the number of communicants is about forty-five,-Indians

and a number of whites.

On the occasion of the last visitation by the Bishop of Toronto, thirty-five Indians,—a number of them adults and several far advanced in years,—were confirmed.

The translations in use among them are as follows:—
The four Gospels, St. Paul's two Epistles to the Corinthians, and a selection of important texts of Scripture;
The Common Prayer, with the offices, and a form of

family prayer; A selection of Hymns and Psalms; The book of the Prophet Isaiah; and a few other portions

of the Holy Scriptures. They have also various portions of the Old Testament translated, but not printed.

Of late years the Indians, in this province, have attracted more attention than formerly, and it is gratifying to be enabled to state, that the Missionary endeavours made by the various bodies of Christians, have been crowned with a great measure of success. The Wesleyan Methodists have several Missions, and the Moravians (I believe) two.

The following are the Missions in connection with our Church:—Two supported by the New England Company on the Grand River, one under the charge of Mr. Nelles, among the Mohawks, and another under Mr. Elliot, among the Tuscaroras. This Company also supports a number of schools for the benefit of the North American Indians in these provinces. The Provincial Society for converting and civilizing the Indians, &c., also maintains two interesting Missions,—one at the Sault St. Maric, among the wild tribes of the North-West, and another (I believe in some measure aided by government) at the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, under Mr. Brough. Mr. Flood, of Caradoc, has also charge of a tribe of Indians. All these Missions, at the latest accounts, were in a very encouraging state. These gentlemen, I am sure, could furnish much interesting information, respecting the poor people among whom they labour, and if they were to unite in an effort to draw the attention of the Christian public to the spiritual wants of this long neglected and much injured race, it would speedily command for them a fairer share of attention than has hitherto been

The following anecdote, recorded in American history, is not less a correct than affecting statement of the case of the Indian population of this continent:—"In the year 1789, the American General Knox gave an entertainment at New York to a number of Indian chiefs, sachems and warriors. Before dinner, several of these walked from the apartment where they were assembled to the balcony in front of the house, from which there was a commanding view of the city and its harbour, of the East and North Rivers, and the island upon which New York now stands. On returning into the room, the Indians seemed dejected, their principal chief more so than the rest. This was observed by General Knox, who kindly asked if any thing had happened to distress him. 'Brother,' replied the Chief, 'I will tell you. I have been looking at your beautiful city, the great water and your fine country, and I see how happy you all are.

But, then, I could not help thinking that this fine country, this great water were once ours. Our ancestors lived here they enjoyed it as their own in peace; it was the gift of the Great Spirit to them and to their children. At length the white people came in a great canoe. They asked only to let them tie it to a tree, that the waters might not carry it away. They then said, that some of their people were sick, and they asked permission to land them and put them under the shade of the trees. The ice afterwards came, and they could not get away. They then begged a piece of ground to build wigwams for the winter; this we granted. They then asked for some corn to keep them from starving; we furnished it to them, and they promised to depart when the We told them they must now depart; but pointed to their big guns round their wigwams, and said they would stay, and we could not make them go away. Afterwards more came. They brought with them intoxicating and destructive liquors, of which the Indians became very fond. They persuaded us to sell them some land, and finally they drove us back from time to time into the wilderness. They have destroyed the game, our people have wasted away, and now we live miserable and wretched, while the white people are enjoying our rich and beautiful country. It is this, brother, that makes me sorry."*

This is a pitiable, but correct statement of the wrongs of nearly every Indian tribe on the continent of America. however, satisfactory to know that the conduct of our government to the tribes within these provinces has been marked by unvaried kindness and generosity, and certainly bears a pleasing contrast with that of our American neighbours, whose treatment of them has been scarcely human but still it remains a question to be answered, -what benefit have we, as a Christian nation, conferred, or attempted to confer, on them, commensurate with the injury they have sustained by us? A supply of clothing for their perishable bodies, or other necessaries, with the rights of subjects, surely cannot be pleaded as sufficient indemnification for the vast and productive territories we have deprived them of, and the destructive evils our intercourse has entailed upon

How much more becoming an enlightened and wealthy nation like the English; the glory of whose Constitution i that it is based upon Christianity; to have made, through the instrumentality of her Established Church, an attempt to Christianize them, worthy of the exalted station God has long permitted her to fill in the Christian world?

I might, my dear friend, moralize at great length upon this depressing state of things, but the length of my communication warns me to forbear. While, then, we pray, in the language of our beautiful Liturgy, for all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, let us never forget in our supplications of the production of the tions to the heavenly throne, the poor untutored, wandering

I remain, with great affection, Your's in Christian bonds, THE MISSIONARY.

To the Editor of the Church. SIR-Will you have the kindness to insert the enclosed corres-Pondence in your next number, for the information of such of the Clergy as are entitled to draw half-yearly on the Hon. the Receiver-General John H. Dunn, that they may attend to the

alteration suggested. I have the honor to be,

> Your obedient humble Servant, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 3d December, 1849.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 2d instant, which I have this moment received; and in which, to avoid a difficulty that has been experienced in taking but one receipt from the Clergy of the Church of England entitled to draw on you half-yearly for their respective salaries; you suggest, that in future the drafts be drawn and endorsed in duplicate, agreeably to the form enclosed.

I shall lose no time in communicating this information to such of my Clergy as it concerns, and I beg to tender my thanks for the kind consideration you have thus manifested for their benefit and convenience.

I have the honor to be,

The Hon. John H. Dunn.

id sh

Receiver-General's Office,

Toronto, 2d December, 1840. My LORD,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that in consequence of some difficulty which has arisen in taking but one accept from the Clergy of the Church of England for their half-Scar's salaries, &c. paid from this office (and which, to save trouble and postage, I would willingly continue), it appears necessary that I should receive receipts in future in duplicate: I will therefore feel obliged if you will have the goodness to inform those gentlemen in time, that when the period arrives they may not experience disappointment and delay. And I would suggest to Jour lordship that their drafts be drawn out and endorsed in duplicate agreeably to the form herewith enclosed, which I appre-

hend will answer the purpose. I have the honour to be.

My Lord,

Missionary at -

Your lordship's most obedient Humble servant, JOHN H. DUNN, To the Hon. and Rt. Rev. H. M. R. . G.

JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto. (Date--Stg. PLEASE pay to the order of A ____ B ___ the sum

- Pounds — Sterling, being my half-year's salary as Missionary of --____, from the -inclusive.

Toronto.

To the Honourable John Henry Dunn, H. M.'s Receiver-General, &c. &c. &c.

* Boudinot.

(Duplicate.)

Stg. PLEASE pay to the order of A----- the sum Pounds — Sterling, being my half-year's salary as Missionary of -, from the

Missionary at -To the Honourable John Henry Dann, H. M.'s Receiver-General,

&c. &c. &c.

To be endorsed as usual, and forwarded together; i. e., in the

Civil Intelligence.

FROM OUR FILES BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. - INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF

NORTHUMBERLAND. The installation of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland into the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, took The officers of the University, and the Heads of Colleges, arrived, shortly after 11 o'clock; but, as peremptory orders were given not shortly after 11 o'clock; but, as peremptory orders were given not to admit any one except those taking a part in the ceremony, we, of course, are unable to give any report of the proceedings. Our reporter was informed that no representative of the public

The noble duke, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, gave a sumptuous banquet last evening, at Northumberland House, to a large party of the leading members of that univer-

Covers were laid for upwards of 30. sity. Covers were laid for upwards of 30.

High Stewardship of Cambridge.—We understand that Lord Lyndhurst is expected in town in the course of this day or to-morrow. His lordship's election to the office of High Steward of Cambridge University is considered certain. We believe that the members of the legal profession have determined to give his lordship their united and active support.—Morning Post.

(From the Times.)

We have more than once adverted to the contest now carrying on for the office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge. The contest has throughout been conducted by the friends of Lord Lyndhurst with a degree of moderation and forpearance which, looking at the relative claims of the candidates, and the course resorted to by indiscreet friends of his opponent, s perhaps without a parallel in electioneering annals. The friends of Lord Lyttleton, on the contrary, to judge by the paragraphs which have appeared in the London and provincial press, have not been over scrupulous as to the nature of the support to be of-fered to the noble lord who has the misfortune to be befriended by them. They have presented to the public three grounds upon which they looked for support for Lord Lyttleton: the first, that he was a Conservative, and therefore that the question involved in the contest was not a party one; the next, that he deserved the confidence of the University on the ground that he had pposed the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill; and the third | have undertake that it was by no means certain that Lord Lyndhurst would be a

andidate for the High Stewardship.

The first ground upon which the suffrages of members of the tional Guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambicandidate for the High Stewardship. Senate were sought, and have in some instances been obtained from unsuspecting persons, i. e., that Lord Lyttleton is a Conservative, has proved a false one; for the Globe of Wednesday evening, while admitting that "Lord Lyndhurst is a thorough Conservative," holds up Lord Lyttleton as a Whig member of the legislature. The clergy, then, can hardly fail to remember the important services rendered by Lord Lyndhurst, "the thorough Conservative," to the Established Church. They have not forgotten his constant support of those institutions of the country which constitute, as far as human means are considered, the surest protection to the best interests of religion and social

As to the second—the opposition to the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill-it need only be said, that the clause proposed by Lord Lyttleton, after it failed to secure due attention in the House of Commons, received the support of Lord Lyndhurst's vote. The proposition was lost. What would have been its fate had Lord Lyndhurst, and not Lord Lyttleton, been the proposer of the amendment, we think our readers, whether in the University or out of it, will not hesitate to determine.

We now come to the third ground upon which the supporters of Lord Lyttleton found his chance of success-the a of Lord Lyndhurst, and the assumption founded upon it that he could not be regarded as actually in the field.

could not be regarded as actuary in the need.

If the other grounds have failed them as signally as this, there can be little hope for Lord Lyttleton; for we beg to refer to our columns for a triumphant answer to the objection that Lord Lyndhurst is not a candidate. In those columns will be found an advertisement of the address of Lord Lyndhurst, dated Baden; and ny days will not elapse before we see him in England.

But if the three main grounds upon which the support of Lord Lyttleton rested are thus to fail, what remains to justify him in continuing a candidate in opposition to Lord Lyndhurst? Lord Lyttleton's friends are already forced to admit that they must be defeated. Why, then, occasion to the members of the Senate the inconvenience of a personal attendance upon a question for this post, as the only person worthy by his talents, virtues, the younger and untried candidate? If Lord Lyttleton has, as hasten to forward to your Excellency the reply of the we are willing to believe, any serious intention of pressing his claim to a University office on some future occasion, he should be "God p careful not to annoy his supporters, nor to render that which is now only a well-founded opposition a determined resistance to any claim which may be urged by Lord Lyttleton on some future

REPEAL AGITATION.

REPEAL AGITATION.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

Notwithstanding the presure of foreign political news, we must interpose a few words to-day upon the subject of the O'Connel repeal agitation.

The ministerial journals, which some weeks ago affected to treat this treasonable movement with contenut as one

The ministerial journals, when some weeks ago anected to treat this treasonable movement with contempt, as one in which the Romish priests took no part and the populace little interest, are now carefully silent respecting it; but the truth must not be concealed from the British public.

The sedition proceeds with a rapidity unexampled in that classic land of rebellion which is its scene; and, if not repressed in time, it will proceed to a triumph—the effect of which must be the severance of Ireland from the British empire and the British Crown.

empire and the British Crown.

On Wednesday Mr. O'Connell held a repealmeeting at Kilkenny; the numbers present were, according to his statement, two hundred and fifty thousand, this of course, is extravagant exaggeration, for there are not 250,000 adult males in Kilkenny and any three adjacent counties; but, allowing for the most extravagant exaggeration, admitting that the incendiary multiplied the numbers of his hearers ten fold, the Killkenny meeting was probably the most numerous ever held in the south of Ireland for any political purpose. doctrines addressed to this multitudinous rabble may be con-jectured from the common tenure of Mr. O'Connell's speeches; few, doubtless, have much curiosity to see a sample of them -we feel it a duty, however, to transcribe the following passages of the speech of a Dr. Cane: the thoughts and phrases are indeed familiar, but so much the worse; familiar phrases are indeed familiar, but so much the worse; familiar thoughts and phrases are the constituents of cant, and cant is the creed of the vulgar, eminently the creed of such ignorant creatures as the thousands by whom the speaker was surrounded. We must not despise such stuff as we are about to quote as trite, absurd, and false, though we know it to be all three, when we know that it is received as truth by twenties of thousands of hot-blooded barbarians. by twenties of thousands of hot-blooded barbarians:—

"He (Dr. Cane) hoped that there never would exist any

NECESSITY FOR RESORTING TO PHYSICAL FORCE, but if there should, was it not evident to every one that there was sufficient in the mass of the people surrounding him, which the eye might command, but which the voice could not reach, eye might command, but which the foce could not reach, to ensure success? (Loud cheers.) Yes, he had no hesitation in saying that the first word of the act of repeal had been written in Kilkenny. The requisition convening their meeting had been headed by nearly Three Hundred of the patriotic and virtuous Catholic clergy of Ireland, and as surely as the convenience in heaven as surely as the convenience. as God was in heaven, as surely as the evening mist was

as God was in heaven, as such the release the mountains of Slieve-no-mon, Ireland would be a nation.

How long is this to be suffered to proceed? The most thoughtless and dimsighted must now see the purpose with which Mr. O'Connell and the priests, whose servant he is, collect such huge assemblies as that at Killkenny. It is to consolidate the physical force of the savage peasantry, to warn them that a necessity for the exercise of that force may arise, to encourage their evil dispositions by its display, and to direct all their rage against the existing constitution of the to theet and the British connection—to get rid of both is the empire and the British connection—to get rid of both is the clear unequivocal meaning of Ireland "becoming a nation."

> FRANCE. Paris, Thursday, Nov. 5,

The King has opened the session of the Chambers in per-The whole garrison of Paris was on foot—one half in the streets, the other under arms in their barracks. The National streets, the other attention of the National Guards turned out rather numerously. I counted one legion as well as I could, and found it to consist of at least 1,800 men. Some cries of 'war, sire,' were said to have been uttered by some of the comparative small number of spectators assembled to see him pass, but I do not believe it. The affair was the coldest of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was said and believed in the best and Macao Roads, this 22nd day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand, on board her Britannic Majesty's ship was the treaty between the Four Powers and of the insurrection in Syria.

"We waited from day to day the Pacha's answer, until the news arrived of the treaty between the Four Powers and of the insurrection in Syria.

"The road to Damascus by these two events being effectually eight hundred and forty.

informed quarters, that Count Molè would be the new French

informed quarters, that Court.

Ambassador at the British Court.

The papers are much occupied with a letter of M. de Lamartine, published in La Presse of Wednesday, and which predicted the rapid approach of a new revolution in France and a partition

of that country.

The effect of the King's speech on the funds was favourable.-At two o'clock, the three per cents were at 77f. 50c.; the five per cents. at 90f. 50c.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND M. THIERS.—The Paris correspo dent of the Frankfort Journal states that King Louis Phi has assured Baron Von Armin of his firm intention to do nothin that will endanger the peace of Europe. According to the same authority, M. Thiers has declared his intention to M. Guizot of not offering a systematic opposition to the new minister; and the latter is said to have asserted that he will continue the armaments of France until Lord Palmerston shall adopt a more conciliatory tone, on the application of Austria and Prussia to that effect.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies, I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and Pachao of our country at heart as and and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the

East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the mo-

tives of them. I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilisation. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon you, if the honour of France, and the rank which she holds

among nations, commanded us to make new efforts.

Peace was re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulated ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy came to replace the evils of civil

I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella the Second, and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolutions.

Not having obtained from the Argentine Republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect for our rights, Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa,

where the valour of our soldiers has been signalised-two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algeria the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My government will know how to accomplish what we The city of Boulogne has been the theatre of a foolish attempt

tion will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the allpowerful expression of the national will.

The Budget Law will soon be submitted to your examination. I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected

charges. I have the confidence that public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them, without affecting the state of our finances.

Other dispositions will be presented to you of public utility or

behalf of literature and education. Gentlemen-I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your co-operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be pretended, my Government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed on me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never failing attention to her interests and ha ness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments.

The Madrid Gazette of the 26th ult. publishes the following etter, addressed by the Minister of Justice to Don Manuel Jose

Quintana:-"Excellency,-The Provisional Regency of the kingdom has received your communication, dated the 18th inst., in which you inform it, that having been appointed by the Queen widow, Donna Maria Christina, the 11th inst., preceptor to her illustrious daughter Queen Isabella II., and her other daughter Donna Maria Fernanda, you request a definite permission to accept this employ-ment. The Provisional Regency requests me to inform you, that Senate the inconvenience of a personal attendance upon a question which common sense and good feeling have already decided against the younger and patriotism, of which you have given so many proofs.

"God preserve you many years.

(From the Madrid Gazette of October 26.)

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRID. "The Junta, in relinquishing the functions of government which it has fulfilled up to the present time through the will of the nation, would be wanting in its duty if it did not evince its gratitude and admiration to the heroic population of Madrid, to the brave National Guard, and to the valiant garrison, for their intrepidity, the firmness and sympathy with which they co-operated in the triumph of the most glorious manifestation which is consigned to the political history of nations. The members of this Jupta ask, have they reproduded to the positive of the configuration of the firmness and George, attacked Osman Pasha and torced him to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision of the configuration of their introduction. The members of this Jupta ask, have they reproduded to the positive of the configuration of Madrid, to the brave National Guard, and to the valiant garrison, for their introduction of the firm to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision of the most glorious manifestation which is camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision of the most glorious manifestation which is camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision of the most glorious manifestation which is camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision of the most glorious manifestation which is camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision and the most glorious manifestation which is camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision and the provision and the most glorious manifestation which is camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman Pasha fled to Beleeve the provision and the this Junta ask, have they responded to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in the midst of critical circumstances? It is not for us to decide it. The facts exist and speak for themselves; the whole nation has been an eye-witness to them, and we submit to whole nation has been an eye-witness to them, and we submit to its irrevocable decree. Although the Junta does not doubt that the men who have been called upon to rule over the destinies of the country, and who are sincere in their honourable professions of faith and long standing, will crown the work of our political regeneration, which has been commenced under such fortunate

auspices, it will nevertheless continue to assemble in order to watch over the rights of the people until the programme which has been accepted by the ministry shall be fulfilled in every sense.

"Madrid, Oct. 25, 1840. "PEDRO BEROGIN, President.

"PIO LABORDA,
"JOSE PORTILLA,
"VALENTIN LLANOS,

Members. "Fernando Corradi, Secretary of the Junta.

The Prussian government has just published the following no-

"I hereby acquaint the public, that by a Cabinet ordered of his Majesty dated the 6th of this month, the exportation of horses along the frontiers of the whole monarchy; and in all directions, along the frontiers of the state of the stat

CHINA.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. We announced yesterday, in a postscript, the arrival of the fast-sailing Indiaman, the Ann McKim, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 25th June, bringing the long expected intelligence of the arrival of the English squadron.

The first arrival in the Chinese waters was the sloop-of-war Alligator, on the 9th of June; 'the next, on the 16th, was the armed steam-ship Madagascar; and on the 21st the Wellesley 74 armed steam-ship Madagacar, and on the 21st the Wellesley made her appearance, having on board Commodore Bremer, commanding the squadron until the arrival of Admiral Elliott; at the same time with the Wellesley arrived two more armed steam-ships, sighteen the Queen and Atalanta, two sloops of war, a troop ship, eighteen transports, having on board some 5000 of the troops for land ser-

of the blockade of Canton and its river, by all entrances, to take place on the 28th. With the notice of the blockade was issued the following:

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., con of the first class and commander in chief of Her Britannic
Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on
the East India station and seas adjacent.

We, there

blockade of the river and the port of Canton, notice is hereby given, that the senior officer off that station has been instructed to permit them to repair, and remain at anchorage in the neighborood of the port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to Until further notice, it is to be understood that the anchorage

of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsuymoon

of the transports proceeded North, and were followed on the 23rd by the Wellesley and all the other vessels except the frigate Druid, the sloops of war Hyacinth, Volage and Larne, two transports and the steam-ship Madagascar, which remained to enforce the blockade. Nothing positive was known as to the destination of the squadron; the conjectures of the English editors will be found among the extracts from the Macao papers.

Admiral Elliott was expected daily with the heavy ships of the

The Macao papers say that an attempt had been made by the Chinese authorities to scatter death among the ships by means of poisoned tea; but that the fatal packages were captured on their way to Macao by pirates, who sold them to the Chinese inhabitants of the coast, many of whom had died. This is probably an inven-

They say also that at the moment of the arrival of the Alligator a number of Chinese fire rafts were drifting down upon the ships lying at anchor in Tong Koo bay, but that they were easily towed ashore by the boats, and did no damage.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce MACAO, 22d June, 1840.

The British fleet has at length arrived and is now in Macao Roads. It is smaller than was expected, but when the portion of it which is expected from England makes its appearance, with Admiral Eliott, it will be sufficient; if proper measures are decided upon and vigorously carried into effect. Of this, however, there are some reasonable doubts.—Nothing is known of the intentions of the English government, but it is conjectured that Canton will not be attacked; that the Bogue forts will be taken possession of, and the river blockaded; and the force then move lirectly to the North. If they go to Pekin at once, they will be unsuccessful; the probability is that they will take possession of Chusan, or some insular position, and operate from thence on such points as seem to offer the best chance of distressing the Chinese

without great loss of life. These probably are the mouths of the great rivers, and particulary the junction of the grand canal with them. There are parties who believe this will be sufficient-but to me it seems wholly inadequate to the means proposed, which, as I have often written, is virtually to revolutionize this immense empire. Such a system of intimidation, and such a show of force as shall cona system of minimature, which is the control of the system of the control of the dilapidated, and their arms matchlocks and bows and arrows ! But the fear is that the English will be contented with too little, and that they will not take proper steps to secure even this permanently—but a few days may enable us to form a better opinior of what is to be done hereabout. Meanwhile the Americans are leaving Canton-almost all their ships are out of the river, and their property for the most part safe.

We have to-day many reports in circulation which may not all be true; that a reward of 25,000 dollars will be paid to any one blowing up the "Wellesley," and in proportion to the other men of war; that a price has been set on the heads of some of the English merchants; and that the Americans have been ordered to leave Canton in five days! It is impossible to believe this. The stock of tea is exhausted, and but little Nankin silk remains. After all, the export of tea to England will amount to 30 million pounds! ten millions more than was confidently predicted. We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption of the trade, from 6 to 18 months, (and it appears to us that parties with you will be safe in acting on this calculation.) The opium trade, the cause of our present troubles proximately, so far from being checked by the measures of Lin, was never more flourishing.

SYRIA.

From the Malta Times, Oct. 27th.

On the 10th inst. an engagement took place between the allied roops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers. 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was, with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pasha, who has little or no chance of escape.

We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stopford and Bandiera to land troops. In order that nobody should be left, the sick were beaten out with sticks by their country About 2000 ir all, who remained outside the walls re-entered the next morning, and surrendered themselves prisoners Gen. Smith has fixed his head quarters at Beyrout.

The camp at Djuni Bay is broken up. The only vessels now maining there are Vice Admiral Walker's and two Turkish frigates, one of which, with 800 prisoners on boaud, is to be sent nediately to Constantinople.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and the steamers Gordon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli. By the taking of Beyrout about twenty pieces of artillery, with nomunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the

THE DEFEAT OF IBRAHIM PASHA The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha afforded an excellent poortunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout with 3000 nen. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pasha, assisted by General Jockmus, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.

oners, the rest were One thousand Egyptians were made pris general war, the Egyptian army at the most moderate calculation,

A supplement of the Eco de Orient, published at Smyrna on the 12th ult. contains the following news from Syria. "On the morning of the 4th ult. the mountaineers, under the orders of the Sheiks, Francis and George, attacked Osman Pasha and forced

is in the power of the insurgents.—The Emir Bechir, who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 5th ult. with the Seraskier Isset Pasha and Admiral Stopford. The Prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him, and in return he en-

life and property should be secured to him, and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity.

On the 8th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Ibrahim Pacha. On the evening of the 5th ult. the Turkish steam boat Tahiri Bahiri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrout.

Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were under arms; they were incessantly harassing the Egyptians, and caused them serious loss. It was expected that the Egyptian army would desert in a mass, because there was an arrear of twenty-two months pay due

The Reform of Smyrna, of the 12th ult. says, that Ibrahim Pasha had been compelled to make a retrogade movement in con-sequence of the defeat of Osman Pasha, who defended his left wing.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN THE EAST. The following letter has been received by the London Jews from Sir Moses Montefiore:—

"Alexandria, Sept. 17, 1840.

"Gentlemen.—My last communication will have informed you of the state of the proceedings relative to the mission up to the date of the departure of the last packet. We had then obtained the order for liberation of the nine unhappy prisoners at Damascus, which we had dispatched to that city, and yesterday we had the unspeakable satisfaction of receiving the happy news that all had been honourably set free, and had returned rejoicing to their wives and families

"We send with this some extracts from letters dated Damascus, 6th and 7th September, which have reached us, describing the joy which had filled the hearts of all at their deliverance. [After adverting to the many and unforeseen difficulties against which the mission had had to contend, Sir Moses continues]—

"Day by day the reports varied as to our success, and as to the calumnies uttered against our religion. The latter became softened down and almost abandoned, until at last it was merely whis pered that a murder had been committed, and that, not from religious obligation, but from a motive of revenge. Notwithstanding, however, all reports, we steadily pursued our object, and endeacharacter, and to place it upon the grounds of humanity and

"We, therefore, placed in the hands of the Viceroy our demand With a view to the convenience of British and other foreign nerchant ships resorting to the coast of China in ignorance of the protected from torture and bodily fear. We demanded a revision of the judgment which had condemned innocent men to torture, of the pudgment which had condemned innocent men to torture, of whom died under their are first field to avoid further. four of whom died under their sufferings, six fled to avoid further persecutions, and nine were at our arrival in prison, after having undergone sufferings too horrible to relate. We desired that this proceeding should take place before an appointed judge in open court—thus daring the accusers of our brethren to produce witnesses, if they could, to prove their wicked accusations.
"We waited from day to day the Pacha's answer, until the news

On the same day, the 22nd, two of the men of war and several Damascus or here, we then thought it desirable to obtain the un conditional discharge of the prisoners rather than let them remain lingering in prison until political events should favour us in obtaining a trial. The discharge of the prisoners was offered as an act of grace, but refused. Ultimately it was obtained as a matter of right, and with it permission for such as had fled to return to their homes unmolested, and for all to receive the same protection which others, whether Christian or Mussulmen, enjoy.

"At the time this order was given to us the Pacha gave a firman to us to proceed to Damascus, but he advised us not to go, saying he could not answer for the consequences. This advice was confirmed by all official persons and by those who knew the country and the feelings of the inhabitants. We, therefore, determined ot to proceed, but we sent the order, and thus our unfortanate brethren were saved. Nine men owe their lives to your generous sympathy, and they, with their families and co-religionists in the East, will ever remember with gratitude the noble efforts you have made in their behalf.

"If nothing further had been done than saving nine persons from a lingering and cruel death in a prison, the proceedings of this mission would form a bright page in the history of humanity. But the indirect influence of the mission has been great in demon-strating to the Governors of the East—that enlightened humanity knows no distinction of clime or creed, but that where there is oppression there will be found sympathy for the oppressed, and pow to aid them against their enemies.

"Since we obtained from the Viceroy the order for the discharge of the prisoners we have presented to him a letter of thanks (a translation of which we also send herewith). In this letter we pray that he will abolish torture in judicial investigations, and thus follow the example set to him by those states who have blotted from the records of their country this instrument of a savage

and barbarous age.
"On the arrival of the news from Damascus, I, with Mr Wire and Dr. Loewe, waited upon his Highness (M. Cremieux being gone to Caito), to express to him the lively satisfaction and joy xperienced in Damascus at the deliverance of the prisoners. His Highness was much gratified, spoke much and familiar with me, and I left his Highness under favourable impressions towards the

mission and towards the Jews. "I cannot conclude this letter, without saying that, notwithstanding all my privations, anxieties, and pains, I am more than repaid by the success of our labours, and that I shall never hesitate, when the cause of my brethren demands my aid, nor think any sacrifice too great, if I am in any degree honoured in guarding the purity of our holy faith, in defending its precepts, in vindicating its pure humanity, in asserting its horror of blood, or in upholding its divinity. I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "Moses Monteriore."

Accounts from Rangoon state, that a boat has arrived from the capital in 10 days, bringing accounts that the following persons were executed:—The old Queen (wife of the deposed King), her rother and his daughter, and three other women; besides these, 17 officers of the old King, and a great many others of rank were in confinement, awaiting asimilar fate. All these persons were suspected, or proved, to be implicated in the designs of the malcontents. According to the Burmese custom, the old Queen was trampled to death by an elephant. The whole number of executions that have occurred, in consequence of the insurrection, are reported to

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HENRY ROWSELL Wishes to give notice to the Subscribers to his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and to the inhabitants of Toronto generally, that he is about making a large and valuable addition to his Catalogue of Books, consisting of Voyages, Travels, Historical Works, as also Works of Fiction, all of which have just arrived from London, where they have heen carefully selected. To enable him to arrange his Catalogue, it is necessary to suspend the issue of any volumes from his Library, for two or three weeks from this date, and he respectfully requests that all persons who may have any of his books at present, will return them with as little delay as nossible. king Street, Nov. 28, 1840.

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward. CENTLEMEN.—The period being about to expire for which you elected me Alderman, to represent you in the City Council, I beg respectfully to inform you that it is my intention, at the approaching election in January, again to solicit a renewal of the trust which, for years, you have so kindly confided to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER DIXON.

ANNUALS FOR 1841. ANNUALS FOR 1841.

A FEW OF THE ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Illustrated Works; also, a great variety of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c. Also just received from London, a large assortment of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HENRY ROWSELL, Pocksaller and Stationar

Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. F. C. CARREOL, (No. 144, King Street, directly opposite Messrs. A. Oglivie & Co.), which have been considerably enlarged and improved. He is now prepared to transact any business with which he may be entrusted by Country Merchants, or others, either for the purchase or disposal of Merchandize or Country Produce. He has on hand the following GOODS, viz:—

Port Wine, in hhds. and qr. casks, 1st and 2d quality, Sherry "

Best English Vinegar, in hhds.

London Bottled Stout, in casks, 4 doz. each, Cherry Brandy, in pint bottles, English Printing Ink, in kegs.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—Beaver Cloths, new style,

Flushings, Superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Buckskins, and Kerseys, Plaid Shawls,
Canadian Kerseys,
Threads, Braces, Paddings, Flannels, Britannias,
And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.
of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.
FRANCIS LEWIS,
Commission Merchant, 144, King Sreet.

Toronto, 19th November, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London, just arrived. For Price. &c. enquire of FRANCIS LEWIS, Commission Merchant, 144, King Street, or of HENRY ROWSELL, Nov. 20, 1840. King St. Toronto.

G on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT. WATERLOO HOUSE.

W. M. WESTMACOTT. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET. KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

BIRTH. At Belleville, on the 26th. ult. Mrs. Ridley, of a son.

MARRIED. At Colborne, on the 25th ult. by the Rev A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, John M. Grover, Esq. merchant, of Colborne, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. D. Goslee, Esq. of the same

At Tiverton, England, on the 22d of October last, Capt. Carew, R. N., son of the late Sir John Carew, Bart. of Tiverton Castle, Devonshire, [Father of Mrs. W. Boulton. of Cobourg,] in the 83rd. year of his age. Capt. Carew entered the Navy in 1772, at the age of fifteen, and left it, after thirty two years service, in 1804. Although for some years in ill health, his faculties were unimpaired to the last, and his 'death—the Christian's calm repose, was tranquil as a sleep.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday Dec. 4:-Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) add. sub. and rems; George S. Jarvis, Esq. (the subscriptions alluded to are for the current Vol; please to remit to Toronto); A. Davidson, Esq. Geo. Dice, Esq., rem; G. W. Baker, Esq., add. sub; Dr. Ridley; C. Dunkin, Esq.; J. Maclaren, Esq. rem; Rev. S. Givins.

The following have been received by the Editor: Rev. J. Grier, rem; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem. Lieut. Aylmer; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. W. McMurray.

tion in Syria.

"The road to Damascus by these two events being effectually closed against us, and a new trial having been denied either at column, for "meagre substance," read "meagre sustenance."