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We copy the following startling letter from the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, the High Church journal of the United States, which copies from a London paper. It is due to the Editors of the Recorder to sav, they conduct their paper with more candour, piety, and liberality, than the managers of any Church journal on the American continent. They repudiate the popery of Oxford; and, on many occasions, rebuke, without saying so, the unjust pretensions and Puseyism of the Toronto Church.-En.

> From a London paper. TRACTARIANISM IN OXFORD.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

Sir.-The very grave importance of the subject upon which I am about to write will justify me, I trust, once more in addressing the public, if you will kindly permit me to do so through the medium of your columns. My object is to lay bare to the world, more particularly for the information of parents, who either have children here, or who are thinking of sending them to us, the actual condition of our unhappy University, with reference to Tractarian opinions; and as I was myself a subscriber to a fund for setting the Tracts for the Times on foot, and have been residing at Oxford for the last six years as an independent Master of Arts, in habits of intercourse with many of the best informed members of the University, it will be obvious that if I have only common sense and common observation, I can hardly fail to have become possessed of all the information that is necessary.

To judge by the newspapers which advocate Tractarian views, it might be supposed that Oxford is torn to pieces, between a High Church and a Low Church party. But, alss! Sir. the melancholy truth is, that we have but one party, of which Dr. Pusey is the nominal, Mr. Newman the actual leader, wearing out the University with systematic and untiring agitation. The body of the University act solely on the defensive. Newspapers, tracts, volumes, periodicals, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, decrying the Reformers and the Reformation, running down the Prayer-book, complaining of our Church's isolation from the Greek and Roman Churches, stealthily attacking Protestantism with the very same weapons with which Voltaire and Gibbon attacked Christianity, are perpetually issuing from the press, and infusing the most dangerous opinions into the minds of the youth of the University, by the mere frequency of their repetition.

But the grand engine of mischief is the parish pulpit of St. Mary's. Upon Sunday, December 5, Mr. Newman preached a sermon upon the notes or marks of a true Church. One of these, he said, was unity, but that we were torn to pieces with divisions; another was Catholicity, but that we repudiated the name of Catholic. When he heard of members of our own Church forsaking her communion for that of Rome, he was grieved, but he was not startled. Still she has an internal note of holiness, and, while that is the case, we ought to adhere to her, and not to leave her, till we heard a voice plainly calling to us, "Let us depart hence." One of his hearers upon that occasion remarked that it was a terrifying sermon; another, if I remember right, that it was very difficult to discover the marks of a true church upon the Church

This was the report which reached me of the sermon from parties, some of whom approved, others disapproved of its object. Upon the following Sun day I was resolved to hear him myself.

His subject then was the prophet Elijah, who, he said, corrupt as Israel was in those days, adhered to her, and did not join the Church of Judah; nor did he endeavour to bring about a re-union of the Churches of Israel and Judah, for perhaps the latter Church was so corrupt that it would not have been desirable; but he went up to Horch, the mount of God, ascended into the regions of sacred antiquity. Elijah, he added, was raised up for a specific purpose, to "destroy the worship of Baal." The same evening I met two friends, both well acquainted with Mr. Newman's system. We none of us doubted about his meaning. Judah was the Church of Rome, I-rael the Church of England, himself the prophet Elijah, raised up, I presume, for the purpose of destroying out of the Church of England the principle of Pro-

But it is time to consider the effects of all this agitation upon the University. Of the 200 resident members of Convocation, at least one quarter are Tractarians. Of these some follow Dr. Pusey, who, as Mr. Ward informs us, has "a strong feeling against Rome;" others Mr. Newman, who has "no such feeling at all." In one College where there is a considerable number of resident Fellows, almost all belong to either the one or the other party; and at Queeu's, Trinity, Magdalen, Christ Church, and, I fear, other Colleges, there are tutors maintaining the same views. In a College which I have not yet named, an Undergraduate friend of mine was told by the lecturer in divinity that the English Reformation had, in his opinion, been carried a great

Of the spread of these opinions among the 1,200 Undergraduates and Bachelors, it is difficult to form an estimate. But I have reason to fear that the faith of a decided majority of the more serious and studious of the youth of the place is seriously corrupted. As a symptom, some have the Roman Breviary in their possession, and it was calculated that on Sunday, December 12, at least 100 of the junior members of the University were present at St. Mary's Church, listening to a sermon, which, whatever may have been its object, had all the effect of an artful and dangerous attack on the Church of England.

turnlly be asked, what opposition do the efforts of Mr. man and his party meet with?

The Divinity Professors are, of course, the natural guardians of the Unit versity against the assaults of theological error. Of these Dr. Hampden is in a very peculiar situation, and attempts little beyond an occasional sermon or lecture. Dr. Faussett delivered a public lecture against Tract 90, a few days before the commencement of the last long vacation. I need hardly say that the public have great reason to regret the total ellence of the Divinity Professors in the sister University. It will be remembered that in March last Tract 90 was condemned by a formal decision of the Board of Heads of

But it will be asked, Is anything done to counteract the effect of Mr. New man's preaching? I answer, nothing. I am not sure that any of the authorities of the University think it necessary so much as to go and hear him. And further, Archdeacon Manning, a zealous and able Tractarian, has recently been appointed one of the select preachers to occupy the University pulpit.

But if nothing or next to nothing is done in the University, are the authorities of the Diocese on the alert? The Bishop of Oxford condemned Tract 90, certainly, and pronounced it "objectionable and calculated to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the Cherch." But Mr. Newman has since published a second, and recently a third edition of the tract, containing additional arguments in support of his views, without any public reproof from his Lordship. Again, in order, as it was supposed, to avoid any expression of opinion upon the subject, his Lordship postponed the delivery of his triennial charge. may add, that his Lordship's chaphin, Mr. Paget, has expressed in print his opioion, that the use of images is "dangerous in case of the uneducated"-(it will be seen what is implied by this) -erroneously attributing this sentiment to Bishop Hall; and, in a little work intended for general circulation, has regretted the omission from our Liturgy of prayers for the dead.

I do not mean for one moment to imply, that either the Bishop of the dio cese, or the authorities of the University, are favourable to Tractarian opinions. But, Sir, it is of importance that the public should understand that they are not alive to the danger resulting from them. They are not aware that a party among us are embarked in the pursuit of an object, involving, as they themselves inform us, "very vital truth,"-truth " not to be rejected without fatal error," nor "embraced without radical change;" that this object is "the unprotestantising of the national Church," and that, "as they go on" in their endeavours to accomplish this object, they candidly tell us, that they " must recede more and more from the principles, if any such there be, of the English Reformation!"

It were tedious to dwell upon the stealthy and artful methods of propagat ing their opinions adopted by this dangerous party. The Archbishop of Canterbury is persuaded to allow the library of the Fathers to be dedicated to him-of course, upon the supposition that the translation will be faithfully executed, and illustrated with explanatory notes. Little did his Grace imagine that prefaces would be prefixed, putting forward the most obnoxious sentiments of the party, apparently under his Grace's sanction. Then the worst views of all are reserved for the pens of anonymous writers in the British Critic, and, upon the condomnation of Tract 90, Mr. Newman, in order to escape the responsibility, transfers the editorship of that periodical to his brother in law. Then Mr. Ward publishes a pamphlet in defence of Tract 90, and obtains Mr. Newman's private sauction to its publication: but when he is requested to sanction it publicly, he refuses. Mr. Froude's Remains are given to the world two years after the death of the writer, and the editors conceal their names. Lastly, when the public has been a little too much startled, Dr. Pusey is put forward as a stalking horse, and, by expressing "a strong feeling against Rome," which he really entertains, obtains the credit of it for other members of the party, who have "no such feeling at all." And now, Sir, what will be the final issue of all this dangerous agitation? The Romanising of the National Church ? I think not. But if Romanism should prevail among us, Infidelity will soon follow in its rear. But may we not anticipate our church's downfall? Such a result is probable, and, unless effectual measures are taken to stem the progress of corruption, inevitable Year after year, out of this poisoned fountain there will be poured forth upon the country a torrent of insolent, assuming, fanatical, Jesuitical young clergy, who will bring themselves and the Church of England into odium wherever they go. But my object is to warn all parents not to send their children here. Cambridge is open to them; and I can only say, after a very careful survey

of the state of Oxford, that if I had a son here myself I would remove him to the sister University immediately. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant. C. P. GOLIGHTLY. Oxford, February 10.

From the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.

GREECE-THE GREEK CHURCH-PROTESTANT MISSIONS. CAIRO, Dec. 12, 1841.

To the Editors of the Episcopal Recorder.

Rev. and Dear Brethren,-As our Church has taken a peculiar interest in the spiritual renovation of Greece, I have been particularly auxious to ascertain the actual state of Christianity, in that country, and especially our prospects of usefulness there. It may be well to allude briefly, in the beginning, to the political and civil state of the country, the progress of education, &c. The King is a Roman Catholic, the Queen a nominal Protestant. It was stipulated at his coronation that his children should be educated in the Greek Church. But as the power of the King is nearly absolute, in all the branches of government, there are no means of enforcing compliance with the prothise. As there are no children, however, there is not likely to be any diffionly on this head. The King is reported to be a weak man and very unpopular. When he assumed the government of the country, he promised to give the people a constitution. This is not yet granted, on the alleged ground that they are not prepared for it. Perhaps they are not; and although despotism is not a good school in which to learn the qualifications for liberty, the Grecian scholars are said to be improving in spite of bad teachers and bad

The population of Greece is about 800,000, among whom, from the blighting influence of the Mohammedan government, there is, perhaps, a greater amount of poverty and ignorance, than among the same number in almost any other part of Europe. And yet they seem to be far more respectable than the people of the Italian states under similar disadvantages. Tyranny will end in debasement of some sort, every where. Under its infinence, the Italian sinks into effeminacy and the indulgence of low passions, while the oppressed Greek turns a daring pirate in the Archipelago.

Since the expulsion of the Turks there has been manifested amongst the Greeks the greatest susceptibility of improvement. This is obvious from the progress which they are making under their small advantages. Their desire of education amounts almost to a passion. In Athens, a town of the poorest appearance, with a population of 20,000, there are 2300 in the public schools 80 in the university-besides 120 taking a partial course. These are exclusive of our mission schools, in which there are 600, among whom, as in

the other higher schools, there are many preparing to become teachers. In the town of Syra (in the island of the same name,) which has as large population as Athens, there are 2000 in the Lancasterian schools, 300 in the Gymnusium, and 629 in the schools of the Charch Missionary Society. But the native schools very little religious influence is exerted; in most of them, believe, none at all. The resources of the church are altogether incompeopposition to reform, but how effectual this will prove remains to be seen.— Preparatory to some account of the difficulties likely to embarrass missionary with this, but as some are not, the detail must be excused. In Russia it is established by law, and no other religion is tolerated. Its external regulations are fashioned very much by the political power for the time being, and presents a liberal or a persecuting attitude, according to the phase of the autocratic policy or temper.

in the Turkish empire it is divided into four patriarchates, viz., Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria. The Patriarch of Constantinople is nominated by a synod of twelve bishops, and appointed by the Sultan. who also may depose. The Patriarchs of Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, for want of synods, are appointed at Constantinople, in the same way. The first resides at Damascus, the second in Constantinople, and the last in Cairo. They are practically little more than bishops. The power is mostly wielded by the Patriatch of Constantinople, who is by far the most influential person in the Greek Church. And as he is not only at the head of the Church, but the Sultan's chief agent in the government of his Greek subjects, he has for partly from the fact that so few of the clergy ere qualified to preach. about as much opportunity for being a tyrant, if he should be so disposed, as the Grand Seignor himself. His position gives him great influence in Greece, also. In the other patriarchates of the Turkish empire, his influence is of in doctrine in favour of the Greek, was not forgotten. course much greater. Of the manner in which this influence is exerted in reference to the missionary operations of the western churches, I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

In Greece, the church is independent of any foreign ecclesiastical authority, being governed by a synod of five bishops, who are appointed by the King and reside constantly in Athens. They exercise a variety of powers, among which is that of excommunication, which is not unfrequently exercised in the East, and carries with it great terror. This senience was recently passed by the synod upon Kaires, a Greek priest, who was conducting a boys' school of great celebrity in the Island of Andros, but was found to be teaching the hoys Arianism and Deism. As he refused to give the synod any satisfaction, his excommunication was considered a needful act of discipline. But he was alone as the highest and almighty Lord of all; but the saints we supplicate as likewise banished,-an act not only exceeding any rightful power of the Church over the personal liberty of men, but of the worst policy, as the his tory of the Ancient Church will show.

The Greek Church is established by law, and no other is tolerated, except some Roman Catholic chapels. The missions are regarded, in the eye of the law, as in aid of existing institutions. And although one of the missionaries preaches to thirty or forty Greeks in a separate chapel, it is understood on hoth sides that he would not be allowed to organize this congregation as a church and administer the ordinances.

There are twenty-five dioceses in Greece (a territory of about the size of Pennsylvania,) 40 bishops, and more than 4000 priests. Many of these are extremely ignorant, but the younger ones are improving.

The doctrines and worship of the Greek Church will next claim our notice. And these must constitute a very serious topic of consideration, with consci entions Protestants, with regard to the conduct of their missionaries. In the February number of the 'Spirit of Missions' is published a letter from one of our missionaries, which contains this remark :- " So for as my own know ledge yet goes, I can perceive nothing in the Eastern Churches to which I could make exception if their whole form of worship and rites were imbued with a spiritual life. The want of this, and not false dectrines (as purgatory and transubstantiation; nor practices in themselves unchristian, as worshipping the host, in the Romish Church,) is the grand and sole corruption, so far as I now see." The writer adds to this, that he may have occasion to change his opinion, and if he does, he will be free to say so. All agree, I presume, in what he says respecting the sympathy and compassion with which those Churches should be regarded. But the estimate which he places upon their errors, it is to be feared, leans too much to the side of charity; and the impression which it seems to me calculated to leave, hides from us obstacles of great magnitude which truth has to encounter in the decayed charches of the East. For while we unfeignedly rejoice at every favourable sign of reformation there, and are conscious of having felt too little and aboured too little for those who, with a name to live, are dying in ignorance and sin, yet, in our details of those churches, facts such as the following ought not to be left out. For how can the true faith be restored, unless it be known wherein they have declined from that faith ?

The Greek Church professes to agree with the Holy Scriptures and the irst seven General Councils, at the last of which image worship was estab lished. It holds to seven sacraments or mysteries, viz., Baptism, Chrism Encharist, Confession, Ordination, Marriage, and Holy Oil. It administers the communion to infants after they are forty days old. It admits prayers for the dead, even for the remission of their sins, but denies a purgatory .-The doctrine of transubstantiation is clearly taught in her formularies; and in King's work on the Greek Church in Russia, it is maintained as an undoubted doctrine of that Church, and it has been avowed by the most intelligent Greek priests with whom I have conversed, and assigned as an usurmountable obstacle to a union between them and the Protestant churches.

The Russian bishop swears, at his consecration, that he believes and inderstands that the transubstantiation of the body and blood of Christ in the holy supper, as taught by the Eastern and Russian doctors, is effected by the e and operation of the Holy Chost, when the bishop or priest invokes God the Futher in these words-" and make this bread the precious body of thy Christ," &c.

In the Catechism* the doctrine is expressed as follows: "The Eucharist is mystery, in which the believer partakes, under the kind (or form) of brend, of the very body of Christ, and, under the kind (or form) of wine, of the very blood of Christ, for the remission of sins and eternal life. * * * * * * Moreover, every true christian ought to be informed that in this sublime mys tery he does not receive simple bread or simple wine, but, under the kind of this consecrated bread, he partakes of the true body of Christ itself, which was offered on the cross a sacrifice for our salvation, and as bread, was broken by his sufferings; and under the kind of the consecrated wine be partakes of the true blood of Christ itself, which flowed from his sacred spotless side and

* In the Grook Church there is, I believe, no Catechism which necessarily excludes all others. A catechism could, I suppose, he compiled by any one, from the body of the Greek Liturgy and standard works, and used, if it received the sanction of the Synod. The catechism principally used was compiled by Plato, Archbishop of Moscow. The one which I have quoted from above is by Darbaris, and is the one used in the schools of our mission, as being, I suppose,

partaking we become one spirit with the Lord; we receive the remission of sins and a right to the inheritance of the heavenly life."

Baptismal regeneration is held as follows: -- " Baptism is a mystery in which fized person through Christ the Saviour is made meet for the grace and the mercy of God; that is, he is washed from all his sins by the blood of Christ." Plato's catechism says, by it, i. e. baptism, "he is born again, i. e. receives

new spiritual powers and inclination to good."

Its teaching, respecting Chrism, is of the same import. With regard to confession, the Catechism of Plato says, "Confession is a mystery in which verify, immaterial virtues of the venerable prophet, forerunner, and Baptist sins are forgiven by God through the priest to the fuithful, when they confess them with repentance and unwavering faith in the merits of Christ." The form of absolution, although not so absolute as in the Romish Church, yet like that, directs the mind to consider the priest in the place of God, conferring or withholding as he thinks fit.

The above will tend to show how far the Greek religion is a religion of

Again, in directing our efforts towards the renovation of the Greek Church, ve must not lose sight of another great and corrupting error which prevails n it-that of baving supplanted Christ in his office of Mediator. The details of this part of the subject are painful in the extreme, and nothing but the fullest conviction, not only of their truth, but of the importance of their being remembered by those who have undertaken the work of missions among these churches, induces me to allude to this subject at all. From the Catechism

Quest. " What are these Traditions?

" Ans. They are, for instance, that lights be lighted in time of divine service, that we offer incense, that the cross be presented, that water be conse-crated, that the church be decorated with sacred pictures."? These are all

The last is the most striking in the churches, there being sometimes a many as fifty or a hundred pictures of the Virgin Mary and saints in a church. The greater part are small; some of them are placed on frames near the door of the church, but the greater part on a screen which runs before the altar. entirely across the church. The worshippers enter, light a taper, (a stand being kept for the sale of them near the door) approach the picture near the entrance, cross themselves, kiss the pictures, bow and repeat a prayer. They then usually pass on to the screen, where they repeat the same ceremony before a number of pictures. The elergy come from behind the screen, (which forms a sort of vestry room) and perform the same ceremony, cross ing themselves a great number of times, kissing the pictures, praying and bowing before them, sometimes touching the floor with their heads. This continues through the whole service. The first time I entered a Greek tent to the demands made upon them by the rapidly developing resources of church, a great number were engaged in this ceremony. It produced an imthe state. There is in the Greek Church also (there is reason to fear) a strong pression not to be forgotten. The congregation were all standing, and the passing and re-passing, the array of pictures, the low bows of the worshippers actively performed, and their swinging their arms in making the sign of the operations in Greece, I will give a brief outline of the Greek Church as it is cross, presented a livelier picture of idolatry than my imagination had connow constituted in the East under the denomination of the Orthodox Oriental ceived as existing even in heathen lands. The thought that it was a Christian Greek Church. I am aware that many of your readers are perfectly familiar | Church, which it was for some time scarcely possible to believe, rendered the scene more painful still, it being obvious that the minds of the worshippers did not extend beyond the pictures. While the congregation is engaged in this ceremony of kissing the pictures, the long service is being chanted by two persons, usually young men who are expected to become candidates for orders. This chanting seems not to be regulated by notes, but to be altogether extempore. Of course the two do not agree, and the intensions of ach are such as no one could probably conceive who had not heard them. In these services there are many places where the expression 'Lord have mercy' is repeated forty times. This is repeated in the more private services, when the priests have strings of beads which they make use of to guide them in counting. The gospel is read by the priest, the book often being previously carried round for the people to kiss. There is very little preaching in the Greek church. In the twelve churches in Athens, there has been but about twenty sermons in the lest twelve months. This is to be accounted

> The language of their services I did not understand, but they appeared less calculated to edify than those of the churches in Italy. The real difference

> With regard to their worship, however, the novelty has ceased, and I have endeavoured by repeating my observations in different places, by reading their standards, and inquiring of their ecclesiastics, to ascertain the real bearing of picture worship upon their system.

> The theory is thus developed in the Catechism: " Ques. To supplicate dead saints, is it not contrary to the first Command-

> "Ans. No, because the supplication of the saints differs much from the

supplication of God. " Q. In what manner?

" A. We supplicate God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, hoping in him for ever-refusing or neglecting to call one another by their heavenly name!

" Q. Who sin in the supplication of the saints ? "A. They who offer to them honour equal to God, who hope in them qually as they do in God, who direct their prayers to them more frequently han they do to God, who observe their feasts with more reverence than they do the feasts of the Lord, and who honour their pictures more than the pic-

PQ" Why do these sin?

"A. Because they make the saints equal to God, or even prefer them to God. "Q To have pictures of the soints, is it not contrary to the second Com-

"A No. For when we salute the pictures we do not honour the pictures

emselves, but the prototypes, i. e. the saints of whom they are the pictures. " Q. Who sin in the worship of pictures ?

" 4. They change into idolatry the lawful worship of the pictures, first, the worship the pictures only in themselves, and hope in them; 2d. Who think one picture holier than another; 3d. Who honour a costly picture more than a cheap one, or an old, more than a new one; 4th. And those who are unwilling to pray in a place where they do not see a picture, and

The Bishop, at his consceration, declares "Indore relatively but not as worshipping, (σχετικώς 'αλλ' ου λαπρευτικώς) the divine and venerable iniages, those also of Christ and of the most hely mother of God, and of all the saints, and the honor which I pay to these images I transfer to the proto-

In the sermons of Bishop Miniati, who is spoken of as one of their most deservedly popular writers, is this paragraph. After alluding to the prayers of saints, " More than all these united intercessions of the church above and below, avails one single word of the mother of God. All when that fearful judge turns and sees the imploring countenance of his mother, that most ly, most sweet mother, immediately he becomes meek and gentle and pacified immediately he parts with the sword and bow of divine wrath : immediately he youchsafes us reconciliation and love; immediately he bestows on us the desired pardon. * * How shall he reverence the son who does not reverence the mother? Ah, into whatever other increverence it may be my pisfortune to fall, may I never lose my reverence for the Virgin Mary. In whatever disaster, bodily or spiritual, I may be found, to her will I flee, sure of obtaining cure for my sickness, consolation in my sorrows, and pardon for my sins. Even in the depths of hell I hope for salvation from the queen of heaven. I fear not to be lost when taking refuge in her arms. Then only then I lose my reverence for the Virgin am I a lost soul."

The following prayers are from the Greek littingy, where there are great numbers of the same kind. " But ob, thou mother of God the lover of mankind have mercy and compassion on me a sinner, and receive the prayers I offer unto thee with unhallowed lips, and use thy maternal influence with thy son, entreat him to accept me, &c." "Save them who hope in thee then mother of the Sun that never sets. Oh parent of God, we beseech thee, intercede with thy divine Son, that he who is departed hence, may enjoy repose

* Since writing the above I have read Mr. Fremantle's letter to the Bishop of incoln. The letter is written in an excellent spirit and with sound judgment Lincoln. The letter is written in an excellent spirit and with sound judgment, and also with an anxious wish to reduce the account of error in the Greek Church to the smallest compass that truth will justify. He says—"It must be confessed that, in later times, they have admitted the doctrine of the Metsotwois, yet they do not expose the host publicly to be adored."

With regard to worshipping the bost, I do not know whether anything is contained in the standards of the Greek Church respecting it or not; nor have I been present when the communion was administered, except in one instance, and that was in Chiro. On that coversion the alexants were broaden uniform the side

was in Chiro. On that occasion the elements were brought put from was in Carro. On that occasion the elements were brought but from the side door in the screen, carried up the side of the church, and down along the centre, through the middle door in the screen which opens upon the altar. A younger priest preceded with the bread, in a patten wrapped in a cloth and held with both bands upon the top of his head. Another followed with the cup extended in his hands and wrapped in a similar manner. The people clustered about their path and made obsessance, some kissing the priests robes. Some women also trouble flow, which the priests transped green. rought in infants and placed them upon the floor, which the priests stepped over their procession. - The women do not occupy the same part of the church which is occupied by

the men. On the occasion referred to above, there were perhaps twenty in a lofty gallery (which seemed only a slight projection from the wall, with a railing,) while below there were about two hundred men,

† Plato's Catechism, pp. 158,

became a propitiation for all our sins." The benefit is described thus: "By with the souls of the just. Oh sublimest Virgin, grant him to enjoy the ever nal inheritance of heaven.

Another prayer to the Virgin begins-" Since we look to thee as the great mediatrix." And so to the saints. "Thou, oh Father, having obtained the when the body is being washed with water, the soul also of the believer is highest dignity in the Church of God, thy heart became a formain of spiritual washed from its sins by the blood of Christ. The baptized person is dipped grace, pour out therefore always upon us, oh Dionysias, thy heavenly virtues in water * * * and by this visible act he receives invisibly, according to the like water from thy sacred tomb." "Oh thou who didst receive divine grace promise of Christ, the salvation of the soul (or soul salvation.) The benefit from heaven, and instruct us to adore one God in three persons. Oh most of this holy baptism is double. External * * Internal, this, that the bapbeing our teacher, didst manifest unto us divine things."

Again, "Look down upon this world with mercy, and goodness, and send down upon us the abundance of thy compassion through the intercession of our most honorable Lady, the mother of God, and ever Virgin Mary, through the power of thy glorious and life-giving cross, through the aid of the holy, bea-John, of the holy, glorious and illustrious Apostles, of our holy Fathers and Universal great doctors and prelates-Basil the great, Gregory the divine, and John Crysostom, of our holy Father Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra in Lycia, the wonder worker (θαυματουργος) of our holy fathers the wonder workers in all the Russias, Peter Alexis, Jonas and Philip, of the holy, glorious and victorious martyrs, of the holy and illustrious parents of God. Josehim and Anna, and of all saints, we beseech thee, oh Lord, incline thine

ear unto us sinners who pray unto thee and have mercy upon us."

It is true that in their liturgies and catechisms there are excellent things, and that these are among the most objectionable, (though there are pages on pages of the same) and that their frightful appearance is softened down by ngenious explanations and apologies, and that there are occasional examples of those who do not hold the real doctrines of their Church, but this is all no more than may be said for the Roman Catholic Church. The fundamental error of the two churches is the same, the rejection of the righteousness of Christ as the only ground of salvation.

Both have rejected him as the mediator and sought out inventions, by which heaven is treated as a court where inferiors may gain their cause by courting the favour of superiors. There are points of difference indeed. In the Roman Church has supervened the monstrous usurpation of the papacy, and the doctrine of infallibility by which the cuts herself off from repentance, and discovers the marks pointed at by the finger of prophecy. In the Oriental Churches there are most serious errors in doctrine as well as corruptions in practice, in consequence of which the light of God's countenance has been vithdrawn from them.

To these errors in our intercourse with them, we are not to give place by abjection, no not for an hour. For if we cannot seek to benefit them by proclaiming the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, then doubtless the time or doing that work has not come.

God requires us first to honor him by honoring his truth and keeping a ood conscience, and by trusting in him to remove obstables which utterly nock human skill. If we do so in faith and in patience, we need not doubt

that in his own good time the mountain shall become a plain. There are some things to be said upon this subject which are more agreeable. These I hope to make the subject of a future letter.

. Very truly yours, C, W, A.

From the New York Presbyterian. BROTHER!

"Brother!" Beautiful word; and how pleasant when kindly spoken! How much of true love is bound up in those seven letters! how the human heart bugs the heavenly sound! Surely it has a peculiar fitness to symbolise pure affection. Blessed be the lips that first uttered it! And let the wretch

ver be known whose bosom could not respond to it! What a relationship it expresses! It is the name of him who is our conal a our father is his father-our mother is his mother. The love which cares for us cares for him; and the eyes that weep when we sorrow, weep also when he sorrows. He is our counterpart, and has with us equal rights beneath a common paternal roof; he eats from the same table, and sleeps beside us on the dreamy couch. He is partaker alike of our joys and pains; and when an enemy appears, we stand back to back and shoulder to shoulder. Boys together, we grow to manhood: the stream of life sweeps one hither, and the other thither, and years pass on; but neither distance nor years can prevent our longing spirits from speeding over land and occan to

commune with our second self. How doubly sanctified was that word from the lips of "Him who spake as never man spake!" What a savour of sweetness attends it in every senence in which Jesus used it. He has given a dignity and glory to it, brighter thun that given to field and flower when the sun removes the veil of weeping clouds from before his face, and looks down in the splendour of his beauty.

Brother! Generous epithet! Every man should speak it lovingly to his fellow; but how much more the Christian! Who should uster it if he does not to his brother Christian ? The term is his peculiarly; God has given it to him; and will be not use it?. Is the poor Christian afraid or ashamed to apply it to the rich one? is the rich one too exalted to call an humble man by so levelling and yet so sweet a title! And is it so? Children of one Father, who are going to the same glorious home-to live there together

When that word from the lips of a Christian brother enters my ear, it touches my heart like holy music, and its sweet intonations are treasured up as if they were sounds by angels spoken; and I learn to love him more. SIMPLE SPEECH. it not thus with you, brother?

Philadelphia,

LITERARY STATISTICS.

In the library of Mr. Rogers the poet, at his house in St. James' Place, London, is the original agreement between Milton, and his publisher, Samuel Symons, in 1666, for the copy of "Paradise Lost." It is written on one page of foolscap, signed by the contracting parties, and witnessed by John sher and Benjamin Green, servants to Mr. Milton.

The autograph of the great poet, notwithstanding his blindness, is remarkably regular and distinct. This interesting relic we need hardly say is care-fully preserved by its distinguished owner. It is framed and glazed, and occupies a prominent place on the walls of the classical and hospitable mansion of the Poet of Memory. Mr. Rogers, we believe, gave seventy guineau for this relic! For the poem itself Milton received ten pounds, five being paid in advance and five at the end of two years, when thirteen hundred onies had been sold.

For each edition not exceeding fifteen hundred copies, five pounds were to be paid; but in seven years the poet died, and the widow disposed of all her right, title and interest, in the work for an additional sum of seven pounds. Thus the whole copyright of "Paradise Lost" brought to the outhor and his family seventeen pounds, and the bit of paper upon which the agreement was written was sold and eagerly purchased for seventy gainess. Milton was more than fifty years of age, blind, infirm, and solitary, when

e began the composition of his great epic. At a similar advanced period of ife, Sir Walter Scott, struck with misfortune, entered into an engagement to liquidate, by his literary exertions, a debt-of-one-hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds. Milton rested his long-cherished hopes of lasting fame upon the work thus late begun: Scatt staked his character and reputation upon the fulfilment of his last engagement. Both entered with characteristic rdour upon their tasks, and, amid the pressure of increasing age and infirmity, never lost sight of their anticipated reward.

In seven years, Milton completed his divine poem, and held in his hand the passport to immortality. In seven years Scott had paid all but one-sixth of his enormous load of deht. The prize was within view, independence seemed almost in his grosp, but he had overtasked his strength, and disease, soon to be followed by death, came like an armed man, and closed the superhuman struggle. When will the annals of literature record again two such ustances of heroic determination, under such adverse circumstances, united to the highest creative genius and crowned with such marvellous results.

From Bentley's Miscellany. BELSHAZZARS FEAST.

Wealth, fame, and power shall be his most By whom the interpretation's taught. The King sat in his regal pride, Proud nobles througed the festal board, High foamed the wine, whose purple tide Was from God's sacred vessels puned. What! slient all I and is there bone

Music and religately was there, Loud echoins to the vaulted re and queenly dames whose jewels to Blazed in the torch light for alouf.

With revelry the palace rung; Yet sudden 'midst the banquet's choer Alarm bath hush'd each toueful tongue, And every eye glares wild with fear.

Why start ye proud in mute amage ? Why quail ye mighty? statek the fair ! Why on one spot in horrer gaze, With features markled by despair?

What hand is that whose fingers mark With awful characters the wall? Whose hidden mysteries, stern and dark, Can e'en Belshazzar's soul appa!!

Hark even now the voice of war Is thundering at thy brazen gates; I hear the battle-shout from far—Destruction, Monarch, on thee waits. The prophet ceased -That very night

That fearful secret to unfold—
*Lo!" cried the seer "the Holy One
To me its mystery bath unrolled. ...

Tremble, proud King! thy reign is o'er, Thy sceptre shall the Median away, Thy ponip and glory are no more, Thy kingdom it hath passed away.

Thou hast lifted up thy haughty brow Applied the Lord of earth and beaven: That God. O King! hath weighed three now, And judgment is against thee given.

Bekhazzar's power and life were and life were the morning star was bright Darius reigned in Babylon.

Whatever comes, take it as from the hands of God. Assure yourself, that without His permission and direction it could not come.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIÁN.

Wednesday, June 8th, 1842.

"THE BEST OF ALL IS, GOD IS WITH US." "See how great a flame aspires,
Kindled by a spark of grace!
Jesu's love the nations fires;
Sets the kingdoms on a blaze,"—Charles Wesley.

"God is with us!" So exclaimed the great and good Founder of Methodism, as he lay on his death-bed, when tens of thousands were expecting his departure with trembling and sorrowful hearts. So he said again and again with all the collectedness of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, his vost charge, and pass through the veil of eternity, to receive his everlasting reward. Sixty years before this he had been ordained a Deacon of the as an Evangelist and Field Preacher, and during that time, surmounting herculean labours; and, when the summons came for him to terminate them, eighty thousand persons, forming Methodist Societies in Europe, America, that when God called him from the obscurity of College life at Oxford, to subordinate ministers of it attered their interdiction, and commenced a perse- tent. "God is with us!"ention; it is true that when he obeyed the call, and began his elevated course,a lover of his Church, his King, his country, and mankind,-calomny prononneed him an enthusiast, a hypocrite, a heretic, and an anarchist; it is true that while he promulgated the doctrines, used the forms, and inculcated respect to the clergy and claims of the Church of England, many of her sacred edifices were barred against him, and too many of her priests and laity mobbed for his disgrace and destruction; it is true that for many years a thousand combinations of one magnitude or other existed throughout Great Britain and Ireland to bring him and his work to nought; and only God sway felt-in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, or the Islands of the Seas-this saved him from martyrdom. It is true, we say, that this, and inexpressibly more than all this, transpired during Mr. Wesley's half-century of unparal. ples of worship; it has been heard in her literary and theological institutions; leled and apostolic devotedness: but he triumphed. One was his business - it has been heard in her assemblies for christian communion; it has been to spread scriptural holiness through the land—through the world; and he did it, regardless of place, and persons, and persecution. Whether he preached her dying saints in European dwelling, in Hindon home, in African which he is Editor.] in consecrated gothic building, or in private dwelling, or in town-ball, or crash, and in the New World's cottages and wigwarms. The sound even in theatre, he triumphed: whether before the noble or the ignoble; the refined or the rude; the rich or the poor, -he triumphed: whether in the ed; and while the Spirit in every clime is still bringing lost sinners to coal-fields of the barbaric colliers at Kingswood; or Kennington Common God, it is our high and hallowed duty to repeat the sublime watch-word. The and Moorfield's, near London; or in the natural amphitheatre at Guennap, in Cornwall, or wherever else, he preached Christ, and trimmhed: whether | bigger, and brighter. Shout it, then-" God is with us!" Shout it, young and he went to Wales, or Scotland, or Ireland, or cast his eyes on the New old, ministers and members; people of every tongue shout it, as you can. Shout World, he saw that by him the Saviour triumphed; and when, at last, in age it, from dwelling to dwelling, from tribe to tribe, from river to river, from and seebleness extreme, he took his parting glance at the extended and ex- mountain to mountain, from province to province, from kingdom to king. tending scene of his triumphs, he, with an inspiring reiteration and emphasis, said, "The best of all is, God is with us!"

"God is with us ?" exclaimed Dr. Coke, and his little Missionary band of three, as they were conducted by an almost miraculous providence to the West Indies. The harbour he, and his associates, Messes, Warrener, Hammet and Clarke, sailed for, was Nova Scotia; but when the vessel in which they sailed reached the Banks of Newfoundland, she was, owing to tempests which had threatened destruction, more than half a wreck; and as there was no probability of landing where they intended, they altered their course for the West Indies; and scarcely had they done so, than, to use the Doctor's own expression, as we find it in Mr. Jackson's Centenary volume, "it seemed as if angels blew the gale," and they were carried directly to Antigua. Here they found a Methodist Society under the care of Mr. Baxter, a shipwright, and a Local Preacher, having been collected by Mr. Gilbert, Speaker of the House of Assembly there; and two thousand was the number of members. The Mission thus commenced has been eminently successful; for chiefly through its agency has West India slavery been abelished, and, undoubtedly, tens of thousands of souls emancipated from the thraldom of sin, and prepared for everlasting dignity and bliss.

"God is with as!" exclaimed the solemn but during faith of another Missionary band destined for the East Indies, when they consigned their friend and guide-Dr. Coke, to his tomb in the Indian ocean. Bereft, confounded, in anguish, they were; awe-struck they pondered, and planned, and prayed; a land of heathens and of strangers was the country of their painful expectation and desire, -a friendless country. They saw it, they landed, they laboured, they prospered. The Christian communities they founded are among the noblest monuments of Missionary enterprise; and endeared be the names of the companions of Coke,-Lynch, Ault, Erskine, Harvard, Squance, Clough, and McKenny, who, when their God wrapped and hid himself in thick darkness, bowed themselves in adoring confidence, that the cloud which enveloped Him might break in blessings on India.

"God is with us!" was the exclamation at the time Philip Embury, a Local Preacher, laid the foundation-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States in 1766, and delivered in New York, to five persons only, the means, and of small pulpit abilities, but very useful. Then came the bold and ardent Captain Webb, who preached with power; then Boardman and Pilmore, and afterwards Asbury and Wright; names which thrill us while we write of men whose deeds are imperishable memorials. A Local Preacher it thus appears must have the eternal honour of introducing Methodism into America. Many other names there are inseparably associated with Methodism there. We like to think of a Coke, a Garrettson, a McKendree, an Emory, and of more, whose presence still in the great militant Methodist family, after anwearied toils, forbids their enlogy. One among the many deserves the praise of being the Apostle of Methodism in America:-that one is Asbury. What stream or lake, throughout the almost boundless region of the States, would not, if a voice it had, bear testimony to the untiring journeyings of Methodist Preachers in search of souls? What mountain, plain, or prairie have they not trod? In what settlement have they not preached Jesus and Him crucified? Methodism has pursued, and taught, and solaced the settler in his most distant habitation. American Methodism is gigantic in her history, her institutions, her ministry, her membership, her enterprises, and her successes; her pulpits we suppose command the attention of four millions of the population; her Church is the home of eight hundred thousand disciples of Christ; and her blessings are scattered with munificence from Lake Superior to Texas ;- from Maine to Oregon.

"God is with us!" is, and, for more than fifty years, has been, the joyous exclamation of the Wesleyau Methodists in CANADA. What antagonist have they not met and overcome? From what conflict, hardship, or cross have they shrunk? We know of none. At that period Canada was a forest dense, dark, and dreary; its pathlessness mexplored by minister of mercy, its loneliness uncheered by the proclamation of " good will to men." Then Dunham, Neile, and others, ploughed her streams and lakes in log or bark caune, or tracked her wilds on foot to find her far-off and forgotten inhabitante; and finding them, led by sound of axe by day, or by bush-wood fire at right, soluced them and their families in their sorrows, fed them with the bread of heaven in their poverty, and gave songs to solitude. Others soon became pioneers in the work of mercy; and while memory has its power, or our Church on annalist, the worthies who are gone to rest, and the fathers who yet remain with us, will be thought of only to be revered and esteemed for their work of heroic faith and labour of self-sacrificing love. Many have been baptized for the dead, and many more of their sons emulate the holy zeal of the living. Where but two or three lifted their voices in publishing Christ, more than a hundred do it; at first a few scattered members were all composing the Methodist Church, where now twenty thousand are as all composing the Methodist Church, where now twenty thousand are as one; and where little companies met to worship, a hundred thousand hear the word, and pray, and praise.

"Hark! the wastes have found a voice; with a sentent Lonely deserts now rejnice, Gladsome hallelujahs sing, All around with praises ring.*

The Methodists of Canada have met Illiberality in the arena attired in garb of "Anostolical Successor," the menacing language of Rome on his lips, the frown of biggtry on his brow, the weapon of exclusiveness in his hand, and the hostility of resolute enmity in his attitude; and scriptural argumentation and a commanding catholicity have repulsed him. They have met Injustice swollen with pride, stalking in imagined greatness, contemning every dispu-

he has made his demand—in vain. They have not yet learned to surrender, thankful that my consequent inability to serve you as efficiently as I might have nor succumb to any fee. They have never lacked an armoury of well-tempered weapons, nor warriors to take the field. When they have been I resign my charge over you with reluctance and sorrow. The ties which taunted, and threatened by a Philistine, they have always had a David to look connect paster and flock are more than human; those ties are strengthened in him in the face, emboldened in his valour, and made victorious by the God of mous support which I have uniformly received from you. Of the vacious truth and power. A host we have to meet the enemy in the gate; but one labours of a Minister in the Church of Christ, I give my deliberate prefer there is, in the midst of his brethren, who, though not lofty in stature, is yet, thank God, in the vigour of manhood, whose intellect, heroism, and influence, choice, but of necessity, and apparently, of Providential duty. I derive adas the defender of Wesleyan Methodism in Canada, have earned for timean, divious I encouragement, in view of it; from your good wishes and prayers enlogium Leonidas never obtained. They have met Ignorance; and will not relax but increase their efforts till their religious institutions, college, of Discourses to which you kindly refer—I have been enabled, at any time, to schools, and publications have, in conjunction with the exertions of other present impressive views of certain portions of Scripture, they are, in a great bodies, distinguished Canada, in all her sons and daughters, for piety, intelliwith all the collectedness of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisnes canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisnes canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisnes canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisness canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisness canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisness canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisness canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisness canada, in an account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisness canada, in account of a mighty mind, the sincerity of a man of God, nones, usunguisness canada, in account of a mind of a min have hitherto reaped the recompense they earned unwittingly-disappoint-Church of England. Fifty-two years before, he had commenced his career ment-confusion-insignificance. They have met Paganism to her own distant territory, and her children and children's children have, instructed, been obstacles which no other man had intreplicity enough to meet, he preached led to the alter of the one living and true God, and their tents been made at least forty thousand five hundred sermons; for that period, daily performed vocal with the praises of the Redeemer. The last year of their enterprises subject to have possessed, was their connecting the perfections of God with had all performed the last year of their enterprises and phenomena of Christian experience—exhibiting the facts are considered to the facts and phenomena of Christian experience—exhibiting the facts are considered to the facts and phenomena of Christian experience—exhibiting the facts are considered to the facts and phenomena of Christian experience—exhibiting the facts are considered to and activities has been the best. Their Ministry enriched with evangelical truth, and crowned with celestial unction; their membership inspired by able, at any future period, to contribute anything with a view to Christian editation abovity; and their member along by an unexampled Mission to this department of Theology, I shall not forget your flattering request and the West Indies, acknowledged him their father and head. It is true Christian charity; and, their people corried along by an unexampled Missionary benevolence, revivals of pure and undefiled religion have animated resuscitate, and reform, and renovate his own Church, dignitaries and believers, and multiplied conversions beyond expectation to a glorious ex-

" All thanks be to God, Who scatters abroad Who scatters alread
Throughout every place,
By the least of his servants, his savour of grace:
Who the victor gave
The praise let Him have;
For the work he hath done;
All honour and glory to Jesus alone!"

"God is with us!" Wherever the Bible doctrines of WESLEYAN METHObish have been preached, her Gospel ordinances administered, and her mild has been her language of gratimde and hope. It has been heard in her temwas caught at WESLEY's death-bed, and has been spread and prolongcloud of glory which has hovered from the first over the Wesleyan family grows holy, believing, transport; -shout it forever, "THE BEST OF ALL is, Gab is

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CITY OF TORONTO STATION. The Fourth Quarterly Meeting of the City Station for this Conference year was held on Friday evening at the house of Mr. Foster, an excellent official member of our Church. His spacious room was well filled; all the official members of the Station were present; and the Meeting was favoured with the presence of the President of the Conference, the Rev. Mr. Lamb, lately from Ireland, and some of the Preachers who had been attending the District Meeting in the City that day. The best feeling prevailed, and thankfulness for past Divine benedictions bestowed on the station expressed. In figuress there was a surplus, after all the disbursements had been reckoned: a circumstance which has not transpired for several years. During the meeting the prethren voluntarily made a liberal subscription for our venerable Superannaated Ministers. Besides the great increase of members at places on other Circuits, where the preachers and exhorters connected with the Station have replied very appropriately, and under deep emotion; and the Chairman, the Church in Canada. President, and Mr. Lamb, spoke in reference to the Address in a very admirable manner. We have had it, the Reply, and a Resolution afterwards passed, volence, and unanimity in zealous endeavours to advance the spiritual con- sions in the instruction of the ignorant, and the salvation of impenitent men.by day and by night, as was the just expectation of the Church we rejoice to of the speech of the Rev. John Seys, Superintendent of the African Mission: serve; but to have frequent opportunities of preaching the Word, of admignishal homes, have been to us, though ardious, and auxiliary to those of an official line de character, delightful duties; and wherever we may have our future allotment of labour, while our memory can retain, and our heart heat, we shall call in ecollection, with gratitude, the effection of all the Ministers with whom we have laboured, the respect shown us by all denominations of christians with any of whose families we have had intercourse-and the sincere love of the entire official and private membership of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in 23.385 whites.

THE ADDRESS.

REV. AND DEAR SIR .- The time having arrived when your removal from s as our Pastor is about to take place, we cannot permit the painful separation o neer, without giving expression to our feelings.

We in the first place tender you our entire approbation of your Ministerial

trusted to you have been carefully, zealously, and efficiently maintained and

On Behalf of the Quarterly Meeting, Toronto, June 3rd, 1842. THEOS. EARL. Sec y.

REPLY. Mr Dean Brethnes .- I am unable to express the deep feelings of my eart at this unexpected expression of your esteem and affection. I am the more impressed with its value, as it comes from those among whom I have spent the greater part of my public life, and over whom I have exercised the pastoral charge during the last two years of unparalleled difficulty and affliction, and to whose kindness and attention I am already so great a debtor. I Church increased from 132 to 318 members, the Sunday-School from 83 to 220 scholars, and a corresponding improvement in the congregation: that you have discharged considerable debts, previously contracted, made great im-provements on the Chapel premises, and supported the Missionary cause with provements on the Chapet promises, and supported the Missionary cause with unprecedented liberality. God is the Author of this success; and He his no doubt granted it, in part, as an answer to those who have "spoken all manner of evil against us," and whom. I am sure, we most beartily forgive.

Your kindness has assigned the chief honour of this success to the instru-

mentality of my humble labours. The prosperity of the Sunday-School is wholly attributable, under the Divine blessing, to the labours of the excelunwearied exertions of our common friend—the Reverend JONATHAN SCOTT, Editor of the Christian Guardian-whose pious and useful pastoral visits stant, and claiming with imperious air the birthright privileges of others; and interests connected with other departments of the Church; I am truly be duly appreciated -Niagara Chronicle.

No token of your esteem could have been so grateful to my feelings as that mind by a careful examination of the Original Text. I believe that the daily a testimony that my teaching has been derived from the Word of God, and esigned to promote its attentive and devout perusal.

I am not ripe for authorship on so sublime and profound a subject as the Attributes of God. The taper-light of my meditations would add antihutes the specific specific the specific specific properties. o only peculiar interest I can imagine my plain discourses on the choval in the temple of the heart, on well as in that of nature. Should I be It is a glorious peculiarity of our Holy Religion, that Doctrines and Truth which transcend the powers of angelic minds may be adapted to the consolation of Believers, and the instruction of Children; and thus to elecidate and apply hem is the business of the Christian Minister.

Thanking you again with all my heart for your kindness and good wishes, and entreating a continued interest in your prayers. I commend you to God and the Word of Ilis Grace—enmestly praying that you may be "stendfast, immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmock as ye know that your labout is an interest." that your labour is not in vain in the Lord." I am, my Dear Brethren, your obliged Friend and humble Servant in the Gospel,

EGERTON RYERSON. To Theophilus Earl, Esquire, and others on behalf of the Quarterly Meeting of the City of Toromo Circuit.

I' The Resolution passed by the Meeting and referred to here says, that highly appreciating the assistance rendered our estermed Pastor by the Rev. Jonathan Scott during the past year, we feel it our duty to express our grateful acknowledgments for the same." There is no indelicacy at this time in saving that this tribute to Mr. Scott's unwearied and gravatous labours is as just as it is | too soon be said, " The Fathers, where are they?". They still live, and would, merited, as he is at present absent attending the Conference now sitting at if duly solicited, gladly become the chroniclers of days gone by, for the pleasure heard in her contests and labours; it has been heard on the lips of Picton, and is not aware of this paragraph being published in the Paper of and profit of their children and children's children in days to come :-

THE TORONTO DISTRICT MEETING was held in the Weslevan-Methodist Church, Newgate Street, on Thursday and Friday last; and with scarcely an exception all the Preachers on the District were present, and the business was conducted very harmoniously, and with despotch; under the judicious direction of the Chairman of the District, the Rev. Anson Green Several brethren were received on trial for the ministry, the funds of the Connexion have during the year been well sustained, Missionary subscriptions much augmented, and the increase to the Church upwards of seven hundred members. The attachment to her on the part of all the Preachers was never doin, from continent to continent, from sea to sen; shout it in thankful, more apparent, and greater success is expected with confidence. We congranulate the estocated Chairman on the happy and very promising state of his District.

> Of the other District Meetings we have not heard anything, with the exception of the London, which reports, we understand, an increase of about seven hundred members, which, as it is to us, must be very gratifying to the respected President of the Conference.

> VICTORIA COLLEGE AND INAUGURAL OCCASION .- The first ession of Victoria College commenced on the 26th of May, and we are grainfied to be informed, that more young gentlemen are now in the Institution than have ever been. This is aparicious, as well as the approaching Inauguration of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, as Principal. It is to take place on Tucsday the 21st of June, and we are confident in our anticipation that the occasion will be one of unusual interest and satisfaction, and greatly conduce to the influence and utility of the Colleges

"WESLEYAN TRACTS FOR THE TIMES."-Three numbers of a series of Tracts having this distinction have been published by the Weslevans abouted during the year, more than a hundred persons have become members in England, headed respectively thus :- "Why don't you come to Church?" on the Station; and the net increase, making every allowance for removals, "Wesleyan Methodism not a Schism," and "Apostolical Succession." There deaths, &c., is large. After tea, the business of the meeting commenced, the has been published, too, a pamphiet entitled. "An Aoswer to the Question, Rev. Anson Green in the chair, and an Address was presented to the Rev. Why are you a Wesleyon Methodist?" There are affixed to the advertisement Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of the Station, on his approaching departing of the last of these the names of all the Wesleyan Ministers in England who from the city to enter on his duties as Principal of Victoria College. He have been Presidents of the Conference. Such a series is much needed by our

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAR CHURCH handed us for publication to-day.* Respecting the Address, having had an inti- IN THE UNITED STATES .- This very respectable and useful Society has recently mate communication for more than two years with the Superintendent, and held its 23rd Anniversary, and had four meetings connected with it, the last of witnessed his indefatigable devotedness to the Station and the interests of the which took place on the 24th of May. All were numerously attended, and Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, we are fully prepared to concur in all produced a large, and, we fervently hope, permanent interest. With the exthat is said. To affirm that what is stated in the Reply concerning the official coption of the pang we feel when South America and the debt of the Society members is well deserved, is a pleasure to us. Their piety, judgment, bene- are thought of, we rejuice in the great success attending its extensive operadition of the Station; and of our Church generally, are highly praiseworthy. Of Its endeavours to increase its income during the year have been unweated the Resolution which refers to correlves, we shall merely remark—that to find and watched by us with much solicitude; and when we are told, as we are by the what was done at the Quarterly Meeting held a year ago is done again, and N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, that, in addition to the special raisings of the with a oneness of purpose, friendliness, and gratefulness, still more marked year, \$1.500 were obtained at this Anniversory, we greatly rejoice. It would perceive. The Christian Cuardian has been the subject of our first anxieties; paper; but all we have space to do is, to copy the close of it, and a paragraph

The members in society in the missions of the several Conferences, are as ing the wayward, of binding up the broken-learted, of carrying the lambs of, follows:—Tennessee Conference, 1511, Memphis do., 793; Mississippi do., the flock, and of solacing the afflicted, the dying, or the bereaved at their 937; Arkansas do.,—: Alabama do., 154; Georgia do., 2.493; South Carn-

ina de	5., 6,370. The oggr	regate results from the v	whole report stand thus :-
	• 1	Missionaries	Church Members.
:	Foreign	63	4.317
	Domestic	178	41,000
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Total	211	45,317
Of t	the Church Members	about 3,217 are Indi	ans; 13,722 coloured; and

From the Treasurer's report we find that the receipts during the next year

were, \$105 281 98. and the expenditures \$149,065 13, leaving a balance against the Society of \$43,783 15.

Mr. Seys, on moving a resolution, remarked.—I presume this resolution was assigned to me on account of my connexion with the Liberia mission. I can say it affords me much pleasure to present such a resolution. Years have now We in the first place tender you our entire approbation of your Ministerial elapsed since I stood among you—since I was sent by you as an almost of pours among us, embracing, as they have done, the faithful, zealous, and pro- the Gospel to poor, tong neglected Africa. The resolution speaks of Africa as diable inculcation of the ductrines of our common Christianity, and also the one of the most promising fields of missionary enterprise. Is it so? Yes, sir, discipline peculiar to us as a part of the great Methodistic family; we would it is so. And if the missionary sickle be but applied, the field will yield a rich especially refer to a Course of Sermons delivered by you on the important sub- and noble barrest to the church. Out of one thousand church members, one ject of the Boing and Attributes of God, the publication of which we most bundred and fifty are native converts. But two years ago I found them bowsernestly desire, believing it would be a public benefit.

The period of your Ministry among us, we are aware, has been a period prewhich their fancy could make into a gad. These iduly they placed about their The period of your Ministry among us, we are aware, has been a period pure senting peculiar trials and requiring peculiar graces and abilities; but we thank persons, put there in their houses, and corried about win men when senting peculiar trials and requiring peculiar graces and abilities; but we thank persons, put there in their houses, and corried about win men when we senting persons are a number of them had been converted, they appointed they were substituted to the church. And what a second advisor for your. He has abundantly supplied you on these trying a day for meeting, when they were admitted to the church. And what a second advisor for your of Heddington, and the praises of Immannel ascended with the smoke of the burning idols. At the same time the hearts of these young converts were burning with desire to carry the Gospel to We now, Sir, as a small token of our esteem, present you with a copy of the tribes beyond them. Western Africa is a most promising field, because the Hebrew Bible, and also a copy of the Septuagint, of which we solicit your ther native converts are eager to carry the Gospel to the country in the interior. acceptance,—praying that, wherever Providence may appoint your sphere of The buys at the love feasisted like take of their conversion. Pray God to keep labour, the truths contained in these precious books may always be as efficiently them god—to make them grow up men—and be missionness to "the tother and profitably proclaimed there as they have been with us."

The natives will prove themselves doubly combined for the contained. people." . The natives will prove themselves doubly qualified for the mission are work, as they have less fear of the peculiar diseases of the country, can be supported with less means, and understand the languages of the county. In conclusion, he alloded to the debt of the Society, which is upward of \$51.000. There are in the United States, said the speaker, 800,000 members belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church. If each one should pay but sixpence would liquidate the debt, and yet we hear of retrenchment. been put off last year with \$12,000, and this year it might perhaps be allowed but \$5000. This is not right. Africa must not be given up. For his part, be had buried four children in Africa, and he would ask no higher privilege than to be permitted to spend the remainder of his days, and at tast his rest with his children by the side of the graves of Cox, and Wright, and Bur-

CANADA SPELLING BOOK .- We are glad to find that Mr. Davidson's excellent compilation, the Canada Spelling Book, has been adopted for use in the Schools under their charge by the Commissioners of this Township, and we trust that the example will be generally followed through the whole of Western Canada. Judges the most competent have pronounced this publication better suited to our Schools than any of the works of the same class extant, and the general favour with which the first edition was received has induced the compiler to incur such an expense in stereotyping as only many editions can defray. Under these circumstances, we think School Commissioners genlent Committee and Teachers; and I am persuaded you will agree with me, that our general success is, in no small degree, owing to the voluntary and will thereby put into the hands of youth the best book of its kind that can be procured, render the system of Canadian education uniform in that particular, and at the same time reward the labours of the compiler, and stimulate others will ever be gratefully remembered by hundreds in this city and neighbourhood. Nearly one-half of my own time has been occupied in promoting to the production of similar useful works, by showing that their exertions will

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS .- In the N.-Y. Sunday-School Advocate, of May 3rd, the statistics are given of the Sunday Schools in the Baltimore. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which we take the following items; Schools 324; Officers and Teachers 4,354; Scholars 21,254; average attendance 14,130; Professors of religion 1,189; Volumes 31,748.

"There has been, during the year, an increase of 93 schools, and 6,695 scholars; and 10,267 volumes have been added to the libraries.

"The following excellent resolutions, among others, were adopted by the

"Resolved, That it is highly important that each school should be furnish-

ed will a library, as well as the necessary books of instruction.

"Resolved, That, to secure uniformity in the course of instruction, we recommend that the library books be those which are published at our Book Concern, and that the books of instruction be particularly the Bible or New Testament, and the Wesleyan Catechisms.

"Resolved, That we recommend that a permanent register and minute book be kept for each school."

In the same paper there is this extract of a letter from Professor Willett of Middletown respecting a revival in a Sabbath-School there:-

"Our Subbath-school is at this time in a peculiarly flourishing state; some thirty of the scholars having lately, with heartfelt love, embraced the religion of Jesus Christ. This is the fruit of a revival in the church, which for several menths past has been slowly progressing under the labours of brother Osbon. Of a class in sacred geography, which I have formed, every member but one is now rejoicing, with all that simplicity and fervour which marks early youth, in the hope of the Gospel. Our school is large for a place so small as this, numbering about 320 scholars, and about 50 teachers. The atmost harmon prevails among us, while the teachers (many of whom are members of the university) exhibit a zeal which cannot be too highly commended. Our school ndeed is full of beauty and hope."

The Anniversary of the Sunday-Schools in Philadelphia tool: place May 23d. The number of children and teachers assembled was more than 17,000; and the first and only surviving Sunday-School Teacher, a citizen of Albany, in the first Sunday-School founded by the late Robert Raikes-was present! There is a charm and a blessing in these Sabbath-School operations.

VALUABLE METHODIST PUBLICATIONS .- In the Western Christian Advocate we meet with the following grapifying Resolutions, which we presume well deserve the attention of the Canada Conference. We have long said to our brethren in the ministry how desirable it was to collect notices of the past for the information and benefit of the future members and friends of the Weslevan Methodist Church in Canada. Let us at once avail ourselves of the Methodist intelligence of her revered living fathers, who cannot long honour and bless us by their presence. Of them it will soon-At a meeting of the Book Committee of the Western Book Establishment

Acid April 7, 1842, the two following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That James B. Finley, Charles Elliat, and William H. Raper, be a Committee: to procure from the older ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church sketches of their own experience as Christians and Ministers, for r in a duoderime volume; and that the above committee be requested to

furnish sketches of their own experience for that publication. Resolved, That James B. Fieley, Charles Elliot, and William H. Raper, of Methodist preachers, embracing relations of individual conversions of a pecolingly striking and affecting character.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, it is our duty to present to the readers of the Advocate two distinct, yet connected topics. The one is the Christian and ministerial experience of preachers; the other will embrace brief parratives of striking and affecting conversions.

BAPTISMAL CEREMONY .- The Rev. Matthew Whiting, who has been favoured by the Holy Spirit with much success on the Newmarket Circuit during this Conference year, had the pleasure of administering the ordinance of baptism. by immersion, on the 30th of May, to elever adult percons who have recently been made partakers of the grace of God. The occasion was solenin and beneficial. MAR YOHANNA, the Nestorian Bishop, on the 23rd of May

oaid a visit to the New York Conference of the Methodist Eniscopal Church,

company with the Rev. Mr. Perkins, Missionary to the Nestorians of Per-

sia. The Bishop was received with great respect by the Ministers assembled.

and on concluding an address to them declared his high regard for the great. body of Methodists throughout the world. Sistens of Charity .- A letter in the N. Y. Chserver, from . Montauban speaks of an Institution at Kuisersworth, in Germany, for Protesstant Desconesses, or Sisters of Charity, but as being at the utmost distance, ints design and management, from the Popish institutions having the same designation. The Sister Phabe in the Church at Conchesa is made the exemplar.

The regulations of the Institution are given in the Observer, and appear to have

pothing objectionable in them. There is a similar one in France under the

irection of a lady, superior. PAPAL RESPECT TO THE BIBLE, MISSIONARIES, AND OUR-ELVES !- We take the following choice specimen from the Hamilton Catholic : We observe, copied into the Christian Guardian from the Episcopal! Recorder, an article on the religious condition of Raly, full of that ignorant imperimence, and sectarian malignity, for which our strolling missioneries in atholic countries are so notorious. A set of low mechanics, many of them roken in trade, are set adrift upon the world, with their wives and families. es so many reverends, starch and stiff, and genterlized, and in their external nice spiritualized.-commissioned by whom? By certain lay associations, and joint stock companies of Bible-printing traffickers, and religious tractpublishers! These are expected, by the dissemination of their British paperwares, to reclaiminatize the long christianized people on the continent of Eur wares, to recursionize the mag constitution proper it not for the British press, the British Bible and tract peddlers, the British mammon hunting apostles of every ast, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, &c. &c., the whole family of Adam would remain in darkness and in the shadow of death. The impudent part, volcar, untaught, needy adventurers, equipped and sent forth on the lavish. contributions of their functical co-religionists, have the assurance to criticise government, and every thing that differs from their homely liabits of national usages and sectarian psculiarity. Wherever they trail themselves along in their fumbering course, they leave a slime behind that infects and disfigures, and ren-

We leave this morning for the Conference, having prepared, so far as we can, what editorial and other matter will be required during the two Wednesdays we shall be absent from the Office. Correspondents and others will have attention on our return. Monday Morning:

ders wholly lostlisome the very fairest objects which they happen to alight upon.

-Catholic, May (st.

MERIT.-The Council of the London Geographical Society avo awarded to Professor Rabinson of New York, one of the gold medals placed at their disposal annually by the Queen, in consideration of the very valuable addition he has made to geographical knowledge by his work entitled. Biblical Researches in Palestine."

MORMON BANKRUPTS .- The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of May 28, says, Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. His debts, he states, are \$100,000. Sidney Rigdon, and Hiram Smith, the other Mormon leaders, have also petitioned.

26th of May the Wesleyen Seminary at Lima was destroyed by fire. Loss,

FIRE.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, that on the

We are pleased to receive the London Inquirer in an enlarged and improved form.

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the eccipt of the following sums: By Rev. Geo. Ferguson, Dumfrics Circuit.

Smith Cornell....... 0 10 0 Mrs. Ann Lawrason..... 0 10 0. Mrs. Martha Weit..... 0 5 0 By Rev. J. K. Williston, Thames Circuit,

By Rev. Wm. Ryerson. By Rev. John Baxter, Albion Circuit. James Monkman, Sen'r...£0 10 0 John Peacock.....£2 10 James Monkman, Jun'r... 2 5 0 Thomas Driffil.......... 4 0 Bu Rev. David Wright.

Wm. Law, Newmarket Circuit£1 5 (By Rev. C. Flumerfelt, Gosfield and Howard Circuit. ohn Buchanan£0 5 By Rev. H. Biggar, Stamford Circuit. Mrs. Richard Grabam£2 10 0 Mrs. Jans Coleman and family, Whithy Circuit 2 10 0

By Rev. Thos: Cosford, St Catharines Circuit.

Thornton Benj'n

Tighe Miss Louism

Tolbert or Colbert

Thorner J.

Tims Eliz'h

Todd Robert 2

Thomas

Tonghe Captain

Townley Wm

Townrow Was

Treacy Andrew

Tremuia J. E.

Tunmore Mrs.

Turner J. B. 3 Turner Wm

Turner Joseph

Tyrcell John

Ucyin Martin

Videan G.

Voso Peter

Wade Robert

Waddal Miss Carlo

Wadisworth Geo

Wakesville C.

Waldron Mary

Walker James

Walker John

Walker Bomidies

Wallas Wm 2

Wallace James

Walsh John

Ward Mary 2

Warffe John

Warren —

Ward Henry Ward Benjin L.

Warton Robert

Wass Rabecca

Watta Mary 2

Watson James

Watson Charles

Walton Mrs Cath

Webster Bennnte

Weire James

Welsh Patrick

West Albert

White Jase

White David

White Henry

White ---

Soloman White Thomas

Sparling — Whitesides J. SpencerMissMartha Wiggins James

Spratt Mis widow of Wight James Ens Scratt 92d F1/Vilbey Edwin

Sprole Mrs Rabecca Viley Thomas Stafford James Wilkeson Mrs Stamford John Wilkins W.

Stocking Charles Wilson John Stoughton Miss MA Wilson Thomas 2

Taylor John Mes 2 Woods Eliz'h J.

Terry James Woofendon Eliz'h Thornbeck Rich'd Wooifendon Joshua

Taylor James W. Wood Alex'r

Thom Miss C. Wrey Wm Thompson Mrs L. Wride Wm

Thompson James 2 Wreford Sam'l

White David

White George 2

White Luny Anne White Thomas

White Miss Jane

White George 2

White Henry White Lucy Ann

Whitehead Jos.

Whitesides J.

Wilkips Mes

Williams Mrs.

Williams Too

Wilson John

Wilson James

Wilson Henry

Willson Mary

Wilson Eliza

Willson Miss S. 3

Wilson & Mitchell

Wilson Wm 2

Wilson H. D.

Winter Aaron

Wolfe James

Wood Peter

Woodgate Jas

Woofendon Eliz'h

Woods -

Williamson Wm

White --

Welham James

Weish Mary Ann

Welsh Lawrence

Whitey Joseph 2

Whinfield Samuel

Wetherly Margaret

Waterson George

Watson Wm John

Wailleur Mons I .

Waimzey Benj'n F

Valentine George

Vincent Charles

Traynor Thomas

Tructean Mons J. B.

Rennie Mrs Mery Thorn Wm Rernes Mr or Wilson Thornton Mrs F.

Robinson Ezokial Tructean Mons J RockwellWash'ston Tudhope James

Revnolds Earl

Rigney James 2

Robison Richard

Robison Miss Maret

Rispin Thos Robb James Robison John

Robison Thas

Roddy John Rolestone Thos Rooney Thos

Rose Aller

Rose Hannah 2

Rotsinger Joseph

Roulston Joseph

Rutherford Alex

Sanders W. Henry

Sanderson Js or JnoWalker Robert

Scott Miss Caroline Wallice Edw'd 2

Rowe Henry

Ryan Joseph

Sargent Wm

Saunders F. A.

Scanlan Martan

Scott Miss Mary

Sewart Thomas

Seymour Charles Shamplin Francis Sharp Samuel

Shaw Miss Mary

Sheppard G. Shellingham Thos

Shore ---Sherlock Robert

SilvesterMrs Rables

Sims Win Simons Angustus Sinclair Isaac

Skeiton John Siceper Nath'l

Smith Matthew

Smith Elias Smith Thos 3

Smith Joseph

Smith Henry

Smyth James

Smith Henry L. Smith Thos

Smurthwaite Thos

Smerfit Thos Snodden Wm 2

Snyder Mrs And Sovder Wm 3

and Bernard

Stanley John

Stephens Anthony

Stephens Richard

Stocking Charles

on Wm

Stebbens K.

Stuart —— Slewart Thos

Stevens Wm

Swain A. Swaine Wm

Switer John Sylvester Richard

Temlyne Wm 2

Taylor Ab'm

Strowes Jacob

Shields Miss 2

Shore Thos Shore Robert

Short Ann

Shaw — Susan Shaw Thes

Seyes Joseph

Show Hugh

Shaw William

Scention Joha

Seton D.

Temperance Vindicator.

MISS EDGEWORTH ON TEMPERANCE.

"Edgeworthtown, February 21, 1342.

"Sin,—Your letter needs no spology, I thank you for having thought it worth while to apply to me, and for desiring to have my opinion on the Temperance Association, along with those of the most benevolent and ealightened friends of humanity.

"I am happy to be able, by the experience we have had in this neighbourhand while the I have head an internal formula the second and the second and

hond, and by all that I have heard evidence from different parts of the country to confirm the accounts you have from all parts of Britain—and especially from Mr. Clarkson. 'the venerable Clarkson,' as you justly call him. I should content myself with anying, as more a gentlemen did after hearing a speech of Burke's,

'I say ditto to Mr. Clarkson'—

'I say ditto to Mr. Clarkson'—

but that I think it may be useful to this good cause that all should give specific

Individual evidence of what they know of their own knowledge of the operation of this temperance pledge.

"In our village of Edgeworthtown, the whiskey selling was diminished since the pledge has been taken, within the last two years, so as to leave pub lie houses empty, and to oblige the landlord to lower house rent considerably. This we know to our pecuniary loss. I need not add to our meral satisfaction "The appearance of the people, their quiet demeanour at markets and lairs, has wonderfully improved in general—and to the knowledge of this family

has wonderfully improved in general—and to the knowledge of this lamily many notorious drinkers, and some, as it was thought, confirmed drunkards, have been completely reformed by taking the pledge.

"They have become able and willing to work, and to take care of their farms and business—are decembly clothed, and healthy, and happy, and now make their wives and children happy, instead, as before their reformation, miserable and half heatt-broken. I have heard of the arong expressions of delight of some of the wives of the reformed drunkards. One wife said to me, 'Ma'am, I'm the happiest woman now that can be; sure he says he is waken ed from a dream, and now he goes about his business so well—and, ma'am, h can cat more, and he can hear the noise of the children, which he never could

ave not known of any in which the health has suffered. Very few scarcely any instances of breaking the pledge have as yet come to our kn ledge. But some have occurred. The culprits have been completely shunned and disgraced, so that they are awful warnings to others.

'So long as public opinion is upheld in this manner, and so continues to

nor, we may hope that this great power, this inestimable moral blessing, to Ireland in particular-will continue, and most earnestly I hope and pray

it may.

4 Beyond all calculations—beyond all predictions of experience, and all the examples from the past, and all analogy: this wonderful crossed against the bad habits of nations—the bad habits and sensual tastes of individuals—has succeeded and lasted for about two years.

"It is amonging, and proves the power of moral and religious influence and motive beyond any other example on record in history. "I consider Father Matthew as the greatest benefactor to his country, th most true friend to trishmen and to Ireland; and am, Sir, with the mos

most true friend to treatmen and to treatme, which was truly, carnest wish for the continued success of your great cause, yours truly,

MARIA EDGEWORTH. R. Allen, Esq , Secretary Irish Temperance Union, Dublin."

The Temperance Journal says that Mr. Tappan remarked at a late meeting, that he held in his hand the report of the President of the Board of Physicians of New-York, wherein it was stuted that out of fifty-two thousand pipes of wine consumed in this country, only two thousand were imported, the rest being made out of New England rum and other deleterious ingredients .-

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE QUEEN.

At the Queen's levecheld on the 4th instant, Mr. Washington Irving was presented by Mr. Everett.
The papers announce the death of the Duchess Dowager of Richmond, in

A fatal duel was fought at Palermo, Sicily, on the 22nd of April, between Licent, Brooke Johnson and the Dake di Calabritti, in which the former was shin dead and the Duke received a dreadful wound in the face, carrying away part of his nose. The duel originated in a blow given by the Englishman, who had been taking too much wine.

It is curious that not a batch of London payers reaches us in which we do

not find accounts of a great sensation created by some atrocious murder. The last we had was the murder of Mrs. Good, by her husband, which was discovered in a remarkable manner, and the atrocity of which was heightened by the shorking mutilation of the body, for the purpose of concealment. The following notice appears, in large capitals, in the Portsmooth Herald of

May 7th :--The Earl of Guildford will preach at Saint Mary's Church on Sunday, the

Sib of May. Translated from Brussels Papers,

The Precureeur of May 3 says that on the 29th of April there was a sort of military insurposition at Dinant Certain Soldiers, assigned to drill, refused

with their exercise and threw down their muskers; and when one was arrested the others rescued him by force. The garrison was called out to quell the turnult; but before the troops reached the spot order had been restored by the exertions of an officer. Several were arrested and the others disarmed. The same copper gives favorable intelligence from Algiers. The powerful tribe of the Hacken had submitted, including the family of Abdel-Kader, who

a native of this tribe. His uncle had been taken prisoner, treated with marked kindness and distinction, and had engaged to exert his powerful influence with all the tribes for a permanent cessation of hostilities. Court of Cossation had affirmed the judgment condemning the editor

of the Gazette de France to a year of imprisonment and a fine of 4000 france for an article against the King.

M. Agundo, the rich Sunnish banker, lately deceased, has left to the church of Notre Dome de Lorette, at Paris, a superb statue of the Mogdalen, by Can-ova, and bage sums of maney for the poor.

The ex-king of flolland had so far recovered that no more bulletins were

The Journal du Pouple, one of the most venomous of the paris papers against the present dynasty, has died of inantition. The turn of the National

Dreadful Railway Accident in France.—A shocking catastrophe has occurred on the Versailles railway. The two railroads to Versailles ere crowded on the King's fete day, Sunday, with passengers. In the eve ning a train returning to Paris was unusually long; it consisted of seventeen carriages, impelled by three engines, and conveyed from 1500 to 1800 passengers. On arriving between Meudon and Bellevue, the axoletree of the first engine broke. The body of it, with the fire, fell to the ground. The second engine, to great was the impetus, smashed it in pieces, and passed over it; and the boiler burst, throwing the unfortunate stoker fifty feet into the air. The corringes passed over the wreck; when six of them, being newly painted, in standy ignited. Three were totally consumed, and three others partially, with out the possibility of escape to their unhappy invotes, who were locked up in the carriages. The locomotives were made in England, and had been obtained from that country specially for the sake of excellence and safety. Mr. Goizot was among the travellers on the read, at the moment of the accident, but he was in another train, going from Paris to Versailles. The body of Admical D' Urville had been found, but in a frightful state—so burnt that it was recognised only by comparison of the skull, with casts that had been taken during life The remains of Madame D'Urville also had been identified. The number of killed was very uncertain. Some accounts make it 92, others only 45, and others again 59. The only son of Admirat D'Urville a lad of 14, also perished The accetained number of persons wounded was 65, but there were probably many more. Muny persons of distinction escaped by being a moment too late, or by finding the train full. The King's youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, come by it a short distance from Vermilles, and then got out. M. Chambolles (a Deputy and editor in chief of the Sizele.) was on the point of entering with his three sons, when a friend offered him sears in his carriage, which he accepted. Mr. Henry Bulwer arrived at the station before the train started, but could not obtain a place. A son of Colonel Thorne, who was said to have been one of the victims, had attempted to obtain a place in the train but fieled. Several other inculents of the kind are mentioned. The moment the King was informed of this sad event his Majesty ordered the Chateau of Mendon to to be opened for the accommodation of the wounded, and directed that every care should be taken of them, and that every necessary should be placed at their disposal. An Aid-ic-Camp of the King, disputched in all haste to Meudon, saw his Majesty's orders carried into execution.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. . ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA. TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Columbia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, basing left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo, at 5 P. arrived at Halifax on the 31st, at 3 P. M., and left same day at 7 P. M... sequently she made the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 13 days and 13

She brought 19 passengers to Halifax, landed 9 there, and took in 5-mak ing 15 to Boston. Files of London papers are to the evening of the 18th of May, and Liverpool to the 19th.

The steamship Great Western, Captain Hosken, made her trip to Liverpool In twelve days and seven and a half hours; this is said to be the shortest passage ever made between New York and Liverpool.

The stemmer Britanniu arrived at Liverpool on the 16th May, after a passage

of ten days and three hours from Halifax.

In Parliament. Monday, May 9 .- In the House of Lords there was nothing of general interest. In the Commons debate was resumed on Mr. Roebuck's motion for a select committee to investigate the cases in which members had agreed to accept the Chiltern Hundreds than encounter inquiries about bribery. After a protracted debate, in which the magnates of the House were forced to take part, the motion was carried without a division. The income tax bill, all amendments having been voted down, was ordered

to be read a third time on the 13th. May 10. In the House of Lords the copy right bill had its second reading.

Lord Brougham moved the second reading of his bill to facilitate inquiries touching bribery at election of the Lord Chancellor. ry at elections, but withdrew it for the present, at the suggestion In the Commons a new writ was moved for Nottingham, Sir George Larpen

having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. (This was one of the cases mentioned by Mr. Rachack) Mr. R. opposed the motion, on the ground that there ought to be first an inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices. After some debate the motion for the writ was withdrawn.

Lord John Russell gave notice of a bill to prevent bribery.

Mr. Redington moved to disfranchise the borough of Sudbury, for the gross bribery and corruption practised there at the last election, on proof of which the members had been unseated. At least 200 voters had been grossly and

one members and usen unscatted. At least 200 least that man musticusty bribed. Leave to bring in the bill was granted.

Sic Robert Peel brought in his tariff bill, speaking to the extent of four olumns. He concluded with a brief but emphatic declaration of his belief in the advantages of free trade, and of his hope that other nations would follow the example of England in adopting that principle. Mr. Labouchere followed, declaring that he and his political friends would

we great satisfaction in supporting the bill-claiming it as in principle a mea-

sure of the late Ministry.

The House went into committee pro forma, and reported progress on the bill, Sir Robert giving notice that he should bring it forward on the 13th, and pustpone the income tax bill until after the Whitsumide adjournment.

May 11. The House of Lords held no session.

In the Commons Sir James Graham moved for leave to bring in a bill cononing the operation of the new poor laws for five years, which was given, after some debate.

May 12. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne moved for a return of the exemptions given to foreigners, on former occasions, from the income and property taxes. He cited numerous precedents, showing that it had never been thought right thus to tax foreigners, holding portions of the English funds. He thought it very unjust thus to tax them, and not only unast but disbonourable.

Lords Brougham, Melbourne and others thought so too, and the motion was

agreed to without opposition. Lord Brougham's bribery bill was taken through committee and ordered to

its third reading.

In the Commons there was no quorum. May 14. The House of Lords, after transacting some routine business diourned to the 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. S. Crawford gave notice that on the motion for the third reading of the income tax bill, he should move as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months, (hear, hear.) The bon, gentleman gave notice of a motion to entitle all persons compelled to pay the come tax to the right of voting for members of parliament.

Mr. Roebuck named the members for his select committee to inquite into the

beibery cases, and they were agreed to. Mr. Duncombe moved that they be required to make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they had never, directly or indirectly, been concerned in any bribery or attempt at bribery. Vehemently opposed and lost, 17 to 160.

The tariff bill was then taken up in committee .- Lord Howick moved this "That, in making a new arrangement of the custom duties, it is not expedi-

at to impose different rates of duty upon the same atticles when imported from foreign countries or from British possessions, in any case where no such difference now exists; and that in those cases in which such a difference shready exists, it is not expedient that it should be increased."

This was debated at length, and lost, 103 to 281, and the House adjourned

Scottish Kirk .- Sir J. Graham has stated that Ministers were negotiating with the conflicting parties for a settlement of the disputes in the Scottish Kirk. The principles upon which the Government were disposed to settle the question, were to defend the civil rights of the patron in his right of presentation; to defend and assert the indisputable right of the parishioners to Albert W. object; and to maintain the right of the spiritual courts to decide upon the ob- Adam Robert 2 ections of the parishioners .- Church.

GREECE. Earthquoke.—Letters from Athens of the 28th of April state Allen Tho's W. hat several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Allen John 2 Peloponassus; on the 18th, at Sparin, the shocks lasted from 25 to 30 seconds. Alexander Rob's cascb. The inhabitants can terrified out of their houses. On the same day, and in the course of the night, four or five slighter shocks were experienced. But a distance of the night, four or five slighter shocks were experienced. But a distance of Drouchas.—an old tower situate in the town of Magoules was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the soil trembled with more violence than at Sparta, and a portion of the Hellenic College and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and an enormous ruck, having datached itself from the summit of old Mount Mistra, rolled with terrific noise.

Anderson J.

Carroll James Carler Mrs Harriet Males Jane Anderson John Carler Mrs Harriet Males Jane Anderson John Carler Mrs Harriet Carler Mrs Harriet Males Jane Anderson John Carler Mrs Harriet Carler Mrs Harriet Males Jane Anderson John Carler Mrs Harriet Mrs H detached itself from the summit of old Mount Mistra, rolled with terrific noise Ansley into the town. At Cahamet the first shock, felt at half post 9 o'cluck, lasted Ansley Wm between 40 and 50 ecconds, and there were ten others, from that hour until Archet A. midnight, at intervals of three quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were Archer Mary damaged and several in the neighbourhood actually gave way. Upwards of Arkue John fifty dwellings were thrown down at Areopolis, and fifter towers crumbled at Crylus. Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Mains. At Androusa several churches fell in. On the 25th alt, at about 4 o'clock, a. m., another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a mine transit James Ametrogales.

ute end a half. Conflagration at Hamburgh. - One third of the city of Ham- Ash James burgh was destroyed by fire on the morning of May 5th. It commenced in the Atkin Christr Deich Strasse, but its origin had not yet been estisfactorily ascertained. In the Deren Strasse, but its original met yet the town was reduced to ashes, includ-space of a few days about one-fourth of the town was reduced to ashes, includ-Bacon Miss Eliz'h ing the whole or part of 46 streets. It is calculated that upwards of two thousand houses were hurned down or injured by the fire. The population of Baker Ephraim Hamburgh amounts to about 150,000 souls, and by this calamity acarly 30,000 Ballard Henry persons, it is stated, have been rendered houseless. It was at one time ru- Balmer Thomas moured that the insurance companies would not be able to meet the demands Banks Joseph which such an extraordinary sacrifice of property must count on them; but Banks Robert these apprehensions are beginning in some measure to subside. All households Barer Edw'd ers are concerned in a mutual system of insurance, and should the regular Backer Wm res are concerned in a mutual system of insurance, and should the regular barker Vm sources for the payment of the insurance monies fail, it is suggested that the government would step in to support the companies in such an extraordinary case as the present. The damage is variously estimated. It is stated at \$\pmu 4.009.000, and even at \$\pmu 5.090.000\$, and this diversity of calculation only shows, that at the present moment there cannot exist sufficient data for compining to accurate knowledge on the subject. Some English Companies and Paulon Manual Present moment there cannot exist sufficient data for companies are responsible for moveable property destroyed. The insurances in the Phonix. Battley Westerney responsible for moveable property destroyed. The insurances in the Phonix, amount to 4000,000 marks; in the Sun, 3,300,000; in the Royal Exchange, Bayless James to 2,200,000; and in the Alliance to about 800,000. These are their gross Beatty Elic'h losses, but a great portion of the value is expected to be saved—say one Beatty Elic'h Beaty Luke quarter. The amount forwarded by the former, I am told, is \$25,000, and by the latter 200,000 marks. The object of the meeting held yesterday was to solicit the aid of the Queen of England, and the British nation, in favor of the population of this town, now suffering under so terrific an affliction.-The number of fives lost during the fire cannot be excertained until the ruins are cleared. 120 are stated to be wounded, and 40 or 50 are already found Bell killed.

Another Conspiracy to Murder Louis Philippe.—Another Bennett Humph Bennett Humph Bennett Humph Bently Jos. յելյդ թենա and several persons, chiefly ourriers, have been arrested, among whom is the notorious Considers, twice before implicated in similar plots, but acquirted.—

Byllings Juo, S. Bulow Frs.
Byllow Frs.
But John m seized.

Great Fire at Sleyer .- A letter from Steyer, a manufacturing wa in Austria, with 10.000 inhabitants, gives an account of a dreadful fire at that place. The letter, which is dated the 7th inst, and is published by the Bixley Albert Angaburg Gazette, says—"On the 3rd at foor in the afternoon, a violent confluck James 2. flugration burst forth in the fautourg of Steyrdorf. The flames, excited by a flick Eliz'h bigh wind, made rapid progress, and by the next morning, at six, not less that Blackwell James 243 houses were reduced to ashes. We are surrounded with ruins; the streets Blackwell Edw'd. are filled with dead bodies, and women and children are ottering cries of des-pair. The working classes are the principal sufferers by this canatrophe. pair. The working classes are the principal sufferers by this catastrophe.

Several hundreds are reduced to beggary. Rhode Island .- Dorr is in Connecticut, at Thompson, not far Boluss Thomas from the Rhode Island and Massachusetts line—where he is surrounded day and night by a body guard of desparate fellows, and where there is no possibility of seizing bim, except by a violation of law since the Governor of Connecticut, a strong destructive, refuses to surrender him on the requisition of Governor King. To what are we coming in this concert? A desparate man ethor King. To what are we coming in this country? A desparate man arroys himself in arms against the government of his own state, and when driven out of it as a traitor, finds refige under the wing of the Governor of a neighbouring state. Very soon at this rate, we shall be no better than the republics of South America .- Correspondent of N. Y. Com. Adv.

MARRIED.-In this City Jone 2nd, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. John Woodalt, to Miss Caroline McPhail, both of the City of Terento.

On the 1st Instant, by the Rev. Joseph Musgewe, Mr. Dennis Moore, of lamilson, to Susan, second daughter of Mr. Isaiah Tyson, of King.

At the same time, and by the same, Benjamin Walker Smith, Esq., of Whitchurch, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. I. Tyson. DIED,—May 30th, on Lyon's Creek, in joyful hope of everhisting life, Capt. Henry Buchner, Senior,—a man universally revoced and loved, an intimate friend of the late Rev. George Neile, and for half a century an honourable

member of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church.

At Port Dulhousie, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Lawrie, aged 20 years.
In St. Catharines, on the 23d inst., David Wm. Smith, Esq., son of William Smith, Esq , of Fort Erie, aged 41 years.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending June 7. J. K. Williston, L. O. Rice, W. H. Williams, G. Verey, Jun., Z. Theal.

UCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Brown George Brown RevSam'l H Londonderev City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Brown RevSam'l H Hospitel, REMOVED from 144 Kino Staret, to Newgate Street, opposite Brotherson Steph'n Man 24 1249 May 24, 1842.

PORTRAIT of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr Hoppner Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of subscribers to an Engraving therefrom. The opinions of the Press are highly commendatory. Toronto, May 314, 1842.

A FLOURING MILL TO LET -- for from ONE to THREE YEARS -- in the healthy and flourishing VILLAGE of STREETS VILLE. I takes—in the heating and nontristing VILLAGE of STREETSVILLE, in the Township of Toronto; 20 miles from Teconto, 30 from Hamilton, and 7 from Port Credit. It is in one of the best and most populous Wheat Districts of the Province; has Three Run of Burr-Stones—a large Custom Work, and good reputation; and is in every way well fitted for manufacturing from 50 to 75 Barrels Flour per day, equal to any made in the Province in quality. The supply of water is constant and abundant, from the River Credit. The Williams contains three Clusters and three paiders which the Constant and abundant, from the River Credit. Village contains three Churches and three resident Ministers; has a good School and good society, and 500 inhabitants. The Division Court is held there. A good Dwelling House and Stable attached to the premises; and an nt Merchant's Shop can be had on moderate terms, quire convenient to Callany Patrick the Mills. Terms moderate—low for cash. Apply to Mr. Erastus or John Street, on the premises; or to Mr. H. E. Nicholis, Land-Agent, Toronto.

THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED, on the 10th instant, from the New York Markets, a full and complete Stock of COMBS, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,

PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c. ALSO-For Wholesale only:

110 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 16's and 18's ; 33 Boxes Pipes 61 Boxet Cavendish 33 do. Nail Rod 11 do. Ladies' Twist 67 Jars Mucaboy Snuff

3. Brie. Scotch Snuff

31 Bags Black 1 Brl. Nutmegs

With many other Goods.

six menths.

38 Boxes Ground Pepper 1 do. Cloves 60 Boxes Starch

No. 161, KING STREET, Toronto, May 17, 1842.

210 do. Muscatel Raisins 112 Hulf Boxes do. 42 Kegs do. 8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on hand since last fall 40 Bales assorted Cotton Botting Candle Wick Wadding. 35 17 do. Cotton Twine

bùxe≇ R. H. BRETT.

4 Cases Ground Mustard, in Tin

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

In Adjourned General Quarter Session. Toronio, 2d June, 1842.

ESOLVED that, with a view to improve the respectability of the Innkeepers and the accommodations which their impress should afford to the Iravelling community, it is desirable that some understanding of the Bench of Justices should exist as to the propriety of reducing the number of houses now licenced; that those interested in obtaining licences for the coming year, may take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

It be Ordered,—That for the future no Licence for keeping a Public House will be renewed as a matter of course, not unless they shall have accommodations of a superior description, and an unquestionable character for sobriety and general good corduct; and that when two or more applications are made for iconcing houses in the same vicinity, a preference will invariably be given to those possessing the best character and accommodations. And no applications for licencing new houses will be entertained unless it shall be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Justices not only that the applicant is a fit and proper person to keep a public house, has sufficient accommodation for that purpose, but that also a necessity does positively exist for a tevero in that situation. · A true extract, GEORGE GURNETT,

Clerk Peace, H. D. IF The several newspapers in the City to insert the above once a month for

Eagleson James

Eaton Semonr S.

Early Rachael Earnest George

Eccles Robert

Edie Charles Egar John

Elgander John Elder Thomas

Elliott Thomas 2

Emerson Doctor

Ensign John .

Evans Matthew

Eyre Thomas

Erans John

Elliott Miss Sa'h 2 Elliott Miss Jane Ellis Chas Richard

OFLETTER 'I S T remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, June 7th, 1842. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Campbell Isahella
Campbell Mich'i Duncanson Jane
Campbell James
Campbell Jonald
Canlon Patrick
Cassim John
Canton Patrick
Cassim John
Canton Patrick
Cassim John
Canton Patrick
Cassim John
Cassim John
Canton Patrick
Cassim John
Canton John
Duncan Albott Robert Adams George Allen Win H. Canning John Carrothey James Carnalian Dan't Carey F. K. Cavendish The Hon Elliott Lames and Rev — 2 Cepheus Ino Wesley Cearess Wm Chapin Joseph S. Cheney James Chew John Christian Elder W 2 Christy E. P. 2 Church Richard 3

Cibley Mrs 2 Cłusky James Clock David Clusky James 2 Clyne Wm Cockburn John Coffy Larns Colerick Wm Collins Miss Cath'e Ballard Henry Collins Wm Collins Francis Comemont Jcs Cowper John Conen Edward Conlin Patrick 3 Cooney James Comons James Conan Edward

Convoy Wm Convey Patrick Cook Wm C Coolehan Joseph Coolenan Joseph Cooper Elizabeth Cooper John Cope John Relt Miss Isabella Bennett John 2 Cornell Alice Carnwall Was Cassinter John J. Condie — Couty Wm Couthward George Bird Mrs Cox Joseph Cowen Thomas Birmingham Mare. Cralifree Robert Crage James Crawford Hamilton Crawe Michael

Craige Henry Crawley Hunnah Creighton Wm Crocken W. B. -Cookshank Robit Cross Thomas Crumley James 2 Soddie Alex'r 2 Cruthers James Botwight James Cumming Alex't Boyce Miss Alm's 2 Curry Lowis M. Curry Thomas Corry Sarah Boyd Wm C. oyd Dogal Boys Thomas Brachen Michael

Boots R.

Branom Eliz'h

Broided Wm Brooks Lloyd

Brown C. Brown Esq. Brown Charles

Brown Win

Brown John

Bryan V. T. Buchanan Misa J.

Sam'l

Buchanan John

Balvery Win

Borgess Jos.

Burgess Jos. Burgess Robert

Burke, Patrick

Barrowes George

Burke Ridney

Burnett Aaron Butler Richard Z

Byrne Jas. John or

O

Caines Robert

Calvin Thomas

Cameron Ranard

Curtiss Rowland P Cotter J. S. Brady Miss Marg't Curtain John Ro-Brandin Michel land and Patt D Branum Mary S. Daly Barth'w Brealy H. Breen John Breston Mary Ann Brouben James Daniels Henry Daraught Mary Dark James Davis Wm Davis Mrs E. Davis Charles Davis Nath'l 3 Davis Calsin Davies J. M. Davison Thomas Dawson James Bruwn George O. Dawson Mrs Gray James 2 Dean Miss Isabella Gray Thomas Brown George 3 Brown Wm Brown Samuel Demery Thomas

Dedimore Lewis Defries Robert 4 Denmark Alex'r Devoy Mary Dickins Alice levoy Mary
Dickins Alice
Dickson James
Dickson W.
Hall Rufus
Dickson W.
Hall Rufus
Hall Dimond Thomas Dockerty John 3 Dolan Deborah Dolin James Donkhar T Donaher Michael Drought Hemy Dubois Madame Duff Eliz'h

Duglass Alex'r

Duinn Henry Donn Miss Ann

Dunn John 2

Dunlop Eliz'h

Halsted James Hamilton J. M. Hamilton Wm Hamilton Miss A. Hamilton Mrs Cath. Hamilton Robert Hamilton John A. Hamilton Edward Hamlin John S. Hampson Wm 3 Hanes Hiram 3 Hanly Laurence Hannon Bartley Harkon Mrs Harkon Peter 2 Harrington Thos 2 Harris Richard Harris Nath'l M Harris J. B. 2 Law Eliz'h Harris Rev Geo P. Lawrence Peter Harrison Wm Lea Wm

Martin Robert Marten Joseph Mason Richard Mason Walter Mather Wm Matrice Nichl's Harrison Robert or John S. Meginnis John Harrison Thomas Megivern George Mehigan Thomas Metcalfe Thomas Michie Charles Hartman Joseph Hartrey James 2 Hasford Sarah Michael Osiver Hatcher Bluford Micomb George Middleton Thom intheld Alex's Milikan James Mildmay Paulet HySt. John Miller Henry Mills John

Hay John 2 Hearsey J. Helmsley Rev Alz 2 Henderson William Henderson -Henderson Edward Henry Thomas Herbert W. H. Hess Peter 2 Herrii Christian Heward Hugh Heyward Henry Hicks John Hickley Sarah A Hill Sam Hill William 3 Hinney Mary Hislin Barny Hix Thomas

Faragher Daniel Fear Samuel Fenton Wm Firguson John 2 Hodgens Miss M. Hodgson Matthew Hogan Michael Hogy Andrew Holley Joseph 2 Holmes Wm Henry Holmes J. Hopkins E. Ferguson Arch'd Forgason Peter Ferguson Wm Horner Ino or Thos Horner Daniel Horton Miss Julin Ferrill Stephen Finitan Mrs Fieley Joshua Finley Mes M. Munro Merion Houlden Geo Hough Ellen Howard H. Fish Darid Fisher Robert 2 Fisher J.
Fitch J. C.
Fitzerald Mrs S.A. Howard Robert
Howard Jones 2
Howard Jones 2
Howard Mrs Ann Howe Thomas

Folton Wm Forbes James Forbes Alexander Hudson John Forrest James Huggins David Forster John or Di- Hulburd James Humphrey Pascal Forster Walter Hurdle John Foster George Hutchinson Sam'l France Mrs Mary A. Hutchinson Geo Francis James 2 Hutchinson Mrs M. Frazer H. Frazer Miss Ann

Irvin Mary Ann Irvin Wm Freek James Frelhaner II. Irvin Joseph Irvine John French Joseph French John 2 Irwin Arch'd Isaac Wee or Chas Frost E. W. Fulford Thomas Ivey Thomas Ivey Richard Jackson Francis Fuller Jonathan Pallerton John G Jackson Samuel Galbraith Mrs James Henry Jamieson James Jamieson Wm Galloway Joshua Gallagher Andrew
Galvin James 2
Gaunnell Jumes
Gamble Richard
Gam Miss Win H.
Gennon Gibber
Gennon Gibber
Gennon Gibber
Gennon Gibber
Gennon Win Jennings B.

Jefferson Wm
Jennings B.
Garmonsway James Jessup
Gaynor James
Gee John
George James Jessup Mrs Ann Jones Betsy Jones Peter & John George James 2 Getgood Wm Gibson James 2 Gibson Henry Jones Wm Lloyd Jones Benjamin Jones John Henry Johnson R. Juhnson The's R. 2 Gillis James Giles M. C. Girvin Mary. Johnson James, jr Johnson Charles Johnson John 2 Giroux Eugene Givins George Giappord R. G. Johnson Ralph 3
Glines Miss Amelia Johnson Miss Marg
Gnardner Patt Johnson Peter
Johnston Peter Godfrey Jono or Mary Johnson MissMa.

Godfrey Jono or Mary Johnson Burney
Godfrey Johnson Joseph
Godwin Joseph
Graham Plicath Goif Robert
Goiner Charles
Goodwin Joseph
Johnson Joseph
Johnson Sam 2
Johnson Thomas
Jordan John

Graham Mrs Elien Jouyle Joseph Graham Biro-Granger Wm Grainger Christ'r Grant James 2 Grant Miss Hannah Keanny Patt Kearnan Francis Kelles John Green John Kellas James
Greenham Fred'k Kelliss Sam'l J.
Greenwood Goo W. Kelly Patt
Greeg John Kelly Thomas Greeg John Griphiff Wm Kelly Jane Kennedy Wm

> Kerr James Kerney Hugh Kingston Paul Kinlock George Kirkpatrick Eliz'l Kuhcart Jane Kuapp Wm H. Knox George Koyle Burnett ·L Lackie Mrs Cath'e Lamphire George Lanard Win, Sold

Landon Capt. John Lane Henry B. 2 Latham William

Law Eliz'h

Lea Wm Leadly Allison

McGlaurbien Pat'k Reynolds Asa McGlead Mare't McGlead Marg't Reynolds John McGlead Marg't Richey John McGonigle George Richey R M Lenton Mrs Levesque Samuel Lewin Joseph
Lewin Joseph
Lewingston Jas
McGanh Henry Rickell Geo 2
Lewis Mary
Lewis Miss Eliza
McGregor Christie Riddick Wm McGregor, Innkeep's Lewis James
Lilley Nath'l
Linch Miss Mary
Linsett Thomas
Little John
Loalry Wm 2
Lobb Charly
Logan John
Low Mich'l McGuire P. McGurrer Path.
McGurren Path
McHolland Wm
Mackay George McKay Mrs McKay Porter McKay Hugh McKay Thom McKeen James McKeller Jane Lowden James Lownesboro — Lucy John Ludlow Eliza McKenzie Mat. Bell Rose George Lumby Miss Eliz'h McKerr James Lump Ellen McKinnon Angus Lynch Lieut, M. C. McKinnon John

McElroy Daniel

McEudle James

Leary Philip

Lee Henry Lee Thomas Leech Thomas

Leeson John

Lewis James Lilley Nath'i

Lynch John Lynch Honora McKlaughlinMissC Ross Capt R. McKay Miss S. McKnight Jas B. 2 Lynde Sylvester Lyne Wm McLean James McLean Mathew McLean Mathew McLean A. Lyons Wm jr ···DI Machinton MrsSa'h Machinton MrsSa'h McMahon Martha Mackmullen MissM McMillan Alex'r Macordock James McMinney Jas McNail Stephen Magennis Jane Maguire Wm McNab Alex'r McMarab Pat'k

Maher Kitty Mahony James
Malone Thomas
Maltman John 2
Markham MissM'y2
MeVittie Mrs Nalton Tho's Namera James Napier J. H. Nash Rob't Neely Wm Neal Thomas Nelson H. Mathews Margret Matheson Donald Matheson Miss M. Nelson H. A. Nelson Miss S. Nelson James Matrice (Vient's Manghan Nichl's Mayne Dan'l H, Mazlavery Mrs Mearne Joseph Meehan Mich'l Nevin John Newby Wm H. Nickerson G. M Nickless Tho's Nicholson John Nixon Thomas

Noukes Ambrose Noble Archid Nolan P. H. Notes Wm Micomb George Roles was Middleton Thomas Nox Jane Miller Dr. Alex't 2 Nugent Hugh O'Brien Pat'k O'Brien — O'Brynn Tho's O'Connor Tho' Odlam Richard O'Dounell Richard Sloan Thomas Wetherly Mar O'Crill Jane Smerling Mr Whiley Joseph O'Hura Bernard 4 O'Leary Timothy Smith Mrs Sarah Whitefield Sam Mills Richard Mitchell L. Mitchell Sam'l 2 Molegan Joseph Montez Miss Moon Wm Moore Charles O'Leary Timothy O'Neille James O'Shea Michael

O'Sullivan Pat'k Muore Win 5 Moore Miss Martha Moore Mrs L. Morae Miss Mary Overand Wm Oxford Ann Packham George Morean Moigan Morris James Morrison John 2 Paddon James Paget Rob't Pangman, Selesy Morrison Sarah Morrison James Morse D. M. Mortin James Papst Henry 2 Parr John Parker Samuel Parker John Mosier Dan'l Mosier Capt John Parken Patrick Muir Mrs Parsons ---Muir Miss Mary A Parsons Thomas Patton Charles Mullighan Joseph Mulvarry Ana Paul Thomas Mulvin Wm

Payne II. Payne Alford earson Francis Pearson John Murphy Anne Murphy John Murry Mrs Marg't Murry J S. J. Peas Oster Peel — Pells Wm Perry Ann M. Perry James Petton Charles McBride Jas 2 McCabe Elizh McCabe Hugh Phelar Mrs. Phillips James Phillips A. D. Pinkerton Henry McCaffiy John McCalum George McCanless James Polly Joha Pope Rev John McCarthy Florence Porteons Rob't J. Porter Robert

McCarthy Dennis McCarthy John McCartney Mcs McClinchy James Porter Joseph Porter John
Postlethworth Wm Summenton Wm McClean Edw'd Power Wm Price Mrs, late Hill Garpenter. Price John 2 Pront J. W. Prout Wm Pumphrey Chas Pumby John Purphi Michael Power Wm McConnell Hugh McCormick James McCornick Jno McCorney Wm McCrackan Wm McCullough Wm McCueren Vm McCeren Vm McDermott Miss C. Patter Joseph Purcell Michael

mcDavid James Purnie David McDermott Dan 12 Quaile Robert McDonald Robt McDonald Control Mc Quaile Robert Quina Patrick McDonald Capt McDonald John R Ralph John McDonald — McDonald D.

Ramsay Samuel
Ramsay Samuel
Randolph Elizabeth
Readman Joseph
Readman Joseph
Redners John
Redners John
Thompson R. A.
Thompson John
Thompson Mrs Mgt Vellow Miss Julia
Thompson Maj J. R. Yeoman, Heavy McDonough Marg't Reddon Joseph McDonough W. Reddon Joseph McDonough W. Rednery John MacDonough Jas Reed Mrs
McDougall Daa'l Reed Nathaniel
McEneaney Alice Reid Win jua Reid Henry McEnery Patrick McEanery Bridget Reid John & Eliz'h Rendor I Rendor Dennis

Thompson The M. York Margaret Thompson Adam Thorne Mary 2 Thorne Benjin Young Miss Jesia Young Thomas CHARLES BERCZY, Pos'master. CIRCULA R.—The Subscriber, in bringing under the notice of the public his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, wishes formally to

return his acknowledgments for the extensive patronage received since his com-mencement in business. The whole of the undermentioned GOODS may be expected here by the 25th instant, after which his Stock will be found large and expected here by the 25th instant, after wince misconnection of this country, varied, and well suited for the trade and consumption of this country.

R. H. BRETT. The Canada Comb Factory, 161. King Street,

Toronto, May 17, 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER is daily expecting per the undermentioned ships from Liverpool-ALSO, Ex the Canada-the Alex. Wise-

the Indian Chief-the Minerva. 1 Cask, containing German Silver

Spoons, &c.
I do do Iron tin'd table and I do do Iron tin'd table and tea do I Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches Fish Hooks, Awls, Needles, &c. 2 Casks do. Pocket Books

2 Canks containing Hair and Cloth Brushes Whip Lashes 1 Case do. Whip Lashes 4 Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoe Thread

1 Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c. 1 Cask Walking Canes 1 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes, Steel Spectacles, &c.

1 Case English Dressing Combs and

Shell side, &c. 6 Casks and 4 Cases assorted Cut-

lery, from Sheffield 2 Cases ass'd Goods, Razor Strops, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c. The whole of which are offered at Wholesalz and Retail.

other Goods:

The usual terms to the country trade. The Canada Comb Factory, 161, King Street, Toronto, May 17, 1842.

Per the Ships, the Jane Brown-the Mohank—the . Kent. - [Glasgow]; - the Great Britain—the Toronto -ine Lady Seaton-[London] :-

I Case New Music 10 Cases assurted Paper Hangings 3 Cases Ribbons, Belt Ribbons, Fans, &c.
2 Cases London Work Boxes

1 Case London Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, &c. 1 Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do. 4 Cases French Beads

2 Cases French Perfumery 2 Cases containing Drawing Paper Bristol Board, &c. 48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210

reums Foolscap and Letter Paper, 71 Bales and 18 cases cont'g various sizes News Printing Paper 14 Bales Wrapping Paper

3 do. do. Twine 3 Cases assented Looking Glasses 2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many

R. H. BRETT.

PRICE & EWART, ATTORNEYS, &c. Office on the East side of Yonge St., between Newgate and Hospital Sta

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO: PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH.

NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY. CITY OF TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK.

From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Monday, and at 3 o'clock, evening Thursday—Princess Royal;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday—Niagara;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday—City of

And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arrive

of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.

From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursday—Niagara; From I oronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and I hursday—Niagara;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—City of Toronto;
From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday—Princess Royal;
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Mail Steam-packets
cull at Cobourg and Port Hope, each way.

[F All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and

paid for, Kingston, April, 1842.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A WEEK, FROM TORONTO and HAMILTON to ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,-CAPTAIN TWOHY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rockester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR, Will leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

day morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

IF As Travellers may proceed by Rail-Road from Rochester to Albany and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditions route for Travellers from the Western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit Nem-

York, Boston, or Albany.

'Farcels and Luggago at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. E. S. ALPORT, Agent. 655 Toronto, April 11, 1842.

R I N T E R S' I N K.—
LAMB & BRITTAIN, Manufacturers of Lamb's Blacking, beg to inform Printers in British North America, that they have, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practicel and experienced workman, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' nature and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced workman, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' INK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to them. Their lak will be marranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap. Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice. In the supplier in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscribers, will receive the amount in Ink.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

TO SHOEMAKERS, &c.—A large assortment of LASTS, CRIMPS, BOOT-TREES, AND PEGS, for sale by JAMES BROWN,

Saddler, &c. King Street, Toronto. FOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM, being Lot No. 4, Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a 130 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large commodious Brick House, with every coavenience; a large Frame Barn, Driving House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Machine, a large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoke Creek runs through the lot; the land is of the best quality; the whole front of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by

applying to the owner,

Merchant Tailor, No. 126, King Street, Toronto.

59 if N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot.

New Book Store, the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at II. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Falconbridge, P. M. Drummondville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborne & McIntyre, Hamilton; Alex'r situation as an Apprentice, by immediately applying (letters to be post paid) Fisher, Port Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M. Cohourg, Ramsay, Armour, & Co., to Mr. George Vary, jun., Druggist, Niagara.

THE CANADA CHETTING BOOK TUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at R. Brewer's THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Canadian public has the duced the Author to publish a Serond Edition. In the execution of this purpose it has been thought expedient to substitute a new Lesson for Lesson 7. Part 111, in the first impression—to add the Numeralion Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable impression—to add the Numeralion Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable impression—to add the Numeralion Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable impression—to add the Numeralion Table in its proper place—and to Other alterations have, in one or two instances, been suggested, but they are negatived by the rousideration that the book, as it first appeared, having elicited general approbation and patronage, any material departure from the original, in matter or arrangement, adent on the property or safety be attempted.

R. BREWER, Agent.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

The Subscribers beg to acquaint their Correspondents, and the Trade, that they have now received very large Invoices of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde; and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto-and before the end of the month they will have a most complete

nesertinent opened out.

1c. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not consider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much larger even than usual—and especially their assortments of FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Bucha-Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home Markets.

They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to prices for Cash, or short and definite payments.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Toronto, May 18th, 1842.

ORONTO VINEGAR MANUFACTORY.

BENNETT & Co. beg to inform Merchants and Dealers in Vinegar that they are making a Superior Article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR, and will be able to supply the market in future much under the price of Imported or Poreign Vinegae, and in no way inferior either in Strength, Flavour, or Transparency. A Stock will be kept on hand by their Agent, Mr. George Sawdos, Manchester House, 108 King Street, Toronto.

In convenent Packages—Barrels, 35 gallous, and upwards.

Toronto, May 17th, 1842.

654 13

E MOVAL.—WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING.
The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has Itemoved his Business to the North side of Richmond Street. East of Church Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait upon those wise may favour him with their custom.

CHARLES CLINKUNBROOMER,

Toronto, May 10, 1842. 52 13 Watch and Clock Maker.

E. P.E. L., Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order

J. U. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies Rug Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms Ladies' Needle-Work neatly framed.

DETER R. LAMB, BLACKING MANUFACTURER, has REMOVED to Yonge Street, corner of Temperance Street.

The Heave been taid about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scuif. In which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford, Ct.

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1839.

WILL GO BALD? W HO COLONEL SEAVER, Posimaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesce county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very hald, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

THE "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy." L. The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Sconn Control of Christ, with he issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the 6th inst. As a help to the understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, bold, argumentative, and curious. Print advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to be post-paid.

April 4th, 1842.

648 3m

Letter Box No. 194, Post Office, Toronto.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

No. 22, Yonge Street.

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

Toronto, 10th May, 1842.

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Feve Hospital, 144 King Street, three doors West of Yonge Street. 643 3n

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms. Apply to the Subscriber,
Toronto. April 12, 1842. 49:f GEORGE SIMPSON. Toronto, April 12, 1842.

FOR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Poolscap, Pott and 40. Post, weve and laid plain, glit, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; and, from the Busic Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; preference. Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bordes Watkdon's Black and Red Ink Powders; Class Ink Stands; ditte, with screw tops assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebooy handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils. Silver Pencil Cases: Lends for do.; Slates and State Pencils of different sizes; Falst Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Bubber and an Ink, Ivery and Bone Folders, Penanives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Stips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. Also-Shetch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and Svo. post fanuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils. Day Books, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Scaling Wax, cheap. Toronto, September, 1841.

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

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing elling, Exchanging, Morigaging, Letting, or Renting Iteal Property. Person desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if pussible a map thereof. Every person entering his none for any of the above jurposes will be charged the sum of 2s 6d, currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cant on the purchase moment; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party with se charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Graphs of Land and to

nates. In cases of a morigage, the morigager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Loans on Real Estate product. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Gayland and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid,

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

GARDEN SEEDS.—A supply of fresh GARDEN
SEEDS just received by
LYMAN, FARR & Co.
No. 5. City Buildings.

FOR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.—

CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Agents, No. 5. City Buildings, Toronto. Croup,
Whooping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children,
All Bruises and Sprains, For the Piles,

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

Tender Feet,
Corns,
White Swellings, and all Swellings

An Drusses and Epizales,
Scald Head,
Scrofula, in its worst stages,
Foul Uleers of the legs, or other

the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatores; prices for Cash, or short and definite payments.

the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alieviated, while such slow, and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily, Rheumatic pains than any internal of external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and imme diate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.
SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

For Sale by Comatock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New York; and Lyman Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

Y R U WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTIONS when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy in found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitzs, &c. &c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by propaging a few and away consequents. this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM Of COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenca, Asilma, Whooping-Cough, Bronches of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long huir, Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from visciti phlegm: it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto, T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Couksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, and Brockville. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

LIFE SAVED !- Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup Dr. Bingham, of Genesce county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had bis hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS.—
New York, Sept. 23th, 1533.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and 1 have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing bair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my bouse. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

I Breed the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup One year ago, lost Spring. I was attacked with an affection of the langs; in 2 few weeks the vitulence of the disease was such that ny attendant physician, in the distance of my health of the langs; in 2 few weeks the vitulence of the disease was such that the put attendant patient in the langs of the most skilful in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing two to led nothing the could do nothing two to led nothing two the most skilful in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing two to led nothing two the most skilful in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing two the led to the langs the weeks the said to me "that he could do nothing two the led to the langs the weeks the said to me "that he could do nothing two the most skilful in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing two the led to the langs the most skilful in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing two the most saidered, that is well hand and please on discrete in the said that to all human appearance I must soon die"—indeed to hand the langs the langs the most saidered, that

youngest child, about nine months old, has been saven from the sunga-same medicine; its disease was a severe stack of inflammation on the lunga-L. E. Pettizonth-

of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edge tools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japaned Goods, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds& Shuttles, Sheet-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Shoe-thread, Weavers' Reeds& Shuttles, Munity that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Trofalgar, Dec. 27, 1841.

35tf

JOHN FOREMAN. to merit a share of public pattonage. N. B.

Trofalgar, Dec. 27, 1841. 35tf

> TEMPERANCE HOTEL RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.
> THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Interiorizating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronuge.

Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841. A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R Brewen's, 163, King Street, Toronto.

L. PERRIN & COMPANY respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive and varied Assurtment of DRV GOODS.

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

They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assortment of Iron, Steel. Timplate, Liverpool Salt, Paints. &c., all of which they are enabled to sell at very low prices for Cash or approved credit. To those who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducement-and, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command

Toronto, 1st November, 1841. 100 " " Logwood, 100 " " Fustic, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, Turmeric, 40 " Camwood, Red Sanders. 20 " Madder, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil,

2 tons Alum, 2 " Copperas, " Blue Vitriol, Pearlash. 2 sacks Sumac, Press Papers, 2 bis. Red Argol, Clothier's Jacks. Tenter Hooks, &c. Toronto, 21st June, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The sub-D scriber logs to call the attention of the public to his web selected Stock of FRUI TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts. CHAUNCEY BEADLE.

N B -The Proprietor of the British American Cultivator, and Mr. Gronor Lartin King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 tf

200 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED for Sale by LYMAN, FARR. & Co., No 5, City Buildings. January 10, 1842.

R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchun's, where he ateads a keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable. 620 tf Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

I E E C H E S. - 1,000 FRESH LEECHES
LYMAN, FARR & Co. LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronio, Nov. 16th, 1841. No. 5, City Buildings.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, tentral to has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his cosmoners, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

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

Mas. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Burners, of the intest Fushions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by LYMAN, FARR, & Co.,

January 10, 1842. No. 5, City Buildings. HRASHING MACHINES.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now making PORTABLE THE SHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of agood and durable quality; to thresh 150 bashels in a day with two borses; 250 onshels with four borses, and so on. The price will be One Hundred Dollars. This Machine has been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriber hopes, fier his long expenence in making these Machines, to do ample inside to his cust

Trafulgar, Dundas St., near 16 Mile Creek. 648 p WILLIAM KAITTING. R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST Chewett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 tf

These Medicines are indehted for their name-to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the spilines and channels of life, and codumn them with renewed tone and vigour, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their listory they had rescued antiferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive ansitems of the day, prescribed by physicians, had unterly failed; in which cases they uso pertuanently sectored that uniform enjoyment of health, wi hout which life tratel is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scareely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the heautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The ILENIX BITTERS are so called, because they passess the power of restoring the manual principles and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

The Subscriber flotters himself, from his experience of ten years in manual.

Tender Pest, Corns. Cor

mounts the banner of health in the Blooming cleek.

The fallowing are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which in Vege lable Life Pills are well known to be infallable:

DYSTEPSIA, by thereoglicy cleaning the first and second stomachs, and creating flow of pure healthy bits, bastend of the scale and acted hind, **Interiors, Palylateian of the scale hind acted hind, **Interiors, Palylateian of the scale hind, **Interiors, Palylateian of the scale hind, the scale acted the scale hind, the scale hind, acted hind, a

Advice to Females.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they putify the bloot, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. To Parents and Others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to

fits, hendache, giddiness, dinness of sight, or drowsless, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Muffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off he infirmtties of age. Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden liness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Mortus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other alarming compliants, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cuted or prevented.

Rochester, Uci. 9, 1841.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testimony of numerous friends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substantiate of mornality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of Fish's Lilly stance of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of Fish's Lilly stance and towels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of Infantic Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for fourness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other. reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, an Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

ARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their
Spring supply of General Hardware, particularly a large assortment of
Table-Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general, direct from the minufacturers
of Sheffield and Birmingham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgetools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japaned Goods,
Sheetshrees and Correct Research Schoolshrees Research Schoolshrees and Correct Research Schoolshrees Research Schoolsh Ladies can be well accommodated, and efficiently tanglit in the various Branches embraced in a complete system of Femule Education, both solid and ornamental.

Board, including Room, Furniture, Fuel, Washing, and Lights, per Term
of Eleven Weeks, £5 10 0
Common Suchish Branches, 1 0 0
Righer English Branches, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetotic, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, &c. 1 5 0
Mathematics, 2 0 6
(The charges will be the same whether one or all of the above branches be taught.) (The charges will be the same whether one of our of the same whether one of our of the same of the sam

Each young Lady is requested to furnish herself with towels, and with one air of sheets and pillow-cases.

The Summer Session will commence on the 27th of May, and close on

Books and Stationary can be obtained in Cobourg. Cobourg, April 23rd, 1842.

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.-LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. Loudon, U. C., 1841.

London, U. C., 1841.

UEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—
It is hereby publicly intimated that the First Session of Queen's College, Kingston, will be opened on the first Monday of March next, and that then the Processors who have been appointed will be able to teach classes for the following branches of Sindy:—Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Theology, Church History, and Oriental Languages.

It is particularly requested that those who, for some time past, may have been expecting, according to previous announcements, an earlier opening of the first Session, and which has been prevented by circumstances over which meither the Trustees nor the Professors have had any coatfol, will lose notime after the appearance of this advertisement, in Intimating their intention to arenot herbaselves as Rudents. Communications from students or their friends, as to enrolment, may be made either personally or in writing previous to the day of commencement, to Alex'a Parrolla, Eq., Sertorally to the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, who will also give information as to the probable duration of the first Session of College.

The Scholarly, 1842.

EN T. A. L. S. H. P. C. E. D. Y. A. M. D. D. C. H. P. Principal.

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

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

M A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have furnish to order any kind or quantity.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

Toronto. December 4th, 1841.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King

Street, Toronto, keeps in hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS,
consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and
sil kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at

nprecedented low prices.

Also—all kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound 'o any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music. Periodicals, or old. Books, bound to any cattern, cheup, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED-of GEORGE DICKINSON, who, it is supposed, emigrated from his native place (England) in May, 1341, by his brother, John Dickinson, who is very anxious to hear from him. Should be see this advertisement, his brother wishes him to come immediately to where he resides, at the Salt Springs, near Brantford. Any it furnation respecting him, directed to John Dickinson, Brantford, Western Canada, will be the Miller of the Canada. thankfully received .- Editors in Canada and the United States will serve the cause of humanity by giving this an insertion.

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

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red, 200 " Ofive do. 200 " Palo Seul Oil, 10 " Lamphlack, 6 tons Whiting, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs. Maccuboy Souff. " Epsoni Salts,
" Copperas, Alum.

20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 " Sulphur, With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-LYMAN, FARR & Co.

AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Sheet.

The price of this paper is Twelve skillings and Sizpence a-yest dayable in advance in the paper is Twelve skillings and Sizpence a-yest dayable in advance is advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a-year; and nous also be laid within one month after receiving the first humber *.* All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents be produce subscription; and to all authorized Agents who shall produce tax responsibles ubscribes, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right o discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

37 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of noot Circuits which are unable—o support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.