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#### For the Christian Guardina

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.-No. VI.

In the preceding number I sent you a few extracts from the thirty-sixth annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society as confirmatory of my views. I shall in this, conclude these extracts. In this I have a double view. 1. To make it apparent that I am not incorrect in my views; and, 2nd,-to stir up some who are either asleep or altogether indifferent to this matter. The wealth of the world must be properly applied, if we expect the blessing of God upon it. And what object more worthy than that of this society! To give "the lamp of life" to every dark and bewildered soul, that his feet may be guided into the narrow path of holinoss and heaven, is a work that angels might covet. There is a great want of energy and zeal in this cause; and, consequently, a great sin,—a sin that God will punish in some way-sooner or later. It is a privilege of great value to have the ability and opportunity to contribute something to a cause so noble, and so heavenly. And when it is only "required according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not," every one ought to do something. When even the smallest mite will not be refused, every one can do something. Nor should those noble-minded men, who compose the members of this society, be suffered to struggle alone. They should have our fervent prayers for their prosperity as well as our money. But, as my design was to give some entracts from the report, I must say no more. These extracts will show that the Bible, through their efforts, has already been given to more than half the

"The ancient Church of Abyssinia has been supplied with an edition of the Ethiopic Psalter and Gospels; and the Providential acquisition of the version of the entire Scriptures in the Amharic, or vulgar dislect of a part of Abyssinia, has enabled the society to print, under the editorial care of T. P. Platt, Esq., successive editions of the New Testament, Psalter, and Pentateuch, and recently the whole Old Testament, which are likely to prove the source of invaluable blessings to this interesting Christian community. For the people of Egypt, too, the Psalter and Gospels have been printed in Coptic

"But there is one great system of the Society which remains to be noticed. Apart from the operation of auxiliary and branch societies, which have proved so effective, it has been found necessary to establish several distinct Foreign agencies, which have succeeded, beyond all expectation, in promoting the great work of Bible distribution.

An agency, for this purpose, has been established in Paris, which agency " was absolutely required, from the limited character of the Protestant Bible Society, as it left the Roman Catholic population wholly unprovided for. Previous to 1833 no fewer than 730,650 copies of the Scriptures had been put into circulation. And from the Paris Depot, in seven years only, 606,051 copies of the Bible and New Testament had been distributed."

A similar agency has, also, been established at Frankfort, from which has been issued 445,474 copies. "In Belgium, where little had been done for its Roman Cacholic population, there have been sold 76,060 Bibles and New Testaments. At Stockholm, the Society has availed itself of the gratuitous services of the Rev. Mr. Scott, to form an important agency for Sweden and Finland. The total issues, since the year 1832, have been 124,974 Bibles and

"For the long-neglected countries of Greece and Turkey, where so many Christian Churches once flourished, agents have also been employed, from the want of every other facility for the circulation of the Sacred Volume. From Smyrna and Athens a goodly number of copies have been scattered over these immense countries, chiefly in modern Greek, amounting, in the last year, to more than 24,000 entire copies or portions of the Scriptures. An improved translation of the New Testament has also been prepared more conformable to the idiom of the Modern Greek than the one so long in use, of which an edition of 10,000 copies is ordered to be printed at Athens.

. In a retrospective view of these cities, there is something extremely melancholy. Once favoured with the gospel, preached to them in its purity, either by the Apostles of our Lord or their immediate successors—ouce the seat of learning and commerce; but how fallen! How strangely altered is Athens since "Paul stood in the midst of Mars Hill and preached upto them Jesus and the resurrection." All this was threatened, unless they repented and did their first works over again. All this darkness and misery is because of their unfaithfulness to the Lord.' So true it is that "rightcourness exalteth a nation;" and that "sin is a reproach to any people." The present religious state of Greece and "the seven Churches of Asia" furnishes incontestable evidence of the Divinity of the New Testament. There is also something very cheering to the heart of every christian in the efforts of the Bible Society to give the Bible to "the long-neglected countries of Greece and Turkey. Britain first received the gospel from the East; and there is much that is noble and praiseworthy in the efforts now being made to render back to these benighted lands the words of eternal life." O may it prosper more abundantly! Honourable testimony is also borne to the labours of the American Bible Society. "At New-York, the American Bible Society, with nearly 1,000 auxiliaries, and a still greater number of associations, is in active operation; and at Philadelphia, a similar institution, with its various branches, success fully prosecutes the same object; and their united issues amount to 2,721,274 copies of the Bible or New Testament."

The following are some concluding remarks: "Who that thinks of the wide-spread influence which the Society has obtained, or the twenty millions of copies of the Scriptures, in 158 versions, which it has been the means of putting forth, but must exclaim with surprise and gratitude, 'What bath God Yet who can read of the destitute condition of millions in Pagan or Mahometan countries without feeling that we are only at the threshold of the work! And even in many countries, nominally christian, the great mass of the people are but just beginning to learn that there is such a book as the Bible. Never were there such openings for the introduction of the Scriptures, in every part of the world. Never did the Society stand in greater need of the increased exertions of its friends than at the present time, for the accomplishment of its high and sacred purposes. In the emphatic language of the Bishop of Calcutta, it may still be said, that India, with its 134 millions waits for our labours. Who, then, can think of the past labours or present prospects of the Society; and at the same time remember his own fleeting opportunities for usefulness, without hearing the divine injunction which says Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Two or three remarks, and I am done. This Society has a great and noble work on hand. 2. The Bible cause is emphatically the cause of God. 3. That great opposition, to the spread of Scriptural knowledge, will be made. 4. That it is the duty of every one to help in this cause. 5. That to stand aloof or remain indifferent is to help oppose its progress.

#### For the Christian Guardian. WESLEYAN CONTINGENT FUND -- No. III.

The last article showed the progress of the English Contingent Fund from 1815 and the progress of the Canada Fund unto the present year; and closed by proposing two questions. The first of which, viz., What ought to be the nount of the Contingent Fund receipts? will now be answered. An indirect reply to this question will be obtained by a direct reply to another, What are nothing is so important as detail; especially in the statement of charitable and religious funds. It may be also observed, that without public detail, a fund must shortly be destitute of public confidence; and without public confidence

the directors of a fund will soon have nothing worth detailing. Agreeably with the former principle, the present case will be fully and fairly presented; and though those against us will thus "see the nakedness of the land," and rejoice, yet those for us will lament, and doubtless stretch out their hand to DEFICIENCIES.—The first claim on the fund is what the English Conference

calls "the ordinary deficiencies;" or what we call "deficiencies of poor circuits." Poor circuits make the first and largest demand. By a " poor circuit," it is not meant, a poor extent of country embraced by it; nor the membership of a circuit being generally poor; for a circuit may be poor and yet every be fertile: but by a poor circuit, in the Wesleyan nomenclature, is meant, "A circuit wherein the members are not sufficient legally to make up the a circuit from, or entitle it to, the epithet "poor," and a claim on the fund?

1. The legal or disciplinary demand from each member is the same as when Mr. Wesley first appointed it, viz., one shilling each quarter towards the Minister's quarterage; and one penny each week towards the Minister's board, lodging, fire, candles, and travelling expenses. We have no right to expect more, on an average, from any circuit, than four shillings quarterage and four a year from each member. This is so small a sum, and taken in such small proportions, that Mr. Wesley thought less could not be reasonably expected; and considering the poorness of the people, generally, more could not be reasonably desired. Some may be so poor, that they cannot bestow so much, 1813, the English Conference "earnestly entreated the Stewards to make such exertions, in conjunction with the Leaders, as will raise in their respective circuits, at least, the sums required by our old established rules; namely, on the average one penny per week, to be paid in the classes, and one shilling per quarter to be paid when the tickets are renewed, for each member."

every one of you lay by him in store, as God bath prospered him;" and (2). from the weekly offerings of the primitive christians in lieu of tithes.

Gibbon, ch. 15.)

2. The legal demand of a Minister is, as is generally known, one hundred dollars for himself, and the same for his wife, with sixteen dollars for small and twenty-four for larger children. The amount for board, rent, fael, light, travelling, and stabling varies; and is left for the decision of the Circuit Stewards. Perhaps the two parts of the income of a Minister and his family may be estimated at about £100 per annum; and of a single Minister, at half the sum. Considering the abundant supply afforded to the Jewish Priests and Levites, the plentiful offerings of the Church to the first Ministers, the comfortable incomes of other Ministers of the present day, the industrious and frugal condition of the Methodist Connexion, and the abundant labours of the Methodist preachers, this average estimate may be considered very moderate, if not too low. However, this might suffice, provided it were always afforded.

3. The number of members on a circuit requisite to furnish the legal demand, is the next consideration. The following has been the ratio of members

	Leading	12 111	LUSION	a ar serior		•					
•					Member			٠.		Membe	
Iα	1770.	one	married	preacher	to 683,	and o	one sin	gle po	reacher	to 245.	
	1780,				843.				• • • • • • •	., 246.	
	1800,				509,					263.	
	1810.				507,					230.	
-	1837,	•••			500,		• • • • • •	••••	• • • • • •	210.	٠.

According to Mr. Wesley's rule of 8s. 4d. a year from each member, there are required 250 members to make up a married preacher's quarterage, and 125 a single preacher's. But in each of the above instances there are double, or more than double, the number of members requisite to supply the former and nearly the same to supply the latter. If every member paid the legal domand on the English circuits, there would be no need of a Contingent Fund; for there would be a large yearly excess from the circuits. Not only have the preachers double numbers to secure their income, but a large Conngent Fund of nearly £14,000, a Children's Fund of nearly £5,500, and a missionaries as well as other preachers. If we deduct the missionaries, it will allow perhans a hundred members more to each prencher, and raise the 500 to 600, and the 210 to 310. So that the preachers are provided for on every hand; and each may say to want as Cato, to his weapon and book,

"Thus am I doubly armed," How different is the state of Methodism in Canada! Instead of 500 or 600 nembers to support a married preacher, he has only 178; and instead of 250 or 300 to support a single preacher, he has only 100. There is an evil in our conduct, and honesty requires it to be revealed; an evil which the enemies of Methodism have often charged on Methodists; an evil which if persevered in, I am afraid, will sink us lower than we are at present: We have multiplied our preachers more than our people have multiplied. [See note A.] Under our English presidents, this evil seems to have been generated. While they presided, the members were nearly every year decreasing, and the preachers were actually every year increasing. In 1833, there were 70 preachers and 16,000 members; in 1838, 95 preachers and 15,328 members; and in 1840, there were more than 100 preachers. The necessity of the Contingent Fund, and the amount of deficiencies on poor circuits, will appear if we consider the present number of Ministers and the number of m quirec

ed, according to the rive already stated, to maintain	rnem.		
or the 5 Chairmen of Districts, required	1 250	members.	
" 25 single preachers,	3.125	44	Ī
" 76 matried do	19,000	**	
" Children of do.			•

Required to support present Wesleyan Conference, 23,375 Present Wesleyan membership, ................................ 17,017

To make a proper proportion between the ministry and membership, there should be 6000 more of the latter, or 25" (married) less of the former. eral members of the Conference are missionaries, and supported by the mis sionary fund; and their claim on the membership may be deducted. But against the deduction we may set the claims of the children; and then draw perhaps an even balance. Viewing the case in another light, the member ship are deficient in making up the legal claim of the ministry in the astounding sum of £2500. To liquidate this sum the preachers look into the Conthe land" is seen. Out of our 65 circuits perhaps 20 cannot be found which do not need yearly assistance from the Contingent Fund. Even in Great Britain, in 1837, out of 834 circuits, only 180 wanted no help, the remaining 204 had each a grant. I will end this part of the subject, by setting our Connexion in contrast with four of the English districts, that we may fully see

what is our present	position.			• • • • • • •			
1837.	Membern.	Preachers.	Rec'd from Con. Fund.	Children's Pund.			
London District -	18,608	54	£630 :	£64			
Corowall	17,871	30	100	63			
Birmingham	16,000	48	502	75			
Manchester	16,269	49	487	163			

Canada Connexion 17,017 The first claim on the Contingent Fund is from poor circuits, and such are nearly all our circuits. The other claims will be noticed in the next paper. Sidney, Dec. 8th, 1841. . G. F. P.

\* According to the English proportion, there should be 50 less,

[A. It is so; but the wants of the population required the excess, and should be named to the honour of the Canada Conference; while the people should, if possible, give more liberally.—Ep.]

#### PERFORMANCE OF FAMILY WORSHIP. ART OF A LETTER BY BISHOP MEADE IN THE PHILAU. EPISCOPAL RECORDER.

In this Letter, I will notice the symptoms of piety which manifested themelves in the families in England, Scotland, and Ireland, where I experienced such christian kindness as will never be forgotten. I believe it will be allowed by all that the conduct of households as to religion is one of the best tests of the general condition of religion in a church or congregation. In the house, holds of which I speak there was much to gratify the heart of the Christian. and some particulars, which I could wish to see more prevalent among us. Beside that general spirit of subordination and quiet submission, on the part of children and servants, which, all agree, distinguish families in that country, there were certain things, in the daily worship of the family, eminently calculated to promote true piety. In all of those to which I allade (more than twenty in number, some of the clergy, others of the laity,) family worship was conducted with an order, and fullness, which seemed to show, that it was a duty of such importance, that it must not be hurried over, or neglected in any of its parts. The servants, (who on account of the cheapness of the wages are numerous in proportion to the size of the families.) were always called in morning and evening, and they, as well as the children, had each a the craims on the Contingent Fund? To attract attention and beget interest. Bible and bymn book, copies of which are carried round to each visiter, as, we read, was always the case in Mr. Wilberforce's family.

The exercises always commence with singing, which, as being an act of worship, is conducted standing, a posture less likely to subject the performers, especially the younger ones, to sleepiness and weariness. And here lot me mention, that in almost every one of these houses there was a piano, and some member accustomed to use it in the worship of God. There appeared to be a perfect readiness in finding a suitable tune to whatever hymn was given out, and the hymns in use there are very various. I could not but often, and with sodness, think, while listening to such an hallowed use of instrumental music, how little of it is heard in families of our state, how little is done in the schools to prepare our daughters for this highest exercise of the musical talent. I pray God, to make this remark, a word in season. My brethren in the ministry and the families under their charge, know how often member of the society may be rich, and every acre of land enclosed in it may I have mourned over this deficiency, and mourned in vain. In the families, of which I am speaking, the singing being over, the reading of the Scriptures succeeded, when each one present opens to the portion selected, and with legal demand." This definition opens immediately three subjects for discus- the eye follows the reader. In some families the verses are read in succession sion; "1. What is the legal demand on a member ? 2. What is the legal by all present, the servents not excluded. Who does not perceive the advandemand of the Minister ? 3. What number of members is requisite to exempt | tage gained by this, in fixing eyes that might otherwise wander, and attention that might otherwise be lost in sleep, or on some foreign subject? How much less of weariness would there be, if such a method were always

adopted. But there is another reason why it is so desirable for each one to nesses Bible for reference, worthy of being mentioned. It is the custom of expounding scripture, by a few explanatory or connecting remarks, or words of shillings and four-pence board money, or in all eight shillings and four-pence exhortation, which it is believed is practised by many of the pious laymen for was enabled, afterwards, to retain all that was validable of his observations of the benefit of their children and servants, but which is more especially expected of the ministers when performing service in private families. In no instance was I called upon in any family, whether of minister or laymen, to conduct the devotions without such an intimation, as showed that it was an or even any, for a time; and this allows room for the richer sort to contribute exercise always expected, and this not merely when tarrying all night with more than the strict average sum, to supply the deficiency of the poorer. In the family, but when spending a few hours of the evening with some pious friends who did not separate without prayer and the word of God. Who does not see the excellent effect of this habit in making the minister and the heads of families study the meaning of God's word beforehand, in order to some brief explanation or application of it, and then when reading it, to be attentive to the same in order to the explanation, and also in making the dif-It is probable that the idea of weekly contributions was derived (1) from ferent members of the family attentive in order to receive the explanation.-St. Paul's command to the Corinthians, "Upon the first day of the week, let Let there be no Bibles in the hand and no call upon them to attend to the they were first chaunted by "the sweet singer of Israel."

meaning of the word, what a temptation to inattention, weariness, and sleep A service of this kind of ten minutes, how much longer than one of twenty on the former plan. Our family worship certainly needs reformation. If it be said, that in our southern country the servants are unable to read, then the greater is the need of a most careful selection of suitable scriptures to be read to them, and of some plain explanation by the master or minister, with a view to fix their attention; and as to our children and others present who can read, surely every help to attention and right understanding of scripture should be afforded them. Should it be thought by some that the particular ministers and families with whom I associated, were of a certain school more given to such practices, and form but a very small portion of the Church, we reply, that while that supposition, if true, does not make against the piety and efficacy of the custom recommended, yet we are happy to be able to state on good authority, that it is not confined to those denominated Evangelical, but s much practised among some who would be unwilling to be thus classified. Nor is it confined to the presbyters and deacons of the Church. I had the satisfaction of hearing the good Bishop of Chester read the third chapter of St. John's Gospel, and according to his custom, at morning family prayer, expound it in the most simple, familiar manner to his household of servants and several visiters. This, his custom, has well qualified him for those excellent family expositions of different portions of the Bible which he has from time to time given to the Christian world.

#### DECLINE OF CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

This has been produced by the introduction of intricate and studied piecos, "fugue tunes" and such like, in the place and stead of plain psalmody adapted to general use; in other words, by the conversion of a psalm or symn into a regular anthon, which must necessarily be performed by the choir alone. It is curious to note how that very principle which had in view the maintenance of congregational psalmody exclusively, has, in its reflex pperation tended to pervert and change the character of psalmody itself, until it has ceased to be congregational at all! This result, however, deprecate it as we may, is perfectly natural, and flows from that desire to "excel," Missionary Fund of nearly £100,000. In the average of 1837 are included which, as we have seen, is in itself the subject of high commendation. But I must confess, I like not this smuggling in of choral music under fulse pretences. Let it come in all its native dignity and grace as an appropriate celebration of praise from the mouths of a disciplined hand of holy singers; but tributed the remaining "consecrated bread and wine after the Communion," let it not be thrust in surreputiously, for such a transaction partakes of the nature of fraud and deceit. It pretends to be a psalm or hymn for the congregation; it is in fact an anthem for the choir, and it robs the people of their appointed place for participating in the musical services of the church.

Another grand cause of the decline of congregational music is that, in too many instances, both in Europe and in America, a church, in the selection of its musical officers, has paid no regard to any but the lechnical qualifications

To be a good singer or player was (and is?) a sufficient passport to a professional engagement to take a leading part in some of the most solemn devo-tional exercises of Christian worship, no matter whether the party this engaged were imbaed with religious feeling or not. In such cases, it has omejimes chanced that the choice has fallen upon a worthy object. But put the reverse. Suppose the choice to fall upon a man who has not the fear of God," but one who yet possesses abundance of musical talent; what will be what must be, the issue? Music may continue, and from the place in which it is performed, it may be called Church music, but devotional music there -none. Under the administration of such a man, congregational singing will soon become extinct; for nothing is more exquisitely sensitive than is the popular feeling concerning the manner in which every branch of Divine Service is conducted. Devotion may be excited or repressed, warmed or chilled, by differences of manner, which, technically considered, are so minute as to escape particular observation. The proximate effect, the precise mode in which this want of religious feeling on the part of the organist or conductor operates on the congregation, may not be distinctly appreciated ; yet this does not diminish the force of the fact. There are many who never studied music, who can yet understand and adopt the remark once made by a good old lady, "I can always tell when the organ is played with an

It will be perceived that I am not adverting to the introduction of men of flagrantly immoral and infamous character, nor to the ill effect of gross and palnable irreverence of manuer, in the performance of Holy Offices; they need no remark; but I refer to the baleful consequences which must ever the devotions of a congregation, whether in the reading-desk, the pulpit, or the organ-gallery. In other instances men appreciate fitness or unfitness quickly enough. It is passing strange that they perceive it not in what relates to our subject. Were a person to put himself forward as a singer of comic songs, who yet was quite incapable of entering into the humour of the pieces he professed to perform, he would be very soon admonished that he had mistaken his vocation. But in the church it is not always so; and many an ungodly man has vexed the ears of the devout members of a Christian congregation by the exhibition of his skill in the performance of music, in which, though his "understanding" was employed, his "spirit" bore no part.-Prof. Hodges.

### ASSAULTS UPON DIVINE REVELATION.

At one period arose Geology, from the earth's depths, and entered into mortal combat with a revelation which, pillared on the evidence of history, has withstood the assault. At another time, from the altitudes of the upper firmament was Astronomy brought down, and arrayed in hostile attitude against the records of our faith, and that attack has also proved powerless as the former. Then from the mysteries of the human spirit, on attempt has been industriously made to educe some discovery of wondrous spell by which to lecture-rooms of Anatomy, the lessons of materialism have been inculcated. revelation, as if there were any earthly connexion between the form of the human skull, and the truth or falsehood of our religion! The science of Theology has made a sert of play-ground for all manner of inroads in regard to human speculation; but it is not without a peculiar evidence of its own unassailable position, and beyond the reach of external violence. The hammer of the Geologist cannot break that demonstration—the telescope of the Astronomer cannot enable un to descry in it any character of falsehood -- the knife of the Anatomist cannot find the way to the alleged rottenness which lies at its core-nor by a dissecting of Metaphysics can the Mental Philosopher probe his way to the secret of insufficiency, and make exposure to the world, of the yet unknown flaw. All those sciences have cast their missiles at the stately fabric of our Christian philosophy and erudition, but they have dropped harmless and impotent at its base.—Chalmers.

#### From the Youth's Mental Casket. CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY-PLUTARCH.

This truly celebrated personage was a native of Cheronea, in Greece, and lourished in the time of the Emperor Trajan. The exact date of his birth is nucertain, and the best information on this point only says he was studying philosophy when Nero entered Greece. Accordingly his birth must have been not far from A. D. 66.

His preceptor was Ammonius, a teacher at Delphi, who taught him philosophy and mathematics, rhetoric and philology. After completing his studies he visited Egypt, and having travelled over Greece, entered Rome, and opened a school under the patronage of Trajan, who soon raised him to the office of Consul, and made him Governor of Illyrium.

On the death of Trajan, Plutarch returned to his native town, and spent the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of all the honors the place could bestow, universally esteemed and beloved; and here, about the year 141. eing nearly 80 years of age, be ended his days universally lamented.

His wife's name was Timoxena. He had four sons and one daughter; the latter and two of the former died in youth. The others were named Plutarch and Lamprias. To the latter is the world indebted for giving to it the invaluable writings of his father.

Plutarch's fame will be co-extensive with time. He stands unrivalled as an accurate historian and biographer, and his " Lives" will never cease to occupy an elevated place in the annals of historic knowledge. He is called "the most istructive and interesting of all the authors of ancient history." This is no doubt owing to the cultivation of his memory by committing the best works of Egypt is a work-shop for apprentices. Africa is a furnace. Algiers is a the day. This is the opinion of Locke, and is undoubtedly true. Thus he men and things, and to amass his store of historic treasures. We have little idea of the amount of benefit resulting from committing to memory the hest pieces, both poetry and prose, that fall into the hands of youth; and the neglect of this is a palpable deficiency in one's education.

Plutarch also always carried a common-place book, in which he carefully noted all worthy observations that fell from the lips of those with whom he they have placed him above compeer, and won for him an ever during ALPHA.

After an interval of 1800 years, the Psalms of David in Hebrew are again sung by a Christian Hebrew Church on Mount Zion, where 3000 years ago For the Christian Guardian

tions have vanish'd like a dream away. d Empires sauk into obscurity Beneath thy changeless ray!

aceptre o'er a thousand

Thou are as lustrous now,
when the Angels peal'd creation's
moral\*
ad space unbounded wore a shining brow, And light and life were born! Thou saw'st proud Rome arise

Time bath not tarnish'd thee;

shores;—
Lo; bound in chains the queen of pations And pricetly craft adores? Is there within thy zones Earth's host of evils, crimes, and tolls, and

pains? the prize of thrones.

And pile with death thy plains? Do soings of praise ascend From souls dilating with divine delight, When they behold the glory without end? That conopies thy high?

Do hards and sages hold blace communion with the works of

Him, Before whose brow the pomp thy beams

Is darkness, deep and dim? H'hitby.

\* See Job.

TO A STAR.

To shee, C start! I turn,
Refulgent rover thro' the depths of night!
And with a strange and testless longing burn.

Beht.

Co nearms.

Their sha-beight pinions o'er my man,
And with a blaze of glory light the pfushurn.

And waters of thy land? to heaven's angel trains it sea-bright pinions o'er thy hills ex-

Do feathered throngs repeat Melodious warblings to enclimited cass, And in thy glens and sylvan forcets meet, When Spring's young bloom appears?

Dost thou recite the strains Of silver melody that fill'd thy song, When Earth in splendoor burst from Night's donains!

And joined the starry throng T.

Do flowers to us unknown, mortal beauty to the sons display? do they falls and wither like our own, And perish in a day?

Do in thy wilds repose The buds and blossoms of the green of knes And pride of Summer, the united of russ, Whose sweets our gates diffuse?

I lift my voice in valo. Daughter of beauty and of mystery: The mighty wonders thy wide realiss Do mack my scrutiny.

It may be that thou art An Eden blooming in the azure space, Where saints and angels dwell from point And byom Jehovah's grace!!

THEODORE C. WHERLER.

THE LORD'S SUPPER IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH .- At the administration of the Communion which accompanied the three solemn occasions, in this city, of the opening of the Convention of N. Y., the opening of the General Convention, and the Consecration of the Bishop of Delaware, Dencous disagreeably to the following notice, which was read on each occasion :— N. Y. Observer.

"It is particularly requested that the congregation will remain quietly

seated after the blessing which follows the Communion, for the purpose of securing proper solemnity to the following mode of complying with the rabric, which provides that 'if any of the consecrated bread and wine remain ofter the communion, it shall not be carried out of the church, but the minister and ther communicants shall, immediately after the blessing, reverently tat and drink "Clergymen appointed for the purpose will, immediately after the secret

prayer which follows the blessing, advance to the chancel, receive the remainng consecrated elements, and proceed with them through the several sistes, handing them at the door of each pew. The communicant pearest to the door, having partaken of the bread or wine thus offered, will pass it to the God before his eyes, or upon one who hath said in his heart, "There is no other communicants in the same pow, and then restore the remainder to the clergyman who handed it.

"The return of the holy vessels to the Lord's Table will indicate the proper time for the congregation to disperse." - Churchman.

LORD MONEODDO AND JAMES MONTGOMERY THE POET .- The following curious anecdote was narrated by Mr. Montgomery at a receiv meeting in Scotland:-" The parents of the poet had gone abroad, and their hitle boy was left with the brethren at Fulneck, a Moravian settlement in the sister kingdom. He was one of their younger scholars at a time when Lord Monboddo, still so well known for his great telents and acquirements, and his scarce less marked eccentricities, visited the settlement, and was shown, among other things, their little school. His Lordship stood among the boys, coiling and uncoiling his whip on the floor, and engaged as if in counting the nail-heads in the boarding. The little fellows were all exceedingly curious; none of them had ever seen a real live Lord before, and Monboddo was a very strange-looking Lord indeed. He wore a large, stiff, bushy periwig, surmonnted by a huge odd-looking hat; his very plain coat was studded with brass buttons of broadest disk, and his voluminous inexpressibles were of leather. And there he stood, with his grave absent face hent downwards drawing and redrawing his whip along the floor, as the Moravian, his guide, pointed out to his notice boy after boy. "And this," said the Moravian, coming at length to young Montgomery, "is a countryman of your Lordship's." His Lordship raised himself up, looked hard at the little fellow, and His Lordship raised himself up, looked hard at the little fellow, and then shaking his huge whip over his head, "Ah," he exclaimed, "I hope his country will have no reason to be ashamed of him." "The circumstance, said the poet, "made a deep impression on my mind, and I determined—I trust the resolution was not made in vain,—I determined in that moment that my country should not have reason to be ashamed of me."

THE SULTAN .- We were then ushered through long suites of apartments. expecting every moment to enter the presence of the Sultan; and, at length, ow**n into a** small side ant om, where I was the for the meeting, he walked quietly in, and suddenly stood before its. The usual fez was on his head, a large military cloak hung round him, clasped at the throat with a magnificent agraffe of enormous diamonds; a large solitaire was on his little finger. He is tall, pale, sallow, and slight, with fine eyes, a sweet smile, and amiable expression of countenance. He is only eighteen years of age. It is said he is learning French, and is much more au fait de tout ce qui se passe than is generally imagined. The Prince de Joinville, when bere, saw and conversed much with him; and lately a good deal has transpired disenchant the world of its confidence in the gospel of Jesus Christ. From as to his manners and ideas from a Russian painter who has just finished his picture, and with whom he had much conversation during his several sittings, and for the purpose of putting a mockery on all religion, and driving it if He did not bow, but immediately began talking to Reschid Pacha, who, harpossible from the face of the earth. But the most singular attempt to graft ing paid his homage, which is done by gracefully faisant semblant to pick up infidelity on anything purporting to be a science, has been made by those the dust from the feet, according to the expression, "Je baise la poussiere," who associate the doctrines of Phrenology with their detail of the Christian interpreted to me the Soltan's words. He expressed his pleasure and satisfaction at seeing me, and his hope that I had recovered the fatigue of my journey; to this I replied. He then inquired if I had been at all rewarded for what I had suffered, and for the deprivation of the comforts and luxuries of England. I then requested Reschid Pacha to express my admiration of Constantinople, my gratification at my visit and reception, and my gratitude nt having been allowed to see everything that was curious and interesting.-The Saltan inquired if I had visited the Tscheragan l'alace; and on my answering in the negative, he desired orders might be given for it to be shown to me. He then inquired who the lady (Mrs. Walker) was that accompanied me; and on being told her name, he desired Reschid Pacha to express the pleasure he felt at having an opportunity of telling her how highly he valued her bushand's services. After a happily worded reply from her to the offect that she had equal delight in being able to assure his Majesty that he had not now a more faithful servant than Admiral Walker, the Sultan expressed his regret at my intention of leaving Constantinople so soon, and then suddenly vanished .- Letter from the Marchioness of Londonderry at Constantinople, to a

More Popery among Propestants .- A writer in the Churchman states that a clergyman of the Episcopal church recently "did distinctly avow the sentiment, in a sermon preached in a neighbouring church, that the Bible ought not to be promisenously circulated, because it was too holy a book to be subjected to the abuse of those who could not appreciate it."

If such sentiments may be publicly preached in Protestant churches with out rebuke, we may well believe that the Oxford heresy is gaining ground in that communion. It certainly concerns her thousands of faithful prophets who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal, to sound the alarm, and with the spirit of Cranmer and Ridley and Latimer, resist the influx of Popery .- N. Y. Observer.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORLD .- England is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, a universal counting-house. France is a rich farm, tending to turn itself into a manufactory. Germany is an ill-cultivated field, because they are philosophers, and not peasants who till it. Southern Italy is a villa in ruins. Northern Italy is an artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenters' yards. Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice-house. Switzerland is a chalet. Greece is a field in a state of nature. Turkey is a field fallow. India is a gold mine. nursery-ground. Asia is a grove. The Antilles are sugar refineries. South America is a store. North America a tell full. Spain a till empty.

FALL OF MARNA. - Desputches from Turkish Armenia, received at Constantinople, states that a copious fall of manna took place at Aleppo and its neighbourhood on the third of May. The manna, which is in fact a tasteless seed, that becomes white like flour after being kept a while, fell to the depth of two inches. Samples of it were to be chemically analyzed at Constanticonversed. From these two circumstances we may justly date his greatness nople. What adds to the singularity of the circumstance is that a great dearth was prevailing at the time .- Selected.

> A SAILOR'S NOTION OF A SERMON .- A Nantucket sailor was asked to give an opinion of a sermou to which he had just listened. He said it was a handsome sermon, but he would have liked it much better, if it had struck the harpoon into the conscience of some sinner.

#### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, Becember 29th. 1841.

THE MISSIONARY MEETINGS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN U. CANALA-THE MISSIONARY DONOR BLESSED. "It is difficult precisely to determine, at this distance of time, with whom the first thought originated, or what was the first sentence that led to them. [Missionary Meetings.] Mr. Scarth, of Leeds, repeatedly remarked to Mr. William Duwson, before Dr. Coke took his departure for India, 'The Missionary cause must be taken out of the doctor's hand; iv must be made a public—a common cause.' It is not impossible that this may have been the germ of the whole."—

Our Missionary services have fairly commenced, and the worthy friends of the cause at Hamilton have been faroured with the first sermons and speeches this year. To us there is something delightful in the thought, that the next two or three months are to be emphatically Missionaux Months. The laborious farmer has his harvest time, and so has the Church of Christ. It toils, sows, expects, not in vain. He who has connected the effect with the cause, sends the blessing from above, which is a reward for past, and an incentive to, future Another is, -a false respectability. It is a gratifying circumstance that person exertion. "Be ye glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the Lord your of wealth and distinction devote their Sabbath-hours to youth; but others are God; for he hath given you the former rain moderately, and he will cause to to be found who conceive it is derogatory to their honour to be associated come down for you the rain, the former rain, and the latter rain in the first with their instructors. They have been elevated in society by a generous month. And the floors shall be full of where, and the fats shall overflow with name of the Lord your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you; and my people shall never be ashamed. And ye shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the Lord your God." The Bible has a thousand promises like this for the Church of Christ, and in each there is an affluence of blessings to encourage to duty. With our Canadian portion of that Church, the coming months will be distinguished for an evangelical solicitude:—the respected in the parties have relinquished their office a "ministers and gentlemen whose happy privilege it will be to deliver addresses." will present statements and appeals, than which, none can be more interesting welfare? Or do we acquire a sauctity of character at the hymencal after to the inhabitants of Canada; information will thus be communicated and impressions made; a plous sympathy will operate in many a heart; the tear of affections which this connexion produces, unfit the parties for an office, on play will fall for the destitute: a yearning clierity will make its noble offerings qualification of which is love? I acknowledge that in many, perhaps in most to the Lord; and that will be the noblest presented by the trembling hand of age, cases, the secession of females becomes a matter of necessity; but for a young poverty, and widowhood-the ground of a memorial which shall never perish.

country are to be supplied. Did not our able Missionary Report say so much, and with good effect, on this subject, we should enlarge here. The debt the poor, it is both absurd and cruel to take it away from them. How can be civilized part of the community owes them has been for years accumulating, and will not be disbursed so long as they have many woll-known claims on our justice and piety. 2. Our white brotherhood, in too many places, lack the ordinances we enjoy. Far from their land of birth and home they dwell and remarks may be made a blessing to ALL Sunday School Teachers:-" By endure hardships in a forest-land, unvisited, or seldom visited, by men of whom they once could say, " How beautiful are the fort of them that preach the gospel | uniform, and undiverted discharge of its duties. In most large towns circum of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things" to us! Now they desire to stances are continually occurring which put this virtue to the test. Some greet such messengers again, and anxiously ask, When-when will it be !-- popular minister is to preach; or one of the resident ministers is to preach a Let the love of convey and the christian feelings of our hearts say-when. 3. charity sermon or funeral discourse. On such occasions, without a firm and It is of underiable importance that the Missionseign now employed should be continued on the stations they occupy, and others immediately sent torth.—

They are men who deny themselves to prosecute labours the most perplexing world, which, although not cumerated in any bank of denominations or in any thoulement to the business he has undertaken, a teacher is in great world, which, although not cumerated in any bank of denominations or in any thoulement to the business he has undertaken, a teacher is in great world, which, although not cumerated in any bank of denominations or in and orduous; and the benefits they have conferred, and ore now conferring, on both Indians and Whites, are too evident and manifold for those labours to be discontinued, enfectled, or interrupted. Rather let the number of such evangelists be increased, till the country is fully supplied with the gospel. 4. The missions of the Canada Wesleyon Conference are entirely dependant for support on Canada. We are not going to enlarge on past occurrences, so discreditable to a powerful Missionery party, and so painful to the injured; the invasions of that party on the rights and privileges and quietude of the injured; the combined, criminal, and continued enmity of that party; the present shameless projects of London WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES to sweep the Church and missions of the Canada Conference into oblivion. This is severe, and we intend it to be; for if it is right for those Missianaries to destroy one of our members or Missions ecclesiastically, it is right for them to annihilate the whole Wesleyan Methodist Church. This is the demand and tendency of the principles resolutely propagated, enforced, and acted upon, by those Missionaries; and they know our views are beyond their contradiction. Missionary friends of the Canada Conference, you think as we do, and your prompt and praiseworthy liberality last year is the indication we gladly adduce of your approbation of the position, views, and proceedings of our Church-at once patriotic, Wesleyan, and christian. The Missions which you, with an unparalleled generosity, have sustained, are yours, exclusively, for support; and it is with thankfulness as to the past, and confidence as to the future, we put you in remembrance of your ent pressing but pleasing responsibilities.

" Benevolence, according to your means, allow us to remark, is an unchange able dury. Persons there are, but we would fain hope not among you, to whom the orgent appeals of the author of Mammon painfully apply: "They seek their worldly ease and enjoyment. Self, self, is the idol to which they are perpetually sacrificing: the monster, whose ravenous appetite they are perpetually feasting, and which eats up nearly all they have. So great is the cost of dressing and decorating this idol, of serving and feasting it, of consulting its change, or give, barter, or dispose of, any spiritroos liquor or wine to an which full from his table." Here is covetousness a degradation to uself, and take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except others,—an evil to its possessor, and a curse to mankind. . How different is benevolence! Christian benevolence confers dignity. Man

is capable of it, and never appears with a nobler bearing among his fellow-men than when he is their friend in adversity; much more when the objects of relief are sinners untaught and unsaved. It is not the sedateness and severities of the religious recluse which are to dignify men. An ascetic hermitage is against the order of nature, and, practically, a denial of the genius and expansive tendencies of Christianity. A spirit might more properly live apart from apirit, though it would not, than a man made with passions-pity, compassion tenderness and love. God never made him for an isolated existence. Benutifully does Dr. Gardiner Spring thus speak of man: "Some of the nobles faculties of his soul, as well as some of the most amiable and exalted of his natural affections, could be exercised only in such a condition. Benevolence completency, gratitude, and heroism, would all lie dormant, if he were an iso lated being. Next to the pure fountain of spiritual joy, the most delightful sources of his enjoyment are those for the first time unlocked when he meet his fellow-man." No principle and passion is more active than the love of God; and no persons more given to works of faith and labours of love, than christians. We know a person, a femule it is true, and of precarious health, frequently in retirement for the holy purposes of devotion, but more frequently in public-seeking-finding-weeping over-praying for-relieving the abject and the miserable. This is real loftiness of character,-required by the word of God, and formed by a gospel charity. Christian benevolence confers hap amounts to \$1,763 55-of which sum \$444 was expended on 116 individuels, piness. Many of man's pleasures are social, and the precepts of Scripture, as well as the experience of christians, indicate that it is so. An Apostle eard, and weekly allowances, during the inclement season, on 79 persons, most of "None of us live in to himself, and more dieth to himself." A greater than St. Paul condescended to be an unexampled sufferer that he might benefit mankind, and in doing this became an inheritor of "the joy that was set before Him." One of the most elequent writers remarks,-" Happiness must be sought, not so much in a direct as in an indirect way,-the way which has been marked by God and Jesus Christ. In order to be happy, in any high degree, we must abandon ourselves, according to his will, and after the nattern of his Son, to the temporal and spiritual benefit of mankind." Paradoxical as it may seem, he is the happing man who cares most for his brethren in adversity, and helps them; and when, especially, the help required portains to the soul-the God of leve should be made our pattern for their good.

"Alse! Alse!
Why, all the souls that are, were forfeit once;
And the that might the 'vaniage best have took,
fround out the remedy: Bow would you be,
If the, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? O, think on that;
And merey then will be sales within your lips,
Like man new made."

Christian benevalence confers influence. It would be triffing with the good sense of our readers to prove this; they can readily cite examples. Howard Wilberforce, Wesley, Clarkson, Buxton, Thompson, Hankey, Bangs, Lee, Mrs. Fry, Gurney, Baptist Noel, and an exalted multitude besides. These persons knew, or do still know, the blessedness of blessing others. Christian benevalence confers honour. Take a national view of the subject. What people of antiquity were most clevated by a generous compassion? The Romana? If they were, their history states not the fact. The Grecians? They were accomplished; but theirs was the accomplishment of selfishness. The Jews, if any, held out the hand of pity to others. Ah, we like to think of "the stranger within the gate;" not repulsed, but welcomed, taught, and cherished. And what people of modern times stand pre-eminent amidst their fellow-men ? If Great Britain has a glory more refulgent than that of any other nation, and this she has, she is indebted for it to her benevolence. The United States, and other lands, are debtors to the same cause. Canada has a glory which will have a brighter aplendour and perpetuity as her charities are multiplied and established. The Missionary Society of the Canada Confer-ENCE is one of the most distinguished of them, and we fervently hope the appeals now being made throughout the country for replenishing its funds, will he met with a promp tresponse in the very ample benevolence of a favoured, christian, British colony.

HINDRANCES TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS .- There is not more delightful or useful department in the work of God than the Sunday School, and it is a pleasing fact, that none is sustained with greater good-will and success. It is, however, like every other department of His work, not unattended with considerations which are painful. There are hinkanices alleged by some Teachers which ought not to be allowed to operate or them. One is a lack of spirituality of mind. It is not to be expected that every teacher will be a true christian-extremely desirable as this is and, where is not so, a languor will sometimes be felt; for there is nothing like the ove of God in the heart for making our feet move swiftly in the path of duly When there is a disinclination to labour, arising from the want of this lave duty should still be performed, and sincere attempts made to obtain the grace which sweetly constrains to duty. Another hindrance is misunderstandings among teachers. These not unfrequently are owing to ignorance of each other, and sometimes from jealousy; an evil which, of all others, ought to be banished from the hallowed scene of religious instruction. Another is,worldly occupation. Business is either left to be done on the Loxl's Day, or it is done with so much anxiety as to unfit the mind for the peaceful engagements of the Sunday Class, where collectedness and stendy application are indispensable; and thus the welfare of youth is sacrificed o Mammon Providence, and now they foolishly suppose they may, as a natter of course wine and oil. . And ye shall cut in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the forsake the sphere of charity they have litherto, with pleasure to themselves and benefit to others, perhaps long filled! Ought this to be? Another him drance is marriage. On this subject the Rev. J. A. James, author of the " Sunday School Teacher's Guide," shall speak. He very forcibly observes, -" Marriage has very frequently put an untimely close to ateacher's labours

I have seen very many instances in which, the next Sabbath after the conthe school. Does that union then, which was designed by its Divine Author as the basis of society, release us from a single obligation to promote its which is profoned by exposing it in a Sunday School? Or do the tender man to give up his attention to the cause of God, the very first Sabbath after The object to be attained by the Missionery enterprise and generosity of our church and friends is four fold. 1. The moral wants of the Aberigines of our expression of gratitude to his benefactor. Till a rising family of his owr prefer more just and socred claims upon his time than the children of the better prepare himself to become the preceptor of the little circle that may one day surround his own fire-side, than by acquiring the art of instruction among the sons and daughters of the stranger,"—Another bindrance is inconstancy. We again quote from James, and pray that his admirable Murray, ...... January 1 and 2 | Waterloo, .... February 12 and 13 perseverance I intend a continuance in office, and by constancy a steady, any theological dictionary; which, although it has neither distinct creed, nor separate temples, still is entitled to a specific notification; this sect I shall denominate the Curiosi; their identifying thait is a love of novelty. They belong to any preacher who for the time can interest them by something new and they attach themselves to every congregation that has something going on out of the common way. Thus, as they are carried along the stream of profession, like twigs and chips that are floating near the edge of a river, they are intercepted by every weed, and whirled in every little eddy. If you would be a useful or respectable teacher, you must not belong to this denom ination. It does not rank very high in heaven above, or earth beneath. They would fain persuade you, that like the bee they are sucking honey from every flower; but, more like the butterfly, they rove through all the garden of the Lord, not to sip the most luxurious, but to flutter with a vain and useless volatility round the most gaudy blossom within the sacred inclosure. Be always at your post, and let it be your glory to find what powerful attractions you can resist, rather than be absent from your needy charge." .

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.—The well-known and excellent Mr. Schoolcraft has lately delivered a lecture before the Lyceum, in the Tabernacle, New-York. The Commercial Advertiser says, "The introduction was of surpassing beauty, and the whole lecture was rich both in facts and philosophy." "Mr. S.'s view is, that the Indians cannot be civilized and brought to exchange the hunter state for the agricultural, save under the influences of Christianity." This is not the theory of a late Lieuweam Covernor of Canada; but it is the correct one; as may be seen by an observance of the protestant mission stations among the Natives in this country. We should be glad to know, that the Lecturer had been solicited to publish his views, and

Another article in the Commercial presents the instructions issued by the War Department, for the government of the superintendents, agents, and other officers connected with the Indian service. "Any person who shall sell, exvoracious gratifications, that but little is left for the cause of Christ .... Self, Indian, (in the Indian country) such person shall furfeit and pay the sum of military supplies." And why not them? At any rate, there is something in these instructions which the Legislature of Canada should regard for the advantage of a peculiar people too long imposed on and neglected.

> FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONS .- The "Occasional Paper" for December, obligingly sent us by the Committee of the French Canadian Misionary Society is gratifying as to the success which its labourers meet with but we regret to learn, that there is just ground of complaint on account of the negligence of the "Mother Country" in pecuniary matters. We hope the cause of complaint will soon be removed, and that Canada will continue, and add to, its subscriptions for the support and continuance of the services of a Society which we are happy to know is well deserving of them. Our mite shall not be withheld when any of its agents shall call on us; and we doubt not a visit for the same purpose to other persons would be successful.

> HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- Every thing connected with he ancient race is productive of emotion within us. The N. Y. Sun says, The Hebrew Benevolent Society commemorate their nineteenth anniversary this evening at the Washington Hotel, Broadway. Though unostentations in their pretensions, but few of the benevolent associations of our city accomplish more, or are more generous in their donations, in the cause of humanity. The sum expended in charity on 195 individuals, since the last anniversary dinner, in temporary donations, in the milder season of the year, and \$1,319 55 in feel whom were aged and feeble, and surrounded by a helpless offspring.

THE REV. JOSEPH ENTWISEE, Senr., died suddenly at Tadaster on Saturday, Nov. 6th, in the 75th year of his age. The Thursday pre eding he preached his last sermon at Thorner, and returned home in apparent health on the day of his death. His almost prophetic text was, " Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the saints in light.", He was twice president of the Conference, and the first house-governor and chaplain of the Wesleyan Theological Institution. He was a man of patriarchal simplicity, meekness, prodence, and plety, whose death deeply affects us, and whose services we shall personally with gratitude bear in remembr

A QUEBEC FRIEND, whom we have unpardonably neglected, thus writes us :- "I had expected to hear from you ere this, and to have received a report of your Missionary Society, which would have afforded me much leasure, as I do love the Upper Canada Conference; and wish that the London Weslevan Missionary Society would withdraw their men to the Eastern part. where they are much required. Methodism has foes sufficient without her own sons warring with each other, and it would be much better to attack the common enemy, than waste funds which might be better applied."

INSTANCES OF LIBERALITY .- The N. Y. Presbyterian says, a gentleman has offered to the Presbyterian Board of Publication \$5,300 for the purpose of stereotyping the Select British Reformers in twenty two volumes, each with a portrait of a Reformer; which offer the Board has thankfully accepted. 'Another individual has offered \$500 for stereotyping a useful practical work. The Editor suggests, that there be primed the New Testaho on very large type and clear paper for the aged, and hopes some generous person will secure them such a volume by a timely benefaction. These are pleas ing items of intelligence for our readers, as they are to us.

MOTTO FOR THE SCRIPTURES .- The following well-adapted lines are by the Poet, James Montgomery; and we think should be everywhere devoted to the use for which they are intended.

> Behold the Book whose leaves display Jesus, the life, the truth, the way. Read it with diligence and prayer; Search it, and you shall find Him there.

LICENSING .- The Niagara Chronicle of Thursday says, the Special Session held the Monday preceding at that place decided, "that every Tavern in the District should pay £10 for a Licence; and that £3 should be charged for every Beer Licence." It is believed the increased charge will prevent some tavern-keepers from taking licences. We hope it will prevent

We are not aware that any decision has been come to by the tizens of Toronto relative to the celebration of the Birth of the Prince of Wales. A second meeting on this subject, we hear, is to be held to-day. A full account of the celebration at Kingston is in another of our columns.

CHAPLAINS TO CONGRESS .- From reports of the proceedings of Congress in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, it appears the Senate has elected the Rev. Septimus Tuston, as Chaplain; and the House of Representalives, the Rev. John N. Maffitt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Those appointments remind us powerfully of the lamented Cookman who perished

The COLOURED ORPHAN ASSOCIATION of New-York held its fifth Anniversary lately. The place was crowded, and the audience delighted with the improvement made by about sixty children. Their claims were ably ndvocated by several respectable ministers and gentlemen.

We last week stated on the authority of the N. Y. Observer, that the number of Episcopal Ministers in the United States was 849. The Editor of the Church has since informed us the number is 1,118.

In another column to-day we present to our worthy subscribers cottage Almanack for 1842, which, we dare say, will be useful to them.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The article from "Owen's Sound," and one from " [. B. A.," are received .- Our respected Quebec corresponden shall have immediate attention .- " A Steward on the Dumfries Circuit" is respectfully informed, we thought it best last week to determine not to admit any thing more on the subject his article refers to .- We fear the communica tion of "A Subscriber," if published, would lead us into a disagreeable contro versy; besides, it and another from " P." are anonymous to us, and therefore inadmissible.-We regret to inform H. W. P. Esq. of Berlin, we have made every necessary inquiry, and been informed, that what he applies for cannot be obtained gratuitously.-The "Canadian Temperance Rhymes," the "British American Cultivator," and several other new journals, came too late for a parcicular notice this week.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District, 3rd Quarter. 8 and 9 Hullowell, ... "
15 and 16 Peterboro', ... " Cobourg, ..... 22 and 23 Kingston, ..... 29 and 30 Napanec, ..... Belleville, ..... Kingston, .... March 5 and Port Hope, ..... Port Hope, .... February 5 and 6 Sidney, .... "19 and 5 J. C. Davidson, Chairman. 19 and 20

Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District-3rd Quarter. Elizabethtown January 15th & 16th | Augusta .... February 19th & 20th " 15th & 16th | Brockville ... | March 5th & ora | 22nd & 23rd | Clarendon ... | March 5th & ora | 22nd & 23rd | Pembroke ... | 12th & 13th | ebruary 5th & 6th | Mississippi ... | 19th & 20th | 19th & 13th | C. R. Allison, Chairman. Crosby ..... Cornwall .... Matilda ..... Prescott .... 22nd & 23rd Kemptville .. February 5th & 6th

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

January. o'ck January. Sermons Sun 2, 11, 6 do. Meeting Mon 10, 1 do. Meeting Mon 10, 1 do. Meeting Mon 10, 1 do. Meeting Mon 10, 2 d .yons's Creek City Toronto, Sermons Sun 9, 11, 6 Lumly's Lane and Ningara, AUGUSTA AND BYTOWN DISTRICTS. Ningare, Allenburgh : Gananoque Meeting Frid 14, Mallory Town Sat 15, Gananoque
Mallery Town
Brockville Sermons Son 16, 11, 6
do. Meeting Mon 17, 61
Tue 18, Beaver Dums Tha 6, St. Catharines, Sermons Sun 9, 11. 6 Meeting Mon 10, 64
sek Tue 11, ...
Wed 12, ... do. Elizabethtown Fifty-mile-Creek Keelor's Wolford Chapel Waterdown Thu 13, .. Wolford Chapel Thu 20, ... Frid 14, .. Merrick and Kemptville Frid 21, 11, ...

The Meetings to be held on the Grimsby, St. Catharines, and Stamford Circuits will be attended by the PRESIDENT of the Conference and the Rev. J. Ryerson. Those on the different Circuits within the bounds of the London The meetings on the Nelson, Yonge Street, Newmarket, Albion, and Toronto be attended by the President of the Conference and William Herkemer, Indian Missionary from Sangeeng.

TO ALL WHO ARE INDERTED TO THIS ESTABLISHMENT. I wish to say to all who are indebted to this establishment, that I canno promptly and honourably meet pecuniary engagements unless there is punctuality on your part. The Book Steward cannot pay his debts to others, if you do not pay yours to him—he cannot pay them punctually unless you pay yours punctually; and the credit of the concern will be injured. You may think that is Dives in the mansion, clothed in purple, and faring sumptuously every day; five hundred dollars." Another instruction is: "And it shull moreover be the cause of Christ, is Lezarus lying at his gate, and fed only with the crumbs lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to which full from his table." Here is covetousness a degradation to itself, and to have a destant and additional and the service of the Country and the ser aratively a few that has sustained us the sail. To the agents of the Guardian I would say, dear brethren, we want you recent and persevering co-operation in collecting what is due. The accounts were sent out early in the Fall, but from many circuits hardly anything has been received asyet. Let this establishment be paced not only above pecuniary difficulty this winter, but be enabled to make a handsome appropriation to the Contingent Fund at next Conference. John Rierson, Book Steward.

> To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR BROTHER-The Guardian is read with increasing delight in these parts and although your responsibilities will be increased by the unholy course the Missionaries (so called) are authorised to take, yet I think we need not fear the result. The great God of Order and of Justice still sits in the heavens, and views the conduct of men; and if Methodism in Canada be of His right hand planting, He never will let those men go unpunished who are destroying the unity of its principles. Well may these agents of strife and discord desire to pursue their unchristian course without controversy. Let any candid person read their address. (published in the last "Wesleyan") and compare it with

Prescott, December 8th. 1841.

their doings in Belleville, (to go no farther) and then sit down and ask himself Are these the sons of Wesley, who "invaded no man's right" in all he did is it true, as they state in that address, that the means to carry the brend o who "invaded no man's right" in all be did ? life to the starving are yet inadrauste to the great work to be done, and the justifiable in expending from \$500 to \$800 a year to keep up strife in the smal own of Belleville, where five or six religious teachers were already employed i As important as this work appeared to them, it appears they promised to give As important as this work appeared to them, it appears they promised to give it up, with some other places, last year, upon the condition that one of our preachers (who, for conscience sake, could not go with them in the work of division) would unite with them. As Mr. Case observed in his last address to our Conference, I think the people of Western Canada deserve a better fate than to be divided. I am thankful, my brother, that the God of Mathodism is stirring up some of our brethren's minds in the American Mathodist Church to this subject. I received a letter from a Professor in one of their institutions, who declares his firm conviction that the British Conference will yet discover he injustice she is doing the Canadian Church, and retrace, as far as possible, the steps taken. Indeed, it appears to me, that our brethren there have something more than a fraternal affection in this matter. We are their off pring, and we supposed ourselves legstimate (and so did others) till we formed a union with the British Conference. Did this act render us illegitimate? I did in the view of home, who then broke off from us, but certainly not in the eyes of the Methodistic world. If this act did not destroy our identity thos, I suppose our brethren left us as true Wesleyans as they found us. If so, and have not forfeited our title to a place in the great Methodial family since they have broken the UNION, then we are the Methodist Church of Canada still. Perhaps our opposers mean to admit this, when they say there is work enough for us all to do. If this is a justification of their conduct, then are all parties which have broken off from the Methodist Church in England, or Ireland, justified-then are all schisms justified-then would the Canadian or American Conference be justified to send Missionaries throughout every part of the United Kingdom, and raise up separate societies.

C. R. ALLISON. Yours affectionately, [We insert the following reply to "An Episcopalian" by "the

Editor of the Church," in compliance with his request; just remarking, we never saw it till sent by him to us on Thursday last.—ED.] To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Sir,-You lately copied into your columns a communication, from a New

Brunswick paper, attacking me in my editorial capacity, and purporting to be written by an Episcopalian. This communication originally appeared in the Fredericton Sentinel, and from thence was transferred to the St. John's Chronicle. In both of these journals my answer has been inserted; I now send on a copy of it, with a request that you will do me the justice to present it to the readers of the Guardian.

I remain, Sir, your most obd't humble servant, Toronto, Dec. 22, 1841. THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH.

> "THE CHURCH" NEWSPAPER. To the Editor of the Sentinel.

SIR.—I am attacked in your paper most acrimoniously, and as my relutation, were I to send it forth in *The Church*, would be seen by very few, if any, of those who have read in your columns the charges advanced against me, I throw myself upon your sense of justice, and request insertion for the following reply

In the communication signed An Ertscopaltan, inserted in your Journal of September the 4th, I am stigmatized, by an implication but little removed from a direct charge, with adopting an "insinuating" mode of instilling my alleged

the so-called Oxford Tractarians,-a mode, pronounced by An Eriscopalian "Jesuitical," and which latter term be distinctly states, is expressive of "all that is base and hypocritical." I am further branded as resorting to an under hand line of conduct,"—and my commendation of the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, and my selection of passages from the writings of the Rev. J. J. Blunt, Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and the Rev. P. W. Faber, are wrested into evidences of my accret inclinations to Popery.

Forbearing to retaliate in the vituperative language with which I have been

assailed, I will address myself very briefly to the absurd imputations directed against mu. The first tangible circumstance address in proof of my Jesnitical tendency, is the commendation I bestowed open the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology. This is easily disposed of Amongst the names of the subthe evangelical Bishop Daniel Wilson, of Calcutta,—the Whig, and anything but Popishly affected, Bishop of St. David's,—the Bishop of Oxford,—the Bishop of Nava Scotia,—Bishop Terrot, of Aberdeen,—Archdeacon Wilberforce, and his brother,—the Rev. B. Harrison, Domestic Chaptain to the Archbishop of Canterbury,—and the Rev. Dr. Mill, Christian Advocate at Cambridge. And if this be not enough to justify my praise, I will add that, in the Library of Auglo-Gatholic Theology, it is intended to reprint the writings of some of the ablest opponents of Romanism that the Church has ever produced, such, among others, as Andrewes, Bull, Hall, Land, Patrick, Sanerson and Stillingfloot.

My recommendation of the Rev. W. Gresley's writings forms and of impeachment. This is a point solely resting upon opinion. I shall therefore say no more on this head than repeat my high opinion of Mr. Gresley's works, and my firm belief that they contain nothing at variance with the 39 articles.—
If my memory serves me right, Mr. Gresley has very recently received an honorary cathedial appointment from the Bishop of Liuchfield,—a prelate who has never, to the best of my knowledge, been charged with a leaning to Popery.

The Lecture On the Early Fathers, by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, and Thinking of the Dead, by the Rev. F. W. Faber, both of which have appeared in The Church, are pronounced by As Episcopalian to "contain opinions and assertions at variance with Protestant belief and ideas." As to Mr. Blunt having tions at variance with redestant belief and facus. As to all them having ever written anything tainted with Popery, it is the first time I ever heard or read of such an accusation against that sound and eminent divine. "Ills Sketch of the Reformation breathes a Protestant spirit in every line, and I challenge any one to point out a passage in the Lecture On the Early Fathers, at variance with the b-lief of the Church, as set forth in her Liungy, Articles, and Homilies. Indeed there are the authorities upon which Mr. Blunt bases the weight of his argument.

Mr. Faber has written some things, in which I do not altogether concer, but Thinking of the Dead, though somewhat imaginative, is an extract of ac-

To the phrase "Protestant belief and ideas" I probably attach a different meaning from that assigned to it by An Episcoratian. There is almost as much error, in my opinion, under the name of Protestantism, as of Popery.

I renounce Protestant dissent as heartily as Romish dissent. I have no sympaby with the innumerable sworms of sectories, who have marred the fair face of thy with the innumerable sworms of secturies, who have marred the fair face of the Reformation. And as I am charged with being guilty of "undershand conduct," I will plainly state that I ablur Popery, and I appeal to almost away number of The Church, for convincing proof that I have no Jesuitical leanings, but, on the contrary, use every effort to expose the deformities of that corrupt system of religion. But if to praise the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,—if to commend Gresley,—if to extract from J. J. Blunt and Faber,—if to venerate the memories of Craumer and Laud,—if to believe, with Bishap Hall, that Episcopacy is of Divine Right,—if to deny the validity of Dissenting Ordination—if to consider units a duty, and schiam a sin—if a rive an Ordination,—If to consider unity a duty, and schiam a sin,—if to give an opinion, which I have not yet editorially done, that the Oxford Tracts have wrought much good, though with some alloy of evil,—if all this be sufficient to prove me a "Puseyite," and "Jestitical," and convict me of "under-hand conduct," I have little more to say in my defence.

I trust that As Eriscopalian, the next time he meddles with controversy,

will approach it in a more mild and Christian spirit. I can assure both him and you, Mr. Editor, that the circulation of The Church is increasing in New Brunswick, and that, as long as I have the management of it, it will not alter its present tone. Hoping to live and die a true son of the Church of England, equally eachewing the evils of Popish and of Protestant Dissent,

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours obediently,

Toronto, September 15, 1841. The Editor of "The Church."

#### Religions Intelligence.

Augusta District. Dec'r 13th, the Rev. C. R. Allison, Chairman, writes us :-- We had a gracious time at our Quarterly Meeting at Charlings, writes as:

"For the yesterday. The spirit of genuine piety is extending throughout elmost the entire society in Perth. In the love-feast several stated that at the late Camp-meeting the Lord spoke the second time to them, "Be cleaust" since which, "not a cloud did arise to darken their skies, or hide for a moment their Lord from their eyes." Among these was an aged Scotch woman, who had heard the venerable Wesley preach. May the Great Head of the Church carry on the work of purifying his Church.

HALLOWELL CIRCUIT. Dec. 17th, the Rev. Richard Jones vrites us thus cheeringly:-I am sure that it will be highly gratifying to you, and to the friends of our Zion generally, to know that on this old and interest-ing circuit the Great Head of the Church is crowning with success the special effects that have recently been made for the conversion of sinners. In one neighbourhood, where we had only a week-day service and a small class, 25 have been admitted as probationers for membership in our church, and the has long been a very harron spot, we have a second Protrected Meeting, which has long been a very harron spot, we have a second Protrected Meeting, which has been in progress for more than two works with considerable success. At has been in progress for more than two woods with considerable success. At this meeting the night before last, we had another striking proof that food is indeed "abundant in goodness," when an old man, 85 years of age, stood up in the presence of the whole congregation to declare that the Holy Spirit had awakened him from his long sleep, and given him now, in the eleventh hour, a sincere desire to flee from the wrath to come. A third Protracted Meeting was companied in Progress with the current strike the control of the companies of the progress of the progress of the companies of the control of the commenced in Demorestville by our excellent brother Demorest, whose labours ave been greatly blessed. However, it was thought best to give it up for the present, till our roads are in a better condition; for I presume they never were a more wretched state than they are at the present time. The reason why we are able thus to carry on Protracted Meetings and not neglect or abandon we are able thus to carry on I rotracted references and not neglect or accuracy our regular circuit work, is in consequence of an arrangement made by the official members of the circuit to request the Chairman to allow us a third preacher that, while the ordinary appointments are regularly attended, one of us might be conducting a Protracted Meeting, and thus keep the regular work special subscription, which was handsomely commenced by the members of the Quarterly meeting, and, I doubt not, it will be as handsomely responded to by others on the circuit. "The best of all is, God is with us."

BROCKVILLE STATION. Dec. 10th, the Rev. Richard Garrett writes us:—We arrived at the Brockville Station near the commencement of ast July, where we were kindly received by the members of our charge, and also by others who are favourable to the cause of God. It was granifying to learn that although several Sabbaths had clapsed since the valuable labours of my worthy and respected predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Jeffers, had ceasul, yet, through the exertions of brother Houghton, the congregation had been regularly supplied with the ministrations of two or three of our lay brethren in this part of the Province. The whole of the machinery of Methodism, such as classmeetings, prayer-meetings, &c., was seen to move silently vet efficiently onward. The first Sabbath evening after our arrival in the village was employed in addressing the members upon the importance and accessity of christian unity. The tone of christian feeling appeared to improve in some degree emongst us until the commencement of our recent Protracted Meeting was on the 22nd of lest September. That day was selected and set a recent Protracted Meeting, which day of fasting, self examination, confession, and deep humiliation before God, on account of our numerous and awfully-aggravating sins. The evening was appropriated to a general prayer-meeting, which was held in our specious church. It was numerously attended by our friends, and a considerable degree of heavenly unction was experienced whilst humbling ourselves before Almighty God and praying for a fresh manifestation of His pardoning mercy and renewing grace. During the two following evenings we were favoured with the valuable assistance of the Rev. Mr. Taylor of Prescott, who delivered two excellent sermons, and then gave his aid to the prayer-meeting, which invariably fillowed the sermons, Saturday and Sunday was our Quarterly-meeting occasion. The Rev. Mr. Allison, Chairman of this District, presided. Sunday morning, at 9 A. M., our Love-feast commenced. It was indeed a feast of love to us all. Then the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was solomnly administered to the people; after which a good practical sermon was delivered by our Chairman to a large and deeply-attentive congregation. At our prayermeeting in the evening several came forward to the sacred altar, the pressing the desire of their hearts to "five from the wrath to come," by "laying hold on the hope set before them," and their willingness that they should be made the subjects for carnest prayer at the throne of divine mercy. Those meetings were continued with scarcely any intermission during almost the whole of three weeks. Our services commenced at seven, P. M., and seldom continued later than ten, P. M. The congregation was generally good, and very attentive. The brethren appeared to enter into the very spirit of the exercises, and scarcely any thing occurred which could have been considered by the cold-hearted pharises an infringement of the laws of christian sobriety. The blessed result of this extraordinary means of grace can be only partially known in time, and fully when the last saint shall have winged its flight from earth to the paradise of God. We may however state, that seventeen or eighteen persons professed to have been brought into a state of grace and justification with God during the continuance of those meetings; among whom we noticed the Sabbath-School scholar, the returned wanderer, and the sire whose "hoary locks proclaimed his lengthened years." Fifteen have united them-selves with our socioty in this place, and I am happy to be able to easy that they all, or nearly so, continue "steadfast in the grace of God," to whom all the praise and honour is due. The second quarter for this station has just expired, and we would just remark, with humility and gratitude, that although six brethren have removed to other circuits, yet our numbers have increased from 74 to 83, being an accession of 20, in the aggregate, since the commencement of the present ecclesinatical year. We have further reason to be very grateful sible of greater importance) also for bestowing a considerable degree of that beavenly grace which "thinks he wenty grace which "the wenty grace which "the wenty grace which "thinks he wenty grace which "the wenty grace which "thinks he wenty grace which "the wenty grace which we will be a wenty grace which we will be a well-"the wenty grace which we will be a well-"the wenty grace which we wil to our Heavenly Father for not only adding to our numbers, but (what i beavenly grace which "thinketh no evil, suffereth long, and is kind," upon the members of our charge.

We have recently reduced the size of one of our Sabbath classes, by making a fourth class, which is placed under my own immediate superintendence, and meets in a part of the village called the Ship-Yard on Tuesday evening. The Sabbath School belonging to this station is in a very flourishing condition at the her of boys and girls who regularly meet for religious present time. The minimer of cover and give and the regularity goutlomen. The instruction is from 90 to 100; teachers, 8 Indies and as many goutlomen. The school is under the direction of a pious and intelligent superintendent. We are now looking forward to our approaching Missionary meeting with much pleacure, and are earnestly praying that an unusual degree of the spirit of the of Missions may descend upon the Deputation and the several meetings they may address in this beautiful part of the country.

WARWICK AND ADELAIDE MISSION. Dec. 9th, the Rev. D. Popish principles, very similar to that employed by the advocates of infidelity. Hardio writes us:—This Mission is doing tolerably well. Since Conference Huma and Gibbon, and others of that school,—a mode, declared to be that of This received on probation more than 20 members, and the prospect is good.

#### RECENT MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Hoffman. Dr. Barth edits a religious periodical in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, which exercises much influence throughout Protestant Germany. In the emination of religious tracts and school banks, he has also been indetatigable. dissemination of religious tracts and school books, he has also been indefaugable. He has been the means of scattering 600,000 tracts and 303,000 books for children, in the German and other languages. Mr. Hoffman, after serving five years as pastor in the largest parish in Wurtemberg, was called to Books, on the decease of the late Dr. Blumhardt, to become Secretary of the Missianary Society in that city, and Principal of the Missionary Seminary. This seminary has been in existence 25 years, and has supplied no fewer than 150 laborers for the field. It contains at present about 40 candidates for the same

It is interesting to observe, that the British and Foreign Bible Society still hold on, unwearled in their course of benign and comprehensive charity. The mumber of auxiliary Societies is 375, of Branch Societies 346, of Bible Associntions 2036; total, 2,757. The issues of Billes and Testaments reached an amount of 900,912 copies. The total issues, from the commencement of the Society, amount to between thirteen and fourteen millions of copies.

Society, amount to between thirteen and fourteen militans of copies.

There appears to be a loud and increasing call for laborers in the missionary field in every part of the world. The church Missionary Society speaks of the Niger expedition as likely to open a field almost illimitable. Egypt implores new laborers, who are needed by Copts and Moslems slike. In North India, hardly a single station of the Church Missionary Society is occupied in sufficient strength. In Southern India, Tennevilly alone would find employment for many more missionaries. The ten millions of Teloogous present, as it were, a new empire for the Saviour. Ceylon is but imperfectly supplied. Trinidad, North

West America. British Guinna, New Zealand, ask urgently for more laborers.

Increasing facilities for missionary labor were furnished by the extension of steam navigation. In order to establish as efficient a communication direct from Suez to Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, us at present exists from England to Alexandria, the East India Company have proposed to grant a premium of £20,000 per annum, for five years, to the "Peniasular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," for the construction and maintenance of steamers of 1600 tons and 500 horse power, to ply regularly between the ports alluded to.

This grant is to commence from the date of the placing of the first vessel on the line between Calcutta and Suez.

Bishop Wilson of Calcutta writes, that many of the native converts in the Khrishnagur district, where a revival of religion occurred two or three years since, are called to suffer persecution for the sake of the gospel. An inquirer of only a fortnight's standing, yet accounted a Christian, was so beaten, the he died of the injuries which he received. The case is under the cognizance of the British authorities; but such is the state of native society, such the facility of obtaining false witnesses, such the collusion of the native officers of the dis of obtaining false witnesses, such the collasion of the native obtainers of the districts, and such is the profusion of money given as brillies by the heathen, if they have a point to carry, that there is no prospect of adequate protection being speedily gained for injuries produced by hatred to the Christian's name. Flight, according to our Lord's direction, is the principal resource. It is impossible for us to canceive the extent to which the atter want of truth, the deep rooted contempt for the Christian faith, the small number of British officers, and the fearful customs of three thousand years, of Hindoo idolatry, expose the helpless Christians to persecution.

the helpless Christians to persecution.

Notwithstanding the hostility of the pagans, the gaspel appears to produce salutary and bountiful fruits. The Rev. Mr. Alexander of Sola, 22 miles from Krishanghur, has, in his district, 23 villages, containing about 54 inquirers and converts, on an average, in each. Of these 1100, 300 are bentized. The gross population is about 50,000. He has five village chapels, 2 catechists and 5 readers. He keeps, like Schwartz, his assistants under his own eye, and requires of them every night a strict account of their day's proceedings. New inquirers are coming in. He has just heard of some places to the North of his inquiture are coming in. The has just neared of some places to the Portion of the district, where 600 or 800 persons are anxious to fean what this new doctrine is. A considerable number, in his 28 villages, are much in earnest, and some are quite raised to a new life. Family prayer is celebrated daily, morning and evening, by the catechists, if present; or by the head convert, if he be not.

Many particulars in regard to these missions are contained in a long and interesting letter from Bishop Wilson to Lord Chichester, President of the Church Missioner Society. One paragraph in the latter was regard to the Theorem.

Missionary Society. One paragraph in the letter we regret to see. The core-mony mentioned in it savors a little too much of Romish superstition. "At the reception into the church," says the Bishop, "I read in Bengalee, the sentence: and the Rev. Mr. Pratt, with Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jones went round and signed them with the sign of the cross."—Boston Recorder.

BISHOP AT JERUSALEM .- Our last accounts inform us that the plan determined upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of England for the establishment of new Colonial Bishopries is in a fair way to be carried fully catanishment of new Colonis Bishopries is in a fact way to be carried into effect. The bishop elect of New Zealand, the Rev. G. A. Schwyn, who has doubless ere this been consorated, was expected in the course of the present month to embark for his distant discesse, accompanied by several clergymen whom he has selected to sasist him in his important work. Three other men whom he has selected to assist full in its important work. I have bishops, it will be remembered, were contemplated in the projected plan: one for British Guiana, who will be provided for in part out of the funds of the See of Barbadoes, vacant by the resignation of Bishop Coleridge; and two for the countries on the Mediterranean, one to reside at Valetia in Malta, and the

The last-named appointment has excited an interest of no ordinary kind. The assure the King of Prussia, who is said to take a deep interest in the Jewisl people, has cordially concurred with the dignituries of the British Church, and has munificently taken upon himself to defray one half the expense.—The emoluments of the office are to be £1200 per annum, and the king of Prussia has issued a royal ordinance placing for this purpose the sum [C. 6200, Parith, and half the approach of the purpose at the disposal of of £600 British, or half the amount of the annual income, at the disposal of the Archlishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of Lundon, in whom

the appointment of the Bishop of Jerusalem is vested.

The bishopric was first tendered to Dr. M'Caul, the distinguished Hebrew scholar, who declined it simply on the plea that, in his judgment, it should be conferred on a Jaw. In conformity with this view the office was tendered to Mr. Alexander, the well-known Hebrew Professor in King's College, Cambridge, a converted Jew, and highly esteemed for his elevated picty as well as is literary acquirements. Mr. Alexander has accepted the office, and was to be consecrated early in the present month by the Archbishop of Canterbury with the fitle [which has been matter of grave deliberation] "Bishop of St. James's Church at Jerusalem."

We have said that this measure has excited unusual interest, and that not only in reference to the condition of the Jews and to its tendency to bind the Catholics of the East and West in a closer league, in opposition to the asurpan important link in Church of Rome, but also from its being chain of causes which are opening the way for the restoration of the Episco pacy to Prusia. - Churchman.

### , Temperance Vindicator.

#### Prom the Dublin Freeman's Journal. THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ., THE ANTI-SLAVERY PATRIARCH'S OPINION OF TEETOTALISM.

My Fittern,-I received your letter, but have been kept from answering it on account of a resolution which my medical attendants some months ago re-commended me to take. This resolution was, in consequence of old age and declining health, and infirmities, to have no more to do with public concerns, and to give up all correspondence, being worn out both in body and mind by the continued labor of fifty-seven years in the cause of the abolition of slavery, &c. But considering that a very short letter might suffice to answer your wishes, I thought that I ought to gratify them, though I believed I could say nothing new on the subject. You wish to be acquainted with the view I take on the great question of toctotalism. Permit me then, to say, that I became a friend to that institution as soon as I came to the knowledge of the beneficia effect which it had produced. There is no doubt whatever with me, that it is in the first place promotive of the great blessing of health to those who adopt its rules. It keeps in health those who had a good constitution before, and to those who have lost their health by intemperance, which is our present case, it affords frequently the means of recovery and new vigor; and this effect it it affords frequently the means of recovery and new vigor; and this effect it produces both on the rich and the poor; but to the poor man who loses his health toetotalism is an inestimable trensure, because such a man cannot afford to lose his day's work, nor to pay for medical assistance. I think this advantage has never been valued as it deserves to be. Let us now look at the boneficial effect of treatotalism in another point of view, but particularly as it relates to the condition of the poor; for I consider these to be more the objects of my solicitude than any others; and here I may say that I have been made acquaints of with the refurence of the poor to man decouple of the peacest ed with the reformation of many drunkards at I pswich, (the nearest town to me in the neighborhood) not only as it relates to their abstinence from fermented liquors, but as it relates to the moral conduct of their lives. Let me now take one case out of many to show the advantages of this new system. A man, for instance, has no other means of living than by his daily labor. Having spent a great portion of his carnings for the week in formented liquors, can we wonder that he and his family should suffer during the week, and suffer often severely that he and his jumily should suffer during the week, and suffer often severely for want of food I Besides, the very same cause which prevents bim getting a sufficiency of victuals, prevents him getting clothing for his wife and family. Again, when he goes out into the streets, he is a nuisance to those who see him there, not only on account of his squalid looks and fithy appearance, but often from his disorderly conduct. He is shunged as an outcast of society, and despised by all. At length he takes the pledge, and if he keeps to it faithfully, mark the difference in the man. He and his family no longer suffer from hunger. In a few months they are no longer in reast new he is able in process. ger. In a few months they are no looger in rags; nay, he is able in process of time to provide them with some of the comforts and conveniences of life. But the change does not stop here. There is yet a more glorious change in but, and this as a man, or a moral being, taking a station in society. He re-gains now the confidence of his employer. He walks in the streets, not now as a degraded outcast, shunned and despised, but carries with him the look and sit of independence. Add to this he is no longer dreaded as a disorderly man. or as one likely to disturb the peace of society, or as one from whom depreda tions may be expected to relieve his wants; but is respected by all who know the change he has undergone. It is, then, from knowing these and other advantages which this man derives to himself and his family, from temperance, some winess numerous of thousands in the United Kingdom may, and do derive a deep interest in the approaching discussion on the Corn-Laws in Great Britisheds to the temporal comforts and welfare of the poor, and if it adds also to the temporal comforts and welfare of the poor, and if it adds also to the lemporal comforts and welfare of the poor, and if it adds also to the lemporal process from heine maintenance of such protection as will prevent the present prices from heine maintenance of such protection as well are only the property of the public, both in their managing account. security of the public, both in their property and persons, it affords a sufficient argument of itself for the encouragement of such an institution. I have heard one, and only one, argument against tectotalism, and this on the part of the clergy. They say that it is not the right way to reform men, or that teaching men abstinence from fermented liquors can never teach men their duties. I grant this. I admit that nothing but the pure Word of God can lay a solid and lasting foundation for moral improvement. But I never took up the cause on

found that Christianity had not yet touched.
You must excuse the interlineations made in this letter, being now in the 82ad You must excuse the interlineations made in this letter, being now in the 82nd Province to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties year of my age, and also much indisposed, and also lame, and very nearly blind, as may be thought advisable upon the agricultural products of the United States so that sometimes I can scarcely see where to direct my pen. It is very painful to me to write a letter: I am sometimes a whole day, or even two, in finish-

I am, my friend, with great regard, though you are only known to me by, name, yours truly, Thomas Clarkson.

Playford Hall, near Ipswich, Sept. 25, 1841.

P. S.—I should be chilged to you to let me know if you have received this letter. You may do with it whatever you please. If you intend to use it, I think you should copy it over again. I am too ill at present, and too much

Richard Allen, Secretary of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, Dublin.

#### Foreign and Provincial News.

Proposed Marriage of the Son of Don Curlos with Queen Isabella.—We are enabled to state that a person charged with full powers from Don Carlos to negotiate a marriage between his son and the young Queen of Spain has arrived at Paris. This fact is the more important as Don Carlos has

nitherto obstinutely refused to give his consent to the proposed union,—Chron-Rev. Mr. Marshall .- The Montreal Gazette informs the publie that "in Scottish papers received, we have perused the Report of the Com-mittee and the discussion to which it gave rise. Mr. Marshall's resignation

Dreadful Earthquake.-By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A., of about 30,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, des royed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last.—N. Y. Conrier of Enquirer.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—Official accounts from Vera Cruz have reached New Orleans, by the way of Havnes, that the advance gurd of the famous Texan expedition to Santa Fe, consisting of one hundred men, has been captured by the Mexicans, having been comprehed to surreduced rat discretion to a force of twelve hundred men.—N. V. Con. Ado.

TORONTO.—Part of the Charge of His Worship the Mayor, George Monro, Fea, to the Grand Jury at the session of the Mayor's Court, Monday Nov. 29, 1241; published by request of the Mayor's Court, Monday Nov. 29, 1241; published by request of the vortices, when the Place, where a sumptuous and substantial Dinner of roast this world of rapid improvement, the rise and progress of few, if any cities, who also did ample justice to the abundant supply of Coffee and Boer, this world of rapid improvement, the rise and progress of few, if any cities, have equalled that of Toronto. In the year 1795, the site upon which Toronto now stands, was unsureyed, and was at that time covered with the priments of York; and traversed only by the Indian and the savage denizens of the wonds: in 1796 it was ordered to be surveyed by Georal Sincee, and named the town of York; in '97 it became the section was requested and traversed only by the Indian and the savage denizens of the wonds: in 1796 it was ordered to be surveyed by Georal Sincee, and named the town of York; in '97 it became the sect of Government, but not feel to the denize of the wonds: in '1796 it was ordered to be surveyed by Georal Sincee, and named the town of York; in '97 it became the sect of Government, but not feel to the control of the population, respect to the feel of the control of the population, respect to the principle of the travellation of the population, respect to the principle of the travellation of the population, respect to the principle of the census taken, when the propulation was returned as follows:—men 136, women 66; boys 72, girls 62; total 336—and the whole of the Homo District, then extending 140 miles, from the township of Cramah, now in the Newcastle District, on the east, to the township of West Flamborough, now part of the Gore clusive of military, and 400 emigrants now in the city, whose permanent resies, nearly all the comforts and most of the luxuries of cities whose ages are

The financial affairs of the city, I am happy also to inform you, are in a presperous condition; the greatest economy has been observed during the current year by the city authorities, in the expenditure of the public moneys; all demands against the city have been promptly paid, and about £700 has been applied to the extinction of a part of the public debt. The amount of the city revenue for the current year will exceed £7,500, only £3,750 of which is derived from direct taxation. One fact alone to which I would call your attention speaks volumes in proof of my assortion respecting the rapid progress of the city and its revenues. I alludate the market fees or tells collected from wagons frequenting the market and weighbouse with produce; this source of revenue which up to the year 1834, was deemed to be of so little importance, that the Clerk of the market was allowed to receive it for his trouble in attending to und cleaning the market, now realizes to the city an annual revenue of £1000 over and above the expense of sollecting t the other sources of revenue to the Crown to the city, many of which have been leased upon very advantageous terms.

By a well digested plan of draining, it is koped that, in a few years, the

with the Gas Works, which, I am assured, will be in operation in the course laid out as a public garden, for the resort and recreation of our fellow-citizens; but, it is but right that I should inform you that this latter improvement has heen performed at the expense of a few public spirited individuals. I may also mention that it is in contemplation to erect a market for the exposure for sele, and purchase of, grain and flour-this I hope to see early effected as a matter f great importance to the business of this City.

I will mention one other fact which strikingly illustrates the rapid progress of

Twint mention one cher had when survingly innstrates the rapid progress of Toronto. In 1822 when the Bank of Upper Canada first commenced operations, the capital paid up amounted only to £10.000, and this small sum was then considered sufficient to carry on the business of Upper Canada; at this moment such a capital would be quite inadequate to the support of one of many of the business in this city, and this fact reminds me, that the large of wealth now in the city, in many cases poorly protected, calls loudly for some sufeguard more powerful than is at present at the disposal of the magistrates; the establishment of a night watch has been under consideration. I notice it to you in order that, if you deem it necessary, you may present the matter to the Court. The expense, I confess, will be objected to by many, but, as I have observed, the large amount of property at risk will, at all events, justify som inquiry into the subject.

In conclusion, I assure you, that the desire next in my heart, (after the very natural one of seeing my femily prosperous,) is that the City of Toronto should continue to flourish and increase, as I have now seen it do for many years, and I trust that whatever may be the differences between our citizens in great party ciples, the policy of aiding the local authorities in the good government and improvement of the City, will, at all times, be uppermost in their minds.

PETITION TO THE QUEEN, adopted by the Agricultural Commillee. Home District, and to be submitted to the Township Meetings in January.—Most Gractous Soverrign: We, your Majerty's most faithful subjects, inhabitants of Canada, beg leave to approach your Majerty with our earnest and humble petition; and, while making known the difficulties under which we are labouring, we beg to assure your Majesty, the chief object of our solicitude is, the continuance of the happy union which exists between this Colony and the Parent State.

Britons by birth, or the descendants of Britons, we feel that we are an integ gral part of the Empire, for time cannot efface our early associations; neither can the wide waters which separate us impair our loyalty, nor weaken our attachment to the land of our birth, or of that of our ancestors.

attachment to the land of our birth, or of that of our encestors.

Your petitioners, most gracious Sovereign, deeply regret the necessity which compels them to renew their supplications for relief; but notwithstanding the compets them to release their suppressions for ferror, but not maintaining in-important advantages, conceded to encourage their exertions, a variety of causes, have combined to prevent their realizing the product of their labours, the great distance from the ocean, and heavy charges for transportation, so enhance the cost of British manufactures necessary for the farmer's use, and so reduce the value of his produce as to limit his means of contributing to the support of the wealth and industry of the British Empire.

Grateful as we must ever be for the kind interest your Majesty has shown for our welfare, in recommending such aid as will not only relieve us of a part of our burthens, but will enable us to complete those extensive improvements, tending to benefit the trade and develope the resources of the Province syst, awaro of the beavy responsibility it attaches to the landed interests, we cannot but feel alarmed, lest any change in Colonial policy should remove that preference accorded to our staple produce, without which the I rovince can never prosper, and upon which our trade and industry almost entirely depend.

As nine-tenths of the population of Canada can only be profitably employed in agriculture, the source of their prosperity must be derived from its encour-agement and support—as the commerce we possess arises from their industry, and is based on their success. The inhabitants of this Province feel, therefore,

as will prevent the present prices from being materially depressed.

The unfair competition which your Petitioners have to sustain with the neighbouring Republic, whose agricultural productions are obtruded upon us free of duty, whilst the duties in those states remains a exorbitant—no attempts. being made to procure as abatement on the part of that country, otherwise so, gratuitous in this—bas from the year 1834, formed the subject of repeated Petitions to the Provincial Legislature; and although each successive Perlialasting foundation for moral improvement. But I never took up the cause on religious grounds, but only upon the ground of public utility. If temperance resolutions, imposing a duty on United States' products sufficient to protect the produces sobriety, and peace, and order among men; and, moreover, if it adds.

British and Canadian agriculturists, without depriving the British owners of produces sobriety, and peace, and order among men; and, moreover, it it adds produces sobriety, and peace, and order among men; and, moreover, it it adds to the comforts of the poor, and guarantees public security, it affords a sufficient the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the argument why it should be encouraged. I leave the teaching of religion to those multiple trade, but the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the argument why it should be encouraged. I leave the teaching of religion to those multiple trade, but the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperiat Government, the carrying trade, which were laid the plan of the Society, be not a teacher of moral duties, yet it has been found should be reciproral. Your petitioners humbly submit that in a country so to be a great auxiliary to the promotion of Christianity, and to the conversion situated as Canada, where agriculture is suburthened, the want of agricultural of sinners. For it is a fact, that where drunkards have been brought into sober protection is daily rendered loss supportable:

habits by the institution, many thousands of them have gone to different places of worship which they never frequenced before. Thus testotulism, though it petition into your most serious consideration, and that your Majorty will be CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN COTTAGE ALMANACK. A general meeting of the United Brethren's Society for the furtherance of the not a teacher of the doctrines of Christianity, is constantly putting its converts pleased to recommend to your Imperial Parliament to remit all duties upon the Gospel was held on the 28th of May. The services were rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of the Rev. Dr. Barth, and of the Rev. Mr. which such instructors may afford. Thousands are thus reformed, whom it is products of this Province as may to Your Majesty will be graciable products of this Province as may to Your Majesty will be graciable products of this Province as may to Your Majesty will be graciable products of the Rev. Mr. found that Christianity had not yet touched.

of America, on importation into this Province.

That Providence in its wisdom may grant Your Majosty a long, glorious, hap ry and presperous reign, is the prayer of your Majesty's loyal and devoted Canadian subjects.

Eval of the control of the cont

RESOICINGS IN KINGSTON ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN COMMEM-ORATION OF THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE. The Meeting and Procession .- At sun-rise a Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired by the sedentary Militia Artillery of Kingston, which was heard over the whole town, announcing to its truly loyal inhabitants that the happy day lead arrived to welebrate the auspicious birth of a Prince to sway the sceptre of MARCH. hese Realms.—when the bells of the different Churches, in the Town struck these healths,—when the bells of the different Chilprines in the Town struck up a merry peal, which they continued to do with little intermission throughout the day. Towards ten o'clock, crowds of coming spectators began to move towards the Town Hall and Market Square, which soon became densely neopled, all anxious to get a peep at the roasted horned monster, and the other preparations, which were getting on briskly. According to announce ment, the superb new steam-boat, the property of Capt, Gildersleeve, was taunched at the Marine Railway, amidst a boat of spectators, more than we ever remember to have seen on a like occasion in Kingston; and as she glided into her native element the usual ceremony was performed of baptizing her "The Prince of Wales," amidst immense cheering. The bihabitants of that suburban part of the Town known by the name of Lot 24, having assembled to the number of isbury 750, bearing experse purposeriate hencers. mittee and the discussion to which it gave rise. All Marshall's resignation was accepted of, and he is, consequently, no longer a member of the church.—

His conduct throughout this painful business does not appear in quite so favourable a light as it did at first, for it turns out that, with truly worldly caution, he had been negotiating with one of the Bishops of the 'Scottish Episcopal march with Mr. Smith at their head, they proceeded to the Market Square Communion,' for ordination into that body, previous to making a tender of this resignation to the Church of Scotland."—British Colonist.

Company, the Members of the Mechanics! Institute, and inhabitants generally, were already assembled, and all being marched all by R. Lakeson Eggs. were already assembled—and all being marshalled by R. Jackson, Esq., they took up the line of murch for Government House, with a Bugle Band at their ead-rapidly increasing in numbers, and toon amounted to about 3,000 as they went along. This vast multitude formed a circle round the lawn in front of the House, and after the address to the Queen had been delivered to His

The Illumination.—At six o'check three guns were fired as a signal to flare up, when, like the work of magic, and "in the winkling of an eye," the whole town was vividly lighted, with one or two exceptions, but the children amused themselves by throwing pens at some of them, and it is supposed a few panes were cracked in consequence. Amongst the most brilliant displays were those of Mr. Christie, in the Market Square, with variegated lamps—the motto "Long live the Prince." That of Deyker & Co. was very tastefully got up, in conformity with that spirited establishment. The Commercial Bank looked District, on the west, contained only 2788 inhobitants; indeed, the town of York did not show much increase for many years, for in 1509 the total inhabit and the exceed 577; and during the next afteen years the population of the town of York increased only to 2000; in 1834 as you are aware this city was incorporated, and from that time to the present, it has rapidly and steadily increased; thus by individual exertion and enterprise, within half a century, by increased; thus by individual exertion and enterprise, within half a century, and the constant of the first was a pathless wood and broken and uneven country, have been converted into a by no means flattered the Royal couple in the likenesses, still the effect was a pathless, and thought the artist of the flattered the Royal couple in the likenesses, still the effect was a pathless, and the confidence of the child of God's favour for some years. At the Camp flecting on this Circuit in August of God's favour for some years. At the Camp flecting on this Circuit in August in conforming the influence on the uninterest of God's favour for some years. At the Camp flecting on this Circuit in August well; in two of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length portraits of the upper windows were conspicuously displayed full length well; in two of and tuste. The appearance of the letters P. W., in one of the windows, was dence is at present unknown; it is true that we cannot boast of magnificent rot surpassed in beauty by anything we saw during the evening. Morley & ruins, try-crowned towers, or romantic scenery; but we have that which to us Jenkins showed a good front in the shape of a crown, with variegated lumps, is far more valuable, a good harbour, a flourishing commerce, substantial edifi-. The Hon. John Kirby's Prince of Walos' Feathers showed to great advantage. Mr. Rowsell's place, Smith's British American Saloun, the Sydechum Saloun, Daly's Hotel, Captain Gildersleeve's residence, the Town Hall, and the Court House, appeared all extremely well. Mr. Thomas Greer had a tastefully decorated Harp, which was happily got up. Mr. Olcott displayed several excellent transparencies, and so did a greet many who had some design or other to attract the attention and admiration of the gazing multitude. Many houses in the vicinity were lighted up with great effect. Among these may be mentioned William Wilson, Esquire's house, the Sydenham House (splendid appearance.) Captain Durnford's. &c. The whole affair went off with a degree of spirit highly creditable to the inhabitants. No accident happened, and the utmost harmony prevailed thronghout. There were three Addresses pre-sented to His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, one for Her Majesty, another for Her Royal Consort, and one to His Excellency himself. The following is the Address to Her Majesty:—

" To the Queen's Most Excellent Nojesty. over and above the expense of collecting; the other sources of revenue to the city, are the rents of property belonging to the city, draining into the public subjects the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston in the province of Canada, sewers, fines for breach of city laws, &c., to which will be added next year a very important amount derived from the rent of the water lots granted by the Crown to the city, many of which have been leased upon very advantageous terms. By a well digested plan of draining, it is hoped that, in a few years, the whole of the streets will be effectually drained by good and substantial common sewers; many of the principal streets have been already drained according to this plan, which will enable the city authorities to complete the drainage of less important streets at a trifling expense. Considerable progress has been made with the Gas Works, which I am sewerd will have considerable progress has been made. feel more Joy on this auspictions occasion, are more proof or and anecomor, more determined upon maintaining inviolate our happy connexion with our Mother Country, or take a deeper interest in any event regarding your Royal of a week or two at most—and arrangements have been entered into to secure to the City a plentiful supply of pure and wholesome water, early in the ensuing summer; a large piece of ground, to the eastward of the city, (opposite to the New Gaul) has been enclosed with a substantial and elegant fence, to be Providence, and that your Majesty may have length of years to reign over and bid every may have length of years to reign over and in the hearts and affections of a loyal, happy and prosperous people.

Kingston, Dec., 1841.

Liberality.-We are happy to learn that the Rev'd William M. Herchmer, of this Town, has made the very liberal denation to St. George's Church of One thousand pounds, to be expended in completing the interior of the Church, the portice, and the erection of a stone wall around the church-yard. We have also beard it rumoured that the Rev. gentleman intends to erect a chapel of ease, in connexion with the Church of England, to be called St. Lawrence Chapel, at the west and of the Town, upon the front of the lot, the greater part of which was lately purchased from him by the Government. Kingston Chronicle.

Horrible.-Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, the body of a man was found in a yard at the rear of some new buildings in the City Block, on the bay-shore. It was horribly mutilated by pigs, and could not be recognized. Suspicion is entertained that the man was murdered, as blood was found near the place where the body was lying .- Patriot. Dec. 23.

### Toronto Flarket Prices - DECEMBER 23, 1841.

Flour, fine, per barrel, .	252	. 04	. ه	27	6	Pork, per cwt	6	a 17	6
Wheat, per bushel,	4	6.	a	5	6	Butter, per 15 0	7	a 0	8
Barley, do	1.	Я	a	2	ъ	Turkeys, 2	Ð	a 3	9
Oats do.,									
Potatoes, do	1	0	a	1.	3	Chickens, per pair, 1	1	a 1	3
Turnips do	1	ο.	ø	0	Û	Eggs, per dazen, 0	g.	a 0	10
Onlone, do.,	5	0	a	5	6	Hay, per ton,	0	4 90	0
	Wheat, per bushel, Barley, .do. Oats do. Potatoes, do. Turnips do. Onlone, do.	Wheat, per bushel, 4 Barley, do 1 Barley, do 1 Potatoes, do 1 Turnips do 1 Onlong, do 5	Wheat, per bushel,	Wheat, per bushel,	Wheat, per bushel,	Wheat, per bushel,	Wheat, per bushel, 4 6 a 5 6 Butter, per ib 0 Barley, do 1 8 a 2 0 Geese, 1 Chickens, per pair, 1 Turnips do 1 0 a 0 0 Geese, 1 Turnips do 5 6 a 5 6 Hay, per dazen, 0	Wheat, per bushel, 4 6 a 5 6 Butter, per ib. 0 7 Barley, do. 1 8 a 2 9 Urkeys,	Potatoes, do 1 0 a 1 3 Chickens, per pair, 1 0 a 1 3 Chickens, per pair, 1 0 a 0 0 Rags, per dazen, 0 9 a 0

NEW-YORK MARKETS, December 18.

Ashes.—The transactions for the week embrace about 300 barrels of pots and 100 barrels of pearls. The pots were sold at \$5,75 @ \$6, and the generality of holders ask the latter rate for first sort. The pearls were taken at \$5,372 @ \$5.50. Flour and Grain.—The only feature of interest to notice in the market this week, is the sales which have been made for foreign shipment, which amount to about 10,000 barrels. Canal flour is dull to-day at \$6,12½, but cannot be had for less. \$6 is offered for several thousand barrels for shipment, and refused. Ohio flour we quote at \$6 a \$6.25. Georgetown has been sold at \$6,37\frac{1}{2}. 3000 bushels of wheat have been sold at \$1,30, for Liverpool.—

New corn we quote at 62 cents. EXCHANGE.—Foreigns—There is very little doing in foreign bills. On London bills are held at 9 @ 94.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 13. - Beeves-850 at market including 00 left over last week. 375 of which were from the South, and balance from this State. The market was very dull, and 650 taken at last work's prices— any at \$4,75 to \$7, averaging \$5,50 the 100 lbs. Cover and Calvest—There were 40 in market, 30 of which were taken at 25 to \$38 each. Sheep and Lambs—2400 in market, and nearly all of which were taken.—Sheep at 1 to \$3-a lot of extra at \$5; Lambs at 1 to \$3,25 each. Hay-Sales at from 27] cents to \$1,12] per owt. -N.Y. Courier.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending December 23. S. Brownell, W. H. Peterson, T. Demorest, R. Jones, H. Biggar, J. Sprac 16 dollars,) R. Heyland, E. Merigold.

OR SALE, at No. 8, City Buildings, King Street:

80 Chests and Boxes Young Hyson, Twankay, and other Teas. 85 Casks Refined and Muscowalo Sugar. 46 hogs Java, Somatra, Rio, La Guira, and Marocaibo Coffee. 66 kegs and boxes Ping, Cavendish, Nailrod, and Ladies Twist Tobacco, Bunch Muscatel, Bloom, and Sultana Raisins, erop, 1841.

Prince in giass, Currains, rigs, crop, ava.

Pickles and Sauces, Spices.

3.6 Trains, Lamp, and Tanners' Oils.

Window Glass, Putty, Spirits Turpentine.

Paint, Varnish, Scrubbing, Shoe, Whitewash, Cloth, Floor, Horse, and Copal Varnish, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, and the state of th

Colours, Dye Stuffs, Drugs. STATIONERY.

Prunes in glass, Corrants, Figs, crop, 1841.

With a general Assortment of GROCERIES. Also, a complete assortment of EARTHEN, CHINA, AND GLASS-WARE, just received from the Manufacturers, of the latest styles, and best

Assorted Crates, expressly put up for the Country Trade. Merchants and Families supplied on the most edvantageous to Toronto, Nov. 1841. 34 6 ANDREW H. ANDREW HAMILTON.

OBITUARY

Sincoc, 1841.

DIED.—In Woodhouse, on the 26th November last, after an illness of one

week, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Joun Emes, leaving a husband and six children to mourn her unexpected removal. Mrs. Lines was converted to God in her youth; but unhappily the ilis, and the untoward circumstances in which also was placed. peply affected. "The rightcons hath hope in his death." J. S. December, 1841.

DIED,—At her residence, in Townsend, on the 39th November, after an illness of five days, Mrs. Sarah Ann Wooley. The subject of this brief notice embraced religion at a Protracted Meeting held in Woolbouse, Gore, April, 1340. braced religion at a Protracted Meeting held in Woodbouse, Gore, April, 1340, She immediately attached herself to the Methodist Church, of which she remained a worthy member until called by the Great Head of the Church to a more exalted inheritance. She was joined in marriage to Mr. Alvin Wooley in January last, who is thus called to mourn the early loss of an anniable and pious consort. The quietness of her disposition, the kindness of her manners, and the piety of her whole deportment, endeared her to all who knew her. Though her illness was short, and her death unexpected, she was found ready; death formal in her a willing subject. And during her struggle with the "King of Tevrors" she manifested a calimness and a composure of mind—a devent and a joyous resignation of (seling surject. And nuring her struggle with the "Ming of Ferrors' she mainested a calinness and a composure of mind—a deport and a joyous resignation of feeling—a triumphant anticipation of a "sure and certain hope," which bids defiance to philosophizing infidelity, and which the religion of Jesus alone can inspress After giving alundant evidence of her preparation for her change, and hidding her husband an affectionate farewell, she fell asleep, in Jesus. Her funeral, which took place on the 2nd inst., was attended by a large and respectable congregation, and an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Peter Kerr, founded on the words of the Psalaist—" first by hard I commit my sprint; thou heart redeemed 

## T E M P E R A N C E H O T E L,

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

Richmond Hill. Dec. 22, 1841. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

POSTPONED SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES—HOME DISTRICT.—On Wednesday the 5th day of January next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, the several Luts of Land which were on the 6th day of October last offered for sale for Arrears of Assessments, and which were ussold on that day, will be again exposed to sale. In order to realize the amount of taxes respectively due upon the same.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—To Justices of the Peace and Innkeepers in the Home Vistrict.—AN ADJOURNED SUSSIONS will be held in the COUNT-HOUSE, on Thursday next, the 30th instant, at 11 a'clack, A. M.; for the purpose of a FINAL AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS, GRANTING TAVERN-LICENCES, &c.; and that, as it will be the last Session held prior to the handing over the Public Accounts of the District to the District Council, a eneral attendance of the Justices is requested; and that all lunkeopers, who general attendance of the Justices is requested; and that an innexpers, who have not yet applied for their Licences, are required to take notice that, as it will be the last Session that will be held before the 5th of January, when the Licences must be taken out, they must send their Applications to the Clerk of the Peace before the said 30th December ;—and all persons having any demands against the District, must send them in on that day for fiquidation.

GEO. GURNETT, Clerk P. H. D. Toronto, Dec. 24th, 1841. All the City papers to insert the above till the day of meeting, and then send

A L M A N A C K S F O R 1842—

Just published, and to be had of the subscribers, by wholesale or retail,

The People's Almanack for 1842 by Andrew Marvel, and The Farmer's
and Mechanic's Almanack for 1342 by James Watt, containing much valu-

able information adapted to the season and the times. LESSLIE BROTHERS. P. S .- "A powerful antidate" to the above is promised shortly from the

Diocesan Press of Western Cunada. . . . 634 4w Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1841.  $\mathbf{\bar{Y}} = \mathbf{R}$ L Y WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTIONS

when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable. Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is norivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood. Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Beonchiles, Sec. &c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicino operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegm; it also strengthens the parts from the Inflammatory action which constitutes Pelmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaliable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the fullowing Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dandas; T. Stevenson, Couksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagaru, Queenston, St. Catherines, the Forty, and Brockville.

1. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

CIFE SAVED!—Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup:
One year ago, hast Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the lungs; the a few weeks the virulence of the disease was such that my attendant physician (one of the most skillul in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing more to help me, and that to all human appearance I must soon die"—indeed, so hopeless was my case considered, that some friends from a distance were sent for, that I might hid them a last farewell. At this time one of my neighbours (who had tested it) advised in the take Fish's, Lilly Syrup; my friends thought it could not help me, but we were at linguit infineed to try it. In two days I was decidedly better, and before I had, taken two bottles, I was able to make my own bed—is a few weeks my health was restoned—and since that time—more than eighteen months—my health has been rengarkably good, and with the atmost confidence I can say, that the above undiche raved my fife, for by its use alone I have recovered my health. The above statement can be attested to by my attending physician, also by one called by him as counsel.

Welthy Patrixolita. LIFE SAVED!-Rend the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup:

STRAY COW.—Came into the Premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 12, 5th Concession, Township of York, (Fair's Mills.) in August last, A RED AND WHITE COW. The owner may have her by praying property and paying charges.

Dec. 22, 1341. ROGER LEVER.

STRAYED from a Field behind the Black Bull Inn,
Lot Street, on Thersday last, one Black Cow, one Red Cow, and two
large Steers, both red and white, about five years old each. Wheever will give
information where the Caule may be found, shall be well rewarded.
Toronto, Dec. 7, 1841, 631 ti JONATHAN DUNN, Butcher.

Further particulars may be known by application at the house. Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1841.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published in the course of a few days, "CANADIAN TEMPERANCE RHYMES,"

This whiskey from my land, find her disease, And purge it to a pure and pristine health, I should applaud thee to the very echo That should applaud again."

To be had, price 72d., at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, at the British Colonist, and other Stores.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at the British Colonist Office, 137, King Street, Toronto: The District Municipal Council Act-The New Court of Request Act-The Customs Act-The Common School Act-and The School Laws Act, in one compact Pamphlet, Price 1s. 3d.

Toronto, 15th December, 1841. C ITY NOTICE.—The List of Persons entitled to Vote at the next Election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, to represent the respective Wards in the Court of Common Council, are now hanging in the City Hall. No alteration can be made in the said Lists, either nes misspelt or omitted, or improperly inserted, unless four days notice i given in writing 10 the Clark of the Common Council previous to the applica-tion being made to correct the said Lists. CHARLES DALY. Clark's Office, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1841. 32 3 w

EW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, HAMILTON.—M. & C. MAGILL have just received a large and well selected assortment of Goods in the above which, having been purchased on the very best terms, they are not only able, but willing, to dispose of at such a very line rate as must score to them a considerable share of patronage.

The Subscribers, in soliciting the support of the community, do it from a

conviction that Purchasers may not only depend upon getting a good article, but at such an unusually low rate as will ensure to them a saving to a considerable extent, and they anticipate very little difficulty in ma appear plain to any candid inquirer that no Establishment in the Gore District will afford Goods on more reasonable terms.

The Subscribers have also for sale a large assortment of the best Spanish

Sole Leather, Buffalo Robes, and Boots and Shoes.

Purchasers will be particular to inquire for Magill's Cheap Store, at the East end of the town, and next door to Mr. Devereaux's New Hotel, King Street, Hamilton.

MATTHEW & CHARLES MAGILL.

N. B. In the same Building CLOCKS and WATCHES continue to be Repaired and warranted to keep time, by E. MAGLL, who has for sale a large assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., which he will e of an morlerate terms Hamilton, December, 1841.

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, November 29th, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all STOCK in the Grand River Navigation Company upon which there is now default in the payment of any part of the Instalments called in, and which shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of January next, shall be forfeited and sold at 12 o'clock at noon of that day at the Company's Office, as the Act directs. JOHN JACKSON, Sec'y & Treas. G. R. N. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Five per Cent of the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable at this Office on or before the 5th day of January next.

JOHN JACKSON, See's & Treas.

Office of the G. R. N. Co. G. R. N Co. Seneca, 29sh November, 1841. 631

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 1101, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

M A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will Office, Youge Street. furnish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co

Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

631

SITUATION WANTED, A S 1 T U A 1 1 U IV by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either by a man of religious character by a man of religious cha in a Store, Manufactory, Steam-Boat Office, or otherwise, where a knowledge of writing and accounts would be required. Salary moderate. Application may be made (postage paid) to the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

T E N POUNDS REWARD-Will be paid by the Subscriber to any person that will purchase a 7-3d Cake of LAMB'S WATER-PROOF PASTE, and after using it according to the Directions on the Wrapper, has tossen to complain of wet and cold feet
PETER R. LAMB. N. B. A large quantity of Brunswick Black for beautifying and preserving

Stoves and Stove-pipe, on sale. No. 4, New Street, Toronto. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at unprecedented low prices. Also-all kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound

Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1841.

FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at A. R. Brewen's, 168, King Street, Taronio.

TOTHE OLD AND YOUNG.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! EAST INDIA HARR DYE.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark hown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no crowble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

\*\*\* These facts are warranted by the gentieman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. omstock, author of Constock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other

S T R A Y E D from a Field behind the Black Bull Inn, Lot Street, on Thursday last, one Black Cow, one Red Ox and nine Steers, four and five years old cach. Whonever will give information where the Cattle may be found, shall be well rewarded.

Toronto. Dec. 7, 1341. 631 tf JONATHAN DUNN, Butcher.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Race Course, O (Boulton's Farm) on or about the 15th of November, a COW, about four years old; she had a white face and belfy, a white back with red spots, and rod sides. Whoever will return her, or give information where she may be found, to Mr. Wm. Turreff, White Swan Tavern, Lot Street, shall be suitably WILLIAM ROSS, Toronto, Dec. 13th, 1841. 32 3 w

STRAY STEER.—Came into the inclosure of the Subscriber Lot No. 22, Concession C., Scarboro', about the 15th of October last, A ERINDLED STEER, with a speated fare, a white spot across the shoulders, and is about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.

SERPHEN WASHINGTON. Scarboro', Dec. 8th, 1841. 32 3p

Thurs been hald about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my haad, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from sourf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford, Ct.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD. TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my brad is now covered with heir. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s stor who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1839.

 $\mathbf{W} + \mathbf{O}$ WILL GO BALD!-COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had his bair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New-York, Sept. 28th, 1933.—I have been entirely hald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

L. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841.

E. PELL, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Corver J. E. P. E. L., Looking-triass snarragement, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., corner of Yonge and WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order

J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug-Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms Ladies' Needle-Work neatly framed. 6116m

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

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

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolecap, Pott and 4to, Post, wove and laid plain, gilt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities: Pastehoard: Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink-Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scaling War; Wafers Druggists in Canada. assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quilis of every quality; Drawing Penells; Silver Penell Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and Slate Penells of different sizes; Paint Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Peneils, India Rubber Indian tak, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penkulves, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tane, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. Also—Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and 8vo. past Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plata or ruled, great variety; Ass Ekin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils. Day Books. &c. &c.

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

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

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable

the Country Trade. They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assortnent of Iron, Steel: Tinplate, Liverpool Salt, Paints. &c., all of which

they are enabled to sell at very low prices for Cash or approved credit.

To those who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducementand, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command Toronto, 1st November, 1841.

LEECHES.—1,000 FRESH LEECHES

just received by

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841.

G29 No. 5, City Buildings.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & COMPANY would respectfully call the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their Extensive and well-assorted Stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS which they have just received direct from England,—and which, on account of the favourable terms under which they have been purchased by their Agent resident upon the spot, they are enabled to dispose of them at prices considerably under what their Goods have formerly been sold at.

Office, Young Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to funish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. 6d currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sile the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange ruch party will be charged at the above rates.

In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

ans. In cases of a mortgage, me mortgager win account in the above rates. Applications under to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to be Council, under the Reir and Devizes Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land goad to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock longit and sold. Debts and Rems collected. Luons on Real Estate procured, Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Towiships in Canada Agen, for the Literary Gartand and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid. . .

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK Room, Toronto: Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 2vo. sheep.

Bangs' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheep and blue cloth.

Covel's Dictionary of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers and
Families, 18mo. sheep.

Memorials of Southern Africa, by the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, Wesleyan Missionary, 12mo. sheep.
Edmondson's Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, 12mo. sheep.
Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, as exhibited in Ancient History and Modern

Travels, 18mo, sheep. Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church, 12mo, sheep.

"Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to order."—J. Wesley.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings, Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Doafness, Thompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.

Swaim's Panecoa, Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, for Purifying the Blood.

Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy,
Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,

for Rheumatism, &c.

Reach and Bed Bug Bane, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair. Odliey's Infallible Pain Extracter,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.

Ching's Lozenges, Ramsay's Spice Nots, American Southing Syrup,

Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir Astley Cooper's Pills. 603 LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto, May 21st, 1841.

TUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adopted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, ncient and modern, under the direction of the Conference Methodist Church in Conada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below.

The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 100 Us. Ground Nicaragua, 400 lbs. Nutgalls. 100 " " Logwood, 100 " " Fustic, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, Turmeric, Pul Scalery. 40 " Camwood, Red Sanders, 20. " Madder, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, 2 tons Alum, 2 " Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Olive Oil. Pearlash, 2 sacks Sumec, Press Papers Clothier's Jacks, 2 bls. Red Argol. 500 lbs. Indigo, Torento, 21st June, 1841. Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

To Parente and Others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them the price of this paper is Twelving the institute of the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them the price of this paper is Twelving the institute of the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head, should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head should aske it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head should ask it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head should ask it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head should ask it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the head should ask it is frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them to the ferrit manufacture or fall ages, may take them to the ferrit manufacture or fall ages, may take them to the ferrit manufacture or fall advance. The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one or restriction of det.

The Postage is four skillings and lo

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

Toronto, September 1, 1841.

For all Dropsy, All swellings of the Extremities, Rheematism, scute and chronic, Lumbago and Sciatic, Tender Feet,

orns, White Swellings, and all Swellings of the Neck Sore Throat, by ancers or Ulcers,

Att Brusses and Sprains,
Scald Head,
Scrofuln, in its worst stages,
Foul Uteers of the legs, or other
fungous Sores,
Fresh Wounds, hilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

roup,
Whooping ough,
Tightness of the hest, especially
in hildren.
All Bruises and Sprains,

and attendant Solomon Hays.

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to nsert, are as follows:

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures; some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of execuciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to communicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest!"

About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article.—And of all this number no females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Cometock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other

SHORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED. external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions. removes, more effectually and speedily, Rheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let these afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

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

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart. Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Heatic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver.

IF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, etween Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and y Comstock & Co., New-York.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lunga, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable berb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots properties of the Buggeweed, Lungwort, rever Root, and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral, or mineral, or mineral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, the success of the success o Also,—Kept on hand a good variety of Camblet, Merino, and Orseans, Also,—Kept on hand a good variety of Camblet, Merino, and Orseans, Cloth CLOAKS;—together with Silk and Velvet BONNETS.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co., General Dry Goods and Straw Bonnet Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, 153 King Street, nearly opposite the Chequered Store.

Toronto, Nuvember 9th, 1841.

AM D. A. G. E. N. T.

A. M. D. A. G. E. N. T.

This is the specifical transfer of this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from hand to texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildoess, safety and enecess, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of Vestings, &c., which they will make up to order, in a superior manner, on diet, or ninement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

The shortest notice, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their is a content of READY-MADE CLOTHES will be kept ohysician.

To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inesti-mable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and tough not citizens.

IF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Forunto, and by all other Druggists in the Province.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.
LYMAN, FARR, & Co., AGENTS, No. 5. City Buildings, Toronto. These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing litem with renewed none and vigour, and to the undoubted fact that at a very only period in their listory they had rescued sufficers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive anstrume of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed; in which cases they also ermanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a artial bissoing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was negreely

partial blessing. So great indeed had this efficacy invariably proved, that it was accurring the less than miraculous to those who were unacquarized with the beautifulty philosophical policy in the property of the property

The following are among the distressing variety of humon diseases, to which th Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be in allible:

mounts the banner of health in the blooming check.

The following are among the distressing variety of humon diseases, to which th Vegetian Colleging the first part with mount to be includible:

The following are among the distressing variety of humon diseases, to which th Vegetian Colleging the first part have not been considered to the colleging the first part have not been the distressing the first and second storanchs, and creating a flow of pure healthy life, instead of the role and acrid kind; Residence, Palestators, It temperates the construction of the role and acrid kind; Residence, Palestators, It temperates and the part of the first part have not not received. The following parties, Heart have not not received. The following parties, Heart have not not received. The following parties are discussed to the more of the more in an unrule consequence of its curre. Coetioners, by cleaning the whole length to the intestines with a solvent process, and writtout violence: all violent purges leave the however the control with the complaints are occasioned, and by premoting the blood to a general acritical fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by premoting the blood to a general remedy for the worst process of the more parties of the more parties and fluids and the process of persylicition in same cases, and the tensor of the fluids and the parties of the polise. The premoved between the blood and which only the following the process of the polise. The process of the worst parties of the lungs from the sure intended to the polise parties of the worst parties of the lungs from the nucles and ligaments of the joints. The premoved becomes hardened, and produces the blood and which only the process of the lungs from the nucles and ligaments of the polise and process of the worst of the lungs from the nucles and ligaments of the polise and process of the worst of the lungs from the nucles and ligaments of the polise and process of the lungs from the nucles and ligaments are removed by the process of t

Advice to Females. - Females who value good health should never be withmit the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parente and Others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddiness, dinness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any lugredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of morality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restore of Infantile Health, in this critical state, the Life Mubliches have long held a distinguished reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, aithough Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

ISS REEVE respectfully informs her friends and the inhabitants of Toronto in general, that she intends opening a SCHOOL inhabitants of Toronto in general, that she intends opening a SCHOOL for Young Ladies in Newgate Street, No. 68, on the 10th of January, 1842: and hopes to be favoured with their patronage. The general improvement of the mind, in connexion with the usual studies, will be the chief object of attendance touching the Second No. 18 and Coments, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching.

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inhabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calls for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experi-

ence, and attention, she will give general satisfaction. Terms moderate, according to circumstances Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841.

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T. & W. H. GLASSCO beg leave to call the attention of the public to their Large and Splendid Assortment of Fashionable Superfine Black and Drab, Beaver and Saith Beaver HATS, together with a General Assortment of Men's and Youth's Hats of every description.

Also-A Large Assortment of Fur & Cloth CAPS, Buffalo Rober, Carriage Mats, Fur Gloves. &c. &c.; which they will sell as cheap if not cheaper than can be found in the Province. Only one trial will prove the fact. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing

N. B .- Merchants and Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms. The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal support they have received since their commencement in business, and take this opportunity of informing them that they have made very great additions to their stock as above mentioned.

.50 3m . T. & W. H. GLASSCO. Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1841. YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms.

Toronto, 21st May, 1841. THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings. 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
1000 gallons Cod Oil,
200 "Olivedo. 10 "Lampblack,
200 "-Pale Scal Oil, 6 tons Whiting, 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salts, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco,

1000 lbs. Maccaboy Smill,

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscribers announce that they have entered into PARTNERSHIP, and have taken the commodious New Brick House, No. 2, Church Buildings, second door East of St. James's Church, to which place they have now

Copperas,

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GEORGE SIMPSON.

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Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the heat manner, and on the shortest notice.

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