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For the Christian Guardian,

THE GREAT AND SMALL-AND THE CHURCH.

Without controversy, the warm and affectionate preaching of Christ crucified for us, is the grand means of converting sumers to God, and of building up in the world numerous charches composed of moral agents personally experienced in spiritual things-persons in passession of living faith, abounding in hope, and useful in their generation. With such an exhibition of the glorious Gospel, and its infinitely exalted Author, is the world at the present period graciously favoured. Faithful watchmen now adorn and bless most of the various portions of the family of Christ into which it is now divided: apiritual religion is greatly upon the increase in the world; and the signs of this time strongly indicate that the dawn of a most splendid day is at hand—a had left behind. But this holy man did not rest until he had found a place day when the Churches of Christ will be essentially "one fold and one shep-herd;" when conflicting differences of opinion will be either removed, or attended, which be conducted himself. Soon a church was formed, and he In this family group are sixteen who have received a college rendered harmless by the aboundings of christian love; and the true Watch- was chosen descon, an office he filled till his death. For many years, while nine ministers of the gospel-three of whom, with their wives, are missionmen of Zion every where " see eye to eye."

One important circumstance which decidedly intimates the rapid advancement, the hastened triumph, of the spiritual kingdom of Christ, is, that the ordinances. wherever the Gospel is fully preached, "with the Holy Ghost sent down! from heaven," a disposition, unknown in former years, is manifested to in his youth. But he was actively engaged in other pursuits. He was often attend to its all-important requirements and saving revelations; hence the honoured with the confidence of the community, by being called to various interesting revivals we hear of from every quarter, in connexion with which duties in the town, as a leading citizen. He was a Justice of the Peace, sinners "fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows," with whom Jehovah is "glorifying the house of His glory."

But here an interesting inquiry presents itself to our minds, which it may not be unpro-table to notice: From what class or classes of society, proportionably considered, does the church obtain the greatest number of her converts, and of her truly pious, consistent, and persevering members? The Mirror of Prophecy most clearly shows that, at no very distant period, Kings to the possession and enjoyment of vital godliness, comparatively, " not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble," are added to the swelling lists of the humble followers of the Lamb. Up to the present know that the Divine Saviour principally exercised his personal ministry, and obtained the most of his success, in classes distinguished from the "chief men." " Pharisees," and "Rulers" of his day. These generally treated him and his saving instructions with marked neglect, or with supercilious contempt; while "the common people heard him gladly," as He, by parables or otherwise, kindly endeavoured to make them wise unto salvation. In connexion with the early and powerful effusions of the Holy Spirit, the Apostles in the art of war, he could say, in the language of the poet,were privileged to rejoice over Jewish Priests and persons of the Royal. household converted to God; and, "astonished" by a potent miracle, a Serguns Panlus "believed;" yet were these cases but exceptions, for in general such persons stood quite aloof, or only regarded the work of God to afflict its instruments and oppose its progress. Usually, it was the "honograble women and the chief men of the city" who "raised persecutions against" the disciples, the doctrines, and the heroes of the christian cross. With similar exceptions for especial cases in later periods, it will be found on examination that popular Robert Hall, while officiating at Leicester, wrote thus to a friend: n my congregation is a sprinkling of genteel people, but none in the church. tinne, by reason of death. At the age of sixty-six he was called to glorify And if any saving fruit has been reaped from my ministry, it has been obnest entirely among the middling and lower classes." Again be writes,-"The lukewarmness of a part, the genteder part, of my congregation with respect to vital religion, is matter of great grief to mo." On another occasion, the same distinguished minister, writing to the Rev. J. Philips of Clapham, says,-"Among the very elegant and polite part of your audience, you are too well acquainted with human nature to flatter yourself with much success." How few are the faithful "messengers of the church" who have not been afflicted awakened, converted, and enrolled with Christ's jewels, but of most of such professors of religion. persons, alas! it is still painfully true,-

"Too busy or too happy they, They will not, Lord, thy call obey."

There are two things in addition which are somewhat related to this subbourhoods, not a few of those who rank as persons of wealth and influence. and who are now " without God in the world," were once in very different circumstances; and in the days of their comparative poverty and it signified. The other daughters died as they had lived, in the faith, and two of their husfilled with their own ways."

The other circumstance referred too, relates to those who may properly be denominated the rich and great, and who are spiritual and useful members of time when they should have received the foundation of an education, was greater portion of England and America. Here, as in France, the Sabbath conversions very few; Christians will not speak so often one to another as the church. It will be found upon examination that quite a number of these did not "bring their glory and honor into it," but rather lowe all their superiority over their brethren, nucler God, to their connexion with the church.-They were possibly converted to God when in humbler circumstances of life. Religion, experienced and enjoyed, has induced diligence and produce And yet they were all well educated, for which they were indebted to their This was on Thursday. It was arranged to celebrate this event by a magnit, and consequently of the whole church, will be gradually worn away. Sad in worldly matters, has quickened their whole man to exertion and enter-

Jesus, now they are a lyanced among men. And in some cases influence and reading. She was their confident, their connection, their connection, their unpire in all things, viously prepared for them. power gained by means of the church has been parricidally employed to infare her, yes to destroy; but when no such fatal results occur, it not unfrefor the rich and great to condescend to attend faithfully and feel suitably intereace and respect quite incompatible with the principles of the Gospel and religious books; to repeat, by heart, the Westmiuster catechism, and to close really inconsistent with the peace of and the harmonious workings of her the day as it begen, with singing and prayer. They were required, also, to Christ is amply sufficient for all, and in every circumstance. There is nothing sixty-five times in the year. Here they read, or looked over while others be witnessed in all churches, and would guard against partial representations in elevation in life or in rank, itself at variance with our boliness, usefulness | read, as many chapters in the Bible, and listened to as many humble, intelliand salvation. Rather it may be turned to most glorious account. But it gent, extempore prayers, which, in twenty years, to each child, amounted to cannot be concealed that, owing perhaps to the corruption of human nature and the peculiar constitution of society, comparatively a small number of the course. It was their school-book, their novel-reading, their book of history, more factored ones, as we usually deem them, become truly pions, abide so, and and mental philosophy; their chart of life and of heaven; and it made them are finally saved in Heaven. The most of them, it is to be feared, "receive wise unto salvation. their consolation" in the present world. On some accounts then strong emphasis attaches to the words of the Saviour, "Blessed be ye poor." It is, They were all qualified to fill useful and respectable situations in life. Two however, a sentiment of equal authority, " Blessed is-Whosever shall not be of the sons have been Judges of the Court, some were merchants, booksellers offended in me." VERI AMATOR. Kingston, May 2nd, 1842.

From the New-Yo k Observer.

THE CHILDREN OF BELIEVERS. " And showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my com

The children of ministers and deacons are often referred to by the enemics of religion, to show that the promises of God are of no avail. Because some few have broken away from all restraint, and become, perhaps, more depraved than those who sin against less light, or because such children, like their parents, are a more conspicuous object to point at, Infidels and scoffers have tried to make it appear that all religion is vain; and that God does not regard his covenant promises, made with those who keep his commandments. I tians, and they are young, and still prisoners of hope; and we trust the faith-But it has been abundantly proved, by actual investigation, on an extensive scale, that a much greater proportion of the children of ministers and deacons strengthened in this hope, from the fact that He has hitherto preserved them, are brought into the kingdom of Christ, than of any other class; and I propose, in the following narrative, to establish this truth, by stating some facts within my own knowledge, respecting a single family, and its descendants.

THE PARENTS .- A little more than one hundred years, the parents of this family, of whom the writer is a member, were born in the State of Connectient. They could, both, trace their genealogy through a line of pions ancestors, (among whom were some eminent ministers,) to the Puritans who first the fourth generation into covenant with Him who "showeth mercy unto

landed in New-England.

When but seven years old, the father was made an orphan, by the death of both his parents, and left without property or friends; and although he was great-grandson to the first Governor of Plymouth Colony, he was bound able pioneers in subduing the wilderness, and causing it to bud and blossom out, by the select men of the town, as an apprentice to a tanner and shoe- as the rose; and no doubt gave an early direction to the society, which was maker, who lived in a distant part of the State. His servitude, for fourteen distinguished for its sobriety and good order, and its attachment to gospel years, was worse than slavery. His master did not often resort to corporeal privileges. The society of the children was often sought after by parents, punishment, because the docility and faithfulness of the child never gave him that their own children might profit by their example. Domestics and occasion. But he was an unfeeling despot, and his mistress covetons, from sojourners became reformed and pious by residing in the family. which he endured bardships, and suffered deprivations, in common with others, that would, in this day of equal rights, make the blood of an abolition-

At the age of twenty-one, he was again thrown upon the world, with nothing but the clothes he had on, and an English shilling in his pocket, - without to the heathen; and two of the daughters married ministers. The mother ever having been to school but one neek in his life. Yet he was not entirely has given to the world several valuable publications, among which is a religiunlearned, as will appear in after life. He had learned to read and write, our Tract, adopted as one of the regular series published by the American but a faint idea of the lynx-eyed jealousy which detects and suppresses the while others were at play, or sleeping. His trials and sufferings, he often Tract Society. said, were good for him; they taught him to be meek and lowly. Christ and One of the

the beginning of wisdom. At the age of twenty-six he married a young lady, pious like himself, who proved, in every sense, to be a helpmeet through life. They commonced

ogether as heirs of grace about forty years.

In a few years, alter their marriage, they migrated to the borders of the State of New-York, then our western frontier, where they reared up a numerous family, " in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." to which they removed was quite new, and destitute of the privileges they they were unable to support permanently a preached Gospel, he performed aries to the beathen; seven deacons or elders in the church; six lawyers; all the duties of a pastor, except that of writing sermons, and administering and three physicians, all but one of whom are pious.

His health did not permit him to follow the business which he had learned lips." Judge of the Court, Colonel of the regiment, Senator in the State Legislature, and he was urged by infinential friends to stand as a candidate for Congress, under the new constitution. But a consciousness of his limited education made him decline.

His life, with all its energies, was devoted to the cause of liberty, during whom alone we could look for deliverance, was profaned and blasphemed in through Italy. the councils of the nation. This timely reproof was kindly received, and brought forth apologies and reformation.

When Burgoyne, with his allies, were appearing in the north, he marched at the head of his regiment to meet them. Though not much experienced

"Still shall the hanner of the King of heaven Never advance where I'm afraid to follow While that precedes me, with an open bosom-War I dely thee!"

Amid the din of arms, and within hearing of the Indian war-whoop, he invened his regiment, morning and evening, and performed the duty of a chaplain, by commending them and his country to the protection of God. As a Civil Magistrate, he was a terror to evil doers; and religion was a

God, by a peaceful and happy death. The mother was permitted to continue, to the age of eighty-three, enjoying the affection and happiness of her children, and her children's children, when

THE CHILDREN.-To these parents were born twelve children. Three of them died in infincy, one at the age of eleven years, and eight (three daughters and five sons,) lived to have families of their own; and three are still living. The daughters were all professing Christians before they were more or less with circumstances substantially of similar character! Others are married. Their hasbands were respectable, moral men, but none of them

she too was gathered "like a shock of corn in its season."

The sons were mone of them pious at the time of their first marriage. (three of them had been twice married.) and all married wives, except in one instance, who were not pions. But even for this, God did not formke ject, which it is important to observe. The first is, that, in most neigh- his covenant. The three that died in infincy had on them the seal of the covenant, and we leave them to his covenant mercy. The daughter who died at the age of eleven, gave to her parents much consolation in her death. cauca were truly plous before God, and harning and shining lights in the bands became lopefully pious. All the sons, and all their wives, were spared Lamentable cases! Sooner or later these modern Judases "shall be to manifest to the world their faith in Christ, and, whether living or dying, they have lived or died in the Lord."

In raising up this family, the parents had much to struggle with. The during the Revolutionary war, and immediately before and after. Very time. They were usually kept by some travelling pedagogue about oneprise, has elicited and matured expatibilities for office, and so crowned the whole with a weight of moral character for goodness and integrity as to establish the fact that to christianity are they indebted for all their superiority and glory.

Some was a woman of incommon need the whole father was absent, the care of a large family consent of the Pope hings and on my oner cause. She was a woman of incommon need the whole energy of character. While the father was absent, the care of a large family consent of the Pope hings family and care, and on the pope hings and

science and glorify God! Or how difficult to be influential and liberal and join with the family in a song of praise, reading and prayer; to attend benevotent efforts and plans! It is a blessed truth however that the grace of attend to the devotions of the family, night and morning, three handred and which I doubt not were real. I know, too, that examples of irreverence may many thousands. They were encouraged often to read the Bible through in

This kind of management was at least the foundation of a good education. and farmers; two have been descons in Congregational churches nearly thirty years, and another was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

In this family school they all became good readers, good singers of sacred music, well acquainted with the doctrines of the Gospel, sound in the faith, gifted in prayer, and eventually hopefully pions; and some of them have been cheered and strengthened, in a dying hour, by the Bible lessons they had learned in childhood. Surely, God means something when he says,

"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old," &c.

GRAND CHILDRES.-About fifty grand-children have been born to these parents,-five or six of whom died in infancy; and several have been cut off in the morning of life, after they had embraced the hope of salvation, by faith in a Redeemer. Of the living, all but eight or ten are professing Chrisfulness of God will sanctify and bring them into the covenant. We are and every other member of this family, from intemperance, profine swearing, and other vicious liabits; and that he has never yet taken one from life, either of the children or grand-children, except those who have died in infancy, until by faith they had embraced the Lord Jesus Christ.

About twenty of the grand-children are or have been married; four-fifths of whom, with their companions, are professing Christians. This will bring housands of them that love him and keep his commandments."

COLLATERAL RESULTS .- The influence of this family in the community where they lived, cannot be fully known in this world. The parents were

An orphan girl, the daughter of an early friend, (who also became pions in the family,) was adopted in her youth. Here she became pions, and afterwards married a young man who became pions. They had four children, all of whom are plous; one of them is a minister of the gospel, and a missionary

One of the sons in law, who became a Christian after his marriage with shade of the papacy has overspread.

the Bible were his instructors and guide; and the fear of God, with him, was one of the daughters, has three children by a second wife, all of whom are pions, and two of them eminent ministers of the gospel.

children, 11 childrensn-law, 57 grand-children, (if we include the children The place of the adopted daughter, and the son-in-law by a second marriage, both of whom were spiritually born in the family,) and 26 of their companions, by marriage. In all, 108. Of this number, between 90 and 100 bave either

In this family group are sixteen who have received a college education;

"My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my

From the Episcopal Recorder THE RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF ITALY.

The following letter from our correspondent, written at Athens, will be ead with great interest. It shows what popery is-and what its influence is where it has free scope. Every intelligent and unbiassed traveller, who has

been upon the ground, testifies substantially to the same thing. Athens, Nov. 10, 1841. Dear Brethren,-I write from a place of rest-the first that I have found the struggle for independence; and he was a powerful advocate, for he was since I left England. The Christian society at this mission, and the renewal

a man of prayer, and he trusted alone in God. When one of the darkest of acquaintences formed many thousand miles distant, makes an unwilling and Queens, and the Nobles of the earth, will be found, in some sense, upon clouds hung over the country, news was brought to the legislature of the wanderer almost forget the sufferings of sickness and separation from friends. the Lord's side: but as in times past, so is it at the present, that with respect State, then in session, that Washington and his dispirited followers were flee. The tree planted upon this spot by our church eleven years ago, is now richly ing from place to place, before the British army in New Jersey. This called laden with the fruits of the gospel, and the Christian traveller sits under its forth, from some of the disaffected or timid, reproaches, oaths and curses, branches with great delight. It is with some self-denial that I defer until my In the midst of the excitement, this good man arose, and said he was not sure next letter some facts and observations respecting the state of things in this period this has, perhaps, been true of the spiritual church in every age. All prised to bear that our armies were fleeing before the enemy, or, that our mission, and generally, so far as I have been able to learn, in the Greek country should be overwhelmed, when the name of the God of armies, to Church. But I must give you, previously, some brief notes taken in passing The possessions of the Pope, of which Rome is the capital, are somewhat

larger than the State of Maryland, containing a population of more than three millions. Here the papal system is developed. The government is an absolate despotism. The Pope appoints the cardinals and the cardinals appoint formation of the laws that govern them; being taxed and controlled in all respects at the sovereign's pleasure. Rounaism in America is load for liberty of opinion; a country where Protestants have made that right inalienable. But what is that right where popery is the legislator? Should a citizen of the Roman State declare that in his opinion the Bible teaches the doctrines of the Protestant Church, he would not be permitted even to escape from the counrecant. And hence it is that there is not a Protestant citizen in the State. the midding classes of society have furnished the church with the great marked in all his character, that the wicked and the guilty quailed before Politically, the people are slaves; of which many of them are sensible, and majority of her real converts and faithful members. Even the talented and him: while those elevated much above him, in the estimation of the world, who would assert their liberty but for the fear of Austrian bayonets, called in sought his acquaintance and friendship. But he was not suffered to conto support the tottering throne of the Pope. The same is true of most of the petty sovereigns of Italy, who trade away the liberties of their people, and allow Austria to manage the foreign relations as she pleases, upon consideration of being secured in their places. The farther to increase this security, they maintain large armies, for which they have no use but to keep their own subjects in awe. Even the King of Greece, with less than a million of people, miserably poor, keeps up a larger army than that of the United States; ten probably, look to the winter for rest from the pressing cares of the world, while the King of Naples, one fourth of whose subjects are beggars, has one of and in the spring they expect to plunge with fresh energy into the vortex of four times the number.

The effects of this system upon the prosperity of the people are every where visible. The commerce of Rome, with a bundred and fifty thousand nhabitants, has degenerated into a petty traffic in statuary, mosaics, cameos, The interests of agriculture, trade, and education, are and fiddlestrings. and climate, and the modern facilities for instruction.

The apologist for the obvious temporal degradation of the Ecclesiastical country what they are.

the strong contrast between the religious appearance of this country and the will in many cases appear to be less deep; anxious inquirers will be rare, and is desecrated, but, more to the discredit of Romanism in this respect, it is they have been worst, concerning the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom; little aid could be derived from the common schools in the country at that under the direct sanction of the Church. The theatres are open on Sunday the world will crowd even into the Christian's closet, and chill his devotions night, by the permission of the same authority which closes them on Friday and make them short and few; many a family altar, especially for the mornthird of the year, and the parents were unable to send their children abroad. night. During my stay in Rome, the Pope arrived from his summer residence, vill be broken down; and thus the spinituality of individuals, norther, more than to any other cause. She was a woman of mecommon ficent display of fire-works; and this on Sunday, with the knowledge and and mortifying as such a prophecy is, it is too probable to be doubted, and is

quently happens that worldly elevation operates injuriously to the piety of tional faults were punished with conscientions strictness; and correction was of the immorality of Roman Catholic countries. The history of Christianity such church members, and to the welfare of the church. How difficult often sometimes accompanied with prayer, and reading in the Bible. All rebellion will show that genuine piety has kept pace with the sanctification of the Sabagainst the authority of the parent was at once subdued. They were taught bath. And where this day is not kept holy, other evidences are not wanting ested in the smaller companies of christians, the more private means of to believe that what the Lord saith was law. "Children, obey your parents to prove that whatever show of piety there may be, it is for the most part spit-grace, and of consequence to retain their spirituality and "grow in grace!" in the Lord, for this is right;" "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it rious. Of this I witnessed an illustration in reference to fasting, one of the How trying often to such persons is it fully to conform to coclesiastical rule holy," were commandments that must be obeyed. They were taught, by prominent features of Romish piety. A young Irishman was on his way to as do others; to be influential in doing good and liberal in giving in precept and example, to keep the Subbath holy, by making all necessary Rome, to prepare for the ministry. At table, on Friday, after eating heartily proportion to their ability and circomstances, and thus retain a good con- preparation for it on the preceding evening; to rise early in the morning, of fish and a variety of dishes, (meat, or what they call such, excepted.) he remarked to me that it was a fast-day, and "a poor Catholic found it hard to above others, and not desire to "usurp authority" and claim peculiar defer- public worship, which was more than a mile from home; to read none but make ont a dinner." I could but remonstrate with him upon the absurdity of supposing that a man fasts who "makes out a dinner."

In the churches I witnessed many examples of apparent devotion, and of a system which I firmly believe, with Cecil, to be the "grandest machine that the dovil ever invented." Nevertheless, it is proper to guard against the recent attempts to dress up Romanism in the garb of superior devotion, that it may appear attractive to more serious Protestants. So far as my observations extended, (which were on week-days, while visiting the churches,) the great majority were extremely irreverent while in the attitude of prayer .-Some, with their lips in rapid motion, were looking over their shoulders, gazing idly at spectators; others taking snuff-not a few ecclesiastics among the number. In one case a priest was praying at the rails of an altar, when another came in, spoke to him, retired, and after a few moments returned and counted out something which appeared to be maney, which the other received and put into his pocket, without appearing to surpend his prayer .-The priests also who officiated at the alters, in the daily masses, ran over the service with such rapidity as I could compare to nothing but the buzzing of machinery. The dexterity auquired was truly astonishing. Details might be multiplied to a great extent, but the theme is ungrateful. It is, in fact, needless to multiply proofs respecting the operations of a system which may be counted upon with as much certainty as effects from causes. The genius of popery has bound the word of God. I was informed that the only edition of he Scriptures allowed to be sold in Rome was in twelve or fifteen large volumes filled with commentaries upon a translation wholly unwarranted by the original, on many of the points peculiar to Roman Catholic belief.

There is no energy in Italy like that employed to keep out light. Not only must overy book and paper undergo inspection from a deputed priest, before it can be published, but the baggage of travellers is searched at the ports of entry and at the intermediate villages, and again in Rome, and there have been cases in which their Bibles have been taken from them. The regulations of the police in this respect are vexations to the last degree; which, being increased by the officers, with the view of extorting bribes, become absolutely intolerable. An Englishman some time since lost his patience and protested against the unisance, for which he was ordered to leave Rome in three hours. This restriction upon the means of reformation renders the prospect of it less hopeful even than in France, where all kinds of religious books and tracts may be circulated.

I received from the Religious Tract Society of London a large bundle of Tracts for distribution in my journey. These I disposed of, without difficulty, in many villages in France, and in the families which I visited, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant. But I found that a traveller was liable to imprisonment for giving away a tract of any kind in Italy. He is not permitted to carry them in his trunk. I therefore, upon my arrival, delivered them up at the custom-house, to be kept until my departure. It was surprising to witness the precantions taken in Naples. It was proposed to have them sent to a board of examination before I could be permitted to take them away; but as I was going to an English island, it was, after some discussion with our consul, determined to let them go, but not by me. Two soldiers took a separate boat, and were rowed with the tracts between them, to the steamer lying in the harbor, and put them in charge of the captain. This will give means of breaking the Roman yoke in all the countries which the deadly

The records of Romanism will show that, in proportion to its acquisitions of power, it tramples upon the body of the people; and in its ultimate infla-One of the sons, extensively engaged in a manufacturing business, has ence upon them, results in poverty, ignorance, and a general depravity of been favoured by the hopeful conversion of fifteen or sixteen while in his manners. Miserable as is the condition of such a people here, the sad rethe world, with the holy resolution of Joshua, " As for me and my house, we employment and family; one of whom is on a foreign mission—one is a flection often rises in the mind that they are on their way to greater miseries will serve the Lord." From this covenant they never departed, but walked settled minister in this country, and two have been released from their indete hereafter. When these scenes are fundiar, it is likely they lose their effect; ares to prepare for the usinistry—and two are editors of newspapers.

Summary.—We have here, in this Deacon's family, the two parents, 12 or his soul is poured out in prayer for the divine compassion upon the deceived and the deceiver.

The contrast which the mind institutes in Rome between the show of devotion and the actual violations of the commandments of God, detracts from the pleasure with which her religious institutions and charches are viewed.-While surveying the architectural sublimity of St. Peter's, I could not banish the recollection of the means by which vast sums expended upon it were oftained. The all-absorbing sentiment which supervened was. This is the product of the sale of indulgences, the tallest moonment on earth of licensed sin, in which each of its unnumbered glistering marbles is the price of an immortal soul. And this is the central temple of idolatry of the Roman world.

It is written in the Prophets, that the time is coming when all the kingdoms of the earth shall be suidned by the power of the gospel, and among these will doubtless be embraced the dominions of Antichrist. Rome itself shall yield at last, that Christ may be all in all. This encourages hope that the restless ambition of the Man of Sin to extend his borders, whether by the expenditure of vast sums of money in the United States, or Jesuit missionaries in Asia Minor and Syria, or ships of war in the Sandwich Islands, will be unavailing.

That you may be blessed in your efforts, through the press, to revive the spirit of our Protestant forefathers, not only in its proof against the seductions of Rome, but also in its obedience to the commandments of God and its charity to mankind, is the prayer of your friend and brother, C.W. A.

, From the New York Observer.

WINTER AND SUMMER CHRISTIANS.

When the business of spring opens on the world, the spirituality of the church is often lost. Many a revival of religion has been arrested and dissipated by the influx of worldly cares, at this stirring season of the year.-Almost every class of business men hope for a revival of business, and as a common result the concerns of the church must be neglected, while the world is worshipped. Thus God and Mammon come in conflict, and too frequently late despotism. The Pope appoints the cardinals and the cardinals appoint does the latter gain the victory. We cannot serve them both at once, and the Pope, whose will is law. His subjects have no voice whatever in the fearing to acknowledge the god of this world as our God, we make a compromise, seeking to follow Mammon for a senson, with the understanding, implied if not expressed, that God's claims shall be met and answered as soon

Wisely have many pastors improved the months of comparative rest, by making a vigorous onset upon the kingdom of Sutan. They have redoubled their diligence to bring sinuers to the knowledge of the truth, and that, not try, but would be confined in prison, and this during life, unless he should because God is more willing or the sinner less stabboru in winter than in summer, but because it is more easy to persuade men to turn their attention to the subject of religion at such times, than when the world's demands are stronger and more argent. The imperfection of Christians is also regarded; they are more ready to serve God without sacrifice than with, and will therefore give their time and attention more freely to the promotion of the church, in those seasons of the year when little can be done in the way of making money.

To some men, to some classes of men these remarks do not apply. Perhaps to them the winter is the harvest time. Perhaps they are equally driven with business through the year. But the great majority of men, nine out of business, and struggle with it till the earth is chilled with frost, the avenues of transportation are choked with ice, and the rest of another winter sets in and allows them time to serve the Lord.

Against this periodical religion we wish to protest. Against this compremise on the part of the Christian, we would bear solemn testimony; while every where in a decayed state, notwithstanding all the advantages of soil we call on the friends of God to let the friends of Mammon know that our God lives all the year, and has a claim to the undivided heart and service of those who are called by his name. But in spite of this call, in spite of the State ascribes it to " political" rather than religious causes. But who does explicit warnings of the word of God, in spile of conscientious convictious not know that the politics of this State are completely subservient to its relie of duty, unless the season on which we are entering differs materially from gion? It is, in fact, the religious despotism which make the politics of the those that have past, there will be a sad declension in the churches. It will appear at first in the meetings for social prayer. They will be more formal But the design of this letter was rather to notice some facts immediately and less fervent; their numbers will diminish, and perhaps the meetings themconnected with religion. The most superficial observer cannot full to mark solves will be suspended; the solemnity of the public services of the sanctuary occasion to blaspheme. And there are reasons why we are encouraged to The system of family government was Scriptural and paritanical. Al. The Christian world may fairly charge the Pope with leading the way in hope that this opening year will not be marked by a declension of religion so though the children were treated as companious and confidants, yet all intenthe sin of Subbath-breaking. And this is doubtless one of the grand causes general as that which has been the feature of past years.

Remirals are just beginning in many churches. We have been looking out for them, expecting to hear of the stately steppings of the Most High in various parts of the land. The tidings are coming. From the north and the south, the east and the west, the glad news are brought that God is risit-ing his people, reviving the heart of the contrite ones, and winning sinners to himself. These seasons of refreshing have commenced at such a period that it is natural to cherish the hope of their continuance, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances with which they may be encompassed.

Christians are also less inclined than formerly to depend on periodical excitements. The importance of stendy effort is acknowledged and felt.-Spiritual health is not marked by fits and starts. And this truth gains rapidly on the church, and under its influence the people of God will gird themselves for prolonged and ceaseless exertions in the cause of Christ. Rest is not to be expected this side of eternity; and if Christians adopt this sentiment, revivals will multiply and spread and meet revivals, the sum of righteonsness will never go down, but shine with brighter and still brighter fustre till the perfect day of millennial glory pours its radiance over an evangelized world. The church is looking for the coming of the Son of Man. The sound of his chariot wheels is heard in the distance, and surely the servants will not slumber when the Lord is at hand.

And another reason why we look for more attention to religion during the pring and summer, is found in the fact that there is no prospect that business will be very pressing through the present season. Business men are daily and hourly complaining of dull times, and if there is nothing to do for this world why not do something for the next? We know of facts that occurred n 1837 which encourage us in the hope that temporal adversity may be overruled for spiritual good. Let those who find their business dull, inquire sin cerely, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do t,' and an answer may be returned which shall call into the active service of Christ, a bost of those who have hitherto been recreant to their Master, in the very hour when their aid was most loudly demanded.

From the Mother's Assistant and Young Lady's Uriend.

TO WILLIAM HOWITT. Yet every flower by thee described, Appears to me almost as dear As though to greet my infant eye It did appear.

Ob. Nature's lover! Thanks are due To thee, who, round my college home, Bath off athwart the somers sky A rainbow thrown.

The blasts of winter widely shrick, The whiring snow flake swiftly flies; Yet scenes, in vernal beauty diessed, Sainte mine cyes.

The fragrant scent of wood-land flowers, The budding trees I then inhale; With thee I tread the breezy hill, Or sheltered vale.

Then rise those sweet sequestered della, Whose bowers the immer's notes prolong. Or shaded tanes, where finite anseen. The cucked's song.

Old England's parks to me appear, Her suffered door with melting eye; Her castled turiets, gray with years, I too descry. They rise above ancestral trees, Which sheller well the chiving rook, On whose hereditary home We may not look.

The ivied towers of by gone days, Old Annesley and Hardwicke Hall,

And Newslend with its memories of see them att. Atthough in colder clime I dwell, Where primrose pale, nor golden broot Nor wallflower in their native state, Lietil perfame; Middletown, Con., March, 1842.

When vexed with fretting, household cares, I bless thee for thy pictures borns
By thee before my mind were wrought
Scenes which distilled a healtest taken,
And comfort brought.

Although my step the cared path
May not pursue.

And Him I bless, who taught thy sout With raptored eye Ills works to scan, Who, wearing greatness infinite, Still thinks on man.

Athough I may not have the power. To pleture feelings which entwine Around my heart when Spring doth smile, And Sammer shine;

Yet there they live, a passion strong, A love the worldly caused know,— It elevates my every jny, And stothes my wo.

A freshness n'er my spirit comes, The working cares of earth depart, And Nature, with a mother's voice, Speaks to my heart. I would that then with me could'st look On scenes in holdest beauty dressed,— Black wild Niegara's thandering flood And Catskill's crest.

Thy softer features are not ours, We may not of thy culture boust, Yet besuties crowd our infant land, A mighty hora

nd had we minds attuned to thine, And that we minds attitude to time, They would a spring of joy largart, And their unfettered majesty Enthral the heart.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, May 18th, 1842.

THE RECTOR OF THOROLD'S SERMON AGAINST THE WES. LEYAN METHODISTS AND PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENTS TRIED BY SCRIPTURE, AND THEIR FRUITS TESTED BY EXPERIENCE. A SERMON preached in the Parish Church, on Sunday the 13th February, 1842, by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold, in the District of Niagara. Toronto: Printed at the Diocesan Press, by H. and W. Rowsell, King Street.

On the 27th of April we published an animadversion or two of our own ou an attack of the Church paper on Protracted Meetings, made in some remarks commendatory of a Sermon by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold, and condemnatory of our Church. Since then a friend has sent us a copy of the Sermon, and, according to our promise, we shall bestow some attention upon it. It is an octavo pamphlet of twenty-one pages, and for there to be no inequality disadvantageous to us, we, in fairness to ourselves, ought to devote considerable space to a reply; which other matter will not allow us to do. Whatever we may decide on doing afterwards in the form of Tract. which would give as an opportunity of making our extracts from other works at length, on which much depends in a controversy of this description, our quotations now can be little more than references, and our whole article an outline of what we have to say on the Sermon, which we consider a Puseyite "Tract for the Times."

There is nothing more offensive and untrue in the pamphlet than a letter requesting of Mr. Fuller permission to print the Sermon, signed in behalf of themselves and thirty-five others, by Mossis. George Hutt, Thos. M. Mount, John Wellsteed, II. C. Ball, and John Turney. They say,-

"When the spirit of error, apposition, and self-righteousness is so industriously at work in our neighbourhood, -when secret and insidious means are used to entice our children into the commission of acts of disobelience to their parents and to their God,—when they have been told by one (lately professing to be a mornber of our congregation, and in the presence of his newly-found pastor.) that he had seen Jesus Cluist, held him by the hand, and jumped with him as high as the stool, from which the Spirit lifted him," rance, arrogance and presumption have attained to this height of impiety in rance, arrogance and presumption have attained to this height of impety in our village,—we, the undersigned, Members of your Congregation, consider the time as having arrived, when it becomes the duty, not only of the Ministers of the Gospel, but of all humble and faithful believers in the meek and lowly Jesus, to 'try the spirits, whether they be of God.'"

Mr. Fuller, in his letter of compliance, says of the Sermon, "I can claim for it little originality." This is about the only honest concession in the pampilet, and but one thing is lacking to make the reason for it plain. It might have been added by the Rector, "I have been in conference lately with a Dissenting minister, no friend of Protracted Meetings, who years ago, again and again, from the pulpit opposed them in Thoroid; and though be be such, and the Liturgy of my Church directs me to pray for deliverance from 'error heresy, and schism,' I have drawn my best weapons from a schismatic. armoury to fight the Methodists!" An intelligent friend at Thorold thus writes us: "The Sermon itself is no cause of concern; dissenters still walk abroad here; neither is there any thing very new or curious in it: the same in substance was preached here years ago, over and over, with variations, by the Rev. Mr. -, and with at least as great ability as Mr. Fuller has shown, and, as I believe time will declare, with equal success."

The letter of request contains a charge against the Methodists of "error opposition, and self-righteonsness"-" secret and insidious means"-" igno rance, arrogance, presumption," and "impiety," founded on a statement respecting a member of our Charch, which we in the former article said was "stamped with falsehood, as our inquiries will most certainly demonstrate." Before we made a single inquiry, we received particulars of the whole affair from one whose name need but be given for them to obtain unhesitating credence, but which will be withheld to gratify his modesty. It appears that, on the 19th of April, several of the official members of our Church at Thou old met and appointed Messre. John Ker and Jacob Keefer, two respectable and influential men, a deputation to wait upon the five gentlemen whose names are affixed to the letter of request, and ask them, separately, an explanation of the charges made by them. They did so, and the notes they took of the respective answers they received are now before us. To save the random writers of the letter from a merited obnoxious exposure, (which for the present, at least, we shall postpone) we lay before the reader a few particulars from the notes to justify the character and proceedings of the members of our Church at Thorold. It seems, A drew up the letter, and that the impious words constituting the charge it makes, are attributed to H. "a worthy and pious member of the Methodist society, formerly attendant upon Mr. Fuller's ministrations." A says, H. "is the man who used the words quoted in the letter .-- so be is informed-does not name the time nor place. He wrote the letter." B. "has heard words similar to those in the letter made use of by some person, but declines saying when, where, or by whom. Of that part of the letter which relates to children . . . knows nothing of the facts." C. "declines saying whether he subscribed the paper from a knowledge of the facts set forth in it; -he heard words like those quoted in the letter made use of by Methodists at Prayer Meetings a number of years ago. D. "says he put his name to the letter after a hasty perusal... does not pretend to know any thing of the truth of the words quoted in the letter . . . does not justify the charge of secret and insidious means, &c.' ... did not think the letter would have been published with the sermon . . . has no children to be misled." E. "does not pretend to a personal knowledge of any of the facts set forth in the letter, but says he has heard a great deal." A. who wrote the letter, was seen by one of the deputation on another occasion, and gave his authority for what he had stated. He said, "Mrs [F.] reported to his daughter [6.] the words used in the letter. He supposed they were used | because of the presence and power of a pardoning God? Why should it not be a in the chapel, and under this impression he wrote the letter, and after writing it he presented it to [F.] who agreed it was correct. He admits that there is as large an average of intelligence amongst the Methodist body as amongst the Church or any other." The deputation called on F. "She denies that she ever told [G.] that [II.] used those words either in the chapel or any where else, and most positively denies that A ever brought her or showed labour for a revival. What cannot they do, in dependence upon God, in their her any letter that he had written about the matter, or asked her whether it public ministrations, and prayers, and in their intercourse with the households was correct one way or the other . . . She says further, that sometime during in whose attentions and hospitalities they will participate? To us it does the late winter her husband on returning from his work on the Canal (with appear that a Conference occasion should be a Pentecost to the vicinity where it for the purpose of affording their courses and assistance in the accomplishment II. and others) said, some of the workmen asked him [H.] if he had had is held. Shall it be so this year? Shall many be pricked in their hearts, and of the object contemplated in the foregoing Resolution. the late winter her husband on returning from his work on the Canal (with appear that a Conference occasion should be a Pontecost to the vicinity where it Jesnaby the hand?... She thinks this may have been said in presence of [G.] and that the story has arisen from this circumstance." Our correspondent, in concluding his notes, well remarks, "This then seems to be the sum of the matter; the mountain has brought forth a mouse, and a very little mouse. I might add, that I live very near the Chapel; have attended nearly every meeting there, day or night, for the last fifteen months; am usually near [H:1 sing with him; hear and see all he dees, and I never heard him use such words, or any words having the least resemblance to them." Here then is the history of the matter. The writer of the latter says nothing of the time and place when and where If. said what is attributed to him; B. has heard similar words; C. will not say be had a knowledge of the facts; D. does not pretend to know the truth of the words - does not justify the charge; E. makes no pretensions to a knowledge of the facts; the female from whom A says the report come, denies having ever said any such thing of H. We here have ignorance, hearsay, supposition, laste, misrepresentation, exaggeration, and prevarieation. And these are the materials on which Mr. Fuller founds bis charge of "arrogance," "presumption," and "implety" against the Wesleyan-Methodist Church! And now it appears that a sheer slander has brought from him a Sermon, the chief beauty of which is sophistry! Five of his parishioners draw a bill of falsehood and contumely on the credulity of the people; the Rector and the Editor of the Churck endorse it; the Diocesan Press and Churchmen circulate it; the common sense and common charity

It was nur intention, when we commenced this paper, to bring under review in it Mr. Fuller's leading objections to Protracted Meetings in the Sermon; but we shall have, for want of room, to defer this till next week. An inquiry must close this paper: What is the true reason for his present opposition to such meetings and for publishing the Sermon ? There is a concealment of it until we come to the last two paragraphs, and then it perps ont, in words which mean this: - " The people have almost forsaken mine to crowd the Methodist Church?" Verily this is a reason to be assigned by a successor of the Apostics, who preaches nothing but the truth, administers sucraments which in his hands have a never-failing efficacy-belongs to a Church which monopolises the term "holy"-professes to have services more primitive and attractive than my since the days of St. Paul! Mr. Fuller, concerning the Methodists, says, "What, then, is our duty towards is an humble man.

of the Christian public will, as we do, reject it with disdain.

these people? It is to pray for them . . . And while we thus pray for them, it behaves us to abstain in every way from countenancing practices which we condomn. And can we do so, if we attend at the meeting place where these things occur? When we enter a meeting of professed Christians, it is as much as to say that we approve of their practices . . . Again, if we are convinced that these practices, on which I have touched this day, are wrong, we are only tempting the Lord our God, by so far yielding to curiosity, or the persussions of others, as to witness them." These are futile and foolish observations. Does reason, or scripture, say the Church of England has a claim on the church-going community exclusively? Have not the people a right to worship where, and when, and how they please? Is Thorold to be another Rome, where the inhabitants are tortured into conformity? . He has seen the inhabitants of Thorold assert, and act on that right. Many, if not most of could have used this language in reference to the Bible and the instructions it them, have turned their backs on Mr. Fuller; two powerful revivals among he Wesleyan Methodists have drained his hearers, and while he has had to with fidelity, and thrice happy, if, in doing it, his children one and all bopreach to forsaken pews, they have had overflowing congregations, and multiplied their members four-fold; and he must preach something better than "Uninterrupted Succession" doctrines, and expatiate on something more substantial than baptismal regeneration, and insist on more than a frigid morality, before it will be otherwise. Let his ministrations be vital with Divine unction, and he will cease to reprobate a ministry more useful than his own, and God will give him souls. Let him be instructed by the first layman of his own Church. Our correspondent very pertinently says, From the contemplation of this part of the subject it is refreshing to turn to friendship of him who thus addresses us. We know a person in a distant part such a letter as that of the Chief Justice's, so worthy of him as the highest indicial functionary of the land, and honomable to him as a Churchman pos sessing the Christian spirit; -his learning, his experience amongst all classes of people of all sects-his knowledge of the matter upon which he has written, and the purity of his character, give his opinion the highest credit. The publication of his letter is seasonable, and will go far to neutralize the mischievous designs of hundreds of such productions as Mr. Fuller's."

THE CONFERENCE-PROPOSED PROTRACTED MEETING.

Another Methodistic year has nearly run its course, and the most important though all constituting one emphatically connexional, are connected with it, and call for united deliberation and wise decision. Individuals, societies, con gregations, neighbourhoods, the entire population, are concerned-concerned in the lofty and paramount business of the salvation of souls. The past must ome under review, and the future has to be provided for; the object to be ought the glory-not of man, not of Methodism, but of God.

At such a time we know not of any duties more requisite than those of rayer and submission. If no man can be a true Minister unless called of God, nor successful in the discharge of his duties unless anointed with His Spirit; if the blessings of whatever kind, needed by our Church and Country, are suspended, in their bestowment, on the intercession of believers, should not He be asked to bestow them? If the proceedings of Conference be interesting and weighty, should not our Church be unceasing in devotional acts designed. to obtain for her Ministry, at this time, wisdom, and boliness, and faith, and offection? While the Ministry itself will not be neglectful of such acts, the Membership we are ready to hope will perform them. With deep emotion we say, let the closet, the family, the class-room, and God's bouse, be the scene of their performance. How diversified now are the subjects of prayer in could, withdraw members from our co The pastors need journeying marcies; the flucks during their absence should dwell in peace; arrangements for another year need a nice adjustment; and when the removal of preachers and their families takes place, many blessings are required. Pray, then, for Jerusalem : "they shall prosper that love thee." The other duty is submission. Every circuit and station has its attachments predilections, and expectations, and when general, and not isolated, interests, are necessarily the rule of action, a disposition to submit to partial inconve

nience in some localities, is indispensable for peace. The Conference is bes equainted with the wants of the Church. While our members and friends equire such a disposition; they do not need it more than the Ministers them? elves, whose vicissitudes, interruptions, and separations, call for the spirit of indurance and firmness. The itinerancy has its pleasures and its pange.

The advice we offer to others we endeavour to take; but of ourselves w have, of course, very little to say. For most of two years and a half we have had the management of the Christian Gnardian committed to us, end the term of our second election is near its close. We commenced our course unused to public discussion, and, necessarily, requiring the candour of our ministers, members, and readers; and we have always obtained it. The period of our official service has been the most trying our Canadian Church has known and, to say no more, patience and perseverance have been needed in the discharge of unaccustomed and onerous duties. But while trial and opposition bave been our lot, and from the commanding talents of our esteemed prede cessor in office, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, it was expected by us that the Journal would be greatly limited in its circulation when he resigned; the fact that this is not the case, is a reward for the perplexities we have experienced, -a reward still more enhanced by another fact, that, within the last two years and a half, the net increase to our Church, we believe, is about 3,300 members Of the future we merely remark, that whatever department of the work we may be appointed to occupy, our intention is well expressed by Mr. Charles Wesley:-

" This only thing do I require: Thou know'st 'tis all my heart's desire, Freely what I receive to give, The servant of thy Church to live.

The Conference is to commence in Picton, Hallowell, on Wednesday, the Sth of June; and we beg to suggest to our valued brethren stationed there, the Rev. Messre. R. Jones and L. Warner, whether a PROTRACTED MEETING cannot be held at the same time. The business of the Committees must be done; but there are many brethren who will not have their time employed in ac evening. Why should they not with one heart and soul be then employed in special religious services ? Why should not the Wesleyan Church at Picton. night after night, be a "Bochim"-a place of weeping sinners pierced by the Spirit under faithful preaching? Why should it not be a place of rejoicing scene of salvation exceeding in primitive zeal, and spiritual glory, any our Church has been favoured with this year? If we have faith for it, it can be. Should the brethren concur in our suggestion, we would advise them to commence the Meeting on the Sabhath evening preceding the Conference, or earlier if they deem it best. In this case our ba thren should come from their circuits expect ing a revival-in the spirit of a revival-praying for a revival-resolved to the people, blessed, praise their God continually? Head of the Church! pour thy Spirit, and signalize the occasion by thine overwhelming and saving energy!

OUR PORTFOLIO OF SCRAPS.

The Isstitutions of Canada-religious, moral, literary, scientific, and ommercial, were never so numerous or efficient as at the present time. To our Canadian reader there needs no proof of this; for he knows it. ' He knows that the Christian Churches of the land are various, active, and successful.-Within two years an awakening has taken place in them, and by them. Missionary agencies are indefatigable. Benevolent societies are increasing, and confer many benefits on those for whom they exist. Temperance Societies are scattering their principles among every class of the community. The commencement of King's and Queen's Colleges, the opening of Victoria, and the the more efficient management of our Missions and Mission Schools in general, operations of the Congregational Academies, unfold prospects of great promise The increase of Mechanics' Institutes and Boards of Trade, sanctioned and promoted as they are by the Representative of Her Majesty, bespeak something of the energies, and betoken much of the future prosperity, of our Country.-We hail with joy, and gratitude to her God, the stretching forth of those energies, and predict for her days of peace, and piety, and learning, and happi-

The Weslevan-Methodist Church in Canada has bad many assailants since her foundation was laid more than fifty years ago. There has been perfidy within, and potent enmity without, to bring to nought what has been originated, established, and extended by God. Vain have been all the attempts of her antagonists to the present period. Schism after schism has rankled in her bosom, and secession after secession reduced ber number. But she lives, and bosom, and secession after secession reduced her number. But she lives, and large secession after secession reduced her number. But she lives, and large secession after secession reduced her number. But she lives, and large street Chapel, on Sunday next, 22nd inst., Morning and Evening, The Exercises to consist of a Sermon, by the Rev. Exerton Ryerson; Hymns, her resources and her efforts for the good of the Colony, and this year they have exceeded those of any which is past. The furnace of affliction has refined her exceeded those of any which is past. The furnace of affliction has refined her exceeded those of any which is past. The furnace of affliction has refined her exceeded those of any which is past. When she commenced her is the Sanday School Sevicity of the Sevicity service in aid of the Funds of the Sanday School Sevicity service in aid of the Funds of the Sanday School Sevicity service in aid of the Funds of the Sanday School Sevicity service in aid of the Funds of the Sanday School Sevicity service in aid of the Funds of the Sanday School Sevicity service in the Sand graces, and vicissitude has given her stability. When she commenced her career, no Methodist Church existed in Canada; now there are several bodies of Methodists which would not have had an existence but for her. Besides these, there are some bodies from England; and though she is not the mother of them all, she has the priority as to time, and the pre-eminence as to numbers, capa bilities, influence, seal, and utility. We like to think of her as, what non can dispute her claim to be, the Primitive Methodist Church of Canada.

He who receives PRAISE greedily, and bestows it gradgingly, is an ambitious proud man. He who bestows it freely and sincerely, and receives it modestly,

The Christian Father possesses facilities of a nobler kind, and truths of purer character, to communicate to his son, than the famous Cicero had when he wrote his celebrated "Offices" to his "Dear Son Marcos." He was a wise mun, if a heathen could be wise; and if a man of his age and country could write what was excellent, it was the eloquent and philosophical father of Marcus : but he had not Christianity. He could discourse on learning and how to obtain it; -of virtue, and how to practise it; -of the world, and how to shon its evils; -of fame, and how to acquire it: but he could not tell of the God of love-the Son of God's love-the law of love-the reward of love hereafter. In concluding his last Office he could say, "Adieu my dear Cicero; and assure yourself, that though no one in the world is more dear to me than you are, yet you will hereafter be much more so, if I find you take delight in such writings and instructions." Happy had he been, and privileged his son, if he affords! This the Obviction Father can do: and hanny will be buil be do it come wise unto salvation.

"Yours Truty" is a common finish to a letter, but what it means we do not know, nor does he who uses it, perhaps. Does it mean yours devotedly, yours kindly, yours critically, or yours angrily. If a man be writing a complaining letter, he generally puts this rather than what he means ;-that would he too offensive. If another writes a letter to one he very little respects, as likely as not "yours truly" comes in before his name. Even intimate friends thoughtlessly say so to each other. For our own part, when we receive a letter with this finish, we lay it down in displeasure, and suspect the ardour of the of the world who was sent out by a religious society of the country of his birth, one of whose secretaries once sent him a letter, which ought in every word of it to have breathed the spirit of christian sympathy and affection, concluding with "yours truly," and from that time his favourable opinion of the attachment of the secretary has been diminished. Why is it not said, yours sincerely, or respectfully, or affectionately, or any thing else having a specific import.-To us, "yours," and "yours truly," mean precisely nothing at all.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—It is with deep regret we record the unexpected death of Mrs. Hagerman, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, on Wednesday last. She was a lady of pious mind, and daily used to char-Annual Meeting of our Church is about to be convened. Various interests, itable acts, which rendered her beloved by her own friends, and all whom she befriended. Her memory is blessed.

If our information be correct, many deaths unusually sudden have taken place lately within twenty miles of this City, furnishing a solemn illustration of the often-forgotten truth, " In the midst of life we are in death."

REPROACH FROM A RECTOR .- In the last Church an article appears from the Rev. J. Grier, A. M. of Belleville, from which we take the following paragraph, which, so far as it is intended to apply to our body, is untrue. And who authorized the name he applies to our Church? Deservedly honoured as the name of Ryerson is, we acknowledge as a people no designation but that of "Wesleyan Methodist." The love of the London Missionaries for the Church, we are now told, is a nonentity. Mr. Grier says. at "Three sects of Methodists are struggling against each other with much bit. terness, and all are labouring with their whole might against the Church. Practically there is not a particle of difference, in good-will for the Church, between the English and Mr. Ryerson's Methodists.—The former, with professions of affection for her on their lips; evince, practically, bostility; and would, if they could, withdraw members from our communion, and gladly abstract money from

the pockets of Churchmen,—but beyond these objects of affection, I verily believe that their love of the Church is among the nonentities." EDUCATION.—The Canada Gazette announces the appointment of the Hou. Robert Sympson Jameson, Vice Chanceller, to the important office of Superintendent of Education; and the Rev. Robert Murray, and

Eastern Canada, respectively. VICTORIA COLLEGE.-We are desired by the Acting Principal of the College to state, that Master Oliver Springer's composition on Classical Literature should have been marked original in the Table of Merit lately published by us. It is fully entitled to this distinction, and we have pleasure

Jean Baptiste Meilleur, Esquire, Assistant Superintendents, for Western and

in supplying the omission so honourable to an excellent student. We lately stated that the Wesleyans at home had published the first of a series of "Tracts for the Times." Its heading is, "Why don't you come to Church?" of which ten thousand copies were sold within a month after its publication. A good example for the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada.

The Rev. James Dixon, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan of Glasgow. the Rev. Dr. John Harris, and the Rev. A. Barrett, had engaged to preach the Sermons before the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England.

Hamilton, Adams, & Co. of London, liave just published Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Ministry of William Dawson," by the Rev. James Everett,-price 6s. 6d. It will sell.

DR. ALDER has published his volume, price 2s. 6d., entitled Wesleyan Missions: their Progress stated, and their Claims enforced;" of which the Editors of the Watchman say, " We attach even political importance to the publication."

The third thousand is now selling in 12mo, price 10s 6d., of Dr. Harris's Prize Essay on Christian Missions, entitled "The Great Commission." Ward & Co. are the publishers.

There is a Total Abstinence work just published by Vincent Priessnitz, of Graefenberg, in Silesia, cailed "Hydropathy, or the Cold Water

To Correspondents .- We continue to receive anonymous communications; which, as we have again and again said, we cannot insert unless the names of the writers are given in confidence to us.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

A Meeting has been held at Hamilton, the Secretary of which has transmitted us the following Resolutions, which we hope will obtain the attention of the public.

1. Resolved, That the Board of Victoria College, having recommended the establishment of a Female Academy in the town of Hamilton, the President of the Conference be respectfully requested to call a Poblic Meeting in said town, on Monday Evening. 23rd May, for the purpose of promoting this important object.

2. Resolved. That the friends of Education generally, and those in the Gore District in particular, are hereby earnestly requested to attend the above meeting

WM. RYERSON, (Pres't Conference,) Chairman. ALEX'R MCNAB, Secretary.

TO THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES IN CANADA.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN, -On behalf of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church I have to request that you will forward to me, or or before the first day of our next Conference, a full but concise report of the state of the respective Missions on which you have been appointed to labour the present year, embracing the names and number of Townships in which you have regular or occasional service—the number of stated appointments on you with the number of Church members and average number of hearers at each appointment—the amount of assistance obtained from each place tosupport of yourselves and families-the state of the Schools under your care, with the number of male and female pupils in each-together with any suggestions you may have to submit concerning the extension of the work, and all other facts which you may deem important in carrying on the glorious work committed to our care, -and much oblige, Rev. and dear Brethren Yours, in the bonds of fraternal love,

A FIELD MEETING will be held on the Credit Mission (should weather (permit on Sabbath, May 22nd; and we shall be glad to have the assistance of brethren from other Circuits.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Weslevan Methodist Church, Washington's neighbourhood, Scarboro', on Sunday, the 22nd of May; the Lovefess: to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. J. Scott has promised to attend. S. BELTON.

WESLEYAN-METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOLS .-THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of these schools will take place in the of the Sunday School Society

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the same place, on Tuesday Ecening, 24th inst. The friends of Sunday Schools are respectfully invited to attend.

Toronto, May 16th, 1842.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.—This Anniversary will be held on Wednesday Evening next, the 25th May, in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street. A Report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year will be read. Several Clergymen and others are expected to address the meeting. The public generally are lavited to attend. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.

Religions Intelligence.

AUGUSTA DISTICT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian:

DEAR BROTHER, -I am happy to state that we are still enjoying peace and much prosperity throughout most of this District. Several of the circuits will t increase of more than one hundred each, and some of them nearly wo. The Elizabethtown and Augusta circuits, which embrace all the country with the exception of Prescott station) for twenty or twenty-five miles from Brockville, have never been doing any thing like so well as they are now, since the first agitation of the Union. They received a shock at that time from which they have not yet fully recovered; but, notwithstanding all the difficulties with which the cause has had to contend on these two circuits, they have been signally owned and blessed by the great Head of the Church. There will be more than 200 increase on these two circuits this year. And, in Brockville, the cause of one Zign has not been more presently and the converging largest. cause of our Zion has not been more prosperous, and the congregation larger, for several years past, than at the present time. But although former agitation has not succeeded, and present preserving is crowning the efforts of the Westleyan branch of the Canadian Church in these parts, still you will perceive, by the

following extract from the last Wesleyan, that all the opposers of our beloved Methodism are not silenced here:— . "Upwards of eighty persons in the vicinity and rear of the town of Brockrille, among whom ere three magistrates, have recently made earnest and pressing application, by letter, with their own proper signatures, for the ministrations and labours of a British Wesleyan Missionary. The applicants describe themselves as strangers from their own home, and desirous of the privilege of re-union with the British Wesleyan Connexion; as sorrowful and dejected when contrasting their present position with their position and privileges in the land of their fathers; as fondly and gratefully cherishing the recollection of a Clarke. a Newton, a Watson, a Bunting, a Marsden and several beside, so well as sensons and scenes of religious worship and

prosperity, in former days, and in the land of their nativity."

That the above petition was in circulation in various parts of this District, I was well aware, and am acquainted with most of those who have signed it; but did not know the true nature of the petition, nor the number of "earnest applicants," till I rend the last Wesleyan. With the number we have nothing to do; but upon the petition, and those who originated and circulated it. I wish to make a few remarks. "They describe themselves," says the Wesleyan. "as strangers from their own home;" "as having once been united to British Wesleyan Connexion;" "as sorrouful and dejected;" "as b at a distance from the land of their fathers;" "as having heard Clarke, Newton," J.c.; and the "land of their nativity being at a distance." Now, Sir, as strange as it may appear, many of these "sorrouful and defected earnest applicants" never saw the "distant land of their nativity," or "of their Fathers." (if they mean the eastern side of the Atlantic;) never heard the worthy ministers mentioned in the extract preach; and never did, and probably never will, belong to the " British Wesleyan Connexion." And as it respects their being " from their own home," this is often the case with several them, which would be better for themselves and families were it not the case. The originators and circulators are, a dissatisfied local preacher, (who has

belonged to the Canada Conference eight or len years) and a person who was a local preacher with us near twenty years ago, but with whom we have had much trouble again and again. These two, with several others, became greatly annoyed with their brethren for the stand they took in the Temperance cause. At length a person from " the land of their fathers" came into these parts, and gave himself out for a minister of the Gospel, but had no certificate to that effect. In "the land of their fathers" he belonged to some of the break-off bodies; when in the States, to the Baptists; but here he joined no society or church. In consequence of this, and the errors be held on doctrinal points, we could not give him the right hand of fellowship. He then set up for himself, with the two individuals referred to above, and nearly all the opposers of the Temperance cause in these parts, to assist him:

But in consequence of the popularity of their new guide not being likely to lost as long as did Clarke's, Watson's, &c., their opposition to the Superintendent, to brother Healey, and others, and to the Temperance cause, they all sunk together bolow par. Hence they "cost about in their mind's eye for a new state of" ecclesiastical "existence." And what more natural than to apply to those who are looking up the desiture? Hence they got up a petition, and not only circulated it in various parts of this District, but offered it to all descriptions of persons. Among others they presented it to a class-fender in the Episcopal party, who was not ong since "from the land of their fathers," (in the States) and to a clergyman of the Church of England. As an inducement to the latter to give his name, he was informed by the bearer of the petition that they were "the Rind of Methodists that belonged to the Church of England." However, it appears that the Rev. gentleman did not feel himself a "stranger from his own home." that the Rev. gentleman did not field himself a "stranger from his own home." or "as sorrowful and dejected," and therefore did not wish to "re-nuite with the Epitish Wesleyon Connexion." He refused to sign the petition, and saked the henrer "why they did not attend the Church if they belonged to it?" And the former concluding, that "to re unite" with those with whom he never was "united." would not add much to the "scenes of prosperity" enjoyed in "the land of his nativity." refused to sign the petition upon the ground that there were already too many conflicting parties in Methodism for the prosperity of religion. But to conclude: I have no doubt there are a few respectable individuals

who have signed the perition who would be greatly mortified could they see the more then eighty arranged, and themselves connected with them. But should none arrange themselves but such as have heard "Clarke, Watson," &c., or "belonged to the British Wesleyan Connexton in the land of their fathers," perhaps there would be neurer eight than eighty. Hence I hope that Dr. Abler's Agents will inquire a little further into this matter before they send a Missionary to preach the Gospel to those Indians in their own tougue! As far an I am acquainted with the views of the well-disposed and religious part of the inhabitants of this District respecting the conduct of those Agents, they are fully expressed by your Bytown correspondent.
Yours affectionately, C. R. ALLISON.

Prescott, April 29th, 1842.

CROWLAND. April 13th, W. Vanalstine, Esq., writes us:-Whilst sending to you for the Guardian I will give you a few hints of our progress in this place. Some years ago, when I first moved to this place, it appeared to me that it was almost entirely given over to Satan; but the Lord has wrought a change since that lime for the better. We now have preaching once a-formight, a Society formed, a Sabbath School, a Bible Society, and a Temperance Society: and upon the whole we think we are going the Lord bless his work till the world be filled with his glory!"

From the Western Christian Advocate.

FORT DU LAC MISSION, ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE. To the Rev. E. R. Ames, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Western Conferences. CONVERSION OF AN INDIAN.

Rev. and Dear Brother,-With pleasure and gratitude to the Lord, I take on my nen to send you a communication relative to our missions We have engaged ourselves here in trying to teach these poor destitute Indiana-the way of life and salvation. We have had, so far, some precious seasons

I arrived last fall. They were looking very anxiously for my arrival; and when I did come, they were, of course, very glad-to see me. The chief received as kindly, and gave us some fresh fish and a few potatoes, and some other things that he had. Many visited us, shook hands, and welcomed us. Soon after things were settled, we commenced the school. Brother Simpson, the teacher, was much delighted in teaching the children: they were anxious to learn. We soon had more children than we had room for. The Indians, the traders, and the half-breeds immediately began to be convinced of the advantages of education, and consequently sent their children. They also rented a house for four months, for us to keep school in. When cold weather came, those that sent their children said they would cut and draw the school-house wood for the winter. This I think was doing much. Before, when we have established misis reasonable they will do towards the instruction of their children. I have been employed in cutting house-logs for the school-house in the spring. We shall be able to accommodate more pupils, as we shall have a more convenient snail or note to accommodate more pupils, as we shall have a more convenient room. Our principal disadvantage at present is, we have not enough school-books. I hope you will endeavor to send us a good supply—slates, pencils, paper, pictures, spelling-books, numerical frames, and above all a map of the world, reading books, &c. Soon after the school operations commenced, &commenced preaching to the Indians, talking to them about religion, and present and discipling the books, which is talking to them about religion, and praying and singing with them from lodge to lodge. Some of them spoke against the religion of Christ, and the Good Book; but others would listen attentively. It was not long before some of them became serious. In the month of November, they were out hunting; and in the month of December come back a little before New Year's. They were not here at Christmas. On the first day of this month, the Lord visited os with his Divine blessing; five have joined the Church, and one of these has been converted to God. He was a Catholic; and he confessed that he did not know any thing but his prayer and the beads. This peor Indian came to me one day, and said that there was something very heavy in his heart, pointing to his breast. He added, "I am sick in my mind, and I cannot relieve myself. I frequently wanted to tell you long time ago, but was afraid I would be too much troublesome to you. I want to be a Methodist. I see you do what you preach. You all love God—love his good word—and love the puor Indians. But the Catholics do not do that."

I read the rules to him, and he said he would join the Church.—In the evening we had a prayer meeting, and at this meeting he was to join the Church. In the meeting, we all prayed: when his turn came he could not proceed on account of sobbing. I prayed again; and while I was praying, the Lord poured his pardoning grace into his heart. He got up from his seat, and could power his partoning grace into his heart. He got up from his seat, and could not contain himself: his smiling, his expressions, and his movements, all indicated a great change. "I feel happy now," said he: "now no sickness in my mind—every thing is new—you all look nice—I will come and go with you, where all good people go." He shook hands with me and the rest, and said, "I am glad that God send you here: I shall love you always." We all rejoiced. He turned around, and, looking at one young man that he loved, commenced talking to him shout religion. This Indian heige to changed has be but menced talking to him about religion. This Indian being so charged, has had a good effect among the Catholics and the Indians. There are many more who. are seriously inquiring the way of salvation. The chief, who is a Catholic, has, given up all his children. He wants them to be taught the religion of the Bible. Most of the Catholics here favour us. A great many Indians are Catholics.— Some of these, I have no doubt, will become religious. The priest wrote to them last fall, that none of them must be Methodists. As soon went among them, and associated with them. The Agent of the American, Fur Company has been kind, and all the traders too. They toll us we must never be discouraged. We are still looking for greater things. Pray for us.

THE MENDI AFRICANS .- A letter from Sierra Leone in the

GEORGE COPWAY.

Yours in the Gospel,

Font du Lac Mission-house, January 19, 1842.

fournal of Commerce says : Difficulties seemed to prevent the Mendians and missionaries from going directly to Mendi. The dangers of war in the interior, and of being captured and sold into slavery, deterred thera. There was some danger that it would be difficult, if not imprecticable, for them to plant themselves down in the interior, and that they would be obliged to establish themselves near the coast and work back into the interior.

others at Sierra Leone, viz.; Grabbeau, Bar-tu, &c. It is said that the liberated Africans in the colony are from 66 different tribes, and that the Mendians are the most numerous. The Mendians are said to be warlike, and to sell their

The conduct of Cinque and the rest (with the exception of the girls, and ane consuce or Unque and the rest (with the exception of the girs, and some of the men and lads.) had not been so good as the missionaries had hoped, particularly in not abstaining from their old licentious liabits. Still the missionaries were full of hope, anxiously desirous of securing some retreat where good regulations might be observed. The Mendlans were highly pleased in continuing their school instruction.

Temperance Vindicator.

THE POWER AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHURCH IN THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

BY ALBERT BARNES. I lay down this position as fully tenuble, that, as it is organized by its Great Head, the Church has power for reforming mankind which no other institution has or can have; and that in all works of moral reform it should stand foremost. It should be united. There should be no vacillating plans, and no vacillating members. Such should be the character of the Church, that any feasible plan for staying the progress of vice should call to its aid with certainty nn efficient coadjutor there. I ustead of going on to illustrate this sentiment in a general manner, I shall select one single department of the work of reformation, and show what ought to have been, and what has been the influence of the church there. I allude to the temperance reformation. On this sub-

ject I lay down the following positions.
(1.) The Church of Christ should have been foremost in this work; and its efforts should have been entire and unbroken. In a cause that so much affected human happiness; that was so intimately connected with religion; and that was so essential to the welfare of Zion, the Church should have been in such a condition that it could have brought its united influence and power to Its aid, "The law of God should have gone out of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerustiem." There should have been no minister found who would use the poison, or lift up the voice of apology for the use of it; not one who would have uttered a feeble and ambiguous cry about the importance of the reformation. There should have been no member of the church who would persist in the use of it; and no one who would make it or traffic in it. There should have been no one in the church who would not leave had Christian principle and self-denial enough to be willing to sacrifice his earthly gains to

awa the hodies and the souls of men.

(2.) A state of things had grown up in the church which rendered its unite and efficient action in the cause, morally impossible. A very large number of its members had become engaged in importing, manufacturing, and vending that which was ruining the souls and budies of men. An immense amount of capital which was running the souls and bottles of men. At underse automated and all was employed in the business, owned by members of the church, and the fact that they were engaged in it had served to make it in public view respectable. Most ministers of the Gospel, too, were in the habit of indulging in the use of what was regarded as closely connected with generous hospitality, and in

what was regarded as closely connected with generous hospitality, and in almost every Christian family there were habits and arrange mosts which would require to be changed if success should attend the temperance reformation.

(3.) The consequences were such as any one could easily have forescen. The church moved slowly. Its members were rejuctant to sacrifice their rapital, and abandon their business. The ministry hesitated long before they dared to use language such as would be understood. It became necessary to form a society out of the church—though composed to a great extent of those who were professed friends of religion—to do what should have been done in the top undeanyout to act to necessary to make a undeanyout to act to never church members and ministers from Broad. it; to endeavour to not upon even church members and ministers from abroad, and to create around them a public opinion which would induce them to take the derided stand which was increasing; and by degrees to bring the church to the position where it should have been at the commencement. It was desirable to convince church members that this whole business was of such a character that no Christian should be engaged in it; that no Christian capital character that no Christian should be engaged in it; that no Christian capital should be invested; in it; and that no Christian minister should be ony thing but a stern and uncompromising foe of every thing which went to intoxicate and ruin mea. The work was arduous and long. The church stood in the way of the progress of the cause, and still stands in the way. Mortifying and end as it is, I hesitate not to say that, taking the country at large, in my judgment there is no so serious obstacle to the entire success of the temperance reformation as the habits and opinions of ministers and members of the churches; and it is only by an extraordinary movement out of the church that the deficiency is to be made up. Yet the church holds this power in her hands—this entire power, under God, to perfect this glorious work, and to drive the curse from the land. And that moment,—when every minister of the Gospel and every officer and member of the church shall be the thorough and consistent advocate for entire abstinence, and when every member of the aburch shall nhandna all connexion with the innaulature or the callie in intexicating drinks, and withdraw all capital from it,—will be the consummation of this great work; nor will it occur till then. Let the church continue to embosom anologists for habits of indulgence and patrons of it, and the wheels of this great cause will be clogged and stayed, nor can it move onward to gloriou

The same remarks might be made of any and every other cause of reforma tion. In energything affecting purity of morals; chasting of life; the observance of the Sabbath; the cause of human liberty; the freedom of those held in bon dage; the church holds an almost if not quite controlling power. Evils are always, ramified and interlacked with each other, and often interlocked with good. Sin winds its way along by many a corportine and subterranean passage into the chorch, and entwines its roots around the alter, and assumes new vigour of growth and a kind of sacredness by its connexion there. There is ecarcely a form of evil which can be attacked which does not in some way extend itself into the church. There is scarcely a steambont or a rail-road car that runs on the Sabbath, that has not some connexion with some member of the church; nor is there an attempt at reformation which can be made which the chirch; nor is there in attempt at termination which can be made which does not impinge on some custom in the communion of the faithful. I make not these remarks in the spirit of complaining. I pretend not here even to say what is right, or what is wrong. I am illustrating merely the power which the church holds on moral subjects, and the manner in which that power is exerted. "The law should go out of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem;" and my remark now is that the church holds power over all these forms of reformation, and is responsible to her great Lord for the manner in which that power is used.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 6th FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

The revenue accounts for the year and quarter ending the 5th of April have been published. On the year, indeed, there has been an increase in three of the five chief items—on the customs £175,905, on the taxes £422, 183, and on the post office £90,000. The decrease of £65,427, on the excise. is more than counter-balanced by the increase on the customs; and on the is more than counter-manners by the increase on the customs; and it the stamps the decrease of £123,539, is countervalled by the larger amount of tuxes. The gross increase on the year is £687,941. The quarter's accounts show less favorably. There is a decrease in four of the six items—in the customs £25,465, excise £116.309, stamps £77,917, taxes £71,392. The noise $\pm 25,400$, excise ± 110.000 , stamps $\pm 77,317$, taxes $\pm 77,392$. The increase on the post office is, ± 49.000 , a considerable step. There is a large increase in miscellaneous, of ± 274.067 , but some Chinese cash swells that amount. The gross increase on the quarter is $\pm 111,332$. It is something, however, to have any increase at all, in the state of affairs.

An account of the gross and nett receipts of each custom-house for the years 1840 and 1841, has been laid before Parliament. The following five places stand highest on the list; London, in 1841, gross receipts, £11,757. 262; Liverpool, £4,140.593; Glasgow, including Greenock and Port Glasgow, £1,050,462; Bristol, £1,027,160; and Dublin, £977,713. The receipts at all these ports, with the exception of Liverpool, have increased considerably as compared with those of the previous year; the falling off at Liverpool amounts to £467,000.

Nottingham Lace Trade.-We are sorry to state that the most experienced and ingenious workmen are fast removing to France, where the lace trade is in a tolerably good state at present. The emigration to the United States is rapidly extending, many of the parties emigrating plundering their creditors to a considerable amount.—Midland Counties Advertiser.

Beaumont Smith, the convict who was sent to Her Majesty's Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and removed from there on board a transport, was double-ironed for some time, till Surgeon Hope, of the convict establishment, ordered them to be taken of an account of the bad state of his health. He left any alleged right, tale, authority, privilege, protection, or exemption set up or in the greatest pentry, and seemed to suffer acutely the degraded situation he claimed under the law of nations, or under the commission or order or sanchad placed himself in. The utmost sympathy was felt for him among the other tion of any foreign state or sovereignts, as nodes columns. unfortunate convicts there. - Globe.

Assassinations at Rome.—A letter from Rome of the 22d March mys-"for some time past nucturnal attacks have been very frequent here. In Englishman, who was menaced by an assassin, fired at him and blew out has brains. The poince have not taken any steps against the Englishman, but have advised him, for his own security, to quit the city. A few days ago the palace of the wealthy Cardinal Del Drogo was plundered in the middle of the day of a large sum of money and a quantity of jewels, amongst which was a crucifix of diamonds valued at 20,000 crowns." his brains. The police have not taken any steps against the Englishman, but

The Disasters in Affghanistan.-We have been favored, says the London Times, with the following interesting letter from the only uncaptured survivor of the Cabul army—Dr. Brydon.—It is addressed to his brother,

dared Jellalabad, January 20:-My dear Tom .- Here I am at this place, all safe, but not all sound, having received three wounds on the head, left hand and knee. I have lost everything I had in the world: but my life has been saved in a most wonderful manner,

The Mendians want to go as near their own country as possible, where their relations can have easy access to them. They prefer some place in the vicinity of the Gallinas. Mr. Steele had therefore determined on an exploring tour.—

of the Gallinas. Mr. Steele had therefore determined on an exploring tour.—

The Amistad Africans and from 200 to 600 Kooses (Mendi people) whom they somewhat damaged, and he dropped his knife and made off as fast as he could, some few remarks:

The Amistad Africans and from 200 to 600 Kooses (Mendi people) whom they somewhat damaged, and he dropped his knife and made off as fast as he could, some few remarks:

The Amistad Africans and from 200 to 600 Kooses (Mendi people) whom they found at Sierra Leone, were ready to go and sattle with the missionaries wherever they should fix themselves. Dr. Ferguson, the Lieut Governor, said, that if the successor to the late governor, Sir John Jeremie, was not daily expected from England, he would at once appoint a superintendent to go with them. In the meantime he offered to furnish a boat and crew. But the next day, January 30th, Sir George Macdonald, the new governor, arrived.

He expressed himself very favourably towards the missionaries and those their charge, and advised Mr. Steele to proceed on his tour to ascertain the disposition of the people, report to him his success, and state the aid he wished from the British government.

Some of the Amistad Africans had been recognised by their countrymen and others at Sierra Leone, viz.: Grabbeau, Bar-tu, &c. It is said that the liberrest having lost us in the dark, and gone by some other road,

was taken and killed.

I proceeded slowly for some time, when I saw a great many people running I proceeded slowly for some time, when I saw a great many people running towards me in all directions. I waited until they got pretty close, and then pushed my horse into a gallop, and ran the gauntlet for about two miles under a shower of large stones, sticks, and a few shots, in which I had my sword broken by a stone, my horse shot in the spine close to the tail, and my body bruised all over by the stones. I was now attacked by a horseman, who left is party of about six, whom I saw leading away one of our officers' horses who had not stones who had not stone to the subjects of the Roman Poutiff have been cooking up for us."—

NOVA SCOTIA. had gone on ahead; these three were killed; and having nothing to defend my-

lad gone on ahead; these three were killed; and having nothing to detend myself with, and my house being quite done up, he wounded me on the knee and
hand, when seeing me stoop down he galloped away as fast as he could, thinking. I suppose, that I was looking for a pistol.

I now proceeded unmolested, and arrived here about one o'clock, quite done
up, as was my poor horse, who lost the use of his hind legs aext day, and died
two days after without ever getting up after his arrival. If you receive this,
let them know at home that I am alive, as I have not been able to write since October last, and perhaps we shall not have the road open when the next over-land starts. Since arriving here I have had three shirts, three pair of socks, a jacket, and a pair of trowners given to me. A very fine stock, you will say; however, it must do until I can get another outfit. Write to me and let me Your affectionate brother,

William Brydon." P. S. I arrived here about moon on the 13th. All farther particulars you will find in the papers, so I can write no more at present, it being awkward holding my paper whilst writing.

The ship Oscar, which arrived yesterday from Canton, has brought Macao papers to the 11th of January. These are not as late by about a week as those which have reached us from England, and were received there by the overland mail; they therefore contain no intelligence in regard to beligerent operations worth copying; but the paper of the 11th says, that the latest intelligence from Canton is, that a panic had seized several British merchants caused by

some canton is, that a panic had seized several Eritish merchants caused by some vague reports, that the newly erected forts in the Canton river would be attacked and that they hastily left Canton; that the consequence was a sudden and great fall in the price of teas—of, it is said, 6 and 7 taels, and teas were bastily purchased at the depreciated rates and shipped off to Whampoa, to be put on board any ship that would receive them. The report was unfounded and every thing seemed quiet. EGYPT.

The Leipsic Gazetts of the 4th April contains a letter from Constantinople which states that the British government had solicited permission from Mehamet Ali to march a budy of troops through Egypt over the Isthmus of Sucz for the purpose of facilitating their arrival in India. The Pasha is said to have replied that he could not grant the request without the consent of his master the Sultan. The object of Sami Bey's visit to Constantinople is, to represent to the Sultan the inexpediency of granting a similar permission, and to suggest the propriety of etecting a line of forts on the coast of the Red Sea. THE EAST.

By the Levant mail, letters from Constantinople, of the 27th March, have been received, and Malta of the 5th April. Syria was in a state of insurrection, and the confusion more confounded by the employment of Albanian troops to repress it, they being, in fact, little better than banditti themselves. Me hemet Ali was at Domanhour. Admiral Walker had returned the sword presented to him by the Saltan, on the ground that it was inferior in value to hose presented to others.

S P A I N.

Madrid advices are to the 10th of April. The Deputies were opposed to a commercial treaty, the advantages of which were not all on the side of Spain — It was believed, however, that a commercial treaty would yet be adopted that would be of mutual benefit. There was a report, of some plausibility, that Don Enrique Maria Fernando, second son of the Infante Don Francisco, is the happy grince fixed upon to be affianced to the young Queen in October next. He is but nineteen years of age, and is at Vienna.

A German, named A. M. Zaman, suspected of being an emissary of Prince Meiternich, had been ordered to leave Madrid in twenty-four hours. In a debate in the Chambers, on the 6th of April, the President of the Council said they were endeavoring to procure the admittance of Spanish produce into England—but without sacrificing any of their own interests.

The Correo Nacinsle of the 10th mentions a rumor that the Spanish cabinet had addressed to M. Guizot a strong remonstrance against the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris to the French clergy, calling upon them to put up prayers for the protection of the Church of Spain. The reply of M. Guizot, adds the rumor, was not satisfactory. The Correo adds, that the report needs confirmation.

Letters from St. Sebastian of the 9th instant state, that the orders given by the French government to remove the Spanish reforgees from the frontic to the interior had been countermanded, much to the dissatisfaction of the Spanish authorities.

It is said that Queen Isabella and the Spanish Court will leave Madrid on April 15, for Aranjuez, where they will reside till June. Many families are preparing to go to the same place. AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government have unnounced that, from the 1st of August next, there will be only two rates of postage, viz. six kreutzers, (about five sons.) and twelve kreutzers, with a progress according to weight. It is expected that, eventually, there will be only a single rate of six kreutzers. PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin Konigsberg, on his intended journey to St. Petersburgh, to inquire into the complaints made by the inhabitants respecting the Russian probability duties.

The Prussian State Gazette announces from Prague that 30,000 men are to be discharged this year from the army. The new levies will not exceed 26,576 men, although the usual number is 40,000. Of this amount 7,260 are to be furnished

by Bohemia.

The operation of recruiting will commence in April, and terminate about the end of May.

And Vacinchart is to become a fortified town of the first class,

It is reported that Konigsberg is to become a fortified town of the first class and that the works are to commence next summer. UNITED STATES.

Case of the Tigris.—The owners of the brig Tigris, Messrs. Brookhouse & Bunt, have received a letter from Hon. E. Everett, covering the note of Lord Aberdeen, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to him, in Lurd Aberdeen's note, which, it will be seen, contains an honourable and ongnanimous acknowledgment of the wrong, and a promise of prompt repara-

Lord Aberdeen says:

"Her Majesty's Government acknowledge that the act of the officer commanding the "Waterwitch" was not justifiable upon any principle of international law, or by any existing treaty between Great Britain and the United States; and that the case is one in which compensation may justly be demanded by the United States Government from the Government of Great Britain.

"The undersisted has accordingly the basels to example the Majority of the

The undersigned has accordingly the bonour to request that Mr. Everet will direct the owners of the 'Tigris' to send a statement, accompanied by documentary evidence, of the damage which they have sustained by the unauthorised act of the British officer; in order that the account, as soon as it shall have been substantiated to the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government may at once be settled. (Signed) "ABERDRER." may at once be settled.

Criminal Jurisdiction of the U. S .- The Senate has for some days comployed a portion of its time upon a bill, reported from the judiciary committee, the object of which is to provide for such cases as that of Alexander McLeod. The bill, as reported, is in the words following:—N. Y. Com. Adv. A BILL to provide further remedial justice in the courts of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That either of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant write of habeas corpus in all cases of any prisoner or prisoners in fail or confinement, where he, she, or they shall be committed or confined or in custody under or by any authority or law, or process founded thereon, of the United States, or of any one of them, for or on account of any act done, or omitted to be done, under or by virtue of the constitution, or any law or treaty of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any act done or omitted under any alleged right, authoriry, title, privilege, protection, or exemption set up or claimed under the same, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any act done or omitted under

tion of any foreign state or sovereignty, or under color thereof.

And upon the return of the said writ, and due proof of the service of notice of the said proceeding to the attorney general or other officer prosecuting the pleas of the state under whose authority the petitioner has been arrested, committed, or is held in custody, to be prescribed by the said justice or judge at the time of granting said writ; the said justice or judge shall proceed to hear the suid cause, and if, upon hearing the same, it shall appear that the prisoner or prisoners is or are entitled to be discharged from such confinement, commit ment, custody, or arrest, for or by reason of such alleged right, title, authority, privileges, protection or exemption so set up and claimed, and that the same

and I am the only European who has escaped from the Cabularmy: although the Supreme Court of the United States, on such terms, and under such reguments are they will be spared. Two natives only have reached this place, making, with prisoners, as for sending up to the appellate tribunal a transcript of the petition, myself, three persons out of an army of 13,000.

Writ of kabeas corpus, return thereto, and other proceedings, as the judge I got on very well till within about fifty miles of this, with the exception of learning the said cause may prescribe; and pending such proceedings or ap of Assembly.

Learning the said cause may prescribe; and pending such proceedings or ap of Assembly.

Losing all my baggage, &c. I then lost the horse on which I was riding, pesl, and until final jndgment be rendered therein, and after final jndgment of "On the meeting of the 13th Parliament Sir Francis Head called attention discharge in the same, any proceeding against said prisoner or prisoners, in to the subject of King's College in a speech from the Throne, and during the rather too far in the rear, when he was pulled off from behind, and I fell with 'any state court, or by or under the authority of any state, for any matter or Session a Bill was carried through both branches of the Legislature, and

The Public Schools, (in the States) as we are informed, have come very near an entire stop! The new law, horried madly through the Legislature at a midnight hour, and even then carried only by deception and fraud, is so ill-digested that nobody can understand it, farther than that it disturbs the existing beautiful foundation of the schools, and supersedes their simple and excellent machinery by a most comprehensive and unwieldy and excellent machinery by a most comprehensive and unwieldy appearatus—the screens and springs of which are to be imported and moved appearatus—the screens and springs of which are to be imported and moved. The Legislative Assembly, as the especial guardians of popular rights, I will of the expectations of the College Council with extention, and will be expectations of the College Council with extention, and will be sent to it for their education. party consisting of only some other road.

Test having lost us in the dark, and gone by some other road.

At about 10 A. M. we were attacked and surrounded on all sides by horsemen; three officers and five Europeans were here killed. One of the officers
men; three officers and five Europeans were here killed. One of the officers
was Lieutenant Bird, of the Madras army, who fell close by my side. I,
was Lieutenant Bird, of the Madras army, who fell close by my side. I,
with the remaining four, get clear of the horsemen, and pushed on; three off
our party being well mounted, left the fourth and myself far in the rear, when
our party being well mounted, left the fourth and myself far in the rear, when
he, after coming on some way, said his horse was done up, and that he would
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to course watch the proceedings of the College Council with and mored
the L Corporation, which was burried through all the required stages of legislation on Monday evening. But it is still a question whether the Chamberlain can

Hon. Joseph Howe. - The Nova Scotia Royal Gazette contains the appointment of the Honourable Joseph Howe, to be Commissioner of Affairs, under the provisions of an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "an Act providing for the instruction and permanent settlement of the Indians." Mr. Howe is a member of the Executive Council and Spenker of the House of Assembly. The Act gives him the management of the lands of the Indians, and indeed constitutes him, in some sort, their guardian, &c. The Times says he is besides to have a salary of £400 a-year. -Quebec Gazette. 🛰

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Secretary's Office, (West.)-His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Christopher Widmer, Esquire, to be a Member of King's College Council, in the place of the Honorable Rubert Baldwin Sullivan, resigned; and Samuel P. Jarvis, Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs, and John W. Gwynn, Esquires, to be Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, to conformity with the Provisions of the Provincial Statute, 4 & 5 Vict. chap. 74.

Postage on Newspapers .- With reference to the notice given by the Post-office at Halifax, that two pence one half-pency postage must be prepaid on all newspapers sent by steamers to foreign ports, we have been informed, on inquiry at the General Post-Office in this city, that the Deputy Post-master General had received no instructions on the subject, and knew nothing of any such arrangement until he read the paragraphs respecting it in the public printy - Quebec Mercury.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot will leave Kingston for Montreal in a day or two, via the Rideau Canal. His Excellency will proceed from Montreal to Quebec, and from thence by the Unicorn to Halifax, to receive Lady Ragot, who will leave England in the packet of the 19th instant.— Kingston Herald, May 10th.

Sunday Mails .- A memorial from various inhabitants of Kingston, having been presented to the Governor-General, deprecating the "flagrant violation of the sanctity of the Lord's Day," by the Steamers travelling with the mails on Sunday, His Excellency directed the following reply to be returned:—

Sir.—I am commanded by the Governor-General to inform you that he has had under his attentive and respectful consideration the Memorial of the Ministers, Magistrator, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the

despatch of the Mail Packets in this Port on Sunday but not on Monday. But if the same practice were adopted in Kingston, His Excellency is at a loss to understand how he could resist its adoption at every other spot in the Province; and it is unnecessary to point out how much the public interest would be hindered and inconvenienced by an entire cossation of correspondence during 24 hours in each week, in a country where the routes are so long and the means of conveyance so imperfect. Even in the Mother Country, where communication is so much more rapid, and the routes much shorter, and when the strongest desire is felt to enforce a proper observance of the Sunday, it has been found impossible to carry into practice the regulation which you desire to

see established here.
Under these circumstances His Excellency desires me to express his regre that he cannot comply with the prayer of this Memorial, but he would be pre-pared to sanction any arrangement, not inconsistent with the public service, by which the time of attendance during Sunday, at the Post-office in this Town, might be reduced to the shortest possible limit. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. T. W. C. MCRDOCH, Chief Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May it please Your Excellency:—We, the President, Office-bearers, and Members of the Home District Agricultural Society, beg leave to approach Your Excellency, for the purpose of expressing the lively gratification with which we welcome your Excellency to the Capital of this populous and cultivated district.

We are fully sensible of the inestimable benefits the content of the inestimation of the inesti

we are fully sensible of the inestimable benefits that must flow to the Province from the Institution, the foundation of which is about to be laid by your Wilkinson, John Williams, E. Adams, G. Wrong, J. Hutchinson, W. Vanalstine, scientific studies; but we feel assured that education when accounting or literary or scientific studies; but we feel assured that education when accounting or literary or scientific studies; but we feel assured that education when accounting or literary or scientific studies; but we feel assured that education when accounting the province of the inestimable benefits that must flow to the Province from the Institution, the foundation of which is about to be laid by your Wilkinson, John Williams, E. Adams, G. Wrong, J. Hutchinson, W. Vanalstine, and the province from the Institution of the inestimable benefits that must flow to the Province from the Institution, the foundation of which is about to be laid by your Wilkinson, John Williams, E. Adams, G. Wrong, J. Hutchinson, W. Vanalstine, and the province from the Institution of the Ins sanctioned by Christian Instruction, will elevate the character of the farmer, render the arts subservient to Agricultural improvement, and, by increasing the riches of the soil, diffuse the blessings of plenty, and augment the resources of the empire. We rejoice to see Learning take up her abode so conspicuously amongst us: we rejoice when commerce covers our waters with vessels and opens new channels of communication, either by road or by capal: but we respectfully express our honest conviction that the Plough is the first and greater ostrument of national wealth, and that, unless this noble implement of bus bandry ply its labours actively and successfully, commerce will droop, and learning lack means to scatter its blessings throughout the land.

To Your Excellency, then, we eddress ourselves in the strongest hope that the Agricultural interests of this Province will ever receive the most favourable consideration at Your Excellency's bands; and we further venture to make the request that this Society, entirely distinct as it is from any political or party oias, may be allowed to style Your Excellency its Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. GENTLEMEN,-I have much pleasure in accepting your welcome on my first

risit to Toronto. Although, as you observe, those engaged in agriculture have less time than ome other members of Society to devote to literary or scientific pursuits, yet the benefits of science and education extend to agriculture no less than to ever other branch of industry. The wonderful improvements which, during the last balf century have in the Mother Country been made in the system of agriculture and the implements of the husbandman, have contributed as much as any other cause to elevate the station and improve the condition of the Agricultu rist. | Such effects may I trust be looked for in this Province also, where yours, and I have, therefore, much pleasure in acceding to your request that I hould become your patron.

Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch.—We understand that this gentleman returns to England in the course of the summer—and that the cause of his doing so is simply this: from despatches received by His Excellency the Governor-General, by the last Royal Mail Steamer, the appointment of Mr. Murdoch as Chief Secretary was confirmed, accompanied, however, with the proviso that his situation in the Colonial Office should be filled up, it being the rule in that Department that the holder of any office cannot be ubsent over a certain time. Mr. Murdoch has decided upon retaining, and we think, wisely, his situation in the Colonial Office, and goes home accordingly when his su cessor is appointed. Some of our contemporative are in error in stating that any misunderstanding has taken place between Sir Charles Bagot and Mr. Murdoch. On the contrary, we understand that His Excellency has repeatedly expressed his regret that the Province should be deprived of that gentleman's services.—It is, increaver, well known, that he and Mr. Murdoch have always been on the most friendly terms.—Kingeton Chronicle.

Army.-Major-Generals Sir J. A. Hope, K. C. B., and Sir Richard Armstrong, are appointed to the staff of Canada, in succession Lieuwenant-Generals Macdonell and Clitherow.—Ib.

King's College, Toronto.—The Examiner gives the following history of the intended College up to the present time:—
"It is well known to our readers that in the 8th year of King George IV. a royal charter was granted for an University to be erected in this City. (then the Town of York) upon the most exclusive Church principles. The Archdeacon privileges, protection or exemption so set up and claimed, and that the same | Town of York) upon the most exclusive Church principles. The Archdeacon sexists in fact, and has been duly proved to the said justice or judge, then it of York was to be President ex-officio; the College Council was to consist, beshall be the duty of the said justice or judge forthwith to discharge such prisoner or prisoners, accordingly. And if it shall appear to the said justice or prisoners accordingly. And if it shall appear to the said justice or prisoners shall be forthwith remanded.

Provided always, That from any decision of such justice or judge an appeal of this charter. At length Earl Ripon, when Secretary for the Colonies, insured cause is heard; and from the judgment of the said cause is heard; and from the judgment of the said Circuit Court to the Successor Court of the United States on such terms and made running response Court of the United States on such terms and made running running the Provincial Parliament a bill was passed by a very large majority its house of Assembly but raiseted by the Largislative Council. Its shired the House of Assembly, but rejected by the Legislative Council. Its object was to do away with all tests, and further to prohibit all teaching of Divinity

half to be appointed by the Legislative Council, and the other half by the House

assented to by His Excellency, amending the charter most essentially. This bill enacted that the Judges shall be visitors of the College, that the Council shall consist of 12 members, viz., the Chancellor, the President, the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the five senior Professors of Arts and Faculties, and the Principal of Upper Canin all cases of any prisoner or prisoners, in fail or confinement, where he, she, and College. It enough that 'I shall not be necessary that any member of the or they, being subjects or citizens of a foreign state, and domiciled therein. College Conneil, or any Professor to be at any time appointed, shall be a member of the shall be committed or confined or in custody, under or by any authority or law, for process founded thereon, of the United States or of any of them. Old and New Testament, and in the Doctrine of the Trinity and further, that

| Reference | 18 at the color | 18 at the color

MONTREAL MARKETS, May 6th, 1842. Ashes.—Sales have been made to some extent of Pots at 30. 6d., cash. The demand is fair.

Pork.-Small sales of American Mess are making at \$10), but large lots have changed hands within two or three days at \$10 per barrel? Prime Mess is selling at \$0 a \$9\frac{1}{2}, and Prime at \$8 and \$8\frac{1}{2}; large lors have been sold at both prices during the week; Canada packed is probably a shade higher than United States, say about 1s. 31. per barrel. The demand for either at the close was rather limited.

Beef.-A good demand exists for Beef: Mess at \$10) a \$11; Prime Mess at \$9; and Prime at \$7, for American. Canada commands about is, 3.1, more.

Plour.—Sales have been made to some extent, during the week, of Ohio at
33s. 9d., but 32s. 6d. may be called the present rate for large parcels, and the lemand is good; Canada, we have been told, was offered freely ut 32s. 6d. the

last two days. but no sales at a lower mark have transpired.

Tallow.—Beef Tallow commands 64d, per lb. readily, and Mutton Tallow has been sold during the week as low as 54d, per lb.; the demand is very good.

Lard.—Sales have been at 4d, per lb., at which price the demand is good. Exchange and Money.—The Banks are now drawing at 9½ per cent pre-mism on London, 60 days, and at 24 on New York, 3 days sight. The decline is attributable to the new Currency Bill, now in full operation. Private Ster-ling bills have been circulated at from 8 to 9, according to the standing of the has become quite scarce within the past two or three days. The Banks have been rather sparing in their discounts this week. Upper Canada Bank Nones are not received by our Banks as yet at less than 11 discount; but an arrangement will doubtless be made to make them current on a par with our own, now that the currency of both Provinces is equalized. The dollar is received at present at 5s. I.d., the half-dollar at 2s. 6dd. currency. Silver and gold at 24s. 4dd for pounds sterling—but the British shilling will probably remain current among individuals at 1s. 3.1, although not bankable at over 1s. 2.3-5d. The 2s. 5d. and 5s. 6d. pieces are rendered uncurrent by the bill, but the furness will be made 2s. 6dd and by the bulk but the former will be worth 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., and the latter 5s. 6d., at which rates some private individuals, we understand, are buying them .- Monireal Herald.

OBITUARY.

The memory of the just shall be blessed.

returned:

Ith April, 1842.

Ser.—I am commanded by the Governor-General to inform you that he has an index his attentive and respectful consideration the Memorial of the Ministers, Magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, Magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Ministers, Magistrates, Members of Mr. John and Sussuma Jones of Hording Members of Mr. John and Sussuma Jones of Globe. The deceased was second daughter of Mr. John and Sussuma Jones of Hording Members of Mr. John and Sussuma Jones of Hording Members of Mr. John and Sussuma Jones of Hording Members of Mr. John and Sussuma Jones of Ministers, Members of Mr. John and Sussuma Jones of Mr. John and Sussum

and my last can be has ners.

Dien,—At his residence, in the village of Wallaceburg River, Sydenham, Ma.

Hecror McDonald, of dropsy, with which he was assailed four years since, and suffered much in body, especially a few days before his decease. But having been an early subject of christianity—I believe one of the first fruits of Methodism in that vicinity—he was possessed of those qualifications which propared him to meet all that he endured. As a man, he was aminble and much respected; as a husband, mild and agreeable; as a father, tender and affectionate; and as a Christian, constant and exemplary. Anidst all strike and schism, he was immoveable. His house was the Preacher's home, and in his heart they found a faithful friend. Thus lived Brother McDonald, and on the 20th March last departed this life, nearly 43 years of age, under the influence of an exhibitariting hope of immortality and eternal life. "Precious in the right of the Lord is the death of his saints." His funeral was attended on the 22th following; a discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the writer, to a large and respectable audience, evineing obvious marks of interest and esteem for the denated friend. audience, evincing obvious marks of interest and esteem for the departed friend.
W. Griffis, San'a.

MARRIED,-In this City, on the 17th May, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, the Rev. George Rivers Sanderson, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, to Amelia Jemima, only daughter of Alexander Davidson, Esquire, Postmaster, Kingara.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscribers beg to acquaint their Correspondents, and the Trade, that hey have now received very large Invoices of Seasonauta STAPLE AND Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde; and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, they doily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto—and before the end of the month they will have a most complete issortment opened out. Ic. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known; that they do not consider it

necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much larger even than usual—and especially their assortments of FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the

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

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

TORONTO VINEGAR MANUFACTORY.

BENNETT & Co. beg to inform Merchants and Dealers in Vinegar that they are making a Superior Article of WHITE IVINE VINEGAR, and will be able to supply the market in future much under the price of Imported happy to believe that agriculture is rapidly extending and improving. I fully or Foreign Vinegas, and in no way inferior cither in Strength. Flavour, or Trans-recognize the happy effects produced towards this end by Societies such as parency. IF A Stock will be kept on hand by their Agent, Mr. Groner Sawnon, Manchester House, 108 King Street, Toronto. In convenient Packages-Barrels, 35 gallons, and upwards.

Toronto, May 17th, 1842. 654 13

PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS. The Subscriber has just published an Edition of Pissock's "Catechism of Geography," and "The Mother's or First Catechism for Children," from the latest London Editions. He has in the Press, the "The Catechism of Bible and Gospel History," and he intends to publish, in rotation, tha ther Catechisms by Pinnock, in general use in schools.

The Subscriber trusts to receive adoquate encouragement, in his present effort to supply, from the Toronto Press, those valuable publications, to enable

him to follow out his intention of continuing them

".* Price 9d.—A liberal allowance made to Teachers and the Tende.

Toronto, 137 King St., May 10, 1842. 54 5 H. SCOR

TUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE at R. Brewer's New Book Store: the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at H. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Paloonbridge, P. M. Drum-mondville; H. C. Graul, Sandwich; Osborne & McIntyre, Hamilton; Alex'r Fisher, Port Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M. Cobourg; Ramsoy, Armour. & Co. Kingston; Armour & Ramsay, Montreal:—THE SECOND FOITION of

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

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

Toronto, May 10th, 1842.

R. BREWER, Agent.

Toronto, May 10th, 1842.

JAMES WHITE, an Indented Apprentice, left the employwas to do away with all tests, and further to prohibit all teaching of Divinity ment of the Subscriber, on the 12th April last, without any provocation, within the walls of the University, and to establish a Council of twelve, one Any information respecting him will be thankfully received, or any person bringing him to the Subscriber, Etobicoke, 1st Concession, near Mr. Brooks, shall be paid for their trouble. All persons are hereby forbid to hurbour or employ said boy, or to give him any thing on my account. He is about 13 years of ago, stout made, light hair, with a scar on his right cheek. CHARLES ELMORE. - Etobicoke, May 13th, 1849. 54 3թ

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer. A PLEASING LETTER FROM EGYPT.

Cairo, March 24, 1841.

ues. Officers on foot and mounted, beautiful steeds, with splendid trappings, connects steek and jet, sweet gardens with inviriant vegetation, vine-clad bowers, borders of yellow flowering acacias and of cantus, fac alive groves, flowering polms, rank barley and wheat fields, formed an assemblage of new and

pleasing objects, such as are rarely combined or equalled.

We crossed the Nile in a low ferry-boat, just at the head of the island, on We crossed the Mile in a low ferry-boat, just at the near or the island, on which the Nilometer is situated, and on which Brahim Pasha has extensive gardens and pleasure grounds laid out in the English style. We passed through Ghizeh, on the opposite side of the river, a wretched, much-wall-d, Arab village, filled with nuked children, poverty, misery, and dogs. The Pasha has a school for cavalry there, and a mandiactory of crockery. As soon as we had crossed the river, as old grey-bended Arab, half naked, and a younger one with a low recognition us as a vironmer bound to the Paradial stacked them, with a boy, recognizing us as strangers bound to the Pyramids, attached themselves to our company, running beside and before us. Standing on the bank of the Nile, the great Pyramid seemed not more than half a mile or a mile distant. Still it occupied one hour and forty minutes at quick riding to reach its base, after landing from the ferry-boat. Beautiful wheat, burley, and clover fields extended the whose distance from the river quite to the Pyramids. The Arabs came gathering in on either side as we passed. The whole line of Pyramids lay under our eye as we crossed the wide meadows of the Nile, of which I counted cleven. But that of Cheops was our aim. This disappointed my expectations. It had no special sublimity as we approached it; though it seemed indeed a large pile. From the crowd of Arabs, I selected the two who had followed us from Ghizeh to aid me in my ascent. But it was impossible to drive away the others. They caught hold of every part of me. One seized my arm, another my famil, another my cane, and still others were pushing behind me like so many excited bounds upon the overtaken fox, and all bayed together with their harsh and varied tones. Up the huge steps, thus they drew and pushed me. As I ascended, the vastness of the structure began to disclose iself, awakening the genuine emulian of sublimity; and at the moment when I gained the summit, and looked wide around me and down to the earth below, my whole soul was electrified with emotion. On the east, the Nile was seen winding its way through its broad valley of verdant fields. There lay Cairo, bristling with minarcts; Shubra embowered in trees, numerous brown villages marked by palm groves, glowing wheat fields exhibiting green of every shade, and immerous brown and roset, ploughed and planted patches. Here a hawk scaled along near me, at the very summit of the Pyramid, and then circling in a kind of spiral line, descended for, for below, diminishing and diminishing in apparent size, um if it was reduced one-third, and at last at least one-half. This

sand, scattered succephagi, fragments of roumbling rules, and streets of tombs.

Beyond the Pyramid of Ceperenes, which is adjacent to that of Cheops, and next in size to it, stretched a wide, waving sea of tossed sand, russet and yellow, with a surface like that of the Atlantic in a storm. A few fleeks of white cloud spotted the western horizon of bozy blue which shut down upon the great desert. At the routh, spread the same sandy billows, unvaried save by an oasis of dark shadow caused by a floating cloud; and a flock of crawling sheep, which had strayed out upon the sands, appearing not much larger than cats. After gazing at the broad prospect from the summit, I slyly stole away from the Arabs, and away I jumped and slipped down the side of the mighty mass, to a Arabs, and away I jumped and slipped down the side of the mighty mes, to a point near its middle, where its vastness is perhaps most manifest. But the Arabs had missed me, and on they came like a rack of hounds in chase. I can along horizontally at the middle, with some difficulty and peril, refusing their aid. And now we descended still further to the usual entrance on the side. Furnished each with a lighted condic, we descended and then ascended by the axenus so often described, to the king's chamber, where we saw and jumped into the coyal saccophagus—for, like the Scipios' tomb, it contains no ashed now. Next we ascended by a kind of laddy composed of whoden bars ser in the stones (one round of which was broken) to the five chambers, recently disconting the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subsection.

Toronto. April 12, 1842.

49.

Wellington Buildings. King Street. Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Withing Caper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wore and laid: but the coyal saccophagus—for, like the Scipios' tomb, it contains no ashed how a seconded by a kind of laddy composed of whoden bars ser in the stones (one round of which was broken) to the five chambers. Recently disconting the commercial Sale Rooms.

Apply to the Subsection.

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Wellington Buildings. King Street. Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Withing Caper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wore and laid: but the coyal saccophagus—for, like the Scipios' tomb, it contains no ashed had been seen to the subsection of the subsection. the stones (one round of which was broken) to the five chambers, recently dis-covered by Col. Wyse at great labour and expense, above that of the king's. Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard: Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; The ascent was toilsome in the extreme and not a little feorful. I cruwled on Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders: Glass lok Stands; ditto, with ecrew tops; my lands and knees, I struggled and climbed through holes barely large enough to admit my body, till the streaming perspiration fell in rapid drops from my nose and thun, like rain from the caves. The air within was exceedingly hot bandled Wafer Sumps, different sizes; Quilts of every quality; Drawing Pencils and oppressive. After exploring the oppre chambers, we descended past the Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; States and State Pencils of different sizes; Paint well, the depth of which I did not ascertain, and went down into what is called Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Rubber the Queen's chamber, which is beneath that of the king's. That this Pyramid Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Foliers, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted the Queen's chamber, which is beneath that of the king's. That this Pyramid was constructed for a sepalchral manuscent, I have not a particle of doubt. In the central portions the masonry is of astonishing strength, and would seem to defy almost the shock of earthquikes. With togo garments, covered with dust and fallow, and streaming at every pore, we at lest came furth again to the light of day, fatigued, but greatly satisfied with our visit to, and exploration of, this remaining wonder of the world.

We then examined the Sphyox, visited some of the excavated tumbs, from which the sould has been removed, and saw the piles of bones, and innumerable fragments of images which have been taken from them, and his strewn about. The tumbs are of colossal dimensions, like Pyramids, and hewn from the rock, On our return we visited, at Ghizeh, one of the chicken hatching established.

ments, so famous in Egypt. The moment of our visit was highly favourable. A large oven full of eggs, containing several thousand, were then in the very which they stood torrering fieldly; others were kicking and struggling to extri-cate themselves; and others were just beginning to pick a breach in their circling prison wall. A large number had just been taken out of the oven, and were peeping and running about in a little pen. All the chickens in Egypt are hatched in this manner. The inhabitants carry their eggs to the village oven, and are to receive about one chicken for two eggs, and in that ratio. The period required for hatching by artificial heat is that of a hea's incubation. It was a most amusing sight. The process is simple, though an experienced manager is required to regulate the temperature.

Tired, bruised, and covered like Hotspur "after the fight was done," we recrussed the Nile, and were threading our way through the dusty, narrow, crowded streets of Coiro, when we met a most interesting procession made on the occusion of the circumcision of a son, and the marriage of a daughter. As either of these ceremonies is a matter of considerable expense to a Mohaminedan family, they endeavour, when practicable, to make one procession for both. First, came musicians with an African drum, and with pipes and flutes blowing shrill music. Next followed the boy to be circumsised, a lad of ren or the street. blowing arrill maste. Next followed the boy to be circumsised, a had of ten or twelve, mounted on a grey horse, dressed in a kind of embroidered rube, rescubling a robe do chambre, girt around him with a such, with morocco slippers, and numerose puntations. The poor fellow looked sad, and accured not to participate in the general gaicty around him. He was followed by about twenty girls and young women veiled and dressed in red Cashmere shawls, thrown over their heads and drawn about their bodies. These shawls are sometimes hired for the occasion.

Next came the intended bride, under a canopy of crimson silk, which was

borne by four Arch loys and poles. She was supported on either side by two young women, and a girl marched backward before her famining her continually. The bride was completely covered by a red. Coshmere, shawl laid over head, and coming down to her feet. She was blindfolded, and knew not where she stepped, as was evident from her gait. Feeping behind the canopy, I perceived that she had yellow morocco hoots, over which she wore yellow slippers. I also observed lace and silks, but how they were arranged I could not perceive. The other females in the procession generally were veiled boots and slippers as do all the well-dressed ladies of Cairo, or red. Two musicians, one with a from, the other with a flate, followed the procession. Girls were gazing from the walls of the houses and roofs; a rabble of boys, girls, men, women, and children, much like a common train nane gumening in the valve of the bridal and circumcisional party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcisional party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move lowed in the wake of the bridal and circumcianal party, as they move the lowest lower l children, much like a common train hand guthering in the United States, fol-

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

Board, including Room, Furni'ure, Fuel, Waching, and Lights, per Term
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Common English Branches, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Eheto
ic, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, &c. 1
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Music, Urawing, and Painting.

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Gilder, Picture-Frome Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, ocally opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

ADIES'SEMINARY, COBOURG, ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE A D I E S' S E M I N A A A, CANADA WEST.—Mrs. HURLBURT, for many years Preceptress in the U. C. Academy, would inform the public, that she intends to receive a limited number of Young Lapits into her family, where they can be thoroughly instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female Education, both useful and ornemental. Having a limited number, Krs. H. A WHITE BALL TO-DAY.—I have seen, ascended, and entered the great pyramid of Cheops—the largest in Egypt. The morning was pleasant, so we passed through the gate of Cairo, mounted on donkeys, under the guidance of libration, our Coptic servant, whom we first through the chief introduction of the chief in a complete system of Female of Complete States of palace. There is a spacious esplanade in front of the palace, and the waikare broad, smooth, and bordered on each side by acacias, forming shady aveninstitutions, that while the minds of the pupils are cultivated, their morals and behits are neglected. From the experience of many years, and from the proficiency of the great number of Young Ladies who have been placed under herente, Mrs. Hurlbort fatters berself that her instruction will be efficient, useful, and practical. Composition, in the form of journals, letters, and written essays, will be made a daily exercise. Alrs. II. will be assisted by able Instructors.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term. Each young lady will provide be self with one pair of sheets, one pair hankers, one counterpane, one pair of pillows with cavers, and towels. A deduction of 7s. 6d. per term will be made to those Ladies who provide their

First Term of cleven weeks to commence on the 1st of June. Students are requested to send in their names a fortugat previously to entering.

A fine commodious Brick Building will be in readiness in June for the accommodation of Young Ludies.

Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cohourg. Cobourg, April 7th, 1842. 652 4w

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 22. Yonge Street.

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

Toronto, 10th May, 1842.

E MOVAL.—WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING.
The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the rublic generally,
that he has Removed his Business to the North side of Rickmond Street. fact gave a most striking impression of my vest elevation. "How dizzy 'twest to look so low!" South lay the half-buried Sphyox, peering enormous from the East of Church Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait upo those who may favour him with their custom.

CHARLES CLINKUNBROOMER, 53 13 Watch and Clock Maker, Toronto, May 10, 1342. DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the

Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144 Kina Staret, three doors West of Yonge Street. : 6433m THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings

adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber,

Toronto, April 12, 1842. 494 GEORGE SIMPSON.

Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Rooks, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes. &c. &c. Also-Sketch Books asserted. Scrap Books, Albums; Poolscap, Past and Svo. pos Manuscript Banks : Packer Memorandom Books, platn or ruled, great variety : Ass Shin Packet Memorandum Books with percils, Day Books, &c. &c.

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

Toronto, September, 1841. BLACKING, WATERPROOF PASTE which they stood tottering fiethly: others were fixed blue steem and struggling to extricate themselves; and others were just beginning to pick a breach in their section wall. A large number land just been taken out of the news, and struggling and running about in a little pon. All the chickens in Egypt are

DI LACK IN G., WATER PROOF PASTE,
The money them, and lie stream about.

IVORY BLACK, BLUE and BLACK WRITING INKS, &c. &c. Commencement in business, and as a proof of his gratinude he has determined to lower them in Egypt. The moment of our visit was highly favourable to the above articles twenty per cant. The great increase lately experienced in the denom for his BLACKING having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchanous and Shopkerpers at the following prices—

Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Bozes, 3 at theire diameter by 7 Blue deep, per gross, 1 is 6 of 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 72 per gross 10 is 4 where proof Paste, per gross, 4 is 6 of 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 72 per gross 10 is 4 of 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 73 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 grosseant, at 75 per gross, 10 paste blacking in Truny Cakes, in Bozes cont's 12 proposed in the Cakes in Bozes control to the commence

do. do. pints. do. 0 4 6

Spenge Blacking or Leather Varnish, in Coz. equare bottles, per dozen, 0 9 8

Spenge Blacking, per gallen, 0 12 6

Ivory Black, p.r. cwt. Blue and Black Writing loke equally low.

But and Discr verting this equaly one.

3.—All the above articles warranted equal to any in the world.

Merchants purchasing to the amount of £25 or opwards will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent; to the amount of £12 flos to a discount of 5 per cent; and three months' credit on giving approved notes.

Orders by post, in accordance with the above terms, punctually attended to.

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

Persons destrous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. With a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person emeting his name for any of the above purposes will necharged the sum of 28 for currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a high per even on the purchase money; all sense below £.00 at the lower tree. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above music in the subjects be charged two and a high per even on the purchase money; all sense below £.00 at the subjects be charged two and a high per even on the purchase money; all sense below £.00 at the subjects be charged two and a high per even on the purchase money; all sense below £.00 at the discrete even on the purchase money; all the most below £.00 at the above music first of exercising sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to commanders the government for mersons emitted to Grants of Land, and to Annitorious made to the Government for mersons emitted to Grants of Land, and to

Applications made to the Government for persons emitted to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Helt and Devizes Act, for persons emitted to claims of Land, and to the Council, under the Helt and Devizes Act, for persons entitled to claims of intestages. Instabuents on Land pand to the Government for persons residing in the country.

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April 4th, 1842.

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SEEDS just received by
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when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is mrivalled and unportabled for success in coring Diseases of the Luxas, such as Coughs, Calds, Spetting of Blood, Inflüenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bronschitz, fc. Spc.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This among the higher and hothing consentes by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing \mathbf{L} N. E. There is a good Miss one into Low.

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A D I E S' S E M I N A R

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Bruthers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dundas; T. Sievenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oskville; and by Agents in Ningers, Queenton, St. Catherines, the France of Parketine. Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, and Brockville.

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TEMPERANCE II OTEL,
RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.
THOMAS HARRIS begs to morance to the Friends of Total
Abstinence from all Intersicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that

he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand. Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at A FEW SETS OF TELESCOPE, Toronto.

T. PERRIN & COMPAN I respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive and varied Assurement of DRY GOODS. PERRIN & COMPANY

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable to the Country Trade.

They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assertment of Iron, Steel, Timphate, Liverpool Solt, Paints, &c., all of which

they are enabled to sell at very low prices for Cash or approved credit. To those who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducement and, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command a

Toronto, 1st November, 1841. DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 400 lbs. Notgalls. 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, 100 " " Logwood, Turmerie. 40 " Camwood, Red Sunders, 20 " Madder, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, 2 tons Alum, 2 " Copperat,
4 Blue Vitriol,
2 anche com Pendash. sacks Somec, Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks. 2 bls Red Argol, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY. The sub-Sorther begs to call the attention of the public to his well selected Stock of FRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts. CHAUNCEY BEADLE. St. Catherines, March 1, 1242.

Toronto, 21st June, 1341.

N B - The Proprietor of the British American Cultivator, and Mr Gronge Levelin King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 to 200 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED for Sale by

LYMAN, FARR, & Co... January 10, 1842. No 5, Chy Buildings. A CHINE CARDS.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

furnish to order any kind or quantity.

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Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co

Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

631 HARDWARE.—JOHN CHRISTIE & SON

have always on hand a Large and General Stock of HARD WARE, for Town and Country Trade, at No. 112. King Street. Also, WEAVER'S REEDS, SHUTTLES, &c. &c. Toronto, 26th Junuary, 1842.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR has removed to his new place, No 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by ditiguishing this customers, he hopes to conserve a confinuance of their orders. 1. R. Reeps constitutive on hand a large Stock of Brady-Made Clothers.

Mas. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscas Bonners, of the latest Fashions, Toronto, December 22nd. 1848

CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by LYMAN, FARR, & Co., No. 5, City Buildings., January 10, 1842.

The Subscriber bees leave to inform his felends and the public at large, that he is now making PORTABLE THE SHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of good and durable quality; to thresh 150 husbels in a day with two horses; 250 bushels with four horses, and so on. The price will be One Hundred Dollars. This Machine has been made and tried before official to the public, and the Subscriber hopes after his long experience in making these Machines, to do ample justice to his customer.

Trafilgar, Dondar St., near 16 Mile Cr. ck. 648 p. WILLIAM KATTING

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT. CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal flospinals, and by eminent Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints: Croup,
Whouping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children,
All Bruises and Sprains, For the Piles,

For all Dropsy.
All swellings of the Extremities, Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Lumbago and Sciatic, Tender Feet,

Corns. White Swellings, and all Swellings

of the Neck,
Sore Threat, by Cancers or Ulcers,
Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed begrest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

Sould Head, Scrofula, in its worst stages, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other

and attendant Solomon Hays, insert, are as follows:

cured by this wonderful "death-hed hequest!" About one light the above a number are known to have been spred of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM. BURNS. FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds,

by the same article -And of all this number to females are connerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto: and by all other

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Bair, and will not the Skin!! This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied This Dye is in form of a Fowder, which, in plain mattered fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night furning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

** These facts are warranted by the gentieman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosooby, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other

TO THE PUBLIC.—Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying In Hospital. Duzlin, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE:

Terms moderate, according to elecumstances Turonto, 15th Sept., 1841.

I V E R C O M P L A I N T AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES. Dr. Lin's Temperance Life-Bitters & Chinese Blood-Pills.

Will be attempted. Buy no tentely of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and abothe notice as follows:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Connet, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York."

Warranted the only genuine.

For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Agents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

UEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—
It is bereby publicly infimated that the Pirat Session of Queen's College, Ringston, will be opened on the first Monday of March next, and that then the Professors who have been appetated will be able to teach classes for the following branches of Study:—Laten and Greek, Markematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Theology, Church History, and Oriented Languages.

It is particularly requested that those who, for some thus past, may have been expecting, according to previous amount centers, an earlier opening of the first Session, and which has oven prevented by circumstances over which neither the Trustees nor the Professors have and you control, will lose no time after the appearance of this advertisement, in lutimating their intention to ornel theoselves as Students. Communications from stadents on their Glends, as to envoluent, may be made either personally or in writing previous to the day of commencement, to Atki's Pairsetk, Eq., Secretary to the Trustees of Queen's College. Ringston, who will also give information as to the probable duration of the first Session of College.

The Nature of the Session of College.

The Nature of the College of the College.

The DOMEN As DECEMBER.

ENTAL SURGERY.—A. V. BROWN, M. D. Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses immerous Fosible Metals and Coments, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. 62I1f

Sept. 23, 1841. R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,
Chemeti's Buildings. King Street West. 630 if

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Coughs, Colds. Asshma. Differelly of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast. Spitting of Blood. Cutarrhs, Palpitalion of the Heart. Oppression and Soreness of the Chest. Whooping Cough. Picurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats. Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs. & Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sale Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comsteck & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New-York. Liverwort, even in the common was of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable kerb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bogleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of his Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious edicis. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond preceden; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly asjonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it

Physicians, too, from a conviction of its inducess, salety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine sale and invaluable; particularly us it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their physician. To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and tound not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of ke success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advacated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of our

DF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto, and by all other Druggists in Canada.

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

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11. 1841. FOR SALE, -THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON. within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con, of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Starns, Sheds, Subles, and other Outdonses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto ownship, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, Executors. Youge Street, Jan. 4th, 1812. THOMAS SNIDER. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King
Street, Toronia, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS. consisting of Ledgers. Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and att kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Remil, which he offers for sale at

unprecedented law prices.
Also—all Linds of BINDING neatly executed; Biank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Variabled; Mosic, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. 631 if Toronto, Dec. 4th. 1341.

F. E. C. H. E. S. — 2,000 FRESH LEECHES

just received by

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1941. 620 No. 5, City Buildings.

INFORMATION WANTED-of GEORGE DICKINSON, who, it is supposed, endgrated from this onlive place (England) in May, 1841, by his brother, John Dickinson, who is very anxious to hear from him. Should he see this advertisement, his brother wishes him to come immediately to where he resides, at the Salt Springs, near Brantford. Any information res-Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to thankfully received.—Editors in Canada and the United States will serve the cause of hamanity by giving this an insertion, 659 3m

FINE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings,

2000 gallons Boiled and Ruw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallone Cod Oil, 15 casks 1 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs. Maccuboy Sauf, 4 " Epsom Salts, 2 " Copperas, 1 " Alom, 20 Bags of Popper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, I . Sulptur, With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-uila, &c. &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Youge Street, offers for sale the following Property:

A House and Lat, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c.
Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Charence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheap.
Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, clonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841.

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

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. The Subscriber flatters bimself, from his experience of ten years in manufacturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his baving conducted the business for Champion, Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, be will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customeres; all which he will sell cheap for Casa, or approved Credit.

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

Books, Pamphlete, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. R. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.