper, but strange to say, several letters from Ministers of the Wesleyan Society are found in it. In one it is said, the leading preachers of the Connexion are aphelding the proud protensions of the aristocracy—that the feelings of a cortain Church and Tory doctor are inspired by the hope of a mitre-that the mushroom doctors of the gorgeous Centenary Hall, and the Watchman, are trying to conx or frighten all who detest their politics, and much more like it.—language we conceive highly reprehensible, more especially among Methodists; but these things show there are liberal men in the English Conference, and perhops no small number either. number either.

founded upon the eternal principles of justice and of truth; and whatever the Captain Warner regarded the number of persons to whom the secret should be the clause fixing the tribute at 40.000,000 plastres, and had declared that he

FRANCE. The Chamber of Peers and passed the bill ratifying the treaty of commerce

between France and Holland. In the same chamber M. Humann had made a long financial statement, showing a more favourable condition of the exchequer than was before re

ported.

The Treesury had realized 7:2 millions of france from extraordinary

of village mayor for many years, with zeal and probity.

Another of the lucky Cohourgs—Prince Albert's elder brother—is to marry

the Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe.

The entire budget of expenditure had been voted by the Chamber of Peers, 95 to 18. Marshal South assured the Chamber that the army should be educed 60,000 men on the 1st of July.

DENMARK.

duration of which is limited to ten years from the 15th of June, and may be ortolonged for ten years more if agreeable to the contracting parties, the Court of Copenbagen has established a new tariff of duties to be paid by merchant essels navigating under English colours.

. UNITED STATES.

Case of McLeod .- A number of Journals have stated confientially that an appeal would be taken from the recent decision of the Sunorms Cont, in the case of McLeod, to the Court of Errors. This we believe a an error. It is not we understand, intended, by the counsel of McLeod, to now for an appeal, but to bring the case to trial as soon as may be, probably in this county, in accordance we learn with the expressed wish of the prisoner. The organization of the Supreme Court is deemed to have settled conclusively the egal points in the controversy; and the hope of obtaining a reversal of its de-ision by an appeal to the Court of Errors is not, we believe, indulged by any

will probably remain until his trial, which we learn he is anxious should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident, as he asserts, of his ability to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the table of the best confidence of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had a scattering process of the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof the ball the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof the ball the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof the ball the ball to furnish the most conclusive proof the ball the ball to furnish the to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had no participation in the outrage

Since writing the above, we have learned that the Supreme Court, on application of McLeod's counsel, have granted an order changing the venue for his trial to this county. It will take place in September next.—Oneida Ulica

We have been somewhat surprised to find, that it has been thought by som the late decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of McLeod, would necessarily produce an immediate rupture with England, and that on its coming to the knowledge of Mr. Fux, the British Minister, he would immediately demand his passports. The view, which our London correspondent informs us is taken in England, of the present state of the relations between the two countries in regard to this matter of McLeod, coincides with the opinion we had already formed. ion we had already formed. Mr. Fox has demanded the release of McLeod, and the Secretary of State has replied that the law must take its course—that in case the decision of the Supreme Court of this State was against his libera-tion, the cause would be removed by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this decision Mr. Fox has acquiesced, at least as far as his silence goes, and his further interference cannot be expected until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is known, and that decision should be against delivering up McLeod -N. Y. Courier.

The decision in the case of McLeod .- The N. Y. Commercia

divertiser thus differs from the Judge ;
"This brings us to the consideration of the third ground taken by the Court In sorings us to the consideration of the third ground taken by the Court, on which we think its decision wrong. This ground is that the defence of McLeod, no matter what its nature, must of necessity be passed upon by a jury. We hold that the defence, on the ground that the act of McLeod—supposing him to have been an actor in the destruction of the Caroline—has been by the Government of Great Britain, and such legalization accepted by the Government of the United States, is jurely a defence in law, determinable by the court and not by a jury. We hold that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, if presiding at the trial of McLeod, would be bound to instruct the jury, in his charge, that the defence was legal and good; and that therefore, the prisoner must be acquirted. Such being our view of the matter it follows, of course, in our opinion, that the Court, on a motion to discharge without trial, has the power to do, and ought to do, what the Judge would have the power to do and ought to do at the trial."

The Caledonia, which arrived on Saturday, brought about 12,000 letters. The postage on those for New York was a little more than \$1600. The clerks in the post office had a hard day's work of it, and they were as busy and industrious as bees. They had the mail by the Britannia to make up, which left before noon with 9,000 letters. At 35 minutes post 1, the Calcdonia's mail bag arrived at the post office. The cars for New York were datained 4il 7, so enable the postmanter to forward the letters and papers for the South. At 40 minutes after 6, every letter was sorted, all the mails made up, and despatched by the two steamers; and others received and forwarded by the usual mails amounted, in the aggregate, to not less than 25 000 which op, and desparation by the two steamers; and others received and forwarded by the usual mails amounted, in the aggregate, to not less than 25,000, while passed through the hands of the clerks during the day. In addition to these the postmaster informs us that seventy-five bushels of newspapers were sen from the office during that day.—Boston Transcript.

The Wrecked Steamer .- The New Orleans Advertiser of the 22nd June, says the carpenter of the North Bend is fully convinced that the wreck seen by that vessel on the 22nd ult., was part of the President. He had seen the English stemmers in New-York, and says that from the formation of everything, particularly of the dagger knees, as well as the painting of the water ways, that he has no doubt of it. She had evidently been destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder or steam, for if she had been laden with any combustibly matter, she would have burned to the water's edge and sunk.

If she had taken fire in lat. 38, she would drift down to whence she

Thomas Jefferson Sutherland .- It really astonishes us not a little, to observe how this miserable scamp gulls the Yankees.—Are the New-Yorkers so blind as not to see that his only object is to foist himself into dos this magnificent railway is to be opened throughout the line between London and Bristal, 120 miles. In February, 1836, the works were commenced, the original estimate of which was two millions and a half stelling—but the actual outlay has been already more than double that amount—upward of £5,000,000.

Launch of the Trafalgar.—The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was commemorated by the launch of one of the finest war-ships ever would not have the general as a common soldier. - Kingston Herald.

Singular and Fatal Accident .- A young man, employed in PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Offices .- In the Legislative Council a report emanating from the Special Committee on the affairs of the House, was yesterday concurred in By this report the following offices have been established, and the undermen tioned fodividuals appointed to them, with a suggestion that they should receive he salaries after their names.

Charles Delery, John F. Taylor, Charles W. Smith, Assistant Clerks. 250 Additional Assistant Clerks. John F. Taylor, jun. 250 Law Clerk, Clerk of Special Committees Robert Armour, jun. 250 and English Translator, Librarian and French Translator, Robert Lemoine, 250 Head Messenger, William Keating, John Bright,
Antoine Lechance,
John Jenwich Assistant Messengers for the Session, The Committee also suggested an address to His Excellency praying him to

me a Sermant at Arms to their body .- Kingston Chronicle. Hon. Mr. Harrison .- This gendeman is now the leader of the dministration in the House of Assembly, and acts as Premier to the Governor leneral. The business habits, sound understanding, and straightforward manner of Mr. Hairison, excellently well fit him for the high station to which the

seen penetration of his superior has promoted him. - Journal and Express. Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigrants. Quebec, 10th July, 1841. Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending the 10th instant :-

Previously Reported, 18,707

To the same period last year, 16,362

Increase in favour of 1841,..... 4,231
A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

and that when Lord Melbourne reterred he matter to Admiral Parker, some difference arose as to the propriety of Mr. Warner's communicating the means by difference arose as to the produced the alleged effects. Certainly some explanation ought to be given which would satisfy the House and the coontry.

Mr. William Cowper said that the difference between the Admiralty and with prospects of success.

In the other disturbed districts of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller is districted of the Turkish empire the Porte was acting 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this provided is acting the unalterable determination of the Porte was acting to the Turkish empire and the coording to Act of Congress. A. D 1841, by Thos. Construction of the Porte was acting to the Turkish e

Mohawk Indians .- On the 25th of June last an examination of the Indian children took place at the Mechanic's Institution, belonging to the New England Company, at the Muhawk village on the Grand River.— Thirty boys, and ten girls were present; and the neatness of their appearance, the correctness of their deportment, and the proficiency they displayed in various branches of education,—particularly in arithmetic, writing, and reading, rious branches of education,—particularly in arithmetic, writing, and reading,—elicited deserved commendation. To show the progress which had been made in the mechanical department, a waggon, a bureau, and several pairs of shoes, made exclusively by the boys, and finished in a neat and workman-like manner, were exhibited to the company assembled on the occasion. Several respectable gentlemen were present at the examination, including Messrs. J. Racey, J. P., a member of the Board of Education for the Gore District, W. Muirhead, J. P., J. Buckwell, J. Curtis, and the Revds. A. Nelles and A. Elliot,—the two latter of whom by no means confine their exertions for the welfare of the Red Man to the faithful discharge of their spiritual labours. The relain statement of these facts is the best oraise that can be given to the teachplain statement of these facts is the best praise that can be given to the teachers, and to the excellent company by whom they are employed.

City Water Works.—Active preparations are being made to supply the City with Water. Mr. Furniss, of Montreal, the spirited proprietor of the Gas Works is, we understand, about to contract to make the necessity sary arrangements.-Patriot.

Geological Survey .- We are happy to find that a petition is DENMARK.

The Danish Government has concluded a treaty with Great Britain and two to grant the means of making a Geological Survey of the Province. A few thousands could not possibly be devoted to a more useful or necessary rock.—Ib.

New Paddle Wheel for Steamboots.-We have much pleasure in stating that our worthy friend, N. H. Baird, Esq., Civil Engineer, has invented a new paddle wheel for stemmboats, which is pronounced by gentlemon of experience who have examined it as an improvement of great importance, and one that is destined to supersede the use of the present paddle altogether. We have barely room to mention this matter in to-day's paper. but we shall explain the subject more fully in our noxt number.—Kingston Chronele.

We think it but fair to ourselves to apprize our subscribers that, although we have not enlarged our sheet, as we once contemplated, we have given them, since the commencement of the present volume, a very great increase of matter, by using a different type. -- Church.

Sale of Lois .- On Saturday last, four water lots lying in front of the late residence of G. W. Yarker, Esq., were disposed of by auction at the following prices, viz.: £450. £350, £391, and £380. These prices are con-

season." Vegetables of all kinds are scarce, and of extremely inferior descriptions; and we have never known the prices so exorbitant as they have been this season. Fruits are higher in price than they were ever known. 9d. and 10d. per quart have been paid for Strawberries and Raspberries; last season the letter were sold at 24d. to 3d.; currents and cherries—few of them fit to est—60. per quart. Young potatoes, 5d. to 6d. per quart.

Our farmers need no legislative protection against foreign competition.—1b.

An inquest was held on the 9th and 10th inst., by one of Her Nejesty's Coroners for the Midland District, on the body of a man named Patrick Nolan, who was killed in a row at Mill Creek, on Thursday the 8th inst. The verdict returned by the Jory was, "That said Patrick Nolan came to his death by blows inflicted by one Jocob Chatterson, assisted by Charles
Thornton, in company with Alexander Gordon and Ebenezer Monigomery.

The Coroner was obliged to remove the holding of the inquisition from Mill Creek to Bath, in consequence of the rictors conduct of certain individuals in

the former place. Chatterson made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

—Kingston Chronicle. To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette

SIR,—The body of a man, supposed to have been drowned, was found yes-erday lodged on an island near this place. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased to-day, after which the remains were by the inhabitants decent ly interred on the island, near the place where the body was found. The description of person and dress is as follows:—the person appeared to be about six feet in height, had on a tartan vest, common cotton strict, block silk handkerchief, coarse blue pantaloons, dark coloured half hose, and coarse Co-bourg shoes. In the pocket of the pantaloons were found a small black wallet a pipe, pices of tobacco, and part of a wooden pocket comb. No papers or any thing by which to give a clue to his name, was found about him.

By giving the above an insection in your paper it might perhaps meet the notice of the friends of the deceased, and be a satisfiction at least to them.-

Perhaps other Provincial papers would have no objection to copy it also.

Very respectfully yours,

Clananoque, July 13th, 1841. Melancholy Occurrence.-We regret to have to record the eath of Miss Maria Ireland, daughter of Mrs. John Jacobs, River Thames.

This young lady was missed on Friday evening, the 2d instant, and standing the most diligent search, was not discovered until the Monday morning following, when her body was found floating in the river. An inquest was immediately held before P. P. Lecroix, Esq., and a highly-respectable and intelligent jury, when a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.—

Chatham Journal.

DIED,—At Mount Pleasant; on Friday, the 16th of July, aged 31, Mr. George Chrysler, of a lingering illness, which he bore with christian forthoder.

At Moy, in the township of Sandwich, on Monday evening, the 20th instant, Miss Eliza Angelica Hall, youngest daughter of the late Capt. George Benson Itail, of the U. C. Provincial Marines, after a painful illness of eight anonths.

Drowned, in Lake Scugog, on Sunday, the 11th inst., Mr. Hanry Ewing, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, of the township of Eldon, cldest son of Benjamin Ewing, Eso. Haktimand, aged 43 years.

Deputy Provincial Surveyor, of the tow Ewing, Esq., Haktimand, aged 43 years.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 27. J. Currie.

N T I - B A C C II U S .- A limited supply of the "First Canada Edition" of this celebrated Temperance Essay has just been received. It is issued by the Montreal Temperance Society, at the unusually low rate of One Shilling and Threepence per copy, and may be had by individuals, or societies, on application to the undersigned, who are also had by individuals, or societies, in approximation to the audited in advance to the authorized to "supply, free of charge, all who have remitted in advance to the Montreal Society, such remittances being acknowledged in the Advocate."

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON.

* ** The Editors of the other City Journals are requested to aid the cause of

PELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—A large Supply of the l'ublications of the London Religious Tract Society, including a number of new Works, and a variety of Gaelle and German Tracts, have been just received at the Depository of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, and will be sold on very edvantageous tertas.

A further Supply of Liberaties, suitable for Sunday Schools or Village.

Libraries, have also arrived, and will be disposed of at about one-third less than the original prices. The Committee request the attention of the religious public to this new and excellent Stock of Books.

Catalogues may be had on application at the Society's Depository, 23 Youge By Order of the Committee,

JAMES CARLESS, Depositary.

Toronto, 21th July, 1841.

CORPORATION SALE OF LOTS IN THE MARKET BLOCK.—On Wednesday, the 4th of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the Ingerest in the LEASES of the following CITY PROPERTY: Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 6, situated on the North side of Market Lane, containing 24 feet from age on the said Lane, and extending in the rear to the distance

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, on West Market Place, each Lot containing 25 feet frontage and extending in the rear to the distance of 95 feet. The above LOTS will be sold liable to a certain yearly rental per foot front-

age, with conditions of erecting Buildings thereon before the 1st December, 1841, according to a Plan adopted by the Common Council. Immediately after the sale, as above advertised, will be sald, at one o'clock of the same day, the interest in the Leases of the following WATER LOTS: Lot No. 42, East side of Bay Street, having 66 feet frontage on Front Street. .

Lots No. 49 and 50, West of Bay Street, each containing 72 feet frontage on Lot No. 52, West side of York Street, containing 100 feet frontage on Front

Street.

Lot No. 53, West of York Street, containing 77 feet frontage on Front Street.

Lot No. 54, West of York Street, containing 100 feet frontage on From Street.

Lot No. 54, West of York Street, containing 100 feet frontage on From Street. The Leases of the above Lots will be for a period of 42 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years, liable to a certain yearly rental per foot frontage, and subject to the combitions and limitations prescribed by the Com. Council. The plans may be seen, and any further information required will be given, on application at the Chamberlain's Office.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. McCLURF, Auctioneer.

27th July, 1841. IVER COMPLAINT AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES. DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Mirror of Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 14. A discussion arose on bringing up a potition complaining of the return of W. Dunscombe, Esq. for Beauharnois. Eventually the petition was received by

The bill to enable Robert J. Turner to practise as a solicitor and proctor in the Court of Chancery in this Province, was sent down with some amendments from the Council. These amendments were concurred in, and the bill returned

to the upper house.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of a despatch from Lord John Russell, explaining the views of the bome government on several most important affairs connected with the Province. The Despatch, which was dated Downing street, May 3rd, 1841, was ordered to be printed, and 1000 copies farnished for the use of the house.

By the order of the Executive, the copy of correspondence between the Home and Provincial Government respecting the proposed alteration in the timber duties, was laid on the table.

Mr. Aylwin said it would be fresh in the memory of hon, members that when a discussion took place on an alteration in these duties in the British House of Parliament, it was used as an argument in favour of the change by those who supported the measure that, if not suggested, it had received the sanction of the Governor-General of these Provinces. He was add to find that this was not the case, and that so far from desiring to plant a deadly blow at the dearest interest of the colony, His Execulency had shown every desire to ward off the stroke. He trusted the Governor-General would continue these efforts, which would entitle him not only to the thanks of that house but to those of the whole colony. At the same time it was evident that there was an error somewhere, as the statements on the other side of the water did not agree with prictors of this Institution, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing

Mr. Moffatt.-The hon, member should be more explicit. I have seen no

auch reports as those to which he siludes.

Mr. Aylwin.—I am glad to have an opportunity to give information which I had supposed would have been given in another quarter. If the hon member had read the debates in the English House of Communs, as I have done, he would have seen that it was stated by one of the ministers as a reason why the house should receive favourably the proposition, that it had been either suggested directly by the Governor-General, or had received his sanction.

Mr. Meffatt.—The hon member is misraken; what was referred to on that occasion was the wheat question and not the timber duties at all.

The documents were received by the house and 500 copies ordered to be

printed. Sir A. McNab moved for the introduction of a bill to prevent the follors of justice relative to the complaints of certain election petitions now before the house. The bill was read a first time, and its immediate discussion pro by the mover.

by the mover.

Att'y-General Ogden objected. When he had conceded that the bill should be introduced without any previous notice being given, he had not expented that this advantage would be taken. He had not yet eern the petitions, and he thought that before any steps were taken to obtain a decision, it was due to the house to know whether the existing law was to be maintained or not. Till he had examined the petitions he could not discharge his duty conscientiously; and he would ask what the delay of a day or two was in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Aylwin.-The hon, and learned Att'y General asks what the delay of one day is. Though my parliamentary experience has not been great, yet I have seen enough to know that if one day's delay had not intervened, a certain measure which has recently received the sanction of this house would not have measure which has recently received the sanction of this house would not have passed. My desire that an early discussion should take place is that bon inembers might not forget their professions of last night. I am surprised to hear the hon. Att's General say he has not yet read these petitions, involving as they do such serious charges against the administration of which he is a member,—charges which have not only been repeated in this country, but which have found their way across the Atlantic, and created in the minds of men there the most extraordinary sensation. I should have thought this alone would have induced him to dedicate five minutes of his time to see what they were made of. Several of those petitions were read in this house, one by my-self, and others by hon, friends, so that the learned gentleman can hardly plead ignorance of them. The subject is one which will admit of further delay, if the house is really sincere that the measure should pass. If the bill is bad in principle I have no objection to its being rejected; but let the opposition be manly, and let it not be attempted to get rid of it by a side blow.

All'y-General Ogden thought there was nothing unreasonable in their asking for twenty-four hours' delay before proceeding to the second reading of a bill which might involve them in the consequences of an ex post facto law. The course be declared was a most unusual one, though he knew that it was sometimes followed at the end of a session. As to the sensation which the hop, gentlemen said had been created in the minds of men in England, he did not care a snap of his finger for those sensations. He knew that a foul use had been made of the public press in that country as well as in this province, and that men had been found base enough to intrade these calumnies into the

House of Commons. This would not deter him from his duty, or prevent him from asking that the second reading he postponed till Friday.

Mr. Johnston proposed as an amendment that the petitioners should be allowed to proceed on the laws now in force on the understanding that their petitions should not be enterrained till the next meeting of the United Legislature. (A laugh.) He would state his reasons for this. It was now more than a month since they had met, and yet they had passed no useful law: nearly all their atten-tion had been taken up with these petitions, and he was not willing to consume any more time or inflict further injustice on those members whose elections were contested, and who had been returned by whopping majorities. If these petitions were taken up next year the petitioners would have the same alwatages they had before, and he was not disposed to interfere with the decision of last night. He did not believe there was any intention to prosecute the charges which had been made, and it was only fair that the parties bringing them should be made to feet the responsibility of their acts.

Mr. Price.—The hun, member objects that the time of the house is taken up uselessly. If when he goes home he will reflect on the number of speeches which are made on all occasions, he will perhaps see the reason of this delay. I am myself surprised that the government has not thought fit, by the introduction of a bill like the present, to give the parties who have not conformed to the law, an opportunity of doing so. If the house could not decide unanimously on a legal question such as the one involved, it was not surprising that the petitioners could not. Hon, members said they were willing to do something, but what is the relief they intend to afford?

The order for the second reading was then postponed till Friday.

Mr. Secretary Harrison introduced a Bill for the better internal govern-

ment of the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local and municipal government.

The Bill was received, read a first time, and the second reading fixed for

Wednesday next. 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Merritt moved for an address to His Excellency to inquire what answer had been received to an application from the Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the free introduction of the produce of this colony into the

Canada, relative to the free introduction of the produce of this colony into the ports of Great Britain.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill for the protection of Copyright in Upper Canada. The hon, member informed the house that there was already a similar act in force in Lower Canada, and the object now to provide for the present measure till that act is enforced, when a general law could be introduced for the whole Province. Ordered to be read a second time on the 9th

Mr. Duggan moved for an address to His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House copies of correspondence between His Excellency and the Home Government relative to the locality of the seat of government.

Mr. Small moved for a committee of the whole house to consider the expediency of making some alteration in the present rate of wages received by mem-

bers of the Assembly.

On Mr. Small moving for the house to go into committee of the whole to amend the present law fixing the rate of remuneration paid to members of Par-liament, the hon, member said it was highly necessary that some general measure should be introduced to regulate this matter. As the law new stood, every member from that portion of the Province formerly Upper Canada, was entitled to a sum of £50 for his attendance if the Session was continued more than a month, and £30 if less than that time, but no such provision was made for Lower Canada.—What he now proposed was, that both parts of the Province should be placed on the same footing. It might, in the consideration of this question, he argued that no remoneration ought to be given, and if so, he should not object to it, (hear, hear,) at the same time he thought no such determination should be come to precipitately. Many sections of the country might not be able to bear the expense of sending a member, and to these parties

would be leadship to withhold this payment.

Mr. Black would not oppose the present motion though he should resist the

Mr. Baldwin regarded the question as one of great importance, and though he was opposed to the principle it contained he should be prepared to support it so far as it went to place all members on the same equality, and mete equal justice to East and West.

Mr. Johnston did not see why a portion of the members should receive 10s. and another portion nothing. If it was refused to those gentlemen be certainly

After some further remarks the house went into committee on the bill. Mr. Robertson, chairman. Messes, Hincks, Harrison, Draper, Johnson, Moffatt Child, Price, Viger, McDonald, Prince, and Hamilton took part in the debate

he committee at its rising obtained leave to sit again on Friday week.

Mr. Prince brought under the consideration of the House, the petition pre sented against the return of the sitting Member for St. Maurice, and moved a resolution that the allegations contained in that petition were, if true, sufficient

to set aside the Election. Mr. Morin would vote for the resolution, but was not prepared to say the all those allegations, even if true, were sufficient to set aside the Election. He

was desirous, that an investigation should take place, and therefore would no oppose the motion.

Mr. Aylvin said the charges contained in the petition were scandalous and impertment, and that, if the document were to be judged of by its language, it should be thrown under the table. One of the allegations spoke of perjury. The person making that allegation could only have done so through ignorance or wickedness, since he must have known that even if the case were as he hinted, it would not form a subject for inquiry in a criminal Court. He denied that those who signed the petition, were occupying the most respectable rank in the County, which was one of the largest in the Province. He thought some proof should be advanced before the House said the allegations were

Mr. Prince said he was surprised to find the Member for Port New taking the course he did, efter his elegaent defence sesterday of the rights of petitioners. The House was there as the Trustees of the Electors of St. Manrice, and ers. The House was there as the Trustees of the electors of St. Stanles, and yet his hon. friend turned round and repudiated what he had before so eloquently advocated. He did not wish the House to prejudge the case, but that that ample inquiry which his hon. friend had called for last night for other peritions, should take place in regard to this.

resolution was agreed to. A discussion took place on a motion for the Speaker to issue his warrant to require the attendance of the Returning Officer of the District of Three Rivers, at the bar of the House. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn.

Toronto, Decomber 22nd, 1849.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six gence per line. Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line.

Advertisaments set in Nonparcil to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four.

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless presentally ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Note—The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is equal to four pence of the common measure.

OTICE.—The Editor of the MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT has now made arrangements which will enable him to bring out the debates of each day, in both houses, on the following evening.

Subscription for the second month, commencing on the 17th inst, will e Five Shillings, invariably in advance. Those who desire the files from the beginning, can be supplied by remitting Ten Shillings for the first and second months.

A remittance of Five Dollars will entitle the person who sends the same, to Six copies of the Mirror for one month. Ten Dollars, to Thirteen copies. Kingston, July 12th, 1841.

E. PELL, Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., corner Yongo and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every des ription, made to order.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation

Dake Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the second day of August next.

The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock at noon, precisely.

By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

Dritish America Assurance Office, Toronto, 12th July, 1841.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES .--Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the Hand and Seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to Sale such portion of the respective Lots of Land in the Townships Adjala, Brock, Essa, Etobicoke, Floss, Georgiana, North Gwilliamsbury, Innisfil, Mono, Mulmur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whit-church, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District as being in arreor for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and six pence

per acre will pay the Assessments due on the respective Lots.
Sheriff's Office, Toronto, W. B. JARVIS. July 12, 1341.

R. WOOD, Dentist, will be absent from this City after the 10th inst. a few weeks, and will give notice in the public prints of his return. July 10th, 1841.

X E S.-GEORGE DODDS The 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

AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Azes, Broad Azes, Hand Azes, 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 business 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.

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

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. Toronto, 21st May, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co., THREE JOURNEYWOMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonn Making Busines Turonto, March 3rd, 184L

WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto. BOWES & HALL are now opening a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, in Waterloo House, Next door to Mesers. Ripour & Davinne, to which they solive public attention.

B. & H., in recommending the above GOODS, need only say, the whole of their Stock has been IMPORTED THIS SPRING from the Manufacture.

turing Towns of Britain, which they will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

But One Price asked, from which no reduction will be made.

O LEASE-For a term of 8 or 21 years, Forty-Eight Fect of Ground fronting on Yonge Street, where J. H. Price's Office lately stood. Enquire of Messrs. Ridout Brothers & Co.; or to the undorsigned, at the Humber.

JOSEPH DENNIS. signed, at the Humber. June 29th, 1841.

TUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Conada. By Alexander Davidson, Eq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below." The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose; and is nearly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Build-

ings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleynn M. Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s. The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those wh order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers bog to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of their IMPORTATIONS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

and, by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock opened out.

These Goods have been selected with great core, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite periods.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO.

1844 604 8 Front Street, Toronto, 26th of May, 1841.

S PRING TRADE.—The Subscribers beg to announce to their Connexion and the Trude generally, that they are now receiving to hand their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by Isaac Buchanan & Co., Toronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the ne sonal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Grocery Depart-ment, have been drawn from the first sources of supply.

The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advances, and

The subscribers are prepared to one, will sell only for short and definite payments.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 21st May. 1341.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,-

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, Thompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption. &c.

Swaim's Panacea,
Bristel's Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy,

Spohn's Sick Headacue Reinedy,
Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,
Roach and Bed Bug Bane,
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair.
Dalley's Infollible Pain Extracter,

Rowand's Tonic Mixture-a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague

Ching's Lozenges, Ramsay's Spice Nots, American Southing Syrup, Céphalic Snoff. Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Si Astley Cooper's Pills.

Toronto, May 21st, 1841. MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.-LYMAN, MOORE TYL & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drogs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

603

RUBINDUN, IN ELECTRONIS Where, by diligen attention to his costomers, be impost to receive a continuous of their orders.

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

MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

TIPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—THE SUMMER SESSION of the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 27th of May, and close

of the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 27th of May, and close on the 30th of September.

The following is a brief outline of the Studies of the several Departments:

I. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT; embracing the common English branches, with the elements of Natural Philosophy.

II. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT; embracing the studies of the 1st Department, with Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French.

III. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy. Chemistry, Geology, and Autronomy.

phy, Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS; Latin, Greek, Hobrew, French, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, and Evidences of Christianity.

V. Fenale Department; embracing the studies of the Jovenile Department, and the higher English branches, with Botany, French, Music, Drawing

and Painting.

A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian, and more fully in the Circular, will show that special reference has been made, in the selection of the studies, to the wants of the community. The studies

are also so arranged that the pupil, in passing through the several departments, from the juvenile to the highest, enjoys the benefit of a systematic course of education, by which the intellectual powers are gradually developed, and, at the same time, the mind is stored with information on the various branches of

The Trustees have engaged another competent Teacher, whose time is to be Every necessary accommodation will be made for the health and comfort of

public view. In the enclosure is a Botanical Garden for the students in Bo-

TERMS.

Mathematics.*

Extra Charges.

French
Drawing and Painting
Music
Music Drawing, and Painting
Use of Pisano,

Use of Piano,

The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught. Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term of eleven ceks.

J. HURLBURT, Principal. Cobourg, May 8th, 1841.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK;—
intended as an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a
variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix,
containing several useful Tablos; the outlines of Geography; a comprehensive
sketch of Grammar; with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the
Week; the words divided and accented according to the purest mode of promunciation. By ALEXANDER DAYIDSON, Esquire, Niagara, Compiler of the Wesleyan
Methodist "Sacred Harmony." Printed and published for the author by Mr. H.
Rowsell, and sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3d. Extracts from Editorial Notices.

For the following reasons Mr. Davidson's Spelling Book may be preferred to any other: 1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons. 2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly Canadian. It is more religious than any other. 5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more matter. 6. Its typographical execution is superior. 7. It is formed on a broad anti-secturian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.—C. Guardian. This book, unlike the School Books which have debuged Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own situation, our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book can be containing lessons to Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.—Commercial Herald.

no greating, Spening, Geography, Graninar, &c. &c.—Commercial Meraid.

We had much gratification to the perusal of what we consider a most useful and valuable work for the common schools throughout the Province—the "Canada Spelling Book," compiled by Alexander Davidson, Frq. of Ningara.

We believe it is the first attempt of the kind in the Province, and should be glad to have it in our power to say that the Government had recommended the adoption of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spelling Book' in all the common schools in Upper Canada — Patriot. Every school teacher ought to procure a copy, and after a careful perusal of it, we feel confident be would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American editions

ow in use. - Morning Star & Transcript.

now in use.—Morning Start's Transcript.

We have received from the compiler, Alexander Davidson. Esq. of Nihgara, a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' which appears well calculated for use in the common schools of the Province—Examiner.

We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the 'Canada Spelling Book,' just published by Mr. A. Davidson of Niagara. It is a comprehensive work, containing, besides the Spelling Book, authors of Geography, a sketch of Grammar, and Morning and Evening Frayers for every day in the week.—British Colonist.

morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.—British Colonist.

The author of this work is A. Pavidson, Esq. Postunster of this town, who has favored us with a copy. We hape it may be placed in all the primary schools in the Province The introduction to the youthful mind, in easy besons, of the principles of morality and loyalty connected together, must form impressions calculated to produce good results. Let a system of education be followed out upon each a basis throughout our Province, and we venture in predict that rebellion will never again rear its head amongst us.—N'agera Reporter.

We have to showed out.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a next little work entitled the f Canada Spelling Book, by Alexander Davidson, Eq. of Ningara. The duty of legally, hitherto enshancefully neglected by fenchers, is so firmly incubated through all its pages, that, to say nothing of its other preclains advantages, it must speedily supplant the American publications now in the Cornell Observer.

We beg to a chnowledge the receipt of a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' compiled by Alcanada. Invideon, Esq of Ningara. We think it a valuable acquisition, and one much needed in the schools of this travince... Upper Canada Herald.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of this neatly got up work with feelings of no ordinary pleasure. It forms another step in our murch of improvement. We conceive it to be the best production which has been issued, while it is particularly adapted to Canadian vouth. The News.

dian youth - The News.

dian youth — The News.

We have examined it, (the Canada Spelling Book) and without bestiation pronounce it amprior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas.—London Gazetta.

If Mr. Davidson had done no more than to prove the necessity of such native School Books, he would have been justly entitled to the best thanks of the Canadian public. But he has done a great deal more. By his present production he has proved that industry, assidutly, and moral and religious principles, such as he seems to be guided by, can make provision for the opening minds of our youth; and he has, accordingly, presented us with a Spelling Book, which cannot fail to be immediately and generally adopted as the manual of our juvenile students, while acquiring the first elements of our language.

—Montreal Gazette.

This neeffect and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a prose-

Montreal Gazette. This useful and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a prospect of some general system being applied to the education of the youth of Canada, is remarkably well timed; and its own infinise excellence will, we centifie to predict, recommend it in those to whom the formation of that system may be conflicted as a valuable auxiliary, worthy of being placed in the hands of every school boy in the country.

"Mingrate Chronicie.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spelling Book,' and so far na we are capable of forming an opinion, we assert that it is one of the look works of the kind we have ever met with.—Hamilton Gazette.

We would do violence to our own feelings, as well as injustice to the public, should we not give our unequivocal approbation of this book.—Brantford Convict.

His (Mr 'Davidson's) book is not only thoroughly British, as every school book in the hands of young Britons ought to be, but it is also thoroughly Canadian, or rather British American; and we hall it accordingly, as supplying a desideratum long and grievously felt by the instructors of youth in these provinces.—Woodstock Herald.

We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' by A. Davidson. This back appears to us to be better adapted for schools in this country than any other we have seen.—Canada Temperance Advocate.

We have seen.—Canada Temperance Advocate.

To the author of this valuable addition to the School Books of thest Provinces we are indebted for a copy, which, on examination, we teel confident in promoneding one of the most complete of the description that we have seen, embracing within itself the radiments of an intellectual, moral, and religious education.—Literary Garland.

We inadvertently omitted to montion in our last, that we, in common with other gentlemen of the press, have received a copy of this truly valuable work. We have examined it carefully from beginning to end, and found it to realize, in every respect, which what read is different journals is its commendation. We have showed it to as host teacher of our acquaintance, who expressed himself willing to introduce it at once into his school. And we have no doubt that were other Schoolmasters in the District aware of the superiority of this work, over all others of the kind in common use, they would lose no time in obtaining a supply.—Western Berald.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock raid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and the same will be payable on and after Monday the twelfth day of July next. The Transfer Book will and after Monday the tweeter only of vary most.

accordingly be closed from the first to the tenth day of July inclusive.

By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22ml June, 1841.

FENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, neat door to the Post Office, Youge Street.

Office, Young Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above moder, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his manse for any of the above purposes will be charged the num of 2s. 6d. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cant on the purchase money; all runs below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange rach party will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestings. Instalments on Land pand to the Government for persons entitled to claims of Intestings. Bank Stock bought and sold. Beths and Recute collected. Loans on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Beveral cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Lind in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

3.7* All communications to be post paid.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.)

The substribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Printe Cast and Under, and which will be found to consult, in part, a follows, viz.: Broad Cloths. Cassimeres, Plun Cloths, Tweeds, Satincts, Prills, Vestings, Plain and Printed Moleshier, Plannels, Brown Shoetings, White Calicoes, Factory Cottons, Giughams, Printed and Purniture Calicoes, 14 and 64 Plain and Figured Methons of almost every shade and quality, Saxony Cloths, Monesclin de Laine Dresses; Thibet, Pitted, Angola, and Methon Shawks and Handkerchiers; Bandans and Barcelona ditte; Laces, Bobbunets, Tamboured and Noedlo-worked Collars; a general tock, of Hosiery, Haberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured) and Flaid Clotaks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods: it being their Intention Immediately to effect an important change in their trade. The public may, therefore, confidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated above.

Toronto, January, 1841.

The Cold Mark Co. Strucks of the control of the

ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of his brother, William Tomlinson, care of Editor. Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, would be gratefully received. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 3th, 1841.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings, 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Hons Cod Oil, 15 casks Ventian Red, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks Ventian Red,
10 " Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperas,
1 " Alom,
1 " Salphur,

Madicines Paint Olive do 10 200 " l'ale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff, 20 Bugs of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger,

BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 153, King Street, Toronto.

With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dystoffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tuscan, Patent, Dunstable, and Devon. Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 3ist, 1841.

R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnel and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Plaits, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be attusted, with promptitude and exactness.

551

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in gen-

eral, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT candle Manufactory;) where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality, to receive a continuance of their patronage.

G. S. keeps constantly on hand a Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Toronto, May 25th, 1841.

603 3m GEORGE SIMPSON.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassit mercs, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, quantity of READY Made CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; alf

which he will sell chesp for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.

PEMOVAL. — JAMES SANDERSON
bas removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 43,
City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messrs. Lyman, Fare, & Co.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Eroad Cloths, Cassumeres,
Fancy Doc-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fashions, which he will
make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reseconable
terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 20, 1840. TO BE DISPOSED OF,—A GENERAL DRY GOOD and GROCERY EUSINESS, in the Town of Lorpox. The Stock is small,—
say about £400. The present is a good opening for a member of the Methodist Church,
To such a person the terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to the Subscriber,
who is declining business; if by letter, post paid.

who is declining business; if by letter, post paid. London, 30th March, 1841. 96

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildings, 100 bls. Ground Nicarsgua, 400 ibs. Nutgalls. 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, 100 " " Fustic, Turmeric, Turmeric, 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Red Sanders, Verdigris. Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, 2 tons Alum, 2 " Copperns, 3 " Blue Vitriol, I'earlash, secks Samac. Press Papers. 2 bis. Red Argol, Clothier's Jacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. 500 lbs. Indigo, Toronto, 21st June, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.— CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal flospitals, and by eminent Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles, For all Dropsy.
All swellings of the Extremities, Rheamatism, acute and chronic, Lumbage and Sciatic, Tender Feet,

Cronp,
Whooping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children,
All Bruises and Sprains,
Scald Head,
Scrofula, in its worst stages. Corns,
White Swellings, and all Swellings
of the Neck.
Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers,
Tresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

nd attendant Solomon Hays. and attendant Solomon Plays.

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to insert, are as follows:

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U.S.; 2 Judges of the U.S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures;

some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to communicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest!"

About one balf the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY.

RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article.—And of all this number to females are enumerated. So iat the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Bruthers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remody for Coughs, Coliss, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, IVhooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and VINDPIPE.

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever oftered to the public for the cure of the shove diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any circumstances.

cumstauces. The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its The imparament saw of the medicine in the united States, and the testinonials of the efficier, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Cirrymen, who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most insertions. redulous.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing

ome of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.

For sale by Druggists generally.

LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Apr.

Teronic, October 2d., 1840.

WEW MEDICINE.—Dr. Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and volumble medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the floor and stomach; also, a substitute for column. For its virtue as a cathartic in Fevers and sit Bilious Diseases, see circulars in the bands of agents cantaining certificates.

For sale by Druggletts generally.

LYMAN, FARR. & Co. Agents.

Toronto, October 24, 1840.

WALUABLE 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 worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c.
Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Let No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheap. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, elonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada.

Toronto, May 1, 1841. AMB'S LIQUID BLACKING. So frequent have been the applications to the Subscriber for Liquid Blacking, that he has commenced the manufacture of an article equal, and for

preserving qualities superior to say in the world, which he offers by IV Rolesale and Relail, at a lower rate than any imported can be sold. Blacking Buttles and Tin Boxes bought at the Subscriber's Establish-P. R. LAMB. No. 4. New Street, Toronto, June 26th, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in 229 KING STREET, a few doors west of Bay St., as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD, Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

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

Christian Guardian.

DEFOTED 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 a-year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one mouth after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Pestage is Fear Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one mouth after receiving the first number.

** Altravelling and local Preachers of the Werleyan Methodist Church are sulhorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure the responsible subscribers and in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent graits. Agents are responsible in 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 subscriber, small be post paid.

B.T. The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of paor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of he Gospel.

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

Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office. J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.