TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1844.

Christian Guardian. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The price of this paper is Fifteen Shillings a year, exclusive of Postago, payable in advance.

Subscribers commencing after the heginning of a volume, will pay in advance to the end of the volume, at three page halfprany a week.

No subscription discontinued except at the end of each quarter of the volume. Agains will be careful to attend to this, and in all cases of discontinuance calculate the amount due to the close of the their current quater.

The Paper will not be comminded to any Subscriber longer than one year without payment. Those who have not paid will have their papers stopt at the close of each volume, and their accounts sent out for collection.

"." All Truvelling and Local Preschers of the Westeyan-dicthodist Church are authorized Agents, to precare Subscribers, and forward their mannes with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure ter responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection. &c. one copy will be sent gratis.

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

ROW The proceeds of this Paper will be applied to the appoint of the Collection.

BY The proceeds of this Paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers because the third poor of the County of the Coun &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

BOOKS.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED Price, Four Pence Half-penny. THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST ALMANAC, AND GENERAL RELIGIOUS CALENDAR,

FOR THE PROVINCE OF CANADA. For the Year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1845:

Being the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The principal design in publishing an Almanac at this Office was to suppliant the silly and immoral publications imported in large quantities from the United States, and to afford to the Methodists, and the Religious public generally, a useful and cheap little book of reference. Only the expectation of a very large sale would or reserence. Only the expectation of a very large sale would authorize the exceedingly low price of it. But we go on the principle which has been found to work well in many cases, that a large sale at a low price is more profitable than a small sale at a large price. We hope that every Methodist family in the Upper Province will obtain a comp. It is a large to the complete than the province will obtain a comp. will obtain a copy. It is sold by every timerant Preacher in the Church. Other Christians will find nothing objectionable in the contents. The amount of correct information relative to Methodism will to them be rather a virtue in the publication than a fault. It will prevent their seeking information on the subject elsewhere. Printed and Sold at the Weslevan-Methodist Book-Room, No. 9. Wellington Buildings, King Street. Sold also by all the Wesleyan Itinerant Ministers on their different Circuits and Missions. Christian Guardian Office, Toronto, Sept. 14, 1844.

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IF The Sabbath School Depository continued ps usual. Publi-

cauons of the American S. S. Union, Massachuseits S. S. Society, and the New England Union, at the publishers' prices. Rochester, Nov. 25, 1844.

ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES T. METCALFE, BART.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has at an early day, a splendid MEZZOTINIO ENGRAVING, of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, taken from the Portrait executed by Mr. BRADISH, which has been pronounced by the most competent judges, to be the best likeness of His Excellency ever painted.

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The price of Proof Impressions will be 204., and of the Ordinary Plates, 12s. 6d. each, thus placing them within the reach of all. The Subscriber will shortly visit Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Quebec, with the view of obtaining Subscriptions. Gentlemen in other nacts of the Province, who of the Pottsait, are requested to address (post-paid),

ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, BUOKSELLER,

Thur. 413, do. Gander's Chippewa,

Several Ministers and lay gentlemen will:

115. Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Gentlemen remitting the price of Six of the Portraits, free of cust will receive a Seventh copy of the same description as ordered, Montreal, Sept. 25, 1844.

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A careful Examination of this Advertisement is respectfully requested of all persons under whose eye it may come.

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IF Sold at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

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A CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY. The following important and interesting Work consists of 500

pages 8vo. containing upwards of 500 New and Beautiful Engravings, fine paper, bandsomely Bound, and is offered at the low price of Sixteen Shillings and Three Pence per copy. BIBLE BIOGRAPHY;

LIVES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PRINCIPAL PER-SONAGES RECORDED IN THE SACRED WRITINGS; Practically adapted to the Instruction of Youth and Private Families: With an APPENDIX, containing Thirty Dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelation, from Timpson's Key to the Bible;

BEING A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE, Carefully condensed and compiled from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Pool, Lowth, Borne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other eminent Writers on the Scriptures. Edited by Robert Suans. Embellished with several hundred Engravings, illustrative of Scripture Scenes, Manners, Customs, &c.

From the New-York Churchman, August 6. From the New-York Charakman, August 6.

From a cursory examination of this work, we feel free to commend it to the favourable notice of all our readers. The matter is compiled, generally, from approved authors, is written in an arrecorble style, and cannot fail to interest the young, as well as the general reader. The curravines are neutry executed—especially the frontispiece; and the whole mechanical execution does great credit to its publisher and editor.

IT Sold at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

JAS. ESTEY & O. T. ASTIBAUGII, Sole Agents for, Canada.

Meetings.

The above Meetings will be attended by the following Mioisters:
Rev. Mexers. Franklin Metcalf, L. Taylor, Armstrong, Naukevill, Baxter, and others.
The Brethren whose duty it is to make the necessary prepara tions will be careful to announce the Meetings in due time, not forgetting the Collections after the Setmons and at the Annual Meetings.

THE PORTRAIT of the Rev. Tho's WHITEHEAD, President of Conference in 1840, is now ready for delivery. It is a true likeness, and executed in a style not inferior to any lete engraving ever published in Canada. Price of Prints, 1s. 6d.; Proofs, 2s.

Agents are requested to forward their orders without delay .- A iberal discount made to wholesale purchases ANSON GREEN, Book Steward.

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MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

	THEODIVITALE, THEMES ALTONS.
	1844-45.
	LONDON DISTRICT.
•	Sabbath, Dec. 29, Sermons, Brantford, 11 and 7 o'clock; Mt. Pleasant, 11;
•	Dutcher's Ch. 7; Woodstock, 7; Oxford, 11,
3	Monday do. 30, Meeting, Brantford 7
	Tuesday do. 31, do. Scott's School House 11; Parre's 7
•	Wednes. Jan. I, do. Rienheim, Governor's Road II; Springfield 7
	Thursday do. 2, do. Woodstock 7
£	Frinay do. 3, do. Oxford 7
1	Sabbath do 5, Sermons, London
	Monday do, 5, Meeting, London 7
_	Tresday do. 7, do. Muncey Town 7
-	Wednes, do. 8, do. Morehouse, River Sydenham 7
3	Thursday do. 9. do. Wallaceburgh 7
1	Friday do, 10, do, Dolson's 7
9	Sabbath do. 12, Sermons, Chatham II and 7; Dolson's
	Monday do. 13, Meeting, Chatham 7
-	Tuesday do. 14, do. School House near Stinson s, Lake Eria . ?
ł	Wednes. do. 15, do. Gosfield 7
t	Thursday do. 16, do. Mersea Street 11; Romney ?
	Friday do. 17, do. Howard ?
•	Subbath do. 19, Sermons, St. Thomas II and 7; North Street 11
٠	Monday do. 20, Meeting, North Street II; St. Thomas
1	
	Wednes. do. 22, do. Vienna ?? Trursday do. 23, do. Town Line, Walsingham ??
	Friday do. 24. do. Normandale
.]	Sabbath do. 26, Sermons, Simcoe II and 7; Woodhouse II; Vittoria 7
.	Monday do. 27, Meeting, Simcoe
•	Tuesday do. 29, do. Woodhouse 11; Vittoria
	At the shove Meetings Addresses will be delivered by several

Collections will be made at all the Sermons and Meetings.

				e different Circuits are particularly requests arrangements for holding the Meetings, & W. Ryenson.
			TTAR	ILTON DISTRICT.
			ПАВ	HELON DISTRICT.
Sab.	Dec.	29,	Sermons,	Bowman's, 101; Clandford, 21; Seneca,
Mon			Meeting,	S. H., Big Creek, Grand River Mission, 1
4.	44	٠.,	do.	8. H., nege Dr. Cameron's, do. do
Tue	. 4.	31.	do.	S. H., near Horning's, Dundas, 11; Lowman's,
	, Jan,	1.	do.	Glandford,
3'104		9		Seneca,
Frid		3.	. go	Widow Hall's, 11; Stoney Creek,
Bab.			Sermons,	Hamilton, 104 and 6; Dundas, 105 and (
46	- 61	14	do,	Smithville, 10.; Benmaville, 21; 50-Mile-Creek
46	14	. "	do.	Muno's Corners, 10; Nelson, 21; Waterdown,
16	14		do.	Bowes', 101; Van Norman's, 21; Lyons,
Mon	. લ	6.	Meeting,	Hadilton,
Tue		7	do.	West Flamborough, 101; Dondas,
Wed		. 2'	qu'	
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'	Wed.	Jan.	1.	do.	Glandford,
•	J.put-	14	2,	do.	Seneca,
8	Frid.	u .	3,	30.	Widow flall's, 11; Stoney Creek,
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ŧΙ	Mon.	.11	6,	Meeting,	Hadilton,
٦.	Tues.	•	7,	do.	West Flamborough, 102; Dondas,
- 1	₩ęd.	46	∙ 8,	ďο, `	Rock Chapel, 101; Waterdown,
٠,	Thur.	4	9,	. do.	Nelson,
٠Ì	Frid.	**	10,	do.	Fifty-Nile Creek
Ί	Sab.	46	12,	Sermone,	St Catharines, 103 and 6; Thorold, 103 and
- 1	4	64	. 11	40	St. Julius, 101; Beaver Datus, 21; Altenburg
Į	Mon.	45	73.	Meeting.	Bi. Catharines,
: 1	Tues.	**	14.	do.	Thorold,
	Wed.	+4	,¢1	đo.	DeCen's S H., 101; Beaver Dams
ì	Thur.	44)6.	do.	St. John's, 104; Brown's Bridge,
	Frid.	. 44	17	do.	Allenburg,
٠l	Sab.		39,	Sermone.	Niagara, 104 and 6; Lundy's Lane,
۱,	46	44	15	. do.	Chippewa, 2; Drammondville, 61; Queenston
١,	- 61	16	**	do.	McKinley's S. H., 21-2; Stamford,
f	Mon.	E-6	20,	Meeting.	Niagora,
: 1	Tues.	64 .	21	du.	Queenston, 10 1-2; Lundy's Lane,
'	Wed.	44	₩.	do.	Smithville,
٠ ا	Thur,	64	23,		Mingle's, 10 I-2; Beamsville,
9	Mon.	**	27,	đa.	Bowes' Church,
- 1	Tues.	46	29,	do,	Georgetown,
ı	Wed.	**	29	do.	Applebe's Church,
١.	Thurs	. "	30,	do.	VanNorman's
۱,	Frid.	41	31,	do.	Munn's Corners,
ı	Mon.	Feb u	. 3,	do.	York,
۱,	Tues.	***	4,	do.	Walpole,
1	Wed.	46	5.	do.	Dunville
:	Thur.	".	6,	do.	Dunnville Chapel, Grimsby Circuit
ı۱	Mon.	41	10,	do.	Lyon's Creek,
ы	Tues.	. 14	11.	do.	Bagier's,
.	Wed.	44	12.	do.	Macaire's,
.	Thur.	44	13.	do.	Gander's
3 1	ED-1-1		1.7	1."	A1 :

Several Ministers and lay gentlemen will address the Meetings; and we are happy to inform the friends and supporters of the Canada Missions, that arrangements are being made to secure the attendance, at most of the appointments, of the cheir of Indian singers connected with the Grand River Mission.

N. B. -There will be Public Collections made at all the Sermon

TORONTO DISTRICT.

	Lave &	Thurnday	Jan'y.		Ç ta		4
	Tyler's	Friday	. do	3	·· do		io
	Newmarket	Sahbath	do .	5	Sermon,	d	lοt
1	Barrie	do	do	ďα	'do '	11.	- 1
١	Brailford	do	da i	do	do	. 6	io l
	Newmarket	Monday	do -	- 6	Meeting,	ä	0
	Holland Landing	Tuesday	do .	7	do	` `	lo
	flarrie	Wednesday	do.	8	. do		6
١	Bradford	Thursday	go	9			ě
	Parker's	Friday	do	20	ob ob		ol
	Lloydtown	Sabbath	do	12	Serman.		6
	Do	Menday .	. da	13	Meeting,		ia)
١.			do	14	meeting ₁		- · I
;		Tresslay .	go.	15	. 409	٠,, ٩	lo l
ſ	Roadhouse's	Wednesday	go.	do	, do .	.11	. 1
	Newlove's	40					lo
	Hewitt's	Thursday	do	16	4.0		lo [
,	Harrison's	Friday 2	, do .	17	· ¢o		to
•	She'l's	Saturday	do	18	do .		in l
l	Gardner's	Sabbath	do (19			lo
1	Switzer's	, do	do `	ďο			lo l
	Cookeville	, qu +	16	do			'n
	Switzer's T	Monday	- qo	20	Meeting,		0
>	Gardher's	Tuesday	фo	ð١	Ç0		io ļ
	Coaksville	Wednesday	do	22	. do		io į
•	Weston	Thursday	ďo	23	· do	Ċ	io
•	Keszer's	Friday	do	21	· do	11	- 1
	Bunt's '	da	, đọ	ďο	do -	ć	lo i
-	Thorabili	Sabbath	do	26	Sermou,	- 6	lo i
•	McDougai's	do	ជំប	do	do		lo l
	Brick Chapel	do	do.	ďσ	do	ć	ю
	Whithy	60	do	do	do	11	- !
	Thornfill	Monday	40	27	Meetling,		lo i
	Richmond Hill	Tuesday	do	23	40	. 6	6
	McDougal's	Wednesday	do	29	do	: 6	0
1	Brick Chapel	Thursday	do	30	do		ιοl
	Whitey	Friday	do	31	- 60	. 6	to I
	Bowmanville	Sabbath	Feb'n.	2	Sermon,		0
	Do	Monday	do	3	Meeting,		0
	Coleman's	Tuesday	do	. 4	do		10
	Highfield's	Wednesday	do	5			0
	Washington's	Thursday	de	Ğ	do ·		اما
	Howell's	Friday	do	. 7	. do		iõl
t	Spider's	Saturday	do	á	do.		iol
	Reesorv(lle	Sabbath	do	ğ	Sermon.		io l
•	100	Monday	go	10	Meeting,		io f
•	Button's	Tuesday .	do	ñ	do.		اها
ŧ	Scarborough	Wednesday	do .	12	do		10
	Wilcox's	Thursday	do	íã	do	- 6	
	Toronto City	Sabbath	do		Sermons,		
٠.	the only the state of the state	El land		17	Marchan		εĭΙ

..... Monday N. B .- Brother William Herkimer, Indian Missionery at Owen' Sound, is engaged to attend the above Meetings. One or more of the following Brethren also may be confidently expected to attend, viz. Rev'ds H. Wilkinson, S. Rose, W. Price, and F. Coleman. ANSON GREEN.

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	BYTOWI	N DIST	'RICT.	٠.		-	
ì	Buckingham	Meeting	Thursday	Dec.	26	вt	Gå
	Lochaber	do .	Friday	-	27		-
ļ	LaChute	Sermon	Sabbath	· _	29		6
1	St. Andrews		do`		29	11	-
	LaChote		Monday	- '	30	- ~	64
Ì	St. Andrews	do	Tuesday	_	31		_
	West Hawksbury	do	Wednes.	Jan.	ī		_
	L'Orignal	do ·	Thursday		2	. :	_
	Augmentation		Friday	-	3	. •	_
J	Bytown		Sabbath	-	5	11	6
	Hall		Monday	_	6	-	64
	Bytown		Tuesday	_ ′	7		_
	Pakenham	do	Wednes.	-	8		_
J	Cariton Place		Thursday		ğ		_
1	Beckwith		Friday	_	10	•	_
	Perth		Sabbath	_	12	11	6
ļ	Balderson's		Monday	_	13		61
	Kemptville		do	_ `	13		-
	Perth		Tuesday		14	-	_
J	Mansel's	. do .	Wednes.	-	15		
	Boyd's		Thursday		16	÷	٠,
	Magee's		Friday	-	17		_
J	Osgoode		do	· -	24		-:
J	Long laland	do	Saurday	_	25		
J	Stewart's, Litchfield,			Feb.	.7		-
	Pembroke		Monday	-	10		-
į	Westmeath		Tuesday	_	11		•
	Armstrong's		Wednes.		12		-
J	Bristol		Thorsday		13		-
	The shore Mustings will be		3		Reini		

COBOURG DISTRICT, Hallowell Sermons Sabbath Dec. 22 at 6 $\frac{23}{22}$ Meeting Tuesday South Bay do Thorsday Consecon Sermons Sabbath 31 Colliorne Sermons Sabbaili do Meeting Monday Brighton do
Carrying Place do Wednesday -German's Thursday Wellington West Lake Cobourg Sermons Sabbath Baltimore Meeting Monday do Hope Chapel ,..... do . Wednesday -Brock Sermon Sabbath Brock Meeting Monday 27 Sproule's do Tuesday Mariposa do do Lindsey do Williamstown do Shields's Chapel dc Wednesday -29 11 Thursday Shields's Chapel do Friday Peterboro' Sermons Sabbath Port Hope do
Haldimand, four corners ... do Tuesday Wednesday -Napanee Sermon Sabbath Switzer's Meeting Tuesday Newburgh do Wednesday -Thursday Sidney Chapel Sermon Sabbath Ketcheson's School-bouse do do

Finkle's do hel Hurlburt, William Haw, William McCullough, and others. N.B. The Superintendents are respectfully requested to make the necessary arrangements for bolding the meetings, and publish for Collections to be taken up at the close of each Sermon and Meeting,

Keene do Tuesday - 25
Percy do Wrdnesday - 26
Belleville Sermons Sabbath March 2 1

Sidney Chapel Meeting Monday

Kescheron's do Tuesday Asphodel Sermon Salibath

Asphodel Meeting Monday

- 16 - 17 - 18

Correspondence.

Por the Christian Guardian.

SEETCHES FROM A TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL .- No. XVIII. A Word of Advice to Young Farmers. Hospitality in the Wilderness, &c. &c.

important, and dignified position in society. Agricultural pursuits enterprise of commerce, would alike be unavailing. " If it were for his sins that man was condemned to till the land, it was the most merciful judgment Almighty benignity could have inflicted upon The tiller of the soil, who looks well to the state of his fields, flocks, and herds, may expect to see his broad acres teem with produce, his ample barns crowded with plenty, and his happy family abundantly supplied with the comforts and conveniences of life; but the indolent and slovenly agriculturist, whose farm is not half cultivated-whose gates are unhinged-whose fences are broken down-whose buildings are dilapidated-and whose neglected horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry have unrestrained sant location, where the atmosphere is not contaminated by warm ly, they, with an air of haughtiness, imperiously commanded the and deleterious exhalations arising from marshy land and stagnant injured majority to show their loyalty by holding on the empty N. 15.—I here will not runnic Collections made at at the Sermons it is his daty and privilege, before he makes a man outgain, to and the Ministers are respectfully requested to be ascertain the condition of the roads—the distance to market, mill, apolizing to themselves and their favourites all offices of bonour serious for publishing for the Collections, as also in making school, and church—and the state of society, of which he may or profit, and every privilege in Church or State worth possessing. form a part—select a dry spot, near some spring or stream, if To secure themselves in their well-feathered nest, they found it best advantage his rail, stave, shingle, and ship timber. His fire- give a man weight or influence of character, were only bestowed such employment, and when he can easily draw toward his house. | churchman, who is one of our party, to fill such an office ? How-Instead of cording the wood, bring it home in sled lengths, for the ever great a man's abilities might be, if he was not a churchman, chips are very serviceable in summer. It is a matter of regret or at least a tory, he could not be seen or known. The object have unfortunately fallen, will you condescend to listen for a mothat most farmers are more anxious to destroy than to plant trees, was not to know whether the man was qualified to fill the office ment to the humble advice of one who has grown gray while as though they did not appreciate their utility and beauty. Do to general satisfaction; but is he on our side?--will be support us looking upon these passing scenes of political folly; which has cost not attempt to root up the stumps at present. Girdle some trees and our measures, and use his influence to keep us in office and a shade of gloom over our fairest prospects, bringing us into disand chop down others. Reserve a few firm-rooted and handsome power, and to quiet the people, and make them hold still untit we grace abroad, and fixing a damper on all our internal improvetrees; they will afford a shelter in winter and a shade in summer for rule them with an iron rod ? If so, he is the man for us. Thus did ments? You are already engaged in your overous work of your cattle. The wood you cannot sell or use, burn; the ashes they frame the Government, an ugly, ill-shapen, one-sided thing adjusting the great Governmental machine, and will soon bring it brine and dry it with lime; it will prevent rust and smut, and pro- such was the sterling loyalty of the abused majority, that they, characterize all your movements, make an equitable division of tect it from bugs and worms. Sow your spring wheat in April, rather than see the Government drop to the ground, patiently held the numerous materials of the Governmental unachine, such as and your Autumn wheat in September, at least one bushel and on at the empty end of the sack; but not without crying aloud to will produce a perfect equilibrium, leaving neither end of the sack s-half to the acre; those who sow liberally, will be the most likely the Home Government to interpose and redress their grievances, empty or more empty than the other, -extinguish for ever the to reap bountifully. In the course of my travels, I have seen men at which the monopolizing compact raised a bire and cry of releas! names of Wing and Tory, by treating them with equal kindness, who commenced their career in the woods with nothing but an releas!! releas!!!—by which deafening clamour our former mon-knowing and treating them as citizens and not as partizans, and axe-men who slept under a tree the first night, and in a rude archs were deceived; and, concluding that the plaintive cry of their thereby draw them into a desirable state of amalgamation, in branch-roofed but the next. Some of these toen are now the subjects; originated in ugliness, they came not to the rescue con- which their differences shall be forgotten; all ure them from those faint idea of the manner in which these sociable and intelligent to submit to misrale and appression, or see the Government medium line. So shall we become one body, and party struggle persons treat the preacher and the lecturer :-

opened—the sentinel-dog slunk back into his kennel, and two men (father and son) made their appearance; the former conducted me to the sitting-room, whilst the latter led my tired beast to the stable. In a few moments I was introduced to a good-looking and goodnatured old dame, and her two modest and beautiful daughters. After spending a few moments in social conversation with the amiable members of this interesting family. I saw the best and largest table carried to the centre of a neat plain room, in front of a blazing fire. A snow-white cloth was taken from the bureau drawer, and carefully spread over it. Then came a tea-tray, creaking under a pile of granite china. Cups, saucers, and plates were soon arranged with mathematical precision about the table, and, in less time than I can describe it, the hospitable board was spread with necessaries and luxuries. Here was a plate of butter, yellow as a lump of gold, and crowned with a significant stamp-there a dish brimful of rich sweet apple-sauce; here was a plate loaded with flakes of smoke-dried beef—there a plate burdened with slices of light, white, and substantial wheaten bread; vonder a sancer filled with virgin honey. I cannot describe the preserves. cakes, custards, and all the paraphernalia of the tea-table; but, when all things were ready, the stranger was called upon to ask a blessing. After supper, we spent a few hours in social chat. About sine o'clock, a graceful, lovely, and affectionate young lady brought a basket of apples from the cellar; after eating them, we frightened steed, Politic, fired of his unevenly-balanced load, and secure, --you will confer on all Canadians an inestimable boon, retired. In my room was a comfortable bed, a looking-glass, noise made by the governmental machinery, which alas! the con-secure to yourselves immortal honours and the never-fulling afwashing apparatus, brush, comb, and a Bible. Early in the morn- stitutional reformers were not able to hold so but ever and anon it feetions of the whole community. Wishing you the enjoyment of ing, I was called to breakfast. After prayer, we seated ourselves dragged on the ground : which made steed Politic france and a perceful, comfortable, and prosperous sitting, such as shall scenre around the table, which was loaded with substantials—fried ham wild, and the farther he can the more fraunc and wild he grew; to yourselves honour and the confidence and affections of your and eggs, boiled potatoes, out cabbage (or cold slaw), bread, but struggling at every heave to throw the whole mass to the winds constituents, and equal rights and privileges to all classes of Her ter, cheese, pepper, salt, baked apples, and apple butter, &c. and ease himself of his unnatural and wearisome load. This tre- Majesty's loyel Canadian subjects, - with due respect, I remain,

farmer, and you will see a specimen of Canadian hospitality. G. W. Busgay. for Canada, it dropped with arossing accents upon Victoria's enr. H'ellington Square.

OJEBWAY TRANSLATION OF BISHOP HEBER'S MISSIONARY HYMN. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-I send you the translation of Bishop Heber's " Mis. sionary Hymn" into the Ojebway Tongue, for insertion in the Guardian, hoping that some of my Indian fellow-labourers will imbibe the spirit of this excellent hymn. Sing this when you will, and as often as you please, it will never grow old, provided you And that it may enliven the zeal of many a one who may be called to spread Emanuel's name, will be the prayer of your brother

Greenland din duh she Beboong, Iadia Che ge che gum meh; Shah wuh noong Be me ne bing Wah wuh sab won ge daig, Wa noon ge gio Mah skoo daiog Ke dah doo me goo nah 'nig Che noo ge moo ah quah.

Greenland din duh she Beboong, Iadia Che ge che gum meh; From India's coral sitund; Where Afric's sunny fountains; Where Afric's sunny fountains; From many a palay pian; They call us to deliver. They call us to deliver. Their land from error's chaln,

Ah noo me noo na sa win,
E mah Ceylon sh yuli;
Ah noog ka goon 'ne she shin,
Owh a luh E ne neh. Ahnoo, O me ge wa win Man e dee ah yub neh Ka yuli be wa ne sheng ig Bah kon E she twah wog.

Meh oon nah ne bwah kah wia, Muh 600 ngh ne bwah kah win,
Kah ya, wuh yah sa yang;
Ke gah ne mih se nah nik
Ah keeng ai yah she gik t
Shah main ye ga win Bluh noo!
Tuh ne buh swa wa sen;
Mesel Che de buh ge mind,
Ke doo ge mah se non.

Mah noo Ai ye nah ne muk
Tuh ah ye shah mah gud;
Al Skum dush Ke che guh meeng,
Che eshe moo she naig.
Nah nonzhe dush goo Ewh ahpe,
Kah noo ge moo e nung;
O she e wa O ge mah
Na yaub Che dah que shing.

G. COPWAY.

2 What tho' the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle;
Tho' every prot pett pleases,
And ouly man is ville;
In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown;
The heathen in his blindness
Bowe down to wood and store

Bows down to wood and stone 3 Shall we, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high,

From many an ancient river; From many a palmy plain; They call us to deliver Their land from error's chala,

With wisdom from on high,
Shall we, to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation! oh Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learn'd Messiah's name!

Waft, waft, ye winds, Bla story,
And you, ye waters, foll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to note;
Till, o'er'our ransom'd nature,
The Lamb for sinners sain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.

For the Christian Guardian.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. Honourable Gentlemen'-Allow me to congratulate you on your elevation to so responsible and onerous station as that to which you have been raised by your fellow-citizens, at the late elections. In placing you at the helm of our provincial affairs, your constituents have done so with the follest confidence in you, and with the most sanguine expectation that you will, at this critiby the following Ministers :- Rev. Mesers. Contan Vandusen, Asa the wisdomand energy you possess, -unt to promote a political or religious party in the Province, nor to secure your own private emolument, or aggrandizement, otherwise than in-connexion with the public weal; nor yet that of your peculiar friends, but to secure the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the whole great family spread over the face of this extensive Province.

As I have been a resident in the Province for nearly half a cenury past, and although I have never taken an active part in a careful observer of the various political movements, and the consequences resulting from those movements,-permit me, now as you are entering upon the very responsible duties to which you have been recently called, to point out to you some of those fearful rocks on which former Parliaments have split; and therefore have failed (in a great measure) to secure the great desideratum The scientific and practical farmer occupies a useful, for which all Governments are or should be formed, viz: the peace, prosperity, contentment, and happiness of all their virtuous subjects. ployments. If the earth did not supply our physical wants, the favouritism. The reins having been carelessly, or purposely, by making all around them feel their inferiority, and to know purpose of benefiting the vast majority, but only their lordships lected together (to use a figure) the numerous materials of the them in a large sack, richly embroidered with gold,-with a mighty The new settler will meet with inconveniences and hardships, but (I had like to have said tyrant) at their head, heedless of the common it is his daty and privilege, before he makes a final bargain, to weal, they commenced their career, driving furiously a-head, monframe house, according to his means and the size of his family, Church as the only true and favoured church in Canada. Por He should complete his building, so that he can occupy it by the soon it was made known that no one need expect to receive any have sufficient time to prepare a garden patch, plant corn and Church. In the early part of the Right Reverend Lair & reign,

might be at Victoria's expense; - in the midst of this fearful stroggle, the medium class—the bone and sinew of the Province, the unwilling to see the Government go to pieces or pass from its true our, till Victoria, roused by the terrific clattering of her Canadian

terrified compact, of rebels! rebels! ! rebels!!!-and, fortunately

who hastened the loved and ever-to-be-lamented Durham to se what was the matter. This enlightened, impartial, and unbiassed statesman, on examination, found at once where the evil lay The government machine was an ill-shapen, one-sided thing, which allowed the few to lord it over and oppress the many. Besides, he found that poor steed Politic's back was unmercifully gailed, by this unwise contrivance of placing the whole weight in one have the word of saving grace going on before you in the world. | end of the sack and forcing the vast majority to hold on at the empty end through fear of being counted disloyal: thus doub ling the burthen, in order to make the government ride safely, (like the Dutchman with his grist in one end of the bag, and a stone in the other end to form a balance.) thereby tiring out the loyal majority by so toilsome and unprofitable a job; which could but produce discentent and disaffection. As a remedy calculated to produce the desired equilibrium, and give justice and satisfaction to all, he wisely recommended a responsible government—that for which the majority had long been tolling, and the only form of Government calculated to secure equal rights and privileges to all clusses of her Majesty's subjects. This granted, the scale turned, and the compact, to their surprise, was made to kick the heam. where they have sat solitary until now, bewaiting their forlorn A new leaf was turned in fickle fortune's page-and how brightly

seamed the cheering rays of hope upon the minds of the

out-weighing majority, now in power! "Sure," said they, "the

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golden age has returned; our sorrows, let them be forgotten -all, all shall be well for ever. The murmuring voice of discontent, that used to float on every breeze, shall disturb our ears,no, never, never again. Sure this is the year of jubilee-all, all is well." A new ora commences-Responsible Government is formed-new Parliament is sitting-the majority have seized the reins-steed Politic is taught his new exercise. And now all are on the tiptoe-all in expectation and gladness with the majority. But fearfulness and sadness sit lowering upon the brow of the ejected compact. Here let us pause and ask, how the leaders of the majority, the managers of the new-formed Government, learned wisdom by witnessing and long enduring the smart resulting from the egregious folly and fatal errors of the fallen compact? Alas! have they not split on the same fatal rocks on which the tories dashed, to the ruin of their cause? Let their doings tell the story, and answer the question. After much ado all is fixed. A complete system of Government is introduced, which promises great and desirable things; to secure which, nothing is wanted but a rightcone, wise, and impartial administration. The grand machine, new-modeled, is at length set in operation-all eyes are The above Meetings will be addressed (Providence permitting) cal state of our affairs, unite and bring into efficient operation all upon it. But what do we see? Alas! the same ugly, one sided thing;-its very like; framed to serve a party, and operates on the very principle of the old one. The new incumbents have made a shift, it is true; but also for them, and wee to the people, they have shifted the whole mass into the other and of the sack! Selfish, partial creatures-who can tell the difference between Whig or Tory administration? The Tory bangs all on the one side, and the; Whig hangs all on the other side; and, with both Whig and Tory, myself is the big man, and my party the only party politics, yet, as a lover of my Queen and country, I have watched worthy to be seen or cared for-grasshoppers all the rest, to be with an anxious eye the movements of our Provincial affairs; trod on with careless step. The leaders of both appear to be therefore, although I am no politician, yet, as a long looker-on, and equally destitute of at least some of the principal ingredients necessary to form a true statesman; one who can manage a Government so as to secure the great objects for which all Governments should be formed,—the happiness, prosperity, and contentment (not a favourite party, but) of the whole of the great political family. What have the Whig administration done? Just what the Tories had done before them, -they have been very liberal; but, like the Tories, none have been allowed to enjoy their liberality but their own party. They have visited the Tories with a dreadare not inferior to mechanical, commercial, and professional em- They are-selfish ambition, contracted partiality, and despicable ful retribution. Fixing upon them an eye of jealousy, they have wrested, or essayed to wrest, from them all offices calculated to skill of the physician could not prolong our lives. The eloquence thrown into the hands of a few eager aspirants, strong advocates of give them influence, profit, or power; they have stripped the minof the bar, the integrity of the bench, the ingenuity of art, and the Church and State, who when safely seated on high, and invested istry as naked as the minority had formerly stripped the majority; with power, soon began to show their authority and greatness, and they appear to have done so under the influence of the same despicable and ruinous policy which influenced the Tories in their that the Provincial Government had not been organized for the monopolizing efforts. Their eye, like that of the Tories, has been evil—has been partial—could only see, not the great united whole, and the highly favoured few, their partisans. These gentlemen of but only a party, and that their party. In distributing office and aonour, with an ear open to none but their favourites, and a favour, the inquiry has been like that in the Tory reign, not where heart callons to all but these, anxious to secure to themselves the is the man best qualified to fill such an office, irrespective of party? whole rule, and the honour and profit connected with rule, -col. No; but, Is he of our party? will be support us and our cause? If so, that's the man for us. Mr. --- is a man of sterling abilities. truly magnificent Governmental machine, and carefully placing but he is a Tory, he will not answer our purpose; we had better give the office to Mr. - although he is a man of but small abilities; freedom to roam through garden, field, orchard, and wood-lot, may and united effort, they hoisted it upon that noble and worthy expect to see his farm resembling a desert, surrounded by the steed, whom we shall call Pouric; but unfortunately for Canada, wreck of a fence, and he will probably be compelled to purchase through the selfish contraction of the dominant spirit by flour on credit for the use of his family. A lazy, careless man which they were influenced, they unwisely slipped the whole nel, the medium where depth of water is found and sailing safe, ought never to assume the responsibility of managing a form. The mass into one end of the sack, and throwing into the other end a and passing to the opposite extreme or shore, where sailing is er who intends to settle on "wild land," which he few empty promises, which they never intended to redeem, but dangerous, have dashed upon, if not the same, yet similar and intends to clear, and improve, and on which he designs to build which served to inspire the oppressed with a delusive hope of bet. equally fatal rocks, and abruptly ended their voyage, without acbarns, sheds, and dwelling house, should select a healthy and pleater days, to form a balance, and make the Government ride safe. complishing the desirable end for which they were commissioned, leaving the fairest hopes of the people in a blighted and withering condition; and, through their foolish partyism, the Government water. Pure air and pure water are matters of vital importance. end. Having all things fixed to their mind, with a spiritual Lair-d, has been dragging in jeopardy for these months past, and would doubtless have dropped to the ground and gone to pieces, but for the circumstance of the Governor-General and the constitutional reformers coming to the rescue, holding fast at the empty end of school, and church-and the state of society, of which he may or profit, and every privilege in Church or State worth possessing. the sack, which now hung on the opposite side, for which some call form a part-select a dry spot, near some spring or stream, if To secure themselves in their well feathered nest, they found it them turn-coats; forgetting that the spirit of loyalty teaches them possible, for his dwelling. He ought not to exhaust his means in necessary to check the growing influence of what they called dist the necessity of changing from side to side, as the opposite exerecting a magnificent mansion; a simple, but substantial, log or senters, and especially the Methodists, and to exalt the Episconalian tremes come into power, -not that they agree with, or would wish to support either party, but that they might prevent the Governwill suffice till he is able to " tear down his barns and build greater." which purpose, a system of persecution was entered into; and ment from falling to the ground, by forming a saying balance, by holding on at the empty end of the sack-their political views relatter part of March or the commencement of April; then he will favour unless he belonged to what they called the Established maining unchanged; for sure I am, they have never turned from the best interests of their country, or its Government and, but for potatoes, and sow a few bushels of spring wheat; and, if the clear- (for in fact he was Upper-house, Lower-house, Governor, and all, their interposition, the opposite extreme had long since dashed ing admits, a sufficient quantity of oats, barley, peas, and beans for all appeared to move at his nod.) dissenters were not allowed one against the other to their own destruction, and the overthrow for his horses, hogs, and caule; and he should have but a small by law to hold a site for a church, burying-ground for their dead, of the Government; and all had now been anarchy and truin. The stock at first. When he has cleared and prepared a house and or personage; nor their ministers to solemnize matrimony; and selfish ambition of Whig and Tory has been manifested alike by garden spot, he should not hew, split and burn whatever stands some of them were, by a high hand of oppression, banished from their each pursuing a course of partyism which they supposed was before him. Let him take a walk through his lot, and turn to the the country. Offices of honour or profit, which were calculated to calculated to secure themselves in power and affluence; by sacrificing the general good to the interest of a supporting party; and wood should be cut during the season when the resinous juices on favourites. The inquiry was not, Who is the best qualified to therefore they have each alike failed to secure the great desideration of the trees are dissolved in the sap—when he has most leisure for fill such or such an office, but where shall we find a tory, a high-Honourable Gentlemen, having endeavoured to direct your attention to some of the fatal errors into which former Parliaments

will fertilize the land. Before you sow your seed, soak it in in which the few were allowed to rule and oppress the many. Yet into operation. Let wisdom, impartiality, and true patriotism owners and occupants of noble farms, and their hospitality is un- sequently the loyalty of the injured majority was severely tested extremes where shipwreck has been made; invite them to an apbounded. The following imperfect sketch will give the reader a for many a long year, -during which time they, equally unwilling proximation towards each other, till they meet in the channel at the come to the ground, still clong to the empty end of the sack, ever and distinction be forgotten. Then shall we cense to waste our One evening, when I was tired and travel-worn, I halted in front and anon struggling to adjust the Governmental machinery, so as strength and energies in opposing each other, and thereby pulling of a neat frame house, situated on a public road. The barking of to produce an equilibrium such as would make it ride easy and down certain ruin on the whole community, by each endeavouring a faithful watch-dog notified the inmates of the arrival of a stranger; safe: still calling aload for help. But still resonanded from the to support and boild up his own party at the expense of an opposand before I had time to tether my horse to the gate, the door tory compact in power, rebels! rebels!! rebels!!! And still the ing party, which must eventuate in disaffection and the bursting people's wrongs were overlooked; their plaintive cries being asmider those sacred ties which now bind as to our Mother frowned by the still louder cry from the new terrified compact, of Country, and turn us over into other hands; for fa house divided rebels! rebels!! rebels!!! - Wearied at length by the protracted against itself cannot stand. Our wisdom, strength, and energies, struggle, and finding that all their entreaties were disregarded at once concentrated and brought to bear on one, and that the right home, hope now hevering to be gone, their sinking spirits failed; object, cannot fail to bring glory to God; and secure peace, prosand their aching hands, wearied with holding on so long, began to perity, happiness, and contentment to every virtuous member of slacken their grasp; and the Government, sinking lower and low- our great political family; and rendering Canada one of the fairest er still, soon began to drag, and the loyal feelings of nearly one-half and most desirable portions of Her Majesty's possessions. This, of the oppressed, cooled by the smart of oppression, and treat. Honourable Gentlemen, is an arduous task and important work; ment of other neglect at home, so far failed that they in a pet let for the accomplishment of which you have been raised to the elego their hold, exclaiming. "If Victoria will not listen to our cries, valed situation you are now filling. All eyes are fixed on you as nor redress our wrongs, let her Canadian Government fall to the great benefactors of the people; your acts will be watched ground, and our wrongs be avenged on the tory compact?" Now, with anxiety-great things are expected, as the result of your when the extremes were pushed at polar distance from each other united wisdom, experience, and patriotism. Quit yourselves -the one party struggling hard to hold fast the reins and cling to like Statesmen of the first order. Shun blike, as fatal, the power, and the other to pull them thence at all hazards, though it rocky shores of each extreme; keep the medium course; do ustice to all—oppress none, favour no party, but study the interest of the great united whole; labouring to secure equal rights and ballast of the Government, ever loyal, ever true to their colours, privileges, whether political or religious, to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of party; and then shall all the owner, still held on at the empty end of the each with heroic val- people bid you God speed. And if you should be so fortunate as to secure the great object for which you have been elected,—the Government, as it now dragged heavily on the ground, while the object which former Parliaments, Whig or Tory, have failed to formed a semi-circle around the fire; anog, read, and prayed, and scared by the scuffle between the two opposing extremes, and the ever to be most highly prized, and never to be forgotten. and will Reader, if you wish to envy good company, visit some good old mendous racket overpowered the more trematous ery of the Honourable Gentlemen, your most obliged and humble servant, Jour Medion.

Canada West, Dec. 2nd, 1844

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

TIRST PAGE. Ojebway Translation of Heber's Mymn. Advice to Young Farmers. Letter to Members of Parliament.

SECOND PAGE. Superannualed Fund. Assembly's Address to the Governor Methodist Missionary Stations it Sierra Leone and Liberia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank Bro. D---t for his friendly communication, and are pleased the what we have done obtains his approbation. He may forward the papers Should we not give all, we may a part.

To Bro. D-m, who writes of furnishing a · few original anecdotes fal ing under his own observation,' we say, If good, as well as original, send He must excuse our not inserting two or three late pieces, they being hardly important enough to occupy our valuable space. We have an abundance of excellent matter always on hand, and could easily fill up two sheets weekly instead of one. Yet, original communications, if of importance to the public, we shall always prefer,

In the preface to the, 'Amendments to the Address,' in our last number, this expression, 'Responsible Government, which was violated during the interregrams.' The affirmation was inserted by mistake. We disclaim sibility for it The case we neither affirm, nor deny. The letter of 'J. D. B.' received, The communication from Simcoe next week.

STANDING RULES.

Communications designed for insertion in, or on matters relative to, the Caristian Guardian, should be addressed to the Editor.
But remittances of money, orders for books, and all letters on general business, should be directed to the Book Steward:
If there be communications for both in one sheet, let that to the Editor be on one leaf, and that to the Book Steward on the other.
All communications, unless containing two delians or more, an order for new subscribers, or for books, must be post-paid.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Toronto, Wednesday, December 18, 1844.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHEES FUND.

There are two thoughts on the subject of this fund, without which our article of Dec. 4th will not be complete the economy of Methodism, and ought to be clearly and difficulty of humility every one knows. fully understood by all concerned. If this fund did not exist, there must be immediate changes in the Methodist economy. Preachers enter the itinerancy with the prospect of it, and bear with many privations in reference to it, They regard it as a sort of Savings' Bank, from which they can draw when their necessities compel.

1. The first thing which we wish to present to the view of our brethren is what most of them, perhaps, have not considered, viz., the unsuccessful operation of the mode of collecting for the fund instituted at the Belleville Conference of 1836. Prior to that Conference, the mode of supplying the fund was by public collections in the congregations: but since, it has been by 'private collections and subscriptions made in the Societies and among our friends.' The returns of the last eight years show, that the public collections were more profitable to the fund than the private. Omitting the fractions of a pound, the following are the returns from the circuits of the four years prior to the adoption of the pres-

1833	·. 🕳	•	•	-	• •	· • .	÷ .	•	£140
1834	-	•	•	÷					108
1835		•	•	•			٠.		175
1836	ļ. 🕳	- '	•			- '	_ `		200
returns f									

the new mode of collecting, are as follows :-

The returns of the first four years make a total of £623. As the year of 1834 was a time of trouble in the Connexion, owing to the Union with the English Conference, the returns of that year form not a fair average for estimating. Had tive of what is evil. Now the Conservatism of Episcopacy of that year form not a fair average for estimating. Had two of what is cont. Now the conservation of evil as well they had been fully sustained by the people. They held office not have given at least £60 above what they were. This would as good. It says of the former as well as of the latter, 'As in defining of public opinion, but supported by public opinion and in the spirit and letter of the resolutions of 1841. Whenever he should make the total for four years nearly £700. The returns of it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. We the last four years make a total of £594. Considering the are as Conservative as the Church in reference to all that is self-called upon to resign, he would cheerfully retire from the gov-improved state of the country, and the improved so distance that the country and the improved so distance the country and the country are distanced to the country and the country and the country are distanced to the country and the country are distanced to the country and the country are distanced to the country are distanced to the country and the country are distanced to the country are d improved state of the country, and the improved condition | good; but we are positive Reformers, and will go as far as of the Church, this total ought to have been much more, any one, in removing in a good way every thing that is It is true there is the institution of the Contingent Fund to evil both in Church and in State. These are the two artibe thought of; but we do not regard this as a sufficient cles of our political and religious creed. We will express cause for the diminution. We attribute the failure to the our creed in the very language of Scripturemode of collecting in use. It has been understood that application must be made at the houses of individuals, and not in the classes when the members were assembled. The brethren, in general, not having time to visit the whole of the and our Reform principles take cognizance of the first. Had members at their habitations, nor perhaps one half, nor even the Episcopacy of England regarded the first article, what one-fourth, could receive assistance only from the few whom | mighty evils would have been averted! The blood of the they had time to call on. Doubtless could every member Civil Wars would not have been shed; the Protestant disand friend of our Church be waited on in his or her own union in the Empire would not have taken place; the growdwelling, our returns for the present year, instead of being ing arrogance of Popery would not be seen; thousands of £162 as last year, would be full £300. This method of family feuds would have had no existence; and Christ collecting is preferable to every other, as is seen by our would not have been so wounded in the house of his friends. Missionary Fund; but it is the most laborious. In this way | We may notice something more in our Cobourg cotempoof collecting, the fetures would be, as they have been, in rary next week. proportion to the measure of labour bestowed. But, in many circuits, more time would be required than could be allowed, compatible with other duties. Where there are 200 or 300 families in a circuit that could be visited, how is cotemporaries, in reply to what we lately penned, we corit possible that two persons could visit them all in the dially agree. We love a free press as well as any one; city, such a thing could hardly be done; and much less of being perverted to a very bad purpose. As the freedom

News of the religious prosperity of several parts of our work have reached us. Doubtless we shall soon hear of other parts having the Spirit poured on them *from on high.

THE REV. ALEXANDER MACNAB has great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Fifty Pounds, from the affairs, nor do we or our correspondents trouble ourselves GOVERNOR-GENERAL, it being the amount of His Excellency's donation in aid of a fund for the purchase of a Library and Philosophical Apparatus, for Victoria College. Church in this respect, caused us to say, 'If our cotempora-Victoria College, Dec. 1844.

London, Sept. 20th, 1844, relative to the very important and interesting missions on the African coast and the interior. We give two extracts for the sake of the agents and friends of the English Conference, who are urging the Committee to keep up and extend their very expensive work in Western Canada. Say the Missionary Secre-

We can assure our friends, that the promising commencement nich has been made at several points of Western Africa, cannot be followed up by the Society, without augmented means to a very considerable extent; and our present fear is, that some of the Mis sions must be discontinued, and the Missionaries withdrawn, for want of adequate support.

We have received letters from the Rev. George Parsonson, Island, on the Gambia, there were tokens of increasing spiritual good in the congregations and schools; but the Missions at both these places, and at the native stations on the banks of the river, were languishing for want of a reinforcement of Missionaries. Any failure in the health of either of the Missionaries now at the Gambia, would occasion, at the least, a temporary suspension of the Mission, and the probable abandonment of ground so nobly won by the perseverance of former Missionaries, and at the cost of much precious life. It is painful to the Committee to mention, thus frequently, the exigencies of the Society; but it is due to the friends of Missione, that they should be acquainted with the facts as they exist.

To withdraw Missionaries from really idolatrous counries, in preference to withdrawing them from a country where the Gospel abounds, shows a preference which we should not like to be responsible for, either to generous and onfiding Christians, or to God the judge of all men. Other dolatrous parts, as well as the slave-coast of Africa, are crying for help, and languishing in the want. But retraction in our brothren is, of course, very difficult. What enough. It is a subject which is of essential importance in passion began, humiliation alone can discontinue; and the

'THE CHURCH.'

We have observed, in two or three of the last numelection in Upper Canada. IIad not the members of that church been united, the decision must have gone on the already acquired the information he has solicited. other side. Credit is also given to them for cleaving through good report and through evil report to the side of the Queen and the Queen's Representative. . Whatever of the same feeling is in other religious bodies is not so steady and general as in the adherents of Episcopacy.' In reading these observations, we thought of the manner in which Lord Sydenham was treated, and in which Lord Melbourne's government was treated, by this very Episcopalian paper. We thought also of the little courtesy bestowed on Sir Charles Bagot, and of the little respect which will yet be shown to Sir Charles Metcalfe if his expressed intentions concerning other denominations are accomplished. As to the unwavering fidelity of Episcopalians to the throne, and the inference of the wavering His Excellency had directed his most anxious endeavour to avoid, fidelity of others, we have only to refer the Church to the successful revolutions of our own nation when Episcopacy was predominant, or even alone. 'No bishop, no king,' was the maxim of the Stuarts; yet, surely, Monarchy has existed where Episcopacy was unknown. We do not believe that Episcopacy is more favourable to Conservatism, whether in Church or State, than other forms of Church government. But true religion itself is partly Conservative and partly Destructive, to use the current words of the day. It is conservative with regard to what is good, but destruc-

1. 'Abhor that which is evil.'

2. 'Cleave unto that which is good.' Our Conservative principles regard the second article;

'THE EXAMINER' AND 'THE BANNER.'

With many of the sentiments uttered by our two city months of December and January? Even in a compact but a press too free is like a creed too open,-it is capable among a population scattered over many miles of surface. of man, bestowed on him by his Creator, is often an injury We write thus minutely because we believe that many of rather than a benefit, so it is with that unshackled press the brethren have misunderstood the resolution of 1836. which is both the glory and shame of the British nation. If the method spoken of two weeks ago be followed gener. We did not complain of the notice taken of certain political ally, we have no doubt but much better returns will be writings, or of the person writing, considered politically; made at the next Conference. The preacher calling on the but we complained of associating with him a body of minismembers when assembled in class, setting down in the ters who had purposely disclaimed that association. Not class book each individual's subscription, allowing the only this, but a motive was attributed to the association, class-leader to receive the subscription within a fortnight viz., the receiving 'Executive favour and reward,' highly after .-- and then to pay it to the preacher, -- is, we are con- injurious to the character of the body, and which is entirelyvinced, the most expeditious and successful plan we can false. As a body of ministers, or as a Church, we ask no possibly adopt, so far as our membership is concerned. favour or reward; but we do ask, and shall still demand, With regard to 'our friends,' the preachers are at liberty to that the rights of the Methodist denomination be not withcall on as many as they please, and to add their contribu- held, and that unseemly and unjust preference be no longer tions to those of the members. The fact that 1836, with a the rule of the government. As to the correspondents who smaller and poorer membership, contributed more than have signed themselves Methodists, we have had our doubts 1844 by nearly £40, shows that there is somewhere a great of the truth of the signatures. If they be Methodists, as our fault. We attribute the fault to the method of collecting. | cotemporaries now say, then they are far from being the dis-2. The second thing we wished to notice is the propriety creetest in the Church, however good may have been their of regarding the subscription of the preachers to the fund intentions. A respected friend has now volunteered to hear, but as a temporary accommodation. If the preachers choose through the Examiner, what proofs are possessed for what to subscribe the same sum now, or more, it is well. But has been said, and to examine the professed proofs; and the support of the Superannuated Preachers ought not to into his hands we committhe matter. We are much pleased fall, in whole or part, on preachers in the work. The with the sentiments of the last No. of that paper, that the whole support of the aged and infirm ministry ought to be editor felt more pleasure in publishing a defence than a liquidated by the yearly collections from the circuits and charge of 'blameworthiness.' We acknowledge that we the interest of the invested part of the Contenary Fund. have seen nothing done contrary to the sentiment; for com-We believe our people would see the propriety of this im- munications on both sides have been read in his columns. modiately it was announced to them. We hope then soon We also approve of the editor's three rules relative to to see the fund in a condition so good as not to require the anonymous correspondents. We do not know any better. yearly subscriptions of the preachers. The principle of But having rules, and faithfully observing them, are two preachers supporting preachers is wrong, and must to every things not always connected. The Banner does not state one appear the reverse of what ought to exist. A proper the matter correctly when he says that the Editor of the application to Christian people, and the exhibition of suffi- Guardian thinks 'that we have no right, either editorially cient reasons for the application, will never be fruitless. or otherwise, to enter on any subject which is connected with Many ministers have confessed disappointment on this his church.' There is a class of actions, as the Banner point. They have found their people more liberal in a good knows, in a family, in a government, and in a church, which cause than they had any expectation of. 'He that hath pity it would be highly improper to make public, and which would upon the poor' (worn-out or infirm ministers) ' lendeth unto | tend only to the gratification of an idle curiosity. "Now the the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him prying into things of this sort, and the publishing of them, form one part of our complaint. Another thing we complained of is, that our cotemporaries should suggest a modification of our church economy. Surely this was not in place, as they ought themselves to acknowledge. We are no great favourites of the Episcopalian ministers any more than our two cotemporaries, nor do we feel in return any

extraordinary affection for them as a body; yet the Church

does not trouble itself about our private denominational

about the mere private affairs of the Episcopalian church.

The Banner and Examiner, differing from us and from the

Since the article of last week was written, we have we ask their assistance, we would just as readily feel the received the English Methodist Magazine for October. It want of it.' However, we gladly dismiss the subject with complaint.

From the St. Catharines Journal.

We are under obligations to the Guardian for the frank reply unde to our questions. We are aware that Government does extend patronage or assistance to some denominations." We believe, however, that there is a difference of opinion entertained among our fellow-subjects in regard to the propriety, on the part of Government, in extending this assistance to any. Many deem t improper; while others think the Government perfectly correct in the course it pursues. We shall feel ourselves under renewed obligations to the Guardian, if it will include us still further, by informing us which opinion is entertained by it-which by the Wesleyan-Methodists generally? We do not wish, in this, to place ourselves or others in the position of censors of the Government: but, as these oninions divide community, and necessarily the date of June 21st, 1844. Both at St. Mary's and M Carthy's lead to different results, especially in all efforts for the support of the Gospel, it becomes important to know which view is entersined by every influential religious body.

We thought that the answers to the Journal's quesions were explicit enough to show our opinions on the two points mentioned. It may in general be taken for granted, that, when a public principle is not complained of by public men, it is assented to. Now the principle of the State furthering the Gospel is never complained of in our columns. It was never complained of by Mr. Wesley. It is not complained of by Methodists in general, any more than by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, or Roman Catholias. But the Friends, Congregationalists, Baptists, and perhaps some other denominations, conclude that the principle is 'improper.' Yet the mode of carrying out the principle we often omplain of. The discussion of the Clergy Reserve Question in this Journal for many years taught the inhabitants of this Colony, and of other parts, too, what the views of the Methodists were on the principle itself. The principle seems well worked in Belgium and France; and, if not in the Mother Country, where the relics of the customs of other Dixon. Sullivan, Irving, and Knowlton; and, on motion, the years are so numerous, we can see no good reason why it Council then adjourned until half-past three o'clock to-morrow. the Mother Country, where the relics of the customs of other should not be in this land, which is but recently disburthened of its forest load, and in which the foundations of the political structure for remote generations are but just bers of the Church, remarks which require a little notice. In laid. We hope the Journal will be one of the advocates of the paper of Nov'r 22ad great applause is bestowed on the impartiality to the Christians of all denominations in the members of the Episcopalian Church for deciding the late Province. We suppose that the present conductor of the Journal is no old settler in the Province, or he would have

Provincial Parliament. CITY OF MONTREAL, 1844.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY. Dec 2. [In the report of this day's proceedings in our last paper we sta ed only the substance of what was said by the Attorney General West, and the Receiver General. As their political opinions and intentions are important, and should be known, we insert the following parts of their speeches :]

Mr. Draper.—The delay which took place in the filling up of the Administrative Offices of the country, he was authorized to say the confidence of the Representatives of the prople, in the hope of being enabled to form a Ministry with which again to meet Parliament. At such a period he had consented to become an adviser of his Sovereign's Representative, and difficult as was his position, he should have been wanting in duy to his Sovereign and his country had be refused the adjectance of the Montal of the Country. had he refused the solicitation of the Head of the Governme earing to be an obstacle in forming a complete administration, he had frequently tendered his resignation, and went so far as to say hat unless an administration were formed by a given day, he would insist upon a retirement from the Councils of His Excel had accepted the office upon the principle of Responsible Government, and it required no sacrifice of that principle for him to retain it. As a proof of this, he might add that the new Council having advised an appeal to the country, and that appeal baving been made the spirit and letter of the resolutions of 1841. Whenever he should be placed in such a situation that a British minister would feel himiberty to state that it was contemplated by the Government to introduce into the Legislature a general measure relative to Roads. A measure which would involve the principle of taking the main lines of road throughout the courty under the immediate control and management of the Government. Some roads, in the construction entering into details-merely stating generaly the features of the con-templated measures. The subject of Education had been alluded to in the speech, and white it was one of the deepost importance could not be denied that it was surrounded with many difficulties He had no doubt however, that they might be surmounted without the violation of any important principles. There were some general and broad principles affecting the subject of Education which he could never give up, but he believed that a measure might be adopted which would give general satisfaction to the country.

Mr. Morris.—His Excellency says he will conduct his govern-ment according to the Provincial Constitution, and it was unjust to doubt his word. The present administration had taken office to carry out the principles of that constitution. In a month he would pobmit to the House such a scheme of Reform, as he was sure would entitle the present ministers to the name of Reformers; and f reform only was wanted it would show that they were much greater

Reformers than the other party had been. His Excellency had applied to every man of sufficient talent from Quebec to Sandwich, supposed to enjoy the confidence of the people to take office. That correspondence had occupied months. It could not be done in a day. And at last he applied to those who now held power.

TRESDAY. Det. 3. The following is an addition to what we gave last week of this

lay's proceedings :— The hon. Wm. Morris presented three petitions from the Disrict Council of the Johnstown District, with reference to common chools, manicinal institutions, &c.

tion. Mr. McGill presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Lachine.

The bon, the Speaker laid on the table the report of the Librarian to the house, with a catalogue. Also, a letter from the hon. Simeon Washburn, resigning his

eat as a member of the Legislative Council, Also, a letter from the hon. Christ'r Widmer, who, from the state of his health, is unable to attend the present Session of the Legis-

lature, for leave of absence. Also, a letter from the hon. Mr. Jamieson, stating his intention absenting himself from the house during the present session. Excuses were also offered for non-attendance on the part of he hon. Messrs. Sherwood, De Blaquiere, Pemberton, Walker,

Tache, and others. Some of these are for a temporary period, but the majority for the present session. - James Morris, Esq., of Brockville, formerly member for Leeds took his seat in the Council.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4. The address to His Excellency in answer to his speech from the throne, was presented by the whole house to-day, at 3 o'clock, at he Government House in town.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5. Hon. Mr. Bruncau moved for the appointment of a select com mittee of five members to examine into and report upon the coningencies of the House during the present session. Adopted, and non, Measrs. Bruneau, Jolieus, McGill, Dickson, and Jas. Morris vere named as the committee.

Hou. Mr. Moore presented the petition of Alfred Hawkins, o Quebec, praying for aid in publishing a plan of the naval and military operations before Quebec in the year 1759.

The only order of the day was the second reading of a bill providing for the publication of acts of the Municipal Council of Western Canada having reference to the imposition of taxes upon

Hon. Mr. Macauley stated briefly the necessity of the measure arising from a change in the mode of assessment—the power having been transferred to the District Councils; and as these bodies had in many instances adopted different rates of assessment, and enacted by-laws, imposing penalty for non-payment, &c., it had become necessary for protection of owners of such property, that information should be conveyed to them as to the motive of such alte

The hon. Messrs. McGill, Morris, Draper, and Knowlton, con curred in the necessity of a measure of the kind which had been introduced. The latter expressed a hope however that the bill would lie over in the hope that a general measure would be introduced, in which the provisions of the bill now proposed would be embraced. The bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of the honbles. Messrs. Macauley, McGill, and

On motion, the House adjourned till three o'clock to-morrow

The business in the house to-day was only routine. The hon. Mr. Dickson presented a petition from Sydney Jone and others, for a macadamized road in the Johnstown District: from Wellington, Langley, and others, on the same subject; from ries permit, we will look after our ewn matters; and until S. Jones and others, on the same subject.

The hon. Mr. McGill -A petition from certain citizens of Montreal, relative to the rates of assessment levied by Municipal contains a Postscript, dated Wesleyan Mission House, expressing a hope that we shall have no further cause of Councils; from the Montreal Board of Trade, praying that the Trinity House, Montreal, may be established permanently, and that its jurisdiction extend as far west as Kingston.

Hon. Mr. Morris laid on the table a schedule of Debentures redeemed and outstanding, issued by the Province; and schedule of Debentures issued on account of the loan of £1,500,000.

The call of the house was then made, in terms of the rule ex acting such call on the second Friday after opening the session when the following gentlemen were excused, viz: hon. Messrs Jamieson, DeBlacquiere, Pemberton, Sherwood, Widmer, and Tache, for the whole session; the hon. Messrs. Brooks, M'Donald. Amable Dionne, and Goodhue, till 1st January next; and hon Messrs. Massue and Walker, for this day.

The House adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock, P.M.

MONDAY, Dec. 9. Hon. Mr. McGill presented petitions from the Ladies' Benevo ent Institutions of Quebec and Montreal, praying for aid.

Hon. Mr. McGill also presented the petition of Rev. John Mervin, praying an act of indemnity in his favour, he having voted at the election, in ignorance of the law which imposes a penalty of £500 upon Clergymen voting at elections. This, he said, was a case of peculiar hardship, inasmuch as the petitioner had voted under the impression that he had a perfect right to do so. The penalty, it appeared, would go into the pocket of the complainant, who, in this instance, was an alien, and if compelled to pay t the petitioner would be utterly rained.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Bruneau, the Report of the Law Clerk on Expiring Laws was referred to a committee, consisting of honbles. Ferrie, Fergusson, and Bruneau, with power to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Several other petitions and memorials were presented; and here being nothing upon the orders of the day, for this day, on motion the Council then adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

Tursday, Dec. 10. Hon. Mr. McGill presented the petition of Captain Henry William Harris, praying for a divorce; and the said petition having been read. Mr. McGill woved that it be referred to a select committee, with power to report thereon by bill or otherwise. After wards withdrawn.

Petitions were severally presented by bombles. M Gill, Bruneau

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, December 4. DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

[The intelligence from the Assembly in our last closed with the debates of Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, and gave the Petitions presented on the next day. We now proceed with the important debate on the Address on the Governor's Speech.]

On the orders of the day being called on,-Mr Roland McDonald rose and said, that the Speech had his cordial approbation. He was glad to support the speech, because it did not deal in mere generalities, but put its finger upon matters that would have to be brought before that house. When he saw ministers bringing forward such measures, he prognosticated a long lease of office for them. The people of the country were tired of constitution-mongering—of mere theory. They wanted something practical; and if the Ministry would only give them what they proposed, he believed they would be contented. The hone gentleproposed, he believed they would be contened. The bone Round man then proposed the copy of the Address in reply to the Speech

That this House is gratified that an early period has been selected by His Excellency the Governor-General, for meeting the Parliament t a season so convenient to the Members personally, for the dis-

charge of the important functions devolving upon them.

That this House in common with the other subjects of our Gracious Queen, throughout her vast dominious in every quarter of he globe, rejoice at the auspicious birth of another member of the Royal Family, and humbly express their gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all Good, for the continued safety and health of our beloved That the earnest consideration of this House will be devoted to

all subjects before them, concerning the welfare of the Province. They recognize the improvement of the education of the People as one of their most urgent duties, and it will be a matter of the most profound gratification to them if such arrangements can be devised respecting the University of King's College as will receive the sanction of the Ctown, and give general satisfaction in the

That the attention of this House will be devoted to the Municipst Institutions of the Province, as well as to the state of the Prisons, and the want of Lunatic Asyloms in Lower Canada, and also to the amelioration of the means of communication throughout this Province, so essential to its prosperity. This House regrets the peculiar destitution of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada in this particular; and that the town of Kingston in Upper Canada. which, by means of the removal of the Scat of Government, has unavoidably suffered much, should be devoid of a Road through the Inland Territory, towards the Ottawa, essentially necessary to its prosperity; and these subjects will receive that attention which

taking into consideration the state of the Militia Law in both sec- amendments were in last week's Guardian.) of which much expenditure had taken place, would be given up to the districts in which they were located as a free gift. He was not of the Province.

That this House is gratified to learn that the state of the Revenue affords a fit subject of congratulation, and they will be happy to co-operate in any measure of legislation and economy calculated to romote its further improvement.

That this House learns, with the most profound satisfaction, that Her Majesty has graciously received the address of the last Parlia-ment on the subject of the Civil List. That, sensible of the only objects which could have induced the Imperial Parliament to make provision for a Civil List in this Province, and of the peculiar exigency which required such a course, this Hoose nevertheless rejoices in the assurance of Her Maiesty's confidence in the concurrence of Her Majesty's faithful subjects in Canada for effecting the same purposes, and gratefully ackowledges Her Majesty's desirc to owe the means of obtaining them to the spontaneous liberality of Her Canadian people. That this House will therefore devote its earnest attention to the exercise of that most undoubted and important of its constitutional rights and duties—the granting to the Crown of Civil List; and they have the fullest confidence, that the recom-mendation of Her Majesty to the Imperial Parliment, founded upon such a grant, to repeal so much of the Act of Union as relates to this subject, will meet with that ready attention which its constitu

tional importance demends. That the financial accounts and estimates for the public service, will receive due attention when laid before the House; and they are happy to learn, notwithstanding the unavoidable expense attendant on the removal of the Seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal, and the claims to be submitted for their consideration, a

considerable surplus revenue will remain for future disposition. That this House will make proper provision for the exigencies of the Public service, and are gratified at His Excellency's assurance that he will use his exertions in diminish expenditure by all practicable economy. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to learn that His Excellency has availed himself of such opportunities for retrenchment as have presented themselves, and they thankfully acknowledge the Resurance that His Excellency will continue to pur sue the same course, whenever reduction appears to be consisten

with efficiency.

That this House concurs with His Excellency in desiring that ne welfare of United Coneda may be promoted by the joint labour of all the branches of the Legislature. That the earnest efforts of this House will be devoted to such measures as may in their judgment be culculated to secure peace and prosperity, justice and hap

That this House fully confides in the declaration of His Excellen cy, that he will continue to administer the charge entrusted to him y our most gracious Sovereign, according to the acknowledged principles of our Provincial Constitution, and with a view to the wants and wishes of the community....And, this House learns with exceeding satisfaction, that on the occurrence of vacancies in several of the most important offices of the administration, immediate efforts were made by His Excellency to fall them by gentlemen supposed assurance of His Excellency's incessant exections to supply these vacancies, they nevertheless regret to learn that obstacles have intervened to delay the accomplishment of this constitutions

That this House, in the full exercise of its Constitutional powers, will earnestly endeavour to maintain the harmony with the othe branches of the Legislature essential to the well-being of the people for whose benefit alone these powers are conferred, and in devoting themselves to the discharge of their important duties, unite with His Excellency in a humble hope, that the Almighty will bless thei endeavours and render them efficacious for the public good.

Mr. Colville seconded. The hon gentleman said he need no olicit the indulgence of the house, when he stated the circumstance under which be stood before them. He was young in every respect young in years, young as a member of that house, and young in Par liamentary experience. If he had consulted his own feetings, he should have declined the responsibility of seconding the Address but when he came before his constituents in Beacharnois, he had given them a promise, on the faith of which they had returned him to parliament, that he would support Sir Charles Metcalfe's Admin-istration. When, therefore, it was considered necessary that the epresentative for Beauharnois, one of the largest counties in Lowe. Canada, and composed of a mixed population, should second the Address to the Throne,—he had felt it his duty to lay aside all personal feelings. His pledge to his constituents had been, that he would support the administration, if their measures were characterized by moderation and judgment. He thought that His Excellency's

Speech showed that they were so.

After a short pause, the Hon. Mr. Baldwin rose. He said that he had paused, because he expected to hear some explanation from the hon, gentlemen who occupied the Treasury Benches. Had the address been framed in a different spirit, he should have had much ot find him or his hon friends desirous to carry on a factious opposition; but the course pursued by them on a former occasion, now rendered it necessary that they should propose an amendment, to which he wished to draw the attention of the bouse. The bon, geneman then proceeded to take up the different topics of the sp He thought that too much confidence had been placed by ministers in the strength of their majority; there were many protests pending against elections, subjects of future investigation, and they might advised him again to assemble Parliament. They knew how the find they had begun to beast too soon. It had been heralded over majority in the Legislature had been obtained, especially in Upper

the Province, ave, and over the Atlantic too, that it was the ve subject of legislation with regard to King's College which drove the late ministry to their resignation; but he called upon the members upon the other side to say whether the principles of the hill they had introduced were not those of the majority of the people of the Upper Province [cries of no! no!] Gentlemen, I say yes! and time will show whether I did not state the truth. When he saw therefore this subject revived noder such circumstances, he had doubts whether the present Government would be proposed to legislate upon the bread principles of the Bill of September, 1343. Having touched upon those portions of the answer to the address in which there was a concurrence of opinion, he proposed to go into the subject of the amendment, and then move the sections scriatim. These were three:—1st. The meeting of Patliament; 2nd. The Civil List; and 3rd. The Ministerial Interregions. The terms used in the address were indeed true; the House has been called together at the earliest period site the completion of the elections; but it was not true that the Parliament had been assembled at the earliest possible period; therefore the proposed amendment. There had been a delay of twelve months. A ministry enjoying a large share of public confidence had been besterned to the confidence had been been a delay of the confidence had been been a delay of the confidence had been been a delay of the confidence had been a delay of the confi dence had been broken up, and the prerogative of the Crown had been called in to dissolve. The government had been deprived of any means of ascertaining the feeling of the country; parliament was progued without the formation of a cabinet, with but one existent head of a department. These things ought to have been met at once, and the house at once assembled. Independent of this, the osition of the country demanded on immediate assemblage of the House. Another reason was one of duty as well as of necessity, the supplies voted with regard to 1342, 43 and 44, were for the first quarter only; therefore it was incumbent upon the late ministry and should have been also upon their successors to have called that house together within the time the country had been left without an admin istration, for he could not call such a thing as existed an administration. At this time when the supplies were only voted for one quarter it was not justifiable to delay. For the reasons which he had

stated be proposed the first amendment. In respect of the Civil-List, he claimed to have gone no further than was due to the constitution and the country, to avoid unconstitutional administration.
The proposed address went further than even the speech from the throne. He objected to any admission which sanctioned the right of the home government to take from the people of this coluny the those from whom it was levied. This was a right belonging to us y birth. He (Mr. B.) when he rose had paused for certain explanations from the hon, gentlemen opposite. Could any one point out a precedent, where a ministry failed to avail itself of the first oppore. unity to make those explanations which the parliament had a right expect. He had searched the records of the English Legislature, and during a period of fifty years found no instance of a ministry not coming forward to define their position. In the speech from the throne the mention of an administration had been studiously avoided: in the reply to it he perceived the same studious emission. In respect to the manner in which they performed their duty, he wished to know whether the hon, gentlemen were to be consulted in all ocal matters, as in England : for the powers of a Canadian were co extensive with those of an English ministry, as far as relates to local affairs? He wanted those questions answered. In the form of government laid down by Lord Durham, it was said that the adminstration of public affairs should be carried on by heads of departments in lieu of the rude machinery of an Executive Council. But in definace of this recommendation, there had been for ten months but one head of a department appointed. He would ask of many mempers on the other side, if they did not condenin the interregning as icconsistent with all the principles of responsible government? If difficulties had been found, it was because the Governor General had not taken that course which the constitution pointed; that house was the great council of the land, and could have envised him, but instead of calling it together, his Excellency had kept away from them altogether, and carried on the Government in a manner altogether unconstitutional. If such difficulties existed, why bud not the hon, gentlemen on the treasury benches advised the Governor the non-generating of the same states advised the Governor to call upon that Parlia ment to easist him in aurmounting them? One of two things must have been the case—either the Head of the Gove ernment did not send for the hon, gentlemen themselves, at that time, or the hon, gentlemen, being sent for, did not uccept office. In either case, they were between the horns of a dilemma; as public nen, they were not justified in refusing office. Whether office been offered to hon, gentlemen at the breaking up of the late Administration, or only at the period from which their commissions dated, there was equal reason for the withdrawal of the confidence of that Houset no matter whether the fault lay with all or only one. He looked in vain among the ranks of the Government for one man tho was the leader of a party. There was one gentleman there who had always been a stounch opposer of Responsible Government, be alluded to the hon, member for Huron.

Dr. Dunlop exclaimed-" And am so still !" Mr. Baldwin.-And was so still. Such were the principles of rose they found ranged on the side of an administration, professi ing to carry out responsible government in its amplest menning — People were known by the company they kept—(hear, and cheers from the ministerial benches)—and when he found among them, gentlemen who had ever been consistent opposers of responsible government, and who still continued to oppose it, he could not help fearing that their support was granted to a ministry preten ding to give it, with no other intention than of treading its great principles under foot. When difficulties in the formation of a ninistry arose, I should have liked to have seen you sent for, Mr. Speaker, as the leader of a party ; I would rather, Sir, have supported such an administration than the one we have now, an admi tration without any character at all. The present Ministry had rencolled a Reform Ministry, but he was certainly afraid, that although they had hung out the colours of Reform. be found in the end good stanned Tories! Having thus touched on those parts of the Speech on which they had considered it necessary to prepare an amendment, he would close by moving it. their importance demands.

That this House will avail itself of the earliest opportunity of He would now proceed to read the amendments, seriatim. (The

sof the Province, with a view to the framing of such a measure Mr. Cameron followed Mr. Baldwin in a rather discursive any give efficiency to that arm of public defence in both sections speech. He was gratified at having been selected to second the amendments proposed by Mr. Baldwin. He believed there was hardly a public journal throughout the Province which did not condemn the delay in calling Parliament together, (ciles of oh ! oh!) -he believed that the mover of the address did not represent the epinions of any portion of the people of the country, (ch! oh!) The late Ministry had commanded one of the largest majorities, ever known in that Hosse: the country was in a state of unexampled peace, [hear, and laughter.] no riots, no bloodshed, nor any instance in which one man was pitted against another, [uproar.] A due, protection was given to agriculture by the late Ministry, [no, no.]—he said yes, yes—the measures had been introduced by Mr. Hincks and Mr. Harrison. He give credit to the late Executive for the increase of the revenue. He objected to the proposed assistance to Kingston for a rood towards the Ottawa; he had caused a survey to be made, and the country consisted of rocks and mountains—and he said if any road was to be made it should be made from Belleville to the Ottawn and he denominated the scheme as a piece of political jobbing, and merely adopted to please a party-

which should not have his support. Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood alluded to the objection taken o the manner in which the Address had been brought before the louse, an objection which he asserted to be utterly groundless. The government had followed the course on the present occasion which had been pursued by Sir Robert Peel in 1835. The hon. gentleman, with that peculiar from in which he sometimes indulged, asked how could be be justified in placing confidence in men-to carry out the principles of Responsible Government who had been its determined opponents. He confessed that he had been an opponent of Responsible Government; but that system having been conceded and acted upon, he felt it his duty as a member of the Government, and a member of the Assembly, to take the consitution as given to the country, and to carry it out honestly. The hon, gentleman who had introduced the amendment he been pleased to express his surprise that he (Mr. S) did not hold a seat in the Cabinet. The proposition to exclude the Solicitor-. General for the Province from the Cabinet was entertained before the resignation of the late Ministers, and his not occupying a seatin the Cabinet was but the carrying out of an arrangement which they had contemplated. Nevertheless, with the popularity of the government, with its fate in that House, he was prepared to stand or fall. He should now proceed to the consideration of the amendments which had been submitted to the House. gentlemen had challenged him to cite an instance in English hisory in which the government of the country had been carried on for twelve months in the absence of responsible advisers. He need. not go further back than 1825 to find such a case. The Duke of

Wellington in that year held for a period of two or three weeks several of the seals of office.—Time was not the essence of the principle. If the seals could so have been held for three weeks they could for three months—(hear, henr)—and if for three months, for six months. When Sir Charles Metcalfe was prepared to form an administration, taking its members from Upper Canada, be could not have done so without committing what in his opinion was an injustice to Lower Canada,—he could not therefore form a Ministry in which the people of Lower Canada were precluded proportionate and fair representation. Was His Excellency to re-call to his Council men who left him because he had refused to accede to an unconstitutional demand, especially when he was supported and upheld by the British Government and people? Wis the to have recalled men who had demanded of him the aurrender of that which he dared not to surrender into any man's hands—the prerogative of the Crown? No. And the firmness, the patience, the forbearance, the equitable principles upon which he had on the government under such trying circumstances demanded from the representatives of the people rather their praise than their censure. There had been a challenge to show one instance of a Cabinet having been formed during a vacation. He need not go further back than to the reign of George III. to point out a Cabinet thus formed, but which was ambaquently dissolved in consequence of a dispute with Mr. Grenville. With respect to the subject of appointments to office, in his opinion the late ministers had no reason whatever to complain. If appointments were made which they were not prepared to justify before Parliament and the country, they should have come down at once to the House and signed. Those gentlemen were not true to the trust which they had assumed, if they allowed week after week to pass away in which appointments were made which they felt they could not defendand, according to their own admission, they had done so for months. The hon, gentleman next had taken objection to that passage of the Address which referred to the Civil List, and had placed his bjections in his usual ingenious way before the House.

there was not a member of that House more jealous, and more anxious for the preservation of the just rights of that House than he (Mr. S.) was, and most cheerfully would be unite, even with the hon, gentleman, in protesting against any legislation other than pleasure in concurring in it, but the terms in which it was drawn that of the Colony appropriating one farthing of the public money, up, and the manner in which it had been put forward, put this out of But if hon gentlemen would advert for a moment to the circumhis power. He would, however, declars that if he thought that the stances of this country at the period when the act of the union present ministry possessed the confidence of the country, they would passed the British Parliament and received the sanction of her passed the British Parliament and received the sanction of her Majesty, he would ask them was it not surprising that in giving a Representative Government to the country her Majesty's advisers should have thought it necessary to make some reliable provision for the efficient discherge of the administrative duties of the Governnear? : The next objection which had been made, and treated

upon at some length, was what hom gentlemen were pleased to term he inferregnum. His Excellency's present advisers could not have Canada, and were not prepared to submit to the action of a body which they felt misrepresented the people. In that opinion they had been fully borne out by the result of the recent general election. views upon some other important subjects under discussion, and its prejudice; and concluded by denying that he had been deserted some other opportunity would be afforded him for taking up those by his own countrymen. matters which he had now omitted. The honourable gentleman

Dr. Dunlop said, that his object in rising, was to take up some matter which had not been touched upon. He thanked the hon'ble gentleman for the Fourth Riding of York, for the able and temperate manner in which he had addressed the house. The han'ble gentleman had also made an objection that Parliament had not been assembled at an earlier period. What period had been selected for the meeting of the last Parliament? It had not assembled until within six days of the time when it would have censed to have a legal existence. (Cheers.) Pray what obstacles intervened to prevent the earlier meeting of the last Parliament? The only reason was that the hon, gentlemen when in power desired to put off, as far as possible, the evil day. With respect to the Civil List, no man who knows anything of the constitution of his country could deny that the imposition of that list was a violation of constitutional rights. But, by what Government was that violation committed? Why, by the very Government which established the humbug of Responsible Goverament in the country. (Hear! hear!) Before the institution of Responsible Government that House would have spurned the idea of such a thing as the Governor-General having the sole power of originating money-bills. Now they must go to his Excellency to learn if he will be pleased to allow them to spend their own money. (Hear!) A wonderful improvement, truly, has this Responsible Government effected! He said two years ago on the floor of the house, and he repeated it, that "Responsible Government was but a "trap in which to eatch fools." An hon, gentleman on the other side of the House had asserted that those who had been returned favourable to the administration, had been returned only by adopting the principles and measures of their prodecessors. As far as he was concerned, he could say, that, had he either avowed the one or supported the other, he would not at the present moment be standing on the floor of the House. In one measure he agreed with the gentlemen opposite-the opening of King's College, and would lend his assistance to the accomplishment of that purpose.

* [The debate, on motion of Mr. Gowan, was then adjourned till to-morrow, Thursday, and placed as the first order of the day.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5. Seventeen petitions were presented. The following were read :--That of Dr. Arnoldi, and others, Lecturers and Students of the Medical School in Montreal-for an act of incorporation. Referred to a Committee. Of the Simcoe District Council-for certain amendments to the

Municipal Council and assessment laws. Of the same-for the removal of the office of County Register therein to Barrie.

Of the same-for the removal of doubts respecting the sale of lands for taxes in certain Districts. -- for the more equal assessment of Real Estate.

Of E. L. Hayden and others-for the better protection and pre servetion of wild game. Of Rev. Dr. Philips--praying that his solary as chaplain to the

late Assembly and Council of Upper Canada may be continued during the remainder of his life.

Of P. Deguise—complaining that he has received no remuneration for his services as clerk to the District Council of St. Fran

cis, and praying relief.

Of W. B. Lindsay, jun'r-praying to be continued as assistant French translator to the House. Referred to a Committee.

Of the District Council of St. Hyacinthe, for certain amend-

ments to the Municipal Council Ordinance. Of Abraham Cloutier, late a messenger in the Crown Lands Office, for certain alleged arrears of salary.

Of Honore Tanguey, praying to be appointed Assistant French
Translator to the House.—Referred to the Committee on W. B.

Lindsay's petition. Of the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers, for the passing of an Act and he was willing to take the responsibility of having done so.

reuil, for a great of £250 to complete a school-house therein.

Of the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec, for authority to erect a Bridge over the River St. Charles.

Of the Moderator and Presbytery of Montreal, praying tha certain Ministers who voted at the late election may be relieved from the penalties attending the same, under the late election law of which they were ignorant. The following Petitions were referred to Select Committees:--

Of A. T. Galt, and others, of Sherhrooke. Of J. P. Waterson, and others, culiers. Of Rev. T. Evans, and others

Of the Simcoe District Council, relative to a removal of the

Of John Yule, junior. After the above business was gone through, the following motion:

were made and notices given :--

. By Mr. Lafontaine-For an Address to His Excellency for copy of correspondence between the Home Government and His Excellency.

By Mr. Chaveau-For an Address to His Excellency for

roads near Quebec. By Mr. Macdonell, of Cornwall-Giving notice that he would bring in a Bill to extend the authority of the Court of Queen's

in certain matters, into Canada East. By Mr. Aylwin: on Monday-For an address to his Excellency for a list of the different offices of Government now filled, &c.
- By Mr. De Bleury—Giving notice that he would, on Monday, bring

in a Bill for repeat of part of School Act in Canada East, and also part of Insolvent Debtors' Act. By Mr. Hule, to morrow-For an address to his Excellency as

to cause for non-delivery of Provincial Statutes of last Session, at an earlier period. Mt. Attorney-General Smith moved for the appointment of

Standing Committees on the following subjects, viz :---Privileges and Elections, Expiring Laws, Private Bills, Standing Orders, Printing, and Contingencies. Mr. Christie moved that an additional Committee for the in-

nection of public accounts should be appointed-and stated, rather roudly, that, if such a Committee had examined into these matters last year, great saving would have been effected. This motion was opposed, both by the Ministry and the Opposition, on the ground epposed, both by the Principles of Responsible Government, the Ministry were responsible to the House and to the country for the proper expenditure of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature, and for the correctness of the Accounts—and that the appointment of this Committee would absolve the Ministry from this responsibility. Mr. Baldwin complimented the Ministry on their strenuous apposition to the proposal, and said that it assured him of the sincerity

of their expressed determination to administer the Government accarding to the principle of responsibility to the House, and people.

On a division, only Messes. Christie, Johnston, Scott, and De Witt supported it. The original motion was then carried, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Papineau, Maffatt, A. Sherwood, Hale, Robinson, Murney, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Morin, Price and Leslie, appointed to prepare lists of Members to compose the said Standing Committees. Mr. Baidwin asked for leave to withdraw the petition of Mr. Buell against return of O. R. Gowan, on account of a clerical

Mr. Johnston brought in his bill for incapacitating merchants from holding office of District Treasurers Read first time. Sec-

ond reading on Wednesday.

Mr. Christic gave porice that he would to morrow move that the house do address his Excellency, praying that he would cause to be laid before the house a copy of all correspondence on the Civil List.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the Address, in answer to the Speech of the Governmen, was opened at 6 o'clock in the evening by Mr. Gowan, who spoke for two hours, and with great ability. He objected to saying the removal of the Seat of Government was 'unavoidable.' He applauded the School Bill, but suggested a revision of it. He declared that King's College must be opened up to all alike. He objected to the answer of Ministers on the subject of public asylums, proposing that there should be but one for the Province.

He declared his adherence to Responsible Government, yet he could not vote for the Opposition, because he thought it would be passing a vote of want of confidence in the Provincial Administration, in Sir Charles Metcalfe, in Sir Robert Peel, in the Home Govern-

Mr. Price showed that the Reform party were not responsible for the opinions of the Editor of the Examiner. He repelled the for the opinions of the Educated the Examiner. He repaired the attack on the late Administration for agitating the country, and showed that, by having once been members of the Government, they did not lose their civil rights. He-defended the principles pursued by the late Administration, of ruling by a party not for a party, but for the whole community. He denied that the Reform Association was defunct; it was still in existence, and in a prosperous state, and would continue to be so. He said he was willing give the Administration credit for any good measures they might introduce, and would support auch measures, as he had done in Lord Sydenham's time, when similarly situated. He put a question to the Members of the Administration, whether they were to be con-sulted on all matters of Government?—to which Mr. Sherwood nod-Then that was all that had been asked; it was that for which his honourable friends had resigned. The present Administration had managed to form a party, and he hoped that they would be able to carry on the Government on the principles they wished—but it was impracticable. He said Mr. Daly deserved to be impeached for advising the Governor to remain for nine months without constitutional advisera.

Mr. Duggan spoke next, and detailed some of the stories which had been concected by the enemies of the Governor-General, in order to prejudice the minds of the people of the country against him. war. Williams replied to some remarks made by Mr. Price on the address to the electors of Durham. The statements made were Government is not in possession of any information upon the subject; perfectly borne out by the actual circumstances. He mentioned in ceply to the 3rd, he observed that there was a variety of reports in perfectly borne out by the actual circumstances. He mentioned in teply to the 3rd, he observed that there was a variety of reports in that, had it not been for the unscropulous proceedings of the Reform circulation as to the existence of Secret Societies, but the Govern-Association, he would not have been a candidate at all. He was ment had no positive information upon the subject. The first anxious to retire from public life when the publications which that thing to be done was to ascertain that such societies did really exist, infamous Society poured into the country induced him to obme for ward again.

Mr. John Macdonald followed against the Administration, and showed the unteasble position they occupied. He exposed the others, complaining of the andes return of the Hoa. Geo. Moffett interregnum, and eulogized the measures of the late Administration and Sabrevois DeBleury, Esq., for the city of Montreal.

Mr. Pavineau then addressed the House in French, speaking nearly half-an-hour. The position as to Responsible Government he was prepared to carry out as far as compatible with a colony. There were a number of topics which he had not yet touched upon. He acknowledged that he had gone with the late Ministers up to but he would not now occupy the time of the house, as he had no the time of their resignation, but had then become convinced that doubt other gentlemen were anxious to give expression to their a few members ought not to force their opinions on the country to

by his own countrymen.

Mr. Morin followed, and maintained the perfect compatibility concluded by lianking the honourable gentleman from the Fourth of British Responsible Government with the position of a colony. Riding of York for the manner in which he had introduced the and scouted the idea that a Government professing such principles could be supported by the country.

The House adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6th. Nineteen petitions were brought up and laid on the table. The following were received and read:--Of William Harris and others against the election of H. D. Jos-

oup, Esquire, for Grenv IIe.

Of innebitants of the northern townships of the county of Keni raving that the said townships may be set off into a separate Dis-

Of the Municipal Council of Rimouski, for aid to construct certain pridges and wharves within the limits of that district. Of the Very Rev. Angua McDonnell, of Kingston, praying to be indemnified for injury to his property, at Sandwich, by the loyalists during the late rebellion.

Of Pierpost F. Adams, praying to be naturalized.
Of certain Elders and Deacons of the Lutheran Churches of Fredericksburgh, and Ernestown, praying for an Act to naturalize the Rev. Stephen W. Champlin, their Minister.

Of Mrs M. Woolwich, praying pecuniary aid in consideration of er late husband's services during the rebellion in Lower Canada. Mr. Hale presented a report on the polition of A. T. Galt and others, with a Bill to incorporate a Cotton Factory at Sherbrooke.

24 reading on Friday.-To be printed. On motion of Mr. Chauveau, un edress was ordered, for detailed accounts of moneys expended by the Trustees of the Quebec Turn-pike [Road, under the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads Ocance,-since the date of the reports and accounts laid before the

House last session.
On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, an address was ordered, for a statement in detail of the transactions of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, for 1243 and 1844, showing the number of rafts, names of owners, amount of duties, and the expenditure of the office; also the amount paid to the Government surveyor and others for surveys, and the amount paid by each lumberman; also the quantity of timber cut in other parts of the Province by each party, and he duties thereon.

Mr. Roblin presented a Bill for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying Intestate. Second reading 20th inst-

On motion of Mr. Hale, an address was ordered, praying His Excellency to cause inquiry to be made into the cause of the non-delivery of the statutes of last session in the district of St. Francis. Upon a motion for an address, made by Mr. Webster, for informulton relative to the issue of militia scrip, and praying that issue might be stayed, a discussion arose, in which Mr. Morin, Colonel Gowan, Mr Smith, Attorney Goneral, Mr. Aylmin, Mr. Ermatinger, Mr. Baldwin, Dr. Dunlop, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Boulton took part. It was reasoned on the part of the motion that great injustice had been done to the Lower Canadian militia, by the delay issue of scrip, which had principally got into the hands of land-job-ters, entirely defeating the intention of the Government and retarding he settlement of the country. The motion was objected to by Mr. Aylwin and Mr. Baldwin, as unconstitutional and unpacliamentary: nd by Mr. Morin, as unconstitutional, as not more than one-tenth of Lower Canada militia scrip had been disposed of. After some orther discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Christic moved to postpone the order of the day as regarded

several of his motions, in order to facilitate the answer to the Speecl. from the Throne.

CONCLUSION OF DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate was opened by Mr. Small. Mr. Secretary Daly followed. It is the first time Mr. Daly has addressed the House. In the course of his explanations, he stated that, at the time of the reirement of the late Ministry, he had placed his office at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor-General, stating at the same time his willingness to continue to discharge the duties if His Excellency should think fit to command him. In consequence of His Excellency's wishes, he had continued to discharge those duties, to enable them to acquire and hold additional property yielding an was called on to answer for not having advised His Excellency annual revenue of £1,500. Of Rev. P. Archambault, and others, of St. Mickael de Vaud- his advice was in accordance with His Excellency's wishes And when he had seen the efforts which that

to lose no time. And when he had seen the efforts which that illustrious individual had made to overcome the opposition which had been thrown in his way by those who were formerly his colk agnes, he had felt that it would be unmanly to desert him. He had agreed with the late Ministry, up to the time of their resignation, he acknowledged; but at the same time on the partiular grounds of their resignation be did state that he differed with because he believed the cause to be insufficient, and the time badiv chosen.

Mr. Daly agreed in the remonstrance to His Excellency.

Mr. Daly: Yes, most perfectly as to the remonstrance, but when I afterwards anw His Excellency on the subject of the difficulties which existed, and heard his emplanation on the subject, I was perfectly satisfied that I was justified in not resigning office, and in that view I have since been borne out by my colleagues. He concluded by saying that he had nothing to regret and sothing to unsay, and although threats of proceedings had been directed him, he should not fear the verdict of any tribunal before

which he might be summoned. The other speakers were Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Atdetailed account of money paid, by authority of an ordinance, for Mr. Scott, Mr. Watts and Mr. Buldwin, who, in reply spoke from two o'clock Saturday morning until four. The house then divided upon Mr. Baldwin's amendment, which were negatived by a majority of six, and the Ministerial address was adopted. The following are the Yeas and Nava:-

YEAS.

	L DAG.	the street at the
	De Witt	Methot
Aylwin	Drummond	Morio
Baldwin	Franchere	Nelson
Berthelot	Jobin	Powell
Bertrand	Lacoste	Price
Routillier	Lafontaine	Roblin
Cameron	Lantier	Rousseau
Cauchon	Laurin	Small
Challot 🕝	LeMoine	Smith, Wentworth
Chadvenu ,	Leslie	Tache
Christie	Macdonald, Glengary	Taschereau
Desaulnier	Macdonell, Stormont	Thompson36.
·	NAYS.	
Boulton	Guillet	Petrie
Brooks	Ilale	Riddell
Chalmers	Hall	Robinson
	Jessup	Scott
	Johnston	Seymour
Daly	Lawrason	Sherwood, Brockvill
De Elcury	Macdonald, Cornwall	Sherwood, Toronto
Dickson	Macdonald, Kingston	Smith: Frontenac
Duggan	Macdonell, Dundas	Smith Missisanoi
Dunlop	McConnell	S'ewart. Rataone .
D	A1	73

It will be observed that in addition to the thirty-nine who voted r Sir Allan Machae, Mesers. Robinson and Watts were present voting for Government. Mr. Guillet, though voting against Sir Allan as Speaker, has voted with the Conservatives: Colonel Prince left the House before the division, The Opposition had Mr. Cameron and Mr. Morin in addition to their thirty-six against Sir A Macnab. Messrs, Le Boutillier, Meritt and Harrison were beent. Mr. Morin's double return makes up the full House. The Government, therefore, has now an undeniable majority on the great question on which Sir Charles Metcalfe appealed to the

Meyers Moffatt

Murney

Papineau

Ermatanger

Watts

Webster

Williams-42

Stewart, Prescott

MONDAY, Dec. 9. Forty-five petitions were presented. The following, among others,

Of Right Rev. Patrick Phelan, R. C. Blahop of Carrhae, and Very Rev. Angus McDonald, V. G., praying for an Act to enable the Corporation of the College of Regiopolis to hold real estate of the annual value of £5000.

Of the Rev. Newton Bosworth, Chairman of the Canada Baptist

Union, for the passing of an Act to provide for the Registration of Birthe and Deaths. Of the same, and two other persons, praying that religious equality

Of the same, and two other persons, praying that rengious equality may be established in the management of King's College.

Of Rev. J. Merlin, Pre-byterian Minister, stating that he voted (in ignorance of the law) et the late elections, and that an action has been commenced against him therefor, and praying relief. Of inhabitants of Melbourne and Durham (Lower Canada,) for such alterations in the Charters of McGill College, and King's College, Toronto, as may place the same on a satisfactory basis.

Of the Committee of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal, for pecuniary aid.

of Montreal, for pecuniary aid.

On motion of Mr. Aylwin, an Address was ordered for a statement of all sums expended from the Transuries of Upper and Lower Canada for Public Improvements and Education County and Riding, since 1830, with the authority therefor, and the times of making such expenditures.

Mr. Price moved an Address to His Excellency, calling for infor-

attorners General, on the ground that the Governor General, in his capacity of Governor, had it not in his power to compel the Corporation of King's College to leader the information which was sought for. The proper mode, he said, would be by a committee having power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Christis, in pursuance of notice previously given, sub-mitted the ollowing questions to the Members of the Administration: -1. Whether the duties of Civil Secretary had been transferred to the Provincial Secretary? 2. Whether his Excellency is in possession of any information as to an intention on the part of the British Government to keep up the communication between Quebec and Halifax by means of the steamer Unicorn? 3. Whether it is the intention of Government to take any steps in reference to the Secret Societies which appear to be organized in this City? In answer to the first query, the ATTORNEY GENERAL replied that the duties had not been transferred; to the second, that the

A petition was presented by Mr. Aylwin, from Peter Dunn and

Mr. Aylwin also stated that he had placed in his hands a pe tition from several of the electors of Megantic, protesting again the return of Dominick Daily, Esquire, for that county. As he did not see the hon, gent, in his seat, he would postpone the pre sentation till to-morrow evening.
The Committee appointed, to draft an address to His Excellency

the Governer-General, in reply to the Speech from the Throne made their report, which was concurred in by the House, the members of which will attend at Government House, to presen same at half past three o'clock to morrow.

The Solicitor General gave notice of his intention to introduc

Bill to amend the Act for the recovery of Small Debts; and o another for the consolidation of the Laws relating to the Distric Mr. Couckon gave notice of his intention to enquire of the Government whether they intended to introduce any amendment

nto the present Registry Law, so as to make a simple inscription of property sufficient. Attorney General Smith said that the Government enter

tained no such idea, but that in accordance with a provision of the law an Inspector would be appointed to report on the presenstate of the Registries (hear, hear, from the opposition.) Mr. THOMPSON, in pursuance of notice previously given, put

various queries to the officers of Government, which were respote by Mr. Attorner General Smith. 1. Does the Government contemplate enlarging the jurisdiction of the division Courts? Answer.—We are not prepared with any

Oregon and the annexation of Texas. neasure upon that subject.

2. is it the intention of the Government to defray the expense attending the administration of justice in Upper Canada, the consolidated fund? Answer .- That subject is also under con

3. Is it intended to make any alterations in the management of the affairs of King's College? Answer .- That subject is also under consideration. 4. Whether the lands taken away from the endowments of

Grammer Schools were to be restored? Answer,-The same as to the last. 5. Is it intended to altar oy repeal the act establishing a Court Channery in this Province? Answer, -It is not.

6. Or to alter the system of taxation which prevails in Upper Canada? Answer.—I am not prepared to answer that enquiry.
The ATTORNEY GENERAL brought in a Bill to continue, for a limited time, the duties on Agricultaral Produce brought into the

Province.

The time was was fixed for taking into consideration several election Petitions: the West Halton and Lincoin (North Riding) on Thursday the, 19th inst., the Oxford, on Friday, the 20th; the Grenville, on Monday the 23rd; and the Middlesex on, Weden<u>er</u>ek diberak

Tuesday, December 10. This day, at half past 3 o'clock, the Members of the Assembly proceeded in abody to Government House, and presented the address to His Excellency in reply to the Speech from the Throne. His Excellency's reply, as reported by the Speuker, was expressed in the blowing terms:—" Gentlemen, I thank you for your Address, and rely on your co-operation in carrying on the business of the province. large number of petitions were presented, and several referred to Select Committees. One was from the Committee and Trustees of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, praying for an Act of Incor-

Mr. Christic moved that the House go into Committee of the whole on Friday next, on the subject of the Civil List, with a view to reduce and fix the salaries of the Officers of the Government. Attorney General Smith hoped the hon, member for Gaspe ould not press his motion. The subject has been mentioned in the seech from the Throne, and was now under the consideration of the Government, with a view to bring before the house a measure having the same object as that proposed by the hon, member, who

should therefore withdraw the present motion.

Mr. Christie should not press the motion after the assurance which had been given by the learned Attorney-General, whose declaration on the subject was quite satisfactory. The motion was withdrawn.

After some conversation as to the mode of receiving and referring continuing the cases of contested elections,
Mr. Saligitor-General Sherwood moved that the pention of Samuel Wood and others, against the jeturn of W. H. Merritt, be

taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. Thompson proposed that a longer period be allowed, as ould be impossible to convey intelligence to the member elect, who would be impressible to convey maeingence to the memory elect, was had not yet taken his seal, in proper time.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood, replied that if a longer time.

should be required, it could be moved for on the day which he had Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of W. Norman, Esquire. an thers, against the return of E. Ermalinger, Escalire, for the Count of Middlesex, and moved that it be taken into consideration on th 6th January next. , i.

Mr. Gowan presented two petitions against the return of M. Comeron, Esquire for Lanark. omeron, Esquire for Lanark.

Mr., Baldwin presented the petition of G. M'Micking and others against the return of Mr. Cummings for the South Riding of Lin

Mr. Ayluin presented a petition against the return of D. Daly, for the County of Megantic.

Mr. Scott presented a petition against the return of Dr. Boutbilliefor St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Cameron moved that the petition of W. Harris and others and Read Burritt and others, against the return of H. D. Jessup Cap; for the County of Grenville, betaken into consideration on the 23rd instant. Attorney General Smith moved for leave to introduce a Bill to

continue the Act imposing duties upon Agricultural Produce and Live Stock imported into this Province from the United States. Leave being granted, the Bill was introduced and read a first time, and, on motion of the Attorney-General, fixed for a second reading to-morrow. The House adjourned. WEDSESDAY, December 11.

The business in the Assembly was not of much interest, chiefly onsisting of receiving Potitions and appointing Committees.

Toronto Market Prices - December 31, 1344.

Plour, fine, pr barrel 15s 0. a 20s Od Fowls, per pair, .. ls 3d a 1s 6d

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-	MONTREAL MARKET PRICES New Market, Dec. 6.	. }
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-	Buuer, Sait 0 6 a 6 7	* -

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

STANDING REGULATIONS OF THE MISSIONARY BOARD. [1. The Missionary year shall invariably terminate on the 1st day of Jone in each year, at which time the accounts of the various Auxiliary and Branch Societies throughout the Province will be closed. Any subscriptions or collections received after that date must necessarily be omitted from the forthcoming Report, and will be carried to the account of the ensuing year:

2. All moneys, whether collected at the Anniversary Meetings, or subsequently obtained on subscriptions during the year, are to be paid, without reserve, into the hands of the Loyal Treasurers, who will lose no time in transmitting the same, through the Suriested.

will lose no time in transmitting the same, through the Superintendent of the Circuit, to the General Treasurer at the Wesleyan Rook

toom, Foronto.

3. It is further earnestly recommended, in order to enable the Mis 3. It is further earnestly recommended, in order to enable the Missionary Roard in future to publish with facility and correctness the Annual Report of the Society, that the Superintendents of Circuit shall carefully prepare, from the returns of the local Secretaries, a Circuit Account, including the names of Subscribers, Collectors, and Branchies, as well as the amount of all collections and subscriptions received during the year, preparatory to the District Meeting, at which a District Report shall be made out, written in a legible hand, and embracing all the Circuit returns in detail, which Report shall be brought to Conference by the Chairman of the District.

1. The General Treasurer will not be responsible for the receipt or payment of any moneys that have not regularly passed through his bands.

KINGSTON DISTRICT. Malory Mission's Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Jansary 13 Elizabethtown do. Tues, do. "14 Maitland do. Wed. do. "15

Moulin-tte and Missionary Serman, Sunday, Moulin-tte and Missionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Maistown Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Meetal's Chaptel do. Thus. do. 25, Miller of Core's do. Thus. do. 25, Miller of Chaptel Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., M	c-	Mutikla	€o.	Thurs.	do.	" 16.	and of superior quality, for sale by
do Moulinette and do Moulinet and do Mouline	d	Hickey's					
de Conwall Conwall Conwall Mission'y Needing, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 20 Conwall Mission'y Needing, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 21 Core's do, Tues, do, " 22 Metcati's Chapet do, Thurs, do, " 23 Core's do, Tues, do, " 24 Mission'y Meeting, Battrday and Sabbath, " 25 do, " 25 do, " 25 do, " 25 do, " 26 Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 27 Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 28 Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 28 Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 28 Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 29 Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 20		Moulinette					Terento 10th Dec. 1844.
Corrwall Mission'y Neeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., and Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., and Mission'y Me	:11	Moutin-tte and./					Total outral to the property of the state of
Spencerville. do. Wed. do. 22 Spencerville. do. Wed. do. 22 Thurs. do. 23 Rulecal's Chapet. do. Frid do. 24 Rulecal's Chapet. Go. 40 Russiany Meeting, Saturday and Sabbath, 256 25 Rulecal Go. Tues. do. 28 Rulecal Go. Tues. do. 30 Rules. do. Tues. do. 30 Rules. do. Tues. do. 30 Rules. do. Tues. do. 30 Russiany Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 40 Reverty do. Wed. do. 40 Reverty do. Tues. do. 40 Russiany Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 40 Rustelloo do. Tues. do. 40 Rustelloo Guarteriy Meeting, Saturday and Sabaday, 41 Rules do. Tues. do. 40 Rules do. 40	ıd					" 19.	
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be pencerville	T-	Maciatown	do.	Tues.	(20)_		
do, Frid do, 24 Rideau' Guarierly Meuting, Saturday and Sabbath, 25 & 25, 25 Rideau' Guarierly Meuting, Saturday and Sabbath, 25 & 25, 25 Rideau' Guarierly Meuting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., 27 Smith's Falls do, 29, 29, 29 Smith's Falls do, 29, 29, 29 Smith's Falls do, 29 S	٠.	Spencerville	do.	Wed.			- On Freunesaug, the oil day of January, 1940, at
do. Frid. do. "24 Rideau" Charletty Meeting, Bautrday and Sabbath, "25&26 Stouth's Falls Charletty Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "28 Stouth's Falls Charletty Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "28 Stouth's Falls Charletty Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "28 Stouth's Falls Charletty Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "28 Stouth's Falls Charletty Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "30 Augusta Charletty Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "40 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "40 Brockville Misslon'y Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "50 Brockville Misslon'y Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "50 Brockville Misslon'y Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., "50 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Waterloo, "10 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, Sun norm and every, Rebruary 2 Brockville Misslon'y Sermon, S	ю	Melcalf's Chapel .	do.				House, in the City of Toronto, will be sold, for Arrears
Moral Missing y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., 25& 25. Wolford Missing y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., 25. Wolford Missing y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., 25. Etobicoke, Georgina, East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbur, North Gwillimbur, North Gwillimbur, North Gwillimbur, North Greenbush do. Wed. do. 29. Augusta do. Frid. do. 31. Prescott & Brockville, Nisslon'y Sermon, Sun morn and ever, February 2. Brockville Missionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., 31. Prescott & do. Tues. do. 31. Reverty da. Wed. do. 45. Reverty da. Wed. do. 45. Reverty do. Thurs. 7 o'clock, P.M., 32. Waterloo do. Frid. do. 45. Waterloo Quartery Meeting, Saturday and Sinday, 32. Kingston Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 32. William do. Wed. 16 o'clock, A.M. 32. William do. Wed. 16 o'clock, P.M. 32. William do. Wed. 16 o'clock, P.M. 32. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 32. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 32. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Saturday and Sunday, 32. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 32. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Saturday and Sunday, 32. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Saturday and Sunday, 32. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Saturday and Sunday 32. Wolf Island Mission, Wed. 10. Wolf Island	n	Coxe'd	do.	Frid · ·	do. •		so much of the several Lots or nortions of Lots, of Lar
South's Falls do. Tues. do. Wed. do. and the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely deling. Mon. 70 clock, P.M., and Wed. do. and the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely doe. Thurs. do. and the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely doe. Thurs. 10 o'clock, P.M., and the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely doe. Thurs. 10 o'clock, P.M., and the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely doe. Thurs. 10 o'clock, P.M., and the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely doe. Thurs. do. and the provided by the Statute. Waterloo Quarterly Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., and the provided by the Statute. Wed. 10 o'clock, P.M., and the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely doe. Thurs. do. and the provided by the Statute. When does the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely sharely does and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely sharely does and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and Notice is a sharely does not be price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and which, at the price of two shillings and six pence per play the amounts respectively doe thereon: and which, at the price of two shillings	įψ	Rideau'	Quarterly Meeting.	Saturday and	Sabbath.		Townships of Albian Brook Coluden Chinamasanan Col
Killey do. Wed. do. a 28 do. a 29 do. a 28 do. a 29 do. a 29 do. Wed. do. a 30 do. Frid. do. a 30 d	14	Wolford	Misssian'y Meeting.	Mon. 7 o'cloc	k. P.M		
Greenbush do Thurs do. 30. Wed. do. 30. Augusta do. 40. 40. 30. Augusta do. Frid. do. 30. Augusta do. Frid. do. 30. Brown and eve'g, February Brokville, Nission'y Sermon, Sun morn and eve'g, February Brokville. Missionary Alecting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 40. Thurs. do. 40. Thurs. 10 o'clock, P.M. 40. Waterloo do. Mission'y Sermons, Sun, morn & evening, Willow do. Mission'y Meetling, Saturday and Sinday, Wed. 10 o'clock, P.M. 40. Waterloo do. Thurs. do. 10. Wed. 10 o'clock, P.M. 40. Wed. Wed. 40. Wed.	-	Smith's Falls	do.	Tues.	do.		
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Augusta do. Presont & Bevekvitte, Nissionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., 17 essent do. Tues. do. Tues. do. Thurs. 7 o'clock, P.M., 18 do. Thurs. 7 o'clock, P.M., 18 do. Thurs. 7 o'clock, P.M., 19 do. Thurs. 40. Thurs.							
Brockville. Mission's Sernon, Sun norm and eve'g, February Brockville. Missionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Prescott & Brockville. Missionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Brockville. Missionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Brockville. Missionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Wed. do. Tours. do. Kingston Guarterly Meeting, Saturday and Sunday, Kingston Mission'y Sernons, Sun., morn & evening, Kingston Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., Wilton do. Wed. 16 o'clock, P.M., Wilton do. Wed. 16 o'clock, P.M., Wilton do. Wed. 16 o'clock, P.M., Ball do. Wed. 16 o'clock, P.M., Ball do. Wed. 16 o'clock, P.M., Ball do. Wed. 17 c'clock, P.M., Ball do. Wed. 18 o'clock, P.M., Ball do. Wed	,	Augusta	do,	Prid.	do.	" 31.	Treasures of the Home District as being to Arease for Ace
de Prescut Missionary Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 40. Reverly do. Tues. do. 45. Reverly do. Thurs. 10 o'clock, P.M. 45. Reverly do. Thurs. 40. Reverly do. Thurs. 40. Reverly do. Tues. 40. Reverloo. Counterly hoeting. Saturday and Sunday.	٠.	Prescott & Brockvitt	e, Mission'y Sermon.	Sun morn and	d eve'e. Est	brnaru 2.	Treasured of the House District as being in Without for 1222
Reverty da. Wed. do. " that all those Lots which remained unsold at the Postpo in July and November last, will be again offered, in the Postpo in July and November last, will be again offered, in the provided by the Statute. W. B. JARVIS, S. Waterloo Quarterly Meeting, Saturday and Sinnday, " 8 & 9. Kingston Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. " 11. Old Chapel do. Wed. 10 o'clock, P.M. " 12. Old Chapel do. Wed. 7 o'clock, P.M. " 12. Adolphustown do. Wed. 7 o'clock, P.M. " 12. Adolphustown do. Frid. 60. " 14. Wed. 7 o'clock, P.M. " 12. Wed. 1 o'clock, P.M. " 12. Wed. 7 o'clock,	٠,	Brockville	Missionary Alecting.	Mon. 7 o'cloc	k. P. M	· 3	
do. Wed. do. Thurs. do. Thurs. do. Wed.	a	f'rescult	do,	Lues.		16 4	I pay the amounts respectively due thereon: and Notice is a
Basized	ŋ		da.	Wed.		44 5	that all those Lots which remained upsold at the Postno.
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Waterloo Quarterly Meeting, Saturday and Sunday, "8 & 9 Sheriff's Office, Toronto, Dec. 1844. 7 Kingston Mission'y Sermons, Sun., morn & evening, "9 Sheriff's Office, Toronto, Dec. 1844. 7 Kingston Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M. 11, Withon do. "10 o'clock, A.M. "12 Bath do. Wed. 10 o'clock, P.M. "12 Bath do. Wed. 7 o'clock, P.M. "12 Bath do. Wed. 7 o'clock, P.M. "12 Bath do. Frid. do. "14 Bath Quarterly Meeting, Saturday and Sunday, "15 Lis of Tauli do. Thers. do. "18 Wed. Thers. do. "18 Wed. Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., "17 Pitsburgh do. Thers. do. "18 Gananque do. Wed. do. "18 Gananque do. Wed. do. "18 Saturday and Sunday "22 & 3 wolf Island do. "Saturday and Sunday "22 & 3 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday, March 1 & 2 wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday	١,	Crosby	đn.	Thurs. 7 o'cl	ock, P.M.,	ι <u>6</u> .	The July and trovemous last, will be again one jed, in the
Kingston Mission'y Sermons, Sun., morn & evening, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M		Waterloo	d o.	Prist.	do.	"· Ž	provided by the Statute.
Nission'y Sernons, Sun., mora & evening, " 9 Ktogston	т	Wuterloo	Quarterly Meeting.	Saturday and	Sunday.	* 8 & 9.	W. B. JARVIS, S
Kingston	0	Kingsion	Mission'y Sermons.	Sun., moca &	c evening.		Sheriff's Office, Toronto, Dec. 1844.
d Wilson do. Tues. do 11. Garette, to cuty the above, until day of sale do 12. Bain do Wed. 10 o'clock, A.M 12. Bain do Wed. 7 o'clock, P.M 13. Adolphuslown do Thurs. do 13. Isle of Taoth do 140. Frid do 140. Bith Quarterly Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M 17. Pitsburgh do 18. Wed. do 18. Wed. do 19. Ganabaque do Wed. do 19. Ganabaque do Wed. do 19. Salurday and Sunday 18. Essandon's do Thurs do 19. Salurday and Sunday 18. Essandon's Go Salurday & Sunday March 1 & 2 N. II.—I expect to he assisted in the above meetings by the Rev. Messis. Cdwy M. Ryerson, W. Jeffirs, L. Taylor, and others.		Kingston	Mission'y Meeting,	Mon. 7 o'clock	t. P.M.		
Ball do. Wed. 70 clock, P.M. 12. Adolphustown do. Thurs. do. 13. Isle of Tauti do. Frid. 14. Wel. 70 clock, P.M. 12. Isle of Tauti do. Frid. 15. Wolf Island Mission'y Meeting, Mon. 70 clock, P.M., 17. Pitsburgh do. Thurs. do. 18. Gananoque do. Wed. do. 18. Gananoque do. Wed. do. 18. Kirgston Quarterly Meeting, Saurday and Sunday 22. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 20. Kirgston Quarterly Meeting, Saurday and Sunday 22. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 2. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 2. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 2. The Property Meeting Sturday and Sunday 22. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 2. The Property Meeting Sturday and Sunday 22. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 2. The Property Meeting Sturday and Sunday 22. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 2. The Property Meeting Sturday and Sunday 22. Wolf Island Go. Saturday & Sunday March 1 & 2. The Property Meeting Sturday and Sunday 22. The Property Meeting Sturday 32. The Property Me	a l						
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Wolf Island Mission's Meeting, Mon. 7 o'clock, P.M., " 17. Pitsburgh do. Thes. do. " 18. Ganatonque do. Wed. do. " 18. Sandon's do. Thurs. do. " 20. Kingstreet. Toronto. September 16, 1844.	.	Bath	Quarterly Meeting,	Saturday and	Sunday, '	" 15 & 16.	
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	. Ì		1.00		rrolî, Ch	airman	Hist, Wilcox? Price 3d. each; or Is-6d. per dozen.
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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN OFFICE, Tuesday Morning, Dec. 17.

By this morning's mail, we have received a letter from Montreal. dated 13th inst. The principal item of which is that the time for receiving Petitions contesting the Elections of Members returned expired on Thursday last, and that nineteen have been Fair and Black Bridle, Hogskins, received by the House, against nineteen sitting Mombers; five of whom sit for Canada East, and fourteen for Canada West.

The Petitions to the Legislature are very numerous. On Monlay, Dec. 9th, the number presented was 46; on Tuesday, 33; on Wednesday, 51; and on Thursday last, 35.

The Parliament is expected to adjourn for two or three weeks of the Christmas holidays, and no business is likely to be done until after the recess.

Since our last, news by the Caledonia steamship have arrived but of no great importance. We have also no room to copy. We are in receipt of the President's Message delivered to Congress on the 2nd December. He recommends extending the iurisdiction of the United States over American emigrants in the

We have given as full an account of the debate on the Address to the Governor as our space would allow. Its importance, as enunciating the views of the leading Members of the two Houses, demanded all the space we could spare. We like not the practice of laying by debates for after insertion, and therefore have endeavoured to close up this debate at ouce. alan da <u>Labor</u>a y

We trust the Agents on the several Circuits are not relaxing their exertions to collect the accounts sent them. They will greatly oblige us by paying particular attention to this subject during the next two weeks, and then sending what they may receive, together with such sums on their own accounts as they can, so that we may receive it at farthest by the 10th January.

Care the Brown of the training of the In the article of the last page, for 'Methodist and Book Concern' read 'Methodist Book Concern,' For 'colonized by five blacks,' read 'free blacks,' For 'the government of the colony being entirely of colonial persons," read * coloured persons."

ANSON GREEN, Book Steward.

HAMILTON CIRCUIT. -- Seneca Branch .-- In the Annual Missionary Report, for "John Jackson, 5s." read "John Jackson, Esq., £5.

Normal School.-We are happy to notice that a Normal School is about to be opened in Toronto. Mr. Duncan Campbell, who has lately come to this country from Glasgow where he was regularly trained at the Normal Seminary there, whose diploma he holds, is to take charge of the proposed Institution is Toronto, in confunction with the Rev. David Rintoul, who is wel known in this city as an experienced and able teacher, and whose services as a Lecturer in the Mechanics' Institute are generally appreciated. We cannot doubt that such an institution will receive public support. The cause of education is of the lighest moment to the people of Canada; but in order to have good education generally diffused there must be good teachers. Normal Schools are invaluable for bestowing the requisite qualifications on those who take charge of the rising generation.—Globe.

VICTORIA FIRE COMPANY.

On Monday, the 2nd instant, being the regular monthly meeting, Japlain Thomas Mara tendered his resignation.

It was then moved by the first Lieutenant, seconded by the sub-

leuteuant, and unanimously resolved:

That, for his meritorious and untiring exertions for the welfare of the company and city at large dering the long period of his command, he be invited to a dinner at the Engine-house, on the Wednesslay following, and at the same time be presented with a Silver Snuff-Box a more leaving testimously of the Wednesslay. following, and at the same time be presented with a Silver Shahr sa a more lasting testimonial of the affection of the Company.

In accordance with the above resolution, at the appointed time the Company sat down to an excellent repast, and on the removal of the cloth, the Chairman, in an appropriate address, presented Mr. Thos.

cloth, the Chattman, in an appropriate actives presenting the following inscription:—"Victoria Fire Company, No. 4.—Presented as a token of Esteem, by the Members of the Company, to Thomas Mara, for his zealous and efficient deportment for seven years as Captain." (Signed) John G. Goessman, Secretary, No. 4. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1844.

Married.

On the 27th Nov., by the Rev. H. Biggar, Mr. Nelson Miers, o Ancaster, to Miss Mary Ann Lampkin, of Brantford.
On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. S. Miles. Mr. John Knapp, to Miss Hannah Matilda Schermerhorn, both of Waterlee, towaship of King-On the 19th Dec., at her father's residence, by the Rev. Wm. Philp. Mr. Thomas Tink, to Miss Mary Thomas, both of the township.

Trafalgar. On Tuesday, the 20th ult., by the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, Mr. John Reeves, to Miss Mary Dawson, both of Kingston. Dieb.

At Taoinnill, after a long timess, on monony mountain our regretted, Lucy, the wife of Mr. John Langstaff, aged 54 years. Mrs. Langstaff was sister to James Miles, Esq., one of the first settlers in this part of the Province.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during week ending Dec. 17. R. Darlington, (former letter received); W. Dignam, rem. J. Bascom, rem.; G. Smith, W. Philp, rem. & subs.; S. Hurlburt, rem. & snbs. ; G. Beynon, rem. ; T. Collins, rem. (J. R.'s paper will be stopt at No. 793, when he will owe 32s. 6d.); D. Hardie, sub.; A. McNab, T. Bickle, A. Hurlburt, rem. (T. Powes 2s. 9d. to No. 793); R. Cosford, rem.; S. Brownell, rem.; T. Demorest,

Books have been forwarded to-Geo. Smith, Mono, I parcel, care of Mr. R. Crawford.

TO BUILDER S.—Persons wishing to Contract for the whole of the Works (or separately, in either depart ment.) may see the Drawings and Specification of the proposed COMMERCIAL BANK, to be erected in Wellington Street, Toronto, at the Office of W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, No. 8, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, on and after the 19th instant, until the 31st instant, at noon, when sealed Tenders are to be delivered to J. CAMERON, Esquire, Cashier, Commercial Bank, Toronto, addressed to the BOARD or DIRECTORS, Kingston, and endorsed "Tender for proposed Bank," who do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender, unless otherwise satisfac-Toronto, 12th December, 1844.

S E L L I N G O F F!

The Subscribers, shout to retire from their present Business, are NOW SELLING OFF their extensive Stock of DRY GOODS REDUCED PRICES,

Country Merchants wishing to replenish their Stock, and families desirous of supplying themselves on the best terms, will require to give an early call, as the business will be closed in March bext. BOWES & HALL.

Parties indebted to the above Firm are requested to settle their accounts immediately,

Toronto, Dec. 16, 1844.

W ANTED, AN APPRENTICE, to the Business of CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, a youth of business habits and good moral character, who has received a Classical Education. A member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society would be preferred. Respectable references will be required. Apply (letters pust-paid) to address of M. H., Hamilton Post Office, Box No. 60. Hamilton, Dec. 13, 1844. 7894

FRESH TEAS.-138 CHESTS Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and other TEAS, just received which have been carefully selected from the latest arrivals at New York from Canton; the greater part of superior and fine qualities For sale by ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Nov. 27, 1844.

WINDOW GLASS. — 146 BOXES and 12 x 18, British Crown and and of superior quality, for sale by
ANDREW HAMILTON,
789 5 and 12 x 18, British Crown and U. S. Manufacture, in good order, Teronto, 10th Dec. 1344.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES. On Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1845, at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, will be sold, for Arrears of Taxes. so much of the several Lots or portions of Lots, of Land in the Townships of Albian, Brock, Caledon, Chinguscousy, Collingwood, Etobicoke, Georgina, East Gwillinibury, North Gwillimbury, King, Mara, Pickering, Reach, Scarborough, St. Vincent, Scott, Thorah, Uxhridge. Vaughan, and Whitchurch, as have been returned by the Treasurer of the Home District as being to Arrears for Assessments, and which, at the price of two shillings and expense per acre, will pay the amounts respectively due thereon: and Notice is also given, that all those Lots which remained unsold at the Postponed Sales in July and November last, will be again offered, in the manner provided by the Statute. W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, Dec. 1844. The several Newspapers in the Home District, and the Canad-Gazette, to cury the above, until day of sale. CANADA BANK STOCK

A few SHARES Old Stock for sale. Enquire of Mr. Ellis, 200. King Street. Toronto, September 16, 1844. A TE LY PUBLISHED A Sole Street Fever, by Dr. ATELY PUBLISHED,

LEATHER, &c. —On hand at KETCHUM'S, Yonge Street, as large and good an assortment of Leather as has been in this Market, comprising—

New York City Spanish Sole Leather, Toronto City Native-slaughtered do. Upper and Grained Leather Call Skins. Harness Leather, Skirting,

Patent Leather, . Bundings, Linings, Morocco Skins, Boot Trees, Crimps, Men's and Women's Lasts, Cacks, &c., of

home manufacture, warranted equal to any American, Sparrowbills; Hemp, &c. Currier's Knives, Brushes, Stones, Beam Faces, Cod Oil, Eddy's superior Lamp Black, Logwood.

Toronto, December 2, 1844.

THE WEARTHEN WARE, &c.
The Subscriber has lately received a very large supply of all
the usual varieties of FINE and COMMON EARTHENWARE, suitable for the supply of Country Merchants and Private Families,.

which he offers at lower prices in general than ever previously. ALSO, A varied assortment of CHINA and GLASSWARE. Always on hand, a full supply of Groceries, Paints, Oils, Always on pand, a longer, According Brushes, Dye Stoffs, Ac. ANDREW HAMILTON.

No. 8, City Buildings.

Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1844.

88 5

WANTED, an ENGLISH TEACHER IN VICTORIA COLLEGE. A superior English Scholar, with good moral character,

constomed to teaching Classes in the various branches of an English Education, will find employment by making immediate application (if by letter, post paid) to Rev. Alexander MacNab, Victoria. College. Satisfactory testimonials required. Cobourg, October 21, 1844

WATCH FOUND, on YONGE STREET, near the York Mills. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. Apply to ROBERT SIBBORD.

Yonge Street, Dec. 3, 1844. four miles from the City.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a JOURNEYMAN. BOOKBINDER, one who understands the business generally. Constant employment will be given to a steady workman. Apply to R. BREWER, Paronto, Dec. 3, 1814.

NOTICE TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.
WASTED, an active Young Man, as Common School Teacher, to fill the vacancy of No. 1 School Division, Vespra, situate in the. Town of Barries, Simcoe District. Applications will be received. IF The most satisfactory references of character, ability, &c. ..

will be required.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
JOHN CHANTLER,
THOS. D. McCONKY

Barrie, 28th Nov., 1844. 787-3 w TO ARCHITECTS. -- NEW FRONT TO THE OLD MARKET BUILDINGS. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates, for a new range of Build-

ngs, to be erected on the site of the present City, Hell, Public

Offices, &c., comprising the present north front of the Old Market Building, will be received at this Office, until Friday, the 27th day Every necessary information relative to the character, objects, and dimensions of the Building required, &c., may be obtained at this

Premiums: For the best approved design £25 0 0 Clerk Common Council.

To be advertised in all the City Newspapers for four weeks. CHEAP GOODS FOR ALL THE PEOPLE!! " Quick Sale and Light Profit."

Clerk's Office, 22nd Nov., 1844.

MATTHEW MAGILUS CHEAP DRY GOODS AND GROCERT STORE is conducted on the above principle, being the best for both buyer and seller. He now invited the attention of "all the people" to the cheapest stack of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satincts, Moleskins, Tweeds, &c. &c., Prints, Saxonys, Alpachas, Cobourg Cloths, Silks, Moleskins, Hosiery, Bonnets, Clocks, Hats, Caps, Muffs, Boas, Boots, Shoes, Moccasins, Buffalu Robes, Baskets oil Cloth Table Covers, Looking-Glasses, China, Crockery, &c. &c. and first rate Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spiers, Tobacco, &c. &c. As a specimen of the prices, just take the following:—Broad Cloth, from 2s. to 20s. per yard. Printe, 3d. to 8d. per yard. Orleans Cloth, Saxonys, &c. from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. A splendid

Oil Cloth Table Cover, 6 feet long, and 41 feet wide, for 3s. 9d. Buffalo Robes, same as last year, at Two Dollars each. Therety yards of Factory Cotton for One Dollar.

A set of Dinner Plates for Is Gd. Young Hyson Tea. 1s.9d. lp.

You will please remember that this Store is No. 4, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton, next door to Mr. Ireland's Hards ware Store; and you will confer a favour on the Subscriber by call-ing to see if the foregoing is not correct. Full weight and measure

ing to see it the foregoing is not correct given with every article sold in this Store.

MATTHEW MAGILL.

Hamilton, 11th Nov. 1844.

85

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES! Fur Cheaper than ever before sold in Toronto!! The Subscriber has just received, on Consignment, at his Old Stand, corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets, opposite Mr. Bettridge's Store, a large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which he is authorized to dispuse of, Wholesale and Retail, at Prices vastly lower than the like qualities were ever offered in this market? Gentlemen's fine Wellington Boots from 12s 6d to 25s 6d

men's Slippers, &c. equally cheap! A superior lot of Indta-Runger Boors and Shors, are also just

eccived, and more are daily expected, which will be disposed of at prices remarkably moderate. WILLIA:
Toronto, Nov. 24, 1844. WILLIAM FLOCK, Sign of the Air.

PEOPLE'S STORE, HAMILTON, Four Doors from Press' (late Devereux's) Hotel,

. EAST END OF KING STREET. MAGILL & BRETHOUR having, within the last few weeks, received over 300 boxes and bales of Dry Goods; are now disposing of the same on terms that should induce persons to come from distant parts of the Province to purchase from them. At no preceding time could such Bargains be obtained: and their Stock being unprecedentedly large, they must make sarrifices in order to dispose of it before the Season for selling Winter Goods shall have come to a close. Persons in the habit of purchasing in other Towns should call at this Testablishment and examine the quality. of those Goods and notice the prices at which they are offered. C. M. & B. are determined to make their Store emphatically the

People's Store by making it the interest of all to purchase from them.

sisting in part of—Crape de Laines, Caroline Plaids, l'rinted Vel-vets, splendid Cashmere Dresses, Monsseline de Laines, Cameleoù vets, splendid Casimere Dresses, intolsseline de Laures, camergon Stripes, Alpaca Lustres, Orleans de Floras, &c.; American Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, and a large Stork of Ready-made Clothing; Muffs, Boas, and For-Caps.—The Subscribers, having received a large Stork of Buffalo Robes direct from the North-West Company will sell them much below Market-price.
C. MAGILL & BRETHOUR. S.

East end King Street, Hamilton, Nov. 27, 1844. 86tf

ORGANSI ORGANSII The Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have erected an Establishment for the building and repairing of Organs of all descriptions and sizes; for Churties, as well as for private se. They also repair Musical Instruments,—88, Piano Fortes, Musical Clocks, &c. &c. at the lowest prices, and at the shortest notice. All their various Articles of Workmanship, they warrant for any reasonable length of time. They particularly solicit the attention of those interested in Church Music who may be desirous to have Organs introduced for the accompaniment of the Voice, trusting that, by their exertion, they will fully meet the expectaions of all those who may favour them with their orders, in respect

their prices. They have at present for Sale a magnificent Musical Clock, the music of which, as well as its external appearance, always will create a feeling of admiration in the beholder; and, as an excellent piece of workmanship, will well serve at the same time as an mament to any Parlour. It may be inspected at any time. Preston. Wellington District, HAGER & VOGHT.
Nov. 21, 1844: 86 3wp. Organ Builders.

of their solid and accurate work, as well as of the reasonableness

LOST FAMILY .- To JAMES KAINES. A LOST FAMILLI. -- 10 SALVES England. Mrs. YOUNG is now at Bytown, anxiously hoping to hear where JAMES KAINES is settled. Any tidings of him, addressed to the Churches or Chapels will be conferring a great charity on his anxious Mother. Bylown, 13th Nov., 1844.

by Dr. [J. K. is said to have leen a Methodis', Will the Methodist of Ministers notice the inquiry.—Ed. Guard.] Treatise on the Treatment and Cure of SCARLET FRVER, by DR.

Religious Intelligence.

We have been favoured with numbers of Africa's Luminary, Seys. It is printed at Monrovia, in Liberia, near the English Colony of Sierra Lenne, Western Africa. We shall give a few extracts that our readers may know the state of religion and things in general in this American Colony. At the last Liberia Conference there were 18 travelling preachers and 874 members. From the editorial of the Luminary of April 17th, 1844, we have the state of the Sierra Leone missions, carried on by the English

Wesleyan Missions at Sierra Leone. - By the arrival of Ma Coker's vessel from Sierra Leone, we have received the March number of the Sierra Leone Watchman, the Wesheyan Mission paper printed there. In addition, however, to the Walchman, we have received affectionate and fraternal letters from Rev. Messess. Dove & Rastin, Wesleyan missionaties at Sierra Leone. The former is the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan missions in that country, and the laster the preacher in charge of the York circuit. These highly esteemed christian brethren write in the most encouraging terms respecting the work of God in their field of labour. Indeed it is a treat to visit that portion of the great missionary work. We have been there twice—once in going to America in 1841—and again last January in coming to Liberia. They have a flourishing mission; upwards of two thousand members, between twenty and thirty chapels,—there were twenty-three in 1841.—and, besides six regular missionaries, fifty five native exhorters and local preachers. Besides this a theological school has gone into successful operation, in which it is designed to educate young African converts for the ministry. These are taken under the entire care of the society, supported, and educated. The Rev. Mr. Quick is the principal, and there are subordinate teachers. For such an establishment, a large building, in a retired situation, was a desideratum. But his was soon supplied. The same watchful Providence, of which Wesleyan-Methodism is but the offspring, threw in Mr Dove's way the commodious and substantial building at King Tom's Point. These were sold at auction, very cheap, and purchased by him for the Theological Institution. While we were at Sierra Leone we bad, the pleasure of going all over the premises. Never was any place more suitable for such an object. It was about undergoing certain repaire, preparatory to the removal of Rev. Mr. Quick and lady, who were to reside under the same roof with their pupils. Volumes might be written on the wisdom of the plan of raising up and educating native labourers in Africa. This is the only way to evangelize her millions of wretched inhabitants. Few white mea can live here at all. The few who can endure the climate, drag out an existence of pain and suffering, and can do but little more than put the ma-chinery into operation, and see it kept moving. Native agency, then, is what we must chiefly depend on under God, for the conversion of Africa.

Liberia was calonized by five blacks sent there from the United

The time was when the colony of Liberia was a place of but little importance, in the eye of the world; but that time has passed; and although it still occupies only a small space on the border of a vast peninsula, yet it has acquired sufficient distinction to become subject of a diplomatic correspondence between the constitu ted authorities of two of the greatest nations on earth; neither of which was instrumental in its establishment, and neither of which is directly interested in its prosperity. Although the agricultural and commercial advancement, in the colony, has been comparatively limited, yet, when we reflect on the peculiarity of the circumstances relative to its origin, and the almost insurmountable difficulties and dangers which have attended its subsequent progress, our surprise will not be that it has not advanced more rapidly, but that it continues to exist at all. When we observe a well-organized independent dent government, composed enterely of coloured persons, some of whom were once the subjects of Slavery, we are forced to acknowledge that, in a country in which the mind as well as the body is unfottered, the capacity for self-government does not depend on the colour of the skin. The greatest difficulties which attended the establishment of the colony have been overcome; and we now behold a community of free and happy people, living in peace and harmony, under laws enected by their own legislative representatives. Liberia now occupies a prominent place among the colonies on the coast of Africa. It not only affords an asylum for a proscribed mose, but it is a nucleus from which have emanated the lights of civilization and christianity,—which have spread their benign influences far into the velled in ignorance and superstition. And, as Mr. Upsher justly of a colonial government set in motion, the selection of a colonial government set in motion interior of this dark contineor, among a people who have long grevelled in ignorance and superstition. And, as Mr. Upsher justly the principal nations of the world"—the suppression of the slavetrade. We hesitate not to assert that the colony of Liberia has done more towards the sholishment of the slave-trade, on this part done more towards the sholishment of the slave-trade, on this part of the coast, and for a considerable distance into the interior, than any other influence that has been exerted in opposition to this abominable traffic. This has been effected not only by positive force, but by treaties with the interior tribes, as well as with those not no coast, and by the influence exerted by the colonists on the sport and by the influence exerted by the colonists on the sport and by the influence exerted by the colonists on the sport and by the implement of the solution and the colonists of the colonists. The colonists of a number of separate rooms, and situated in a healthful part of the colony, into which the new-comers are generally socilimated. Meantime frame buildings are being crected on lost laid out for them of suitable size to afford them a good garden agond garden and white on the coast, and by the influence exerted by the colonists on the surrounding natives. Most of the colonial actilements, and other prominent points in the colony, along the sea-shore, were once the sites of slave-marks, where the unfortunate victims, captured in the wars which were continually being waged between the contiguous native tribes, were deposited, until they were consigned to their floating prison-horses, to be transported across the broad Atlantic. In view then of the isolated and comparatively defenceless condition.

In view then of the isolated and comparatively defenceless condition. on the coast, and by the influence exerted by the culonists on the In view then of the isolated and comparatively defenceless condition of this little interesting republic, and of the great good which has resulted from its establishment in this land of darkness and superstition, we think that it is justly entitled to the respect and sympa

The two things mentioned above, -the government of the colony being entirely of colonial persons, and the usefulness of the proportion is stopped in the hand of the Society's agent to pay the debt due for the house. I should conclude, from observations made colony consisting in the suppression of the slave-trade,—deserves deserves during nearly three months spent at Cape Palmas, that the people notice. On the arrival of ships from the American shores the missionaries and others are full of anxiety to know what it brought was a vent for their provisions. Only occasionally however a man-

The fine American ship Virginia, of Newburyport, forty-five days from Norfolk, Va., arrived here on the 4th inst., with lifty-eight emigrants. We have not yet learned where Lieutenant-Governor Benedict intends to locure them, probably somewhere between this and Millsburgh on the fertile banks of the St. Paul's river. Full of hope that somebody, or something, would be found on board for us—either a colleague, or a principal for our suffering Academy—or a letter from our official fathers and brethren of the Book Concern, or the Missionary Board,—or a line from home,—we went on heard the Virginia. But, as in the case of seven previous arrivals from America since Feb. 25, there was nothing for us. The day ofter, a friend found a few Colonization Journals put up and directed to us, and a few hurried lines on business from brethren, provision merchants in New York, respecting a supply of stores for our table, but nothing else. We were thus donnied to another sad disappointment

But this was not the last. On Monday night the brig Splendid, Capt. Dailey, of Providence, R. I., arrived here, but there were no letters, no papers for us. Several of the citizens of Monrovia have received papers of as late date as June 5th, and Captain Dailey, who is an old acquaintance, has kindly lent us a dozen or so, of various dates, printed in various places, scarcely any two from the same place, and mostly compercial in their character. From these we learned something of the doings of the General Conference and the first we have heard; but these are so unconnected, so inconclusive, that we forbear giving our readers even a hint of their

The editor of the Luminary is also the Superintendent of the Liberia mission. Last April, he lest Monrovia for Cape Palmas. on Missionary work, and was absent three months. Cape Palmas s three or four days' sail south of Monrovie, and is, we believe, the southern extremity of Liberia. When the editor returned, he favored his readers with five chapters of a 'Trip to Palmas.' If we had room, we would give the whole of the narrative to our readers; but we must give some extracts: --

Having arranged with my friend Captain James Daily, of the brig Ceylon, to take passage with him to Cape Palmas, and the time of embarkation being fixed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, April 22nd, I began of course to make all due preparation for this under-

The Ceylon is a beautiful little eastern-built brig of nearly two hundred tons burden and a very fast sailer. We soon got under weigh, but the wind, which was very fair when once we were out of the bay or roadstead, hardly admitted of rounding the cape without several tacks. So we had to "go about" two or three times before we could finally "weather" Cape Mesurada. While thus tacking ship in the harbour, a scene occurred of rather an amusing nature. Capt. Daily had very kindly given passages to three native men who were from Nillou, a place somewhere in the Kroo country, and who had been absent for sometime, and were now returning with a quantity of various articles in hoxes, bundles, &zo., which they had entued for services performed at Moorovis as porters and boatmen. He now called forward these men to inform them more particularly of the character of the contract. "Boys, come here. You know I told you I would give you s passage to your country, but you must lay in your own stores. And mind I told you if we were off. Niflou at any time during the day I might back my topsails to let you get in cances if any came off from the shore, but if we happened to pass your place by night you must go down to Cape Palmas, for I can't detain my vessel, or go out of my way on any account for you. Now you understand all this?" "Yes, Sir, massa," answered the chief of the trie, "Well, where are your provisions—your chop—bring all here, let me see." Hardly a croo or half-bushel of poor cassavas was brought aft. "Why, is this all—this be nough for you—for three man for French Merino, Paramaits, Black and Grey Chusans, Gala Plaids, out?" "There are more than three men, Sir," song out the chief mate from the forward part of the brig; "since we got under weigh, ing diesses, Prints and Ginghams,—very low at Canadian Ware-we discovered showed away sangly in the forecastle an old man had true here. It was the safety of the brig that the forecastle and the man had true here. The action of the brig that the forecastle and the man had true here. The action of the brig that the following the safety of the safety and two boys, whom these fellows, unperceived by us, contrived to hide away in this manner." "An old man end two boys!!" rebelled the captain in a voice which seemed to indicate great anger.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—A Complete Assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, and Small Wares—very low, An old man and two boys! !-- What is all this, Kroomen? Here, my men, tell the mate have up those fellows on deck and

march them all aft here." In a minute or two were marshalled on the main deck,—as the captain and myself sot on the quarter deck, which is elevated above the other.—the poor old trembling culprit. and the little fellows who were almost scared into a lighter shade of complexion, with the three principal acrors in the drama, whose visages were the impress of perfect dismay. Captain Daily now gave me a certain wink, which was perfectly understood, and the from April to September last, by our very obliging friends at the Methodist and Book Concern, New-York. It is a neat paper, find you hide away in my vessel this old fellow and two boys. You Andrew William published semi-monthly by a Committee for the Missionary Society no ask me for passage for them, you tief place in my vessel for of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The editor is the Rev. John them. What must I do you now for all this?" "Yes, Sir, massa, please you, Sir, cappy, cappy Dairy. I brg you padon, Sir—dis man, no more he be ore man—he be noting—he be liv Sierra one twenty year, no more he be go back fer see he country, for Loose twenty year, no more he be go back fer see he country, for see he brudder an he chillern. Dem boy—dem he small boy—dem no fit fer make palaver for dem."—"No, no, they must go on shore, I can't take you all. You tell me lie, you say you be three man, now I find there are six—you must all go on shore—I will take nouse." "Please, sir, cappy," trembling all over, "we no had no cance for go on shore, what we go do now?" "You must jump overboard, and swim on shore; or else, here, make hoste before we get out of hearing, get up on the taffrail—up in the rigging, and holloa—sing out to the cances going to and from the vessels, tell your brothers to come for you, get all your traps up ready." Most reluctantly and heavily-hearted the chief spokesman got up in some elevated place and sung out, lustily, "Adylo, adylo, yamuttah." Come, come, bring me a canos. Now, this was all very well, but the fellow said a great deal more which none of us es knew a syllable about, and we could not resist the impression that he very cunningly, in the same breath, countermanded his order, and bid them stay away that he and his party might be carried down the coast. By an understanding between the captain and myself, I now interfered as a mediator, and, after delivering a lecture to the Bullock George fellows on the enormity of their crime, I bogged Captain Daily. senows on use coording or their crime, I coaged Captain Daily.

For my eake, to forgive them, and let them all have passages down to Niffou. He then assured them that only on my account, because

I was his friend and a minister of the gospel, he would pardon them. "Tankee, Sir, cappy, tankee, Sir, missy Sish," now recall of Calmay David sounded through the group, and with light hearts and elustic step Campbell II. & P. Chiey went forward before the mast, while the graceful Ceylon, with Carnigee John ner sails filled, and her course given, glided swiftly over the wave, dropping repidly the Cape and its surrounding country.

On Thursday morning, to the joy of the native passengers,— who had been dreading that we should possitheir country by night. -we were off Niffou, and soon a number of canoes came off, and they were taken on board with their regular cargo of chests, boxes, iron pois, tobacco, neptunes, i. e., large flat brass pans for making looked the poist, tobacco, neptunes, i. e., large flat brass pans for making looked John continued to constalong very rapidly; and, before dark, harely discovered Capo Palenas in the distance on the weather-bow. The content Joseph 2 covered had taken off a man at Grand Cres who pretended to be Commers Matty quite a pilot on that part of the coast, but proved to know little Crumbey Patrick. Not long after dark we made a strange-looking, elevated, and clear light, but never dreaming of a light-house on Cape Palmas, we ran by it and cume to anchor about eleven o clock to the Comming George from Monrovia, which often occupies a whole week, sometimes two, in less than thirty-six hours. For this I endeavoured to offer up humble and devout thankagivings to Almighty God before retiring to rest for the night.

On inquiry I found that there had not been a quarterly meeting at Palmas since brother Herring had taken possession; and, not know-ing when I might find an opportunity to return to Monrovia, I Dingwell Alex'r States by the American Colonization Society, projected in 1816. appointed Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th May, as the time Deane Charles States by the American Colonization Society, projected in 1816, appointed Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th May, as the time for that meeting, designing, however, to begin earlier in the week, bolton John 1821. In 1843 the colony was so important as to be a topic of megatiation between England and the United States. The Luminary of May first, in reference to the diplomatic action, thus speaks:

Speaks:

Deane Charles Dolton John Drake Mrs B. Down and use every effort by protracted meetings and abundant labours, fasting and prayer, to bring about a revival of the work of the Lord. Our quarterly meeting was held at the School-house on Mount Emory, and commenced on Thursday evening May 2nd. We had preacting twice the next day and Saturday, during which times the congregations began to increase, the word to take effect, the people of God seemed waked up to pray for and expect a revival and Direct Pounce Monsieur E. ple of God seemed waked up to pray for and expect a revival, and Easton Miss A. Part of God seemed waked up to pray for and expect a revival, and Educa Miss A. sinners seemed pricked to the heart. On Sunday our place of worship was filled to overflowing, and the various means of grace were rendered a great blessing to the people. The meeting was protracted beyond the Sabbath. The altar of prayer was crowded with broken-hearted penitents. Not less than thirty-eight persons were known at one time to be on their knees seeking the favour During one whose night the voice of prayer never ceased Farrow Thomas

in the School-bouse. In the School bouse.

We have three places of worship among the colonists at Cape Palmas. One at Harper, a little town on the summit of the cape when the Government House is located, one at Mount Emory; Fox Mr shout a mile in the interior, and a substantial little church at Tubman-Fox Benjamia town, three miles further still. The people at Harper can easily Frink Nelson attend at Mount Emory, but it is somewhat inconvenient for all the Fullerton John Tubman members and friends to do so, so I promised them a quarterly meeting in their own neighbourhood; and accordingly, the week | Gamble Catherine after the meeting which I have already described, we all went out to Tuhman and enjoyed a precious season. They are a plain, unless of Garban John refined, but honest and spiritual people. I used to love much to go Gilbert Thoma out to that part of the circuit and preach the word of life to them.

I consider the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, known as the one

receiving the exclusive patronage of the Maryland State Coloniza-tion Society of the United States, as decidedly one of the most primperous of the American settlements on the western coast of Africa. Soon after the colony was founded by Dr. James Hall, now the Society's general agent in Baltimore, and the machinery Gunther Joseph has been progressing, if not rapidly yet steadily and onwardly. The population is now about 700, and they receive an immigration every year. All necessary preparation is made for the reception of an expedition before its arrival. There is a public asylum or receptation of a public of receive and and arrival. point of sound and wise policy in this arrangement, of incalculable advantage to the settler. His house is not given to him; by no means. He would not value it as much as if it were. He is charged with all the expenses of its erection. When he is able He would not value it as much as if it were. He is he is furnished work; work is found him by some means, and, as he carns his weges, he receives a part to live on, and a reasonable for them. When disappointed, the complaints are sore. The bles. Except on such occasions, there is more than is needed for their own consumption; and I was informed by a worthy chizen, as he pointed to the field, that he had rotting in the ground an abund ce of the finest sweet polatoes. I visited often one family who have paid much attention to raising cotton, and who card and spin enough for oil the stockings used by them, and knit them too. Many others might do the same. Had they looms they might weave quantities of good, substantial, plain cotton goods. In reference to the morals of the people, I had frequently presented before me an evidence very conclusive of its character. During the quarter past of my visit, I could see, from my bed-room window, the gatherings of the officers and people at the monthly sessions of their court. The hour appointed by the constitution is 6 o'clock A.M. They would meet accordingly, and proceed to business; but by seven o'clock, or at furthest eight, every thing would be over and the court adjourned. I often thought, What! no inigation at all-no civil or criminal cases-month efter month, no work for judge, luwyers, or jury to do ! Surely this is no bad evidence that the people generally strive to" follow peace with all men."

COTTON-YARN, CANDLE-WICK, BATTING, For Sale, by the Subscriber, at Wholesale only :--52 bales of S. Carolina Cotton Yern, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 200lbs, each. bales of Lowell Cotton-Yarn, 100 lbs. each,

70 bags Candle-Wick,

185 packages Wadding, b'd white, 31 bales, 100lbs. each, fine Batting, 94 bales, 50 each, assorted qualities. The Subscriber having a proff-red Agency for the Sale of Cotton-Yarn, from a Southern Manufactory, is enabled to offer a au-161, King St., Toronto, Oct. 4, 1844.

JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER WANTED, One who understands particularly Turning and Framing Windsor Chairs.

Also, a CABINET MAKER, -one who understands the business generative.

Liberal wages and constant employment will be given to two mer
of industrious and steady habits, by applying immediately to the

Further information may be had by applying at this Office.
SAMUEL BOWERS.

Township of Waterloo, near the Village of Berlin October 24, 1844.

FRESH ARRIVALS at CANADIAN WAREHOUSE. The undereigned would beg to say that he has received, per Great Britain. Pearl, Magnet. Rory O'More, and Wm. Fisher. from Britain, a Choice and Varied Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; which have been selected with great care of the best materials, and most improved fabrics and tyle, and will be disposed of at a very small advance on sterling rices, Wholesale or Retail, and respectfully solicits a call from tending purchasers. N. J. COONS.

189 King Street, Oct. 27th, 1844. BLANKETS.—200 Pairs Mackinaw, Whitney, and Point BLANKETS, for Sale, tow, at Canadian Warelmose, And 189 King Street. N. J. COONS.

COTTON BATTS.—Ten Bales of a very superior article for Sale, at Canadian Warehouse, by the Bale. N. J. COONS. October 28th, 1344.

LADIES' DRESSES, in very rich French Cash-mere, Delaine, Alpaca, Twill Merino, Cobourg Clothe, Plain

t Canadian Warehouse, 189 King Street. October 28th, 1844. N. J. COONS.

LISTOF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, Dec. 3, 1844. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Power John

Plater G. F.

Platt & Harus

Plees F. A. 2

Powell James Power John

Preece Joseph

Quensey Joseph

Rail William

Redman John

Riev Benjamin Richardson Robert

Richey Thomas Rigney Michael

Robosin James Robinson C.

Roham John

Ross John Rock Xavier

Roper B. Ross William

Ross John Rubbs William

s

Sanders Arnold J.

Sanders Richard

Saunders Edward

Scott Miss Maria Scunab Mrs Mary

Shaw Timothy Sheasy Charles

Simpson William Sleath David

Sloan James Small James

Small Thomas Smith J W. Smith John

Smith Anderson

Smith John Smyth Charles

Spelan Cornelius Spencer Elijah Spurgions Miss E.

Stephens Joseph Stevens Miss T. L.

Stevens Robert 2 Stewart John Stiver William

Stewart Charles

Stubbs George Sturyaker J. W. Sullivan Daniel

Sullivan David

Sylvester i. M. Syme Charles B. Ŧ

Thornton Samuel Todd William

Townsley William Trevails George Tremain Mrs R.

Walford Samuel A. Wallis G. Thomas

Wallis James Walton & Gauber

Warran Mrs Sarah Watt John

Watts Miss Mary

White Robert 2 White John 2

Ward Thomas

Truscott James

Tupper Mr A.

Turner Joseph

Usher Georga

Torrance John

Sullivan John

Shaw John

Ryan B.

Robinson Wellard

Harrison Miss B. Harrison John Hay William Hays William Hayword Mrs Hancock William Henon William Argne Henery Armstrong Alex'r -Armstrong G, W. Hinck Mr Hisshion Widow Ashtough Oliver Hogan George Holdham Richard Barnard J. Hooper Ralph 2 Hudson William Hudson Sarah Barnes James D. Bear John Bell Abraham

Hughes George Hutchison David Hutson William Hutton George Hypold John Rird Donglas IJ Inglis John Jucola John Boice Miss Jane Bond Joseph Jacka John Jackson John James Thomas James K. Jennings Rev. D. Branton R. T. Jervis Mrs Julia Johnston Samuel Johnston Francis 2 Johnston Attraham

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Kearney Patrick Knowlton Thomas Kutty Elizabeth Carter Alfred Laston A. Leary:John Clapp Richard Clarkeson W. J. Clay Micheal Leigh Charlotte Leonard Abbey Ley Vernor Lines Mary Clegget David Listo Mrs Logan William Louden William Lumade Margret Lynch Andrew

Lyons Thomas D Magrath Miss J. Mair J. E×q. Mollison George Davis J. & A. Martin James Day James Devlin Charles Miller William Miliken Joseph Milton Peter Mitchell Jane Mitchell James Mitchell James Moore Joseph Munro John

Murray Thomas Mo McArthur Peter McAllane John McBratney Samuel McCabe Miss McCabey Patrick 2 McCartney Thomas McDermaid Angus McDonald John McEvoy William McGarahan James McGleade Miss McGorman Margret McGregor Alexander McIntosh William McKey Miss McKenard Bernard McKee Robert
McConaghey William
McLelland John

Gilbert Thomas Gilmore Henry Glen George George William Noble James Nunan Jeffrey Granger Christopher mand William

Occuma Moses Od!nm James O'Gorman Patrick Orr Andrew P Packer Mr

McQuillan Edward

Newstead Lydia

M,

White James Whitley David Wisgins John Wiley Hugh Wilkins A. G. Williams Thomas Williams John Wilson David Wilson William Wilson John Woods Jeremiah Woodsides M. Wrea George CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

and Plain Velvets for Dresses, Half-Mourning do., at Canadian Warehouse, 189 King Street. N. J. COONS October 28th, 1844.

S.H. A.W.L.S.—The best Assortment in Canada West in rich Satin, Cashmare (plain and embroidered), Quilted Satin, Berlin Wool, Devonshire (new article), Twilled Alpaca, Tartan Wool,-at the Canadian Warehouse, 189 King Street. N. J. COONS. October 28th. 1844.

Market Price in Cash, at the Canadian Warehouse, 189 King St. Toronto, Oct. 18th, 1844. N. J. COONS.

LINENS.—Five Cases Fille 1939 Lawns, Fine Disper Lawn Handkerchiefs, 8-4 and 10-4 Table Claims 2.4 10 4 and 12-4 INENS .- Five Cases Fine Irish Linen, Linen Linen, and Brown and Bleached Table Cloths, 8-4, 10 4, and 12-4 Linea Shirting, -very low at Canadian Warehouse, 189 King St. Oct. 28th, 1844. N. J. COONS.

R. H. BRETT, 161 KING-STREET, TORONTO, Importer, Manufacturer, and General Wholesale Dealer in Combs, English, French, German and Venetion Fancy Gunds; Birmingham and Sheffield Shelf-Goods; Heavy Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Window Glass, Nails, Gunpowder. Shot, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batting, Candle Wick, &c. &c. &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale on moderate terms of Credit, to the Country Trade, e. several arrivals from Liverpool and London:-

17 cases assorted Stationary, 560 boxes Window Glass, 3 casks ass'd lak in houtles, 81 kegs Wr. Nails of 100lbs. each 23 casks as'd Birming'm Goods, 9 kegs Shot, ass'd Nos. BB a 6, 4 casks Table Cutlery, 2 bogsheads Mostard, 200 jars, 4 casks Table Cutlery, 2 cases Shoe Thread, I cask French Performery, 3 cases Looking-Glasses, 1 cask of Silk Buttons, on consi 70 boxes tip'd and rib'd T. Pipes, 1 cask Hair-Brushes. -R. H. BRETT.

161, King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1844. CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS, GUNPOWDER,

PATENT SHOT, WINDOW-GLASS, &c. The Subscriber offers for Sale, at Wholesale only :-90 kegs FFFFF Gunpowder, .. 2 tons Putty, in blodders 140 kees Cut Nails, 14 kegs, in Canisters, tons of Patent Shot, BB a No. 6, 160 kegs Canada Rose Nails.

20 small barcels Boiled Oil, 81 bage Patent Rose Nails, 3 barrels Olive Oil, 20 kegs Shoe Sprigs. R. H. BRETT. 161, King St., Toronto, Oct. 4, 1844.

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, BUCK-MITTENS, &c. For Sale, by the Subscriber, at Wholessie only:-1 case parent India Rubber Shors, assorted sizes.
2 cases prepared India Rubber Shors, assorted, Men's, 2 cases prepared India-Rubber Shoes, assorted, Ladies 3 cases Buck-Mittens, &c. &c. R. H. BI

161, King St., Toronto, Oct. 4, 1844. CORN-BROOMS, BED-CORDS, WHEEL-

R. H. BRETT.

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale, at Whole ale only:-140 dozen Corn-Brooms,

3 bales Bed-Cords, 1 bale Chalk-Lines, 40 boxes Patent Wheel-Heads,

20 boxes Patent do. Steel Spindles, 4 cases Framed Slates, 1 Patent Scale, weighs 1000. R. H. BRETT. 161, King St., Toronto, Oct. 4, 1844.

Datent' coffee-mills, sleigh-bells

WIRE-SIEVES, &c. &c. The Subscriber offers for Sale, at Wholesale only:—31 boxes American Patent Coffee-Mills, 1 doz. each, 30 boxes assorted Wire and Brass-Sieves, 2 casks Sleigh-Bells (dally expected.) R. II. BRETT.

161, King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1344. PEAS, TOBACCOS, SPICES, FRUITS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale, at Wholesale only, apwards of 4000 Packages of General Groceries, Wines and Liquors excepted.)
161, King St., Toronto, Oct. 4, 1844. R. H. BRETT.

MR. ELLIS, ENGRAVER IN GENERAL, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Heraldry Office, No. 200, King Street, Toronto; Copper Plate Printing and Lithography; Arms found and Engraved on Stone, Copper, or Silver.

DUNCAN MEVEAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, Brock Street, Kingston, and Witer Street, Prescott

OCTOR MORRISON, 168, King Street West, (late residence of R. BREWER,)

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

WILLIAM HEPBURNE, (Late Registrar of the Court of Chaocery, Cunada West.) opened an Office at No. 7, Rue St. Laurent, MONTREAL, where every description of Business, connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to. Opinions on Chancery Cases given; Patitions, Acts of Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership of Dreds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn.

N. B. All letters must be post-paid. Montreal, | June, 1844. GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN,

Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers-at-Law, Notaries Publie, &c. de., 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs, Lesslie Brothers.

[Notice published in compliance with the 23rd Section of the Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 4 William IV. Chap. 23.] NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council City of Toronto will apply to the Legislature for an Act to authorise them to open and extend Church Street from its present termination until it intersects the allowance for road in front of the second concession from the Bay, in the Township of York; and also to open and extend Lat Street, East of Yonge Street, from its present termination until it reaches King Street at the Don Bridge. Published by order of the Conneil, CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office. Toronto, Sept. 1st, 1843.

STOVES, COPPER, TINWARE, and COOPER'S TOOLS.—We shall now have constantly on hand, at our Store, No. 5, St. James's Buildings, King Street, a General Assortment of the above-mentioned Articles, warranted to be as well made, and sold at as low prices as any in the Province. Orders received and METCALF & CHENEY. Toronto, 15th July, 1844.

R I D O U T B R O T H E R S & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ore
receiving at their BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, Corner of King and Yonge
Streets, Toronto, NEW SUPPLIES OF

IRON, STEEL, & SHELF HARDWARE GOODS, Direct from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment, including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery ousness, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices.

Toronto, Oct. I. 1243.

R. BREWER, STATIONAL BOOKBINDER, HAS REMOVED to the Store lately he is now receiving and opening an extension and well-selected Assortment of ENOLISH STATIONARY; English, French, and American PAPER HANGINGS; a General Stock of the latest and most useful PERIODICALS and BOOKS; a Choice Selection of English and American PICTURES & PRINTS:
Also, a large quantity of GLUE, of various qualities.

R. B. begs particularly to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of SCHOOL BOOKS. He is now publishing Mavor's, the Canada (Davidson's), and Carpenter's Spelling Books; Lennie's and Murray's Grammars; English Readers; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Primers, &c., which he offers for Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

BOOKBINDING, in all its Branches, attended to as usual. Legers, Day-Books, and other Blank Books, always on hand, Ruled and Bound to any Pattern. Toronto, June 8, 1844.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the Firm of ROBERT JAMES, Jr. & Co., is DISSOLVED this day by mutual consent. METCALF & CHENEY leaving purchased the interest of ROBERT JAMES, Jr., in said business, will settle all demands due to or from said Firm.

ROBERT JAMES, JR.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1844.

METCALF & CHENEY. Toronto, Sept. 27, 1844.

TORONTO PAIL FACTORY. The undereigned will continue the Manufactory of PAILS, WASH-TUBS, SAP-BUCKETS, &c., on Church Street, and have employed ROBERT JAMES, Jr., as their Agent in super intending the Manufacturing Department.

137 All orders left with the Subscribers at No. 5, St. James

Buildings, King Street, will be proctually attended to.

METCALF & CHENEY. Toronto, Sept. 27, 1844.

THE Address of John Sanderson, Esquire, will

The invaluable Pill, which is entirely a compound of vegetable extracts, has been used extensively for more than two years in this city and surrounding country, and its unrivalled success in curing disease is undoubted by those who have once used it. One trial will convince any scenic of its superiority over every other Pell.—And although infullibility is not claimed for it, if it does not cure or relieve, it is not likely that any other Pill in existence can. None who have given this truly Wondersur Pills related can class it among the Nastrams of the beating Empirice of the day, whose fraudulent impusitions depend emirely on the quantity of PUFFS ARD LIES THEY GET MANUPACTURED TO ORDER BY PENNY-A. LINERS.

THE TIGER PILL is confessedly the best medicine over offered to the THE TIGER PILL is confessedly the best medicine ever offered to the public, for various reasons:—its speedy cure, or indigation of sudden or severe attacks of discase; its action on the system is prumpt, powerful, and perfectly safe. It frequently restores the patient to health in less than 24 hours, who, if treated in the too usual way of Berennes, Bestreams, Calciuci, &c., would probably be confined to a cick bed for months; and if, pechance, he be fortunate enough to recover, very likely lafe with not only an Empty Poeker, but also a Reper Control of the world on the control of the most respectable members of society in this city, and throughout the province generally, among whom are embent divines, as well as magistrates and members of the Medical and Legal Paculty, who are willing at any time to state their decided approbation of this necions.

The following are some of the diseases to which this Pill is proutiarly adapted, for it generally operates on them almost like a charm, viz., Fever and Acue.

Ervsipelas, General Languor,

Fever and Ague, Erysipelas, Genera Inflammation of all kinds Pain in Breast, Side, Back, Indiges General Languer, Fever of all kinds, Dumb Ague, Flow of blood to the head

Dropsy, Jaundies, Warms of all kinds, Nervous derang ever complaints, Colic,
lauses, Delirium Tremens,
alphation of the Heart, Cutaneous Eruptions, Croup, Figluience, (the System, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Swelled Feet and Legs. Cough in its first stage, Diarchiea. In fact it is the best medicine now known for the cure or alleviation of any of the above diseases, and for all curable diseases which require vigorous treatment. It is well known in Europe and America to be a medicine with-

Numerous disinterested testimonials are constantly coming to hand of the extraordinary cures effected by this medicine. While taking this medicine you can safely cat or drink what you please—no danger of cold from taking it. For eale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 60. Young Street, Toronto, by 9. F. URQUHART, 79 6m S. F. URQUHART,

And other advertised Agents, of which sees list in another part of this paper

I M PORTANT TO FAMILIES.

BICKLE'S MILD APERIENT OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

For Billous comodaints, Disorders of the Stemach and Bowels, Giddines Sick Readache, Indigection, Lossof Appetite, Visceral Obstructions, Jaundice, Eruptions on the Skin. Considences, Female Complaints, &c.

These celebrated Pills act middly yet powerfully in correcting and controlled in tritating acceptions from the standard canal, and restoring the exercitory organs to a vigorous and leadily action, thus removing those causes which generally produce derangement and disease in the system.

Every family should possess three invalonable Pills; they are so perfectly innocent that they may be taken without interruption to business or alteration of diet, and they produce the most salutary effects in all cases for which they are recommended.

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S A N DS' S A R S A P A R I L L'A,
For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system.

This preparation is a combination bitherto unknown in the history f Medicine, differing entirely in its character and operations from the various preparations of Sarseparilla which have been at different times offered to the public. It acts specifically upon the whole barmless, so that it cannot injure the most delicate constitution.

When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigour, and brings health and strength to the suffering and diseased.

This Medicine is constantly and diseased.

cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of crofulous affections, diseases of the skin, theumalic gout, dis eased liver, painful and dangerous enlargement of the kned thow, and wrist-joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from mpure secretions.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicina properties of Sarsaparilla, compounded with other valuable regeta-ble extracts, the whole arrength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. The great object desired is now accomplished,-in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed hitherto incurable diseases.

A mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brough proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine. The afflicted, or those who may have been given up in despair

and all who are interested, are javited to make a trial of this valu able medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy them selves individually of its power in arresting and curing discuse, and of what it has done for others. For Sale, wholesale and retail, at 60, Yonge Street, by

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To all the Hocus-pocus-ground Diploma Quacks who slander and traduce the Medicines which the Subscriber and Arms found and Engraved on Stone, Copper, or Silver.

N. B. A Pupil wanted with some knowledge of Drawing. 77th

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Brock Street, Kingston, and Water Street, Prescott. patients by either your ignorance of your profession, your carelessness, your debauchery, mal-practice or poisonous medicines; and if you can prove that any single Medicine of mine has injured, for less killed, any human being, I will, on satisfactory proof being adduced

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To come thus before the Public is quite foreign to my feelings. and I do so with the greatest reluctance; yet I am aware that the conduct of which I so justly complain is practised by individuils who claim a standing in society to which they have no legitimate right, being, as it is well known, the veriest scum of the Profession, and who can scarcely get a coat to their back without defaming others,—and more especially since the Medicines I sell came into general use in the Province.
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General Agent in Canada for Dr. Sherman's Lozenges, &c., Rush's Pills, Sands' Sarssparilla. l'ease's Horehound Candy, Tiger Pill, and other Thomsonian

WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough. Croup or Hices. Consumption, Pleurisy, hoarseness, pains and soreness of the breast and lungs. Bronchitis, a discuse that is eweeping hundreds to a premature grave, under the fictitious name of consumption, can be coved by this Medicine. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hourseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, blood. It is nothing more than an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels

which run through every part of the lungs.

The peculiar virtues of this compound have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has recently been directed to the development of their active powers and pulmonaric qualities, which the pro-prietor is now able to gratify, and presents this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe and valuable emedy ever discovered and adapted to all diseases of the lungs, when any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy

It is universally believed that Gnd in his providence has not afflicted bie children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the garden of nature that will not only miligate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With these views strongly impressed on our minds, every one should feel a great desire to investigate, to the utmost of his power, the great arena of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction

which the wisdom of man has failed to attain. In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with much care

and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible non-trums of the day, with which this country is deluged.

The use of one bettle of the Syrup will be sufficient to convince the most acceptical of its beneficial effects.

Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the properties, without which none are sentine. proprietor, without which none are genuine.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Winks,
Chemist and Apothecary, King St., Hamilton, C. W.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell For sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co., No. 5, City Buildings, King-Street, Toronto. again.—Price 2s 6d.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, manufactured and sold by the proprietor, C. C. BRISTOL, number 207, Main-street, Buffolo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

number 207, Main-street, Buffolo, N. Y., and also sold by the principal Droggists throughout the United States and Canada.

This preparation has now been before the public about seven years, during which time its reputation has been steadily and rapidly advancing, until its present and deserved celebilty has been attained; nor is itsationary at even this altitude of estimation, as the evidence of each succeeding day clearly evinces. Many of the first physicians in the Constry have voluntarily borne witness to its superior efficacy of value, as their written certificates now in the possersion of the proprietor will show. Testimonials almost innumerable, from persons who have been benefited by its nee, enhance seek its medicinal virtues tested by their friends, are also in the possession of Mr. Bristol, which prove how many, how various, and how extreme have been the insances in which, by its operation, the sick and the almost despairing have been restored to health and happiness.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a rate and avaluable combination of vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost intallible in all complaints that arise from inspurities of the blood, from the morbid action of the absorbent and glandhar systems, from constitutional idiosyncrocles, hereditary predisposition, and in general all chronic and long-standing infirmities and irregularities of the human fiame. To enumerate all the diseases in which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to be reader the value and importance of this preparation, and refer him to adventisements in the public papers, for more detailed intelligence respection its efficacy, in nearly all cases of complaint except those of the most ordinary, or endende and epidemic character. The proprietor desires only to have attention generally directed to this solicle, confident that its rare virtues only need be known to be appreciated; that it with stand the

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Buttalo, Aug. 12, 1837. We are acquainted with the preparation of Saraparilla, manufactured by C. C. Bristoll, and having made use of it more or less in our practice, believe it to contain the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we esteem it as one of the best we have

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especiable newspapers. IF Important contion to those who would get the true article-always observe that the WRITEN signature of C. C. BRISTOL, is on a red stamp across the cork of the bottle.

For sale in Toronto by Lyman. Farr, & Co., and Leadie Brothers; in Niagara, by J. Harvey; in Hamilton, by J. Winer, C. H. Webster, and T. Bicale, and by respectable Druggists and Agents throughout Canada. DOCTOR SHERMAN'S AGENTS

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TAKE NOTICE, that the genuine Medicines can be had of the ollowing persons only; so look out, as worthless counterfeits, to say the very least, will be palmed on you any where else. There are abundance of spurious imitations in the market. IF Purchase of none in Toronto especially but the advertised Agents:-

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Dundas Lesslie & Son. Bowmanville .. J. McFeeters. Toronto Tp ... John Rutledge. Town Line Store, John Hunter. Gall Andrew Oliver. Simcoe John Michell. Paris Geo. Bremner. | Chinguacousy do. T. B. Phillips Whitby John Gallacher. Reac's Township, Wm. Tyler. Oaknile..... John Urquhart. King Township Matthew Love. Oshawa L. S. Church. Cartwright ... F. W. Irvine. ". The above are Agents for Dr. Rush's Health Pills, the Tiger Pills, and Sand's Sarsanarilla. None others, till advertised as such, Country Dealers, wishing for Agencies, will please apply soon, as only a certain number can be supplied this season with Medicines.

MPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. BICKLE'S ANTICONSUMPTIVE SYRUP.

An unparalleled remedy for Cough, Colds, Inflaenza, Asthma, Croup, Boarseness, Steurisy, Bronchitis, Concumption, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Diseases of the Chest and Lunes, Shortness of Brenth, Palpitation, of the Heart, Liver Complaints, and general debility. It has long been a desideratum with the Medical Profession to discover some remedy hat would arrest the ravages of that formidable disease, Consumption; and in presenting to the public a new remedy for this and other discases of the Lungs and Chest, it may be proper to say, that from the number of specifics with high-sounding names, certified and recommended in the newspapers of with anguiversating names, certified and recommended in the new spaces of the day, no new semely was either called for or required. But if all or any of the many popular preparations possessed the virines attributed to them, and the sufferings and modality of the human species lessened—or, that after a fair trial of those nostrums, the patient could rationally hope for a speedy recovery to health, this new attempt to arrest the progress of Conon would not be made. The Proprietor, after a series of Chemical experiments, has succeeded in

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This is no quack medicine, got up for speculation, to gull the poor sufferer who, like a drowning man, will catch at any straw; but it is a ecientific preparation, recommended by the Faculty, (to whom the principal consilty-ent parts of the preparation have been freely made known.) and which is believed to be the best remedy for diseases of the Pulmonary organs which has now here mean preserved to subtle paties.

nee of the Anticonsumptive Syrup. In necest Cases it May Be said never to come to the Cases of Cases of Cases of the Cases of the Cases of C

ntire cure.

The regular use of one bottle will convince the most aceptical of its exiraidinary virtues. Medical recommendations and certificates may be seen at the Proprietors. None are genuine without the Signature of T. BICKLE on the directions companying each Bottle.

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