

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:
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ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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From the Nova Scotia Wesleyan.
MAMMON;
Or Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church.
By the Rev. John Harris, author of "The
Great Teacher," &c. Royal 12mo. pp. xvi.
311. London, 1836.

The reason, says the author, that the
Gospel has not accomplished its original
purpose of infusing into "the entire mass
of humanity," the one "spirit of divine
benevolence," is "owing entirely to the self-
ishness of the Church;" and the grounds
assigned for this uncompromising asser-
tion, are as follow:

1. The selfishness of the Sect.

"The illustrations under this head are
very striking, as are also those under the
other head; but our limits will only allow
us to make some brief extracts; sufficient,
however, to justify Mr. Harris's position.
"When the Church should have been
devoting its energies for the good of man,
devoting its passions, like so much con-
secrated fuel, for offering up the great sa-
crifice of love which God is waiting to
receive, it is wasting its feelings in the
fire of unholy contention, till that fire has
almost become its native element. And
thus Christianity is made to present to the
eye of an indiscriminating world the un-
amiable and paradoxical spectacle, of a
system which has the power of attracting
all classes to itself, but of repelling them
all from each other; forgetting, that in
the former they see Christianity triumph-
ing over selfishness, and in the latter self-
ishness defeating Christianity." (33—
35.)

2. The selfishness of the Creed.

"Under a pretence of zeal for God,
bigotry violates the sanctuary of con-
science, and creates an inquisition in the
midst of the Church. Erecting its own
creed into a standard of universal belief,
it would fain call down fire from heaven,
or kindle a furnace seven times hotter
than an ordinary anger would demand,
for all who presume to question its in-
fallibility: thus justifying the world in re-
presenting the odium theologium as a con-
centration of all that is fierce, bitter,
and destructive in the human heart." (35,
36.)

3. The selfishness of the Pulpit.

"That fearful spirit which presumes to
limit what God meant to be universal—
the overtures of redemption to a ruined
world. Selfishness, indeed, in this repul-
sive form, is of comparatively limited ex-
istence; and, as if, by a judicial arrange-
ment of providence, it is commonly, in
our day, associated with errors and tem-
pers so unamiable, that our nature forbids
it to become general. It daringly under-
takes to humiliate Israel; to determine not
only that few will be saved, but who that
few will be. Its ministers, faithful to
their creed, stand before the cross, and
hide it; lest men should see it who are
not entitled—or intended to behold it—a
danger which they jealously avoid, a res-
ponsibility they tremble to incur. The
Gospel charters redemption to the world,
—but they have heard that there are di-
vine decrees; and until they can logically
reconcile their views of the divine in-
flexibility with the universality of the divine
compassion, the charter must stand over,
and souls perish unwept; the Gospel of
Christ, God's great gift, the adequate
image of the infinitude of his love, be
branded with the stigma of exclusiveness.
Put the affairs of the kingdom of Christ
into their hand, and under the affection of
a pious dread of contracting the sover-
eign purposes of God, or of forestalling
his appointed time, they would forthwith
call home the agents of mercy in distant
lands, break up the institution, and stop
the whole machinery of Christian bene-
volence." (36, 37.)

4. The selfishness of the Pen.

"This is that modification of selfish
piety which lives only to be personally
comforted; which, in all its reading and
hearing, makes it, our individual comfort,
not a means but an end; and which, in
pursuit of that end, goes up and down in
the world, crying, 'Give, give,' and is
never satisfied. It will consent to listen
just once a year to the claims of the per-
ishing heathen; but it feels as if more
than that was too much, were pressing
the subject unnecessarily on its attention.
The amplitude of the divine love seeks
to comprehend the universe in its large
and life-giving embrace, and calls on our
affections to arise and follow it in its vast
diffusion; but this selfishness stays at
home, builds itself in, sees no glory in
that love but as it embraces a single
point, and that point itself." (38—40.)

5. The selfishness of the Closet.

"It penetrates even to the throne of
God; and there where, if any where,
a man should give himself up to what is
godlike, there where he should go to en-
gage an Almighty agency in the behalf
of his race, it banishes from his thoughts
every interest but his own, rendering him
a suppliant for himself alone. He (God)
has so laid his vast and gracious plans,
that he can be enjoyed fully only in com-
munion in the great assembly of heaven;
but, in contravention of these plans, each
one seeks to contract for himself sepa-

rately with God, as if he would fain en-
gross to himself the whole of the divine
goodness. What an affecting view is this
of the power of selfishness, and of the
infinite patience of God in bearing
with it! (40—42.)

6. The selfishness of the Purse.

"It was the design of Christ, in re-
deeming and saving his people by the sa-
crifice of himself, to convince them that
his interest and theirs were identical, that
he and they were one, that to enjoy any
prosperity distinct from the prosperity and
glory of his kingdom was impossible; and
by further proposing to employ their in-
strumentality for the enlargement of his
kingdom, he intended to give them an op-
portunity of evincing their love to his
name, and of consecrating all the means
they could abstract from the necessary de-
mands of time, to the great cause of sal-
vation. It was only warrantable to ex-
pect, that the exhibition of his love, and
the claims of his kingdom, coming with
full force upon their hearts, would over-
whelm all worldly considerations; that they
would bring forth their wealth, and present
it with the ardent devotion of an offering;
that henceforth they would desire to pros-
per in the world only that they might have
the more to lay at his feet; that they
would instantly devise a plan of self-de-
nial, each one for himself, the object of
which should be to augment to the utmost
their contributions to his cause; that not-
withstanding the fruits of such self-denial
would be dignified with the name of Chris-
tian charity, and that the absence of such
self-denial, and the consequent fruits of it,
would be regarded as a forfeiture of the
Christian name; that the Church, as 'the
bride, the Lamb's wife,' would feel that
she had, that she could have no interest
apart from him, that all her worldly pos-
sessions belonged to him, and that she
would gratefully surrender them to him,
wishing that for his sake they had been
ten thousand fold more.

"To ask if such is the conduct of the
Christian church would be worse than
trifling. 'All seek their own, not the
things which are Jesus Christ's?'

"Why seek then worldly prosperity?
They know of nothing equal to that.
Every thing is made to give way to that.
The cause of Christ itself must wait for
that, and is only held secondary to it.
What! neglect any thing which tends to
increase their gains!—they would deem
themselves made to think of it, even though
the salvation of an immortal soul has to
wait in consequence. And thus while
God has to complain of them as slothful
and unfaithful in his service, Mammon
can boast of them as among his most
diligent and devoted servants.

"They seek their worldly enjoyment.
Self, self, is the idol to which they are
perpetually sacrificing; the monster
whose ravenous appetite they are perpet-
ually feeding, and which eats up nearly
all they have. So great is the cost of
dressing and decorating this idol, of
serving and feasting it, of consulting its
voracious appetites, and ministering to its
various gratifications, that but little is left
for the cause of Christ. Self is Dives in
the mansion, clothed in purple, and far-
ing sumptuously every day,—the cause of
Christ is Lazarus lying at his gate, and
fed only with the crumbs which fall from
his table." (42—45.)

"These are some of the leading forms
of that demon of selfishness, whose name
is Legion; and which, in every age, has
been the great antagonist, threatening at
times even to drive the principle of
benevolence from the world. What is it
but this that keeps the piety of the indi-
vidual possessor, joyless to himself?
which renders many a congregation of
professing Christians, a company of inac-
tive useless men, assembling merely for
their own religious ends, and separating
only to pursue their own worldly ends,
as regardless of the welfare of others as
if none but themselves inhabited the
earth? which turns the several denomina-
tions of which the Christian Church is
composed, into so many sources of mu-
tual disquietude and weakness? and
which makes that Church the shun of an
infidel world, instead of its boast and
glory? It has defrauded millions of the
offer of eternal life: and what but self-
ishness is, at this moment, defrauding
God of his glory long since due? and his
church of its promised prosperity? and
the world of the redemption provided
for it? Well has self been denominated
the great Antichrist; for though it may
not be the Antichrist of prophecy which is
to appear in the latter day, it is the anti-
christ of every day, and every age; the
great usurper of the rights of Christ, the
great antagonist and obstacle to his
universal reign. 'For all seek their own,
not the things which are Jesus Christ's.'

The first part of Mammon is directed
to the consideration of SELFISHNESS, THE
ANTAGONIST OF THE GOSPEL. Part the
Second is styled—COVETOUSNESS, THE
PRINCIPAL FORM OF SELFISHNESS.—IN
ITS NATURE, FORMS, PREVALENCE, ES-
PECIALLY IN BRITAIN, DISGUISES, TESTS,
EVILS, DOOM, AND PLEAS.

We subjoin a few quotations upon the
most important of the above topics.
The Nature of Covetousness.
"If selfishness be the prevailing form
of sin, covetousness may be regarded as
the prevailing form of selfishness. A
very little reflection will suffice to show
that, while the other form of selfishness
are partial in their existence, this is uni-
versal; that it lies in our daily path and

surrounds us like the atmosphere; that it
exceeds all others in the plausibility of
its pretensions and the insidiousness of
its operations; that it is, commonly, the
last form of selfishness which leaves the
heart; and that Christians, who have
comparatively escaped all the others, may
be unconsciously enslaved by this.
Covetousness, denotes the state of
mind from which the Supreme God has
been lost, labouring to replace him by
some subordinate form of enjoyment.
The determinate direction which this
craving takes of many is purely acciden-
tal; and arises from the general consent
of society, that money shall be the rep-
resentative of all property; and, as such,
the key to all the avenues of worldly
enjoyment. (1.—553.)

Forms of Covetousness.

"By worldliness we mean cupidity in
its earliest, most plausible, and most
prevailing form: not yet sufficiently de-
veloped to be conspicuous to the eye of
man, yet sufficiently characteristic and
active to incur the prohibition of God.

"Rapacity, is covetousness grasping;
'making haste to be rich.' Determined
to gratify itself, it overlooks the morality
of the means, despises alike the tardiness
of industry, and the scruples of integrity,
and thinks only of the readiest way of
success.

"Parsimony, is covetousness parting
with its life-blood. It is the frugality of
selfishness; the art of parting with as
little as possible.

"Avarice, is covetousness hoarding.
It is the love of money in the abstract,
or for its own sake.

"Prodigality, though directly opposed
to avarice or hoarding, is quite compati-
ble with cupidity; and is, indeed, so
frequently found in combination with it,
that it may be regarded as one of its
complex forms.—The character which
Sallust gives of Cataline, that 'he was
covetous of other men's wealth, while he
squandered his own,' is one of very
common occurrence. (56.—60.)

The Prevalence of Covetousness.

"To the charge of covetousness, under
one or other of these various forms, how
large a proportion of mankind, and even
of professing Christians, must plead
guilty!

"The truth is, covetousness is native
to our fallen nature; and unless religion
vanquish it, in its indiscriminate rav-
ages, it will vanquish religion.

"Gold is the only power which re-
ceives universal homage. It is worship-
ped in all lands without a single temple,
and by all classes without a single hypo-
crite; and often has it been able to boast
of having armies for its priesthood, and
hecatombs of human victims, fruits for its
sacrifices." (61.—78.)

The present Predominance of Covetous- ness in Britain.

"How large a proportion of what is
cast into the Christian treasury must be
regarded merely as a kind of *quint-rent* paid
in the cause of benevolence by the spirit
of trade that it is left free to devote itself
to the absorbing claims of the world. How
small a proportion of it is substracted
from the varieties and indulgences of life;
how very little of it results from a settled
plan of benevolence, or from that self-
denial, without which, in Christian prin-
ciples, there is no benevolence. Never,
perhaps, was self-denial a rarer virtue
than in the present age." (88.)

Tests of Covetousness.

"Are you what the poor denominate,
hard-hearted? capable of driving a hard
bargain? rigid and inexorable as an
Egyptian task-master in your mode of
conducting business?

"Are you, what is commonly denomi-
nated *mean*? cutting down the enjoy-
ments of those who are dependant on you
to the very quick!—doing out requital
for services with so niggardly a hand,
that want alone would submit to your
bondage.

"Can't you 'go beyond, and defraud
another in any matter? Do not hastily
resent the question. Now we take it for
granted that you would not violate the
law; that you shudder at the bare sha-
dow of dishonesty;—but do you never
avail yourself in business of the *ignorance*
and *weakness* of others?

"He whom you acknowledge as your
Lord and Master has declared 'it is more
blessed to give than to receive,' a saying
which falls like a paradox, an enigma,
an impossibility on the infidel covetous-
ness of the human heart,—do you find
that your heart, when left to itself, sym-
pathizes more cordially on this point with
your Master or with the world?

"And when the hour returns for your
appearance in the closet, in the sanctuary,
at the post of christian usefulness and
benevolence, but returns to mourn your
absence—where then are you, to be
searched for with the greatest likelihood
of being found? At the altar of Mam-
mon? Amidst the engrossing cares and
services of the world?

"Does not the dread of a petty loss, or
the prospect of a petty gain, fill you with
emotions beyond what the magnitude of
either would warrant?

"You confess that God may justly
complain of you as slothful and unfaithful
in his service;—would Mammon be just-
ified in urging a similar complaint? Or,
rather, may he not boast of you as one of
his most diligent and exemplary servants?

"Are you, at times, tempted to vow
that you will never give any thing more
in charity.

"Which, think you, would make the
greater demand on your patience; an
argument to prove that you ought to give
more to the cause of benevolence? or, an
excuse and justification for giving less.

"When you see an individual more
than ordinarily careful of his money, do
you regard him with a feeling of compla-
cency? When you hear his conduct
condemned, are you disposed to speak in
his defence? Or, when you see a person
prodigal of his property, is your feeling
that of astonishment, as if he were guilty
of a sin which you could not comprehend.

"It is highly improbable that your
worldly affairs are precisely the same
now as they were at that distance of time;
but if the change has been on the side of
prosperity, have the obligations which you
have laid on the altar of gratitude been
proportionally increased? or if the change
has been adverse, have your gifts been
decreased *only* in proportion; and, among
your regrets at the change, are you con-
scious of a pang at the necessity of that
decrease.

"You may hear occasionally of a
magnificent donation made unexpectedly
by christian gratitude to the cause of
God; what is your first emotion at the
report? Admiration of the act? and
gratitude to the grace which produced
it? or a feeling that the donor has
unnecessarily exceeded the rules of
ordinary benevolence? and a disposition
to impute motives of vanity and ostenta-
tion?

"True benevolence is not only volun-
tary as opposed to reluctant—it is often
spontaneous as opposed to solicited; but
does yours always expect to be waited on?
has it always to be reminded? does it
need to be urged? does it never antici-
pate the appeal, and run to meet its
object? And when you do give, is it
your object to part with as little as you
can without shame, as if you were driv-
ing a hard bargain with one who sought
to overreach you? and is that little parted
with reluctantly, with a half-closed hand,
as if you were discharging a doubtful
debt on compulsion?" (116.—126.)

The Guilt and Evils of Covetousness.

"Of the love of money, the Apostle
declares that it 'is the root of all evil.'
Not that he meant to lay it down as a
universal proposition that every act of
wickedness originates in cupidity. But
that, while many other sources of sin
exist; there is no description of crime
which this vice has not prompted men to
commit.

"To exaggerate the evils of a passion
which exhibits such a monopoly of guilt
would certainly be no easy task. It has
systematized deceit, and made it a sci-
ence. Cunning is its chosen counsellor and
guide. It finds its way, as by instinct
through all the intricacies of the great
labyrinth of fraud. It parts with no
company, and refuses no aid, through
fear of contamination. Blood is not too
sacred for it to buy, nor religion too
divine for it to sell. From the first step
in fraud to the dreadful consummation of
apostasy, of murder, covetousness is
familiar with every step of the long,
laborious and fearful path. Could we
only see it embodied, what a monster
should we behold! Its eyes have no
tears. With more than the fifty hands of
the fabled giant, it grasps at every thing
around. In its march through the world,
it has been accompanied by artifice and
fraud, rapine and injustice, cruelty and
murder; while behind it have dragged
heavily its swarms of victims—humanity
bleeding, and justice in chains, and
religion expiring under its heavy burdens,
orphans and slaves, and oppressed hire-
lings, a wailing multitude, reaching to
the skirts of the horizon; and thus divi-
ding the earth between them, (for how
small the number of those who were not
to be found either triumphing in its van,
or suffering in its train,) it has, more
than any other conqueror, realized the
ambition of gaining the whole world, of
establishing a universal empire. From
the first step of its desolating course; its
victims began to appeal to God; and as
it has gone on in its guilty course, their
cries have been thickening and gathering
intensity at every step, and in every
age till the whole creation, aiding them
in their mighty grief, has become vocal
with woe, and their cries have ascended,
'and entered into the ears of the Lord of
Sabaoth.' And shall I not visit for
these things saith the Lord? Even now
his ministers of wrath are arming
against it. Even now the sword of ul-
timate justice is receiving a keener edge
for its destruction: it is at large only by
respite and sufferance. From moment
to moment. During each of these mo-
ments, its accumulation of self is only an
accumulation of 'wrath against the day of
wrath.' And when those dreadful stores
shall be finally distributed among the
heirs of wrath, covetousness shall be
loaded with the most ample and awful
portion. Its vast capacity, enlarged by
its perpetual craving after what it had
not, shall only render it a more capacious
vessel of wrath, fitted to destruction." (129—146.)

When the most insignificant person
tells us we are wrong, we ought to listen.
Let us believe it possible we may be
wrong, when any one supposes we are;
and enter into the true likeness which
consists in receiving correction like a
child.—*Cecil's Remains.*

From the Western Christian Advocate. THE POWER OF THE CROSS.

Not long since, our spirits were greatly
refreshed while listening to the speech of
an Indian convert. He rose in a respect-
able assembly, and proceeded to express
his great joy at seeing a christian con-
gregation of white people. After allu-
ding to several facts, he was brought at
last to speak of his red brethren, and of
their need of light and salvation. "Broth-
ers," said he (in broken English),
'my heart feel very bad when I think
about my red brothers. Poor red skins!
They very poor; all dark; no Bible;
know nothing about Jesus.' Here he
burst into an irrepressible flood of tears,
and clapping his hands to his face, stood
sometimes motionless, groaning and
sobbing aloud.

The burst of feeling in the congrega-
tion answered to his, and many a heart
said, I will go to bear the "tidings of
salvation" to the heathen.

Their land, "the land of the shadow
of death," was spread out before us; and
as we beheld its wandering, benighted,
perishing inhabitants, we exclaimed,
How much is to be done! We turned a
moment to look over earth, at home, and
abroad, and we repeated, How much is
to be done! What christian can remain
idle, while so much is to be done!

And then again, the blessedness, the
glory of our holy religion, was displayed
to our enraptured sight. There stood
before us the majestic forest man, weep-
ing like a very child, as he spoke of the
dying love of Jesus, and of the darkness
and suffering of his people; and as the
song, the prayer, the burst of agonized,
benevolent feeling, went up from the
renovated Indian, we asked, Who can
doubt the truth of christianity? The
name of Jesus, which but yesterday
broke upon the pagan ear, has sunk deep
into his heart, and it is even dearer to him
than it is to us, who have all our lives
been taught its charms. The light of life
which but a moment since first glanced
upon his eye, has filled all the chambers
of his soul, and his face beams with the
joy which it inspires. O, the power, the
virtue of the Cross!

EVANGELICAL OBEDIENCE.

"Renewed souls are in measure re-
stored by sovereign efficacious grace to
that state of mind, which was possessed
perfectly by our first parents antecedent
to their fall, when the substance of the
law was written in their hearts. A dis-
position to cheerful obedience is wrought
in them; and from their experience of
'the love of God shed abroad in their
hearts by the Holy Ghost,' the matter of
duty is palatable and pleasant to their
spiritual taste. Their hearts being en-
larged by removing the shackles of un-
belief and corruption, they 'run in the
way of God's commandments,' and are
more sensibly quickened by meditations
on his covenant-kindness as a reconciled
Father, than impelled by the rigorous
effect of his authority as a Lawgiver.—
In a word, they obey his will in the spirit
of children, rather than of servants.—
Nevertheless, the proper ground and for-
mal reason of obedience and holy walk-
ing with God, are drawn from their con-
dition and obligation as creatures. And,
with whatever readiness or zeal any ser-
vice is performed, unless there be therein
an exercise of faith acknowledging the
authority of the Divine will as well as
the exercise of love under a sense of be-
nefits received, it is not properly an act
of obedience directed to the glory of
God; which we are required as Chris-
tians to regard in all things, as the reason
and scope of all our actions. Matt. vi.
10. Chap. vii. 21. Rom. xii. 2. Eph.
v. 17. 1 Thess. iv. 1—4."—W. Ben-
nett.

The abuse of enemies and the trea-
chery of friends, will not deter the
faithful Christian from steadily following
his faithful Redeemer whose keenest
sufferings sprang from these causes.

Christian friendship will be perfected
and eternalised in heaven. But we cannot
love personally if we do not know person-
ally. I cannot love much when I know
that I shall not love long. I cannot love
an ino—however stately, pleasant, and
convenient—so well as my own dwelling,
because I must leave it to-morrow.
Hence I love my Bible better than my
law or my physic book, because it res-
pects eternity. And I love holiness in
myself and others better than honour,
wealth, beauty, and pleasure, because it
will last, and must be loved for ever. It
is the belief that I shall love my friends
in heaven which principally kindles my
love to them on earth. I converse with
peculiar delight with my pious friends,
because I believe I shall converse with
them for ever; and I take comfort even
in the dead and the absent, being per-
suaded that we shall shortly meet in
heaven.

It is not our own wisdom upon which
our greatest concerns do principally rest,
nor by which our safety and peace are
chiefly secured; but the unerring wisdom
of our Almighty Preserver. He knows
what to do with us, what paths to lead
us in, and what is best for us in all our
conditions.

God is with us. God who is infinitely
good, who is most nearly related to us,

who most tenderly loves us, and who will
be with us when all have left us. Here,
Christian, is an object worthy of thy
most ardent, most lasting love—love
without limit and without fear, incapable
of excess.

COMMUNION WITH GOD.—The person
of the Father is the origin of all grace
and glory; but it is not immediately from
him that they are communicated to us.
It is by the Son whom he loves, and hath
given all things into his hand, that he has
made a way for their communication to
us: and he does it immediately by the
Spirit. As the descending of God to-
wards us, in love and grace issues in the
work of the Spirit on us; so all our as-
cending towards him begins therein.
And we must attend explicitly to these
things, if we wish our faith, love, and
obedience should be evangelical. Woe
to professors of the Gospel who are se-
duced to believe that all they have to do
with God consists in their attention to
moral virtue! It is selfish ignorance and
infidelity to suppose that, under the Gos-
pel, there is no communication between
God and us, but by laws, commands, and
promises on his part; and by obedience
performed in our own strength on our
part. Let them judge thus who, being
weary of Christianity, have a mind to turn
Pagans. But "our fellowship is with the
Father, and his Son Jesus Christ," by the
Spirit.—*Dr. John Owen.*

THE STARS.—The stars! Look at that
distant star which twinkles in the firm-
ament. There it has shone with undim-
inished lustre for centuries. The eyes
that are sealed in death thousands of
years have gazed upon it, and seen it the
same as we behold it now. It has held
its place through successive empires. If
we look back through the vista of distant
ages, we find it there. It beheld Rome
in her might and majesty. It looked upon
Babylon in the days of her glory. It
saw Egypt in her rising greatness. Yet
still it shines on, without change or dimi-
nution of lustre. Perpetuity, constancy,
is stamped upon it. Yet this is but a fee-
ble type of the constancy and endurance
of heavenly friendship. "Thus saith the
Lord, which giveth the sun for the light
by day, and the ordinances of the moon
and stars for a light by night, which di-
videth the sea when the waves thereof
roar; the Lord of Hosts is his name; if
those ordinances depart from before me,
saith the Lord, then the seed of Israel
shall also cease from being a nation be-
fore me forever. The mountains shall
depart and the hills be removed, but my
kindness shall not depart from thee; nei-
ther shall the covenant of my peace be
removed, saith the Lord, that hath mercy
on thee." If we attach so much value
to the constancy that can abide but for a
few years at most, how can we estimate
aright that which endures forever? Think
of a friendship, the measure of whose du-
ration is eternity itself, the tenure of it
without limit or end. Oh what a basis
for everlasting confidence is this!

**REFLECTIONS AT THE SOURCE OF THE
DANUBE.**—We jumped over it with ease.
From what obscure causes do the might-
iest effects flow! A river celebrated
throughout the world, and rolling by some
of the noblest cities, is here feeble and
inconsiderable. It is thus the current of
evil from a single individual, small at
first, sometimes swells as it flows, till dis-
tant regions are desolated with its waves.
The sources of the widest blessings to
mankind have also their first rise in small
and unnoticed beginnings. Nay, the first
bursting forth of that "well of water
which springeth up into everlasting life,"
is small and inconsiderable. No wise
man undervalues the beginnings of things.
Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta.

REDEEMING THE TIME.—Often did he
redeem time from study, from recreation,
and from the intercourse of friends that
like his Redeemer, he might enter the
abodes of misery, either to arouse the
unthinking slumberer, or to administer
consolation to the dejected penitent.—
Many an hour did he pass in a hospital
or almshouse; and often after a day of
labour and fatigue, when wearied almost
to the extremity of endurance, he would
read and pray with the servants who had
the care of his rooms; thus making it his
meat and drink, his rest as well as his la-
bour, to do the will of his heavenly Fa-
ther in conformity to the example of
Christ.—*Memoir of H. Martyn.*

CHRISTIAN PRIVILEGE AND DUTY.—
Christ is the light; let us receive the
light. Christ is the truth; let us believe
the truth. Christ is the way; let us fol-
low the way: and because He is our only
master, our only teacher, our only shep-
herd, and chief captain; therefore let us
become his servants, his scholars, his
sheep, and his soldiers.

Example is more forcible than precept.
My people look at me six days in the
week to see what I mean on the Sabbath.
Take heed unto thyself and thy doctrine,
so shalt thou both save thyself and them
that hear thee.—*Cecil.*

To despair because we are poor and
wretched, is not humility, but the most
abominable pride; we are not willing to
owe the cure to God alone.—*Ep. Wilson.*

RELIGIOUS.

ANNIVERSARIES IN LONDON.

From the (London) Watchman, May 9.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this society, which was established for the prevention of juvenile vagrancy, was celebrated on Wednesday week, at the London Tavern. The Duke of Richmond was in the chair. The plan of the Society is to give preparatory discipline to poor, helpless, unprotected children, and to apprentice them as farm or domestic servants to respectable individuals in our colonies. The appearance of the boys and girls indicates perfect health and comfort. Since the formation of the society, 1,000 poor children had received the blessing of a moral and a religious education; 900 of whom were at present in our colonies, and likely, if they persevered in their industrious habits, to gain a respectable livelihood. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Serjeant Adams, Mr. David Salomons, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. The subscriptions amounted to £900.

NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The fifteenth anniversary was held at Exeter Hall, on Thursday week, Lord Bexley in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which showed that the exertions of the Society's agents had been unremitting, and attended with corresponding success. There was a great want of teachers, and if the means were afforded of sending out additional and well qualified teachers, the best results might be expected from their exertions. The Society has forty-six schools, and has given instruction to upwards of 9,000 scholars. The amount of remittances, arising from donations and subscriptions, was £1,680 19s. 7d.; somewhat less than last year. The sum collected in Newfoundland was £341 6s., making in all, (including the £300 given by the local government) the sum of £2,328 5s. 7d. The payments made in the last year amounted to £2,913; but of this about £200 had been paid in advance. The report also acknowledged the receipt of 2,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures from the British and Foreign Bible Society; also a large supply of loan libraries and tracts from the Religious Tract Society, spelling books from the Sunday School Society, and several donations of clothing from some ladies. Lord Mountsandford, the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, G. Finch, Esq., Sir C. S. Hunter, the Rev. R. Voers, S. Codner, Esq., the Rev. S. Robins, Lord E. Chichester, and the Rev. Daniel Wilson, took part in the proceedings.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.—The fifth annual meeting of this society was held on Friday week, at the City of London Tavern; Lord Mountsandford in the chair. The Secretary read the report. The Society comprehends all denominations of Christians holding the essential doctrines of the Protestant faith. The objects of the society are to establish the preaching of the gospel on shipboard, and on shore through the port of London, by a system of constant visitation among the seamen; calling their attention to the blessings of religion; by furnishing copies of the sacred Scriptures, also books and tracts of truly evangelical character; by employing agents to attend Bethel meetings, Thames missionaries to visit seamen on their arrival at port; by encouraging missionaries on remote stations of maritime importance; by providing chaplains for the most frequented ports, and co-operating in every practicable manner with the friends of seamen throughout the world. During the last year, 6,000 vessels were visited, 360 religious meetings were held in vessels on the Thames, and 14 in vessels in canals; 5,000 sailors in the port of London were taught the word of God, 200,000 tracts were distributed, 247 Bethel ships were established on the river, 19 new vessels were dedicated before embarking, and 100 captains covenanted to maintain the worship of God. Seven agents are labouring from London Bridge to Poplar and Blackwall, in Germany, Prussia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, France, and Russia, the operations of the Society were most beneficially experienced. After the disbursement of the year, £58 remained in the Treasurer's hands. The chairman handed in for himself ten guineas. Mr. Jackson 5 guineas; a sailor, through Captain Pryme, £10. Sir J. Hillier and the Rev. Mr. Burnett addressed the meeting, which separated at a very late hour. The attendance of ladies was numerous.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The seventh anniversary of this society (founded by Capt. Buxton) was held at Exeter Hall on Friday week. Prior to the public meeting, a party of gentlemen, took breakfast together, at which the Bishop of Norwich presided, at the close of the proceedings, Mr. Pownall stated, that upwards of 3,000 children, under 14, had been committed to prison in two years, for crimes arising out of intemperance. The Bishop of Norwich also presided at the public meeting, under the Bishop of London, who was detained elsewhere, by important duties, arrived at 2 o'clock. The following were the leading facts contained in the Report.

During the past year, Her Majesty had become patroness of this Society, and the Bishop of London had accepted the office of vice patron and president. Lectures had been delivered on the prevalence and mischievous effects of intemperance. Thirty new associations had been formed, and 20,000 members added to the society, making a total of 240,000. The amount of expenditure during the past year was £325 9s. 3d., the receipts £270 9s. 10d., leaving a balance against the society of £55 9s. 10d. There was scarcely any quarter of the world into which the society had not penetrated. America still maintained her progress in the good cause. There was scarcely a regiment in India which had not its temperance society. Two hundred associations had been formed in Ireland, principally through the agency of Mr. George Carr. In Scotland progress had been made, notwithstanding the increased consumption of ardent spirits.

Motions were moved or seconded by Sir Edward Parry, Admiral Hillier, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, D. W. Alexander, Esq., Rev. T. Mortimer, the Bishop of Norwich, Rev. Messrs. Gogrey and Perrott, and Mr. T. Roberts.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this society was held in Finsbury Chapel, on Monday week. Moses Pool, Esq. one of the Treasurers, in the chair. The Report contained a review of the stations already occupied, and represented them as in a flourishing state. Many instances of genuine conversion had taken place, and a spirit of revival was manifest in various parts

of the country. It then adverted to the new stations adopted this year. They were ten in number, namely, St. Helen's in the Isle of Jersey, Brentford, Tillingham in Essex, Barton Mills, Suffolk; Holt and Shelthanger, in Norfolk; Wortwell and Aliborough, also in Norfolk; Harefield in Middlesex; and Sheffield. New auxiliaries had been formed in Pembrokeshire, the North Riding of Yorkshire, Nottingham, Birmingham, Northampton, Dorset, Haats, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lancashire. The missionaries required for the society was the next topic brought under notice. It complained of the great dearth of suitable men to engage as home missionaries. The report then alluded to the new churches formed and chapels built. There were two of the former, and four of the latter. It concluded by an urgent appeal for sympathy, co-operation, and prayer. The Treasurer's accounts were next presented, from which it appeared that the receipts of the Society had amounted to £2,181 5s. 2d., being an increase beyond that of last year of £400; and the expenditure had been £2,271 3s. 2d., leaving the society in arrears to the Treasurer.

Resolutions were moved or supported by Dr. Hoby, of Birmingham, the Rev. James Edwards, of Nottingham, the Rev. C. Stovel, the Rev. S. Davis, of Salter's Hill, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth anniversary was held at Finsbury Chapel, yesterday week. J. Foster, Esq., in the chair, who stated that, with respect to income, the Society had been peculiarly prosperous.

It appeared from the report that during the last year this, like other similar institutions in Ireland, had rather attempted to do good, than realised any considerable success. The opportunities, however, of preaching the word of salvation were numerous and encouraging. Extracts were then given from the reports of the Society's agents of a deeply interesting nature. A deputation from the parent society had visited Ireland within the last year. The number of schools had somewhat diminished, chiefly because other similar establishments under the National Board of Education had been instituted, so as to render them unnecessary. The schools of this society had never been made an instrument of religious party—they never could be; still, the committee could not consent to support schools in which the great leading fundamental truths of the Gospel were not assiduously taught, and the whole book of God read. There were, however, 2,910 children now in the schools, with an average daily attendance, as near as could be ascertained, of 1840. 10 of these schools the late deputation had examined with considerable care, and reported that they were favourably impressed with the useful and encouraging character of the institution. The Report then adverted to the funds, and stated that the society was less encumbered with debt now than at the date of the last report. Sabbath reading, for many years reported as a part of the paid labour of the society, had for a few months past ceased to be so. The effect of this would be to disengage from the society a part of its agents less efficient than other Sabbath readers, who, where worth employing, would prosecute their work under the influence of love to the Redeemer, whether they rewarded their services or not. It concluded by reminding them, that even though satisfactory instances of converting souls, were much fewer than they were, or relaxing in their efforts, until another revelation from God had been made to them, which, unlike the present, would make their duty contingent upon success. From the Treasurer's accounts, it appeared that the receipts of the Society during the past year amounted to £2,965, the expenditure to £2,904 16s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £60 8s. 7d.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. C. Stovel, C. Dubourg, Dr. Hoby, Rev. Messrs. J. T. Briscoe, S. J. Davies, S. Brown (Loughlin), S. Nicholson, (Plymouth), G. Aveline, (Aldershot), James Edwards, (Nottingham) and S. Green, the Secretary.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—The thirteenth annual meeting of this Association, which seeks the evangelization of the metropolis, was held in Exeter Hall, on the evening of yesterday week; Sir Culling Eardley Smith in the chair. The Rev. John Blackburn read the report. There are, in various parts of the town, 87 Associations, which include 1898 Visitors and 15 Missionaries; prayer meetings were held in 124 places, and 50,633 families had been called upon.

By these operations upwards of 252,000 individuals were brought under the influence of the society. More than 3,500 cases of distress were relieved during the past year, either with money, food, clothing, or medicine. By the voluntary agents, 745 copies of the Holy Scriptures had been circulated; 2,927 children were obtained for Sunday and day schools; and there had been lent to the families under visitation not less than one million eight hundred thousand religious tracts. At the commencement of the last summer, the committee renewed their arrangements for field and street preaching with more than usual energy, having been much encouraged by the truly liberal donation of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, who presented the society with two elegant and commodious tents, which cost him more than £60. Besides these, the committee purchased a third, at the expense of the society, which, with three others already in their possession, enabled them to pitch six of these Christian tabernacles in different suburban stations. At the six stations there were during the season 240 religious services, each of which was on an average attended by 280 persons. 240 religious services were held in the open air, at which an average audience of 120 hearers was obtained. Four courses of lectures had been delivered in different parts of the metropolis. The committee had continued, by correspondence and the grant of tracts, to encourage the formation and to aid the support of similar associations in the towns and villages of the United Kingdom. They had voted supplies of covered tracts, and such other publications of the society, to 14 associations. In conclusion, the report alluded to the attempt to establish the Hippodrome, which was afterwards prominently brought before the meeting by the Rev. J. Burnett.

Motions were moved and seconded by Thomas Challis, Esq.; Dr. Cox; the Rev. Messrs. J. Young, J. Leitch, J. Garwood, (of the Established Church) John Burnett, and S. Dobson.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The fifth anniversary of the London Society, in connection with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening last. The meeting commenced in the Lower Hall. The chair was filled by George Sinclair, Bar.

M. P. Dr. Brown, of Glasgow, implored the Divine blessing. Great numbers having in vain sought admission, the meeting was adjourned to the Great Hall, which was about half filled. A number of ministers, of various denominations, were on the platform. The Rev. Mr. Burns, of the Scots Church, London wall, read the report.

The three stations of the Society were Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. At Calcutta, under the care of Messrs. Mackay and Ewart, the General Assembly's school was in a flourishing condition. On last New Year's Day, a school for the native children also was opened, and six hundred and forty-five children were admitted; the Bishop of Calcutta was prevented from attending by indisposition, but sent a donation of one hundred rupees. Mr. McDonald and his family had arrived in safety. At Bombay, an English Christian seminary was established, under the care of Dr. Wilson, in which were one hundred and seventy pupils. Seven native schools also had been opened, as well as schools for females, which were of vast importance in India. At Madras, where Mr. Anderson was stationed, the mission was in its infancy, but its progress was highly encouraging. The schools were daily increasing, and the character of the instruction imparted in them was such as to induce many young men to seek admission into them, and to pay for their education. It was confidently hoped that by means of these schools a number of native missionaries would be raised up, whose labours might prove highly efficient. The press was diligently employed in exposing the superstitious of Hindooism. The manuscripts of the country, filled as they were with absurdities, were gradually disappearing, whole copies of the Scriptures, and valuable religious tracts were in constant circulation. It was not easy to ascertain the number of converts, but a deep impression was made on many minds, and the hope was confidently entertained that abundant fruit would soon be gathered in. The amount of the funds was £5,560; the grant from London was £750 12s. 11d., making the various sums which had been transmitted, from London since 1835, £1,507 14s. 7d. (Much cheering.)

The Rev. John Channing moved the adoption and circulation of the report. He replied in a strain of peculiar eloquence, to many of the objections which were usually urged against missionary operations; and then came to a more particular consideration of the great importance of the missions which had been undertaken by the Church of Scotland. The Rev. A. Gordon, of Aberdeen, seconded the resolution. He referred to the various obstacles which were presented to the progress of Christianity in India, and especially to the countenance and patronage which was given to some of the most gross superstitions and idolatries of that country, by the East India Company, and by the British government. He trusted that a memorial would be presented to the government, or that an address on the subject would be sent to the General Assembly. The Rev. J. Degg, of Liberton, moved a resolution expressive of the duty which developed upon all the followers of Christ, to spread the knowledge of his salvation to every part of the earth. The Rev. Dr. Doran, of the Church Missionary Society, seconded the resolution. D. Maitland Macgill, Esq., moved a resolution expressive of satisfaction in the plans and operations of the General Assembly's missions in India; and of its claims to the continued attachment and support of all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Dr. Bunting, President of the Wesleyan Theological Institution, seconded the resolution. He hailed with pleasure the fact that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had identified itself, as an established church, with the cause of Christian missions. It was, he believed, the very first establishment which, by the act of its supreme judicature, had so identified itself with that great cause. He heartily wished success, both to the Church Extension cause in Scotland, and to the Mission Extension cause in India; and he believed that both would add materially to the extension of the kingdom of Christ in this world. As to what had been said on the importance of practical results from that meeting, he would add the sentiments so admirably expressed by the philanthropic Howard; "Our superfluities ought to give place to other people's necessities; and our necessities ought to give place to other people's necessities; and even our necessities ought to give place to other people's necessities." Christians ought to regard the extremities of the case of India, and be willing to sacrifice their superfluities, and even their necessities.

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the chairman, and the *Gloria Patri* was sung in conclusion.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN SCOTLAND.—A public meeting was held on Monday, at the Freemason's Tavern, for the purpose of hearing the Scotch deputation address the English supporters of the church on the necessity of extending the machinery of the establishment in Scotland. Dr. Chalmers was moved to the chair, after which Dr. Henderson, of Glasgow, Dr. Glass, from the Isle of Skye, and Dr. Gordon, of Aberdeen, severally addressed the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Munroe, Colonel Grant, Messrs. A. Rowall, and J. Labouchere moved and seconded a series of resolutions in favour of the extension of church accommodation in Scotland. Dr. Chalmers closed the proceedings by alluding to the inefficiency of the dissenting churches in Scotland, proving the necessity for new churches, and by calling on the government to endow churches, as the only security for religion and the surest protection against vice and immorality.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The thirty-third anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign School Society was held on Monday at Exeter Hall. The chair was occupied by Lord J. Russell, who briefly adverted to the objects of the meeting, and congratulated the society upon the progress of its principles. The report detailed the proceedings of the society for the past year, in which contributions to a very gratifying amount were announced. The Bishop of Norwich addressed the meeting. The room was quite full, and the platform exhibited a very gratifying array of the friends and supporters of the society.

TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The seventh anniversary meeting of the Trinitarian Bible Society was held on Monday in the lower room, Exeter Hall, Viscount Lorton in the chair. The report of the society detailed the proceedings of the society for the past year; the contributions of the present year; were considerably over those of the previous year. The report represented the affairs of the society as very prosperous.

PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was held yesterday in the Great Room Exeter Hall. The right hon. Lord Ashley was in the chair. The report detailed the proceedings of the society for the first year, from which it appeared that the grants of the society now add 132 incumbents of parishes and districts, having an aggregate population of 1,086,000 souls, in whose spiritual care, before the aid of the society, only 147 members were employed. The grants of the society provide for an addition 123 clergymen and 22 lay assistants. The great room was nearly full, and the platform exhibited a very gratifying array of the friends and supporters of the society.

Foreign & Domestic News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Very Late from Europe.

Since our last publication three packets have arrived from Europe—the first was the Cambridge, Captain Ira Bursley, from Liverpool, arrived on her regular day, the 16th of May. By Captain B. we have received the London evening papers to May 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th inclusive. The next arrival was the Louis Philippe, Captain Castelf, from Havre, having sailed on the 16th of May, and bringing us files of Paris papers to the 15th inclusive. This morning, the Shakespeare, Collins, arrived from Liverpool, having also sailed on the 16th of May.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.
May 10th. There was nothing of interest in the House of Lords, except an accidental debate on the working of the new poor-law system.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to the trial of controversial elections, which motion he supported in a long speech. The motion was founded on the acknowledged impossibility of obtaining a fair trial in the House, through the political bias of members. The principal features of his plan were, first, the appointment of a general committee by which all committees for the trial of contested elections should be appointed, and secondly, the giving of publicity to the proceedings.

Mr. O'Connell would not oppose the motion for leave, but expressed his opinion that a trial by jury would be much more effectual to prevent improper bias.

Sir Robert Peel's plan was approved by the leading members of both parties, Mr. Hume, however, contending that improvements were more wanted in the system of registration, than in that of deciding contested elections. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir Robert then moved an address to the Queen, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; the principal means of obtaining this desirable end being the concession of a mutual right of search in the case of all commercial vessels; such concession to be stipulated in all treaties hereafter to be contracted between Her Majesty and Her Allies. Dr. Lushington supported the motion. In the course of his speech he made the following remarks upon the United States, in connection with the subject of slavery.

With respect to our relations with the United States on this subject, he had long hoped that over the great ocean, which separated the two countries, because he could not forget that every expression which that magistrate had used as to the annexation of Texas to the United States, was characterized by the most cold, calculating, and unfeeling spirit, which declared that neither he nor the people of the United States would be moved by any considerations of moral right or human happiness, but by considerations of an inferior kind, which, however important, ought not for a single moment by the head of a Christian state to be put in comparison with the civilization and happiness of the world. [Heard.] He rejoiced that one of the most illustrious statesmen of America (Dr. Channing) had come forward to denounce the inhuman traffic in slaves, and the perpetration of it by the addition of a slave trading community to the Union. Several proprietors of slaves had also, he was glad to say, protested against that measure, and he trusted their example would be generally followed. Looking, however, to the high character of the British Government, and to the excitement prevailing in some parts of the United States on this subject, he could not but hope, when the people of America saw that we sought for an extended right of search with an honest purpose, and not with the view of giving increased ascendancy to our maritime power, a spirit would arise in that country from which we might expect ultimately to obtain efficient assistance.

To Great Britain herself he gave this striking condemnation.

"It could not be said that he had not always been influenced by a deep regard for economizing the resources of the people; but he must reflect that this country, to use the eloquent language of Wilberforce, owed a great debt of blood, and treasure, to the slave trade. He had no doubt, as Great Britain, against the inhabitants of that distant continent, had obtained the Assiento contract to obtain a monopoly of the trade. We prevented, in the year 1775, under the administration of Lord Dartmouth, the prohibition of that trade by the United States, which then formed part of our colonial empire. We were also the nation which prolonged the sufferings of the negro race for 25 years after the eloquence of Mr. Wilberforce had depicted them in the most affecting colors; and we, therefore, owed a great debt to Africa, and he for one was ready to pay his portion of it, being convinced that it would open sources of wealth to us, and of improvement to Africa, which would pay us more than a thousand-fold." [Heard.]

Lord Palmerston was sorry to acknowledge that after all the efforts that had been made by Great Britain to put down the slave trade, it still continued, little diminished in extent, and more aggravated in cruelty and horror. He was afraid that when Great Britain had succeeded with every other nation, in agreeing upon measures to end the abominable practice, slavery would still find a harbour in the United States. He supported the motion for the address, which was agreed to without a division.

May 11.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen commented with great severity on a letter from the foreign office, in answer to an application from surviving officers and soldiers of the Spanish Auxiliary Legion, requesting the British Government to take upon itself the payment of their arrears. The answer merely stated that the application was received, and would be submitted to the commissioner of the treasury. Lord Aberdeen imagined that the request of the applicants was to be complied with, and uttered much good indignation thereat; but Lord Melbourne told him that the letter from the foreign office was merely a piece of official civility, and that the government had no intention of assuming the payment of the Spanish Queen's debts; and then the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons a petition from Scotland was presented, complaining of the inadequate representation of the people, and the pressure of the national debt, and praying for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and the abolition of all corn laws, beef laws, butter laws, cheese laws, and egg and poultry laws.

The bill to regulate church pluralities was under discussion the whole evening.

May 12. Saturday. No session.

May 14. In the House of Lords the second

reading of the Irish poor relief bill was postponed to the 21st, on motion of Lord Melbourne, because of the indisposition of the Duke of Wellington.

Another irregular discussion sprang up on the poor-law system, ending in a result. It arose on the presentation of a petition for the repeal of the act, by the Earl of Stanhope, which on examination was found to contain a great number of signatures all in the same writing, and was consequently rejected. Lord Stanhope declaring that he could not vouch for the genuineness of any one of the signatures.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell moved that the House go into a committee on the subject of Irish tithes, and then proposed his resolutions, which he advocated in a speech that occupies more than five columns of the Times. The substance of the resolutions has heretofore been published in this paper. The greater portion of Lord John Russell's speech, however, was not applicable to the resolutions themselves, but to a motion by Sir Thomas Arland, to rescind the following resolutions adopted by the House in 1835:

"That any surplus revenue of the present church establishment in Ireland, not required for the spiritual care of its members, be applied to the moral and religious education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion, providing for the resumption of such surplus, or of any such part of it as may be required by an increase in the number of the members of the established church."

"That it is the opinion of the House that no measure on the subject of the tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing resolution."

This motion Lord John Russell opposed most strenuously, and a long debate ensued, which was not finished when the house adjourned.

The latest advices from the United States were by the Oxford, packet of April 15th. By this arrival the London papers had Governor Marcy's message proposing to aid the banks in resuming specie payments, which several of the members of the House had the result of several of the state trials in Canada, and news of the sentence of death passed upon Louisa and Matthews. They make no comments on Canadian affairs.

The controversy about the Bank of the United States was still going on, although the Times was rather anxious to have done with it. In truth the blunders and absurdities of that journal had been exposed with so much force and keenness, that it might well desire to drop the subject. One of its miseries was particularly amusing. Having charged Mr. Biddle with dealing largely in wine as well as cotton, it gave as proof of its assertion an advertisement of a Philadelphia wine dealer, offering for sale 300 baskets of the "celebrated Biddle champagne," the sagerous scribe of the Times imagining that the fancy brand of the dealer was proof positive of a great wine operation by the Philadelphia banker.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—London, May 15.—The American securities with one or two exceptions, maintain their value. The following are the present prices:—Five per cent. United States, 95 to 96; five per cent. Alabama, 84 1/2; five per cent. Indiana, 87 1/2; five per cent. Louisiana (Barings) 95 1/2; five per cent. Louisiana (Lizards) 95 1/2; six per cent. Mississippi, 94 to 95; six per cent. Ohio, 1856, 102; five per cent. New York, 91 to 95; five per cent. Pennsylvania, according to dates, 91 to 95; United States Bank Shares, £25; five per cent. Virginia, 85; six per cent. Illinois, 95 1/2.

LONDON, May 15.—12 o'clock. In the English Funds Consols are steady at 94 to 95 for Money and Account. Exchequer Bills are rather lower, being 70 to 72 premium; and Bank Stock 304 1/2 to 305.

We copy the following paragraph from the London Chronicle of May 15: As often happens, we learn from it what has taken place in our own city, but hitherto without our knowledge:

DEATH OF DR. WATSON.—Watson, whose connection with Thistlewood, &c. is forgotten, expired at New York on the 12th of February, aged 72. He had suffered for some time very severely. He endured many vicissitudes while in America, living at different places, in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Charleston, &c. His widow was at St. Louis, unaware of the death of her husband, who died in the New York Hospital, and was followed to the grave by a few friends on the 14th of February. His son, who was suspected of shooting Platt, on Snow-hill, during the riots of 1812, died two years since.

Robbery of the Aberdeen Bank.—On the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday, the office of the Banking Company in Aberdeen was entered, and property, in gold and notes, of various banks, to the amount, as we are authorized to state, of about £15,000, carried off. These were taken from the smaller safe of the bank, in which it is customary to lock up the daily balances. The robbery, to all appearance, had been committed by persons well skilled in their profession, and not unacquainted with the premises. They left behind them a variety of implements, skeleton keys, steel files, matches, &c. None of the outer fastenings of the bank having been injured, it is presumed they got access by the door of the dwelling house, which is connected with the bank; and having secreted themselves in some part of the house in the course of Saturday evening, had from thence proceeded to the smaller safe, into the teller's office. Another account says, it appears that there are two tellers in the bank, each of whom has charge of an iron safe, in which money is deposited. One of these safes is in a room occupied as a sleeping apartment by one of the clerks—the other is in a passage leading to that room. The keys of these safes were held by two respective tellers, each in his own desk. One of these desks had been forced open by the thieves, and the keys were taken out, by which they appear to have gone direct to the safe which these keys commanded, the one in the passage, from whence the whole booty was abstracted. What renders the matter more singular is, that a spring was attached to the wooden screen of the safe, communicating with an alarm bell, which was hung in a room occupied as a sleeping apartment by the treasurer of the bank, and attached in such a way that the screen could not be removed, nor of course the safe opened, without the alarm bell being rung; and yet no alarm was heard by any party.

The London Sun states that the Government has agreed to give £150,000 toward rebuilding the Royal Exchange, and £200,000 toward pulling down the Bank buildings.

A chapel was opened for public worship in St. James's Park, on the 6th of May. It is designed expressly for the accommodation of the troops on service in the metropolis. A great number of officers high in rank were present, among whom were Lord Hill, the commander-in-chief, Lord Fitzroy, Somerset, Sir Hussey Vivian, &c.

The GREAT WESTERN has arrived at New York, but we have as yet no news brought by her. We shall of course have all particulars of the passage home in 12 days, beating the Sirocco, which has been seven days start. When she left England, we have not yet learned—Yesterday's Patriot.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
Abolition in the West Indies.—The readers of this paper have been prepared by the various notices of the state of feeling and opinion in the island of Barbadoes, on the subject of the negro apprenticeship, for the information given in the

following extract from a letter received at New Haven, and published in the Herald of that city.

"Barbadoes, April 30.
"In my last, I alluded to the prospect that the slaves, apprentices in this island, would have made free on the approaching 1st of August. It is now reduced to a certainty that such will be the case. The Governor has a special communication to the House of Assembly some time since, recommended the measure in the most explicit terms. The Executive Council, on the 7th instant, came to a unanimous vote in favour of it, and set forth their reasons, as published in a paper which I send you herewith. Last of all, the House of Assembly, on the 24th instant, after having laboriously canvassed the whole island, to obtain possession of the views and feelings of their constituents, appointed a committee, with instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipation of all classes of slavery apprentices, on the first of August, 1838."

"The Governor has another address to this island has given much general satisfaction as this. I speak not of the apprentices themselves, of whom there are upward of 80,000, to be restored to their 'inalienable rights,' but of merchants, planters, proprietors, from all classes there is a general expression of congratulation."

By the kindness of W. R. Hayes, Esq., an American merchant residing in Barbadoes, we have received an extra half-sheet from the office of the West Indian, containing a sketch of the debates of April 21.

On that day, a message was received from the Governor, enclosing a copy of Lord Glenelg's bill for the amelioration of the apprenticeship. Mr. CLARKE, a member, rose to vindicate the legislature of Barbadoes from the unmeasured and indiscriminate reproach thrown by Lord Glenelg on all the Colonial Legislatures, and showed, by his Lordship's own letters, that in this island the apprenticeship system had been introduced in good faith. He quoted the remark made by the Duke of Wellington, "the highest living authority," as he called it, that there were in that bill "some enactments which it was a shame for any Legislature to enact with regard to any body of persons." He also referred to the testimony of the Governor, to which he would add his own, that the apprenticeship had been worked in good faith. He would not say there had not been abuses, but he was satisfied they were not few; and the Legislature had done its duty in endeavouring to correct them. Is there then, said he, no remedy for the lasting degradation which having seen a bill passed upon us? There is the mode in which the remedy is to be found in good faith. He would not say there had not been abuses, but he was satisfied they were not few; and the Legislature had done its duty in endeavouring to correct them. Is there then, said he, no remedy for the lasting degradation which having seen a bill passed upon us? There is the mode in which the remedy is to be found in good faith. He would not say there had not been abuses, but he was satisfied they were not few; and the Legislature had done its duty in endeavouring to correct them. Is there then, said he, no remedy for the lasting degradation which having seen a bill passed upon us? There is the mode in which the remedy is to be found in good faith. He would not say there had not been abuses, but he was satisfied they were not few; and the Legislature had done its duty in endeavouring to correct them. 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but I feel sure, that if this bill works upon it for the next two years, we cannot say that any such will be their character. I pray we may not then have a disaffected one.

Sir, let not the house suppose that the apprentices are allowed to remain ignorant of what is passing on this subject. If they had not the English papers to inform them, there is a press in this island which is devoted to their cause, and I heartily wish, sir, that it was conducted with more prudence. There never was a period at which the feelings of the British nation were more excited against slavery, than at this time. It is against the apprenticeship. The exertions made to promote its termination in 1833, are as general as gigantic. Will not the house profit by the past? Those exertions have produced the bill on the table; the same exertions extinguished slavery. It boots not now to inquire whether the statements made on this subject be correct or not; the effect is undoubted, and the feeling of the nation is roused against it, and whatever may be the success of the Colonial Secretary with his bill in the upper House, no one can tell what shape it will pass in the lower; nay, sir, it would not surprise me to find that the proposition which I wish this house to affirm, the abolition of the system, whether under the old law or the new, has been effected by the House of Commons.

But, sir, I am bound to say that I should have been an advocate equally zealous for freedom in 1833, if this bill had been passed. I think also that the apprentices are more fit for freedom now than they will be in 1840. I never recollect a period at which the cultivation of the island was in so perfect a state. Let any one ride from any point to the east or to the west, to the north or to the south, and nothing but a garden cultivation will meet his eye. The crop of last year was most abundant, that being now reaped promises to be equally so; and by whom has all this been effected? By the apprentices labourers, with cheerfulness and good will. Sir, I well know and acknowledge with humble gratitude that we have been blessed by a bountiful Providence with most favourable seasons; but it is not to their exertions, so blessed, that the earth has yielded her abundant increase, and, sir, shall we say that this deserves no reward? Is the labourer worthy of his hire? and can you say that if, as you admit, he is a cheerful and well conducted labourer, he is not fit for freedom?

And what, sir, are the arguments by which it is proposed to support the system? I hear none in the house, and the only one entitled to any consideration which I have heard of it is, that it would increase the expense of cultivation unnecessarily during the next two years. I am not a planter myself, though a proprietor, but I have this morning seen a calculation by an old planter, an honourable member of the other House, which strikes the balance, in favour of the free system. But admit this argument to the fullest extent. I say, sir, that it is not an argument which ought to weigh with the Legislature; we are bound to take a more extended, a more judicious view of the question. If, sir, the question were, shall we go in this system of apprenticeship for twenty or thirty years? I could not see there might be some ground for it; but is not the system changed already? Can any one ensure the well working of it for the next two years? I think not, sir. And is the present high state of cultivation, the contented condition of our labourers, of no benefit? Should we not take advantage of all this to ensure the safety of that change which is inevitable within so short a time? or are all these to be set at naught? Is this new law to be tried, to secure what? the probable but uncertain gains of two fleeting years,—years which I have proved must be commenced in change, will be continued in irritation, and may end in confusion.

Oh! let not the opportunity be taken from you of conferring a boon on them. They merit it. They are fitter for it now than they will be when they can claim it at a right. You can now, by giving up to them this short term, entitle yourselves to their lasting gratitude; believe me from the mass of them you will gain it. I do not say that there will not be instances in which an ungrateful return will be made, but this is human nature; at any rate you will have deserved better things. You will be served with the willing labour of the free man. You will have freed yourselves from the yoke of an irresponsible magistracy. You will have wiped away the stain which calumny has fixed on you, even in the opinion of your firmest friends; and, in my most conscientious conviction, you will have done that which alone can preserve in its happiness and prosperity the land of our birth.

But, sir, I cannot omit to advert to another circumstance which must have infinite weight with this house, on any question; I mean public opinion. Sir, I have felt it my duty to ascertain this as accurately as I can. I am satisfied that it has rapidly changed in favour of emancipation in August next. I feel assured that three-fourths of the proprietary body are in favour of the measure. I only yesterday spent several hours in the most public street of this town to satisfy myself of this among my own constituents. I met not a single dissentient voice. I do not believe that a dozen of them are against the measure. I apprehend also that my hon. friends, the members for St. Philip, have taken the trouble to consult their large constituency individually, and that they only met with nine opposed to the measure. (Mr. Briggs rose to this.) Are you then prepared to oppose public opinion as well as the other two branches of the Legislature? I cannot believe it; I feel assured that a majority of this house will vote with me, and against these resolutions, for it is needless to suppose that this vote will not decide the fate of this all-important measure. Let me again entreat the house to look back at the whole state of the question, to recollect that it is no longer whether you are to continue the system of apprenticeship established by the local Legislature, but whether you will submit to the new, the substituted one of Lord Glenelg. Look to the strong language of the Duke of Wellington; what must have been his feelings in tendering his support to this bill? Let me entreat you then to keep this plague away from us.

These, sir, are the arguments of expediency, but I desire to see this house acting on higher principles. I wish to confer the residue of the apprenticeship on the labourer as a boon from his employer; I seek to do it as an act of favour and of justice, because I believe that he merits it, because I am satisfied he is fitter now to receive it now than coming events, which have already cast their shadows long before, will make him two years hence, because I feel that I thus entitle myself to his gratitude, establish for myself a right to expect his willing and voluntary labour, and because I know that I shall not expect it in vain. I beg leave to apologize to the house for this long trespass a second time to day on its indulgence, and I move the order of the day.

Mr. GOSWORTHY had but one feeling on the subject; his own interest was but small, but no man entertained a kinder feeling for the apprentices than he did, nor a greater desire to do them justice. If he considered the continuance of the apprenticeship would be to them a wrong, he would not lay his head on his pillow that night without endeavouring to repair it, but he did not feel that it would be a wrong. They were the most contented and happy peasantry he had ever seen (and he had had many opportunities by travel of seeing the labourers of other countries); therefore he thought a change which might and probably would render them otherwise should not be hurried, and besides in a measure of such importance the voice of the people ought to be taken.

Dr. BASCOM declared his conviction that the apprentices should be enfranchised in 1838, and supported that opinion with several excellent arguments; mentioning the interference of the

British Parliament, and the alarming power which the contemplated act would place in the hands of the special magistrates.

The question being put on Mr. Clarke's motion, the "order of the day" was carried by a majority of eleven to seven, the following members being the majority—Briggs, Bascom, Evelyn, Haynes, Goding, Bovell, Applewhite, Allyn, Thornhill, Clarke, and the Speaker.

Dr. Bascom rose and gave notice of a bill to abolish the apprenticeship system in August, 1838. He moved the appointment of a committee to frame the last mentioned bill, and the Speaker nominated Messrs. Bascom, Bovell, Clarke, Hodgkinson, Applewhite, Waith, and Haynes, to frame the said bill.

PARADOSES.

We have received the 'New Times' from Bridgetown, of May 1st and 4th. The decision of the Legislature to discontinue the apprenticeship, and allow the slave population (80,000) to pass to a state of absolute and entire freedom on the first of August, is confirmed. In an address by a 'Public Officer' it is stated that at Antigua 'abolition answered the just expectations of the country, and went beyond the anticipations of its best friends. It had so far improved itself, that by the close of 1835, a gentleman of very liberal principles in general, to confess that he had never been a convert to it till then. It is no less to be remembered that there were only twenty police men to control 20,000 of the peasantry.' The address goes on to state: 'The hope of reward sweetens labour,' says the old proverb, and so it was with the workers. A gang of one hundred was employed on Saturday to hoe a six acre piece of stiff soil. They completed it by sunset, and received two shillings currency each. The same work would have cost £60 in the time of slavery. * * * When I visited the Island last November, I found a greater quantity of cane land in cultivation than I had known for twenty years before.' In anticipation of the fact that the future labourers will also be consumers, and thus increase the trade of the island, and that emancipation will be beneficial to all classes, causes general joy to prevail.—*Ibid.*

LOWER CANADA.

From the Quebec Correspondent of the Montreal Courier.

Saturday, 5 o'clock, p. m. His Excellency Lord Durham will remove from his present residence, to the House of Assembly, this evening. All the portraits, &c. have been removed into the Sitting Hall; His Excellency, I believe, will not make use of that part of the building.

The transport *Maris*, Captain Humble, arrived in port this morning, 6th of May, from Cork, having on board a troop of Dragoon guards. I understand that they are to be stationed on the Chaudière River and St. John.

H. M. S. *Hercules* has not yet arrived in port on account of contrary wind. It is said that a steamboat will be sent down to tow her up if the wind continues from the West. I understand that Major Airey is on board the *Hercules*.

An address from the masters and owners of vessels will be presented to His Excellency Lord Durham on Monday. The address asks for a remedy to the desertion of sailors, &c. on arriving at the port of Quebec. There is no doubt but that His Excellency will grant an efficient remedy.

A fine ship, about 1,000 tons register, was launched this morning from the ship yard of Mr. John Mann, and, I believe, was called the *Lord Durham*, and went off from the stocks in beautiful style.

More troops.—The telegraph reports two transports with troops at No. 2 station, and the transport *Barossa*, also with troops, at No. 5 station.

H. M. S. *Hercules* is near at hand, at No. 3 station.—*Quebec Gaz.* June 11.

The arrival of a detachment of the 7th Hussars yesterday, occasioned considerable excitement in the City, and immense crowds were on the island wharf all day, witnessing the landing of the horses, a novel importation from England to Canada. Four of the horses died on the voyage, two belonging to officers and two to the troop. Considering the length of the voyage, the horses looked well, and excited very general admiration. The dress of the men is blue with yellow facings, and a scarlet jacket hanging over the left shoulder. They all wear moustaches, which look formidable.—*Quebec Paper.*

The Honourable Colonel Grey, 71st Regiment, left this yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, by steamer, for Montreal, on his way to Washington. Colonel Grey is the bearer of despatches from the Earl of Durham to Mr. Fox the British Minister, relating to the destruction of the steamer *Sir Robert Peel*. Mr. Fox is directed to introduce Colonel Grey personally to the President, and he has received instructions from the Governor General to call upon Mr. Van Buren for an avowal of his views on the subject of the late daring outrage, and what are the measures he intends adopting for the purpose of bringing the offenders to justice, and preserving the tranquillity on the frontier. A demand will also be made for those individuals who have been already apprehended to be given up to the British authorities.—*Quebec paper.*

His Excellency the Governor General has caused a circular letter to be addressed to all the Justices of the Peace in the Province, desiring them to transmit, with as little delay as possible, the names of all persons against whom they have issued warrants of arrest for high treason, sedition, or other political offences, distinguishing the warrants that have not been put in execution, and in the latter case also transmitting the depositions on which such warrants were issued.—*Montreal Morning Courier.*

Yesterday's *Herald* says that PAPINEAU and LAPOINTE were both passengers on the *Albany*, arrived at New York from Havre, and that the former at once proceeded to Saratoga to meet his wife and family, who have been residing there for some time. We have heard it stated in other quarters, that Papineau was seen at Saratoga on Sunday last.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday evening, the celebrated *Generals* SUMNERLAND and THIELER, Colonel Dodge, and seven others—all state prisoners, on their way to England, from whence they will be transported, arrived in town from Toronto, via the Rideau Canal, under the guard of a detachment of the Toronto Queen's Rangers, consisting of one Captain, two Subalterns, two Sergeants, and twenty-nine rank and file. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis also accompanied them. They reached Lachine about three o'clock, and were shortly after removed from the steamer *Ottawa* into a bateau, which brought them to town through the canal. The two *Generals* and the Colonel were cabin passengers from Kingston to Lachine, and were without irons. The other seven were chained in pairs, and exhibited a most wretched appearance—some of them appeared mere boys. Sumnerland wore a kind of blanket half military looking coat, and blue cloth cloak. He is a handsome man, of an intelligent but bad expression of countenance. Thielier, who is short, stout, impudent looking fellow, appeared wholly unconcerned about his situation, and converses freely with every person who addresses him. Dodge has a handsome, but pale and dejected countenance. He wears a green shade over one of his eyes, which he lost at the time he was arrested. Twelve others came as far as Kingston with them. Among whom were Montgomery, John G. Parker, and the two Shepards. The bateau with the prisoners passed through the locks, and was brought

alongside of the British America, on board of which they were put with an adequate guard. Soon afterwards they were removed to the new jail. A large concourse of citizens crowded to the beach to see their arrival, and they had a numerous escort of the curious from the British America to the jail.

One of the Queen's Rangers, of the name of Lunn, was accidentally drowned by falling from the steamer *Shannon*, above Grenville.—*Ibid.*

The prisoners from Toronto arrived here yesterday afternoon in the British America, and were lodged in the Citadel.—*Quebec Gaz.* June 11.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal, June 9.—*ASHES*.—Prices have rather retrograded, sales of Pots in small parcels having been made at 25s. and of Teas at 33s.

Flour continues dull of sale. Prices have declined a little. A large lot of U. C. inspected fine changed hands at 36s. 3d., and smaller lots have been sold at 34s. 6d. to 35s.

WHEAT.—A lot of 1,000 bushels mixed Dantzic has been sold here at 7s. per 60 lbs.; and in Quebec several large sales have been made at 6s. 6d. to 7s. per 60 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in good demand, a considerable quantity has recently arrived in market, and we understand that a large lot of Ohio is on the way down. Sales have been made of Mince at \$24, and of Prime at \$16½ to \$17. Butter is quoted, 8d. to 8½d.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—But little has been done except by public sale.

EXCHANGE.—Private Bills on England have been sold at 9 to 9½ per cent. premium. The Banks at present do not draw. The rate of Exchange on New York is 1 per cent. prem.

We have not heard of any steps having yet been adopted by the Upper Canada Banks to resume specie payments. Their notes are now at a discount here of 4 to 5 per cent.

ADDRESS FROM THE WESLEYAN MINISTERS STATIONED IN LOWER CANADA TO THE EARL OF DURHAM.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the subject of the late daring outrage, and what are the measures he intends adopting for the purpose of bringing the offenders to justice, and preserving the tranquillity on the frontier.

A demand will also be made for those individuals who have been already apprehended to be given up to the British authorities.—*Quebec paper.*

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WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the subject of the late daring outrage, and what are the measures he intends adopting for the purpose of bringing the offenders to justice, and preserving the tranquillity on the frontier.

A demand will also be made for those individuals who have been already apprehended to be given up to the British authorities.—*Quebec paper.*

His Excellency the Governor General has caused a circular letter to be addressed to all the Justices of the Peace in the Province, desiring them to transmit, with as little delay as possible, the names of all persons against whom they have issued warrants of arrest for high treason, sedition, or other political offences, distinguishing the warrants that have not been put in execution, and in the latter case also transmitting the depositions on which such warrants were issued.—*Montreal Morning Courier.*

Yesterday's *Herald* says that PAPINEAU and LAPOINTE were both passengers on the *Albany*, arrived at New York from Havre, and that the former at once proceeded to Saratoga to meet his wife and family, who have been residing there for some time. We have heard it stated in other quarters, that Papineau was seen at Saratoga on Sunday last.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday evening, the celebrated *Generals* SUMNERLAND and THIELER, Colonel Dodge, and seven others—all state prisoners, on their way to England, from whence they will be transported, arrived in town from Toronto, via the Rideau Canal, under the guard of a detachment of the Toronto Queen's Rangers, consisting of one Captain, two Subalterns, two Sergeants, and twenty-nine rank and file. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis also accompanied them. They reached Lachine about three o'clock, and were shortly after removed from the steamer *Ottawa* into a bateau, which brought them to town through the canal. The two *Generals* and the Colonel were cabin passengers from Kingston to Lachine, and were without irons. The other seven were chained in pairs, and exhibited a most wretched appearance—some of them appeared mere boys. Sumnerland wore a kind of blanket half military looking coat, and blue cloth cloak. He is a handsome man, of an intelligent but bad expression of countenance. Thielier, who is short, stout, impudent looking fellow, appeared wholly unconcerned about his situation, and converses freely with every person who addresses him. Dodge has a handsome, but pale and dejected countenance. He wears a green shade over one of his eyes, which he lost at the time he was arrested. Twelve others came as far as Kingston with them. Among whom were Montgomery, John G. Parker, and the two Shepards. The bateau with the prisoners passed through the locks, and was brought

alongside of the British America, on board of which they were put with an adequate guard. Soon afterwards they were removed to the new jail. A large concourse of citizens crowded to the beach to see their arrival, and they had a numerous escort of the curious from the British America to the jail.

One of the Queen's Rangers, of the name of Lunn, was accidentally drowned by falling from the steamer *Shannon*, above Grenville.—*Ibid.*

The prisoners from Toronto arrived here yesterday afternoon in the British America, and were lodged in the Citadel.—*Quebec Gaz.* June 11.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal, June 9.—*ASHES*.—Prices have rather retrograded, sales of Pots in small parcels having been made at 25s. and of Teas at 33s.

Flour continues dull of sale. Prices have declined a little. A large lot of U. C. inspected fine changed hands at 36s. 3d., and smaller lots have been sold at 34s. 6d. to 35s.

WHEAT.—A lot of 1,000 bushels mixed Dantzic has been sold here at 7s. per 60 lbs.; and in Quebec several large sales have been made at 6s. 6d. to 7s. per 60 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in good demand, a considerable quantity has recently arrived in market, and we understand that a large lot of Ohio is on the way down. Sales have been made of Mince at \$24, and of Prime at \$16½ to \$17. Butter is quoted, 8d. to 8½d.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—But little has been done except by public sale.

EXCHANGE.—Private Bills on England have been sold at 9 to 9½ per cent. premium. The Banks at present do not draw. The rate of Exchange on New York is 1 per cent. prem.

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of her friends. We have seen several accounts of the destruction of the *Peel*, and of the various circumstances connected with it, but this is by far the most satisfactory that has come under our notice. The simplicity and naivete with which the narrative is told, entitle it to the highest credit. The fortitude which the young lady appears to have exhibited during the trials of that dreadful night bears ample evidence to the truth, that woman in the hour of peril rises superior to fear, and the greater danger to which she is exposed the greater does her calmness and self-possession become.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

For the Chronicle and Gazette.

On the night of Tuesday, May 30th, between twelve and one o'clock, one of the inmates of the ladies' cabin on board the *Sir Robert Peel*, upon suddenly awaking was alarmed by the death like stillness which seemed to pervade the boat; and demanding of the maid where we were, was told, "at Well's Island taking wood." This, owing to the total absence of all necessary noise appeared impossible, therefore after a few minutes had elapsed, unable any longer to control her uneasiness, she arose, and lifting one of the curtains at the side window of the door, beheld a number of armed and disguised men rushing on the boat, and immediately followed the screams of some French Canadians who were sleeping on the lower deck. At once perceiving the actual state of the case, but fearing should she tell the truth, she might arouse alarm, and for the moment deprive us of our senses, she merely said to us, she believed the boat was on fire; upon which we all jumped up and endeavoured to dress ourselves. Thanks to her coolness, we were sufficiently collected to make the attempt, except one young lady, who from terror for her father and brother who were also on board, seemed through the whole affair paralysed and deprived of all fear or power of exertion for herself; but none of us had time to do much, for hardly had we begun to dress, when there was a loud knocking at our door, accompanied by violent threats, in consequence of some unavoidable delay in obtaining the key and unlocking it. When it was opened one person who appeared throughout as possessing authority, entered. His progress was arrested by the same lady, who courageously seizing his arm, and telling him her name (which was one well known) asked what they wanted. The only answer was "come with me and I shall save you, the nations are at war;" she then said, "but surely you will allow us to dress ourselves and save our luggage," to which he replied "yes," and left us; but before we had time to put on our clothes, the windows were shattered by pikes, and amid the most terrific menaces and imprecations, and cries of "remember the Caroline," the lady already mentioned and myself were seized by our hands by the same pirate and hurried away. When we had gone half across the deck, we stopped and conjured him by the feelings of a man, to tell us what was to be our fate; his only reply was "I will defend you so long as you are with me," and in this state of horrible uncertainty we were pushed roughly on the wharf. He then I believe returned for the others, who soon followed us.

During this whole transaction, we saw no human being, save these robbers; and our fears suggested that the gentleman had either been tied or murdered. We afterwards ascertained that they had been detained in their cabin by force. In truth, we were for some time in an awful state of suspense and agony; but God gives strength in need; and although some were alarmed, not only for themselves, but for parents, brothers, or sons, yet all subdued their feelings, and none added to our misery, even by a scream. We, five in number, were soon joined by one of the deck passengers, who, through mud and wet, and over sharp stones, some of us without shoes, and one lady with a baby in her arms, led us to the summit of the island, where we sat in perfect darkness, endeavouring to prepare ourselves for the worst, not daring to open our lips, being quite uncertain whether we were not surrounded by our enemies. We were after some time much relieved by the gentlemen joining us. They advised us to go to a log hut near us, the lights of which we had before seen, but had feared to enter it, knowing we were on an American Island. We now followed their advice, and had not been there very long before there was a cry of, "They are setting the boat on fire," and we all went out to look. Instantly a brilliant flame ascended, the red light of which disclosed to us every thing around us; the *Sir Robert Peel* had been taken to a rather distant point, and our beautiful boat was burning, but we had no power to save her.

We saw the cowardly band when they had finished their fiend-like deed, row quietly away through the calm water as if they had done nothing to trouble us or them. Suddenly our thoughts were turned from ourselves and the pirates, for there arose from the midst of the flames most piercing shrieks of "My God! my God! can no body save me?" Fortunately there was a skiff moored at the wharf, which was quickly put off; but before it reached the burning boat, the sufferer, who proved to be the mate, had thrown himself into the river; he was picked up and brought to the hut most dreadfully burned. The woman of the house who was Scotch, was very kind and attentive, but had little or nothing which could give relief; when again we thought of the Pirates they had disappeared. All tried to do something during the whole night added much to our unhappiness. We had all this time remained with our feet wet or bare, none of us were quite dressed, but all had succeeded in putting on their cloaks, and most of us were perfectly aware that the little we had on was the extent of our wardrobe; for we literally had saved nothing except our dressing cases which they had allowed us to carry in our hands. But this loss seemed very trifling, we had so much to be thankful for. Right glad we were to see the *Onesida*, which arrived at about six o'clock. I am sure we shall ever remember with gratitude the kindness of Captain Smith and the promptitude with which he altered his course to bring us to Kingston. The woman on the Island also deserves our praise for her kindness in assisting us. Besides the crew and passengers of both Cabins, there were all those of the steerage, men, women, and wretched children crowded into her hut, I positively think, had we shewn the slightest resistance, the ruffians would either have burned the boat with us in it, or have murdered us. Silence and obedience to their orders to "turn out instantly," were in this case the best proofs of valor.

I believe this so far as I can remember, to be a true statement of our own proceedings. Of those of the gentlemen I know little, save what I have read in the newspapers.

A PASSENGER

in the Ladies' Cabin.

on board the *Sir R. Peel*.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

14th June, 1838.

BAIRD vs. ROBERTS.

The facts of this case were, that in the year 1833, Mr. Baird, the Plaintiff, who is a Civil Engineer, and resides in the Newcastle District, employed one Robert Forsyth to superintend the construction of a bridge on his property on a new principle. Shortly after the contract had been made, Forsyth applied to Mr. Baird for the loan of money; and Mr. Baird furnished him with his note for \$500, for the purpose of being discounted at the Commercial Bank, on the understanding that he was to repay the amount by discharging the wages of the workmen employed under him, as they became due to that extent. The bank refused to discount the note, and Forsyth thereupon informed Mr. Baird that it had been destroyed, and they agreed that it was therefore to be considered as cancelled. Mr. Baird on this understanding paid all the workmen's wages, and an account having been stated between himself and Forsyth, discharged the whole of Forsyth's claim to within 10¢. Forsyth's death followed, and his widow, one of the defendants and wife of the other defendant Roberts, procured administration of his effects. Shortly afterwards Mr. Baird was surprised by receiving a visit from a person of the name of O'Connor, who produced the note above mentioned and demanded payment of it, which Mr. Baird refused; whereupon the widow, on whose behalf O'Connor appears to have acted, commenced an action and obtained a verdict, on which judgment was recorded in September of last year.

ESTEN for Plaintiff now moved for an Injunction to restrain execution on the judgment; and although his Honor expressed great disapprobation of the practice of delaying the application for relief until that late stage of the proceeding, yet under the special circumstances of the case, namely, the recent establishment of the Court, the parties' comparative ignorance of its power and jurisdiction, owing to the distance at which they resided from Toronto, the fact that although the writ had been delivered to the Sheriff, he had not yet levied satisfaction, and the persuasion

From Gems of Poetry published by the British and Foreign
Tract Society.

FORSAKING ALL TO FOLLOW CHRIST.

Jesus! I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,
Thou from hence my all shalt be.
Perish every fond ambition!
"All I've sought, or hoped, or known!"
Yet how rich is my condition—
God and heav'n are still my own.

Let the world despise and leave me,
They have left my Saviour too;
Human hearts and looks deceive me,
Thou art not like them—untrue:
And while thou shalt smile upon me,
God of wisdom, love and might!
Foes may hate, and friends disown me—
Show thy face, and all is bright.

Go, then, earthly fame and treasure!
Come disaster, scorn and pain!
In thy service, pain is pleasure,
With thy favour loss is gain.
I have said these, "Abba, Father,"
I have set my heart on thee;
Storms may howl and clouds may gather,
All must work for good to me.

Man may trouble and distress me,
"Twilt but drive me to thy breast;
Life with trials hard may press me,
Heav'n will bring me sweeter rest.
Oh! 'tis not in grief to harm me,
While thy love is left to me;
Oh! 'twere not joy to charm me,
Were that joy unmixed with thee.

So! then know thy fall salvation,
Rise o'er sin and fear and care;
Joy to find in every station,
Something still to do or bear.
Think what Spirit dwells within thee,
Think what Father's smiles are thine,
Think that Jesus died to win thee:
Child of heav'n! canst thou repine?

Haste thee on from grace to glory,
Arm'd by faith and wing'd by prayer;
Heaven's eternal day's before thee,
God's own hand shall guide thee there.
Soon shall close thy earthly mission,
Soon shall pass thy pilgrim days;
Hope shall change to glad fruition,
Faith to sight, and pray'r to praise.

For the Christian Guardian.

THE DEATH-BELL'S NOTE.

Hark! yon death-bell's solemn note
Tells that some kindred soul is fled;
Fied to that land where death's forgot,
Where pain reclines its tortur'd head.

Another soul has 'scaped the toils,
Freed from its combous load of clay;
Swift round its glorious source recoils,
And enters bright, immortal day.

On earth, while friends and kindred mourn,
And the big tear-drop fills their eyes,
This soul, on halcyon pinions borne,
Soars with keen flight to purer skies.

Perhaps a father's heart-felt sigh
Bewails the lovely object dead,
Or a fond mother's plaintive cries
Bedew with tears the mortal bed.

Perhaps a husband, tender mate,
Now deeply wails his loving mate,
Or a kind wife in bitter pain
Laments the darling of her heart.

Careless alike of earthly ties,
Death calls the deathless subject home,
To view the splendour of the skies,
To see the Great Eternal's throne.

Great God! a worm of earth am I,
In Christ the object of thy love;
Prepare me, ere this body dies,
To join thy ransom'd ones above.

Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 1s. 4d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than six months.

* Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

The Guardian is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

CHEAP GOODS

JUST received at HAMILTON, embracing every variety of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
for sale very cheap for Cash by
GEO. STROBRIDGE.
Hamilton, 11th June, 1838. 418-4w.

THOMSON & LAWSON, MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, NEW YORK.

BEG to intimate to the public of Upper Canada, that they have opened a branch Establishment in York Street, Toronto, under the charge of Mr. Thomson, where they will continue to keep a stock suited to the trade.

The following GOODS they are daily receiving to hand, and offer for sale on liberal terms:—

- 150 Bags Green Coffee,
- 23 Tons Rice,
- 6 Hds. Refined Sugar,
- 100 Kegs fine Plug Tobacco,
- 40 Boxes Cavendish and Ladies' Twist,
- 60 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, (glazed ends),
- 2 Casks Carbonate of Soda and Tartaric Acid,
- 8 Casks Epsom Salts,
- 14 Dozes Roll Butstone,
- 18 Bales Candle Wick,
- 6 Dozen Pewter Candle Moulds,
- 200 do. Hambro' Lines,
- 10 Cwt. Cod Lines and Twine,
- 600 Reams Wrapping Paper,
- 500 lbs. weighed Pins,
- 25000 finest drilled eyed Needles,
- 30 Tons English Bar Iron, (assorted),
- 1 Ton Logging Chains,
- 6 Bags Wrought Iron Nails,
- 500 lbs. Shoe Thread, (assorted),
- 1000 Wheat Bags, (plain and twilled),
- 170 pieces Brown 36 inch Linen Sheetings,
- 10 do. Cream and White do.
- 25 do. Cream and Brown Duck,
- 10 do. Doilies and Toweling,
- 30 do. Brown Canvas,
- 5 do. Yellow Cotton and Carpeting.

Toronto, June 11, 1838. 48.

IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to inform their customers, and the Trade generally, that they are this Spring receiving a very large and well assorted Stock of Dry Goods from London, some of which have already arrived at Quebec and Montreal—and they expect by 25th inst. to have a full assortment opened out here, which they will sell at their usual low advance for Cash, or on their regular terms of Credit when satisfied that punctual payment will be made.

Toronto, 18th May, 1838. 8w41

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the TORONTO CITY POST OFFICE, June 5th, 1838.

Persons calling, will please ask for Advertiser's Letters.

Abraham Mrs. Eleanor	Fox Thomas	Lynch John	Phillips George P.
Allen Alphonso S.	Fogarty Jn.	Pickering Matthew	Pickering Matthew
Allen John 2	Ford Samuel	Pollard Edward or	Pollard Edward or
Alley James	Forrest Thomas	George Brophy	George Brophy
Andrews James	Fraser Alexander	Powell Lewis	Powell Lewis
Anderson William	French Joseph	Porter Mrs. L. or Jn	Porter Mrs. L. or Jn
Anderson Peter	French Miss Ann	Privat Mrs.	Privat Mrs.
Anderson John	French John	Price William	Price William
Anderson Bees	Fry Sergeant Henry	Pardon Lt. S. 41 Reg.	Pardon Lt. S. 41 Reg.
Armstrong Edward	Farur William	Quigley John	Quigley John
Arnot John or Wm.	Garbett Mary	Ralph Joseph	Ralph Joseph
Ardel John	Archer Serg't. Thos.	Gally Walter	Gally Walter
Atkins James	Gannan Maria	Lyness Kennedy	Lyness Kennedy
Atkinson Patrick	Gale Enoch	Madden Edward	Madden Edward
Bain Miss Isabella	Gass John H.	Madden Sergeant	Madden Sergeant
Baird Andrew	George James	Matthewson Andw. 2	Matthewson Andw. 2
Baker William	Gedd William	Magary Maxwell	Magary Maxwell
Barnstead George	Giddings Elijah	Mattari John	Mattari John
Barnholomew George	Gibbs Lawrence 2	Maguire Jn. late 27 Ft.	Maguire Jn. late 27 Ft.
Baylies Wm. 61 Reg.	Giles Ann	Malsurey William	Malsurey William
Benedict Reuben	Gibson James	Manning T.	Manning T.
Bevitt Augustus	Glover Joseph	Mair James	Mair James
Bentley William	Glover John R.	Marsh G.	Marsh G.
Bennett John	Good	Marshall Jacob	Marshall Jacob
Bernard Victor	Gordon George	Marsden Henry	Marsden Henry
Bell William	Graham Mrs.	Mahar Daniel	Mahar Daniel
Borden Samuel	Graham Mrs. John	Mahar Mrs. Alley	Mahar Mrs. Alley
Bird Francis 2	Graham Archibald	Maguire Sarah	Maguire Sarah
Birch Charles	Graham Corp'l. Wm.	Masterson Mrs. Eliz.	Masterson Mrs. Eliz.
Black John	Graham James	Martin John	Martin John
Bloomfield Daniel	Graham Margaret	Manning Samuel	Manning Samuel
Bolton John	Graham John	Mather James	Mather James
Bold Barnard	Graham Andrew	Martin William	Martin William
Bond George	Graham Thomas	Meredith Thomas	Meredith Thomas
Bonnet D.	Graydon Robert	Meeks Thomas	Meeks Thomas
Bond John	Graydon James	Middle Private Thos.	Middle Private Thos.
Bond Miss	Green Patrick	Mills John	Mills John
Bonley Benjamin	Grove Abraham (or	Miller William 2	Miller William 2
Bronte Matthew 2	D. Leman)	Miniss James	Miniss James
Brown James	Guerin Mary Ann	Mitchell Mary Ann	Mitchell Mary Ann
Brown William 2	M. A. H.	Mitchell Daniel B.	Mitchell Daniel B.
Brown Thomas	Hamilton Miss Mary	Miles Mrs. B. 2	Miles Mrs. B. 2
Brown Henry (care of	Hawley William	Mills Maxime	Mills Maxime
William Devenish)	Hamilton John	Mitchell William	Mitchell William
Brown James 2	Hamilton James	Mills Thomas	Mills Thomas
Brook Elias	Hamilton Miss Ann	Mills Mrs.	Mills Mrs.
Butter Miss	Hamman Thomas	Montgomery William	Montgomery William
Buttry John	Harmson John	Moore Thomas	Moore Thomas
Burke L.	Hartlaw Peter 2	Moore Leut. J. W.	Moore Leut. J. W.
Burket Mrs. Norris	Hale Charles	Moore Jn (late 27 Ft.)	Moore Jn (late 27 Ft.)
Bury Frank	Hardy Robert	Moscrop John	Moscrop John
Buchanan Walter	Hargreaves Jn.	Molynux Samuel	Molynux Samuel
Burr George	Haven Loring	Morton James	Morton James
Callin Ann	Harkins James	Monaghan Daniel	Monaghan Daniel
Case Thomas	Hayes Thomas	Mordy John	Mordy John
Camble Duncan 2	Hay Morris	Murphy William	Murphy William
Carchet Janet	Hed E.	Mullins Michael	Mullins Michael
Carey John	Hemsworth Thomas	Muttart George	Muttart George
Carney Thomas	Healy John	Muslin Miss Eliza	Muslin Miss Eliza
Calaghan	Henderson Robert	Mullett Henry	Mullett Henry
Canning John	Henry James	Murphy Richard	Murphy Richard
Carter John A.	Henry Henry	Muselman Jacob	Muselman Jacob
Canney Mrs. M.	Herron Robert	McAvoy William 2	McAvoy William 2
Caffyn Ebenezer	Hemmings Eston	McCormick John	McCormick John
Cavanagh Hugh 2	Hinson George	McClure Andrew	McClure Andrew
Carter Miss Henrietta	Hinson John	McCormick Mrs. A.	McCormick Mrs. A.
Caldwell John 2	Hines Frederick	McClure Joseph	McClure Joseph
Cassidy John	Hibson Robert	McClanathan W. 2	McClanathan W. 2
Carruthers Mrs. Jas.	Hicks Thomas	McCulloch Gilbert	McCulloch Gilbert
Church Samuel	Holligan Miss Cathr.	McCabe Henry	McCabe Henry
Cherry William	Holling Capt. Andw.	McClanaghan Thos	McClanaghan Thos
Chisholm William M.	Hodgson William	McCollum Mrs. N.	McCollum Mrs. N.
Christie William	Hodgson Catherine	McChugh John	McChugh John
Chauveth Jean Baptis.	Horsner James	McCarthy James	McCarthy James
Clark Robert	Horsman John W.	McCarthy Owen	McCarthy Owen
Cleane Robert	Hoschaw William	McCram Mary	McCram Mary
Clarke Patrick R.	Holt Ware	McCourt John 2	McCourt John 2
Cloyes	Howell John 2	McCully Joseph	McCully Joseph
Cormack John S. 3	Howard James	McCaggy Alex.	McCaggy Alex.
Corker Th.	Howard Mary	McDonald Hector	McDonald Hector
Codding Robert	Horanbrook Daniel	McDonald Robert	McDonald Robert
Cotter William	Honor Sergeant J. 4	McGregor Ann 2	McGregor Ann 2
Cox James	Hughes John	Macgoun James	Macgoun James
Cornwall Henry	Hunter Peter	McGrath William	McGrath William
Coates Thomas	Hutchinson William	McIntyre Mrs. Mary	McIntyre Mrs. Mary
Cowdard Thomas	Hutchinson James O.	McIntosh John	McIntosh John
Connolly Neil	Hume Miss Mary A.	MacKay William	MacKay William
Cooper John	Humphries Mrs. L.	McKown John	McKown John
Cooper John W.	Hutton Henry	McKins Miss Eliza	McKins Miss Eliza
Cooper Thomas	Huston Robert	McKenzie Murdoch	McKenzie Murdoch
Cook Elin	Humberstone Amelia	McKittick William	McKittick William
Court James	Huff James	McKinzie J. G.	McKinzie J. G.
Cresay John	Hyndman Angus	McKay Mrs. James	McKay Mrs. James
Crawford W. N. 2	Inghram Matthew	McKearnan Miss C.	McKearnan Miss C.
Crawford William	Ireton Samuel	McKenzie William	McKenzie William
Crowley Jeremiah	Irvine Isahel	McLean Mrs.	McLean Mrs.
Crothers James	Irvine William	McLaughlan Mrs.	McLaughlan Mrs.
Cupper	Irvine John	McLellan John	McLellan John
Culy Ephraim 2	Irvine William 2	Macloy Patt	Macloy Patt
Conner Jacob	Irish William R.	McMillan James	McMillan James
Curran James	James or Jas. Francis	McPhail Angus	McPhail Angus
Cutter William	Jackson Samuel H.	McTamy Henry	McTamy Henry
Cullin Miss Margaret	Jackson Hugh or Mary	Nash William	Nash William
Dancer Pier	Jardine David	Newton Thomas	Newton Thomas
Davison John	Jameson Robert B.	Newlove John 2	Newlove John 2
Davis David	Jex William	Neal Miss Mary Jane	Neal Miss Mary Jane
Davies James 2	Johnston Thomas	Newell Ferdinand	Newell Ferdinand
DeLany John	Johnston George 2	Neeson Michael	Neeson Michael
De Young Mrs. John	Johns John T.	Nevis Henry	Nevis Henry
Dennis Mrs. Joseph	Jones George	Niell Thomas	Niell Thomas
Dennis Miss Jane	Johnson James	Nicol Mrs.	Nicol Mrs.
Devevan Joseph	Johnson Mrs. Jane	Noble Thomas	Noble Thomas
Dean James	Johnston Mrs. Eliz.	Nariss George	Nariss George
Dixon Michael	Johns Miss	Northard Robert	Northard Robert
Dixon William	Juliana or Juliet Miss	Noke John	Noke John
Dixon Sergeant	Julian Rebecca	O'Donohy Patrick	O'Donohy Patrick
Dixon James	Kahall Thomas	O'Grady W. J. or	O'Grady W. J. or
Dougall John	Kendall Francis	O'Beirne	O'Beirne
Douglas Susan	Kerr James	Oliver John	Oliver John
Dodds Robert	Kerr John	Old Grims P. D.	Old Grims P. D.
Dodds James	Kerr William	Oliver Joseph	Oliver Joseph
Dowdle Edward	Keams Patrick	Olemer Sergeant	Olemer Sergeant
Dod Mrs.	Kennedy Edward	O'Melia Miss Eliz.	O'Melia Miss Eliz.
Donohoe John	Kent Joseph	O'Neil John	O'Neil John
Drake William	Kelly John	Orr James	Orr James
Drop Robert	Kelly Bridget	Osborne Thomas 2	Osborne Thomas 2
Drennon Margaret	Kilpatrick James	Owen Peter	Owen Peter
Dunmudge Peter	Knight Thomas	Owen Thomas 2	Owen Thomas 2
Duncan William jun.	Kyle Miss Mary G.	Oxtoby William 2	Oxtoby William 2
Eastwood — (Grocer)	Lavin D.	Parker Miss Maryan	Parker Miss Maryan
Easton Joseph	Luskey Daniel	Patterson John	Patterson John
Earnest William	Lambert Joseph	Patrick David	Patrick David
Eford Charles	Lafferty John	Peatech Philip	Peatech Philip
Eliot Richard	Lane Edward	Peaton James	Peaton James
Ellis Thomas	Lane John	Pepper Patrick R.	Pepper Patrick R.
Eme Mrs. D.	Larkey Daniel 2	Perry Charles	Perry Charles
Eaton John	Law John	Phillips Jane	Phillips Jane
Farnon Sergeant Neil	Lesslie John	Phewes Thomas	Phewes Thomas
Farr Miss Mary	Lemot John		
Farman James	Lepentier		
Farrell Robert	Leitch David		
Farwell Noah	Leak William		
Ferguson Edward	Leckie Henry		
Fennell Mary	Leckie John 2		
Fitz William	Leckie Rachel		
Fitzpatrick Feartn.	Leitch Samuel 2		
Fisher Mrs.	Lew Shubel		
Figuerd M. L.	Lee Mrs. Prilla		
Finn Barney			
Flynn Alice			
Flood Mrs.			
Fudger James			
Fyann Dr. John			

Kay, Whitehead, & Co.

BEG leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessel, a very Extensive and Choice Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Montreal, 20th April, 1838. 42-47.

REMOVAL OF HAT AND CAP MART,

From 215 King Street to 194 King Street, two doors East of Yonge Street.

Ready Money, the Spirit of Trade.

T. CLARKE gratefully acknowledges the encouragement he has received from the Citizens of Toronto and neighbourhood since his commencement in business, and assures them that the same attention will be paid to quality, taste, and cheapness, in his new stand, as will ensure him a continuance of public patronage.

Boating, Hots, Shooting, &c., Ladies' Riding, &c., made to order.

Military, Jockey, Fencing, Travelling, and Fancy Caps, always on hand.

An extensive shipment of London Hats, &c. from the most approved makers, expected by the first arrival.

The very highest price paid for all kinds of shipping Furs, in Cash.

Toronto, 15th May, 1838. 415

COURT OF CHANCERY.

W. C. KEELE, Esq.,

SOLICITOR & EQUITY DRAFTSMAN.

BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

MR. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as CHANCERY AGENT on the usual terms.

Yd6

MONEY! MONEY!!

W. A. T. ARRIVAT, &c., &c., &c.

A. LAURIE & Co.

CORNER OF KING AND YONGE STREETS, TORONTO.

BEG to intimate to the public generally, that they are now receiving, direct from Great Britain, a very extensive and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

The whole of which having been most carefully and judiciously selected in the first Manufacturing Establishments in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer their Spring Importations at unusually low prices.

They would also beg to state to the Trade, that with the view of entering more extensively into the Wholesale Business, independent of their other Branch, their Importations this Spring will in consequence be very large.

Upon examination, they are satisfied, that both in price and quality their Goods will be found equal to those of any other House in either of the Provinces.

N. B. Entrance to the Wholesale Establishment, second door west from Yonge Street.

May 28th, 1838. 46 10

Swords! Swords! Swords!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. Now Regulation Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scabbards for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country.

SAMUEL SHAW,

No. 120, King Street.

Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436

Fresh Importations of New Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

173 King Street.

S. E. TAYLOR, having opened his New

Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four doors East of his former well-known stand, begs to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he means to continue his old system of Low Prices, which heretofore has given so much satisfaction.

S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

comprising every variety of Fine and Superfine Broad and Narrow Cloths, Fancy CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, MOLESKINS, BARAGONS, and FUSTIANS; Grey and White COTTONS, Printed CALICOES, MUSLINS, LINENS, FLANNELS, BENTERS, &c., &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

Merchants from a distance are earnestly requested to call and examine the Qualities and Prices of his Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident they will bear comparison with those of any Establishment in the Province.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked at once, from which no abatement will be made.

Toronto, August 1st, 1837. 404

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having authority

to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late SIMON WATSON, Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment.

JOS. C. MORRISON.

Toronto, 9th October, 1837. 141f

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE

by EASTWOOD & SKINNER, The

Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Companion, compiled from the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Hallford, Doctors