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For the Christian Guardian.

CHRISTIAN UNITY-No. III.

Divided and subdivided as the Church militant is, the cordial union of all true Christians is not to be regarded as something extravagant in idea and impossible in practice. Her infallible Head most certainly deemed this as not only a desirable, but also an attainable event. Hence His solemn prayer that His disciples then living, and all who afterwards believe on Him through the Gospel word, might be "one." But what is the extent of the oneness contemplated by the Saviour ? Does it require that all those denominational barriers which now fence off the sacramental host into distinct sections, be taken down and removed? Perhaps not. In the present circumstances of the world, and the church especially, it is very difficult to believe that Jeaus intended His followers thus to be merged into "one." I know some excellent persons suppose this was the original design, and conceive of it as a connumeration greatly to be desired. If, however, such unity appear desirable, may not this be owing to the unnecessary evils complained of in the follow ing quotation, rather than to any sectional distinctions in themselves considered :- "If the various sects were like what they have been fondly said to resemble, the co-operating sections of a complete army, the mounted and unmounted men, the light and heavy armed regiments; the various divisions that retain their own distinguishing flags while they march under the same national banner; each promoting the objects of the campaign in perfect concurrence with the others:-if this scene were the real state of the Christian army, we might perhaps rejoice that the division of sects had taken place. Unfortunately, however, the various detachments of the Christian host are no intent upon sectarian aggrandizement that they do not co-operate as sects in any general plan to further the cause of Christ. The just representation of the sects of Christendom would be rather that of various detachments of a great army, each bent so much upon its own enlargement as to lose sight in a great measure of the common purposet such prouder of the flag of its own division, than of the common banner of the Cross; each so intent upon its own growth, though at the expense of the next division, as to have neither time nor zeal to give to the common cause; and that too when a powerful and active foe presses on all sides upon the distracted camp." Surely Christian societies need not be thus selfish! Surely they need not regard each other with the "jealousy of rival empires!" On the contrary, "pure religion" requires of them the most expansive benevolence—to "look on the things of others" as well as their own, and to "love all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." I apprehend, then, that the oneness intended by the Saviour is not to be despaired of until there are no denominational dis-

In my next paper will be noticed the particulars in which Christian Unity may be said to consist. VERI AMATOR. Prescott, May 4th, 1841.

QUAINT HINTS FOR PREACHERS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

and the conversion of the whole world.

Ma. Editor, -I send you the following useful Hints for Preachers for insertion in the Guardian; they were written by W. C., a Divine of the sixteenth century. The period in which they were written will, it is hoped be admitted as an apology for several expressions. Yours very affectionately, T. McM.

Barrie, May 6, 1841.

- 1. Discover no more of your method than needs must.
- 2. Pass not any thing till you have bolted it to the bran. 3. Use the mother speech and tone, without affectation or imitation of any
- man, that you may not seem to act a comedy, instead of preaching a sernion. 4. Clog not your memory too much; it will exceedingly hinder invention, and mar delivery.

5. Be sure you eye God, his glory, and the good of souls. 6. Let your words be soft, few and slow, and see that they come no faster

- than the weakest hearer may digest each morsel; pause a little, and look in the child's eye, till he swallows his bit. 7. Look to your affectious most carefully, that they be not first, feigned:
- nor, second, forcedly let loose to have their full scope; for then they will either over-run your judgment, or he a temptation to vain glory. 8. Preach, speaking or talking, to the people; look on the people, not on
- roofs or walls; and look upon the most mortified faces in the assembly : let them know your preaching is a real talking with them, whereby they may be provoked (as it were) to answer you again. 9. Take heed of over-wording any thing.

10. Be sure you have made the people understand thoroughly what is the good you exhort them to, and the evil you defiort them from, before you produce your motives and means.

11. Teach no Scripture lightly; trouble not many, but open the metaphors

and let one Scripture point out the other, the one a key to the other.

12. Let the Scripture teach you, and not you it. 13. Be sure you feed yourself upon every pause with the people before you pass it, else that will do them little good, and you none at all. O, tast every bit.

14. Take these four candles to find out what to say to the people: first, the Scriptures unbiassed; second, the thoughts and experience of good men; third, your own experience; fourth, the condition of the people.

15. Break off any where, rather than run upon these two inconsistencies: first, either to huddle or tumble together spiritual things: or, second, tire the weakest of the flock.

16. Never pass over one point while you have any thing material to say on it, provided it be on a spiritual point.

17. Let your doctrine, and the constant stream of your preaching, be about

the chiefest spiritual things, and let small controversies come in by and by.

18. Beware of forms, neither be tied to any one method. 19. Be always on that subject which is next your heart; and be not too thrifty and careful what to say next, for God will provide; it will stink like

kept manure if reserved through distrust till next day. 20. Be sure to extricate carefully any godly point you speak of out of the notions and terms of divinity, else it will freeze inevitably in your mouth and

21. Let there not be disfiguring of face, nor smulling in the nose, nor

teazling in the throat, nor any antic gesture,-pretended devotion-made gravity,--which will make you seem a loathsome Pharisee, or a distracted man broke loose from Bedlum. 22. Do not care so much whether the people receive your doctrine, as

whether you and it are acceptable to the Lord.

23. Do not conceive that your zeal and earnestness can prevail with the people, but the force of spiritual reason, the evidence of Scripture, and the power of the Holy Ghost.

24. Do not think the hearers can receive as you conceive, and so make your own conception the rule of dealing the bread of life; so shall you only please yourself and be admired, but not understood by others.

25. Let there be something in every sermon to draw poor sinners to Jesus Christ. 26. Take heed that your comparisons be not ridiculous, and yet be not shy

27. Study every Scripture you are to speak of before-hand, lest you over

burden invention, or presume too much upon your own parts.

28. Take heed of needless digressions, needless heads and enumerations

From the New-York Christian Intelligencer.

THE ISRAELITES.

Lastly, Shun apology.

By the recent arrivals from Europe, we received the Deconport Independ ent, one number of which paper contains the ensuing notice concerning the peoterity of Israel. There was also included in it a calculation respecting the periods when their dispersion among all nations will terminates. But that attempt to fix "times and seasons" was considered irrelevant to the main point; and also the date is deemed to be premature; for it cannot be perceived how the land of Judea will fairly be opened for the residence of the Jews, until " the second wo is past;" when the Ottoman power shall be exterminated. The paragraphs quoted from the address of the German Jew to his brethren who are "wandering among the nations," is a very remarkable "Sign of the Times"-and its details, with its impressive memorials, render it equally attractive and exhibitaring. We therefore recommend the article which follows to our friends; they will find it to be equally luminous and edifying.

THE JEWS .- For the information of your readers who sympathize with the Jews in their present dispersion, and who desire their restoration to the land of their fathers, I berewith send you extracts from a German newspaper, which betoken a movement among the continental Jews in relation to the

late crisis in Syria. "We have a country, the inheritance of our fathers, finer, more finitful. better situate for commerce, than many of the most celebrated portions of the globe. Environed by the deep-delled Taurus, the lively shores of the Euphrates, the lofty steppes of Arabia, and of rocky Sinzi, our country extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, crowned by the towering cedars of Lebanon, the source of a hundred rivulets and brooks, which spread fruitfulness over shady dales, and confer wealth on the contented inhabitants. A glorious land! situate at the farthest extremity of the sea, which connects three quarters of the globe, over which the Phonicians, our brethren, sent their numerous fleets to the shores of Albion, and the rich hand the pillar of infidelity, and with the other the column of superstition, moneter is driven from our land. Coasts of Lithuania, near to both the Red Sea and Persian Gulf: the perpet and in the name of the Lord God, crush than to a thousand atoms.—Cookman.

ual courses of the traffic of the world, on the way from Persia and Ir ia, to the Caspian and Black Sea; the central country of the commerce between the east and west.

"Every country has its peculiarity; every people their own nature Syria, with its extensive surrounding plains unfavourable to regular bultivation, is a land of transit, of communication, of caravans. No people on earth have lived so true to their calling from the first as we have done. We are a trading people, born for the country where little food is necessary, and this is furnished by nature almost spontaneously to the temperate inhabitants, but not for the heavy soils of the ruder north.

"In no country on the earth are our brethren so numerous as in Syria; in none do they live in as deuse masses, so independent of the surrounding inhabitants; in none do they persevere so steadfastly in their faith in the promise of their fathers, as on the beautiful shores of the Orontes. In Damascus alone live nearly 60,000.

"The Arab has maintained his language and his original country; on the Nile, it the Jeserts, as far as Sinai, and beyond the Jordan, he feeds his flocks. In the elevated plains of Asia Minor the Turkoman has conquered for himself a second country, the birth-place of the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are depopulated. For centuries the battle-field between the sons of Altai and of the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitants of the West and the halfnomadic Persians, none have been able to establish themselves and maintain their nationality; no nation can claim the name of Syrian. A chaotic mixture of all the tribes and tongues, remnants of migrations from the north and south, they disturb one another in the possession of the glorious land, where our fathers for so many centuries emptied the cup of joy and wo, where every clod is drenched with the blood of our heroes when their bodies were buried under the rains of Jerusalem.

"The power of our enemies is gone, the angel of discord has long since mown down their mighty hosts, and yet ye do not bestir yourselves, people of Jehovah! What hinders? Nothing but your own supineness.

"Think you that Mehemet Ali or the Sultan in Stamboul will not be convinced that it would be better for him to be the protector of a peaceful and wealthy people, than with infinite loss of men and money to contend against the ever-repeated, mutually-provoked insurrections of the Turks and Arabs of whom neither the one nor the other are able to give prosperity to the country ?

"Our probation was long, in all countries, from the North Pole to the South! There is no trade, no art, which we have not practised, no science in which we cannot show splendid examples. Where will you find better proclaimers of civilization to the wild tribes of the East?

tinctions; but is to be sought, cultivated, and enjoyed at the present time as an important means of promoting the glory of God, the edification of saints " People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber Rally round leaders; have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The rights of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your fathers, build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of misery thousands of years. He also will not forsake you in your last

Those extracts show, that the Jews are exhorting one another to return. and take possession of their father-land; now that their God is "drying up the waters of the great river Euphrates," to "prepare the way" for them Daniel xi. 40-43. Rev. xvi. 12.

For it is ordained of God the reinstating of the descendants of Abraham saac, and Jacob, in their own land, no more to be dispossessed of it by the Gentiles, Jer. xvi. 14, 15. When returning, "then the Lord shall show them these things, and the glory of the Lord shall appear, and the cloud also as it was showed unto Moses, and as when Solomon desired that the place might be honourably sanctified." 2 Mac. ii. 1-8.

This subject receives additional force and interest from the following extract from a Liverpool publication :- "With such anxiety are the Jews regarded by the different cabinets of Europe, that it is upon this issue,-Who shall possess the land which God gave to their forefathers?—that the question of peace or war now depends; and their return to Palestine, under the guarantee of the Allied Powers, has been suggested as the most effectual mode of preserving peace among the nations. "The dry bones" are beginning to dake, and appearances bring the words of the Psalmist to our minds:"-Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Zion, for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come, for thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof." The present position of the Jews not only presents a most nteresting object for contemplation, but must also lead every serious nquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this ancient people during the lapse of so many ages; and at the same time to awaken the attenzzzvi. zzzvii. zzzviii, zzziz; Luke zzi. 21-28; Rom. zi.

REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.

Of this excellent Episcopal minister, the Rev. Baron Stow, of Boston, now on a visit to England, gives the following account in a letter dated Dec 28, and published in the Christian Watchman:

"In the evening we went to St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, to hear the Hon, and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, of whom we have heard many excellent things on our side of the Atlantic. He is the son of a nobleman, and hence the 'Hon.' His chapel is quite large, seating more than two thousand. As we arrived before service commenced, we were surprised to see the aisles crowded with people standing, while the pews were mostly empty and closed. session, while the non-residents kept their standing-places throughout the evening. This, you know, is not, like ours, 'a lend of liberty,' where the ownership of a pew gives no special right of occupancy. Mr. Noel is about 45 years of age, of a good figure, light complexion, and has a mellow, clear, to respectability. That bane, by the sale of which he grew rich, now recoiled flexible voice. His manner is very easy and unassuming, with very little on himself, and became his curse. Many attempts he made to shake off the

any hearer might not understand. He had some faults of pronunciation, which convinced me that he had not received his early education under 'Master Tower,' of the Elliot School. Words ending in ing he pronounced, like too many speakers in New England, as if ending in in, as willin, speakn, confessin, &c. Words ending in ent, he pronounced, as you sometimes hear, as if written unt, as improvement, confident, &c. Christ he pronounced Chrise. How sadly, by public speakers, is the old rule disregarded, to give to each letter its proper sound. You recollect how beautifully this rule was observed by our beloved President, Dr. Stoughton. The worthy pastor of Charles Street Church, you know, excels in this particular.

"The discourse of Mr. Noel was founded upon I Peter i. 18, 19. Subject, 'Why the Christian should live a godly life because he has been redeemed by the blood of Christ.' He brought out very distinctly and forcibly the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and proved himself to be as he is reputed, strictly evangelical. If all the preachers in the English Church were ike him, she would wear quite a different aspect. The great danger is that they will make him a Bishop, and thus spoil him.

"I have to-day been introduced to Rev. John Harris, author of the 'Great Teacher,' 'Maromon,' &c. He is small in person, pale in face, amiable in spirit and manner."

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

The Temperance Reformation has peculiar claims upon females. It has teen well remarked, that intemperance, more than any other form of sinfulness, deserves to be designated the curse of female affection, and the death of female bliss. The Rev. Hugh Stowell, of the Church of England, in a speech before the Birmingham Temperance Society, observed-"Temperance Societies make men love their homes, wives and children, and make those homes happy f for while they promote economy, they do not banish the comforts of life; when the labours of the day are over, what can there be in this tvide earth more cheering and more dear to the heart of man than his own fire-side? Can there be anything more beautiful and sweet than ; peaceful cottage? In my own district, near Manchester, there was a pretty ottage-pretty to look at-but, slas! there was no comfort within. I first visited it, there was not a stool to sit upon-not an article of kitchenware on the dresser but what was cracked or broken, and scarcely an ember on the fire-place. What was the cause of this? The father was a drunkard. The poor wife presented, perhaps, one of the most melanchely pictures in nature-she was young, but her face was bleached and wrinkled, and she longed, I verily believe, for a premature grave. I visited the same cottage again, during the last month; but oh! what a change! The little step beore the door was washed white as snow. When I entered, the floor was strewed with clean sand; the shelves were ranged with new basins and plates, and shone in all the brilliancy of pewter; and when I looked to the grates instead of the old broken one that filled the hearth, there was a fine new polished range, and plenty of coal burning brightly within it. There were two or three children there too; one with a book before it, coming over its its hands; and when I looked at the woman's face, I do assure you it was the loveliest feature in the landscape :-instead of the pale, withered look it wore, when I first saw it, it was covered with the most beautiful rouge, but that rouge was placed there by health and happiness. And do you know, my friends, who wrought this change? ask the good woman herself. "Oh, Sir," said she, "my John is a tee-totaller this year and a half."

The time will come when the Sunday School child shall grasp with one

Temperance Dindicator.

From the Montreat Herald.

THE DRUNKARD. 8 Picture from life, designed for a Temperance Hall. Look, look, upon his glassy eye, as I lear! O hear! that frantic voice, Fell onlis proclain the husband kigh, Left by the treach tous cap no choice. Behold that arm of thirchless size. The richest boon to mortal giv'n, Now brandish'd farcely at the skires Next to his burning temptes driven. His wife, pale victim gets a blow-The children fly his ghasily gaze-His dog anacks him as a foe-Behold! behold! their house a blaze. Forth, forth he staggers—stumbles—falls— A buman beast—he licks the dust:

A buman beast—he licks the dust:
And now into a kennel crawls—
Filth to fith and lust to lust.
No trace—no more—enough is said
Till come efficient muse be given.
To tell the horrors of the dead, [ven.
Vinom drink from Luth in Hell hath driALEX. Scoudale. His eyes, bis home, our Savious be Again a curse, again a damn, The venous of the liquor lasting, Prescott, 10th Sprd, 1841.

* If Poetry is a divine art (and who would not fondly cherish the supposition 1) how worthly were it employed to scaring the Domon of Drunkenness from the haunts of man. The age of Temperance (that surest and sweetest guide to Reason—the great beacon (Religions) appears at hand. May Poets and Painters shortly follow in the wake of those who have so hanourably, and hence so triumphantly, commenced the most important physical and moral aformation of the human race ever contemplated. A. S.

From the Glasgow Courier. "IT'S AN AWFU' THING THIS DRINK, GUDEMAN." li's an awin' thing this drink, gudeman! An' Hell is now a townord auld, it tooms baith house and hauld, As weel ye ken yoursel'—

As weel ye ken yoursel', gudeman, As weel ye ken yoursel', Gars peace and plenty flee our leams, cars peace and poemy nee our name, Brings strife and source; Yet there ye lie and source, gudernam, Frac survice till its set, An' that the Four hours ha'e cam roun', You're hair than half fou yet.

It's an awfu' thing this drink, gudeman t.
It throws a cauldrife blich:
Owre the fireside o' th' gudeman, wha
Turns daylight into nicht:
Sae dinna ich heavin's pin bright sun
Rise on your revelry.
But, oh! tak' pity on yoursel'.
On our wee bairns an' me, gudeman,
On our wee bairns an' me, gudeman, t's an awfu'thing this drink, gudeman! It makes our bairries bare; There's no as dud upn' their backs But's wornsax months an' make. I gat that baudiles on my feet The day we christen'd Bell;

CLEMENT WILSONE.

For the Christian Guardian, FRUITS OF TAVERN KEEPING.

In surveying the woeful train of evils to which the depravity of man has subjected himself, Intemperance, or Drankenness, is now very generally dmitted to be the most fruitful and melancholy source of all crime, disease and death. But, although this fact is acknowledged, so common are these awful results that a fatal tale is no sooner told than forgotten. Any other equally appalling and avoidable catastrophe would be impressively noted, and cited as a warning for years to come. Even the Traffick in Intoxicating Drinks, it would seem, has a tendency, somehow or other, to bring rain in its train to the Dealer, irrespective altogether of the frightful catalogue of voes it entills, in its operations and results, elsewhere. This will be held, perhaps, to be rather a bold assertion, and gain but little credence. Let hose, however, who may be incredulous on this score, give a slight reflection to the subject, and they will probably call to mind some instances coming

the assertion now made. The following instances of the direful results apparently consequent on the dealing in this bane and curse of the human family, I am personally acquainted with, having all occurred in the same neighbourhood, and can vouch or the correctness of the statements set forth.

within the sphere of their own immediate knowledge which go far to justify

No. 1. Was a renutable Tradesman-forsook his business, and opened tavern. Flourished for a serson—became a patroniser of the race-course; a gambler; and took then to drinking. In middle age, and in the height of his career, was thrown from his borse, and instantly killed. One son is a common vegabond, ekeing out a miserable subsistence by gambling and

the like. Two daughters vagrants, and their husbands wandering drunkards. No. 2. Was also a Tradesman, and much respected-had a large family of sons; in an evil hour engaged in tavern-keeping. Soon two of his sons imbibed a relish for strong drink, which grew on them till the father discarded them, and they both became vagabonds. Now the father is a lone, povertystricken, blind old man, forsaken and neglected by those who should be the stay and solace of his old age.

No. 3. Held two several official situations; but considering his income inadequate to the support of a growing family, opened a groggery, and from that time peace and prosperity were banished from his dwelling. One son wasted his life "or ere it was in bloom" by the damning bowl. Before the tion of professing Christians to the great events that must yet precede, and old man was laid in the grave, he saw dissension, brawling, and fighting among shall follow their frestoration to the land of their fathers, recorded in Ezek, his offspring. They are scattered all,—without a home, and scarce a friend

No. 4. Was a well-doing Mechanic, comfortably enjoying, with his family the fruits of his honest labour. The destroyer came-a "House of Enter tainment" must be opened. His daughter married a mechanic, who also engaged in the traffick of ardent spirits. Full soon they all full together! The son-in-law, it may be said, was rich,—his riches melted away—himself and wife died penniless drunkards. The old man is now a hanger on in a bar room, doing any sort of char-work for a chance glass of grog. His only son is, emphatically—a drunkard.

ing and drinking, and prematurely sunk into drunken graves; and yet

No. 6. Left an honest and patriotic calling for one of a very opposite character-retaining spirituous liquors. He accumulated property, and attained chains of the monster; but in vain. As a last effort, he took an oath to abgesticulation, and no action indicative of very deep emotion.

"His style is exceedingly simple; not a word fell from his lips during an stain entirely for three months from ordent spirits; but, during that period, extemporaneous, or rather unread discourse of forty-five minutes, which so confirmed and insatiable was his depraved appetite as to lead him to the use of cordal, of which the quantity be consumed was quite enormous. At the expiration of the time just named, his former habits were resumed with a sharpened avidity, and in a few short days he sank beneath the fell oppressor! But the tale is not all told: His wife too contracted a relish for the ensuaring poison. Greedly swallowing all she could, as if in haste to destroy herself she soon followed her miserable partner-leaving one sickly and destitute orphan to the tender mercies of a cold and friendless world, without a home or relative. Cold charity grows colder still when it is to be meted out to the orphan of the inebriate.

No. 7. On his marriage must needs "set up" for himself; so his father-in law, a respectable yeoman, established him in a tavern, where he prospered for some years, rearing a large family. That snare which he had spent his energies and his days in assiduously spreading for others, he himself at last fell into. His property became forfeited-himself confined for debt-his wife eloped with another man-a daughter married two different menthree sons followed the example of the father, drinking, wandering, idling -himself is now one of the most degraded bar-room loafers.

No. 8. Kept an Inn during the war, and shortly after left it for another ensiness; but his house has been occupied to the present day as a grog-shop. The deadly traffick left its germ in himself and wife, who spent many years in intoxication, and eventually died drunk. The infection derived from this one

ource has spread through many of the family connexions. No. 9. A respectable Artist. Instead of pursuing his legitimate profession aving acquired property, he built a large house, and commenced ministering to the depraved appetites of lovers of strong drink. Soon his intelligent and once-lovely wife and himself became the best customers of the bar; and in a few brief months, within a short time of each other, they were harried unprepared into an awful eternity. What adds to the melancholy catastrophe, a brother and his wife entered in the same ruinous path,—and, ere the year closed, both followed their wretched relatives. And where are their unhappy offspring? Scattered, and bereft of their just patrimony.

No. 10. Filled a lucrative office for many years, and was much respected. Under a fatal impulse forsook his business, and entered, what appears the patent road to ruin, a Tavern. In less than one short year himself and wife oth went down to the unhallowed grave of the besotted drunkard, leaving we interesting orphans to be supported by charity—the last article of house old furniture having been distrained for rent.

Let these examples of the devastating results of the unrighteous traffick in coholic drinks suffice for the present. Many more within the compass of the writer's cognizance might be added. The few, however, now briefly enumerated, may perhaps lead the reflecting reader to a partial conviction, at least,—especially should the conclusion aimed at be corroborated and fortified in any degree by his own scrutiny or observation,—that disaster and ruin are more or less concomitant on the pursuit of this most pernicious and direful traffick—the systematized business of making drunkards. This conviction must be strengthened when I state, that, among all those whom I have known two or three children there too; one with a book before it, conning over its for the last twenty-five years, I cannot call to mind one individual who has essen, and another, who was much younger, with a good basin of broth in eventually prospered if exclusively devoted to the prosecution of the trade.

stigmatised as a fool. Let the wine-hibber and the moderate drinker revule. if they will; but, Friends of Temperance, arouse! nor rest till the hydra-

CONSEQUENCES OF THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

MR. Epiron:-Having received notice of the death of an individual who died suddenly in the month of March, 1841, in his own habitation, in a small village in the Province of Canada, I proceeded to the habitation of the deteased (having previously summoned a jury,) to hold an inquest on the body; as it had been intimated to me that his death was not an ordinary but extraordinary one. On reaching the habitation of the deceased, I found a miserable hut occupied by the family as a dwelling, without windows; the only light admitted was through the vacancies between the logs, of which the hut was composed; the only fire-place a small sheet iron stove, half consumed with rust, without a door; neither bed nor beding, bedstead nor table, cooking utensils, chairs, nor dishes of any kind were to be seen in the house ; the mother and four or five miserably-clad children sitting on the floor shivering with cold around the stove, in which were a few small sticks and coals, almost enveloped in smoke. The floor had more the appearance of a stable than a dwelling-house; the eldest of the daughters, a girl about fourteen years of age, the others younger, neither of whom knew their A, B. C's, and apparently were as ignorant of everything else relating to their present existence and future destiny; a scene of wretchedness more complete I never witnessed; poverty and ignorance there reigned without a rival. I learned, on inquiry, that the deceased had formerly belonged to the British Navy-was at the battle of Trafalgar; it was with the navy he acquired the fearful habit of drinking ardent spirits, which strengthened with his increase n years, until it beggared himself and family, and finally brought him to a premature grave. It is a fearful and lamentable fact, that thousands of Bri-

a black catalogue of crime, misery, and premature death. The wretched family, the subject of this communication, both young and old, all became lovers of the intoxicating drink, and no wonder, their parent had set them the example from their infancy. Their scanty earnings, instead of being laid out for the necessaries and comforts of life, were generally expended for the destroying liquid, until exhausted and abused nature, overcome with privation and suffering, and no longer able to bear up under the accumulated load, gave way, and thus terminated the wretched existence of the miserable man who was found dead, lying beside his wretched wife on the floor of their hovel; he had expired during the night without the knowledge of any

ain's hardiest sons in the service of their country, acquire that destructive habit of drinking and love of spirituous liquors which produce anunally such

Verdict of the Inquest, "that the deceased came to his death through excessive drinking." Grave-clothes and coffin were furnished by the humand inhabitants of the village, and three men were found to volunteer their services to place the remains of this miserable man in a drunkard's grave. This is but one of many scenes of misery and premature death occasioned by the tise of intoxicating drinks which have come under my notice, but a more heart-chilling one I never have seen; and what I particularly remarked in this case was, the venders of the destructive liquid, living in the immediate vicinity of this wretched family, who for several years had filehed from them their hard earnings in exchange for which they had given them the destructive drink, were not, in the last extremity of this miserable family, to be found ministering to their relief. If the publication of the foregoing statement of facts will in any the least degree subserve the interests of the cause of temperance, you are at liberty to use them.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE A TRIED REALITY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR,-In looking over the Guardian of the 28th ult. I was not only surprised but shocked at the tenor of certain extracts from the " Watchman" the "newspaper organ of the Wesleyan Body in England." Those extracts; Sir, prove to any candid mind, that, with certain men, any thing said or wrote on one side of the question is an unpardonable offence, while, on the other side, the most abusice and scurrilous language may be indulged in with regard to heads of departments with impunity.

The Rev. E. Ryerson's very appropriate remarks on the subject will no loubt be duly considered and appreciated by a Canadian public, as well as by the people of England. The extract, Sir, to which I beg to call attention particular through the Guardian, is not that which treats Her Majesty's Ministers in England, as well as her Representative in Canada, with such marked disrespect; (for I am aware, Sir, that your columns are not open for political discussions, and this is as it should be,) but to that portion of those extracts which speaks of the Temperance morement as being "the equirocal Tectotal experiment, which, after all, whatever virtues it possesses, was of foreign origin," &c. Now I repeat, Mr. Editor, I was shocked to see such 2 statement coming from the "organ of the Wesleyan Body in England." Equivocal Tee-total experiment" to be sure! Why, Sir, I should doubt the atriotism and humanity-to say nothing of the Christianity-of an individual who, in this day of light on the subject of Temperance, should give currency to such a statement as the above. To call that an "equivocal experiment which is a tried reality, is what I should call murdering the English language. The venerable founder of Methodism did not so write in his day, nor will a true follower of his do so in this our day. If it be an "equivocal experiment" No. 5. Was a Mechanic; one of the oldest inhabitants of the country, and for a man to be taken from the lowest depths of buman depravity-one just once possessed of considerable property. Tired of his business, he built a tottering over the drunkard's grave, and I may add, the drunkard's hell-and large house, commenced innkeeping, and killed himself by drinking his own whom nothing but the "Tec-total" principle (under God) could reach or liquors. Two sons also became dissolute, wasted the prime of their lives in save-to have such an one "clothed in his right mind," "sitting at the feet of occupying that station in society wh th his God design if this I say be an "equivocal experiment," then is the "Watchman" right, and I am wrong.

Now, Sir, you, as well as all others who are and have been conversant with the Temperance Reformation, know that the case above stated is not a solitary one, but scores, yes hundreds, who in all human probability but for Temperance or Tee-totalism would be in the drunkard's grave, are now respects-ble members of society; others have gone to their eternal reward; and eternity alone will unfold all the blessed effects of this "equivocal experi-When in Montreal, not long since, a friend asked me why the Wesleyans

in that city were not more active in the Temperarice cause? I hardly knew what reply to make. Had I read the "Watchman" previously, I probably might have given a less "equivocal" answer than what I was enabled to do from the information I was then in possession of. Much more might be said on the above part of the extract, as well as that part which speaks of "foreign origin;" but as I have neither time nor ability to do the subject justice, I shalf conclude in hopes some abler pen will take up the subject, and do it that justice that will be the means of unking the "Watchman" more tratchful in I am, Sir, yours truly, J. W. Rose. West Williamsburg, 3rd May, 1841.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.-May 5, 1841.

Owing to imperfect returns, the results of the past year's labours, as indica-

ted by an increase of members, is not fully ascertained. There have been numerous meetings of which no report has been received, and the same remark applies to various interesting and effective movements among children and youth. The subjoined summary, therefore, is believed to fall considera-

below the actual results.	*
Obtained at Public Meetings,	8,841
Sabbath Schools and Juvenile Societies,	1,807
Church Associations.	1,234
From Auxiliaries, and other sources not elsewhere enu-	
merated,	1,923
Tract Distributers,	995
Marine Temperance Society,	500"
Coloured Temperance Association,	1,000
They I is been dealer the years	16,346
Total pledges during the year,	
And the telluted accessings muong the Roman Camores.	20,000
Aggregate for the year,	26,340
Reported last Annual Meeting,	135,539
Aggregate of all the pledges reported inten years	161.879
Waltelate of mr mo bender taken mien kensterer.	101,000

QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

It will be observed, by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a Lecture is to be delivered this evening, in the House of Assembly, in which the prox perties and effects of Intoxicating Drinks, in common use, will be exemplified by chemical experiments; and we have no doubt that this further effort on the part of the promoters of Temperance, to diffuse valuable information; will enhance the benefits which have been already conferred on the community by the Querec Total Assinence Society. It is no longer a question, that incalculable damage has been inflicted on the temporal and spiritual interests of mankind by the prevalence of the habits against which the persealleviate these calamities! and if without a sympathetic feeling on the part of the apathetic, at least without their opposition or censure. But Drunkenness may slay more than all these, and he that would step forward to the rescue from its devouring grasm must be bestowed on this subject, especially by those to whom the part of the rescue from its devouring grasm must be bestowed on this subject, especially by those to whom the part of the rescue from its devouring grasm must be bestowed on this subject, especially by those to whom the part of the part of the adoption, by thousands, and of the influence over all, of Temperance principles. We hope that increasing attention will be fided, either by the Providence of God or by the law of the land; and we hope that the Lecture to be delivered this evening, may serve to show that the most serious consideration which the subject can receive, will not be more than it deserves .- Quebec Gazette.

For the Christian Guardian. THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. - No. I.

Our lot is cast in an eventful period. To a Christian all the movements of the world must be foll of interest. He cannot look upon them as indifferent; and while he may be unable to offer a probable goess as to the subordinate results of certain movements, he regards them as under the control of the Lord of heaven and earth, and designed by Him to accomplish, or help to accomplish, the fulfilment of His great promise in the universal spread of the

This is an event that has been looked for before now, and wise men have gone astray in their conjectures as to the commencement of an era of peace and prespecity to the Christian Church. I may be accused of an attempt to be permitted to offer a few thoughts on what appears to me to be the "Signs of the Times"—and what appears to indicate very plainly the working of a mighty power in bringing about a different state of things. I think the recent political events of the world are of a character somewhat wonderful, and that they will be overruled by the Lord for the furtherance of his cause as hinted above. They indicate. I think, very plainly the working of a better way for gaining a fair trial for a term simple of the consumption.—I know of above. They indicate. I think, very plainly the working of a better way for gaining a fair trial for a term simple of the consumption.—I know of above. prophesy, if I say anything about it, but that is not my design. I may, I have be permitted to offer a few thoughts on what appears to me to be the "Sign above. They indicate, I think, very plainly, the working of a power that will, in the course of events, subdue all things unto itself, and control all in a way that shall be most conducive to his glory and the good of mankind. I know that politicians, who are the principal agents employed in effecting these mighty changes, may have little or no reference to the advancement of the kingdom of God, but may be actuated by the different motives that propel the men of this world in the prosecution of their schemes. Some will labour for political notoriety—some by pure patriotism—others by a love of pelf. But whatever may be their motives, God will overrule all to his glory, and to the furtherance of

In order to make it appear that there is some probability in my views. would instance in the first place the entire extinction of the slave trade, as far as Great Britain was concerned, as a strong indication of a feeling of benevolence that had not previously existed; or if it existed previously it was not strong enough to industree the councils of the nation. "It was stated before the House of Commons from suthentic documents, that from the year 1792 to the passing of the Bill in 1806, upwards of three millions and a half of the natives of Africa had been torn from their country by the different christian powers of Europe, and had either miserably perished on the passage, or had been sold in the West Indies." I believe it is the first example on record of a great patient legislating for the country had been tolkersed from time. the passing of the Bill in 1306, upwards of three millions and a half of the great nation legislating for the oppressed. Slavery had been tolerated from time immemorial, and an impression seems to have prevailed that there was not much harm in it—that a part of mankind were doomed by the Almighty—for their sins I suppose—to labour for the rest; and as Canaan was cursed by his father, he was supposed to have been doomed to servitude thereby. God might have winked at this as he did at other vices in another part of the world; but it certainly indicated a strong feeling of benevolence to even take up the subject in opposition to so many as were concerned in it at the time. We certainly cannot attribute this to any other than to benevolent and Christian feeling.—
Religion is worth but little if it does not develope itself in action. Speculative notions may be ever so orthodox and ever so inaccent; still if they do not juliu-

ence our actions, of what advantage are they to ourselves or others?

This was one step necessary to the preparation of Africa for the Gospel. It would be impossible to give them the Gospel when they were continually excited to war with each other for the urhallowed purpose of gain by enslaving their countrymen—I shall speak of the progress of the Gospel in Africa in another view of the same subject. I advert to this fact as a proof that the policy of enlightened christian nations partakes more of a christian spirit than it did formerly, that legislatures in their acts do not merely confine themselves to men of their own nation, but manifest a strong desire to extend protection to the oppressed. And a nation cannot be found that needs such protection more than opprossed and ens'aved Africa. I wish to be understood as attributing this benevolent feeling solely to the influence of religion. However valuable learning may be, still "as knowledge is power," unsenctified knowledge only arms its possessor with power to oppress and enslave his fellow-creatures. That without the amiliorating influence of the love of God, whatever other attainments man may possess, he is only a tyrant—he is still as enemy to the liberty and happiness of ria species, whenever their liberty and happiness clash with his own unlawful desires. To be convinced of this we have but to look at ancient Greece and Rome. Possessed of almost all the learning of the world, how did they use it? It is well known that the major part of the population of ancient Greece was slaves. It was something so with

to purchase the freedom of all the slaves in her dominions, is still more to the point, and speaks in language too plain to be misunderstood of the increasing influence of the Christian Religion. If my opinion is erroneous, it is still innocent. There is some satisfaction to a benevolent mind in taking this view of passing events, and to suppose they are controlled by Him "whose king-dom ruleth over all," with reference to the fulfilment of a great and soulcheering promise. As I said before, this may not be owing so much to the religious principles of those immediately concerned in legal enactments as to the influence Religion exerts on the nation. They may, or they may not, be influenced by the Religion of the Bible. Still, they cannot long resist the voice of the nation, when that voice is on the side of suffering humanity. It is hardly possible for any Christian Government to expect to govern its subjects otherwise than upon enlightened and Christian principles. Consequently, we may hope to see degraded and enslaved Africa form systems of jurisprudence upon liberal and Christian principles, in proportion as the influence of the Christian Religion gains ground among them. This is equally true of other nations. This is the natural result of the influence of pure Religion: a fundamental principle of which is, that we should do to others what we could wish others to do to us in like circumstances. This same principle will develope itself in using efforts to extend the blessings of the Gospel to all the nations of the earth. It cannot be considered a valid argument against this view of the subject, that the "Mother Church" has taboured to enslave the world. The efforts to that effect prove that genuine christienity is not possessed by her. The laws of a people are the result of their own peculiar character, and must take their bue from this. If this idea he admissible it may serve to give us some tilea how the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdom of our God and his and that christian principles will get form the basis of the laws of at the rations of the earth. Such an event is to be, or ought to be desired by every fover of markind. Infidelity may sneer when we say, the christian religion of peace. Hypocrites who have erept into the church to answer their ends, or to make a gain of us may, with a great deal of apparent sincerity, ask how it the underiable doctrine of God's boundless mercy. And to us it does appear is that when christianity is called a religion of peace—that when angels an impossibility that the merits of the double of an impossibility that the merits of the double of an impossibility that the merits of the double of an impossibility that the merits of the double of an impossibility that the merits of the double of the sledding in human form could be circumscribed within limits less than those reached by on earth peace, good will to men," it should have occasioned the shedding of so much blood?—That the religion we have must be of a spurious kind, or the slip of real in whose nature he suffers. By the word "world" is meant. peace would have been given to the world long ago as the result. It is much every child of man. "Not as the offence, so also is the free gift. For if easier to ask questions then to answer them, but we may, without fear of suctions the offence of one many be dead, much more the grace of God, and cessful contendiction v. that the christian religion has no m occasion of war and bloodshed than a truly devoted christian is the cause of the enmity a wicked man may feel towards him for his piety and devotion to his master. "If the world," says the Saviour, "hate you, yo know that it linted master. "If the world," says the Saviour, "hate you, ye know that it linted me before it hated you; if ye were of the world, the world would love its own." This hatred then is all on the part of the world; and we must expect this hatred will develope itself in every form. Men of entirely different views and differen pursuits will profess an attachment to the christian religion when they can make it subservices to their schemes. But such men will always take care of them. selves whenever anything is to be suffered for it. They can, without any remorse, turn their backs upon God and religion, and faithful christians too, when an adherence to it would expose them to any suffering in their persons or property, or good name, I have lately seen some theories on this same sub ject which go to fix the precise time of the Saviour's second advent, and that we may expect it such. I think it highly presumptuous to assert so positively any thing, not warranted by the Scriptures, concerning the Saviour's second advent. We cannot, I think, fix the precise time of his second advent from anything that is said in the Scriptures, nor can we state positively any premou itions of it. The most that can be said will be but conjecture. The events that have transpired on the continent of Europe within this thirty

rears past have contributed materially to the advancement of the Gospel of Christ. Notwithstanding the reformation from Popery, commenced by the fearless spirit of Luther, sided and ably supported by the eloquent pen of Melancihon, had done much to open the eyes of men, and to liberate them from the thresholm of "the man of sin;" still Popery was strongly entrenched in most kingdoms of the continent of Europe. The thunders and anothemas of the Varican made millions tremble, and still held them the slaves of its ments which marked and dignified his public career; which exterted from his spiritual usurpations. The Inquisition, that infernal engine, was made the terror of the inhabitants of every place where it was established, and doomed its hapless victims to the most excruciating tortures. OBSERVER.

April 21st, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Grardian.

part of this Province, on the roughness and sterility of the country between Kingston and Ganamone. The Ray water and Country between Kingston and Ganamoque. The Rev. writer soys, "with the exception of a few insulated farms, the country is one barren waste, the most cheerless and miserable part of Upper Canada," and, in speaking of Ganamoque, says, "its ble in worth! Taking this view of the heavenly boon our wonder ends, and

while passing through the part of country of which he speaks.

been well informed with regard to the local situation and advantages of Gananoque and the surrounding country, or he has formed an erroneous opinion from passing hastily through at a season of the year (winter) when all nature appears "cheerless and dreary." Perhaps no village in Western Cana la possesses greater advantages in many points of view than Gananoque; its ages prolonged in its operations, for the purpose, as it were, of setting forth proximity to the capital, situated at the confluence of a fine river which in its in bleeding victims the gracious purposes of God respecting the Lamb to be course passes along the borders of a most fertile and flourishing country; its navigation, with a comparatively small expense, may be made safe staumboats of the same size as those which navigate the Rideau Canal, into the opening futurity and for telling the world before-hand of the Messiah. In stramboats of the same size as those which navigate the inheart Langt, into the local three productions already is the annual and the same size as those which navigation good (with only one interror the those ways did the Father give his Son, after he had been given in the countries of controversy on the subject among the preachers. The Rev. W. distance of twenty or thirty miles from Gananoque for boats carrying from four sels of the Godhead, and previously to his advent—long forced d, long expectations. Shrewsbury, lately a missionary in Africa, has published a Lecture, entitled in its vicinity; its facilities for hydraulic purposes are not perhaps surpassed by any other in Western Canada; its mills and machinery are easily approached by Lake boats and vessels of every class.

would very soon become something more than a little village.

of country, where so many superior advantages exist, that they should fail into the hands of those who are willing to engross and monopolize the whole, though they cannot occupy or improve one-tenth part of the privileges.

With regard to the country in the vicinity of Gananoque, especially along the principal road leading from Montreal to Kingston, it is somewhat rough and uneven, nevertheless there is a good deal of valuable land and some fertile islands of considerable extent in its neighbourhood,—here another evil exists hour of his transgression, and that of receiving the promise of one who should

ment of Gananuque. The same evil also exists in many other parts of the Province; considerable of the land either belongs to absentees, or prisons who have no wish to dispose of it, until the industrious farmer in its vicinity, by his ndustry, perseverance, and improvement, shall have thereased is value fold; the wild land tax appears to be quite too low; was it increased, land-

holders would be inclined to sell their lands for a fair value. The foregoing remarks are merely designed to counteract any eroneous and unfavourable impression which might be made on the public mind from reading the remarks alluded to, made on Gananoque and the surrounding country, which I trust you will not refuse an insertion in the Guardian,

VERSUS. Your most Obed't Serv't,

RELIEF, IF NOT CERTAIN CURE, FOR THE CONSUM MON.

no better way for gaining a fair trial for a very simple remedy than by giving a short history of one case, in which, through the blessing of God, it was the means of saving several young children from being left motherless.

Above a year ago my wife caught cold, which terminated in cough, night fevers, and all the usual symptoms of a confirmed, though slow decay. Variety ous remedies were tried, and though some did for a time give ease, yet no per-manent relief was experienced from any. Travelling was the most effective the Springs were not tried, as some Dogors were of the opinion that they were As business caused me to be from home the last sommer and fall, had but little hopes of seeing her in this world; but in looking over an old Methodist Magazine, she met with an account of several surprising cures having then performed by so simple a meass, that though she was determined to try it, she had little or no faith in it. However, she was very soon convinced of the efficacy of it, and but a few days passed until the neighbours began to remark to her that she was "looking better." She persevered, and the result has been a renewal of health, strength, flesh, sound sleep, and a good appetite; all of which had seemingly departed for ever.

bed-time. My wife generally allowed it to remain on the store or five for some

time, stirring it occasionally.

1 think I have met with the receipt before, perhaps in Mr. Wesley's "Primitive Physic;" but in all the cases, of Consumption of which I have heard on the case of Consumption of which I have heard to known, never having noticed that the above remedy was so much as alluded to. I shall be pleased if you think fit to insert the above, any part of it, or even the receipt, as it may be the means of tellef to some poor sufferer.

A SUSSCRIBER. I remain, yours, &c.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, May 19th, 1841.

THE EVANGELICAL ESSAYIST.

No. V .- God's Love to Man.

We concluded our last paper with what we took to be evidence of man's depravity, darkness, guiltiness, and perilous condition; and felt a wish to hasten to another subject at once agreeable, delightful, and profitable-the love of the Divine Being to man. There is one passage of Scripture—as there are many-which embodies all we mean on this subject:-"God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son." This is an assertion of high and nimating import, and should be music in every human ear, as it is a cause of joy to every angelic being before the throne of the Eternal. It is one the full meaning of which we can never comprehend, and the ineffable beauty of which we shall never be able fully to discover. It is an assertion which contains the gospel of Christ, which gives meaning to many parts of God's word, which The subsequent act of the British Nation, in giving twenty millions, sterling, gives propriety to ancient sacrifices, which makes the Bibliogiorinus in its facts, precious in its promises, saving in its truths. It is the grand truth which gives to the perfections of God a new aspect. He was always good; but goodness did not-could not-exhibit itself in the form of mercy till there were objects of destitution to call it forth, and misery to be relieved. This has been done: God "hath remembered us in our low estate: for his mercy endureth forever." Bless the Lord O my soul, and let all that is within me bless his holy name." In the limited space we can devote to this most interesting and affecting of

all subjects, there are three things which may be noted as displaying the love of God.

1. The extent of the object leved :-" The world." It would be useless for is to notice some of the significations of this word, but we may remark, by ome persons it is supposed to mosn the Jews, a supposition contradicted by divine ambority. While the Son of God is said to be "the glory of his people Israel," he is, without equivocation said to be, "a light to lighten the Geniles." Others affirm the word means, a select number of Gentiles and Jews: a theory which at once brings a cloud over the matchless perfections of God, nore especially his goodness. It is, too, at variance with the economy of mnn's afration. The command to every man is, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Believe what? Why, in the first place, that Christ died for thee. But if God gave his Son for an elect number only, where is the consistency of such a command? He that believeth not, is to be damned: but and how Christ is to reign king of nations as he doth king of saints; how can any one be damned for not believing Christ died for him, if he has not the gift by grace, which is by one man, Jesus Christ, hath abounded unto many." " Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound." This is the testimony of St. Paul; and St. John informs us, Jesus Christ is the propitiation for the sins of "the whole world." See the love of God,

2. In the value of the gift made:-" His only-begotten Son." Some attach a low meaning to this phrase; and perhaps the best way of ascertaining the disapprobation of the people. true one, is to quote a passage from St. John's gaspel: "And the Word was nade flesh, and dwelt omong us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." Here is the "only berotten" spoken of, and his "glory" said to have been seen. The force of this assage is derived from the character of the glory behold. What was it? It mnot, that we are aware of, have been some well-known, and every day irraliation of person; the narratives of our Saviour's history giving us no intimation whatever of such a fact. On the mount of transfiguration we are aware, the story of his own underived divinity of person broke forth, and its offulgence wrapped him before the gaze of favoured and wonder-struck disciples; but this was an isolated event. St. John evidently refers to a glory well-known, and agratent to many. The term "only-begotten" we take to signify, supreme and absolute divinity, daily discovered by the glory of his wisdom, goodness, enemies the confession, "Never man spake like this man," and another, Verily, he is the Son of God." God in selecting a Redeemer for us has passed by men and angels, and archangels, for it were vain to seek among these a Saviour for man, and has chosen for us his Son-his only Son-his eternal Son. We want our conceptions expanding by a fact like this, and our effections Sir, - In the Guardian of the 7th April, are some remarks from the pen of the Ray, John Ryerson, made while on a missionary tour through the Eastern as the gift is raised in our estimation. To be a socialian is to make God's love, creature-love. He is the gift to whom the Father saith, "Thy throne, O unfavourable local situation and anything hat institute appearance, being such, it is probable, it will never be anything else but a little village."

See the local of God St. Paul exclaiming, "Thanks be unto God for his unexpealable of P. See the local of God St.

I beg leave to dissent from the Rev. gentleman's remarks, and cannot but for his unspeakable gift?" See the love of God, regert, on several accounts, the unfavourable impression made on his mind, while passing through the part of country of which the manner in which this gift is bestowed. 3. In the manner in which this gift is bestowed. There is, if we may so express ourselves, an astonishing instructive prelude to the incarnation itself, a sincerity of the gentleman's remarks, but think he has not connected with the economy of Him who is the "only wise God." Had we space we might refer to the time when the first intimation of a Saviour was made: it being before Adam was expelled the garden. Here was compassion, Western Canala We might refer to the system of typical sacrifices divinely instituted, and for in bleeding victims the gracious purposes of God respecting the Lamb to be offered. We might refer to the inspiration of holy men for the purpose of ted. At length he "took upon him our nature," he "was made a little lower than the angels." Bethlehem gave him birth, angels carried the tidings of it, and men marvelled at the event. Jesus was soon a man of sorrows, and his Were a more-enlarged and liberal policy adopted by the proprietors in offering for sale, on liberal terms and conditions, water-power of which they have abundance to spure, thereby inducing capitalists to the place to make investments, of the profitableness of which there cannot be a doubt, Gananoque were borne by Him. To said lengths did the pity and love of the Father cannot be a few to the profitableness of which there cannot be a doubt, Gananoque which is the surrounder of his well-beloved. Son and the pity and love of the father cannot be a few to the few to the profitableness of which there cannot be a doubt, Gananoque which is the surrounder of his well-beloved. Son and the pity and love of the father than the few to the carry him in the surrender of his well-beloved Son, and the pity and love of I cannot but remark here, how unfortunate for the prosperity of any section the Son, in the endurance of the curse for the undeservedly pitied, and loved. " O Love Divine! what hast thou done! The immortal God bath died for me?".

Here is love unsought. The plan of human redemption by Christ could never have entered the mind of man. We question whether Adam would

the ever-blessed Trinity it was impossible for him to do. This plan of recovery is from an infinite mind; and yet there is, blessed he God, such a means devised. It is all of Him. "Ilis own arm has brought salvation." Morcy plans for the rebellious, the miserable, and the perishing, without solicitation. Here is love gratuitous. What return, what reward, what remuneration could be Divine Giver look for? Man's was a lot of degradation and penury. Could be have had the universe to offer, it was God's by right. And a myriad of such offerings were mean in comparison of the gift bestowed by Heaven. Never did act demand, and acquire for itself so much of the glory of disinterestedness. Thou, O God of love, shalt have all the honour. Here is love outhing. God "spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all." He spared him not. What a word! A word full of mystery and mercy-full of tenderness. When all was lost in paradise, two objects presented themselves to God:—his Son who had been with him from all eternity, possessed of all possible perfection, his dearly-beloved Son. The other object was man,ungrateful, deprayed, degraded, vile, full of enmity to his Maker. One must be punished, and, wonder of heavens, the thunderbolt of the Almighty's vengeance struck the Son, the loved unsinning Son, and not the offender man! Rather than the guilty race should have no Friend, the Father said to his Equal, I consent to thy throno being vacated, and thy life being surrendered. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us." Here is love in carnest. The sceptic tells us there is too much condescension in an act like this for God ever to have performed it. The luttiness of the love staggers his reason. And it would stagger, and make ours dumb, if Revelation did not place before us, in clear daylight, facts which cannot be denied. There we find the promise of a Saviour, there we see a Saviour typified, there we see a Saviour prophesied of, there we see the story of the Incarnation and the Crucifixion, there we see records of triumphs by the blood of Calvary we must receive; and every believer in Jesus, in every age, in all places, of every longue, has the inward testimony and transformation by that Jesus, which prompts to the glad acknowledgment, "The Son of God has been given for The Infidel's objection strengthens our faith, and lifts our songs of gratitude the higher. All we shall answer him when he asks, why God should give his Son, is, He loved the world. We know ours is a world of dark beings: He has sent his Son to teach them. We know it is a world of diseased beings: He has sent his Son in the character of a Physician. We know it is a world of prodiguls: He has sent his Son to pursue the estranged and save the lost. We know it is a world of rebels: He has sent Jesus to beseech them in tones of pity; and subjugate them to his away, with tears of blood. We open our Bible and read, take the promises and believe, approach he cross and gaze, and repent, and coulde, and rejoice; and all we can say .-- " God is Love."

SPIRIT OF TEMPERANCE ENTERPRISE.—The second number of "The Canada Temperance Advocate," in its enlarged form, has reached us, and given us much pleasure. Its never failing monthly report is-Progress. Its longest article this time is, "The History of a Reformed Drunkard," which will tell on every thinking inebriate who reads it. " Letters to the Editor" from various parts of the country are well worth the reading. But what we deem of most importance just now is, the intention of the Montreal Committee to supply their publication gratuitously to several classes of persons, among whom are the Members of Parliament, and Superintendents of all Sabbath-schools. The intention is highly praiseworthy. Considered merely as a matter of finance, labour, and life; to say nothing of the higher claims of religion, it is worthy of the immediate and best attention of our Legislature; and we sincerely hope will have it. - Youth, too, are to be benefit ed; a design long wished to be promoted by us. We were going to say, when the children composing our colonial families are brought to express their abhorrence of the enemy alcohol, the victory of the Temperance cause is complete. That the laudable purpose of the Committee may be fully before our readers, we copy the editorial to which we refer.

" it is the intention of the Committee to supply the members of the Provincial Parliament, with the Advocate. When Parliament is in session, it will be forwarded to Kingston, and at other times to their houses. It is hoped that this measure will have some effect in rendering the laws of our country more wholes some, or at all ovents in awakening through the personal influence of members, an interest in Temperance, Agriculture, and Education, in every part of

hers, an interest in Temperance, Agriculture, and Éducation, in every part of the Province.

It is also the intention of the Committee to supply the Superintendents of al It is also the intention of the Committee to supply the Superintendents of all Salibath-Schools with the Advocate, in order that they may, from month to month, communicate such portion of its contents to their scholars as they shall see fit, and with the hope that Salibath School Temperanne Societies may be formed. Such Societies are very numerous, and found very important to the prosperity of the Temperanne cause in the United States; and very interesting ones have recently been formed in two Salibath Schools of this city, the particulars of which we hope shortly to lay before our readers.

To supply the Ministers of religion, the Teachers of Day Schools, the Superintendents of Salibath Schools, the Editors of Newspapers, and the Members of Parliament of Canada, will require probably 2000 copies of the Advocate, involving an expense of nearly one thousand dollars. We consider the money, however, exceedingly well laid out, and therefore request our friends throughout the country to assist the effort by donations.

Each dollar given for this purpose will, perhaps, be the means of infinencing two individuals, who, in their torm, have the means of infinencing public opinion in their respective localities.

HINTS TO CANADIAN CLERKS .- The following Rules we have good reason for saying are observed at the seat of the General Government in and that christian principles will yet form the basis of the laws of all the rations died for him? All that do not believe he died for them, will be lost. But if the States; and if substigion be not one thing there, and another in Canada, they deserve to be read and remembered by all whom they may con-

cern among us. Every clerk under the present administration at Washington is required to

take the following pledge:

1. That he will be a total abstinence man, never tasting of any ardent spirits,

THE SILK GOWN.—The following extract is from an English paper, and induces us to say. What next? We leave our readers to form their own opinion of it, just observing it pleases us much to see it stated that both the cases of irregularity on the part of the Ministers implicated, met with the

To be, or not to be," is the question which is now agitating the Wesleyan body throughout this country, on the subject of wearing elevical gowns in the pulpits of the society, by its itinerant ministers. Mr. Welsh, in a namphlet which he has published, states, that the system, if adopted by all the itinerant preachers, will cost the society £7,000. The Rev. S. D. Waddy, the most popular Wesleyan preacher in this town, having had a silk gown presented to boshiar vesicial presenter in the cover, and had so says presented the him ly some ladies in his congregation, has appeared therein in public; but his so doing has not met with the approval of the office-bearers of the society in Hull. The Rev. Mr. Bunting, at Manchester, also appeared in one on the same day as Mr. Waddy, which circumstance being strongly disapproved, Mr. Bunting has withdrawn himself until the Conference, when the matter will come on for dis-

Respecting the STEAMER PRESIDENT different accounts have appeared in the papers since our last. One has said she had not into Newaundland, another that she was gone to the Bermudas. The N. Y. Adverti er says, an examination of the officers of a vessel just arrived there had taken place in relation to a wreck they saw on their passage; but the authorities did tot decide it was the long-sought ship. The Niagara papers affirm she has been heard of, and that some account of her perils will soon appear. This affirmation has no confirmation from States journals. The last report is, that burnt remnants of her have been picked up. To us nothing we have heard is satisfactory. Perhaps there is little to hope. Since writing the above we have received the following by the Advertiser of the 12th inst.

The most conclusive evidence, or intimation, that we have yet seen, as to the The most conclusive evidence, or intimation, that we have yet seen, as to the fate of the steamship President, is contained in the following entract from the log-book of the packet ship Utica, which we find in the Newark Daily Agrestiver.

"Ship Utica, from Havre, toward New York. }

March 15 or 16, (date obsoure.)

At 10 30 A. M. fresh breezes from N. W.—passed the wreck of a vessel's mast, spars and yards, (or mast and yards, for the word spars appears to have been partly erused.) with sails attached thereto, the mast heads and yards being aximed black supresed to have belonged to an English vessel dispussed in the

sinted black: supposed to have belonged to an English vessel dismasted in the ale of the 12th, being in the same lat, and long, in which the Utica lost man ails.

C. D. CONN, Mate.

Suils.

C. D. CONN, Mate.

Lat. 46, 30 N. Long. 41, 85 W."

The gentleman who furnished the extract says:—The latitude and longitude give the position of the Utica on the 12th. Capt. Pell remarked at the time he passed the wreck that it did not appear to belong to an ordinary merchantman, having considerable chain-work about the spars. The wreck was passed so near that they were obliged to laff to prevent the copper of the Utica being scratched. I may add that Captain Pell, before leaving port, entertained serious marches leave the ways accuration of the steam spin Previous the. pprehensions that the wreck was a portion of the steam ship President.

There are not lacking indications to show that the question of Temperance is not dormant among the Methodists in England; one is the The Bible against Alcohol," which has just had a Reply from the Rev. George Osbora. Strange that a Methodist preacher should think of replying on such a subject at all, in the face of Mr. Wesley's total abstinence rules, written a century ago.

Some time ago a prize of 2000 francs was offered in France for the best essay "On the right which every individual has to read for himself the Word of God;" and it is a delightful fact, that there have been not less than twenty three competitors. The two best essays were by Professor Monod, and Pastor Boucher, who shared the prize. This speaks loudly in favour of the spread of divine truth in that country of popish priests, and of papal darkness, arising from their probibition of the Bible. Light will shine.

We are glad to hear the Corporation of this City are making which retards the settlement of the country, and, consequently, the improve- bruise the serpent's head. And to ask it in the name of the second person in arrangements for the erection of Gas Works, for the lighting of the place.

SABBATH-SCHOOL TEA MEETING AT POTTERSFIELD .- The riends of Sabbath-Schools are respectfully informed, there will be a meeting of his kind at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Pottersfield, on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening. Tickets at 1s. 3d. euch can be had from Mr. Bowles, the Superintendent of the School; or by application at the

A Meeting was held in the City Hall on the 10th inst., which was large, respectable, and harmoniously conducted, in reference to the removal of the Seat of Government, which resulted in the adoption of a Memorial on the subject to His Excellency the Governor-General, which will be found in another of our columns to day. We are happy to know, from the names of the gentlemen who took part on the occasion, it was not one of party; and we have no doubt His Excellency will bestow due attention on the Memorial.

We regret to learn, from our respected contemporary of the British Colonist, that the Toronto Hospital is likely to fail altogether for want of pecuniary resources; an event which would be far from creditable to the benevolent and chris ina spirit of the community. We hope means will be devised for resuscitating so humane and necessary an institution; and that Toronto will never be without such an asylum for the diseased and the destitute.

in unusually large space; and the article on "Fruits of Tavern-keeping," furnished by a warm friend of the Temperance cause, is made up of painful facts, which ought to be generally known. Verily, a retributive providence follows the vender of liquid fire down to the third and fourth generation. The Montreal journals give information we regret to receive-

Our Temperance department to-day will be found to occupy

hat His Excellency, the Governor-General, is again confined to his bed by evere indisposition. We are ready to hope it will be temporary. Late English papers say, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation

etween the Republic of Texas and Great Britain was consummated in London in November last. The United Service Gazette contradicts the statement of an

frish paper, that Lord Seaton had been appointed Governor-General of India. We earnestly call the attention of the friends of Temperance, to he Notice in another place, of the ANNIVERSARY Meeting of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society.

The English Missionary Notices for April announce the formal opening of the Centenary Hall in London early this mouth, by the Rev. Robert Sewton, who was to deliver a sermon suitable to the occasion.

To Correspondents .- Letters received from "Veri Amator," T. Demorest," "J. R. R." and "H. B." A friend is informed, that after a search for No. 1, of a certain paper, it annot be found. Will be please tell "Cosmopolite" we have long been expecting something from his entertaining pen?

The Editor's Desk.

A PRACTICAL VIEW of the prevailing Religious system of professed Christians, in the higher and middle classes in this country: contrasted with real Christianity. By W. Wilberforce, Esq. With a brief Memoir of the Author. 32mo. In cloth. pp. 429. Price 2s. 6d. Nishet, London. A volume of superlative merit, written as it is for the higher and middle

classes, and by one whose very name is grateful to our species. The title-page, which we have copied, is an index of the work; and never were the errors, ollies, and sins of those classes so exposed, and put to shame. It might have appeared to the author that it was supposed there were two religious vouchsafed by God, -one for the noble, another for the ignoble; but he shows that there is but one for both; and that with so much of reason, scripture, piety, urbanity, and eloquence, yet faithfulness, he cannot be answered. The appearince of the volume was said to be "a phenomenon," by others it was said to form "a new era." Novel were the circumstances in which it was given to the world, and as novel the impression it made on Senators, Bishops, Nobles, Philosophers, Men of Commerce, and others. That Wilberforce, a member of the Commons, a man of learning, politics, elegant manners, enchanting oratory, and sleepless attention to legislative duties, should have confidence, pious tool, and time enough, to step forth and tell the highest personages what Chrisianity was, and that they, many of them, were not christians, was what few, if any, could believe, till the "Practical View" was published to convince them t was so. Many of his friends would have dissunded him from the attempt; mong whom was Dr. Milner: but he thought for bimself, trusted in his God, and sent forth the work that He might be honoured. Mr. Cadell, the publisher, regarded the author as an amiable onthusiast; and when they bargained. said, "You mean to put your name to the work? Then I think we may venture upon five hundred copies." Within a few days it was out of print, and in six months five editions (7,500 copies) were called for. It has now reached the fifteenth edition in England, and the twenty-fifth in America. It has been translated into the French, German, Spanish, and other languages, and is read in almost every part of the world. And it has been as useful in its tendency, as it is estimable in its matter. Among the trophies of the author is numbered Leigh Richmond, Lord Lonsdale, and Burke, of whom it is said, he read the book much the last two days of his life, and sent his special thanks for it to the wine or other intoxicating drinks.

That he will never gamble or play at chance games.

That he will never gamble or play at chance games.

That he will always keep the Sabbath strictly, and attend public worship.

That he will always keep the Sabbath strictly, and attend public worship. thropic, eloquent, and influential men that ever adorned and blessed our carth. writer by Dr. Lawrence. These facts surprise us not, believing as we do Wilberforce was one of the most intelligent, judicious, assiduous, religious, philan-Jurs is purposely the language of passionate admiration; and it is so not because Wilherforce was learned, laborious, and respectable; nor yet that he was bosom-friend of Pitt, but simply because he was a lover of manhind on gospel principles, and for nearly half a century sought only the glory of his God.

> THE CHRISTIAN'S MANUAL, A Treatise on Christian Perfection; will Directions for obtaining that state. Compiled principally from the works of the Rev. John Wesley. By the Rev. T. Meritt. 32mo. In cloth. pp. 152. Price 1s. 2d. G. Lane, New-York.

> A small but sterling volume which should be in the hands of every member of the Methodist Church; be he or she penitent, justified, or sanctified. It contains seven chapters, distinguished thus: "The Necessity and Nature of Justification-Of Christian Perfection-Directions for seeking Christian Perfection-The most common Difficulties in the way of seeking Christian Perfection considered and removed-Evidences and Marks of Christian Perfection -Advice to those who profess Christian Perfection-Reflections, chiefly designed for the use of those who profess Christian Perfection." The author, in his preface, modestly calls the work a "compilation;" but it is more than that. And had it been that only, we should have approved, inclined to the opinion as we are, that the best that can be said on the subject treated was said by Wesley and Fletcher, from whose invaluable works this is indebted for many extracts. It is said of Stoner when he once preached on one of the poculiar doctrines of Methodism, he became a plagiarist of Mr. Wesley's thoughts, and some of his words too. Admirable plagiarism this when we want to transmit to posterity scripture truths, never better defined-never more powerfully enforced than by him. Mr. Meritt's selections are apt in their sentiment, and judicious to their use. His views are scriptural, his reasoning and illustrations Wesleyan, his arrangements methodical, his style plain, and his spirit humble. sanctified, and stirring. An enemy to the celestial doctrine of perfect love cannot refute what is said a trimming believer will be ashumed; and a pardoned soul, eager for the blessing, will soon carry it off from the throng of grace. This should be the desire and endeavour of every member of our church, believing as they all profess to do, it is an attainable grace, -not only in death, but now. May it never sink in the estimation of our people, nor be reduced, but increased among them the number of those blessed with its enjoyment.

> As Aust's Advice to a Niece: in a Letter to Miss -..... Also, a Correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Dodd, during his Imprisonment. By Mary Bosanquet, afterwards Mrs. Fletcher, of Madely. Sixth dition. 18mo. Price 74d. Mason, London.

> This little publication contains elucidatory and practical remarks on what are alled the Beptismal Vow, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments; with a faithful and friendly letter to the lamented Dodd, and his reply. The "Aunt" has certainly made the best disposal of the inconsistency of the baptismal promise we have seen; for how on infant can promise at all, we have not as yet been able to devise. With this cautionary remark, we recommend the "Advice," written in Mrs. Fletcher's own concise, pointed, and instructive manner. Her views of divine truth are clear, and her language often nervous; and in becoming acquainted with both, we cannot escape the conviction she was not only a woman of masculine sense, but vigorous piety, -never better satisfied than when able to prevail on another to esteem her Bible, and love her Saviour.

The Annual General Meeting of the Temperance Reforration Society will be held on Monday Evening first, the 24th instant, in the Congregational Chapel, Newgate Street, when a Report for the past year will be read, and several addresses delivered. Chair to be taken at 74 o'clock. Toronio, 18th May, 1841.

A meeting of the Stewards and other official members of the Recorville Circuit, will take place on the last Saturday of this month, at two P. M. A Temperance Meeting at 6. Lovefeast and Sacrament and other religious exercises, the following Sabbath. Neighbouring brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend. May 11, 1841.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER BRITANNIA. Steam-ship President .- Liverpool, April 14 .- Excitement was caused early this morning by the news brought by the Irish steamers, that a very large steam ship was standing off and on for water, to enter the Victoria Channel. It was immediately inferred that the vessel must be the President. Messengers were in consequence sent to inform the numerous parties interested in her of the fact, and boats were despatched down the river to meet luct. Even the flag of the consistence was larged at the size of the fact.

interested in her of the fact, and boats were despatched down the river to meet her. Even the flag of the consignoe was hoisted at the signal station to denote her arrival off the port. The haze, and the smoke of the town prevented a clear view seaward, and for one hour at least the President was expected every moment to enter the Mersey.

At length, about a quarter to seven o'clock, the sound of the steamer's guns was heard in Bootlebay, and in a few minutes it was ascertained that the vessel was not the anxiously expected President, but the Oriental, from Alexandria and Falmouth. The report in circulation on Monday, of the President having put into Madeire, would seem to have been a cruel hoax.

Commodore Napier had returned to England from the Mediterranean, and

Commodore Napier had returned to England from the Mediterranean, and was received with great honours at Liverpool. It is stated in one of the papers that he will take the chief command in the Pacific.

The Albert, iron steam vessel, for the Niger expedition, sailed from Deptford on the 13th of April, and anchored off Woolwich to complete her preparations. She was to sail for Africa about the 20th,

The House of Commons was to resume its sessions after the Easter recess

on the 20th of April. The papers announce the arrival of Sir George Arthur, from Upper Canada.
The Duke of Wellington completed his 72d year on the 1st instant.
The Landon papers give long reports of the trial of Peter Robinson, for the nurder of Mr. Surdam

murder of Mr. Suydam,
Four captains of the 13th and 14th light dragoons, quartered at Canterbu

write held to buil in £200 each, on the 16th of April, to take their trial at the quarter sessions, for kicking up an outrageous riot in that town, on the previous night—being in a state of intoxication.

No discoveries have been made in relation to the great robbery at Windsor

Castle. Lovegrove, the porter, of whose arrest we had an account by the last arrival, has been discharged, there not being sufficient evidence for his commitment. Some of the papers intimate that the investigation is not very zealously pushed, for certain secret reasons. Only £100 reward is officied.

The London Spectator mentions the fifth American vessel detained and overhanded by a British croiser, on (groundless) suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, with the brief remark, "These things are very awkward just

On the 9th of January, nothing satisfactory having been elicited from the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, preparations were made for attacking the Rogno forta.

A force about 1,300 men, under the command of Major Pratt, was there fore landed in a bay below Chuenpee fort, while the ships Califope, Luroe, and Hyacinth took up a position opposite the lower battery of the fort and opened a fire upon it, the steamers Queen and Nemesis throwing shells with great effect into the upper fort, so that the garrison were quickly compelled to evacuate it. The land forces, after some resistance, ascended the hill, and taking possession of this fort, poured a very destructive fice of musketry into the gerison of the lower battery, and, within two hours from their landing, the British flag waved over the fort. The loss of the British force is stated to have been 3 killed and 26 wounded; that of the Chinese is variously rated at

Simultaneously with this attack the ships Droid, Samarang, Modeste, and Columbine took up their position opposite to the fort of Ty-cocktow, which guards the southern entrance of the Bocon Tigris, and opened a heavy fire, which was, for a short time, briskly returned; but it being soon silenced, a party of soilors landed, and after a determined cesistance on the part of the Chinese, this fort was also captured. The first lieutenant of the Samarang was

wounded in the assault.

After the capture of the forts, the steamers were sent to destroy the war jucks in Anson's Bay; but the shallowness of the water admitted only of the approach of the Nemesis, towing some ten or twelve boats. The junks endeavoured to escape, but a rocket from the Nemesis blew up the powder ma-gazine of one of them, and eighteen more which were set on fire by the Eu-

gailsh heats' crews also successively blew up.

Proparations were their made for attacking the principal fort of Anunghoy on the following day, when a flag of truce was despatched to the superinten-dent, and hostilities ceased. The result of these affairs was the circulars from Capitals Elliot, dated January 20, which we have given among our extracts, to sother with the singular document of the imperial commissioner, Keshen. Macao. 20th Jan., 1841.

Cap. Elliot's Circular to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects .-Her Majesty's plenipotentiary has now to autounce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, invulving the following conditions:

1. The cussion of the island and harbor of Hong-keng to the British crown.

1. The cession of the Manna and nation of Thong acting to the Princh crown.
All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there
to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampon.
2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one
million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending

3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing. 4. The trade of the port of Canton to be open within 10 days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampon till farther, arrangements are

practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation.

Details remain matter of negotiation.
The plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that Her Mojesty's Government has sought for no privilege in China explusively for the advantage of British ships and merchaots, and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flug to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to Her Majesty's possession.

Pending Her Majesty's farther pleasure, there will be no port or other charges to the British Government.

The plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the commander of the expedition to China; and to that care union

of ardour, patience, and forbeneance which less distinguished the officers and forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation. He is well assured the British community will sympathise cordially with him in their lusting respect for his excellency and the whole force, which he is

ashmed to express in such inadequate terms.

He cannot conclude without declaring that, next to these causes, the peace

ful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending. (Signed) CHAS. ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, China. Macao. 20th Jan., 1841. Circular - To Her Majesty's Subjects .- Her Majesty's pleni-

potentiary considers it incumbent on himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community that he will use his best efforts with her Majesty's Government to secure on early and entire advance of their claims for indemnity. And mindful of the interest of parties in India, he will not full respectfully in either case would have probably scaled the fate of the entire block, which is to more the Right Honourable the Governor. General of India to second these

purposes as far as may seem just to his Lardship.

(Signed) CHAS. ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

From the Canton Register of Jan 19 The Imperial Commissioner's Order.-We have just received and translated the following order from Keshen to the Keunming-foo of Macao, which is a rider to the British plenipotentiary's circular, and confirms the good and grateful news contained in that document:

"Keshen, a great minister of state, and imperial high commissioner of the second order of hereditary nobility, and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, writes this despatch for the full information of the Tungche, or Keunming-fon of Macno.

. "The English barbarians are now obodient to orders, and by an official do-cument have restored Tinghae and Shakee; invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg for (the imperial) fevor.

"At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former order for etopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said Tungelie. that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch,'

From the Combay Times, Macao, Jan. 21, 1841.

Chosan, it is understood, will be evacuated, and no port will be opened to the Northward. The future course of the optim trade does not seem to have formed a subject of discussion; but we understand optim may be imported into the new settlement, although still contraband in China.

The general trade, this season, is to be carried on at Whampon; and until we learn the proposed measures of the British government with regard to Hong-kong, we cannot pretend to say when it is likely to be diverted to the new settlement. Altogether we look upon the arrangement as a very unsatisfactory description of compromise; and we fear the only real and tangible required by a payment of 8,00,000 dollars within the consideration. sult will be a payment of 6,000,900 dollars within the specified time, possibly collected by some additional imposts on the foreign trade. We do not lear that any reduction of the existing heavy duties is in contemplation, or any modification of the objectionable bong system; but we trust, when the details of the arrangement are promulgated, we shall find these matters will be properly arranged, and some hope be afforded of a more secure system of trade for the

Nothing can exceed the indignation and disgust which Capt. Elliot's pr coedings have excited amongst all clusses of British subjects both in India and in China. Not only has he neglected the just claims of private individuals, but he has sacrificed the bonour of his country. By contenting himself with the capture of two minor posts of Chuence and Ty-cock-tow, instead of following up the blow by seizing Annunghey, he has induced the Chinese to believe that the strength of the latter place was such as to make him fear the result of an rity, to be placed at the disposal of the Chineso.

Range Chand Kooar, mother of No Nehal Singh, from the throne. The city gates were suddenly ordered to be closed on the evening of the 14th of Jahu-dollars per annum, for five years, to be apportioned among the different country; gans were planted at them, and no persons were sillowed to approach the ties. The proportion for this country is 950 dellars; to be expended by the A-walls from the outside. On the 15th nothing was decided, but during the night merican Institute; King's country, 143 dollars; Queen's 91 dollars; Suffolk to join his standard, commenced an attack with a determination to remove the

routs of Shere Singh.

The contest, which it was at first thought would speedily terminate in favo of the assulant, was continued up to the date of the latest intelligence. Orders had been issued to several British regiments to prepare for marching, as

it was expected, toward the capital of Punjaub.

BENGAL.—The second regiment of Bengal light cavalry has been disbanded for cowardica exhibited in an affair with a body of Afghan horse, in Cahool, on the 21st Rovember. This regiment consists of Sipahis, or Sepoys, with European officers. The officers behaved gallently, but the men turned their orses and fled when ordered to charge the Affghans.

. TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The mutual affairs of these two powers yet remain in abeyance, the Porte not having determined on the ultimate line of conduct, it will pursue towards the Pacha. The following paragraphs contain about all there is of interest: The Leipsic Gazette under date of Vienna, 2nd ult., mentions that Princ

Metternich had lately declared, that " if the treaty of London was not execused in the spirit of humanity in which it was conceived toward Mehemet All, Austria would withdraw completely from it, and leave to the authors of a war, which would then become inevitable, all the responsibility of such a calomity."

The Christians of Candia have revolted against the Porte, and appealed to the commander of a British frigate for support in asserting their right to an independent government under the protection of England. They form a majority of the population of the island, and they enjoyed immunities under the rule of Mehemet Ali of which they are now deprived.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Madrid is to the 9th of April.
Committees of the Senate and the Deputies had reported on the abdication

of Queen Christian, and declared that act legal.

Some questions had been put to Ministers, in the Chamber of Deputies, as to the marriage of Queen Christina; they said they had no official information on

The budget had been presented. The expenses of the country were esti The budget had been presented. The expenses of the country were estimated at 1,106.324.302 reals, and the revenue at 885,126,551 reals; leaving a deficiency of 221,197,751 reals (£2,220.000). It was exact that Queen Christina had not received any part of her pension; and that in consequence of the poverty of the treasury. Queen Isabella, like all the other pensioners of the civil list, had only received one-third of the pension settled on her.

BELCIUM.

A change of Ministry has taken place in Belgium. The following are the new names—M. de Muclenare, Foreign Affairs; M. Nothomb, the Interior and Public Instruction, the Atta and Sciences; M. Van Volsem, Justice; Count do Briev, Finance; M. Desmaisieres, Public Works. General Buzen, War Minister in the late cabinet, still retains his post. M. Nothomb has issued an address to the Governors of the Provinces, in which he intimates that the fate Ministry resigned because the King had refused to dissolve the Chambers which he did in order to avoid popular excitement. From the tenor of M. Nothomb's address, it seems that the present Cubinet is to be considered as a conlition of opposite parties.

SWITZERLAND.

Private letters from Berne of the 6th April, state that, notwithstanding the recent decision of the Federal Diet against the right of the canton of Argan to suppress the Catholic Convents of the canton, the Argavian Government was proceeding as serively as ever with the spoliation of those institutions. The Catholic population, on the other hand, embaldened by the admission of their rights by the Legislature, were preparing, with the aid of theirallies, to enforce the execution of the decree. The Conservative party at Luceure were ready to support the Catholics of Argan by force of arms. The representatives of Austria, Russia, and England, had taken a strong part in orging the Diet to oppose the proceedings of the Argan Government.

THE HOLY CITIES.—A late number of the Augsburgh Gazette contains the following interesting paragraph—which we hope will prove to be

rue:
"England has entered very readily into an idea formed of rendering Jerus:
"England has entered very readily into an idea formed of rendering Jerus:
"England has entered very readily into an idea formed of rendering Jerus: lem, Bethiebem, and the other holycities of Palestine, independent of the Turkish dominion. A proposal for the appointment of a Christian governor at Jerusalem has also been well received at London; and it is now certain that the Enropean Powers are about to open a negotiation with the Porte on this subject, in concurrence with France. This measure may be considered as the last step towards a final settlement of the Eastern question."

Steamer Acadia,-Extract of a letter from a passenger on board

the Acadia Steamship, dated Halifax, 5th April:

I came over in a lutricane, and always dead ahead. If the Acadia had been a sailing packet, she would, at this minute, be off Holyhead; for nothing have crossed the Atlantic in such weather. I will try to give you an idea of the pussage, and you know I have weathered too many breezes to care much for them. For ten days the sea run higher than I ever before saw it. The wind whistled, the ship was literally under water the whole time. She rolled so uncasily that one often lost sight of a paddlebox, and I have seen both roll under water within a few minutes of each other; nor was that the worst, she pirched like a swing. At one instant her forecastle-deck was under water, and at the next her whole stern frame would be buried up to her very taffcail; and to crown the whole the spray flew over from stem to stern in a white sheet of foam, so Incessantly that if any one peeped out the door his eyes were filled with sali water. In a word our good ship has shown the world an example par excelwater. In a word our good sup has snown the world an example par excessioner, that the ocean can be crossed in any weather. Till we had passed the Polick she reminded me of an egashell in the rapids, and appeared the mere sport of the elements—so constantly was she buried by the sea flying over her. Still onwards she went—always forging alread in spite of the hurricane—and here she is, thank God, as safe and beautiful as when she left Liverpool, and in spite of west and tour of such a voyage, as sound and as tight as when she

York Albion.

UNITED STATES.

From the Correspondence of Commercial Advertises New Orleans, May 2nd, 1841, 81 1. M.

I expressed to you yesterday my fears that our city was infested with a gang of incendiaries, and am now thoroughly convinced that such is the case. ess than four most daring attempts were made in the course of the day to so re to valuable property. Two of the most prominent were effected yesterday fire to valuable property. Two of the most prominent were effected yesterday afternoon, in the same block of buildings, and both within the space of a countries. alternoon, in the same block of buildings, and both within the space of a couple of hours. In the first place a large quantity of cotton samples was found to
be ignited in the counting-house of Mr. J. R. Conner, and when discovered the
flamws had already extended to a wooden partition and to the flooring. Toward
5 o'clock in the evening smoke was seen to issue from the fourth story of Messes.
Stark, Day, Stauffer & Co.'s hardware store, and a quantity of mutting was
found to be on fire, and the roof was already partially ignited. The flames were
subdued without having caused any material damage. A delay of ten minutes
in either ages mould have probably eached the first seed. rully all on the alers, and no pains will be spared to trace the perpetrators of

I understand that the two young men of whom I spoke a few days ago, as having embezzled funds from the Bank of Louisiana, were arrested on board the steamship Nutchez, at the Balize.

The steamer Chancellor, employed as a towhoat between the Balize and

this city, was burnt to the water's edge three days ago, close to Oyster Bayou.

A case of considerable interest was tried yesterday before the Criminal Court. The suit was brought against an individual named William F. Williams, for having introduced convict slaves from Virginia into this state. The prisoner was very ably defended by Messrs. Grymes and Masureau; the jury,

prisoner was very ably defended by Messrs. Grymes and Masureau; the jury, however, brought in a verdict of guilty. The loss of property, including fine and bonds passed to the store of Virginia, amounts to about \$50,000.

The arcamer Savannah arrived yesterilay morning from Texas, with dates from Galveston to the 23th alt. The papers are destitute of interest; everything was quiet, and I do not see any mention made of Mexican or Indian in-

A skirmish came off the day before yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, between Mr. S. Wright, senior educar of the Vicksburg Sentinei, and another gentleman, who had been grossly insulted in the columns of that print. I supose von have seen some of those articles entitled "the New Orleans final " dealing out abuse and falsehood by the wholesale, and as you may suppose, they have excited great indignation against the author. The above is the first occasion on which it has been openly manifested.

I have completely exhausted my stock of news and will therefore bid you

Taste and Feeling of the Press .- The fate of the President steamer is creating a deeper and yet a deeper interest from day to day. The number of passengers was not large—less than thirty—but with the officers and crew there may have been one hundred souls on hoard. Among the passengers were several ladies and gentlemen of high respectability. There were Dr. Len Wolf and lady, of this cny—the latter being the daughter of the late John S. Crary, Esq., There was also the young Lord Fitzroy Lenox, son of the Duke of Richmond. There was likewise the Rev. Mr. Cookman, late of Washington, and just commencing his residence in this city—one of the most cloquent and gifted clergymen of the day. He was one of the chaplains of the last Congress, and we heard him deliver the last sermon of the session, the Sabbath before his departure. It was a discourse upon the final judgment —and one of the most solems, original, and soul-stirring sermons to which we ever listened. It glowed with gems of thought, clothed with a diction of the noblest energy, worthy of the lofty poetical conceptions of Milton. His descriptions were so vivid and striking that he actually seemed to bring the whole cene of the judgment, in its awful sublimity and grandeur, before the audience—so effective that on retiring from the capitol we heard a little child, less than the strength of the latter place was such as to make him fear the result of an attack. It is indeed to this motive that they ascribe his readiness to receive pacific overtures. The terms which he has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the expense which has accepted are by no means an equitable to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the deep bosom of the initial to the ship is lost, are in the capital we heard a little child, less than in the capital we heard a little child, less than in the capital we heard a little child, less than in the capital we heard a little child, less than it is indeed. In the capital we heard a little child, less than in the capital we heard a little child, less than in the capital we heard a little child, less than it is indeed. In the capital we have a capital we h man was in saving them. And now for the moral of this paragraph. veral of the leading journals which we have opened this morning, the name

An act for the promotion of agriculture and household manufacary; gans were planted at them, and no persons were slowed to approach the walls from the outside. On the 15th nothing was decided, but during the night some of Shere Singh's partisans having entered one of the gates, that chief succeeded in establishing himself in the city, where he held a durbar.

The fort still held out for the Rance, and continued to fire upon the adherents of Shere Singh.

The contest, which it was at first thought would speedily terminate in favor minum on such articles, productions and improvements as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests been prematurely carried off the stage of life, and hurried into the presence of the state. N. Y. Com. Adv.

For the Rocky Mountains .- The Steamer Trapper, belonging to the American Fur Company, left St. Louis on the 7th inst., for the Yellow Stone River. On board were a large number of hunters, all of whom appeared in the highest spirits, and the deck was strewed with their parapherualis.—She will be absent about four months.

2 in Virginia, 2 in Vermont, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Arkanas. Of spicide, 32 were in New York, 3 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massochusetts, 6 in New Orleans, 2 in Connecticut, 1 in Maine, I in Kentucky, I in South Carolian, I'm Wisconsin, I in Rhole Island, and I in Virginia. This metancholy

list is far from being complete.

Dispensation of Providence.—The Nashua Telegraph says. that a Mrs. Ripley, of Londonderry, N. H., was sumo weeks since safely deinterest of five children at a birth, and that they are all doing well! The same woman had three at one birth five years ago, all of whom are alive and in good ondition .- N. Y. Courier.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. CITY MEMORIAL ON THE REMOVAL OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham, one of Her Mojesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, Sc. Sc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:
The Memorial of the Undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Toronto.-

Most respectfully showeth:

That your Memorialists have watched with feelings of intense anxiety the progress of the measure for Re-uniting the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, which has been adopted by the Imperial Parliament during Your

Excellency's Administration.

While your Memorialists fervently pray that this measure may produce al.

While your Memorialists fervently pray that this measure may produce all the benefits and advantages which its most sanguine supporters have ventured to anticipate, they cannot but feel that their most vital interests have already been, and may be much more, seriously affected by its operation.

Previous to the Official announcement that Your Excellency lad selected Kingston as the place for holding the first meeting of the United Legislature, your Memorialists had ventured to hope that their floorishing city would continue to enjoy the advantages, on the faith of which, a large portion of its inhabitants have made it their place of residence, and vested their means in the purchase of fixed property within its limits.—Your Memorialists are well aware that the inhabitants of the City of Quebec have claims of a nature similar to their own, and like theirs well meriting the consideration of Your Excellency and of Her Majesty's Government. Both cities are provided with similar to their own, and like theirs well meriting the consideration of Your Excellency and of ther Misjesty's Government. Both cities are privided with buildings suitable for the accommodation of the Legislature and of the officers of Government, which have been erected at very great expense to the public, and will's come utertly valueless should the Seat of Government to per many and the comment of the comment of the third of the state of the comment of Government, and ways and means might, with less difficulty, be found to compensate if for the injury which it would sustain in case of such an event. It is stuation is such, that though its advancement may not be so tapid as hereto fore, it cannot retragrade. The City of Toronto, on the other hand, will be most materially injured even by the temporary removal of the Seat of Government. Have lurge sums of money have been invested in the purchase of real estate, and in the erection of buildings which would have been entirely an a lorge public debt has been incurred for municipal improvements, which in the heavent of a reduced population would prave a serious burden to the remaining inhabitants. When these investments were made, the possibility of Legislative Unlow of the two Previnces was never contemplated.

Sook measure, had indeed been suggested at different times by individuals in Lower Caiada, but it ind been entirely discommenced by our late event of a reduced population would prave a serious burden to the remaining inhabitants. When these investments were made, the possibility of Legislative Unlow of the Seat of Government be fixed each of the previous surface of the provinces was never contemplated.

Your Memorialists have thus ventured to draw Your Excellency that the removal of the Seat of Government be fixed elsewhere. Earnestly discolaring the late of the working money to be a contemplated of the previous of the previous surface of the previous and the provided with the previous and the previous and the provided with the previous and the provious an Excellency and of Her Majesty's Government. Both cities are provided with buildings suitable for the accommodation of the Legislature and of the officers

Your Memoratists have this ventured to draw Too Excellency's strention place is due.

W. DIDNAM.

To to the inculculable injuries which will be sustained by the inhabitants of Toronto should the Government be fixed elsewhere. Earnestly disclaiming the wish, much less the intention, of questioning Your Excellency's right to exertise your discretion in the choice of the locality of the Seat of Government, from which place he removed to Dorchester, U. C., in 1836. In early life he was cise your discretion in the choice of the locality of the Seat of Government, they feel that further silence on their part might be construed into an according to the permanent abandonment of this city as the residence of the Executive,—a measure fraught with such ruinous consequences to its inhabitants and those of the surrounding country. Your Memorialists would be unwilling to urge claims at variance with the interests of their fellow-subjects in other parts of the Province. They cannot, however, help again alluding to talvantages enjoyed by this City in the possession of public buildings suitable for the accommodation of the United Legislature, thereby rendering unnecessary an otherwise unavoidable and heavy expenditure of public money; and to be in bring the outer of a rich fertile country capable of supplying its marks the necessaries of life equal to any increased domand which can be made on them, without being compelled to have recourse to a foreign country is now. olso in bring the outlet of a rich iertile country capable of supplying its marksters with the necessaries of life equal to any increased domand which can be mind un made on them, without being compelled to have recourse to a foreign country for such supplies; and which advantages would probably more than counterbalance the objection that may be made that it is nearly a day's journey further distance than Kingston from the late Province of Lower Canada. Your Memorialists have performed a painful but solemn duty in bringing under the notice of Your Excellency the evils likely to result to them should the Seat of Government of the supplies of the s ment be permanently fixed elsewhere. They entertain a firm reliance that their claims will receive an attentive consideration from Your Excellency and their beloved Sovereign whose representative you are, and that, through the wisdom and justice of the Government, so serious a calemity as that which forms the subject of their present Memorial will be avorted.

And Your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray. Glass for Canada.-We copy the following paragraph from a Newcasale paper of the 13th ultimo, brought by the steamship Acadia:—
"One of the greatest cargoes of glass ever exported at one time from any port in Great Britain, is now being shipped at Sunderland, on board the brig Jane, Captein Morley, for Montreal, from the Wear Glass Works, Bishop-Wearmouth, of James Hardey, Esquire. The cargo consists of broad sheet glass, 300 crates. 200 sheets each; 298 boxes, 100 sheets each; and 216 boxes 200 shoets each; German sheet glass 920 boxes, 50 sheets each; Crown glass, 926 baxes, 50 sheets each; total amount, about 250,000 sheets. The amount of drawback is £8,600." - Quebec Mercury.

May 6th, 1841.—Before Mr. Justice Gale, and a Special Jury. W. H. Harris, Esq. vs. E. E. David, Esq. -action for Crim. Con., Damages at £10,000 Plaintiff, Captain 24th Regiment; Defendant, late a Barrister-at-Law, and Mojor in the Montreal Cavalry. The trial excited the greatest interest, and throughout the day the Court was crowded. Mr. Smith opened the case in one of the most affecting speeches we have ever heard, and when rending the letter left by the unfortunate wife of the Plaintiff to the bereaved husband on the night of her elopement, was so affected that the learned gentle-man was hardly able to proceed. The case was most fully made out and the concealment of the intercourse from the husband clearly proved, and although the Solicine-General endeavoured by a most able and ingenious defence to mitigate the amount of damages, the Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, ussessing the damages at £7,500 c'y .- Montreal Herald.

We are informed that on Sunday the 25th ult., the Bridge over the Gananoque River, at the village of that name, was carried away by the increased violence of the stream, occasioned by a sudden rise of the River. The whole length of the bridge (346 feet) with the exception of two bents at either end, was destroyed. Fortunately no person was injured. The destruction of the bridge, for some time at least, will be a serious inconvenience. The inhabitants of Gananque, with a praiseworthy liberality and public spirit, are en-deavoring to throw across the stream, as a temporary relief to the public, a fluating bridge, until aid can be obtained to erect another.

Several other bridges in the County of Leeds, have likewise been destroyed, and the roads are represented as being almost impassable. -Kingston Herald.

The Rideau Canal is now open, boats having passed between Kingston and Bytown. We learn that the superintendent Engineer has been Maria, up to Merrickville, to examine the breach in the dam. He is confident of so On the Confidence of the Confidence o arranging the necessary repairs as not to interrupt the navigation .- Brockville Opening of Navigation .- On Friday last, the 30th of April,

the Welland Canal having been previously filled with water throughout, the assignation commenced by the passage upwards of some fifteen or twenty vessels within the first twelve hours; and it has since continued briskly, without interproprion, both ways—so that the business of the season may now be considered reprint, but well and accommenced by the passage upwards of some fifteen or twenty vessels within the first twelve hours; and it has since continued briskly, without interproprion, both ways—so that the business of the season may now be considered at the continued briskly and Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland.

The Punjaub.—The news from Lahore is important, leading of Mr. Power only is singled out as a loss to be deplored, while not a single from the belief that the British forces will som interfere. It appears that Shere Singh, having induced the troops outside the city of Lahore callings! This is a strange and thoughtless world.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Effects of the White Man's Whiskey .- Not long since, at a horse race held a short distance from this village, a quarrel took place between two Indians, named David Adams and Aaron Green, the latter of whom was statched in the neck with a pen-knife by the former in so fatal a manner as to produce immediate death. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "wilful murder" returned. Adams is now confined in the flamilton Jail, to await his trial at the next Assizes. As far as we can learn, both of the indians were suffering under the effects of intoxicating drinks.

been prematurely carried off the stage of life, and hurried into the presence of an angry God. Well may Shakspeare say, "O, thou infernal spirit of rum, if I had no other name to call thee by, I'd call thee, Davit!"—Brantford

OBITUARY.

Sone River. On board were a large number of hunters, all of whom appeared in the highest spirits, and the deck was strewed with their parapherualia.

Progress of the Mormons.—The disciples of Joe Smith have recaulty obtained three charters from the Legislature of Illinois; one incorporating the city of Nauvoc; another, a great university; and a third a Nauvoch Military Legion. They do not intend to be driven not of Illinois, as they were from Missouri. They have commenced operations under their city charter.

Denott, Quarter Master General of Illinois, through the appointment of Governor Carlin, being their Mayor.

"A Desirable Residence.—The New York Sun contains an extract of a letter from a family in Texas, which it publishes for the benefit of those who do not consider the United States either large or good enough for them. They write:—"I fyou come across any fields who have the Texas, or made they, has been sanctified to get away again. You know nothing of sixell states in the morth; here, one day's fever will do more towards killing a man, than a month's sickness would with you."

A Dark Picture.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, on the lat of January last, commenced keeping a record of the murders and suited should be a considered to get away again. You know nothing of sixell is us follows:—From that 'sate to the first of April, there have been 74 murders and 63 suicides. Of these, 19 came to sudden death by intemporating their throats; is by drowing, and 5 by shooting themselves; 7 by eating their throats; 8 by drowing, and 5 by shooting themselves; 7 by thanging there intends; 10 in New York, 2 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massachuseus, 6 Orasiched, 32 were in New York, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Georgio, 4 in New Orleans, 2 in Commental to filling their throats; 8 by drowing, and 5 by whooting themselves; 10 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Suth Carolina, 11 in Wheenstai, 1 in Rho le Island, and 3 in Virginia. This melancholy

"Meridian evidence which puts doubt to flight, And ordent hope anticipates the skies."

On Monday she appeared to be perfectly conscious that her end was approaching, but every fear was dispelled by the brightness of His appearing. She called her sister, and clasping her in her arms she said, "Mary, you have been a good sister to me, but I am going to leave you now. It is death; yes. I am going to die,"—and while thus speaking, her soul was filled with joy unspeakable and full of glory. With sevene countenance, and eyes sparkling with scraphic fire, she exclaimed, "O, sweet Jesus!"

"And not a wave of moules call Across my peaceful breast."

And not a wave of moules call Across my peaceful breast."

She then desired to see some of her friends and relations, whom she affectionately exhorted to be diligent and persevere unto the end, that they might meet her in heaven. When taking leave of her partner and children, she commended them to God. After this they could scarcely understand any thing she said, but she appeared to be earnestly engaged with God in prayer. Thus it was her watchs word at the gate of death; she entered beaven with prayer. On Tuesday morning she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, leaving an affectionate husband and sax small children to mourn her departure, but not as those without hope; for those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him, and she shall have peace in the first resurrection. May we be followers of those who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises, and at the last day hear him say, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world," is the ardent prayer of the writer.

Cakville, April 14th, 1841.**

Deep in the township of Dorchester on the 27th of Marsh in the acceleration.

Dien, in the township of Dorchester, on the 27th of March, in the 42nd year of her ngc, Phudence Minkler, who had been for twenty-nine years a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Church, having experienced a clear witness of the pardoning love of God at the tender age of thirteen. Sister Minkler was formerly from Chuza, L. C. Her death was sudden; one Sabbath day, in usual health, she was worshipping with the people of God on earth, and the next, whilst the same people were following her sitent remains to the tomb, no doubt her happy spirit was joining in the cestatic song of those who "came out of greatribulation." She has left an affectionate husband and seven children to mourn her loss. her loss.

Dien, in Herrington, on the 31st of March, Anne Fox, aged 55. On my

" Far from a world of grief and sin, With God eternally shut in,"

Beachville, April 21st, 1841.

Beachville, April 21st, 1841.

Died, in Whitby, on the 16th April, Emily Ann, wife of Mr. Miles Luke, and fifth daughter of Mr. Joseph Ash, near Cobourg,—aged 23 years. She has left a beceaved husband and numerous relatives to mourn her loss. She left hehind an unconscious but sprightly lake. Although she was taken from this world in the bloom of youth, her friends loss is her eternal gain; for she died in the full and blessed hope of immortality. She gave advice to her weeping husband, and her last words to him were—"I hope to meet you in heaven." She was much lefoved by her friends and acquaintances, and no doubt is entertained of her being an ornament of the kingdom of immortal glory. What a consolation it is to beceaved friends to know that their departed friend has made a happy exchange! "And I heard a woice from heaven saying. Write, Blessed, are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them?". As we in 12 they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."- Rov. ziv. 13. "There God himself shall wipe all tears from every weeping eye,

And all will walk the gold-paved streets, and never, never die;
Their songs of praise will ever flow to Jesus Christ, their King.—
While at his feet their crowns they cost, and of salvation sing. Whitby, April 22nd, 1811.

Whitby, April 22nd, 1811.

Died, at! Hamilton, very suddenly, on the evoning of the 3rd inst., Master George Canning, elect son of Dr. J. Kellogs, aged eight years and seven months. The youthful subject of this notice was in many respects an extraordinary boy. The Creator had endowed him with a high order of intellect, and with such an astonishing aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge, as quite distinguished him from the generality of children who have arrived at his age; and being favoured with superior opportunities, both religious and educational, which he was ambitious to improve, he bid fair to adorn and henefit, as well the Church of Christ, as the country which gave him birth. He was the object of his parents' dearest care; and in him they anchored their highest earthly hopes. But ere they were aware, and just when he was beginning to put forth his energies and to flourish in all the bloom of youth, death quickly seizes their beloved son, and the tomb receives the faded aspirant. O how precarious is human life, and how vain are all oer earthly hopes and projects! We rejoice over our friends in the morning, but the wind passeth over them in the evening, and sliey are gone! May we all learn to moderate our expectations of carthly good, and labour to secure to curselves and families that happiness which is substantial in its nature, transcendant in its degree, present in its enjoyment, and lasting in its duration! renscendant in its degree, present in its enjoyment, and lasting in its duration!

Hamilton, May 10th, 1841.

A. McN.

MARRIED.—In Howard, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. S. Miles, at the residence of Duncan Warren, Esq., Mr. Peter Lampman, Merchant, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Wilson Douglas Louier, of the former place.

By the Rev. A. Huriburt, May 4th, Mr. Robert Dixon to Miss Jerusha E. Perry, both of North Gower.

By the same, May 6th, Mr. Wm. Kerfoot, eldest son of Mr. George Kerfoot, of Beckwith, to Miss Mary Brownlee, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Brownlee, of Gouliump.

of Gouldourn.
By the Rev. H. Biggar, on the 6th May, Mr. James Durham Fields to Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. Joseph Clement, of the township of Niagara.

On the 12th inst. in St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Leeming, Rector of Chippewa, Mr. John Simpson to Miss Barker, both of Niagara.

DIED -In the township of York, on Friday, 14th inst., Mrs. Ann Charlton, ged 30 years Her end was peace. In Brantford, on the 2nd inst., Mary, only daughter of Mr. George Babcock.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 18. A. Horlburt, Wm. Glasford, S. Hurlburt, T. Jefferys, H. Biggar, H. Wilkin-

son, (you sent it in March.)

Agriculturist's Directory.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

This is the month for the farmer to be wide awake. There is "occans" of work to do, as our friend down east would say, and the farmer must not relax his forces, if he would plough through this ocean by the end of the month-something more will be required than ploughing the soil, all important as this may be.

As good and efficient teams are of the first consequence, let all your horses and oxen be very carefully taken care of; well and regularly fed.-well and regularly watered,-and regularly, but moderately worked. A bushel of

some satisfaction.

Plough well-if the ground be already broken, plough very narrow slices;

it will look much better, and be much better for it.

Let all crops be well put in. Apply all your manure—suffer none to be idle—suffer none to waste.

Plant corn early. To keep off the crows, warm the seed before planting by hot water; then pour on a little tar, which will finely coat it while thus warm, then roll it in air-slacked lime. This is experience. The crows will

Plant the rows perfectly straight. Then the cultivator will run well between.

Put in plenty of root crops-carrots, sugar beets, mangel wurtzel, turnips, and so forth. They make fat cattle, and a fat dairy. How many there are in this region who would have been glad a few days ago to have had an odd hundred or two of bushels, to have filled the mouths of their hungry and starving cattle, in the absence of the last morsel of hay. O, one word about respondent, dated Gibraltar, the 28th ult., which states that an opulent British carrots: get seed of the new schite kind—they are much more productive, and merchant, named James Boxwell, long resident there, had been tried and conmuch easier harvested; we have tried them,

Get your ground ready for ruta bagas by manuring, and then ploughing and harrowing repeatedly between this and the time they are planted. This puts the soil in first-rate order, kills weeds, and lessens subsequent labour exceedingly .- Genesee Farmer.

GARDENING FOR MAY.

The season is remarkably backward, and but little if any work has yet been done in gardens in this vicinity. The weather has been quite cold during the past month, but there is now some prospect of its being warmer, and danger from frost is mostly over. Let no time be lost in sowing or planting the early hardy kinds of vegetables, as mentioned last month. This done, and all danger from frost being over, proceed to put in the more tender kinds, and such as are intended for fall and winter use. For the benefit of new subscribers, and to refresh the memory of old ones, we repeat some of the directions given for May last year.

Beans.—The early kinds may be planted early in the month, and the late kinds about the 10th or 15th. The Lima Beans require a warm, sandy soil,

mit. Shir the ground frequently, and be careful to keep it clear from weeds; now is the time to kill them easily, and a few days' neglect may spoil the crop. Broccoli, Cauliflower, and Cabbage Plants, raised in hot-beds, if o' sufficient

size, should be transplanted into the open ground early in the month. Take them up carefully, and immediately immerse the roots in mud, to prevent their drying: this renders it unnecessary to defer the operation till a rainy day. The early York and other small cabbages need not be set more than balf the distance apart of the Drumhead and the Cauliflower. These ought to be three feet apart, and on very rich land. The Purple Cape Broccoli is half the distance apart of the Drumhead and the Cauliflower. These ought to be three feet apart, and on very rich land. The Purple Cape Broccoli is an excellent vegetable, and easily raised. The seed may be sown in the open ground early in May; and if the soil and cultivation are good, they will head finely in autumn. Winter Cabbage may also be sown now.

Cauliflower seed may also be sown in the open ground early this month; and, if a favourable season, it will do well.

Celery, if sown early in a hot-bed, will now need to be transplanted in a nursery-bed, where it can gain size and strength, and be fit for setting in trenches next month. Set the plants four inches apart, and water frequently.

latter part of the month.

Radishes may be sown now, and repeatedly during spring and summer. Lettuce should also be sown often. Transplant some of the earliest sown,

in order to have fine large heads for summer. Peas.-Sow Marrowfat and other large kinds repeatedly during this and

Indian Corn.—Plant some of the early golden variety as soon as possible if it escapes the frost, all is well. Plant some Tuscarora and Sweet Corn as early as danger from frost will permit, and again about the last of the month.

Melons, Cucumbers; and Squashes.—Plant early in the month for early use,

and about the 15th for the main crop. If planted on highly-manured ridges or mounds, they will bear much better than in the ordinary way, especially i the ground be cold and heavy. Flower Seeds may now be sown in the open ground. Those forwarded in hot-beds should be transplanted about the middle of the month.

Watering .- Do not neglect watering in dry weather; it should be done in

the evening, so that the water may sink in-not dry up .- Ib.

The Gleaner's Chapter.

Ophinine Process.-This is the name given by Mr. Morison to a poculiar method of printing, by means of cylinders, of which that gentleman is the inventor and patentee. The principle which forms the basis of the process is that, if two cylinders be made to communicate motion one to the other, by means independent of the contact of their surfaces, they will give off on each other, or on any intervening surface, exactly the same quantity of ink as may have been received, by one or more of them, from another cylinder moved by the same influence as the first. By the application of this principle, Mr. Morison is enabled to supply a surface of types with a constant and equal conting of ink; and whether the types or other surface to be printed from, be costing of ink; and whether the types or other surface to be printed from, be placed on a cylinder and moved circularly, or a vibratory movement, backwards and forwards, be imparted to a plain supface, as the supply of ink keeps pace with the movement of the surface, impressions may be taken as rapidly as two men can supply and take out paper. The inventor has further applied this principle to cylinders, each supplied with colouring matter from a separate inking upparatus, and so arranged that their several impressions upon the paper, supplied by the drum, combine and form an entire figure. The motion of the whole apparatus proceeds from that of the drum, from which all the cylinders receive their movement by means of cogs. A little literary production, called the "Page of Knowledge," ornamented with coloured designs, has been produced by Mr. Morison, from a rough working model. Said 20022duction, called the "Page of Knowledge," ornamented with coloured designs, has been produced by Mr. Morison, from a rough working model, and consequently under great disadvantages; notwithstanding which, and the badness of the designs, evidently the work of an unpractised hand and indifferent tools, it is evident that the principle is true, and that all the defects are owing to departures from it, which the restricted means of Mr. Morison were unable to avoid. One of the most valuable results of the process thus briefly described is, that, as the degree of pressure exercised by the rollers, one on the other, is completely under command, it becomes possible to take impressions from the slightest conceivable elevations, or from the most flexible substances, without wearing or depressing them. The designs in the above-mentioned pamphlet are printed partly from cork, partly from leather and soft wood, and others from relief drawings, executed by scratching on the reverse side of a thin plate of metal—a method which admits of producing designs with the greatest

Statistics of the London Post-Office. We gather the following knowledge. facts from a report recently made to our Government by Mr. Pitt, who was sent out some time ago to Europe, by the direction of Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of collecting information relative to the post office and mail arrangements of the Old World .- American Sentinel.

The average number of letters received daily, for delivery in the London Post Office, is 75.350. The average number of newspapers received daily, for delivery in the London

Post Office, is 11,460.

ost Onice, is 1,1400.
The average number of letters sent, daily posted in London, is 80,370.
The average number of letters daily distributed and forwarded, is 22,310.
The average number of newspapers daily posted in London, is 83,510. The average number of newspapers daily distributed and forwarded, is 3.000. In the London district post, the average number of letters received and de-

livered daily, is 68,000; number of newspapers, 3,500.

Besides the letter-carriers, there are also attached to the General Post, nine Besides the letter-carriers, there are also attached to the General Post, nine-ty-five belimen, who call at every house in their walk for letters to go by the evening despatch. They carry a locked bug, with an aperture large enough to drop in a letter, which can only be opened at the post office. Any person having letters to go by the mail may drop them into the bag himself, pay the beliman his fee of one penny for each letter, and then may rest assured that they will be despatched by the mail of the same evening.

The number of post towns in the United Kingdom is 3,933; the number of miles upon which the mail in the United Kingdom is annually carried by mail coaches, horse and foot posts, is 7,464,250; by railways, 936,590. The ennual cost of which, for the former, is £302,659; for the railways, is £19,940. Each mail is accompanied with a guard, armed with a blunderbuss and pis-

Each mail is accompanied with a guard, armed with a blunderbuss and pis-tols. The business has increased immensely, since the introduction of the

The Pope's present revenues, as a temporal prince, have been calculated to amount to at least £1,000,000 storling. The monks and clergy at the Pope's devotion are not less than two millions of persons, disposed everywhere to promote the interests of that church.

The forests of Massachusetts are worth, as fuel, \$5,000,000 annually, to the people.

Robertson's work on Spinal Diseases, is well worthy of consideration in this country—for it is well known that the scats in many of our churches and

"Very many of the class of patients who are, during the week, engaged in some occupation employing most of their time, have assured me that they could not attend church on Sunday from the pain and fatigue they experienced there; but were obliged to lie in bed the greater part of that day, to recover from the fatigues of the preceding week, and to enable them to bear those of that to come. The absurd opright position of the backs of seats in most of our churches is the cause of this. Were they more inclined backwards, as in new churches they could easily be made, and, indeed, in many are now making, it would not only be productive of much comfort to many, at present constant attenders upon church, but would enable many to attend there who at present regularly watered,—and regularly, but moderately worked. A bushel of oats, well fed, will do more good than two bushels, fed improperly.

Then, having got your teams all in good condition, and your ploughs and other implements, all of the best kinds and in fine order, you can begin with some satisfaction. fainting.

> A New Temperance Movement.—It is said that the inhabitants of a town in Connecticut have voted, that whereas the selling of spirituous li-quors is profitable to the seller, and unprofitable to the town, that therefore the town will take the business into its own hands. They therefore appointed a man to sell spirits for them; voted him a salery; ordered the selectmen to furnish him with the spirits; and directed the agent to register every man who bought it, and the quantity purchased. All that remains is to publish the record monthly; and the solectmen will soon be relieved from the necessity of looking out for fresh supplies.—N. Y. Christ. Adv.

> Circumstantial Evidence.-We find the following account of a trange affair in the London Globe of the 12th of March, which, if true, fornishes another striking illustration of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence, and the terrors, surpassing all of which imagination can conceive, that

> environ the miserable wretch doomed to a public execution:—
>
> "A French paper called the Andience contains a letter from a private corvioted of the murder of his daughter on circumstantial evidence, and that on his way to execution the convict saw in the crowd another Englishman named John Keats, who had been extremely active in collecting evidence against him. The convict expressed a desire to die in peace with all mankind, and to pardon this person, whom he had considered his greatest enemy. When the convict reached the scaffold, the executioner was preparing to execute the sentence of law, when a voice was heard in the crowd exclaiming—"It is I that am guilty, and not the convict.' This exclamation was made by John Kosts. He confessed that it was he who had carried off James Boxwell's daughter; that he had cut her hair during her sleep, and stolen one of her dresses, which he steeped in blood; and that the generous pardon granted to him by his victum had caused him to reflect on the enormity of his crime. The executioner immediately withdrew the rope from the convict's neck, and the cap from his face, when it was discovered that he was dead from the effects of terror.—
> The atrocurs John Keats was conducted to prison amidst the execrations of the populace, who wished to tear him to pieces."

Curious, if True .- A young woman, travelling from Sedgefield, was stopped by two men, who submitted to her consideration the high-wayman's alternative—"her money or her life." The girl preferred the sur-render of her money, amounting to fifteen shillings, three of which she begged kinds about the 10th or 15th. The Lina Beans require a warm, sandy soil, and should not be sown during wet or cold weather, as they are liable to rot.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, &c., may now be sown for the main crop. Those sown last month should be thinned out as soon as the plants will perform the request, and she proceeded on her way. Shortly ofterwards, hearing footsteps behind her, she hid berself by the roadside, nor ventured out and some time after the sound of footsteps had died away. Then, quitting her concentment, she took refuge in the nearest cuttage, where, on exquitting her concentment, she took reruge in the nearest cottage, where, on exumining her money, she found that the robbers had given her suvereigns in mistake for shillings. It is supposed, (says our correspondent,) that the men had discovered their blunder, and were in pursuit of her when she hid hersolf in the ditch. All that we have to say is, that the incident hears a marvellous resemblance to ore which (according to contemporary journals) occurred in the south of England a few months ago — Gateshead Observer.

Life in an Oysler .- The liquor in an oyster contains incredible the last mentioned, there are three distinct species of worm, called the oyster-worm, found in oysters half an inch in length, which shine like the glow-worms. The sea-star, the cockle, and the muscle, are the great enemies of the syster. The first gets into the shell when they gape, and sucks them out.

American Commander.-If the vessel was going fast he would Tomato, Egg Plant, and Pepper, should be removed from the hot-bed about the middle of the month. If the plants are getting large, they may be removed artlier; but must be protected during cold and frosty nights. Egg Plants and Peppers require rich land. A light, sandy soil is best for Tomatoes—if it is rich and moist they run too much to vine, and do not bear well.

Turnips.—Sow a little of the Early White Flat Dutch Turnip as soon as may be, and if the soil is free from worms they may do well. Sow again the "Well, sir, what does she go now, ?" Officer—"Seven and a half, sir." Captain—"Sill too much, sir; take in more soil." The sail is taken in, the dialogue is resumed. Captain—"Now, sir, beave the log again." (Officer—"Sik knots, sir." Captain—"Well, sir, what does she go now?" Officer—"Sik knots, sir." Captain—"Well, sir, what does she go now?" Officer—"Sik knots, sir." Captain—"Well, sir, what does she go now?" Officer—"Sik knots, sir." Captain—"Well, sir, what does she go now?" Officer—"Sik knots, sir." Captain—"Well, sir, what does she go now?" Officer—"Sik knots, sir." Captain—"Well, sir, what is she tollowing would frequently ensue:—Captain—"I ke in some of the watch, a dialogue proceeded. Captain—"I ke in some of the sail, sir, what is she going?" Officer—"Seven and a half, sir." Captain—"Well, sir, what is she following would frequently ensue:—Captain—"I ke to like the following would frequently ensue:—Captain—"I ke to like the following would frequently ensue:—Captain—"I ke to sol is fire to like the following would frequently ensue:—Captain—"I ke to sol is fire to sol is fire worth. A light, and the worth and captain and c "Well, sir, what will do; but we are paid by the month, and six knots is fair sailing between man and man. Never do you be running away nine knots an hour again, sir. I can't afford such a rate; we shall never have anything due

> Anagrams.—An anagram is the dissolution of any word or sentence into letters as its elements, and then making some other word or sentence upon it, applicable to persons or things named in such original word or sentence. There are words of this description, both of specient and modern application, which exhibit coincidences that are truly surprising, and afford a very pecuhar fund of amusement. The following is a selection of some of the

> heat transpositions:
>
> Astronomers Moon starers.
>
> Democratical Comical trade. Old England Golden Land. Old Figiand Best in Frayer.
> Presbyterian ... Best in Frayer.
> Punishment ... Nine Thumps.
> Penitentiary ... Nay I repentit.
> Radical Reform ... Rare mad frolic.
> Revolution Great Heine. Encyclopedia A nice cold pie. Gallantries All great sins. Lawyers Sly ware. Misanthrope Spare him not. Monarch March on. Telegraphs Great Helps.

The largest distillery in New-York is about to suspend operations, for want of customers. Illinois is thirteen millions in debt, without a foot of railroad

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six pence per line.

Every subsequent insertion of do. one penny halfpenny per line. Advertisements set in Nonparell to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four. Advertisements without written directions will be inscrited six months, unless proviously ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Note.—The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six peace a line is equal to four peace of the common measure.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—THE SUMMER SESSION of the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 27th of May, and close on the 30th of September. The following is a brief outline of the Studies of the several Departments:

I. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT; embracing the common English branches,

I DEVENDED DEPARTMENT; embracing the common Engine branches, with the elements of Natural Philosophy.

II. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT; embracing the studies of the 1st Department, with Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French.

III. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS; Mathematics, Natural Philoso-

phy. Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy.
IV. DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS: Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

French, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, and Evidences of Christianity.

V. FENALE DEPARTMENT; embracing the studies of the Juvenile Department, and the higher English branches, with Botany, French, Music, Drawing

and Painting. A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian and more fully in the Circular, will show that special reference has been made and more only in the Change, who show that special reference has even made, in the selection of the studies, to the wants of the community. The studies are also so arranged that the popil, in passing through the several departments, from the juvenile to the highest, enjoys the benefit of a systematic course of education, by which the intellectual powers are gradually developed, and, at

the same time, the mind is stored with information on the various branches of The Trustees have engaged another competent Teacher, whose time is to be exclusively devoted to the Juvenile Department.

Every necessary accommodation will be made for the health and comfort of the students. The play-grounds of the young ladies are entirely acreened from public view. In the enclosure is a Botanical Garden for the students in Bo-

TERMS.

Mathematics.*

Extra Charges.

French per Term, 1
Drawing and Painting 1
Music 1
Music 1
Music 2
Use of Piano, 0
The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taugh

Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term of eleven weeks.

J. HURLBURT, Principal Cobourg, May 8th, 1841.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conneyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Sherwood & Clawford, three doors West of
Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co. THREE JOURNEYWOMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonnet Making Dusiness.

Twonto, March 3rd, 1841.

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, with white back; two years old this spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROB'T GRUNDY. and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

Upright Seats in Churches.—The following extract from Dr. TO BE OPENED, by the Subscriber, on the 1st JUNE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A NEW STATIONARY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE.

A NEW STATIONARY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE.

Importer of and Dealer in COMBS; English, French, and German FANCY GOODS; Fine CUTLERY, GERMAN SILVER WARE; PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

The Subscriber having withdrawn from the House of Thomas Rioney, begs to infimate to his friends, the public, and the Mercantile community of Causada generally, he will open on the 1st of June a Wholegale and Retail Warehouse in the above line of Business. The Stock in Trade, being selected by himself in the British and French Markets, he is enabled to over a selection of Goods the like not opened in this City heretofore. Baving made arrangements with several extensive Stationers to London and Glasgow, he feels confident in stating every article in that department will be afforded on the lowest and best terms. As it is the intention of the uniscriber to devote much of his time to the Wholesale Trade, he particularly invites to his Etahlishment the attention of Country Merchanis.

AND AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

A select Stock of GROCERIES, comprising in part—Tobacco, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento,

A select Stock of GROCERIES, comprising in part.—Tobacco, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Rice, Raisins, Nutmegs, Starch, with many other articles in the line. 8. II. BRETT. 161 King Street, Toronto, May 3id, 1841.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the undersigned, in the several Trades or Businesses of Soap Boilets, Tallow-Chandters, Starch Manufacturers, and Orocers, carried on in the Chy of Toronto, was IISSOLVED, by immunal consent, on the 31st day of March last. All Debts due to the last Firm may be paid to Mr. LEAK, who will continue to carry on the Business in its different branches as usual.

Dated April 23rd, 1241.

GEORGE UNTHANK HALL.

JOHN LEAK.

MR. LEAK takes the present opportunity of thanking his Customers for their past support, and of assuring them and the public generally that no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may deal with him.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, begs leave to announce his return to Toronte, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Sueet, next door east of Tuton, Chemist. 23rd November, 1840.

W. G. WILLSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Toronto, April 2, 1841.

A ND'W MALCOM, Land Surveying Instrument Maker, &c., No. 236, King Street, Toronto. 593

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all limes be ready to conduct any business introsted to him, with the structest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage. patronage.

Late of the Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings, 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
llons Cod Oil,
Divedo. 10 "Lumpblack,

1000 gallons Col Oil, 200 "Olive do. 200 "Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 1009 lbs. Maccahoy Snuff, 20 Rece of Power and S. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 6 tons Whiting,
100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 4 " Epsom Salts,
1000 lbs. Maccahoy Snuff,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 " Alum,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 " Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye

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

C ASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings. Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

CLOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for LYMAN, FARR, & CO., - No. 5, City Buildings. Sale by
Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. TUST RECEIVED-a Complete and Extensive Assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS. LYMAN. FARR, & CO.,

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1849. No. 5. City Buildings.

NOTICE.—The SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messre. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebted to him.

J. W. BRENT. such as are indebted to him. Toronto, September 21, 1840.

Y M A N, F A R R, (Successors to J. W. BRENT)
will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment
of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine,
Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their usiness; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms.

Toronto, 7th August, 1840. SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.)

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public tenerally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for the first Cast and Under and which will be found to consist in part of follows. sale at Prime Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part 3, follows, viz.: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattimets, Prilis, Vestings, Plain and Pintred Moleskins, Plannels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicoes, Eachieres, Carloy Cuttons, Ginghams, Printed and Produce Caticoes, 34 and 64 Plain and Pigured Merinos of atmost every shade and quality, Sexony Cloths, Mousselin de Laine Bresses; Thiot, Pilled, Angola, and Merino Shawis and Bandkerchiels, Eandana and Brechma dittu; Laces, Bolbinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Collars; a general stock of Hosiery, Itaterdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured, and Plaid Clocks.

R. W. & Cas would remark, the than beautiful for the principles of the control of t

ured, and Plaid Cloaks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods: It being their intention insuchiately to effect an important change in their trade. The public may, therefore, confidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated ghove.

Toronto, January, 1841.

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GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Casei meres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of Ready Made Crotming to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.

J. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Fainter, and Glazier, Yongo Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's.
J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitents of Toronto, and the surround

ing country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders. Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every description, made to order.

IF A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 8, 1840.

E MOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
has renoved his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 41,
City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messis Lynan, Farr, & Co.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Ciotas, Cassimeres,
Farcy Dec-Skins, 8 variety of Vestings, &co., of the latest fashions, which he will
make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. A choose and extensive assortment of Ready stade Civiling a livary on hand. sive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand. erms. 'A choice and extensive Toronto, Octuber 20, 1840.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,—A GENERAL DRY GOOD and GROGERY BUSINESS, in the Town of Lordon. The Stock is small,—say about £400. The present is a good opening for a member of the Methodist Chorch To such a person the terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, who is declining business; if by letter, post paid.

London, 30th March, 1841.

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Dundas Street.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,

Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS
and WINDPIPE. The Proprietors feel assured that they bazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cir-

constances.

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, emongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most incredulous.

treductors.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Promietors are almost daily receiving.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

Toronio, October 2d, 1840.

7ly

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills (enthely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the fiver and stomach: also, a substitute for calcinel. For his virtue as a cathartic in Fevers and all Billious Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

For saic by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

Toronto, October 2d, 1849.

S TRAY STEER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the month of October last, a Reddish Grey STEER,

Lot 20, 3rd Con. Markham, May 3, 1841. 600 3 w CEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Friday the 21st of May next, at noon, after which no Tender will be admitted, for TRANSPORT, from Toronto to Ambersiburg, of 120 TIERCES OF SALT PORK, of 320 lbs. each.

The Transport to be furnished at any time between 21st May and 15th June 1841. Two Sureties will be required for the performance of the agreement. Commissariat Office, Toronto, 23th April, 1841.

FOR SALE, or to LET FOR A TERM, a PASTURE FARM, of 57 Acres, within the Town of Cobourg—one mile from the Academy. The Dwelling is pleasantly situated, commanding a view of the Lake, Town, and Harbour; and with the Out-Oilices are conveniently arranged, and suitable

and Harbour; and with the Couronices are conveniently arranged, for a small respectable family.

Terms for purchasing one-fourth down; the balance as may be agreed on. Apply to the Rev. Jas. Richardson, Toronto; or Mr. S. Bates, Cobourg.—

Letters to be post-paid.

601—6w

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

Office, Yonge Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above moder, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes 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 cent on the purchase money; all sams below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be 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 claims of intenties. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intenties. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intenties. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intenties. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intenties. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intenties. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intenties. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock brught and sold. Desire and Rents collected. Lonns on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despitely. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Cauada-Agent for the Literary Gardinal and Commercial Messenger.

3.7 All communications to be post paid.

ONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Taxcan, Patent, Dunstable, and Decon. Also, RATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c, of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Plains, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be intrusted, with promptified and exactness.

951f

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, bas removed to his new place. No 4. Welliagton Buildings, where, by diliguat itention to his customers, he hopes to receive a confinuation of their orders.

1. R keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of ReAD-MADE CLOTEING.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of TRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the faicst Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge

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

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

Toronto, May 1, 1841.

SK, INQUIRE-ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.-A SK, INQUIRE—ASK Those only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm like cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELL-INGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that wift not land it above all things ever used, and you will find-what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted. I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask Matthew J. Myers, E.q. I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask Matthew J. Myers, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. Dupf Green, late of Washington City: each of these gentlemen know of cases, unconquerable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genume Hays' Liminent. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings. It is had added you age to want anthring follow-heigh to late green. It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow-beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he aught to be pitted more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

Mr. Hays would nover consent to offer this article, were he not constitution.

polled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT !- Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—is is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold by Constock & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, New York. For sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province, and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent, Lesslie BROTHERS, J. BECKETT, and LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto.

CAUTION TO BE REMEMBERED .-Several most flagrant attempts have been made to counterfeit the true Balm of Columbia. Some of the impostors have gone so far as to counterfeit the splendid wrappers, and the Falls of Ningara, and every external mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not forge.

To avoid impositions therefore, always look for the name of Comstock & Co., or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that

CAUTION CIRCULAR .- To Druggists and Country Merchants. - Those valuable articles, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAYS' LINIMENT for the Piles, &c. have been extensively counterfeited. Those wanting these preparations will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Comstock's articles. The true articles have that name or signature always on the wrapper, and venders will do well to remember that when rdering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout the country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

Our friends are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places. COMSTOCK & Co.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP. The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern latitudes that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expector ant Syrup will in every vase prevent the complaint. It is quite unpossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the ensea sa incurable.

Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lesslie Brothers; J. Beckter; and Lyman, Farr, & Co., Toronto.

An attack of the "PILES" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this City, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond OOK OUT !!- "CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY,endarance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach; of this there is the most perfect proof. TI None Genuine without the name of Constock & Co., written on the wrappers.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Christian Guardian.

the wrappers.

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