

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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LOVE OF CHRIST.

In order to form some faint conception of the love of Christ, suppose, my christian friends, that all your toils and sufferings were ended, and you were safely arrived in heaven, the rest which remains for the people of God. Suppose that you were there crowned with glory, and honour, and immortality, listening with unutterable ecstasies to the songs of the redeemed, contemplating the ineffable, unveiled glories of Jehovah, drinking full draughts from those rivers of pleasure which flow forever at his right hand, and tasting those joys which the heart of man hath not conceived. What would tempt you to revisit this vale of tears, commence anew this wearisome and troublesome journey of life, and encounter all the toils, the temptations, the sufferings, and sorrows which attend it? Must it not be love stronger than death, love, such as you cannot conceive of, which would induce you to do this? How infinite, how inconceivable, then, must have been that love which brought down the Son of God from the celestial world to redeem our ruined race! which led him to exchange the bosom of his Father for a veil of flesh; the adorations of angels for the scoffs and insults of sinners; and the enjoyment of eternal life for an accursed, painful, and ignominious death! Nothing but love could have done this. Not all the powers of heaven, earth, and hell combined, could have dragged him from his celestial throne, and wrested the sceptre of the universe from his hands. No, it was love alone, divine, omnipotent love, which drew him down; it was in the hands of love that he was led a willing captive through all the toils and sufferings of a laborious life; and it was these bands which bound him at the bar of Pilate, which fettered his arm of everlasting strength, and prevented his blasting his murderers.

Unless we could ascend into heaven, and see the glory and happiness which our Redeemer left; unless we could descend into the grave, and learn the depths of wretchedness to which he sunk; unless we could weigh as in a balance, all the trials, toils, and sufferings of his life; never, never can we know the immeasurable extent of his love. But these things we cannot do. None but the omniscient God knows what he felt or what he suffered; none but the omniscient God, therefore, knows the extent of his love.

To think of the love of Christ, is like trying to conceive of existence which has no beginning, and power which can make something out of nothing. Tongue cannot describe it; finite minds cannot conceive of it; angels faint under it; and those who know most of it can only say, with inspiration, that it passeth knowledge.—Payson's Thoughts.

From the Boston Recorder.

COVETOUS DISCIPLES.

Reader, do you remember what I recently said about dissolving disciples? Well, here are some neighbours of theirs, and if you should say, as I proceed, that I have described the very same persons, you shall have no quarrel about that. Two coats will often fit the same man. In fact, I have seen a man with two coats on at the same time. A coat of unkindness and a coat of covetousness are often seen upon the same person at once. Indeed, the latter garment is seldom worn without the former.

But to the special case in hand. Do you see those drops of water oozing out of that crevice in that rock, and falling down at long intervals to the ground? It drops, and it drops, and it drops so reluctantly, and so slowly, it seems unwilling to drop at all. See, I believe it has stopped. No, it slowly drops again.

There is a picture for you of some of the disciples. With all the motives now pressing the church, they must give. Not to give, would be such an outrage on christian character, as could not be borne. A disciple, and not give! Why, he might as well fly out of Zion on the wind's wings, crying out as he flew, "I have mistaken the kingdom to which I belong."

"But that disciple does give something, I hope." Yes, but it is pressed out of him. Did you ever see them make lincseed oil? He gives; but his charity oozes, and oozes only. Just think of that. It ought to come gushing forth, as did the waters of the rock smitten by Moses.—But it drops, and it drops. Now if it only drops fast enough, very well. Then it might be a stream or a shower. But it is not so. There is time enough between the drops for a man to go to the south of France; time enough to despair of ever seeing another drop. And when something falls, alas, it is only a drop!

More about that disciple. He is more fond of a contribution box, (alas! the feebleness of that love) than a subscription paper. In the latter case, the fear of contempt for exposed covetousness will drag something decent from a reluctant

gave his only—but the letters in the next word were so long and crooked, that they puzzled me; after a while I made it out, and read, 'his only begotten Son, that—' But I couldn't get over the next word.—So I asked the little boy, and he read, 'that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life.'—Boy, said I, what does that whosoever mean? It means any one. Are you sure it means any one? He said he was, and asked another boy, who said it was true. Well, said I, if whosoever means any one, and God Almighty says that any one may be saved, then any one may tell of it, at least to his neighbours; and it is my duty to tell them of it. So I began to tell all who would come to hear, as well as I could, that 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life; and I thank God that many have believed on him here.' Thus the labours of this poor mutilated sailor in his little chapel have been blessed to the conversion of many souls, and himself, instead of being a pest to society, has become one of the most useful men living. May we not add the pious wish of Moses, that in this simple and unobtrusive way, "Would to God that all the Lord's people were prophets."

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

(Extracted from an interesting article in the Literary and Theological Review, written by S. G. Howe, M. D., Principal of the New-England Institution for the Education of the Blind.)

In this country, these Institutions have been established within four years; all of them are making rapid progress; some of them have introduced valuable improvements upon the European apparatus for the use of Blind Schools. Without drawing any invidious comparisons, we will notice the New-England Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the system of instruction followed there.

The number of pupils is fifty; the best age for their reception is from eight to twelve; and the time necessary for their complete education is from five to seven years, according to their age and capacity.

The rule followed in some schools, to qualify those only to get their living by means of intellectual or musical acquirements, who cannot obtain it by manual labour, is here reversed; and those only devoted to mechanical labour who have but little hope of succeeding in any other way. All the pupils are taught to read; and many of them run their fingers over a book and learn its contents with surprising rapidity. We have noticed some of them reading aloud, and that they required to read a page just twice the time we occupied in reading with the eye, observing the stops.

Most of them learn to write. This is done with a hard black pencil, upon paper which has been stamped, and has depressions on sunken lines running across the sheet. The pupil places the pencil point in this depression, which is about the eighth of an inch broad, and forms the letter, the dimensions of it from top to bottom being determined by that of the depressed line. The method is peculiar as yet to this institution; in all others they have some machine on which to lay the paper. The greater simplicity of the former method insures its introduction. We have seen letters written on this stamped paper by the blind, which have been transported hundreds of miles by mail, and were still more legible than those of many of our seeing correspondents; particularly those of the editorial and literary fraternity.

The children are taught to write by having models in plaster of the letters, which they strive to imitate; and by having the hand held by a seeing person, and moved hundreds of times.

They have a method of writing to each other, by a simple contrivance invented in France. They prick the letters through stiff paper, reading the impression with the fingers on the back side.—In this way the blind can correspond with each other; and we were somewhat amused at the invidious homage paid to the blind god, in the shape of some intercepted billets d' amour, from a blind boy to a blind girl, which contained the following, among other singular expressions, "I hope I shall be allowed soon to see you again."

They use in arithmetical calculations, a modification of the French method.—The slate, however, instead of being made of wood or cast iron, and exceedingly bulky and heavy, is very much improved, and is a beautiful and symmetrical plate, perforated with square holes; into these holes the pupils place their types, which are two in number only, but represent all the ten digits. Thus one of them has a point on one corner: if it is placed in any one of the square holes, so that the point is on the left side, and nearest the top of the board; it reads one; if the type is turned, so that the point is toward the right side, it reads two and so on. In this way, the longest arithmetical processes are carried on; and with other types, the letters and all algebraical signs are represented. Some of the pupils are proficient in algebra; others have left it, and are studying geometry and astronomy, with great zeal and pleasure. It is doubtless true, as

has often been asserted, that the loss of vision would rather accelerate than retard the progress of one devoted to the study of pure mathematics.

The upper class attend a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy. They have a beautiful set of diagrams, contrived and printed at the Institution, illustrative of the subject; and many parts of the common philosophical apparatus have been modified and arranged in such a manner as to be intelligible and useful to the blind.

In teaching geography, they make use of maps, on the same plan as the European ones, but greatly improved. They take a common map, for instance of the United States, and running a penknife around the coast, separate the part representing the land from the water; on the back of the land they paste a thick sheet of paper, and then glue the whole to a board, in its original form, except that the part representing the land is raised by the thickness of the paper on the back of it above the water, and the edge can be felt. The courses of rivers are marked by threads, the boundaries by bits of paste-board, and the mountains by a knotted string, fastened to the surface, and the towns, by points or pin heads, and the names of the states are printed in raised characters, and pasted on. In the margin are points representing the latitude and longitude; a scale of miles is also attached; so that with compasses a blind person can measure the dimensions of states, or distances from place to place, with great ease and accuracy.

It will be perceived at once, how vastly superior these maps are to those used in Europe, which represent but one and the same kind of line, rivers, and coasts, and boundaries, and which have no figures or numbers. But still this map is sufficient for an accurate study of geography. A blind pupil can only learn by himself that it is a map of the United States, and read the names of each state, and learn its boundaries; but for the names of the rivers, the towns, &c., he must learn them from a seeing person, and recall them to mind by their position.

An important, and we believe an entirely new method of preparing maps, has been introduced here. They are embossed on stamped or stiff paper; they have the principal names printed upon them; and figures and letters, which refer to an explanation sheet, printed in raised letters, and which gives the names, the population, &c. The maps and their explanation sheets, bound up together, form a beautiful atlas for the use of the blind.

But we will not go into a detail of the apparatus. Suffice it to say, that a blind child may here receive a first rate education; may if he choose, become acquainted with the French and Latin languages, and learn almost any thing which does not require color for its demonstration.

Great attention is also paid to music; and it is to music that most of the pupils look for their future subsistence. The institution has an accomplished professor of music, who, having a fine organ, twelve piano fortes, and instruments enough for a band, has enabled the pupils to make great advances. Several are already capable of filling the post of church organists; others will be able to teach vocal music; others to tune piano fortes; and others to perform scientifically upon the violin, and guitar, and to teach seeing persons to play.

In the mechanical department, the New-England Institution cannot boast so much as the others; but though the pupils cannot perform such difficult and curious works, as those of the others, it is doubted whether their principal occupation, making hair mattresses, and cushions, is not the most profitable and best adapted to their situation. At any rate, several of the pupils, who have worked out their time, are now earning their bread and several dollars a week by their work!

What is most striking to a visitor, is the cheerfulness and even the redundancy of spirits, which pervade the establishment. Here are fifty blind persons, whom we are apt to consider as unfortunate unhappy creatures, full of life and frolic. They are occupied in study, work, or music, ten hours daily. Their hours of recreation are passed in sport; and they never think, unless reminded of it by an imprudent visitor, that they are objects of commiseration. The daily routine commences and closes with reading the scriptures, singing a hymn, and a prayer. At every hour are heard the notes of musical instruments, or the glad voices of merry childhood. We hardly know so happy and busy a school, as is found within the walls of this Blind Institution.

One of the most valuable departments of this institution is its printing office. The books for the blind, printed in Europe, were found so very bulky, inconvenient and costly, that it was necessary to attempt some improvement upon them. A course of experiment was commenced two years ago, and it was soon found practicable to diminish the bulk and expense of the books one half that of the models, and still have them more convenient, and quite as legible. The common form of the letter is preserved, but all the side marks cut off, and the lines run together: the paper is highly sized, and

each sheet is submitted to a pressure of more than five hundred tons weight. The press is a beautiful piece of mechanism, constructed on a novel and ingenious plan; and though it gives the necessary enormous pressure, and is turned by a boy, it will easily work off seven hundred pages per hour. The office is now supplied with type, and every material necessary for working rapidly, and as the system has been well tested, (for books sent into the country, have been learned by blind children, who never visited an institution,) the printing will now go on uninterruptedly, and a library for the blind may soon be expected.

There have been, already, printed at this Institution, the following books:—half the New Testament; The Dairyman's Daughter; Baxter's Call; a first Child's Reading Book; a Second do.; Murray's English Grammar, abridged; a Spelling Book, and a Hymn Book, besides many maps, diagrams, &c. This collection seems small to those unacquainted with the subject; but it is greater than all the printing for the blind, ever done in the English language; the French press has printed more books, but hardly more matter; for one page of the American books, contains the same quantity of matter as two pages of the French; or to state it more accurately, in the books printed for the blind at Paris, there are, on a page of eight inches by seven, or fifty-six square inches, 408 letters; in the Edinburgh books, by the improved method, 590 letters; in the Boston books, 737 letters.

TEMPTATION.

A Story for Children.

James was slowly walking to school, one fine summer morning, when looking over the fence of old Mr. L.'s orchard, he saw a fine plum tree, loaded with bright red fruit. He laid down his book, looked first one way, and then another, to see if any body was coming, and then, placing his feet on a high rock, began to make preparations for climbing the fence. "I'll just go and see if there is any on the ground," thought he: "that will not be stealing. I know it would be wrong to take them off the tree. But I only want a taste, they look so red and ripe." Now if James thought he was doing nothing wrong, why was he afraid of being seen?

After scratching his hand, and soiling his clean clothes, James found himself on the other side of the fence, safe in the orchard. Once more he looked to see if any body was coming, and then ran off as fast as possible towards the plum tree, which stood at some distance. But while running with all possible speed, it being past school-time, he hit his foot against a stone, and fell headlong. James was now on the point of crying aloud, the pain in his foot was so great; but then he remembered that somebody might hear him, and come to his assistance, and perhaps ask him how he came there.—After recovering, in some measure, from his fall, he began to think of his good mother, who had dressed him that morning, so neat and clean, who twice had heard him say over all his Geography lessons, in order that he might be fully prepared at his class, and had charged him not to stop on the way, and be late at school. Now, he was a miserable, dirty boy, afraid to see his mother, and ashamed to go to school. He, however, resolved, notwithstanding the pain in his foot, to go now immediately to school, and never be guilty of taking even a red plum that did not belong to him. But just now glancing at the sleeve of his jacket, he perceived a large rent in it, so that he was not fit to be seen at school. "Oh that fence!" thought he; "if I had never got over that fence, I should not have got my clean clothes all torn and dirty. What shall I do? what shall I tell my mother?" James hesitated a moment, and then like a wise boy, concluded to go immediately home, and confess the whole. So he took up his book, and with a heavy heart, slowly retraced his steps.

On his way, he met Mr. L., the owner of the orchard, who was a kind old gentleman, and had often patted James on the head, and called him a good boy.—The moment James saw him, he crossed over to the other side of the road, and quickly passed him without raising his head.

On arriving home, he told his mother the whole story. She felt very sorry to hear such an account from her son, in whom she had always placed so much confidence. "James," said she, as she was preparing to mend the rent in his sleeve,—"how often do you think you have repeated the words, 'Lead us not into temptation!'"

"Oh! mother," exclaimed James, "a great many times,—ever since I was a little boy."

"Did you ever exactly understand the words?"

"I understand now that those bright red plums tempted me to steal. I never will be tempted by them again. I'll go to school on the other side of the road."

"Ah! my child, you will be often led into temptation, unless you sincerely ask to be delivered. Have you kept that paper safe, that I gave you the other day?"

"Yes, here it is," said James, drawing it from his pocket. "You see that I spoke cross to George three times yesterday, and once to-day. I know I've kept a right account."

"You are making a gradual improvement, I hope, in the government of your temper."

"Oh! but I wanted to speak cross to him a good many times this morning, when he tore my map. I was really angry. I think I should have struck him, but just then I remembered the paper."

"Then, it seems that once, to day, you have successfully resisted temptation. You refrained from speaking cross, when you felt cross. Now you will have to go on resisting temptation as long as you live; therefore I want you to begin while you are young. You must resist the temptation of striking your brother when he does wrong, and resist the temptation of tasting red plums that do not belong to you."

"You cannot always fly from temptation, but you must learn to resist it. I do not wish you to go on the other side of the road to school. I wish you to be able to see red plums without feeling any inclination to taste them."—Right and Wrong.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

How blessed the recollections which crowd into our minds at the mention of the name. It bore record of our first existence. We remember now the very form and type—the morning and evening hour when it was read. It is associated with scenes of domestic peace, parental affection. Forget it—as well might we forget the thousand expressions of a mother's love,—the father's voice which daily commended us to God in prayer—as well forget all which made our childhood's christian's home a blessing, and joy, and protection—and what is this but to say, that we might tear in sunder all the delicate threads out of which that intricate web work—the heart of man is woven? Forever hallowed be the word of God! Let every fire side witness its frequent perusal. Let parental wisdom and youthful ardour, together study its immortal truth. If you can bestow nothing else upon your children, give them the Bible. Give it with a parent's blessing, and a christian's prayers. Tell them it is the word of God; beg them to read it when you are dead. Teach it to them, now in the house, and by the way; when thou liest down, and when thou risest up, so shall they call you blessed on earth and in heaven.—Rev. W. ADAMS.

A HINT TO MINISTERS.

I have noticed a circumstance in conducting the services of the sanctuary, which appears to be one of much more importance than the persons concerned are aware. The minister after he has read the hymn, while it is sung, will concern himself in something else than the exercise. After reading the second hymn, he will take the Bible and probably look out a text, or turn perhaps, to some passages to be used on the occasion; or he will adjust his notes; or be engaged in looking over them. Whatever may be the subject of his attention, except the present exercise, he may rest assured that such a course is very hurtful. If he do not treat the exercises with solemn and attentive reverence, who will? If he slight one part of the service, it will be deemed by others a warrant for slighting the whole.—N. Y. Obs.

A WORD ADDRESSED TO YOUNG MINISTERS.

1 Cor. iv, 4: "For I know nothing by myself; yet am I not hereby justified; but He that judgeth me is the Lord." The celebrated Mr. Shepherd, when on his death-bed said to some young Minister who came to see him, "Your work is great and calls for seriousness." With respect to himself, he told these three things: First, that the study of his sermons frequently cost him tears. Secondly, before he preached any sermon to others, he got good by it himself. And thirdly, that he always went to the pulpit, as if he were immediately to render an account to his Master.

A MAXIM IMPROVED.—It is somewhere said as a maxim, that the poor man is not always poor. This seems almost a paradox—but I would render it more paradoxical still, and say, that a poor man is almost always rich. He is not rich in gold and silver, and the things of this world, but rich in that which should be prized above them all—content.

SOCIETY.—Every man who enjoys the benefits of society, is bound to contribute in some degree to the well being of the whole. If he does not, he is an aggressor, and should be cast without the pale of its benefits. Much less is he entitled to a share in its enjoyments, who having tasted its sweets himself, presents to others the cup of bitterness.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.—Foreign travel is knowledge to a wise man, and folly to a fool.

SWEARING.—A man by swearing may bring down a curse upon himself; but never one upon his neighbour.

PERILS OF THE POLAR SEAS.

Public sympathy has been excited, in an extraordinary degree during the winter, on behalf of the unfortunate seamen, nearly 600 in number, on board of the eleven whaling ships, which, at one period, were enclosed in the ice at Davis' Straits. Through the merciful interposition of divine providence, ten out of the eleven vessels have been almost miraculously liberated; and though the sufferings of the crews have been less severe than was at first imagined, yet many have perished from cold and hunger, and the perils and privations of the remainder can scarcely be conceived. Some very affecting details have been published by an officer of the Viewforth, of Kirkcaldy. We have now before us the original manuscript of a Journal kept by the mate of the Jane, of Hull,—from whom we shall make a few extracts that will doubtless interest our readers.

It may be useful to premise, that three of the vessels—the Viewforth, of Kirkcaldy, the Jane, of Hull, and the Middleton, of Aberdeen,—were enclosed, in company, about the middle of August in Merchant Bay, lat. 67 deg. 40 min. and, notwithstanding the most unremitting and hazardous exertions, they were unable to make their way to any great distance, though continually drifted about, mainly to the southward. On the 1st of October, water could be seen from the mast head, but all around was a vast body of ice. The three ships then left Cape Broughton, in search of a road to the east, and, on the first day made a good way by "mill-dolling,"—breaking the ice by means of some heavy thing rigged at the ship's bow, which is hauled up and down. They soon, however, came upon a terrible mass of ice, higher than the ships' masts, and ground in forty-five fathoms water. Here they lay six days. Afterwards, they were assailed by a tremendous gale from the north-east, and narrowly escaped destruction from a ridge of bergs.

On reaching the entrance of Melbant Bay, the frost set in, and the crews made up their minds for a winter in the arctic regions. Unfortunately all the ships were very short of provisions; and the men were put on a biscuit and a half per day, half a pound of beef, and half a teacup full of meal. The cold, too, became intense. On the 15th of October, a fourth ship was seen from the mast-head, coast among the loose ice,—now supposed to have been the William Torr, of Hull, the only vessel whose fate is left in uncertainty; an attempt was made to reach her over the ice, by several men from the Viewforth, and Middleton, but the distance proved too great, and, night coming on, they were obliged to return, most of them frost-bitten. From this time to the end of the month, the ships kept drifting a little to the south, and had to encounter several fierce storms. Halley's comet was seen, and all agree in representing it as exceedingly splendid and beautiful. The night of the 2nd of November appears to have been most dreadful. The sky at first was dark and lowering,—clouds were seen to fly in quick succession through the heavens, as if hastening away from the impending conflict, and at length it burst into a perfect hurricane, such as they had never before witnessed or conceived possible. The three ships lay round an immense iceberg, and were furiously driven to the south along with it. Every moment in danger of going to pieces. The men were repeatedly on the ice, and had abandoned them in despair. All around headed as if born by an earthquake—boulders of ice squeezed and crumbled into atoms, and the noise was louder and more terrific than the loudest thunder—surrounding nature seemed going to destruction. In these wild regions, it seems, however, the elements are subject to the most sudden and violent changes. Next morning revealed a scene of unparalleled loveliness and grandeur. The storm was hushed into a perfect calm—a "breath of wind stirred their hair, and all around lay in delightful repose. A mantle of virgin snow covered the icy plains, hills, and valleys—icicles in every possible form of crystallization reflected the hues of light in infinite variety and beauty, giving the whole appearance of being some of the choicest gems—mountains of purest alabaster lifted their heads in the clouds, and innumerable ravines, stretching as far as the eye could reach, carried the thoughts to the very outskirts of creation. A scene more imposingly grand could not have presented itself to mortal eye, but the poor men were scarcely in a situation to relish it. About this period the allowance of meat and bread was still further reduced, and the meal of the Viewforth was entirely exhausted. On the 7th of November, five men left the Jane for Cape Searle, to see if there was water to the N. E. The enterprise was fruitless, and they had great difficulty in returning; two of them got their own way, and the other was rescued with extra from a detached piece of ice, by the crew of the Viewforth;—of the latter, one poor fellow, the cook, was severely frost-bitten.

We now enter upon our selections, which relate principally to the Jane, and which are given precisely as they were written on the "log."

Monday, November 9. Light winds, very thick, with intervals of clear. At 4 p. m. the ice closed with great vengeance, pressing the ship violently against a berg. Fortunately she forced astern, by which means she escaped the heaviest of the press, but not before she was stove under starboard bow. Got part provisions over upon the ice; ship making seven inches water per hour. At midnight, the ice ceased; got the provisions on board, yet at times suffering much by the pressure.

To give a perfect idea of relation of the scene, during the darkness of the night, is impossible—it is more than the pen of mortal man can do; ship cracking; ice pressing, breaking, and turning up; people running with their bags and blankets; every one completely stagnated; dreadful work; God help us!

10. At daylight, being fine weather, but very cold, carcened the ship, and to our unspeakable consolation, found she was not so bad as we thought, yet greatly weakened in that part. Caught, and put some fresh plank over the wound. With the assistance of the Middleton's carpenters and our own, got her tight and finished before dark. Ice being slack, hauled astern, clear of the berg, yet enduring severe pressures during the night.

12. Forced to serve our people their bread and flour a day before the limited time.

13. Strong breezes, with snow; heavy press; ship suffering greatly; how she can bear it, God only knows; it is awful work; long dark nights; no hope for us if she goes away, God preserve our shelter!

Sunday, Nov. 15. Hard gales, with constant snow or hail; at daylight, to our unspeakable sorrow, we saw the Middleton a complete wreck beyond description. We are setting very rapidly, S. W., amongst innumerable bergs. At 3 p. m., received a boat and eleven men from the Middleton, who launched over the ice to us. Our people have very little sleep; every one is upon the watch; they all apparently see the danger to which they are exposed. We have not much frost at present, but an extensive barrier of ice surrounds us. One of the Middleton's men was heard while drowning, last night, but could get no assistance from his shipmates, the ice was so weak where he broke in. The snow is very deep, which renders travelling dangerous.

16. We sent our boat, double manned, twice to render the Middleton's men assistance, but they could not reach the wreck.

December 5. Strong gales with keen frost; many shafts, but we are immovable; no sooner a small hole than water breaks out, but it freezes over. Nights are very long, days short, this renders us more uncomfortable. We drive but slowly. A dreary appearance around. We are forced to serve out four days' bread, on account of many who cannot make it last the limited time. Hunger is a sharp thorn, and we have no appearance of deliverance at present.

8. The dock broke up; ice pressed very high on both sides; down three boats and hauled them on the ice; awful work if she goes; apparently nothing but death awaits us. When the heaviest of the press was on the ship, had any one beheld the poor frost-bitten men crawling on their hands and knees over the ice, so deep with snow, towards the boats, it would have moved his compassionate feelings.

11. The eastern ice broke, and set off from the ship. Took the boats and sails on board, which we are compelled to keep in readiness for making tents. Tried various means to get at liberty, but all to no purpose.

13. A good Sunday. A heavy press took the ship; down boats, hauled them on the ice. At 2 p. m., it eased; got canvass on her, ropes out, hove and backed the ship astern into more slack ice. How we are preserved, eternity can only unfold.

18. Dreadful heavy gale with tremendous squalls. An awful scene—ice pressing, ship shaking and cracking—every man but looking over the side, expecting her to go,—hearts failing,—spirits fainting,—human aid of no avail,—none but God can save us, and how wonderful his power is displayed in our preservation! We could not live upon the ice any time.

24. Fresh breezes, hard frosty weather. At daylight, being more moderate, with great difficulty got the ship warped to a floe edge, and a light. At noon careened her. Got the wind out of the water. At 7 p. m., got the outside patched up. The ship, thank God is tight again; but there is no prospect of getting out as yet, for the ice makes very strong in a short time.

26. Many of our people cannot, with all their striving, make their bread last the limited time, which occasions them frequently to be 24 hours without any; yet we have all our allowance.

27. The frost is so very severe, that even the oil in the lamps freezes, and they will not burn without being frequently thawed. Being the last Sabbath in the year, we have had prayers twice, and very well attended. Great seriousness seems to take hold of the minds of many, and others appear to be as hardened as ever;—may God soften them! We have had prayer every day at noon, when we had opportunity; sometimes the ice pressing used to disturb us, then it had to be put off to a more favorable season. Many read their bibles and other good books constantly.

29. Oh, it is cold! Narrow lanes break out, but soon close, or fill with bay ice. Deeming it necessary to have a beam in the main hold, at 8 a. m., called all hands, broke the hold out, sawed the spare top mast up, (my ink freezes in my pen,) and fitted a beam out of the top mast. Two of the third tier casks are stove completely. The ship looks very, very bad on the inside.

30. Several bears had left their track upon the ice. During the dark, they had been walking round the ship. At 8 p. m., three bears came close to the ship, two of which we shot, and wounded the other. The two were taken on board, skinned, cleaned, and hung in the air to purify; they are what we may call a providential Godsend,—alleviating every one on board. Also shot two foxes; very reasonable relief, for they were very soon cleaned and cooked, and made very good tuesces. Thank God for his mercies!

31. The wounded bear is often seen, but will not come near us. Served a pound of bear's flesh to each man. A very solemn time we had, while engaged in praying the old year out, and the new one in. It puts us much in mind of home. I hope good is, and will be done. Finished for ever, 1835.

Jan. 1, 1836. Our people eat the whale's tail with great avidity, and often you'll hear a wangle about it,—we have taken it upon deck to purify in the frosty air.

6. Shot a fox; these creatures, when properly purged and cooked, make an excellent meal for two or three people; they are far superior to bear's flesh, or whale's tail, though the latter goes down very well with many. Half a pound of bear's flesh is served to each man on pork days, independent of their allowance of pork,—as for the tail every one has a free run at it;—it is almost finished.

7. It is truly a wretched miserable life. To look at our men, one may perceive them daily waste and weaken. To add to our distresses, our fuel is very scarce. How all this will terminate no one at present can presage. We must still hope and trust in Him who does all things well.

9. Shot a fox; more of God's mercies conferred upon us. Oh for a thankful heart.

10. We divide our oatmeal, peas, and barley, so as to run out with the rest of our provisions, and make soup for dinner;—but when I see the people out of the boiled whale's tail up, as it were bread, and put it in their soup, it is hard,—very hard.

25. Tremendous drifting gales, and continued snow. Froze up in a solid floe; ice apparently motionless. Neither fox, bear, nor bird of any kind to see. All our water in the hold is froz; the frost strikes through the ship's sides, fore and aft, rendering her outside very much, though she makes no water at present.

16. The last junk of tail was this day divided. Thankfully indeed was it received by all. After being nipped and purified by the frost, it cat not so much amiss.

17. At 4 a. m., the wind flew round very suddenly; hard gales; at noon, more moderate. Rotges (wolves) and other birds were very plentiful. One of our men wandered from the ship and fortunately shot a seal. There were great debates about this seal. "Not right," said one, "that he should have all the seal." Another said, "Why he has as much right to the seal as they have to the foxes." To end all disputes it was agreed that the heart, liver, and head, should be given to those who shot any creature, but the body should go for the general good of all hands; accordingly it was flinched and hung up in the air to purify.

23. Six very much affected with the frost;

seven or eight very ill; some bad fast,—others inane,—others cannot get up without being assisted. This is the cause which induces us to keep the half deck fire on,—for oh, its cold! Death approaches very fast. Many appear to be going very rapidly. May we all be prepared. Five or ten minutes is enough for a man to be exposed to the frosty air. At midnight, a swell broke in upon us, and broke the ice up in every direction, setting the ship adrift, but apparently only to agitate our minds, for the frost is so keen, and ice so heavy, that the ship moves but very little.

26. Light winds and variable. Cut up a cask of 800 gallons. Close basset. Forced to serve out bread a day before the stated time, for our people had none. Driving very rapidly among innumerable bergs, exposed very much to pressures, for we have press upon press. Were I to give every particular that occurs, my book would soon be full, and ink flashed, for my ink often freezes solidly in my pen.

February 1. Strong breezes; ship under double reefed topsails, boring and reeding among very heavy ice, south eastward. Frost very keen. Called all hands, took two boats in, and put them below. Took the extra beams out of the after hold, and stowed our provisions and empty casks away. Ship frequently receiving blows in different parts of the hull; damage unknown, for it is very thick with the barter, (snow,) that we cannot see a piece of ice till close to it. Sun obscure. Took two boats in upon deck. At 10 p. m., passed several straggling pieces of drift ice. Out reefs, and set main top gullant sails. Moderate breezes and very frosty, running south-eastward to the end. At 8 a. m., called all hands, making all fast, ship in the water, running with all sail set, south-eastward. At noon, deeming it necessary to take our departure for home, (from the Lat. Obs. 58 deg. 23 min., and supposed Long. 56 deg. W.) Served to each man as much pork as our stock will allow.

2. Moderate breezes. Fore topmast steering sail set. Took all the boats in but the harbor quarter boat; all hands employed making all secure for sea. In steering sail, at 4, set the watch.

13. Fresh breezes; all sail set, running eastward. At 3, Stack bore north, dist. 2 miles. At 9, brought up a back of the Holmes, in 8 fathoms water. Discharged the Orkney gun. Here we found Captain Ross, in the Cove, who sent his doctor on board to visit our sick; he sent also fresh provisions on board. His officers paid our sick the greatest attention. The wrecked men belonging to the Middleton left us.

18. At 8 Flamboro' head bore N. W. by W., dist. 4 or 5 leagues. Out all reefs, running for the Humber. At 11, passed one of H. M. Cutters, having a distressed schooner in tow; they gave us three hearty cheers—the first signs of welcome to our native land.

19. At 3, got the Humber pilot on board, off the chequered buoy; at 5 p. m., got to the Dock Jetty; at 7, after a hearty welcome, moored in the Humber Dock.

RELIGIOUS.

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ANSWER TO THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

Honoured Fathers and Brethren:—We have had the pleasure of receiving, by the hands of your worthy representative, the Rev. William Lord, your kind and fraternal salutation, as expressed in the epistle with which he was charged, and which has been read in open conference. This, together with the friendly intercourse of brother Lord among us, on the present interesting occasion, has brought to our recollection those hallowed associations by which we have been refreshed in former times by similar tokens of brotherly love and christian affection. Assembled as we are in our General Conference, as the representatives of the twenty-two annual conferences, into which our work, for greater convenience and facility in carrying forward the sacred cause in which we are engaged, is divided, we embrace this opportunity of expressing our unfeigned gratitude to God for what he hath wrought on this vast continent, by our instrumentality, and of our firm and unwavering attachment to those doctrines and usages, and to that Discipline, by which we have ever been distinguished, and which we have received in substance from the venerable founder of Methodism.

But in the midst of these recollections, so holy and consolatory, we have to lament the loss, by death, since we last assembled, of our senior superintendent, the Rev. William M'Kendree, the brightness of whose example, for the many years he went in and among us, shone with a steady and cheering light, and whose setting sun reflects upon those of us who survive him, the radiance of immortality.—of our junior superintendent, the Rev. John Emory, whose commanding talents, and fervent piety, gave us reason to hope that he would be rendered a great blessing to the church and the world, but whose sudden and unexpected death, while it has deprived us of his services, has doubtless transferred him to eternal day,—and the loss of our excellent Bank Establishment by fire, in the city of New-York, by which disastrous event we have lost about \$250,000 worth of stock, including printing and binding materials, buildings, &c.—and the losses which we regard as the chastisements of our Heavenly Father, we may add a diminution in the number of our communicants for the last year, of between two and three thousand. But while these things call for mourning, for searchings of heart, for humiliation and prayer, we are by no means discouraged; for, though thus chastened, we are not in despair, though cast down, not destroyed. We trust that the God of providence and grace will raise up others to fill the places of those who have gone to their reward, and furnish means to resume our wonted practice of diffusing abroad evangelical principles and holiness through the medium of the press, and also pour out his Spirit upon our heritage, and so prosper the labour of our hands that we shall hereafter witness an increase of piety and of numbers to our Zion.

But while our domestic work has thus suffered from those, and other causes not necessary now to mention, we rejoice to witness the growing prosperity of our missions, both in our own borders, among the aborigines of our wilderness, in the rising colony of Liberia, in Western Africa, and in some of the cities of South America. In the contemplation of these opening prospects for missionary enterprises, we rejoice in being able to record the encouraging fact that our people are cheerfully and promptly pledging a portion of their substance to aid us in this great and good work. During the past year our missionary fund has been replenished by about \$22,000 over and above the amount collected in any one preceding year, and on our several missionary stations we have had an accession of

upwards of four thousand to the number of our church members. For those manifest tokens of Divine approbation, upon this department of our work, we desire to be thankful to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and to make them motives of renewed exertions and persevering efforts in the grand missionary cause.

In common with sister denominations of christians in our country, we have been less or more agitated with the perplexing question of negro slavery. And although we receive with respectful deference what you, our elder brethren, have said to us in relation to this question, yet we are assured, that from the known prudence by which your body has ever been distinguished, had you been as well acquainted with this subject as we are—could you have viewed it in all its aspects, as it presents itself to us, who are in the midst of it, interwoven as it is in many of the state constitutions, and left to their disposal by the civil compact which binds us together as a nation, and thus put beyond the power of legislation by the general government, as well as the controul of ecclesiastical bodies—could you have critically analyzed its various ramifications in our country, so as to have perceived all its delicate relations to the church, to the several states, and to the government of the United States, we cannot doubt that, while expressing your decided disapprobation of the system of slavery itself, your tone of sympathy for us would have been deeper and more pathetic.

While on this subject it may be pertinent to remark that, of the colored population in the southern and south-western states, there are not less than 70,000 in church membership; and that, in addition to those who are mingled with our white congregations, we have several prosperous missions, exclusively for their spiritual benefit, which have been, and are still owned of God to the conversion of many precious souls. On the plantations of the south, and south-west, our devoted missionaries are labouring for the salvation of the slaves, catechizing their children, and bringing all within their influence, as far as possible, to the saving knowledge of Jesus Christ; and we need hardly add, that we shall most gladly avail ourselves, as we have ever done, of all the means in our power to promote their best interests.

Having thus given a brief outline of our present state, and future prospects, permit us, dear brethren, to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of your growing connection. We have witnessed with mingled emotions of pleasure and gratitude the extension of your work, both at home and abroad, particularly on your foreign missions. In this grand work we hope to imitate your pious zeal, and, though it may be at a respectful distance, to follow your steps, until we shall meet on some favored spot upon our globe, and salute each other face to face, as the servants of him who claims the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

Although we have no institution, as you seem to have supposed we had, of the character you mention, as existing among yourselves, for the education of those of your junior preachers who are not actively engaged in the field of labor, yet we are endeavouring, by such means as are at our command, to improve our young ministers in the various branches of knowledge, which are deemed requisite for a successful discharge of the functions of their office; and we rejoice, in being able to state that the cause of general education, in its various branches, from the Sabbath and common schools up through the academic to the collegiate course, has been, and is now gradually demanding more and more of our attention; and hence we hope that our ministry, though none of them has been established for their exclusive benefit, will reap a proportionate share in the results of these institutions of learning.

We have availed ourselves of this early period of our session, to return to you our christian salutations, to bear testimony to the prudent and conciliatory manner in which your delegate has thus far discharged the trust confided to him, and that we might not miss the favorable opportunity of employing the agency of our highly respected and beloved brother, the Rev. Dr. Peck, who enjoys our confidence, to present to you, in person, these expressions of our affection and esteem. We have, therefore, requested him to convey to you an assurance of our undiminished attachment to the Wesleyan Methodist connection, and to ask that at our next general conference we may be favored with a representative from your body, whose visit, should it take place, will no doubt be reciprocated with the same feelings of brotherly affection by which this intercourse has heretofore been characterized.

Earnestly praying that He, whose mercies forth have been of old, from everlasting, may guide, sanctify, and ever be with both you and us, we subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, your brethren and servants in our common Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

R. R. ROBERTS, JUNIOR SEDE, ELIJAH HEDDING, JAMES O. ANDREWS, Bishops of the M. E. Church. THOS. L. DOUGLASS, Sec. Cincinnati, O., May 5, 1836.

STATE OF RELIGION IN LONDON.

The Rev. B. N. Noel has addressed a letter to the lord bishop of London, entitled "The State of the Metropolis considered," in which he states that there are at the present time in London and its vicinity, 500,000 Sabbath breakers, at the very least, living in total neglect of the restraints of religion; of whom 10,000 are enslaved to gambling; 20,000 subsist on beggary as a trade; 30,000 eating the bread of theft and fraud; above 100,000 habitual gin-drinkers, and 23,000 of them in the course of the year picked up drunk in the streets; and lastly, 100,000 given up to systematic and abandoned profligacy. In view of this state of things, the British critic says: "It was, we most certainly cannot say with approbation,—but still, without any overpowering surprise, that we found Mr. Noel calling upon the bishop of London to venture on 'a brave neglect' of ordinary principles; to burst through the trammels of established usages; to cast off all encumbering notions of the church's dignity; and, if need be, to call forth other Whitefields and Hills from among the ministers of the Establishment; in order that the voice of God's wisdom may cry in the street, and in the market place, and in the field, and on the hill side, beneath the canopy of heaven. And if such men are not to be found within the pale of the Establishment, why, then, add Mr. Noel, 'necessity has no law. Christ must be preached to perishing sinners. Before this necessity, all forms, however venerable,—all rules, however salutary,—must give way. And I venture to entreat your lordship to

send forth, among the people, Methodist or Congregational missionaries; or any good men, who may, by the blessing of God, be the means of saving souls.'"—Churchman.

MISSIONARY.

LIBERIA MISSION.

Letter from Rev. John Seys.

Monrovia, April 1, 1836.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of writing to you in January by the return of Captain Lawton to the United States, and forwarded to you a general report for the last year of the state of the mission under my care. In anticipation that some homeward-bound vessel may soon call in here, and afford me an opportunity of communicating more subsequent information, I resume my pen to add that our prayers have been graciously heard by our Heavenly Father, and that our labour has not been vain in the Lord. I know not in what terms to express the gratitude which overflows my soul at the remembrance of the innumerable blessings with which our lives are daily crowned. The health of myself and family is entirely restored, save occasional slight attacks of fever, which last two or three days, and pass of scarcely leaving a trace of their visit. In addition to this permit me to communicate the pleasing intelligence of the birth of a daughter, who, though upwards of two months old, has been and continues as healthy an infant as any with whom we have been blessed.—Mrs. Seys' general health too has been as good, and in many respects better than under similar circumstances. Thus has the Lord been better to us than all our fears; and judging from the present, we bid fair to enjoy as good health as we probably would in any other part of the world. The birth of this little stranger is "something new under the sun" in Liberia. As she is the first white native of the colony, the many congratulations which it has given rise to on the part of the dear brethren and kind citizens, have evinced how deep an interest is felt for our safety and success. Nor are our health and domestic blessings the only cause of deep-felt gratitude to God. The work of the Lord continues to spread. Beyond our most sanguine expectations an effectual door is opening among the sable sons of Africa. Ethiopia begins to stretch forth her hands to God. The Day Spring from on high hath visited us, and light divine is penetrating the dark and gloomy forests of this long neglected land.

I passed a pleasant week at Grand Bassa recently, and enjoyed a season of refreshing with the little flock at that place. Brother Barton, blessed with excellent health, and indelibly in his labours, has penetrated into the wilderness, and found access to several towns of the Bassa tribe, where we have already established four native schools, in which there are fifty-three children under religious instruction. Providence seemed to smile particularly on these efforts. A young man has been thrown in our way, who having been twelve years in Africa, and living chiefly among the natives for purposes of trade, has acquired a perfect knowledge of their language. Such a teacher and interpreter has long been in my opinion a desideratum toward the successful prosecution of our labours among the natives. We have secured his services for \$100 a year and his board.—With his aid brother Barton can communicate the truths of our holy and blessed religion to multitudes of eager hearers, hungering for the bread of life; and not only so, but may himself soon and easily acquire a knowledge of the Bassa tongue. His mode of instruction for the present is entirely catechetical, and it is pleasing to remark the satisfaction evinced by the natives during his visits among them. Parents and grand-parents crowd around the pupils and their instructor, and unable to contain their pleasure frequently interrupt the process of teaching by exclamations of delight. The question occurring in the course of the catechism, "How ought children to behave toward their parents," it was no sooner with its answer interpreted, than one of the kings, a venerable old man, cried out, while he pointed to one of the boys, "Dat be good for you; I glad teacher come for you; you know you be bad boy—no mind daddy—no mind mammy—no care for do what dem tell you. I glad too much teacher come for make you good boy." When prayer is offered to the great king of kings and Lord of lords, they all to an individual, even the aged and infirm, prostrate themselves on the ground, and some not content with merely kneeling, bow before the Lord with their faces on the earth! Indeed to such a degree do they appreciate these labours among them, that none but the children and grand-children of kings and head men are permitted to enter the schools. It is too great a privilege to be extended to slaves or common people. At present we yield to these prejudices, hoping that as the light shines upon their minds more clearly, they will learn that God is no respecter of persons, but designs the blessings of salvation to be offered to all men. It is gratifying to me to be able to add, that before we employed the young men alluded to above, he was led by the goodness of God to repent and forsake his sins, was hopefully converted, and became a member of the church.

From brother Jacobs, teacher among the Condoes, I have recently heard. His prospects are not so encouraging as I could wish. The king is an invalid from an attack of palsy, which has deprived him of the use of his lower extremities, and consequently takes little interest in patronizing the introduction of science and civilization. Add to this, the continuation of the war draws off the attention of all these (to them) less important matters. A small school has nevertheless been put into operation, and should the efforts of the colonial government succeed in bringing about a peace, it will doubtless increase in numbers and usefulness.

Brother Burnes has arrived safely at Cape Palmas, and writes me by Dr. Hall, who visited us recently, that he has collected the scattered members of the church there, explained and recommended our Discipline to them, and that sixty-two have cheerfully set out afresh to keep its excellent rules and save their souls alive. Through the friendship of the Doctor (the agent of the Maryland Colonization Society) a very eligible lot has been deeded to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is highly desirable that a mission house be erected, and a permanent establishment be secured. We have also succeeded in setting on foot a native school among the Days a few miles up the Mesurado river, where an anxiety is evinced by old and young to acquire information by "learning book" that is very pleasing. As yet we have but few pupils, but have promise of a number, and a house is about to be erected for the lodging place of the teacher, and use of the school.

Upon the whole we have reason, abundant reason, to thank God and take courage. It is

true that the materials with which we are at present enabled to carry on the glorious work, are not in every instance such as we would prefer; but we look to God for his blessing, without which the labours of the most efficient workmen will prove fruitless. And we humbly trust that more help will be afforded soon from the United States.

I have the pleasure to remain, rev. and dear sir, yours very respectfully,

J. SEYS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

For the Christian Guardian.

Elizabethtown, June 10th, 1836.

MR. EDITOR.—Agreeably to a request of the Rev. Mr. Goodrich I write a brief report of the Sabbath School lately organized in this place, as also to offer a few remarks on the important subject of Education:

When I first arrived in this place in the month of April last, a gentleman of influence resident in the place, Mr. John G. Booth, intimated to me a wish to have a sabbath school commenced, and solicited my assistance, which I readily promised. On the following sabbath the Rev. Mr. Allison expressed a great desire to have such an institution formed before he would leave the circuit, and in compliance with his request, as also from a sense of duty, on Sunday the 15th of May I proceeded to organize a school. The Rev. Mr. Bullis, local minister, was called to the chair, and we proceeded to nominate officers, when Mr. J. G. Booth was chosen President; Mr. William Taylor, Vice President; and the writer Secretary and Treasurer; with 12 teachers, 6 male and 6 female. On the following sabbath we commenced our school, when we had 50 to instruct. After school was ended, a resolution was proposed to take subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing a library for the use of the school. Our friends were very liberal and spirited on the occasion; some paid down, others subscribed to pay in a few days. We purchased a handsome collection of Historical Books, but not sufficient for an extensive library. As Treasurer I have yet the sum of £13 remaining in my hands, which we could have forwarded to your office for books but are waiting till we collect the full amount of what is subscribed. Our school being in its infancy, we cannot have much to say in reference to its progress, &c. This much we can say, the children are orderly, and seriousness pervades the minds of many. We must acknowledge that the prospects of the school are not so flattering as some other schools on account of many difficulties we have to labor under, particularly the want of a well assorted library; but yet we rejoice to say that we are still encouraged to persevere in the noble course. When we look around us and see the scores of children running about breaking the Sabbath, many of whom we feel disposed to rebuke our efforts that they may be not only benefited in time but in eternity. Although we have early succeeded in training them to habits of prompt and cheerful obedience, we are aware that we shall still find that many evils remain to be vanquished. It is a humiliating truth that even children possess a fallacious nature, and with this we have to contend at every step in their education. "The disposition to deceive, &c. exhibits itself in a variety of forms in youth, and it should be carefully watched and steadily resisted. It is indispensable to the formation of upright and estimable character that every dissipation, artful habit should be prevented or eradicated. It is a point long settled in my mind that the first wish of true Christians for their children, is, that they may early be brought into the fold of the Great Shepherd, and thus be shielded from the enemies of the soul, (such as Mormonism, Universalists, Deists, Papists, and many others,) by which so many youth are fatally entrained. O, if there is anything which should constrain us at every dawn, when surrounded with mid-day cares, at evening hour, yes, and in the watches of the night, to enter into the closet—if there is anything which should lead us to God with a fervour of supplication surpassing that with which we plead for our own souls—it is the early conversion and preservation of the youth of our land; and we should not only pray for them but also instruct them.—And for my part, I know of no way so better to instruct them than by appointing them with the history and precepts of the Bible. A new era in the religious condition of mankind will commence when parents as well as teachers of schools seek to govern those under their charge by the influence of the Bible, and to form their opinions upon the principles which it inculcates. This is not to be done by occasional or stated exhortations upon the subject of religion. The morality of the Bible must be applied to their daily conduct, and by this inspiring standard we must habitually teach them to judge of their feelings and behaviour. It is in most the first wish expressed by a child after he can speak intelligible, to hear a story, and with none are children so delighted as with those narratives which abound in the scriptures; and we could wish that all institutions would avail themselves of this desire to pour divine knowledge into their tender minds, and thus open to them the fountain of religious truth. If we perform this duty with fidelity we shall be abundantly repaid at every step, not only in the pleasure with which we shall be heard, but also in the benefits derived to our own minds. The story of Moses concealed by his anxious mother by the side of the river, exposed to be devoured by Crocodiles, discovered and adopted by the King's daughter, and nursed by his own mother, will awaken deep interest. God's displeasure with the wicked and his kind care of the good, may be illustrated by the history of the deluge, and in the inimitable story of Joseph and his brethren. The sad effects of anger and ill will may be strikingly exhibited by the story of Cain and Abel. Those children who learn the commandments will be filled with wonder, and a salutary awe on hearing of the manner in which they were given in Mount Sinai. The story of little Samuel, of Daniel, and of Jonah, (in which the sad consequences of disobedience to God are so vividly portrayed,) will be interesting to the youthful mind. It is of infinite importance that children and youth have just views of our blessed Saviour, to impress them deeply with a sense of his wonderful condescension and love, in laying aside the glory which he had with the Father before the world was, and of assuming our nature that we might be redeemed from eternal destruction. We should endeavour to make them acquainted with his history, from his humble birth, through his life of sorrows to his crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension into Heaven. We should tell them of the miracles, which he wrought, his continual acts of benevolence, his tender sympathy for the afflicted, his condescension to little children, his forbearance toward the wicked, his forgiveness of his enemies, and his meek endurance of suffering in the garden and on the cross.

This method of instruction has been found to be exceedingly happy in giving just views of God and our obligations to him, and in producing a general improvement which it is difficult to describe unless it be called a moral cultivation of the whole character.

It may be thought by some that I do not sufficiently recognise the work of the Holy Spirit in sanctifying the heart, and that too much efficacy is attributed to religious instruction. I answer, we do not look for the rewards of industry without its fruits, nor the autumnal harvest without having cast in the seed and cultivated the soil; and we are taught in the Scriptures that the Holy Spirit does not commonly sanctify men without means, and that this is the way in which we are to expect a blessing upon the youth of our land.

Moses, speaking to the Israelites of the manner in which they should imitate the precepts of religion, says, "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."

And of Timothy it is said, "that from a child he had known the Holy Scriptures, &c." We have the highest possible encouragement to pursue this course; because God declares that He will bless his own word by such means, and we see that he does so.

And who can tell but in some favoured hour the Holy Spirit may descend and fill the hearts of those children under our care with the love of God, through the instrumentality of our instructions.

We will then take courage; we will, with diligence, patience, and love, pour these divine truths into their minds; and never shall we cease to implore God's blessing, without which all our efforts will be fruitless.

EDWARD C. K. GARVEY, Secy. in the Elizabethan Sabbath School Society.

For the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor.—You will gratify me by inserting in your next paper the following question. I would suggest, if questions were as seldom as possible limited our Unites might become Tens.

B. G.

QUESTION.

Given the two less sides of an obtuse angled triangle 16 and 12 chains, and its area 85.5229 chains; to find the segments of the base made by a line drawn to it which will bisect the obtuse angle.

Foreign & Domestic News.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Ontario, from London, and the Shakespeare, from Liverpool, arrived last night. By these vessels the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual files of English papers, embracing London dates to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th June.

There were rumors of approaching changes in the French Ministry. It was said that Marshal Maison was about to retire, and would be succeeded by General Guichot, or Marshal Moritot. Also, that M. Duchatel, late Minister of Commerce, would succeed M. D'Argout in the Ministry of Finance.

According to a letter from Toulon, of the 1st inst. an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Elliot, had anchored in the roadstead, and after a short stay set sail again for Genoa, on its way to the Archipelago.

House of Commons.—Thursday, June 9.

Lord John Russell rose to move the order of the day on the Lords' amendments of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill. He said he wished to do it without any remarks which would tend to excite exasperation on an subject on which so much was felt, but at the same time he thought that he should be desirous to say if he were to propose to barter away the privileges of that House, or to diminish the rights of his majesty's subjects, or to impair the well known principles at present on the defensive. The noble lord then alluded to the circumstances which had attended the passing of the Scotch and English Corporation bills. The noble lord then adverted to the Irish bill, which had been returned to them with the title altered (cheers)—with the preamble changed (renewed cheers)—of the original 143 clauses in the bill 106 had been removed and 18 new ones added. (Hear.) Such was the form in which the bill was returned to the House, and certainly, if it were the object of the other House to cultivate that harmony of which they had read, it could not be by the conduct pursued toward the bill.

He was anxious to find some method by which, consistently with precedent and usage, and in conformity with the rights and privileges of this House, the bill could be adopted as it now stood. There were two methods, rejecting all the amendments, or restoring all the original clauses.

June 11.—The debate on the lords' amendment to the Irish municipal bill was resumed last night, and, we rejoice to add, concluded. The question having been put for the rejection of the lords' amendments to the 4th clause, it was carried by a majority of 26, the numbers being, for the rejection 324, against it 238. This gives an increase of 14 upon the division which carried the original bill.

FRANCE.

By the ship Normandie, Captain Pell, Havre and Paris papers have been received to the evening of June 11th, inclusive.

There was a debate on the 10th, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Algerine question. The President of the Council expressed his unalterable conviction that France would be wanting to herself, and to a due regard for her glory and prosperity, were she to abandon Algeria. The intention of the French government was to persevere in its efforts to preserve the French possessions in Africa. At the same time, were the conquest of Algeria still to be undertaken, and were troops and vessels of war demanded from the Chamber for the subjugation of that territory, he would be the first to repel the demand. He was opposed to the expedition against Algeria, in 1830, but when he learned its success, he sympathized with the general feeling of the French nation, and was proud of the conquest. If Algeria were abandoned by France, it would be immediately occupied by England, the United States, or Russia, or become the prey of pirates, who would injure the trade in the Mediterranean. It had been urged that a part of the coast only might be occupied. In his opinion it would be better to demand the total abandonment of Algeria, than occupation limited to the coast. Such an occupation would expose the army to incessant attacks from the Arabs, and would render it necessary to keep up as strong a force as for a general occupation.

The correspondent of the Journal du Havre says, "the discussion of yesterday has proved one thing, which is, that the Chamber is almost unanimous for the preservation of Algeria."

Captain Paradaian, of the brig Fabert, has been commissioned to visit the English Leeward Islands to examine the effects of the measure of emancipation.

SPAIN.

The Icturiz ministry is gaining strength. Gen. Cordova arrived at Madrid June 1st.

The private advices received to-day from Spain, represent the provinces as being in a very excited state. Meetings had been held, at which addresses were agreed to, praying the Queen to dismiss the present Ministry.

It is said that it is the intention of government to remove General Mina from the com-

mand of the troops under him; but being backed by the authorities of Catalonia, it is asserted, he has expressed his determination to maintain the command. Affairs in the Provinces appear to be in a very disorganized state.

EGYPT.

The Swabia Mercury contains the following intelligence from Alexandria, dated April 25:—"The army of Mehemet Ali has been completely annihilated near Dender; more than 60,000 corps in their flight have arrived in Egypt. A corps of 4000 Egyptians taken near El-Agria, after deserting the flag of the victor. The character of these Fellahs ought to be known in order to give a just idea of this strange dissolution of a military body. These men transported into Arabia against their inclination, rudely give way to the inspirations of fanaticism, which they try in vain to repel, and they desert their satrap. The European officers and soldiers to the number of thirty-three, who had followed the army into Arabia have resigned their posts; they propose returning to Europe, and have addressed themselves to their consuls in order to obtain the means of so doing. The workmen at the arsenal of Alexandria have themselves set fire to the building, because their wages were not paid. Only one corvette fell a prey to the flames, and the fire was soon got under. The guilty persons are not yet discovered, but every one knows that the fire originated in malice.

UNITED STATES.

DRUDGES OVER THE NIAGARA.—Since writing the brief paragraph upon the subject of the proposed suspension bridge over the Niagara at Lewiston, we have given this project more thought than it had previously been in our power to bestow upon it. It is a noble one, and we cannot but hope that the requisite capital will be promptly subscribed.

From the number and magnitude of our creeks and rivers, and the vast extent of our country, the subject of bridge architecture is one of very great importance. As there is no doubt that within a comparatively short period of time, we shall rival England—the only nation, which, as yet, has competed with ancient Rome in this necessary branch of the useful sciences. The Greeks, with all their refinement and architectural grandeur, waded and ferried the Cephissus for want of a bridge. But the Romans, among the rest of their magnificent works, in the construction of their aqueducts and aqueducts, introduced the arch, so little valued by the Greeks, and applied it to the erection of stone bridges, first over the Tiber, and afterwards wherever and wherever occasion required in the progress of their arms. Subsequently several noble bridges were erected by the Moors in Spain, and by the French, after the accession of the third race of their kings. In Great Britain the art of bridge building received early attention, and there is an existence of a Gothic style of bridge in Leicestershire, which is said to have been erected so long ago as 860.

The longest bridge in England is that over the Trent in Derbyshire, which was built of squared freestone, in the twelfth century. It consists of 34 arches, and is 1545 feet long. The London bridge was commenced in 1176. The other London bridges over the Thames are considered highly ornamental—particularly Blackfriars. The Waterloo, the latest built, is justly esteemed one of the greatest architectural works of the age.

The earliest timber bridge of which we have any knowledge, was that thrown by Julius Cæsar over the Rhine. Germany is said by the encyclopedists to be the school of wooden bridges—the most stupendous of the kind having been that at Schiltheim across the Rhine, which leaped the river by a single arch of 364 feet in length. It was destroyed by the French in 1759. In the structure of timber bridges, however, we doubt not that the United States would bear away the palm from any nation; and in the line of stone bridges and aqueducts, those connected with our public works, would even now, probably, bear no mean comparison with those of any other country.

Of metal bridges, there are as yet none in the United States, although they were invented and introduced in Great Britain in 1777. The first cast iron bridge was erected in that year, over the Severn, in Shropshire. It is arched; the chord is 100 feet long, and its height 45 feet.—The second was designed and commenced by the celebrated Thomas Paine, whose purpose was to bring it to America. But there was a failure, for want of funds, and the materials were ultimately used for the beautiful bridge over the Wear in Durham. The chord of the arch of this bridge is 240 feet. But the finest iron bridge in the world is the Trafalgar over the Thames in Southwark. It consists of three arches, the chord of the middle arch being 240 feet long.

The projected work over the Niagara, is to be a chain suspension bridge, and will be a greater work of the kind, by far, than any other in the world. It has been supposed, by some, that these suspension, or pontoon bridges, were a modern invention; but they were known as early as the time of Semeoziti, the great architect of Venice. Indeed their use has been of great antiquity in mountainous countries; and the principle was well understood by the South American Indians, as the conquerors discovered by their bridges, which were constructed of ropes. The most remarkable bridge of the kind in existence, is that over the Mont St. Catherine, between the Isle of Anglesea and Carnarvonshire, in Wales—completed in 1825. "The roadway is one hundred feet above the surface of the water at high tide. The opening between the points of suspension is five hundred and sixty feet. The platform is thirty feet in breadth.—The whole is suspended from four lines of strong iron cables by perpendicular iron rods five feet apart. The cables pass over rollers on the tops of pillars, and are fixed to iron frames underground which are kept down by masonry. The weight of the whole bridge, between the points of suspension, is four hundred and eighty-nine tons." There are several bridges of this kind in the United States, though none of equal dimensions to that just described. One of these crosses the Merrimack, at Newburyport. It is a curve, whose chord measured two hundred and forty-four feet. There is another over the Broadway at Wilmington, and two or more over the Monongahela, at and near Brownsville. One of these forms an inverted suspended arch, with a chord of one hundred and twelve feet.

It is this latter form of bridge which is proposed to suspend over the dark and troubled gulf of the Niagara, at Lewiston. The pillars, or towers, as points of support, are to be erected on the high banks on either side of the river, over which pillars the chains are to pass, to be attached at each extremity to the rocks, or massive pieces of iron, to be secured firmly underground, if the rocks cannot be used for the purpose of safety. The banks at Lewiston and Queenston where the bridge is to be located are 125 feet in height. There are two locations in view, however, and the height of the towers, and length of chain, will depend upon the selection of the one case, should the towers be erected from the base of the banks, at the water's edge, they must be carried up to the height of 200 feet, in which case the suspension chains will be only 600 feet in length, but should the other site be chosen, and the towers erected upon the banks, they will require a height of but 90 or 100 feet, extending the chord of the arch, however, to the length of 1000 feet. In either case, the inverted arch, at the lowest point, will be 120 feet above the stream. Both towers will be massive and firmly built upon a base of freestone. The flooring or main body of the bridge will be sustained by strong iron chains, or rods, from one point of support to the other. "The great advantage of suspension bridges, consists in their stability of equilibrium, in consequence of which a smaller amount of materials is ne-

cessary for their construction than for that of any other bridge. If a suspension bridge be shaken, or thrown out of equilibrium, it returns by its weight to its proper place, whereas the reverse happens in bridges which are built above the level of their supporters."

The weight of the suspending chains will be three hundred and thirty-six tons, composed upon the traverse section of thirty two separate bars of iron—each link nine feet nine inches in length, by one to three inches wide and depth—equal to ninety-six solid inches of iron. The lateral adhesion of these united bars will sustain a force of 2400 tons. Reduce this weight one third, (to 1600 tons), and we have the maximum strength of the united cables. The suspension rods, eight hundred in number, and one inch square, will sustain a weight equal to 6000 tons, including their own weight.

It is needless, however, in an article like the present, to descend into the minutiae of the calculations. We have the estimates of the engineers before us, from which it is clearly shown that the whole breadth and extent of the bridge might be compactly covered with oxen, weighing say 700 tons, and the burden would be still less by 358 tons than it would sustain. Two estimates of the work have been proposed.—The first and most extensive contemplates the erection of towers from the river, having eight main cables as a suspending power, with a roadway of 29 feet, to be divided into two carriage ways, of 12 feet each, and having a foot way of five feet in the centre. Upon this plan the cost is estimated at \$121,511 40.

The subscription books for the stock of this noble enterprise are open at Paalkner's Western Hotel, Courtland street, and will remain open for some days yet to come, under the direction of Amos S. Tyson, Esq., of Lewiston. As to the value of the stock, we entertain no doubt. There is already much crossing of the river at Lewiston, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ferry; and without regard to other improvements in progress or in prospect and the increase of population, the travelling would be centupled from the day the work is completed. But there are other causes which must operate to render the stock productive. The falls, as the greatest object of interest in the natural world, will be always visited by thousands of travellers for pleasure every season; these thousands increasing with the increase of population in a geometrical ratio, and every visitation will most assuredly cross the pendant cables, as a subject of curiosity, if for nothing else. But this is not all. Rail-roads are now under contract from Lockport to the falls, and also from Buffalo to the same point. A charter has likewise been granted for a rail-road from Lewiston, to intersect that of Lockport. This work will be undertaken without delay, so that by another year, every possible facility for travelling to the bridge, will have been opened even before its completion. To all which may be added the importance which will be imparted to Lewiston by the construction of the great ship canal around the falls, which will enter the river at Lewiston. On the score of profit, therefore, there need be no hesitation in subscribing for the stock—especially since it is no visionary project, as the ablest engineers who have been consulted, have already borne their testimony.

Genl. Dana's report of looking farther into this matter not only in regard to the bridge, but also to the ship canal—will find a series of valuable maps and surveys at the Merchants' Exchange, to which we beg leave to direct their attention. These who are familiar with the physical geography of Niagara need not be told that no situation in the world, probably, is better adapted for a work of the proposed character. And those who are not, by an examination of the maps just referred to, will be able to form a satisfactory conclusion. Stone of the best and most durable qualities will be found at the base of the towers. Lime will be prepared upon the spot, and sand procured within a short distance by water communication.

What a station will not a structure like the one in prospect afford, for the lover of the sublime and terrible to stand and meditate upon the works of the Great Architect of the Universe! Suspended as it were midway in air, between the high and precipitous banks forming the deep gulf through which the vast column of the Niagara sweeps maddening onward, as if not yet recovered from the shock and terror of its mighty fall a few miles above, the imaginative spectator, poised thus upon the airy arch, might almost doubt whether the scene was one of sublime reality, or not rather one of those dreams and terrible allusions which, in the dark ages of superstition, would have been attributed to the spells of some malignant enchanter.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser, July 19.

Hydrophobia.—Great and very just alarm exists in this city, on the subject of this terrible disease. It has appeared to us, that never was the city so full of "cure of low degrees," as the present summer. Many have been killed while foaming and raving with the disease, after having bitten dogs, and other animals, and numbers of people. But this is not all. Hydrophobia, the rarest and most horrible maddening which our own species has hitherto been afflicted with, has been reported, and several others, well defined, are believed to have occurred. More than this; several of our citizens have recently been bitten by dogs believed to be rabid, and are now passing their days in a condition of the most fearful apprehension.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser, July 19.

Killed by a Bee Sting.—Mr. White, of the firm of Woodruff & White, Louisville, Kentucky, while examining a beehive on Monday, June 27th, was stung on the temple by a bee, and immediately expired. He was in the enjoyment of good health in the morning, and was buried in the evening.

The present cotton crop of the state of Mississippi, is estimated at one hundred millions of pounds, or from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars.

Population of the United States.—The entire population included within the limits of the United States, in the year 1835, including 400,000 Indians, amounts to sixteen millions, six hundred and eighty thousand souls.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Clergy Reserves.—An Act which was lately passed in the Legislature of P. E. Island, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of lands, reserved as sites for churches, and for globe and school lands," has received the Royal assent. The same Act, we understand, appropriates the proceeds of these lands to the general purposes of education.

In Nova Scotia, also, a large proportion of our best lands have been reserved for church purposes, of which we fear there is no serious intention of giving Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, or Baptists their fair and equitable shares. It is really melancholy to reflect upon the apathy and tardiness of Nova Scotians, in seeking their constitutional rights. The neighbouring Colonies are all advancing step by step in the cause of reform, and leaving us out of sight in their onward course to the attainment of good and constitutional government. We do not wish to exonerate either the priest, the people, or their representatives from their respective shares of blame in this matter, as we think they are all equally guilty; but we would admonish them in the language of the gallant Nelson: Nova Scotians expect every man to do his duty at the approaching elections.—Picton Daily.

UPPER CANADA.

An individual named Isaac Youngs, who crossed the River at Lett's Mills, was drowned. It is supposed, from his disappearing as suddenly as he did, that he was seized with a cramp, and thus deprived of his powers, was lost.—Belleville Intelligencer, July 16.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Quebec, 22d June, 1836.

The undermentioned new Post Offices are commissioned to go into operation on the 6th July and 6th August next:

On the 6th July inclusive.

IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT. Longhlores, Township of the same name—Hugh Madden, Post Master.

Sidney, Township of the same name—Danl. P. Aylesworth, Post Master.

Madoc, Township of the same name—Danl. Perry, Post Master.

IN THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. Bloomfield, Township of Hallowell—John Thirkell, Post Master.

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT. Beachville, Township of Oxford—William Marigold, Post Master.

Enbro, Township of Zorra—John Matheson, Post Master.

On the 6th August inclusive.

IN THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. Allen's Mills, Township of Marysburgh—Jno. Allen, Junr. Post Master.

North Port, Township of Sophiasburgh—Jas. Emerton, Post Master.

IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. Emily, Township of the same name—Henry George Hughes, Post Master.

Lindsay, Township of Ops—Jesse T. Purdy, Post Master.

Martosa, Township of the same name—Joseph Ferguson, Post Master.

Brook, Township of the same name—William Bageshaw, Post Master.

Uxbridge, Township of the same name—George Bason, Post Master.

Brougham, Township of Pickering—The Rev. George Barclay, Post Master.

(Signed,) THOMAS A. STAYNER, Deputy Post Master General.

From the Bradford Sentinel.

Mormonism!—This deluded and fanatical sect having occasioned considerable excitement in Oakland and its vicinity, it was thought necessary by those who love the truth, that a change should be forwarded to the leaders of that party, to a thorough discussion of the Divine Authority of the Book of Mormon. The day appointed for the discussion was the 9th ultimo. George W. Whitehead, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. K. Ball invited to act as Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Parks of Colborne, in an introductory address stated the circumstances which gave rise to the meeting.

The Rev. James Hall of Burford undertook to prove that the Book of Mormon was not divine in origin, but was a human production. He took three views of the subject, viz:—1st. Its Origin; 2d. The character of its Author, and 3d. Its contents.

It was understood at the time he commenced, that the Mormon preachers would have come forward to a discussion of each point separately, but was surprised to find, that after he had gone through with the first part, no defence would be put in by his opponents, until he had gone through with the whole of his objections to the book, after occupying the floor for four hours and a half in supporting the cause of truth, and satisfactorily proving the deception and base fabrication of Mormonism to an attentive and crowded house, a truly miserable defence was attempted by one of the Mormon Preachers.—He attempted to destroy the evidence produced by the Rev. Mr. Hall, and laboured hard to prove that the "Latter Day Saints" were the only true followers of Christ; not one iota of proof was brought forward, however, in favor of Mormonism or of the "Latter Day Saints." The people were evidently dissatisfied with his language. Many got up and left the house.

After working upon the passions of the people nearly two hours, he came to a close, when a resolution condemnatory of the Book of Mormon, as a base fabrication and a libel on the Christian Religion was passed universally with four exceptions of which three were Mormon Preachers, and one a layman who appears to be thoroughly initiated into their system.

The Rev. Mr. Hall being requested to publish his address, its appearance may be expected soon, as he is about preparing it for the press.—It will be worthy the perusal of all those who wish a brief knowledge and history of Mormonism, without undergoing the punishment of perusing such a bundle of trash as is contained in the "Book of Mormon."

Geo. W. WHITEHEAD, Ch'n. S. R. BALL, Secretary.

Sudden and awful death.—On Sunday forenoon last, a waterman by the name of Mariner, while at work in a distillery, fell from Mr. Conter's Wharf, and was drowned. The schooner Enterprise of Oswego, had just arrived, from which he had taken a line, and made it fast, and was returning round the end of a wood pile, when he missed his footing and fell in, sinking immediately to the bottom. The Captain of the Enterprise instantly plunged into the water, but was unable to reach the body on account of the great depth of water, which however at length he succeeded in doing by the use of grapnels. Active measures were adopted for resuscitating the body, but life was extinct.—Kingston Herald, July 19.

Died, on the 14th of May last, in the township of Trafalgar, John Wilcott, in the 65th year of his age, leaving a widow and six children to lament his loss. Mr. Wilcott emigrated to this country from Rutland, in England, in the year 1815, and resided for nearly nine years a short distance from York, now Toronto, during which time he was a member of the Presbyterian church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Harris. In 1825 he removed to Trafalgar, where he continued till his death. Having no Presbyterian church near where he settled, he for a year attended the Ministry of the Methodist church; after which time, from a serious, candid, and careful consideration of Methodism, he finally joined that church, or at all events until there should be a Presbyterian church in his vicinity, since that time he continued a steady and consistent member of the Methodist society until his death. He lay 13 weeks in his last illness, which was a severe cold that settled on his lungs. During his sickness he often visited him and prayed with him.—Sometimes his mind seemed quite composed and in a happy frame, whilst at other times it was clouded, cast down, and dejected.—The enemy of souls taking advantage of his extreme debility of body, which was worn to a skeleton. A few minutes before he expired, he called his family around his bed, and declared to them what the Lord had done for his soul, that Christ was precious, and that at last he had through faith gained the victory over the enemy who tempted him and tried him to the end. "Try," said he to his family, "to promote each others happiness while you are together, and make the Bible the man of your counsel." Thus he could say, "Oh death where is thy sting, and where thy victory boasting grave?" J. B.

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

P. Keefer, J. Casaly, J. Currie, J. Fraser (post), J. Ward.

\* 12c. Gd.—no postage to pay.

1 sent by Rev. A. Miles, of Gosfield circuit.

Books have been forwarded to—

W. H. Williams 1 parcel, and J. Black 1 parcel; care of B. Flint, Belleville, J. Currie 1 parcel, care of J. Carroll, Brockville, J. C. Carter, 1 box, of Steamer Cobourg, J. Brock, 1 box, Steamer Com. Barrie to Kingston, and Ottawa & Rideau company's line to Bytown, J. Messmore, 1 box, care of A. Sharp, Bradford, D. Wright, 1 box, care of E. Welsh, to London.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, STERLING. In 20,000 Shares of £50 each, (three fourths of which have been subscribed for in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies,) with power to increase the Capital.

LONDON DIRECTORS:

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JOHN WALDRON WRIGHT, Esq.

THE rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is vested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them. A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted. Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment. After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per share, at such intervals (of not less than three months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

THE undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Upper Canada, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Montreal, on or before the 10th day of August next.

ROBERT CARTER, New-York, July 14th, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To ROBT. CARTER, Esq. Post Office, Montreal.

Sir,—I request that you will allot to me Shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servt.

Signature of Applicant,.....

Date,.....

All Letters must be post paid.

WANTED, A TEACHER,

For the Mission School at Rice Lake. For character and ability respectable references will be required. Apply to the Rev. Wm. CASE, Belleville—if by letter, post paid. 250f

ONE PENNY REWARD.

BE AN AWAY from the Subscriber this morning, WILLIAM KIDDLE, an Indented Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. He is between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet high, with blue eyes and dark hair; had on when he went away a blue jacket, black vest, and dark brown trousers. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing him, or crediting him on my account. THOMAS HARRIS, Thierhill, Yonge St., July 25, 1836. 50 3p

WHOLESALE & RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHEQUERED HOUSE, KING STREET.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. thankful for the patronage they have hitherto received, have now the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public the arrival of their new and extensive stock of DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Superfine Woollen Cloths and Cassimeres, Gros de Naples, Thibet Wool and Silk Shawls, Printed Muslins, Crepe Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, 1000 pieces Prints, Hosiery, Molestias, Factory Cotton, &c. &c.

which they now offer at unprecedented low prices for Cash. J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to call the attention of the public at large to their stock of Fine and Superior Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, which they are now selling at very reduced prices, being determined to extend this branch of their business which they are convinced their connexion with England enables them to do. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call and examine their Goods before they buy, to whom a liberal deduction will be made. No second price. Toronto, June, 1836. 344-f

FOR SALE.

WEST half of Lot Number Fourteen, in the Eleventh Concession of Esqueving, adjoining McNab's Village, on the Credit River, contains One Hundred Acres; about 40 acres under cultivation, at the property of Mr. John Orr, deceased. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber. S. WASHBURN. Toronto, 6th July, 1836. 36-6

LOT No. 17, in the 9th Concession of the GORE OF TORONTO, Northern Division, containing

