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CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

[From the Rev. John Fletcher's Works.]

"Your doctrine of perfection makes it needless for perfect Christians to say the Lord's prayer; For if God vouchsafes to 'keep us this day without sin,' we shall have no need to pray at night that God would 'forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.'"

We answer, 1. Though a perfect Christian does not trespass voluntarily, and break the law of love, yet he daily breaks the law of Adam's perfection, through the imperfection of his bodily and mental powers; and he has frequently a deeper sense of these involuntary trespasses, than many weak believers have of their voluntary breaches of the moral law. 2. Although a perfect Christian has a witness that his sins are now forgiven in the court of his conscience, yet he "knows the terrors of the Lord;" he hastens to meet the awful day of God; he waits for the appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ in the character of a righteous Judge; he keeps an eye to the awful tribunal, before which he must soon be justified or condemned by his works; he is conscious that his final justification is not yet come; and therefore he would think himself a monster of stupidity and pride, if, with an eye to his absolute in the great day, he scrupled saying to the end of his life, "Forgive us our trespasses." 3. He is surrounded with sinners, who daily trespass against him, and whom he is daily bound to forgive; and his praying that he may be forgiven now, and in the great day, as he forgives others, reminds him that he may forfeit his pardon, and binds him more and more to the performance of the important duty of forgiving his enemies. And 4. His charity is so ardent that it melts him, as it were, into the common mass of mankind. Bowing himself, therefore, under the enormous load of all the wilful trespasses which his fellow mortals, and particularly his relatives and his brethren, daily commit against God, he says, with a fervour that imperfect Christians seldom feel, "Forgive us our trespasses," &c. "We are heartily sorry for our misdoings; (my own, and those of my fellow-sinners;) the remembrance of them is grievous unto us; the burden of them is intolerable." Nor do we doubt but, when the spirit of mourning leads a numerous assembly of supplicants into the vale of humiliation, the person who puts the shoulder of faith most readily to the common burden of sin, and heaves the most powerfully in order to roll the enormous load into the Redeemer's grave, is the most perfect penitent;—the most exact observer of the apostolic precept, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ;" and, of consequence, we do not scruple to say, that such a person is the most perfect Christian in the whole assembly.

"Sin is that which humbles us, and drives to Christ; and therefore, if we were free from indwelling sin, we should lose a most powerful incentive to humility, which is the greatest ornament of a true Christian."

We answer, Sin never humbled any soul. Who has more sin than Satan? And who is prouder? Did sin make our first parents humble? If it did not, how do our brethren suppose that its nature is altered for the better? Who was humbler than Christ? But was he indebted to sin for his humility? Do we not see daily, that the more sinful men are, the prouder they are also? Did you never observe, that the holier a believer is, the humbler he shows himself? And what is holiness, but the reverse of sin? If sin be necessary to make us humble, and to keep us near Christ; does it not follow that glorified saints, whom all acknowledge to be sinless, are all proud despisers of Christ? If humility is obedience, and if sin is disobedience, is it not as absurd to say that sin will make humble, that is, obedient, as it is to affirm that rebellion will make us loyal, and adultery chaste? See we not sin enough, when we look ten or twenty years back, to humble us to the dust for ever, if sin can do it? Need we plead for any more of it in our hearts and lives? If the sins of our youth do not humble us, are the sins of our old age likely to do it? If we contend for the life of the man of sin, that he may subdue our pride; do we not take a large stride after those who say, "Let us sin that grace may abound; let us continue full of iniquity, sin that humility may increase?" What is, after all, the evangelical method of getting humility? Is it not to look at Christ in the manger, in Gethsemane, or on the cross; to consider him when he washes his disciples' feet; and obediently to listen to him when he says, "Learn of me to be meek and lowly in heart." Where does the Gospel plead the cause of the Barabbas and the thieves within? Where does it say, that they may indeed be nailed to the cross, and have "their legs broken;" but that their life must be left whole within them, lest we should be proud of their death? Lastly: what is indwelling sin, but indwelling pride? At least, is not indwelling pride one of the chief ingredients of indwelling sin? And how can pride be productive of humility? Can a serpent beget a dove? And will not men gather grapes from thorns, sooner than humility of heart from haughtiness of spirit?

The strange mistake which I detect, would not be so prevalent among our prejudiced brethren, if they were not deceived by the plausibility of the following argument:—"When believers are humbled for a thing, they are humbled by it; but believers are humbled for sin; and therefore they are humbled by sin."

The flaw of this argument is in the first proposition. We readily grant that penitents are humbled for sin; or, in other terms, that they humbly repent of sin; but we deny that they are humbled by sin. To show the absurdity of the whole argument, I need only produce a sophism exactly parallel. "When people are bloodied for a thing, they are bloodied by it; but people are sometimes bloodied for a cold; and therefore people are sometimes bloodied by a cold."

PASTORAL VISITATION.

[From a "Pastoral Charge," by the Rev. J. A. James.]

Approve yourself as a minister of God, by the character of your visits to the houses of your flocks.

As an under shepherd of the Lord Jesus Christ, you will labor to say, in imitation of him, "I know my sheep and am known of mine." Endeavour to conduct all your private intercourse with your friends, in such a manner, as that their esteem may be conciliated by all they see of you. Happy will it be for some ministers, and happy for their people too, if they could always be seen at the distance of the pulpit, their feelings would then be lost like the spots of the sun, amidst the blaze of public splendor, with which they are invested, but which upon a nearer inspection are too broad and dark to be unnoticed. Like the works of nature in opposition to those of art, our character should appear the fairer, in proportion as it is microscopically inspected.

Let all your visits be appropriate. Go as the minister of God, and go to approve yourself such. It is in private that you can make full proof of your ministry, by an affectionate solicitude for the spiritual welfare of your flock; by improving your intercourse to some valuable purpose; by retracting and retouching the impressions produced in the public service of God. There, nothing can be set down to a thirst for popularity, but all will be traced up to a heart devoted to your work. Never do we seem so dear to the hearts of our people, as when in their own houses we manifest an affectionate anxiety for their eternal salvation. How much better, how much more elevated and characteristic is this, than that low jocoseness and familiarity, in which some indulge. I do not wish you to be a mere pulpit spectre, haunting the abodes of your flock shrouded in sullen gloom, terrifying every body from your presence, and creating a solitude wherever you come; but even this is almost better than the constant levity of a buffoon. Maintain a dignity of behaviour: especially in the season of innocent cheerfulness, never degenerate into frivolity. Weight of character is of immense importance to you; it will give an additional momentum to every sermon you preach; and this is gained or lost in secret. It should be perpetually remembered by you when in company, that the same persons who see you there, will on the approaching Sabbath be sitting at your feet to receive instruction.

I trust, my dear brother, you will not by any part of your conduct lead your people to conclude that they cannot please you better than by asking you to a feast. Do not appear fond of celebrating the private carnival. This is one of the many roads that lead to contempt. Jesus, your great master, should in this respect be your model;—Jesus, not only as a preacher upon the mount, but as a visitor in the house of Mary.

Your visits should not be long. You have no time for this, and indeed it is not necessary. Half an hour, or an hour well improved, would give you an opportunity of saying very much that is useful. Avoid the character of a lounge and gossip. You are to teach the value of time, and will do this best, practically.

Your visits should be impartial. Many pastors by confining their attention to a few families, have alienated a large portion of their flock from themselves, and sown the seeds of lasting jealousy between the different members of the church. It cannot be supposed, in the

common course of things, that you will have no favorites, no private friendships; but what I mean is, that these are not to be allowed to interfere with your official and universal obligations. As the common centre of the society you are to unite all hearts to each other, by uniting them all to yourself. Especially remember the sick and the poor.

Let your visits be seasonable: and if they are seasonable I am sure they will not be late in the evening. Always sup at home. Late visiting is an enemy to family religion, domestic order, private devotion, early rising, diligent study, and by a last undulation, the mischief reaches the pulpit itself.

REVIVALS.

"Expect great things—attempt great things—the triumph of truth—the conversion of sinners—the improvement of saints—the emancipation and purification of the church—the christianization of the world. Study and pray, pray and study—pray and labour, labour and pray—and the work is done."

"Brethren, on to the conflict—see but that your armour be of the true celestial temper, and that your hearts be in the right place, full of confidence in your Divine leader, Messiah the Prince."

"Your weapons, not carnal, will prove mighty through God in pulling down strongholds." "God will arise and his enemies shall be scattered, and they who hate him shall flee before him." Let the church but do her duty, and her Lord and King will fulfil all the glorious things which have been said of her.

"Brethren, the time is short. The season in which we can be useful in the church and in the world will soon be over. When in our ecclesiastical assemblies, we look around us, the inquiry is forced upon us, 'our fathers where are they?' Blessed be God, with regard to many of them, we know well where they are—they are where we hope by and by to be. 'The watchmen of Ephraim are with their God.' They have 'died in the Lord,' and are blessed. 'Yea, saith the Spirit, they rest from their labours, and their works follow them.' Could they address us from their thrones on high, their language would be, 'Work, work, while it is called to-day.' 'He is worthy for whom ye do this.' 'The more you toil and suffer now, the sweeter rest will be.'"

"Brethren, the time is not only short, but uncertain. Since we last met for a similar purpose, one of our brother elders has been called to his account, we trust to his reward. On his way home, he conversed with his minister with deep interest on the subjects which had engaged our consideration, and expressed his resolution to be more active and faithful in the discharge of the duty of watching for souls. Ere twelve hours had run their course he was in eternity. We do not hold life by a more secure tenure. With some of us the shadows are rapidly lengthening; and our presbytery has had striking evidence within its own limits, that the sun may go down at noon, and that some of the loveliest 'trees of righteousness,' though the 'planting of the Lord,' may 'with in all the leaves of their spring.' Oh! let us have our lamps bright, our lamps burning, everything ready for the Master's call. What he says to one He says to all, 'Behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be.'—occupy till I come—watch!"—Brown's Address.

The following production displaying much ingenuity and irony, was written by the late Rev. WILLIAM BLACK, of Halifax, N. S., at a time when he thought infidelity prevailed in that place. We give it as an original of its kind, and hope, should it meet the eye of a sceptic, it may at least make him ashamed of his religion.—We extract the article from the Memoir of Mr. Black, by the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M.

DEEZLEBUB TO HIS LIEGE SUBJECTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HALIFAX.

"Well-beloved and trusty friends, I embrace this opportunity of acknowledging your faithfulness to my interest. You are, indeed, my loyal subjects; and have hitherto maintained your ground against all the remonstrances of conscience, the dictates of reason, and the calls of Scripture. You are true Musselmens—steadfast believers in that form of sound words which I have committed unto you. Be faithful unto death, and I will reward you."

The Scriptures are a mere artificial contrivance of men, designed to keep the vulgar in awe. Jesus Christ was a specious impostor; and his followers a set of melancholy enthusiasts. The religion of the Bible is a system of restraint—a burden—a yoke intolerable to be borne. Reject it, O my children! Believe it not, O ye trembling Felixes! and thou unsable Agrippa! why art thou almost persuaded to be a Christian—a thing so inconsistent with thy happiness? Christianity requires you to deny yourselves, to take up your cross, to forsake your most pleasurable sins, and denounces damnation on your heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must forsake your gay and jovial companions, who make a mock of sin, and sport with the tremendous name of the Great Supreme. It says that God marks even what you say, and that he will not hold you guiltless when you take his name in vain, though it be done merely from habit. It avers that the companion of fools shall be destroyed. Nay, it even goes so far as to say that you, my trusty servants, must become fools that you may be wise, must be converted, and become as little children, be born again of the Spirit of God, created anew in Christ Jesus, be made inwardly holy, or you never can be happy in time or in eternity. But care ye for none of these things. Gratify the passions which God hath given you. Had he not designed you should gratify them, he would not have planted them in your nature; therefore fear not great flock it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom; and where he is, there shall also his servants be. Give the rein to all your desires, keep not your feet from evil; nor your tongue from speaking guile; neither be in the least terrified at your adversaries, for YE SHALL NOT SURELY DIE!

Arm yourselves. O my trusty servants, with all the armour of darkness, on the right hand, and on the left. Put on the helmet of presumption, hope—the breastplate of unrighteousness—the sword of my spirit, which is my word, and let your feet be shod with the preparation of my gospel. Let falsehood be the girdle of your loins; but above all, take the shield of unbelief, whereby you may be able to quench all the fiery darts of the holy one. At times, O my children, you feel depression of spirits—consciousness of guilt—fear of death—dread of judgment, and terror of hell. But O fear not! Drive such thoughts away from you; suffer them not to prey upon your minds, and disturb your repose. They will induce melancholy, and it may be, bring upon you the opprobrious name of enthusiasts, fanatic, or Methodist. If such thoughts should at any time irresistibly intrude themselves, interrupt your quiet, be advised by me, my children, not to resort to those counsels who have fled from my banners, and enlisted under Emmanuel; for evil communications corrupt good manners. Besides, their malady is as contagious as the plague.

Meddle not with that antiquated book, the Bible. It is a legend consisting of old Jewish fables, and unaccountable mysteries. It would fain make you believe, that there are one, and a child, the mighty God. If you look into it, at all, let it be only to beguile a tedious hour on the Sabbath, when conscience will not permit you to read a play or a romance. And when you do at any time read it, beware of applying any part of it to your own state of mind, which would be a sure way to disturb your peace. When you meet with any case of unfaithfulness in a professor of religion recorded there, mark the baseness of his fall, but take no notice of his repentance. If there appears any thing equivocal in what you read, always attach that meaning to it which is most pleasing to the flesh. Those parts of scripture which treat of regeneration, repentance, faith, and holiness, I advise you to pass by; especially Christ's Sermon on the Mount, and his dialogue with Nicodemus. Apply all the promises to yourselves; but pay no regard to the threatenings.

I warn you not to attend those Meetings or Churches where the ministers insist upon the necessity of inward religion, or the new birth. If you hear any, select those downy doctors who prophesy smooth things to the people, and tell them all is well. If there be such a place as heaven, do not imagine that it is necessary in order to arrive there, to enter in at the strait gate of conversion, or to walk in a narrow way: a little heathen morality will answer every purpose.

Pursue the honours and riches of the world, and that ardently, resolutely, constantly—and its pleasures too. These will be of great service in shielding your minds against the gloomy impressions of religion. Think not there is any harm in killing a few hours; you have long to live yet; it is too soon to think of dying. What imaginable harm can there be in attending balls, masquerades, plays, or operas. No, no, my sons! these will divert your minds from those melancholy subjects—Death, Judgment, Hell and Eternity. Is there any thing irrational in such innocent amusements; or what, if, after being involved during the day in the cares of business, you should relax your minds in the evening by a game at cards. Is this beneath the dignity of an intelligent being? Send round the merry glass at the club, or quaff the cheering bowl at the tavern, to drive away dull care.

"Further, my children, let me counsel you to read plays, novels, histories, or any thing of that kind that may come to hand, calculated to amuse the mind and dissipate all anxious concern about a future state. Particularly I recommend to your attentive perusal the works of Voltaire, with those of Hobbes and Rochester; only add not the dying recantation of the last, for he turned coward when death stared him in the face. Voltaire my servant has done me much service. He employed all his skill and talent in support of my cause. He shall in no wise lose his reward. Nor you, my faithful servants, provided you only remain faithful unto death."

"If Emmanuel, my sworn enemy, knock at your door,—and I know he will—give him no admittance; despise his word; quench his Spirit; listen not to the voice of his servants."

"From your Royal Sovereign,

"DIABOLUS, alias DEEZLEBUB."

THE REDEEMER'S TEARS.

All the tears which Jesus shed on earth, were tears of compassion. These he wept over Jerusalem, were, perhaps the most tender and the most numerous. There was much pathos in the transaction at the tomb of Lazarus. But that was the grave of a friend, and he was surrounded by those whose tears were yet freely flowing for their recent loss. He gazed upon a rebellious and guilty city, thronged with his bitterest enemies, who thirsted for his blood. He foresaw the sufferings he was about to endure without her gates. These, however, excited no tears. He looked further, to the tempests of wrath, which were already gathering over her towers, and were soon to burst in devastating judgments upon her children. This opened the fountain of his compassionate sorrows, and if tears alone could have saved her, she had not perished.

And do I look back to the full accomplishment of Jerusalem's woes with only the common interest of a student of history? Can I contemplate the present state of her outcast and scattered families, and withhold the tribute of a tear? Surely, the callous indifference of Christians to the condition of the children of Israel, has been a part of the curse denounced upon unhappy Zion. Nor has it been less than a partial curse to ourselves. "I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee."

O Saviour! let one of those tears as it were fall upon my heart, and assimilate it to the tenderness of thine. Then shall I look on sinners generally, as thou didst; and my best affections, and my most strenuous efforts, will be engaged to every plan which promises well for the wide diffusion of the saving benefits of thy redeeming love. Were I more like thee, I could not pass a day without shedding many a secret tear; without pouring forth many a fervent prayer; without using some means for the salvation of perishing sinners.—Rev. J. East.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BIBLE.

The venerable Dr. Boudinot, one of the most distinguished philanthropists of the present age, in a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Susan V. Bradford, inserted as a preface to his "Age of Revelation," has the following very impressive and just remarks:—

"For nearly half a century," he says, "I have anxiously and critically studied that invaluable treasure; and I still scarcely ever take it up that I do not find in it something new,—that I do not receive some valuable addition to my stock of knowledge, or perceive some instructive fact, never before observed. In short, were you to ask me to recommend the most valuable book in the world, I should fix on the Bible, as the most instructive, both to the wise and ignorant. Were you to ask me in any affording the most rational and pleasing entertainment to the inquiring mind, I should repeat—it is the Bible; and should you renew the inquiry, for the best philosophy, or the most interesting history—I should still urge you to look into your Bible. I would make it, in short, the alpha and omega of knowledge; and be assured that it is for want of understanding the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, that so little value is set upon them by the world at large. The time, however, is not far off, when they will command a very different reception among the sons of men."

VANITY OF EARTHLY SPLENDOR.

Abercrombie, Caliph of the Moors in Spain, reigned in the greatest magnificence and honor. After his death, the following was found in his writing:—

"Fifty years have elapsed since I became Caliph. Riches, honors, and pleasures I have enjoyed in abundance, and have exhausted them all. The kings, my rivals, esteemed, dreaded, and envied me. All those things coveted by mankind, were bestowed by heaven upon me with a prodigal hand. In this long space of apparent felicity, I have calculated the number of days in which I have found myself happy; the number amounts to fourteen. Mortals, hence appreciate the value of splendour, of worldly enjoyments, and even life itself."

We copy the following from the March number of Blackwood's Magazine. This epitome of history is most interesting at the present period; and the poetry of the very highest order. We have not been able to read either without deep emotion; and our prayer has been, O Thou who art "a light to lighten the Gentiles," be "the glory of thy people Israel!"

JERUSALEM.

Vast as is the period, and singular as are the changes of European history since the Christian era, Judea still continues to be the most interesting portion of the world. Among other purposes, it may be for the purpose of fixing the general eye upon this extraordinary land, that it has been periodically visited by a more striking succession of great public calamities than perhaps any other region. With less to attract an invader than any other conspicuous land of the East, it has been constantly exposed to invasion. Its ruin by the Romans in the first century did not prevent its being assailed by almost every barbarian, who, in turn, assumed the precarious sovereignty of the neighbouring Asia. After ages of obscure misery, a new terror came in the Saracen invasion, which, under Amroon, on the conquest of Damascus, rolled on Palestine. A siege of four months, which we may well conceive to have abounded in horrors, gave Jerusalem into the hands of the Khalif Omar. On the death of Omar, who died by the usual fate of Eastern princes—the dagger—the country was left to the still heavier misgovernment of the Moslem viceroys—a race of men essentially barbarian, and committing their crimes for their zeal in proselytism. The people, of course, were doubly tormented.

A new scourge fell upon them in the invasion of the Crusaders, at the beginning of the 12th century, followed by a long succession of bitter hostilities and public weakness. After almost a century of this wretchedness, another invasion from the Desert put Jerusalem into the hands of its old oppressor, the Saracens; and in 1187, the famous Saladin, expelling the last of the Christian sovereigns, took possession of Palestine. After another century of tumult and severe suffering, occasioned by the disputes of the Saracen princes, it was visited by a still more formidable evil in the shape of the Turks, then wholly uncivilized—a nation in all the rudeness and violence of mountain life, and spreading blood and fire through Western Asia. From this date (1317) it remained under the dominion of the Ottoman, until its conquest, a few years ago, by that most extraordinary of all Mussulmans, the Pacha of Egypt—a dreary period of 500 years; under the most desolating government of the world. It is equally impossible to read the Scriptural references to the future condition of Palestine, without discovering a crowd of the plainest and most powerful indications, that it shall yet exhibit a totally different aspect from that of its present state. Enthusiasm, or even the natural interest which we feel in this nation, may colour the future to us too brightly; but unless language of the most solemn kind, uttered on the most solemn occasions, and by men divinely commissioned for its utterance, is wholly unmeaning, we must yet look to some powerful, unquestionable, and splendid display of Providence in favour of the people of Israel.

The remarkable determination of European politics towards Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, within the few years; the not less unexpected change of manners and customs, which seemed to defy all change; and the new life infused into the stagnant governments of Asia, even by their being flung into the whirl of European interests, look not, unlike signs of the times. It may be no dream, to imagine in these phenomena the proofs of some memorable change in the interior of things—some preparatives for that great providential restoration, of which Jerusalem will yet be the scene if not the centre; and the Israelite himself the especial agent of those high transactions, which shall make Christianity the religion of all lands, restore the dismantled beauty of the earth, and make man, what he was created to be—only "a little lower than the angels."

The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of this most singular of all people. Under all their calamities and dispersions, they seem to have remained at nearly the same amount as in the days of David and Solomon, never much more in prosperity, never much less after ages of suffering. Nothing like this has occurred in the history of any other race; Europe in general having doubled its population within the last hundred years, and

England nearly tripled hers within the last half century; the proportion of America being still more rapid, and the world crowding in a constantly increasing ratio. Yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement. The population of Judea, in its most palmy days, probably did not exceed, if it reached, four millions. The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not much more than three; and their census, according to the German statisticians, who are generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed:—

In Europe, 1,916,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and Russia, and 453,000 are in Austria.
In Asia, 738,000, of which 300,000 are in Asiatic Turkey.
In Africa, 504,000, of which 300,000 are in Morocco.
In America, North and South, 5,700.
If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will be about 3,199,000.

This was the report in 1823—the numbers probably remain the same. This extraordinary fixedness in the midst of universal increase, is doubtless not without a reason—if we are even to look for it among the mysterious operations which have preserved Israel a separate race through eighteen hundred years. May we not naturally conceive, that a people thus preserved without advance or retrocession; dispersed, yet combined; broken, yet firm; without a country, yet dwellers in all; every where insulted, yet every where influential; without a nation, yet united as no nation ever was before or since—has not been appointed to offer this extraordinary contradiction to the common laws of society, and even the common progress of nature, without a cause, and that cause one of final benevolence, universal good, and divine grandeur?

"'Twas eve on Jerusalem!
Cloribus its glow
On the vine-covered plain,
On the mountain's marble brow,
On the temple's broad grandeur,
Enthroned on its height
Like a golden domed pile
Is the ocean of light;
And the voice of her multitudes
Rose on the air,
From the vale deep and dim,
Like a rich evening hymn,
But whence comes that cry?
'Tis the cry of despair!"

What form stands on Zion?
'Tis the prophet of woe!
His form worn with travel,
His locks living snow,
His hand grasps a trumpet;
The heart's blood runs chill
At its death-sounding blast:
All the thousands are still—
All fix their gaze,
Where like one from the tomb,
The shout seems to swim,
Round the long, spectral limb,
And the lips pour in thunder
The terrors to come!"

"Thou'lt not love, Jerusalem!
Lovely, yet stern;
Thou'lt not a Jew's woe, Judah,
Yet thou shalt be his friend!
Thou'lt not magnify Zion,
Yet thou shalt be true;
The plea of sorrow
Shall see thy last stone."

"Hark, hark to the tempest—
'Tis the roar of fire and war!
The shouting of warriors,
The crash of the spear,
The gleam of the sword—
On that lonely spot—
Twin demons of havoc,
To ravage thy fold."

"They rush through the land
As through forests the fire;
Woe, woe to the infant,
Woe, woe to the sire;
Rejoice for the warrior
Who sinks to the grave;
But weep for the slave—
A ransomless slave."

"But, woe be mine eyeballs!
The red death is here,
And the last dying hymn,
Of the temple is sung!
The altar is vanishing,
The glory is fled;
The curse is fulfilled,
The first vengeance is done!"

"Again all is darkness:
Year rolls upon year;
I hear but the feller,
I see but the reaper,
But the hosts are coming!
They rear from their land;
'Tis Amroon and his Saracens—
Curse of the land!"

"Like the swamp-gander's hornet,
They rush on the wing
By thousands of thousands,
With death in their sting,
Like vultures, they sweep
O'er Zion's loved hill,
And the corpse-covered valleys
By Kedron's red rill."

"Where, where sleeps the thunderbolt?
Heaven! hear the cry
Of the kneeling slave
To his Egyptian lord,
Hear his heart's lament,
His frenzy of prayer;
Mild with Israel's lament
Of disdain and despair."

ON BEING IN DEBT.—To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debts haunt the mind; a conversation about justice troubles it; the sight of a debtor fills it with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge. The borrower is servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life. It is mean to flatter the rich. It is humiliating to be the object of pity. To be the slave of unattainable desires is to be despicable and wretched. Independence, so essential to the virtues and pleasures of a man—independence can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desires, and owing no man any thing. A habit of boundless expense undermines and destroys the virtues in a mind where they seemed to dwell. It becomes difficult, and at last impossible to pay punctually.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his word must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but difficulties prompt him to wrong his creditors without a blush. How desolate and woful does the mind appear, now that the fence of truth is broken down? Friendship is never dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and professions which were once sincere. He seizes the moment of unsuspected affection to ensnare the friends of his youth, borrowing money which they must hereafter answer for. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being loved. He swallows up the provision of aged parents, and the portion of sisters and brethren. The loss of truth is followed by the loss of humanity. His calls are still importunate, he proceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. Ingenuity, which, in a better cause, might have illustrated his name, is exerted to evade the law, to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth—to sow unobserved the seeds of fraud.—Dr. Chalmers.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE III.—At the time when his Majesty George the Third, desirous that himself and family should repose in a less public sepulchre than that of Westminster Abbey, had ordered a royal tomb to be constructed at Windsor, Mr. Wyatt, his architect, waited upon him with a detailed report and plan of the building, and of the manner in which he proposed to arrange its various recesses. The king minutely examined the whole, and when finished, Mr. Wyatt, in thanking his Majesty, said, "he had ventured to occupy so much of his Majesty's time and attention with these details, in order that it might not be necessary to bring so painful a subject again under his notice." To this the good king replied, "Mr. Wyatt, I request that you will bring the subject before me whenever you please; I shall attend with as much pleasure to the building of a tomb to receive me when I am dead, as I would to the decoration of a drawing room to hold me while living; for, Mr. Wyatt, if it please God that I shall live to be ninety, or an hundred years old, I am willing to stay; but if it please God to take me this night, I am ready to obey the summons."

USEFULNESS is the only material of immortal fame. The admired achievements of the warrior—the splendid retinue of gorgeous epithets that emblazon the names of statesmen—and the envied garland that decorates the brow of genius, are often the precursors of over-lasting shame and contempt; but "they that are wise shall shine as the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

possessed by that SPIRIT, who in the beginning brooded upon the abyss of unformed matter, and thence deduced the grand, beautiful, and harmonious system of nature? Will the votaries of the Arabian false prophet, abandon their faith unless they are made the subjects of a more perfect administration of grace than they have ever enjoyed? Will Babylon be built on its foundations, by an agency less efficient than that of "THE ALMIGHTY"? Will those sublime scenes which when viewed in dim and distant perspective, required the tints of heaven adequately to portray, be actually realized without an unusually rich and copious effusion of the SPIRIT'S influence? And does not Scripture prophecy furnish us with reasons for believing that this last, and greatest outpouring of the Holy Ghost, will be no less extraordinary in its manner, than in its results? Was it not under the influence of such a conviction, that the apostle, "trapped into the future times," exclaimed, "Who hath heard such a thing? who hath seen such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day? or shall a nation be born at once? or as soon as Zion travelled, she brought forth her children." When God "will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land"—when Satan shall be bound, cast into the bottomless pit, and sealed—when "the fulness of the Gentiles be come in," and "all Israel shall be saved," will not these eventful changes produce strange anomalies in the world? When throughout the valley of death, the supernatural impulse shall be given, which shall direct every bone to its kindred bone, and the breath of heaven shall concentrate its energy from the four winds, and breathe upon the slain, and they shall start into life, and stand up a mighty army before the Lord, will not a sensation of almost painful wonder pervade the hearts of men at so miraculous an event? When the great millstone, the symbol of falling antichrist is cast into the sea, will there be no turbulence in its waters? The apostle John in the vision of the Apocalypse, heard in heaven as it were, "the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings" but it was the sound which announced the completion of the victories of the truth, "Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

What was the paramount object intently beheld during the labours of the mediatorial work performed by the Son of God—what but a bestowal of the Spirit for the perfect purification and glorification of man? The gift of the Spirit is the purchase and the reward of the Redeemer's death on Calvary. When the Son of God rose in majesty and love from his own eternal throne to come to earth, this was his object: when he became Emanuel, this was his object: every sorrow he bore and insult he endured, was to gain this object: when, at the eventful crisis of his death, he pervaded hell with fearfulness and heaven with wonder, the overwhelming of the spirit at the Pentecost was his object. "For the joy that was set before him, he endured the cross, despising the shame." This was the burden of his promise and his prayer shortly before his crucifixion: "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever." When the occurrences of the day of Pentecost were beheld by him from on high, the joy constituting the object of his noblest anticipations was fountain-like: every heart on that day which became pierced, every tongue that implored, every act of faith performed, every saint that rejoiced, was seen with joy. And whenever or wherever similar effects follow the preaching of the Cross, again—again he has joy. O what value at the highest estimate the design of the work of redemption, in our argument for the needed agency of the Spirit!

What dispute are we to make of those inferences which are, without fallacy, drawn from the fact of the Holy Spirit's descent? We ingeniously confess our utter incapability to make any disposition of them but what is favourable to our argument. And the same may be said of the fact of Christ's death. Christ has died for sinners. The Holy Spirit has come from on high. Authenticity can do no more in establishing the facts. But what if man's condition did not call for a purchase, being made of the blessings of the Spirit of Holiness? Christ has died in vain: his is a useless death: the whole Mosaic system was futile: the inspirations of the Prophets insidious. No: Jesus has paid the inestimable price of his own life, that spiritual blessings might be imparted to and diffused among men. Men, therefore, need them. If the infidelity of man's heart could be dislodged, his evil propensities subdued, his life regulated, independently of a superior—a supernatural assistance, why, we demand, came there from the skies the Spirit, sitting on men in form of "cloven tongues like as of fire?" And why, having once come, does that Spirit abide with men? Abide, do we say? Yes, abide. He is treated as if he were an enemy to man; yet he departs not. We speak of the moss of mankind. The Spirit would be our tutor, we will not be pupils: he comes to hearts of enmity to pacify, we maintain our hostility: we hear his calls to prepare for eternity, we are already prepared, if depravity and vice be a preparation; and our opposition to the Spirit is aggravated by a triumphant insolence. His forbearance tells us we require him: our infamy tells us too. The fingerings, long suffering, and love of the Holy Spirit can be thus accounted for—He knows we cannot save ourselves!

The consecration of Jesus to the all-important work of propagating the gospel may instruct a class of men who give presumptive proof that they can discharge ministerial obligations without the Spirit. A romantic "succession" is their authority and strong-hold, irrespective of God or the Devil, truth or falsehood. Not so with the Messiah! He, when once in the synagogue at Nazareth stood up, and read from the prophets: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." The judicious Wesley says on these words, "He hath anointed—with the Spirit. He hath, by the power of his Spirit which dwelleth in me, set me apart for these offices." Is such the statement made in the scriptures even of the Son himself? Every man of good moral character should perform his functions under the conviction that he cannot but with peril make any thing a substitute for the "unction" of the "Holy One of Israel." Jesus was filled with the spirit, and "signs and wonders" dignified his path.

And what is it that invests the Apostles with a sublimity of character and purpose? They had been indeed carnal, their designs grovelling, their expectations worldly: an earthly king, and perishable splendours, would have satiated their desires. But "a change came o'er them." We find them speaking with "new tongues"—exalting Christ—promulgating his doctrines—contending dangers—erect and persevering and dauntless with death before them. Al! they had been at Jerusalem: and the Holy Spirit had been there: there opened the heavens, and light beamed forth: there were the flood-gates raised, and the waters of life rushed and deepened, and rushed again: there the Spirit came on them. Then they could preach as they never could before; and consequences, glorious, animated them. Theirs were days of gospel victory and joyfulness. Happy days!

In intimate alliance with this topic, is the conquering power of the Spirit on the Jew's heart; which is another confirmation of the atonement—Man is impotent without the Holy Ghost. The augmentation of five thousand to the church at the time of Pentecost, was not an augmentation of Gentiles, but Jews and Gentiles. They submitted to their crucified Lord. It is to be considered a matter of certainty that some of them had witnessed our Saviour's miracles: but miracles were insufficient to convince and change. The Apostles had wrought miracles by a delegated power: they now have a mightier influence accompanying them. Men who had been wondering spectators of a blind man when his eyes were opened: of a dead man when raised to life; of a demoniac when dispossessed of devils—now not only wondered, but wept, and while they went to Calvary believing, wondered they had not gone before. What all Christ's miracles could not do, the SPIRIT did! Shall we leave unperished the inspired page? Shall the wisely adapted means, under the dispensation of the Spirit, be unemployed by us? Shall the perishing myriads in the world have the life of the Spirit withheld from them by our supineness? Shall there be a postponement of the world's renovation by our forgetfulness of the exclusive ability which the Spirit has to renovate? Shall man be made God? When—O when shall we believe God? How long has he said to us, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts!" The Holy Spirit is needed.

[We intend writing an article for insertion next week, in continuation of the above, in which we shall endeavour to show how the Spirit, which is needed, may be obtained.]

THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.—We are informed that the Rev. JAMES RICHARDSON, has been appointed travelling Agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, to the duties of which office he is to be exclusively devoted. We congratulate the officers and friends of this noble colonial Society on the appointment, which is so evincive of a spirit of holy enterprise. We wish Mr. Richardson divine aid in his arduous but pleasing work—the Society itself unparalleled prosperity—and the approach of the period when a copy of the sacred Scriptures shall be found in every Canadian dwelling.

WE have had politely sent us by the excellent and learned author, a sermon entitled "Love of God and of our Neighbour," by the Rev. JOHN McCALL, LL.D., M. R. I. A. Principal of U. C. College; for which we offer our best thanks. It is our intention, very shortly, to give it more than a passing notice; but at present, all we can do, is to say we have had time to read only a few passages, and are much mistaken if it be not a sermon deserving to be extensively read for its christian catholicity of spirit.

WE are without any further report of the proceedings of the General Conference; but we hope to be able to continue our abstract of them next week; and at the same time present to our readers a beautiful speech, delivered by the Rev. Robert Newton at the recent Bible Meeting held in New York.

A succinct statement of what was done, at the Anniversary of the Temperance Reformation Society held in this City on Friday evening, will be found in another column. We much regret that our editorial duties prevented us from participating in the pleasures and profit of the meeting; but our heart was there; and we wish the institution—laudable and necessary as it is, a success far exceeding what it has hitherto had.

The Rev. Joseph Stinson has returned from the American General Conference; and the Rev. Messrs. E. Ryerson and J. Ryerson may be expected to return by Saturday next.

We beg to ask the particular attention of our friends to the notices of CAMP MEETINGS, inserted in another column, and to express a hope that these special means will be highly appreciated, and, by the blessing of God, made a present and an everlasting benefit to very many souls.

The General Book Steward will apprise the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church, and the public generally, that he is expecting to receive shortly, from London and New York, an extensive supply of the choicest standard Works, comprising Hymn Books, and publications for Schools.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Editor of the Cobourg Star for his condescension in noticing "the natural sedulous character" of the Guardian, as he does in his last paper, in an article called forth by one we published May 13, headed "The Clergy Reserve Bill." All we shall say is, that his courtesy is the courtesy of the impugner—his logic the logic of Italy; and that were we inclined to reply to him formally, we should do nothing more than transcribe the very article on which he animadverted; unless it were, to add, "What we have written, we have written."

A synopsis of the proposed Bill for the Union of the Provinces is on our last page.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEWS BY THE BRITISH QUEEN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of May 16.
The House of Commons re-assembled, after the Easter adjournment, on the 29th April. The House of Lords stood adjourned to the 30th. The first business, after petitions, was the report of the election committee on the Cambridge election. It set forth that the returned member, the hon. Mansel Sutton, (Tory) was not duly elected—that he had been guilty of bribery, and that an extensive system of bribery had prevailed at the election.

Lord Malton asked what instructions had been sent to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean as to the course to be pursued with Naples. A report was current, that hostilities had actually commenced—he wished to know if it was so, and if so, what the result would be.

Lord John Russell answered in the negative.
In answer to a question from Mr. Home, Lord John Russell said that on the next day he would state the actual position of the negotiations concerning the Maine boundary question.

The other proceedings of the session were on local matters.
The proceedings in the House of Lords on the 31st were of no particular interest. In the House of Commons there was not a quorum present at 4 o'clock—consequently the Speaker adjourned the House.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the Chinese difficulties have arisen in part from the killing of a native by some English sailors, in a row, and the refusal of Capt. Elliot to surrender the culprits for trial by the Chinese authorities. He thought it best to take the matter into his own hands, and therefore, after a trial of some sort, sentenced five of the sailors to a certain period of imprisonment in England. They arrived, about the end of April, and were almost immediately set at liberty, the law officers of the Crown being of opinion that Captain Elliot had no authority to sentence them as he had done.

Benjamin Eliott's picture of the Annunciation, painted for the church of St. Marylebone, was sold on the 29th April, by order of the vestry, at auction, for ten guineas! It was painted in 1817, and the artist was paid for it £800. On the 24th March the great Helmore printing office at Wilna was destroyed by fire, and estimated at 200,000 silver rubles.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess of Burlington, first lady of the bed-chamber to the Queen. The Countess was 28 years of age. She was the fourth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and sister of Lord Monmouth, Lady Dover, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Walgrave is also announced—brother of the Earl of Walgrave. About a year ago he married the daughter of Draham the vocalist.

Mr. O'Connell employed his Easter holidays in "agitating" most strenuously against Lord Stanley's registration bill. In Dublin he got up an immense meeting at which strong resolutions against the bill were passed, and great success in raising the people. It is indeed with him a struggle for life; for should the bill pass, and a new election take place under its provisions, his influence in the return of members would be almost annihilated.

The London Chronicle (ministerial) states that some time in March instructions were sent out to the Governor General of Canada and the British Minister at Washington, to arrange the incidental question respecting the extent and occupation of the disputed territory, which was the subject of the last published correspondence between the latter and Mr. Forsyth. This correspondence attracted much attention in London, and was violently discussed in the newspapers—of course with a great deal of party feeling, each party endeavouring to throw the blame of the boundary difficulty upon the other. We infer from the tone of the discussion, and from other circumstances, that an effort in earnest will be made by the British Government to bring the matter to a definite conclusion.

A meeting was held in London, April 24, to protest against the "opium war"—Earl Stanhope in the chair. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a petition to Parliament, which was to be presented in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope, and in the Commons by Lord Sandon. It was resolved also that the resolutions should be done into Chinese and sent to the Emperor of China.

The great Anti-Slavery Conference is to commence its sittings in London on the 12th of June. The venerable Thomas Clarkson has declared his intention to be present, if he is alive at the time.

The Post-office stamps were to come into use on the 6th instant.
Intelligence had been received by the late Sir Henry Fane, recently commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. He died on board the Malabar on the 24th March.

The budget was to be brought forward on the 8th of May.
The Cork Theatre was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, April 12th—supposed to have been caused by an escape of gas. Mr. & Mrs. Wood had taken their benefit the night before.

The arrangements for a line of steam packets to the West Indies are at length completed. The packets are to be of 1250 tons burthen, and are to be ready for sea by the autumn of 1841.

Some of the chief Parliamentary business, as mentioned one gross case of bribery at elections, and a new bill introduced in the House of Commons, as to which the committee have reported that both the sitting member and the petitioner were guilty. Money was offered and received, on both sides, with scarcely an attempt at concealment.

Among the passengers by the British Queen is the Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of Lord Northampton. He is on his way to Canada.

Prince Castelfranco, ambassador extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, arrived in London on the 26th April. He is on a special mission relating to the sulphur difficulties.

Some of the most eminent lawyers in Hanover have given their opinions that the marriage of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha with the Princess Victoria, according to the laws of Hanover, and that his son by that marriage is therefore entitled to succeed to the throne, in case of the death of the present King without issue capable of inheriting. It has been alleged that, by his blindness, the son of the present King is rendered incapable of inheriting.

The Queen brought out 12,000 letters, and an immense number of newspapers.

American flour was selling, at the latest dates, at 27s 6d, duty paid, at which rate 10,000 barrels had changed hands during the week ending the 28th ult.

The London Times of the 27th ult. has a long and bitter article on the North Eastern Boundary Question, in which it accuses the ministry directly of an intention to yield to our claims. The article asserts that the Americans have been pushing their claims, and that the British Government is now time to stop. They follow the following bellicose sentence: "We say, then, that resistance on our part must begin somewhere, or we shall nowhere have an inch of colonial territory to defend."

The Liverpool Mail of the 25th ultimo, has the following ridiculous paragraph:—

The Boundary Question.—An extraordinary rumor has been prevalent for the last two or three days, but which we cannot be induced to credit, namely—that Her Majesty's Government have consented to pacify the menacing citizens of Maine, and settling the boundary question, by a bribe of £200,000.

Antarctic Voyage.—A voyage of discovery to Antarctica will leave England early in June. This new expedition which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the command of an officer in the navy, will be equipped at the sole expense of several British merchants. We need not add that we wish them all the success that so spirited an undertaking so equally merits.

The widow of Mungo Park, the famous African traveller, it is stated in the English papers, died in London on the 31st of January, in the 59th year of her age.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Travelling at fifty-six miles an hour.—The ten feet wheels attached to the locomotive engines employed on the Great Western Railway not being found fully to answer the expectations of the directors, they have altered their plan, and in future wheels of seven feet in diameter only are to be employed. The result has been the attainment of the speed of fifty six miles an hour. On Saturday the 28th ult. the Fire Fly, a new engine on this principle, manufactured by Messrs. Jones, Turner, and Vans, of the Victoria Foundry at Newton, made an experimental trip from Paddington to Reading. The speed throughout was equal to one mile in one minute 11.3 seconds, or an average of fifty miles and a half per hour; two miles of the road were, however, got over at the rate of 55 miles an hour. This is the greatest speed at present attained in the history of locomotive power; what will ultimately be the greatest it is impossible to foretell. Messrs. Jones & Co. have since forwarded a second engine for their works to London, and they have four others in progress of erection for the use of the Great Western Railway Company.

FRANCE.
The marriage of the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg was solemnized at the Palace of St. Cloud, on the 27th of April. The ceremony was as strictly private as the etiquette of the French Court permits. The King of the Belgians and the Infantes and Infanta of Spain were among the guests. Immediately afterwards an amnesty for all political offences up to May 1837 was published.

The mediation of the King of France between England and the Two Sicilies has been offered, and accepted by the former. Indeed it is understood to have been asked for by the King of Naples.

The latest intelligence from Algiers was to the 18th of April. The Duke of Orleans and Aumale had arrived, and, with Marshal Vallee, reviewed the troops. On the 17th the Duke of Orleans set off for the camp at Boufarick; the headquarters of his division. There was a report that a daring attempt had been made by the Kabyles to recover possession of Cherchell, but the Arianage beat them off with considerable loss.

It was reported also that Abdel-Kader had offered to settle his quarrel with France by a private combat with Marshal Vallee, and that the latter had accepted of the offer. The latter statement is of course nonsense.

There had been more corn riots in some of the provinces, but nothing serious. They were allayed without the shedding of blood.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Ministerial demand of 1,500,000 francs, for the blockade of Buenos Ayres, was agreed to by a vote of 260 to 10. Private letters report that an expedition against Buenos Ayres was contemplated by the French government.

The wings of the sovereign have been already clipped, and a few more clips will reduce him to the rank of a republican president. This is the opinion of our most sober politicians, and the Conservatives do not conceal their fears of the result.

A petition has been presented to the Chambers requesting that measures should be taken for exhuming the relics of Napoleon, and conveying them to France. As that petition has been taken into consideration and has been referred to the minister for foreign affairs, there is reasonable ground for believing that negotiations will be entered into with the British government on the subject, and that the relics will be delivered up.

The French have had no new action with the Arabs. One of the native regiments in alliance with France has gained a signal victory over the chief of one of the hostile tribes, and has won as a trophy to the government 500 ears, which I presume will account for 250 slain in the conflict, part of whom were doubtless his own men.

The Arabs have carried off, in different parts, upward of 500 oxen, so that France is feeling her anxiety.
The fort of Dellys will be occupied as a preliminary measure of the expedition. Three steamboats have already been despatched to that port with stores, and they will be met on their arrival by a column of infantry which will take possession. No resistance is anticipated.

The commercial conference between England and France, which were suspended after all matters seemed to have been settled by the economists on both sides, are now about to be renewed.

SPAIN.

The cause of the constitutional government, under the banner of the Queen, is progressing in the provinces, by the defeat of the Carlists. In addition to the fort at Castellote that of Alloga has fallen into their hands, and the whole garrison has been taken prisoners. Brigadier Zurbarán, on the 19th, routed the 1st Aragonese Carlist battalion, and took 300 of the rebels, with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

The fort of Alloga, just captured, will become in the hands of the Queen's army an important strong hold; it is placed between two little rivers on the top of a craggy rock, inaccessible on one side and easily defended on the other. Cabrera considered it to be the palladium of his arms, but a sort of fatality pervades the Carlist ranks, and they seem now to be powerless. The fort is supposed to be capable of keeping a considerable army in check.

There had been another breaking up of the cabinet, several of the ministers having resigned. Only one new appointment is announced—that of Count Clonard to be minister of war. General Evans had gone to Madrid, to make, or attempt, some settlement of the claims of the Spanish Legion. No military movements of any importance are mentioned.

Madrid letters of the 21st say that the health of the young Queen is very delicate, and the physicians having advised change of air, her mother the Queen, purposes to make a tour with her, either in Andalusia or in the Basque provinces.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Odessa, brings intelligence of another victory gained by the Cossacks over their oppressors. They have gained a Russian fort with a battery of twenty guns. The Russians, on the other hand, are on the eve of invading Crimea with another army, and it is supposed that 40,000 men now at Sebastopol are destined for that purpose.

The last news from the expedition to Khiva confirm the previous accounts of its failure; but these accounts being from St. Petersburg, where nothing unfavourable to Russia is permitted to be published, the failure is softened down into a concentration of troops near the Kih, in the encampments erected by the Russians at the commencement of this disastrous campaign. The troops are said to have encountered tremendous hurricanes and intense cold, 35 degrees and more below the freezing point. They had not met with the Tartar enemy. The English government, it is said, has intimated to the Russian ambassador that if the expedition be renewed or persevered in, the government of India will send an army upon the Oxus, and will occupy the most important points in that quarter by its troops.

Thirty-three priests of the Romish united Greek Church have been exiled from Russia for having signed an act signifying their adhesion to the Church of Rome.

THE TWO SICILIES.

The following extracts contain all the intelligence we can find respecting the quarrel with England about the sulphur.
The Censor de Lyons of the 26th publishes the following private letter from Rome of the 14th inst.

An English steam vessel "has returned to Naples from Malta, in order to receive from Mr. Tessel the King's definitive reply to the letter of Great Britain. Ferdinand, being aware of this, betook himself with all speed to Castellamare, so that the English envoy found no person to whom he could address himself when he arrived at the Palace, and the vessel had consequently to leave, without bringing the Admiral who commands the British force of Naples the answer which he expected in order to act upon it.

"The coasters are in a state of defence, and preparations are being made for a serious contest."

The first hostile act on the part of England will probably be the capture of Neapolitan vessels, and just at this moment the two most powerful ships of the royal navy are at sea.

The Neapolitan navy is composed of 12 vessels of war, among which are the Vesuvio, 82 guns; the frigates Parthenope, 60; Isabella, 43; and the Urania, 46.
A letter from Naples states that the government is placing all the coast in a state of defence, and that every disembarked soldier has been recalled. The English ambassador had invited all the English families residing at Naples not to renew the term for their apartments. Several of those families had already arrived there.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The British ships of war, in the neighbourhood of Naples, commenced, on the 17th, operations, and captured (it was said) 50 vessels. The Hydra was working off the mouth of the gulf. The Neapolitan vessels at Malta were under an embargo.

If the letters in the London papers may be credited, the British are quietly slipping into a quarrel with the Pacha, which may hasten the issue of the Turco-Egyptian question.

INDIA.

We find no later advices from China, and only the following paragraph relating to India, in the Standard (evening) of April 30.

The Eco de l'Orient contains advices from Bombay, to the 29th of February. The Governor General was at Allahabad. It is rumoured that some important changes are to be made in the government of the East Indies. The seat of government is to be transferred from Calcutta to Bombay, the presidencies abolished, and the whole of the British possessions in the East Indies divided into northern and southern India.

NOVA SCOTIA.

British Steam Packets to Halifax, Boston, &c.—The Great Western brings letters from London under date of April 14th, to E. H. Denby, Esq. of this city, which state that the continued wet weather of last season has a little retarded the steam packets. The first will, however, be ready for sea, June 1st, but will not commence her trips before June 15th or July 1st, after which they will sail for Halifax and Boston in regular succession every fifteen days. We learn from a gentleman who has recently examined these vessels, that in symmetry, speed, strength and perfect adaptation to the business, they are not rivalled by any steamer afloat.

The Hon. Samuel Cunard, who will probably leave England for Halifax the 15th of the present month, in a steamer of 300 horse power, intended to ply between Pictou and Quebec, and may visit Boston in the last of June.

Extract from a letter from a mercantile house in London, to another in this city, dated April 14th:

"The writer has had a conversation with Mr. Cunard, and we are pleased to inform you that the first regular boat of the line will leave Liverpool on the 15th of June, and from that period will depart on the 1st and 15th of every month throughout the year; on their arrival at Halifax, they will remain not exceeding six hours to deliver the mail bags and small parcels, and thence proceed to Boston. The boats will take no freight for Halifax, and will not carry exceeding one hundred tons for Boston.—Boston paper."

LOWER CANADA.

Although we have not yet seen it announced in the Official Gazette, where everything connected with the Government seems to find a place, we are, nevertheless, well advised that an Agent has been appointed by the Governor-in-Chief, to superintend the immediate interest of Immigrants; and we are quite certain that the Montreal public will rejoice with us, that such choice has fallen upon Mr. James Allison. The competence of the gentleman in question has been based upon an experience, to himself most costly, to which no other, we believe, can pretend—there is that activity, intelligence, and benignity about Mr. Allison which seldom combine—and although we have been told that his present appointments are extremely low, yet we must anticipate that the same discrimination which gave him a present preference, will provide for his future promotion. With what infinitely increased interest will the public view the next arrival of Immigrants, knowing that they are certain of the services of an intelligent and kind man, on their landing.—Montreal Transcript.

Great Loss by Fire in Montreal.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Mr. Mohan's distillery, Quebec Suburbs, which consumed about ten thousand pounds worth of property, and we are sorry to learn that no insurance was effected.—Herald, May 7.

UPPER CANADA.

Sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Hagerman, on the 22nd inst., on a young man of the name of Chauncey Skinner, for murder committed in Whitley. His Lordship addressed the prisoner in a feeling and religious strain; admonished him to prepare for eternity; and ordered him to be executed on Monday, 8th June.

Skinner, who has a wife and three children, has a fine and benevolent countenance. We would not, from his looks take him to be a rogue, a thief, or a murderer. Drunkenness stimulated him to the commission of the heinous crime for which he is to suffer!—The Globe.

Late Sunday evening one of a party (said to have been engaged in the illicit introduction of Tea into our Port) was drowned by the filling of the boat in which they had been passing forwards and backwards between the Island and the main shore. Two persons drowned were named Wm. Kendrick, junr.,—the other two saved themselves by clinging to the boat.—Star & Trans.

THE GLEANER.

CHINA.—The following details of the army and navy of China; are extracted from the work on that country by M. Guizot, a missionary, who resided in it many years.—The total number of Chinese troops, including those of the navy, but not the militia nor the Mogul auxiliaries, amounts to 765,222. China has two fleets—one for the rivers, and the other for the sea. The first comprises 1056 ships, the second, 913. The river fleet has crews to the amount of 9500 men, and that for the sea 93,431, making an aggregate of 107,921 sailors. The army is as regular as any in the world, but is rather a skeleton than a body. The soldier does not fight from love of country, but rather as a police officer or imperial chasseur; and during the greatest portion of the year he is at home with his family, carrying on some trade or profession. The country has no need of a large embodied army, and it is the interest of all parties to reduce the soldier to a humble artisan. Consequently there is scarcely one-tenth of the nominal force under arms at one time, and the other nine-tenths existing only on paper. We have been in places where there were thousands of soldiers on the roll, and yet not more than 200 effective men could be mustered. When any rebellion breaks out, not more than 3000 out of 13,000 can be collected. Several of the generals are admirals also. The officers and men are equally ignorant of navigation. A great many sailors of their merchant vessels belong to the navy. Their war-junks differ in nothing from those employed in trade; the largest do not exceed 300 tons in burden. The whole coast is lined with ships, and there is not a single haven or anchorage, however small, which has not its post of soldiers."

Reading and Writing.—In the three months, July, August, and September, 1839, there were 27,670 couples married in England and Wales, whose marriages were duly registered, and copies of the register transmitted to the General Register-office. Of those, the number who did not write their names, but signed with a mark, was—men 8,733; women, 13,624. The proportion per cent. of those who signed with a mark in the whole of England and Wales, in the metropolis, in North Wales, and in South Wales, together with Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, is as follows:—

	Men	Women	Mean
England and Wales	32	42	40
The Metropolis	11	25	18
North Wales	39	70	54.5
South Wales, including Herefordshire and Monmouthshire	46	56	51

Libraries in Europe.—The following is a tabular view of several of the principal libraries in Europe, premising that there are most strange discrepancies in their reported numbers:

	Volumes.
Bibliothèque du roi, Paris	439,000
Court Library, Munich	410,000
Vatican, Rome	400,000
Bodleian Library, Oxford, (Eng.)	350,000
Göttingen University	300,000
Imperial Library, Petersburg	300,000
Imperial Library, Vienna	260,000
Royal Library, Copenhagen	240,000
Dresden	250,000
British Museum	240,000
Berlin	200,000

The Lawyers in London consist of 1,500 barristers, 100 conveyancers and pleaders, and 3,000 solicitors and attorneys.

A CAMP MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the township of Hallowell, District of Prince Edward, on the land of Asa Warden, Esq., near the farm of Mr. Wm. Williams, to commence on the 1st of June, and to continue until the 10th of June. Such of the Ministers on the Day of Quinquagesima, or any other District, as can make it convenient to attend, are earnestly and respectfully requested to do so. The site of the meeting is within a short distance of the town of Pictou, which is distant from Belleville but a few hours sail by steamboat. The District Meeting is expected to close on the evening immediately preceding the first day

PROPOSED CANADA UNION BILL.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We have received a copy of the Bill introduced into Parliament by Lord John Russell for uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and hasten to lay the following synopsis of its most important provisions before our readers:

1. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to declare, or authorize the Governor General of both Provinces to declare by Proclamation, that on a certain day within six months after the passing of the Act, that the Provinces shall form one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada.

2. The 31 Geo. III. c. 31, and 14 Geo. III. c. 83 are repealed so far as they provide for constituting and composing a Legislative and Assembly within each of the Provinces, and the following Acts are wholly repealed:—1 and 2 Vic. c. 9, 2 and 3 Vic. c. 53, 1 and 2 Will. 4, c. 23, and 14 Geo. III. c. 88. Provided that the powers and functions of the Special Council shall continue until the day on which the Provinces shall be reunited; and that no new Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada shall be convened or holden after the passing of this Act.

3. All laws passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada, and assented to by Her Majesty or the Governor of the Province, shall be valid.

4. Her Majesty or the Governor to summon the Legislative Council, who shall not be fewer than twenty, who shall be twenty-one years of age, natural born subjects, or naturalized by an Act of the Imperial or Provincial Legislature.

5. Tenure of office for life.

6. But may resign.

7. Seats to be vacated by absence for two successive Sessions without leave; by acknowledging foreign allegiance; by becoming bankrupt; by becoming a public defaulter; by being attainted of treason or felony; or by being guilty of any infamous crime.

8. Questions respecting vacancy to be referred to the Council.

9. The Governor to appoint a Member of the Council, Speaker.

10. Ten Members to form a quorum; and on an equal division, the Speaker to have a casting vote.

11 to 20. The Assembly is constituted, giving an equal number to each Province, divided as set forth in a table of apportionment, published in the Gazette of the 2d instant.

21. Governor to appoint a Returning Officer.

22. Not to serve longer than a year.

23. Writs to be issued within fourteen days after sealing for calling the Assembly, and returnable within fifty days.

24. Time and place of elections to be fixed by the Governor, till otherwise provided for.

25. It shall be lawful for the Provincial Legislature to alter all matters connected with the system of Legislation, provided the second and third reading of any Bill for that purpose, shall be concurred in by two-thirds of the Members, for the time being, of both Houses respectively, and the assent of the Crown shall not be given to such Bill without Addresses from both branches.

26. The election laws of both Provinces, respectively, are continued in force till otherwise provided for.

27. No person shall be a Member of the Assembly without being seized of a freehold of lands and tenements of the value of five hundred pounds sterling, over and above all incumbrances, to which he shall make oath.

28. Persons making false oath, to be liable to the penalties of perjury.

29. The Governor is authorized to fix such place or places within any part of the Province of Canada, and such times for holding the first and every other Session of the Legislature, as he may think fit; and also to prorogue and dissolve the Assembly.

30. The duration of the Legislature to be four years, and that there shall be a Session once at least in every year.

31. The Legislature shall be called together for the first time not later than six months after the Provinces shall become re-united.

32. After every General Election, the Assembly to elect a Speaker, being a Member.

33. The presence of at least twenty Members, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly; all questions to be decided by the majority, the Speaker having a casting vote when equal.

34. Oath to be taken by Members.

35. Affirmation allowed, but laws for perjury applicable to both.

36. The giving or withholding of the Governor's assent to Bills, subject to the provisions of this Act and his instructions.

37. Bills assented to, to be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary.

38. No reserved Bills shall have force until Her Majesty's assent shall have been declared by Proclamation, or by Speech, or by Message to the Legislature.

39. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or restrain Her Majesty's prerogative in all cases whatsoever.

40. All Writs, Proclamations, and Public Instruments relating to the Legislature, and all Journals, written and printed proceedings of what nature soever of the Legislature, shall be in the English language only.

41. All Bills relating to ecclesiastical matters and rights of the Crown, shall be laid before the Imperial Parliament for thirty days, as heretofore, before becoming a law.

42. The powers of Parliament for the regulation of commerce in the Colonies, and for imposing and levying duties, are continued; provided that the produce of such duties be applied to and for the use of the Province, except as otherwise provided for in this Act.

43. Until otherwise provided for, all judicial and ministerial authority, before vested in the Governors and Executive Councils of both Provinces, shall continue to be vested in the same authorities respectively.

44. All powers and authorities vested in the respective Governors and Executive Councils of Upper and Lower Canada, are to be exercised by the Governor of the Province of Canada, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

45. All laws now existing in the Province, shall continue to be of the same force as if the Province had not been united, except as repealed by this Act, or to be afterwards repealed or varied by the Provincial Legislature.

46, 47, and 48. A continuation of the same subject.

49. The Revenue of the two Provinces to form a consolidated fund.

50. Such consolidated fund to be charged with all costs and expenses.

51. Out of this consolidated fund there shall be payable every year to the Crown £45,000 for defraying the services in the schedule marked A; and during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years afterwards, the further sum of £30,000, for defraying the services marked in the schedule B, hereto annexed.

Schedule (A.)

Governor, £7,000

Lieutenant Governor, 1,000

UPPER CANADA.

1 Chief Justice, 1,500

4 Puisne Judges, at £900 each, 3,600

1 Vice-Chancellor, 1,425

LOWER CANADA.

1 Chief Justice, Quebec, 1,500

2 Puisne Judges, Quebec, at £900 each, 1,800

1 Chief Justice, Montreal, 1,180

3 Puisne Judges, Montreal, at £900 each, 2,700

1 Resident Judge, St. Lawrence, 900

1 Judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis, 500

1 Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé, 500

Pensions to the Judges, salaries of the Attorneys and Solicitors General, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses of Administration of Justice, 20,875

Schedule (B.)

Civil Secretaries and their offices, £7,000

Provincial do. do. 3,000

Receiver General and his office, 3,000

Inspector do. do. 2,000

Executive Council, 300

Board of Works, 2,000

Emigrant Agent, 700

Pensions, 5,000

Contingent expenses of public offices, 3,300

£30,000

52. Provides for the manner in which the appropriation of the sums granted, may be varied.

53. The above sums shall be accepted and taken by the Crown by way of Civil List, instead of territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown.

54, 55, and 56. Further provisions upon this subject, provided that the payments charged on the consolidated fund shall be appropriated by the Legislature for the public service.

57. The Governor is to incorporate the inhabitants of every district in Upper Canada, and of the counties in Lower Canada formed into districts for the purposes of this Act; and to establish Councils in such districts for the local government thereof.

58. The District Councils, being elective, to have power to make bye laws for making and improving roads and other communications; for the erection and repairs of bridges and public buildings; and generally for the management of the moneys and property of the district, with power to raise and levy all necessary sums of money.

59, 60, 61, 62, and 63. For their provisions on this subject.

64. Interpretation Clause.

65. This Act may be amended or repealed during the present Session of Parliament.

The Official Gazette published in this city yesterday, contains Draughts of two Ordinances, intended to be submitted for the consideration of the Special Council. The following is the title of the first of those:—

Draught of an Ordinance to make provision for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government, for the year ending on the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty; for the support of certain Charitable Institutions; for the promotion of Education; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal communications; for the encouragement of Agriculture; and for other purposes.

The Ordinance makes the following appropriations; the amounts are all in sterling money:—

Expenses Civil Government, £269,323 7 1	
Police, Quebec and Montreal, 12,900 0 0	
Superintending Magistrates and Rural Police, 14,451 11 5	
Contingent Expenses, Provincial Secretary, 230 0 0	
Extra do. Surveyor General's Office, 300 0 0	
Fees on Militia Patents, 200 0 0	
Special Services to Government, 1000 0 0	
Indes, Foundlings, and Indigent Sick, Quebec, 1000 0 0	
Do. do. do. Montreal, 1150 0 0	
Do. do. do. Three Rivers, 850 0 0	
Do. do. do. 900 0 0	
Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec; Montreal Protestant do.; Ladies' Benevolent Society, Montreal; Roman Catholic Asylum, Quebec; Male Orphan do. Quebec, each, 50 0 0	
Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, 270 0 0	
Scholastic Institutions, &c., 2,626 10 0	
Augustus Wolf's pension, 13 10 0	
School Visiting, balance, 270 0 0	
Literary and Historical Society Quebec; Natural History Society, Montreal; Mechanics Institutes, Quebec and Montreal, each, 45 0 0	
Montreal Faculty, McGill College, 900 0 0	
Road from this Province to New Brunswick, 2,350 0 0	
Road at Point Levi, 400 0 0	
Post Road, by the Kennebec, to Maine, 760 0 0	
Allowance to P. Brochu, for residing on the Metis Road, 22 10 0	
Drains, &c. in Montreal Gaol, 675 0 0	
Fire Proof Vault, Court House, Montreal, 175 10 0	
Bridge over River Delisle, 270 0 0	
Commissioners of Indemnity, 30th April last, when the Commission ceased, 1,900 0 0	
On account of Indemnities, 8,637 6 9	
Postages, Civil Departments, 1,100 0 0	
Deputy Collector, Philippsburgh, 90 0 0	
House Rent do. do. 22 10 0	
Landing Waiver, Philippsburgh, 90 0 0	
Agricultural Society, Quebec, 130 0 0	
Improvement of St. Anne's Rapids, 5,000 0 0	

The Agricultural Society of the District of Montreal are authorized, by the second clause, to divide a sum of £225, currency, remaining in their hands, among the County Societies now existing.

Draught of an Ordinance to make good a certain sum of money therein mentioned, advanced in payment of certain indispensable expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, between the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

The Ordinance appropriates £49,015 13 7 expended as above.—*Id.*

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions,—the Summer Session, consisting of sixteen weeks, will commence on the 28th of May, and be followed by a vacation of three weeks; and the Winter Session, consisting of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd of October, and be followed by a vacation of five weeks.

As the Classes are formed at the commencement of each Session, it is of very great importance that all who wish to attend should be here at that time. Students are not aware to what inconvenience and loss they subject themselves by entering a class even but one week after a study has been commenced. The Committee of Management assure the public that the system of instruction at present pursued in the Institution is most efficient and thorough, and the discipline such as to guard the morals and improve the habits of the Students.

In addition to the Teachers already employed, a young gentleman of tried ability and experience has been engaged to take charge of the junior classes in the male department. The Institution has a very respectable Philosophical, Chemical, Mathematical, and Astronomical Apparatus. It is intended to increase this, as the funds will admit. During the present vacation an Air Pump will be procured, with which a great many experiments of the most interesting nature, can be performed, illustrative of the properties and uses of the Atmosphere.

Daily bills are kept of each student's proficiency and deportment; extracts from which will be furnished the parents or guardians at the close of each Term. Indent is required to bring a pair of sheets, pillow-cases, and a few towels.

Every effort will be made, both by the Committee and the Faculty of Instruction, to render the Institution still more increasingly efficient, and to merit the confidence of the public, and a continuance of the increasing support which it has received the past year.

Our friends will please to recollect, that the price of Tuition and Board is, in all cases, required quarterly in advance.

TERMS. per Term of 11 weeks.

1. Board, Lodging, and Washing, £5 10 0

2. Tuition—English Education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, &c., 1 0 0

3. Higher Branches of Education, including Book Keeping, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., 1 5 0

4. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or Mathematics, 2 0 0

5. Fuel, 2 0 0

6. Extra Charges, 0 5 0

French, 1 10 0

Drawing and Painting, 1 0 0

Music, 1 0 0

Use of Piano, 10 0 0

A small charge will be made for attending Lectures.

* The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught.

N. B. The Term is eleven weeks, and Students entering before the middle of the Term will be charged Tuition fees for the entire Term; entering at the middle, or afterwards, they are charged for half the Term only. For an outline of the course of Instruction, see the Letter of the Acting Principal, on the 1st page of the Guardian, No. 518.

U. C. Academy, May 1st, 1840. 543rf

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time

since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffatt has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of fever, or to a new attack, it may always be ward off. To access one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself utterly selfish, if the pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOSPHOR BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffatt's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 75 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MORFAT, 75 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffatt's Life Pills and Phosphor Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffatt's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

For sale by J. W. DENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. DICKES, King Street, Hamilton.

AN ACTIVE BOY, of 15 or 16 years of age, will find good employment by applying at Eastwood & Skinner's Paper Warehouse, Yonge Street, or at this Office. 49

TWO respectable Tradesmen can be accommodated with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING in a private family where there are no children. Apply at 233, King Street.

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 8½ miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of JOSEPH DENNIS, Hunter. 537rf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT TRIMBLE, deceased, and also all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present their accounts without delay at the residence of Mr. John Rutledge, No. 13, First Concession, East Centre Road Toronto, in order that the same may be settled.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, Executors. WILLIAM BRODDY, 45-8.

Toronto, April 13, 1840.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Sixpence. Family and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depositories in Montreal and Toronto, and at the Office of the Christian Guardian. These Prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the Book.

Montreal, 14th April, 1840. 546 Gm

SITUATION WANTED.

A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation; if under Government a *Doucet* will not be objected to. All communications will be strictly confidential, addressed A. Z. O., care of the Editor, postage to be paid. 45 16

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Monday the 1st June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.

By order of the Board. F. HINCKS, Secretary. 46 G

ALEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 385-4f

MR. WOOD, DENTIST.

Chewett's Buildings, King Street. 40

JOHN DOUGALL has REMOVED to the extensive Stores formerly occupied by the CANADIAN COMPANY, (LARGOUE, BEAUMONT, & Co.) 117½ St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hotel Dieu," where he expects to receive, by the Spring and Fall Vessels, an Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Town and Country Trade.

The system upon which he means to continue to do business is to offer his Goods as low as they can be afforded, with the prices, from which no statement will be made, marked in figures, and sold upon Cash terms only. 549 13

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Just received a general assortment of Fresh British and American Garden and Field SEEDS, of the best quality, and for sale by ANDREW HAMILTON.

Toronto, March 6th, 1840. 4w 549 161 King Street.

ROYAL CITY BATHS.

Notice is hereby given, that from the first day of May to the first day of June a WARM BATH may be obtained at any time between the hours of three in the afternoon and nine in the evening. Should a Bath be required earlier, two hours notice will be necessary. After the first of June, a WARM BATH may be had at any hour from six in the morning till nine at night.

A single Ticket, 2s. 6d. Ten Tickets, £1. 549rf

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.

The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English Imported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and fresh.

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street. 537rf

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the following popular School Books:

WALKINGHAM'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand for this Book, now in general use in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full bound in sheep. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. "The English Grammar adapted for the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy." By Lindley Murray. Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English Edition. Retail price, 2s.—strongly half bound.

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR; with an Appendix, containing Exercises designed for the younger classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. Half bound; retail price, 9d.

PINNOK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catechism of Geography; being an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 7d.

This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population, divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regarding their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c.

MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER; or Child's Best Guide, with a new Method of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication Tables. Price, 4d.

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, Jan. Price 2d.

In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large stock of all the most approved School Books in ordinary use in both Provinces; as also of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY and ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers, and Merchants. Montreal. 43

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

INTEREST CALCULATOR.

The Subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the Interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 from one day to three hundred and sixty five days, and from one to twelve months. Retail price, strongly half bound, 7s. 6d.

Also, THE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR.—Tables of Exchange on London, showing the value in Halifax Currency of any sum, from one shilling to one thousand pounds sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from four to fourteen per cent above par. Price 2s. 9d.

Montreal. 43

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.

HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash or on a liberal Credit.

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season,