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## THE WINE QUESTION.—No. IV.

*Wines of Modern Greece.*—In addition to the foregoing information, as to the nature of the wines of Palestine, we would present some particulars as to modern Greek wines, which, in those who are familiar with grape juice only as produced in this country, or even as procured from France or Italy, will excite some surprise. The correctness of these particulars may be depended upon, and may afford some idea of what the wines of the still hotter climate of Palestine might produce.

In a French work, entitled "The Topography of all the known Vineyards," &c., the author says of Tenedos, one of the Greek Islands, "The wine makes the riches of the island. The raisins are so saccharine that a certain quantity of water is added to the must to hasten the fermentation." Dr. E. D. Clarke, in his Travels, notices Cyprus thus:—"Perhaps there is no part of the world where the vine yields such redundant and luscious fruit: the juice of the Cyprian grape resembles a concentrated essence. The wine of this island is so famous all over the Levant, that, in the hyperbolic language of the Greeks, it is said to possess the power of restoring youth to age, and animation to those who are at the point of death. Englishmen, however, do not consider it a favourite beverage; it requires nearly a century to deprive it of that sickly sweetness which renders it repugnant to their palates. The Cypriotes preserve it in casks, to which the air has free access; and it will keep in this manner for any number of years. The popular taste of the ancient Greeks for sweet, unfermented wine is well known. This is also the general taste of the modern Greeks; hence various substances are used to preserve it in an unfermented state. "The Wine-drinker's Manual," published in 1830, observes:—"The general adulteration of wine throughout Greece remains to be noticed. The principal article for this purpose is resin. Even at Athens the practice is very general." Mr. Williams, in a note to his account of the city, tells us that for a bottle of wine from the country, strongly impregnated with resin, he paid 3d.; he never tasted this ingredient so predominant as here. The reason usually given for this practice is, that without resin the wine would not keep. CHATEAUBRAND, in his "Travels in Greece," says, "In almost all parts of Greece, it is more or less customary to infuse the cones of pines into the wine vats." The adulteration with salt water is also pretty generally complained of by English travellers. STEARNS, who was in Candia in 1817, observed the process of making wine, "by boiling in large coppers, at the convent of Arcadi."

Many other extracts from Travels might be added, all tending to show the existence, even in the present day, of unfermented wines, or wines of a peculiar flavor, and of a popular predilection for them, although almost universally disliked by British traders, and often disapproved of even by the French, who are accustomed to lighter wines. It is no less clear that the qualities of which we complain were in ancient times as much favourites with the native population as they are now. It has often been asked, why Italy does not now produce wine so excellent, and in such variety, as anciently; and it has been often answered, either that the climate has changed, or that the cultivation of the grape has been neglected, and the vines allowed to degenerate for want of skill and attention. As for the first of these reasons, we find nothing in ancient authors that can furnish the least ground to suppose that any such revolution has happened. The productions of the soil are the same, and appear at the same stated periods; the seasons correspond exactly with the descriptions of the poets; the air is in general genial and serene, though chilled occasionally, at least in some provinces, with hard winter frosts, and sometimes disturbed with sudden unseasonable storms. Neglect and ignorance are reasons more plausible; but upon examination, will not be found much more satisfactory. Arts essential to the existence of man, when once known, are never forgotten; and articles so necessary as bread and wine cannot possibly be entirely neglected. The science of tillage passes from father to son, and cannot be obliterated, unless the whole population of a country be at once destroyed, and a link struck out of the chain of human generation. Moreover, the mode of gathering and pressing the grapes, of boiling and storing the wine, is nearly the same now as anciently. Very few, indeed, of the numberless wines produced in these auspicious climates are palatable to an English or a French traveller, who finds in them either a huskiness, or a ranciness, or an inexpressible something that disgusts him, and is not always removed by familiarity. Nor ought this circumstance to surprise us. Accustomed from our infancy to hear the wines of Italy and Greece extolled by the ancient poets, we expect to find them singularly delicious; while we forget that the goodness of wine depends upon taste, and that our taste has been formed, I had nearly said vitiated, by means of a flavor very different from that of the classic grape. If the Italian wines, therefore, are not in so much repute now as they were formerly, it is to be attributed, not so much to the degeneracy of the wine as to the change of taste, not only in transalpine countries, but even in Italy itself. An intelligent author has observed, that "of the drinkers in England, not one in a hundred drinks wine; of the wine-drinkers not one in a hundred drinks any wine but port." It is not nature, but our perverted taste for the most unnatural and abominable compounds, which leads us to complain, that although "in the beginning" in the times of the Greeks and Romans, "men set forth good wine," and although the same good wine is kept in many places even until now, all nature has degenerated purposely in order to spite us, and that men now set forth in those countries "that which is worse."

*Resemblance between Hebrew and Latin terms relating to wine, the vintage, wine-making, &c.*—To those who are willing to admit of arguments drawn from analogy between the known Roman and Greek wines, and the unknown wines of ancient Palestine, we would further submit, whether the analogy of terms intimately connected with wine and wine-making is altogether to be despised. Here we have the Hebrew *Yayin*, the general term for all kinds of wine, by common consent acknowledged to be the parent of the Greek *Oinos*, having the same meaning, and the Latin *Vinum*, also the general term for all wine—the latter being derived from it, either immediately through the Greek, or, perhaps, immediately from some dialect of the land of Israel, brought into Italy through the Phoenicians or Canaanites. The Latin *Sapa*, the general term for all boiled or inspissated wines, and comprising Defrutum, (new wine boiled down one half, with herbs and spices to make it keep), Caecum, (wine boiled down one third), Hopsana and Sircum, (both meaning new wine boiled down), is equally identical with the Hebrew *Sore*, as every etymologist will allow; the consonants of each—the bones of the words—and the vowels, too, those which are commonly convertible, being found in each. The *peora* טוֹרַת יִשְׂרָאֵל (Isaii, 3.) is sufficiently recognizable in the *forum* of Cato and Pliny, and the *force* of Columella; all of them signifying a receptacle of the grapes before being subjected to the press. The adulteration of *Sore*, (*Sapa*) as represented in the extraordinary metaphorical expression טוֹרַת יִשְׂרָאֵל, *circumcised*, used in Isaii i. 22, is singularly transferred to the Latin in the "circumcisedness" of Varro, the "circumcisedness" of Cato, and the "circumcisedness" of Columella, although the Romans certainly were practically ignorant of the rite of circumcision, which therefore could not have originated it. Other coincidences of terms between the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, are given by the author, but let the above suffice. That even these few should be produced in the languages of two countries which are unconnected, and so remote from each other, can scarcely be accounted for, except as accompanied with the previous introduction of the articles themselves.

Such is the scheme proposed, as to the wines of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine, and the general arguments in support of the peculiar views, entertained by the author, of the proper interpretation of these Hebrew terms which the translators of the Bible have rendered "wine." How far these investigations have thrown additional light on this difficult subject, is left for the reader to judge. The plain common sense of every Christian would have suggested the rule of action in reference to the use of intoxicating drinks. God is consistent in all his ways. He has never sanctioned the use of any thing which would pervert or destroy any of his ordinances or works. Man is to worship God with a *sound* mind, but not when disordered with stimulants or poison. Nothing that is "unclean" or "unholy," nor any part of the perverted works of God, is sanctioned by Him who is pure and holy. The grape and the wine are given to be used in those countries where the grape is the natural produce of the soil; but when their season is past, they become like the manna of the wilderness, and then we are forbidden even to look upon them.

ASTORIA.

## TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Saturday, 3d July, was a great day for the temperance cause, in Worcester. In the morning the children of the schools were arranged in procession, with banners and music, and marched through the streets to a superb grove in the rear of the hospital, where seats, a platform, a bountiful table, and a prominent hoghead of cold-water, were provided. Speeches were made by master T. Chase, president of the cold-water army, and the Rev. A. Stevens, M. L. Scudder, L. C. Matlack, of the M. E. Church; Rev. Mr. Swediser, of the Orthodox Cong. Church; and Dr. Jewett. An intense interest pervaded the juvenile audience. Scarcely, indeed, have we witnessed a more exhilarating sight. Immediately after the juvenile celebration, an immense procession (including five or six thousand) of adults was formed in the main street, and marched with music and banners to another part of the same grove, where seats, with tables for two or three thousand, were arranged. The attendance of ladies was so vast that they more than occupied all the tables. The gentlemen were ranged behind them, and were abundantly supplied by their fair usurpers, giving a vivacious picnic air to the scene. The members of conference were invited to participate gratuitously in the festival, and a large proportion of them were present. The platform was crowded with them. We have rarely seen such an immense throng in any place, and never better order. A band of military music gave a zest to

the services. Speeches were made by the Hon. Judge Barton, the Rev. Messrs. J. Horton and D. Wise, Dr. Jewett, the Rev. Messrs. A. Stevens, M. L. Scudder and J. D. Bridge; Dr. Woodward, physician to the hospital; Rev. Mr. Allen, of Worcester; the Hon. Mr. Bigelow; and Mr. Hawkins, the Baltimore reformed drunkard. For five or six hours the vast company sat or stood. A remarkable interest prevailed, frequently expressed by unanimous acclamations, and occasionally by three cheers. Great multitudes attended from the neighbouring villages, and the public attention of the whole town was absorbed in this movement, so that there was no other celebration by the citizens. The effect cannot but be extraordinary.—*Zion's Herald.*

For the Christian Guardian.

"A TEMPERATE CHURCHMAN" IN REPLY TO "THE CHURCH."  
"The drunkard wastes his property, destroys his health, wastes his reputation, destroys his usefulness, ruins his family, destroys his life, and ruins his soul. He destroys his reason. In this manner he is unfitted for all profitable use of the means of grace, and for all attention to eternal life. Every call of mercy finds him stupid and regardless. To every threatening his ears are deaf; to every promise his heart is insensible. The power of motives he knows not how to feel; even their nature he cannot comprehend. To dangers he is always exposed, asleep and awake. Around him temptations throng, every tempter fastens on him. Sin becomes his business, and he is beyond most other men hopeless of reformation. Amendment is so rare as scarcely to admit belief. He is cast off from prayer. No person who intends to sin can pray. Thus the drunkard is cut off from the life of the world, and the world the deplorable spectacle of a sinner hardened beyond the common measure; exposing himself to sin of every kind in every degree, yet voluntarily depriving himself of the usual means of repentance; hastening to perdition, yet closing his eyes to the precipice on which he stands; and the terrors of the gulf beneath."—Dwight.

This paragraph is from the pen of a well-known writer, and contains a sad, but true picture of the dark and dreadful state of the habitual drunkard. I was particularly struck with that part which speaks of his unfittedness to profit by the means of grace; and of his intention to the downward path to temporal and eternal ruin. Now, every rational being, and still more, every Christian must surely rejoice to see a fellow-creature aroused from such a state, arrested in his miserable career, and put into a condition to listen to the voice of love and mercy—to the gospel call of repentance, and to attend profitably on the means of grace.

No human instrument appears more likely to effect so happy an end—and from experience, I believe none has been more blessed to this purpose than the Temperance Society—a Society formed with the express design of bringing men to a state to benefit by religious exhortation and ordinances, by giving them the use of that reason of which their habits of intoxication had deprived them. And can such a proceeding be adverse to religion? Derogatory to the Baptismal vow? Insulting to Christianity? Can a solemn vow, taken to abstain from what was bringing ruin on soul and body, be inimical to the laws of God?

To many persons such questions must appear unnecessary and even absurd—and I am only led to give them from having lately read a dialogue in "The Church" newspaper, where these positions are maintained, and where it is asserted that to be a member of a Temperance Society is inconsistent with being a member of the Church of England! (For such I imagine is the meaning here annexed to the term "Churchman.") In fact virtually asserting that if men are not sober and steady from the force of the engagements made for them in Baptism, no other means should be used; so that exhortation, entreaty, as well as holy resolutions, and any means whatever of reformation are condemned; and every sinner should be left to go headlong to destruction because he had once sinned—though all had often since broken that vow—"to renounce the devil and all his works, the pomp and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh." Now, what I contend for, and what is ably shown in the selected paragraph above is: that it is necessary to put the men spoken of into a capacity for attending to—and profiting by the ordinances of religion, and the exhortations of the word of God; for, that while under the power of the debasing practice of intemperance, they are alike unwilling and incapable of so doing; and that experience has proved—and is daily proving—that Temperance Societies are effectual instruments for this purpose, and that the blessing of the Lord has eminently rested on the labours of their friends and advocates.

One word on another part of the dialogue alluded to. It is there said—Baptism lays hold on the young, and that they are bound by its rules from infancy, whereas "Temperance Societies" take people after they have run out for some time, instead of laying hold of them before bad habits are formed." The writer is not very well informed on the subject, if he does not know that the Society is more desirous of enlisting the young in its ranks, before they have been intemperate, and to keep them from becoming so; and that Youth's Temperance Associations are formed in almost every place where the Society has obtained a footing—likewise, that one of its main objects is to engage in the cause of temperance the *Temperate*, to induce them to use their influence in promoting sobriety in others; and to afford the young and unwary additional helps against falling into habits fatal to their well-being; and that, although it does aim to convince and reform the drunkard, it rests its hopes chiefly, and desires principally, to range under its banners such as have preserved themselves from the snares and temptations of the poisonous cup, are desirous to promote in every way, and by every means, what they conscientiously believe will conduce to the present and future good of their fellow-men. In conclusion, I would merely state my own firm belief, that "The Temperance Society" is well adapted to be the handmaid of religion, not its opposer—and a likely means of bringing those under the influence of the Gospel, who might otherwise continue strangers to its very sound, and that as such I have given, and will continue to give my best support, and to offer up my most earnest prayers for its extensive success.

July 10th.

A TEMPERATE CHURCHMAN.

## TEMPERANCE ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. Buckingham's publication, respecting his tour in America, and the progress of Temperance, appears to have excited considerable attention. Professor Edgar of Belfast refused his patronage to the work, because, although long an advocate for Temperance, he did not agree with Mr. Buckingham's too-tall views. In answer to some foolishly strong language used by the Professor, Mr. Buckingham justly says:

"Though the language of a mind thus bewildered or obscured—on this subject at least—may be piled, it cannot be reasoned with; and it is vain, therefore, to pursue the argument."

There are some minds which, with a portion of blind obstinacy, adopt an opinion and entrench themselves behind it, making it a point of honour to maintain the crochets, instead of seeking the truth. Wine does less injury than ardent spirits,—ale and beer, perhaps, less than either,—but to many, the only safe remedy is that pointed out by nature, and sustained by medical science, of totally abstaining from any draught which intoxicates.

An Irish paper remarks, that at a recent political meeting in Clare County about 100,000 persons were present, and not one among them exhibited "the least sign of liquor." What an immense moral elevation has been gained by the people in the course of a few short months.

During a recent visit of the Rev. Mr. Mawhood to Maynooth College, the members of the Total Abstinence Society connected with that establishment, presented an address to the highly honoured man. From the address we take the following passages:

"The moral regeneration of an entire people, triumphant over their only passion—the return of steady and active industry—the establishment of tranquillity and public order—the diffusion of comfort and happiness in the domestic circle—but, above all, the happy results to religion and morality, in which, as the guardians of both, we are peculiarly interested—these are the trophies of your peaceful victory—the trophies which have attracted the admiration of an entire civilized world—have raised your native country to an elevation of virtue unparalleled in its history, and will transmit the name of the Apostle of Temperance to the remotest generations, as amongst the best benefactors of the human race."

The addressers may well say that the Apostle's name will be transmitted to the remotest generations. His disciples number nearly five millions. That one man should have been instrumental in causing a moral change in such a portion of the human family, is an honour which rarely occurs in the history of the world.

Copious notices might be made from U. States, and Canadian papers, on this subject, if space permitted. Every where the cause extends,—yet, it should be every where recollected, that it is only a "little leaven" amid a large mass, and that exertions should not slacken till the whole is leavened. A late American paper says that arrangements for Temperance celebrations were making all over the country.

Last Recorder remarks, that although only five months have elapsed since the commencement of St. Mary's Society, a great victory has been gained over Intemperance, the foe of all good,—that the members of the Society are now 3600, those of Dartmouth about 1000, and, including some out-sets, the Teetotalers of Halifax and surrounding districts exhibit a total of 5000. This could not be hoped, and it stirs the heart with anticipations of future Provincial prosperity like the voice of a trumpet. The Recorder adds that many have abandoned the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Monday's "Morning Herald" informs us, that the Eliza Leishman, a barque of about 200 tons, sailed last week, with a crew of fourteen men, under total abstinence principles. The "Halifax Temperance Society" numbers about 800, the greater part under the teetotal pledge. That Society, in conjunction with others throughout the Province, have under consideration the appointment of a Travelling Agent and Lecturer, in furtherance of the cause. These are glorious indications.—*The Novascotian.*

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.  
ESTEEMED FRIENDS.—Three weeks since an appeal was made to you on behalf of missions, and it is gratifying to find that some of you at least feel disposed cordially to respond to that appeal; that a few have already adopted the proposed plan, and that others of your number are only waiting for further suggestions to enable you to act in concert.

To those teachers who are labouring in connexion with the London Missionary Society, I would more particularly address a few observations. Various animating meetings, on behalf of that Society, have been held in the metropolis, and £3,500 have been collected; but I would ask, What is this sum to meet the £20,000 deficiency in the Society's income, or to raise that income of £100,000? How are we with this to send out the 20 rejected missionary candidates, or the 50 additional missionaries required? How are we to obtain our £20,000 for native agency, or to meet the wants of 600,000,000 of heathen? The spirit which appears to have been awakened among our metropolitan friends, is an encouraging one to us to proceed. Were we to stop here, we should resemble that unbelieving and faint-hearted monarch who, when the arrow of the Lord's deliverance was placed in his hand, smote thrice, and stayed. Let the flame already lighted be suffered to expire, and how do we know that we shall be able again to kindle it? Now is the time for us to make a movement which not all the powers of darkness shall be able to withstand, and by the agency of the young, generous, and fearless spirits entrusted to our charge, to put an energy in motion, which shall advance with augmenting power, and with accelerating rapidity, from age to age, till it embrace our earth's circumference, and subdue all nations to the obedience of faith.

To those teachers who are connected with other missionary societies, I would say, this address is also intended for you. Be not outdone by us. The societies are all in need of help, and the world is in need of all.

As you have, to a considerable extent, kindly complied with my request to read the January Appeal in your teachers' meetings, I trust you will not object to read the following appeal to children in your various schools, on the first Sabbath afternoon that may be convenient to you after its publication. If you can promote its circulation by reprinting it in any other form, or through any other channel, I shall feel additionally obliged.

For the further accomplishment of the object, the following suggestions are submitted to your consideration:—

1st. That the teachers should meet for special prayer for the descent of a missionary spirit upon the Christian Church, the congregation to which they belong, the children, and themselves.

2nd. That missionary addresses should be delivered in all the schools on the afternoon of the same Sabbath—that the subject should be brought before the children in the most simple and forcible way possible, and that all should be requested to bring a penny on the ensuing Sabbath.

3rd. That the teachers should take into consideration whether a much larger sum than that proposed to be raised by a penny donation might not, without much difficulty, be obtained: whether many children might not collect a shilling, and many teachers half a crown, as a special gift at the present crisis: whether, if all had a mind to work, something might not be done which would bear comparison with the late noble example of our Wesleyan friends; and whether teachers and children, by agreeing upon a division of labour, might not canvass the congregation and neighbourhood, as well as their own immediate circle of friends.

4th. That some teacher should be appointed to meet the little collectors before they were sent on their embassy, in order to furnish them with arguments, and to give them a fuller understanding of the subject, and that he should lead them to the throne of grace to entreat a blessing on their labour.

5th. That, where previous arrangements did not render the following inconvenient, the early prayer meeting on the first Sunday in March should be set apart for this object—the second Sabbath afternoon in March, the one for delivering missionary addresses to the children, and the third Sabbath, in the same month, the one for receiving the pence of the teachers and children:—and that any additional collections should be made in time to allow of their being all paid in at the general meetings in May, in order to give an impulse to Christian exertion for the year to come.

6th. That steps should be taken for the general formation of Juvenile Missionary Associations, in order to give permanence to the efforts of the young. Such a plan would be attended with many good effects of an indirect character. It would have a quickening influence in every Sabbath-school; it would shake the inertness of adults; it would awaken the attention of Christians to Sunday-schools, and would bring down a blessing from God on the schools so occupied.

I shall feel obliged by communications from the Superintendents of any schools who fall in with these suggestions.

I am yours, in Christian regard,  
Poundfield Park, 15 Feb. 1841. THOMAS THOMPSON.

## BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Fredericton Bible Society was held on Friday evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, when His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor took the Chair. The Rev. Mr. Thompson addressed the audience at considerable length, describing the origin of the British and Foreign Bible Society and detailing many of the good effects that had resulted from its establishment, and recommended increased effort in a cause which, while it produces inappreciable benefits to mankind, blesses the giver as well as the receiver.

His Excellency then stated that wherever he had been he had felt it his duty to give his support to those Societies, which had for their object the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and which must have the effect of doing away in a great measure with those distinctions that exist among Christians, and producing among different denominations unanimity and concord. His Excellency stated that during his residence in the West Indies he had witnessed the good effects that were produced by the diffusion of the Scriptures among the black population, and attributed to that circumstance the satisfactory manner in which the great experiment of negro emancipation had been carried into effect.

The Rev. Mr. Busby then moved a Resolution approbatory of the object of the Society, and expressing thankfulness for the incipient success that had attended it. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Leggett, who declared his conviction that the presence of his Excellency would cause a new era to open upon the Province.—A. Reade, Esq. Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, made a few appropriate remarks, when introducing a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson.—A Resolution, expressing the acknowledgments of the meeting for the countenance of His Excellency, was then passed; and after singing the Doxology, they separated.—*Sentinel.*

## MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The New England Conference Missionary Society celebrated its anniversary at Worcester on the evening of Monday, July 5. The weather was very stormy, so that we were not present. We learn, however, that though few were there, it was a remarkably interesting occasion. It was opened with prayer by brother A. D. Merrill, brother D. S. King in the chair. The treasurer, brother Binney, read his report, showing that the amount raised within the limits of the conference the past year, is \$3,204, 98. Brothers Pitman, (Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Missionary Society,) Seys, of the Liberia mission, with a native convert, (Simon Peter) and the chairman, made addresses. The interest excited by the remarks of the native African was thrilling. The amount raised and subscribed was \$2,179 52—a notable proof of the attachment of the brethren to the Parent Society. Encouraged by the goodly prospect before them, the society resolved on another meeting the next evening. A good congregation was present. Brother Sanborn presided; prayer by Professor Holdich. A statement of the results of the previous evening was made by brother Binney. Brother Pitman followed with a brief but eloquent speech. Dr. Bond gave some very pertinent and able views of the missionary work. Brother Seys, with Simon Peter, followed, exciting a thrilling interest. Brother T. C. Peirce managed with his usual tact the money matters, and the result was an addition of \$310 52 to the amount of the previous meeting; making in all for this anniversary, \$3,090 04. All hail to the N. E. Conference.—*Zion's Herald.*

## FROM THE CONVERSATION OF REV. JOHN NEWTON.

If two angels were sent down from heaven to execute the divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street, they would feel no inclination to change employments.

I should have thought mowers very idle people; but they work while they whet their scythes. So devotedness to God, whether it mows or whets the scythe, still goes on with the work.

A Christian should never plead spirituality for being an idler or a sloven. If he be not a shoe-black, he should be the best in the parish.

My principal method for defeating error and heresy is by establishing the truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares. Now if I can fill it first with wheat, I may defy his attempts.

A Christian in the world, is like a man transacting his affairs in the rain. He will not suddenly leave his business because it rains—but the moment that business is done, he is off—as is said in the Acts of the Apostles, "Being let go, they went to their own company."

Many have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I am content to observe that there is evil, and that there is a way of escape from it; and with this I begin and end.

Seldom will Satan come to the Christian, at first, with a gross temptation. A green log and candle may safely be left together. But bring a few shavings, and then some small sticks, and then some larger, and soon you may bring the green log to ashes.

I would not give a straw for that assurance which sin will not damp. If David had come from his adultery, talking of his assurance at that time, I should have despised his speech.

For an old Christian to say to a young one, "Stand in my evidence," is like a man who has with difficulty climbed by a ladder to the top of a house, crying to one at the bottom, "This is the place for a prospect—come up at a step."

I shall preach, perhaps, very usefully upon two opposite texts, so long as I keep them apart—but if I attempt to reconcile them where God has not done it, it is ten to one if I don't begin to bungle.

Christ has taken our nature into heaven to represent us. He has left us on earth, with his nature, to represent him.

A wise man looks upon men as he does on horses—all their comparisons of title, wealth, and place, he considers but as harness.

Some Christians, at first glance, seem of a superior order, when they are not. They want one quality. At a florist's exhibition, the other day, a certain flower was determined to bear the bell, but it was found to be an artificial flower. There is a certain quality called *gracuity*, which it had not.

## ASCENDING A PYRAMID.

From Wilde's Voyage to Madeira, Tenerife, &c.

Mr. Wilde gives an account of his ascent to the summit of one of the pyramids:

Persons can have no possible conception of the vastness of those monuments without standing beside them, looking from their base to their summits; measuring with the eye of sight their huge dimensions, and with the eye of mind measuring back the ages upon ages that they have there remained. No noisy, rapturous expression of surprise or wonder breaks from the traveller; no hastening forward to rush into the interior; with me at least it was a calm, subdued, speechless, but elevated and lasting, feeling of awe and admiration, which took possession of my very soul. Could I embody all the overwhelming thoughts that rushed across my mind, I would say the apparatus was that of time—time, standing as a particle of eternity, is written on these edifices the greatest human industry ever reared, or human pride or vanity can boast of. A line of camels slowly pacing across the dreary waste, on which they stand, or a Bedawee carrying his horse beside the base, give, by the comparison, some faint idea of their stupendous size; and an Arab projecting his charger on the sphinx afforded me the desired contrast, at the same time that it showed me what was the magnitude of that emblem of Egyptian reverence and superstition.

The pyramid was first built in steps, or courses of enormous stones, each row placed the breadth of itself within the course beneath. Some stones in the base of this pyramid are larger than those of Cheops, and from four to five feet in depth, so that we had to clamber over them on our hands; but in this, I was assisted by the guides, one an old man, the other about forty, both of a mould which, for combination of strength and agility, I do not think I ever saw surpassed. We soon turned to the north, and finally reached the outer casing on the west side. All this was very laborious, to be sure, though not very dangerous; but here was an obstacle that I knew not how they themselves could surmount, much less how I could possibly master; for above our heads jutted out like an eagle, or coping, the lower stones of the casing, which still remain, and retain a smooth polished surface. As considerable precaution was necessary, the men made me take off my hat, coat, and shoes, at this place; the younger then placed his raised and extended hands against the projecting edge of the lower stone, which reached to above his chin, and the elder, taking me in his arms, as I would a child, placed my feet on the other's shoulder, and my body flat on the smooth surface of the stone: in this position we formed an angle with each other, and here I remained for upwards of two minutes, till the older man went round, and by some other means contrived to get over the projection, when creeping along the line of junction of the casing, he took my hands, drew me up to where he was above me, and then letting down his girdle, assisted to mount up the younger, but less active, and less daring climber of the two. We then proceeded much as follows:—One of them got on the shoulders of the other, and so gained the joining of the stone above, which was often five feet asunder; the upper man then helped me in a similar action, while the lower pushed me up by the feet. Having gained this row, we had often to creep for some way along the joining, to where another opportunity of ascending was afforded. In this way we proceeded to the summit; and some idea may be formed of my feelings, when it is recollected, that all these stones of such a spot are highly polished, are set at an angle less than 45°, and that the places we had to grip with our hands and feet were often not two inches wide, and their height above the ground upwards of four hundred feet; a single slip of the foot, or a slight gust of wind, and, from our position, we must all three have been dashed to atoms, long before reaching the ground.

The grandeur and extent of the picture that now presented itself from this giddy height was almost as intoxicating as the ascent I had just completed. Around me lay the vast plain of interminable sand, that marked the Libyan and African deserts, the scorching echoes wilderness which mingled with the clear blue of the atmosphere at the horizon. In a sloping vale, bounded by massive rocks, the unvaried line of barrenness was relieved by what appeared to me a narrow silver ribbon, that wound its tortuous course for miles and miles, as it seemed to rise out of the junction of sand and sky above, and was lost to vision as it sank into it in a similar manner. Its banks were green and verdant, with the richest foliage, and groves of waving palms were now and then relieved by the gleam of noon-day light, that glanced from the snow-white minaret, or the stately dome of a marabout. This ribbon was the river Nile—its banks, the land of Egypt.

The thousand pinnacles of the mosques of Cairo rose to view beyond the goodly land; the white sail of the kanghia looked but as a sea-bird's wing, and the drove of camels as a black dotted line upon the plain beneath. The whole of the pyramids were below me, almost at my feet.

## THE PIOUS BRITISH MONARCH.

[The following is verified from an anecdote of George III., inserted from a publication of the Rev. Mr. Crabbe, in the Church of England Magazine.]

Outraged beneath the leafy shade Of Windsor Forest's deepest glade A dying woman lay, Three little children round her stood, And begged him, on his bounteous hand, A world's worth that day.	The bride on his neck hung free, With quivering hand and trembling knee, Preceded chieftain's bonny boy, A staid old man—a staid old man, And begged him, on his bounteous hand, Than those stood there that day.
O mother! 'twas the mingled cry, O mother! mother! do not die And leave us all alone! My dearest! 'twas the mingled cry, But the faint accents died away In a low sobbing moan.	So while the little maiden spoke, The man, his back against an oak, Looked on with gleaming eye Some thing that, like a seraph, stood, Preached—'All is vanity.'
And then life struggled hard with death, And fast and strong she drew her breath, And up she raised her head; And piercing through the deep wood maze With a long, sharp, unearthly gaze, 'Will he not come?' she said.	But when the dying woman's face Turned towards him with a wistful gaze, And looked on with gleaming eye And kneeling down, bent over her, Saying—'I am a minister— My sister! let me pray!'
Just then, the parting thoughts between, A little maid's light form was seen All breathless with her speed; And following close, a man came on (A party man to look upon) Who had a public creed.	And well without book or stole, His words were printed on his soul, Into the dying ear, He breathed 'twas 'twice an angel's strain, The things that unto life impart, And death's dark shadows clear.
'Mother!' the little maiden cried, Or 'ere she reached the woman's side And kissed her clay cold cheek, I have not killed in the town, But I have killed an angel, and down The minister to seek.	He spoke of sinners' lost estate, In Christ renewed—regeneration— Of God's most blessed decree, That in a single soul should die, We must repent with the cry 'Be merciful to me!'
'They told me here—they told me there: I think they mock'd me every where; And when I found his throne And begged him, on his bounteous hand, To bring his book and come with us, Mother! he would not come.	He spoke of trouble, pain, and toil, Endured but for a little while; In patience, faith, and love, Sitting, in God's own good time, to be Exchanged for an Eternity Of happiness above.
'I told him how you dying lay, And could not go in peace away Without the minister. I begged him for dear Christ, his sake, But oh! my heart was so to break— Mother! he would not stir.	Then, as the spirit hush'd away, He raised his hands and eyes, to pray That peaceful night should pass; And then—the orphan's soul alone Were heard, as they knelt every one Close round on the green grass.
'So, though my tears were blinding me, I saw him, fast as fast could be, To come again to you; And here close by, this square I met, My angel (as you said) what made me fret; And when I told him true.	Such was the sight their wondering eyes Beheld, in heart struck, mute surprise, Who reined their course back; Just as they found the long-sought way, Who in the heart of chaos that day Had wandered from their track.
'I will go with you, child,' he said, 'I send me to this dying bed; Mother, he's here hard by; While thus the little maiden spoke, The man he knelt against an oak, Look'd on with gleaming eye.	Back each man said his parting word, And lighted down, as if agreed, In silence at his side; And there, uncovered all they stood— It was a whiterose light and good That day for mortal pride.

For of the noblest of the land  
Was that deep-hashed bare-headed band;  
And central in the ring,  
By that dead pauper on the ground,  
Her ragged orphan's clinging round,  
Knelt their anointed King.

ANECDOTE.—One evening an officer presented himself to General Jackson, and complained that certain of the soldiers had got together in a tent, and were making a great noise.

"What are they doing?" asked the General, with some feeling.

"They are praying now, but they



## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 23rd, 1841.

**TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.**—Soldiers are a class of persons peculiarly exposed, and perhaps no sin is more prevalent among them than Intemperance; and every means ought to be used not only to stop its wider extension, but to deprive it of existence. When any thing occurs having this tendency we rejoice; and one of the first steps to be taken is to make known the evil. The following letter, sent to the Temperance Advocate by one of the Army, and inserted in that excellent paper in June, was doubtless written with this object, and that a remedy might be applied.

"Point a Calibre Barracks, Montreal, May 11, 1841.

"Sir.—A circumstance of an appalling nature took place in these barracks on Sunday night last, when a young man in the prime of life was deprived of existence, through suffocation from drinking and eating spirits. He went to bed unmolested, and was a corpse in the morning; he is to be buried this evening. A Corporal's Inquest sat yesterday, and brought in a verdict that the man came by his death from drink. I am sorry to tell you that this is the 13th death since we came here, and I think 6 or 7 of them took place from excessive drinking; this is the second person that was found dead in his bed, a third was taken to Hospital and died in a few hours, and some of the rest drank freely. I hope ere long some effort will be made in our Regiment for the extirpation of the demon Intemperance, which causes many a fine young man to fill a drunkard's grave. Your obedient servant, A. WEAVER, 23d, B. W. P."

Mr. Westby is a soldier of virtuous character, and was, just before the writing of the letter, publicly commended by his commanding officer. But the letter has given great offence, and from that paper we learn the singular fact, that the writer has been tried by Court Martial for writing it, and degraded before his regiment by having the stripes which he had obtained by good conduct taken from him. We hope for the credit of the common sense of the officers concerned there is some mistake in the report of their conduct. It is likewise said the commanding officer in another regiment has broken up a flourishing Temperance Society of 120 persons in his regiment, because it diminished the receipts at the Canteen; and that the greater part of that number are again become drunkards! A Colonel not far from Montreal has declared, he does not wish to have a man in his regiment who could not take a glass. These are the isolated cases of shameful inconsistency. We are informed societies of any kind are dissolved in the Army; but it is a pleasing fact, that soldiers are often joining the Temperance Society. Many united last year at Toronto, who have since been removed; and at the present moment there are about seventy worthy members among those now stationed here. In other parts of the Province soldiers are among the most consistent and efficient advocates of the good cause. We hope Mr. Westby will shortly have his honours restored to him, and that officers, universally, will convince the world they are more disposed to promote than punish a sober soldier.

**WHO IS FOR THE CAMP?** Sometime before Conference we ventured to direct the attention of our ministers and people to the subject of Camp Meetings, and entertained a high expectation that many would be held this summer. As yet we have heard of only six or seven throughout our extensive Methodist field. How is this? Have we churches and school-houses to accommodate all the people that will assemble to hear the word of God?—or are they disinclined to worship in the grove? Neither is the case. Did we not know our ministerial brethren are ready for all-work, we should wonder the more. The present places of worship are not sufficient to accommodate half the population; and when duly invited they do throng the camp-ground. As to fastidiousness produced by a perversion of the growing refinement of society, it is unnecessary, and will be for very many years in Canada; though we should be as polished as the French. There will always be a mass of outcasts of society degraded by error and vice. Where did the Wesleys, and Whitefield, hold their largest meetings in the open air? Yet in polished London, in polished Bristol, where were many churches? It will be said, they would not have gone into the open air if the churches had not been shut against them. This cannot be proved. But it was providential that they were thrust out; for then, instead of preaching to one, two, or three thousand in a church, they preached to five, ten, or fifteen thousand hearers. Lately the ministers at Baltimore, where there are churches many, have commenced a course of outdoor ministrations, and thousands hear who seldom, if ever, heard before; and God is blessing the men who thus manifest their love for souls. The Rev. John Carroll, Chairman of the August District, writes us saying, he and the brethren in his District have just held a Camp-Meeting, and some seventy souls have been converted. All hail to the esteemed men who have been thus employed there, and elsewhere; from whom we expect to have letters of success before long. A short article in the *Zion's Herald* and *Journal of the 14th Inst.*, from the pen of its intellectual and christian editor, the Rev. Abel Stevens, just meets our view; and the stirring spirit of it, we would have to stir us all up in Canada. He says,—"Our voice is still for war," and "war" in the "field." With all the scruples entertained about the necessity of camp meetings, in this day, we will give our vote for them, and with all our heart. If not a necessity, they are yet a blessed privilege, and with the protections they enjoy in New England are unobjectionable. We hope our preachers will "beat up" for a general campaign throughout the country this summer. The returning peace of the church is favorable for it. Sound, then, brethren, the tramp of assembling, among the hills and valleys, and expect "the shout of a king in the camp," and "signs following" throughout the fall and winter."

**THE DAUGHTERS OF MISSIONARIES.**—There is an establishment at Walthamstow, England, for the education of the returned daughters of foreign missionaries, which held its annual meeting in London on the 4th of May last, and which presents a very encouraging report. The institution contains 29 children, and several others are shortly expected. There has been an increase of pupils last year, and in a few instances, conversions have taken place by the grace of God, and the individuals have joined the church. Letters had been received from the parents expressive of the relief such an institution afforded them, and of their approval of the management of it. It is open for children of different denominations, and is, as Dr. Fletcher observed, "a nursery for the evangelization of the world; and its children, hereafter dispersed in various regions, will remember each other with sympathy, and feel concern for the welfare of the world." The Rev. Dr. Morrison said, "It is a small seminary which the missionaries themselves contribute, yet it is all in most cases they can furnish. I have witnessed the overflowings of tenderness and delight, as some of these parents, returning to India from a visit to their native shores, have resigned their beloved children to the kindness of this institution." The Rev. R. Moffat remarked, "Looking at my children when they surrounded me in the desert, amidst the baffling distresses of that service, there was the intense aggravation of seeing them grow up like the heathen! But now we are relieved: they are consoled." The Rev. J. Smith, of Malabar, observed, "If perpetually resident there, the descendants of Europeans would, in the third and fourth generation, become quite extinct as Europeans; so, for the mere preservation of their intellectual faculties, it is most important to send them away, and from such ministerial and pastoral efforts as you provide, the most blessed results will gladden our hearts." An admirable institution this, which no person of any sensibility and piety could visit without intense emotion, or leave without this aspiration—O God of Missionaries, bless the families of thy devoted servants!

**JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.**—Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the supporters of Temperance Societies for their activity in the cause of sobriety and virtue; and it is impossible to calculate the benefits which have resulted from it to individuals of all ages, but, hitherto, chiefly to adult persons. We would not, by any thing we say, depreciate the good done; still we may be allowed to say, our best hopes for the ultimate triumph of this laudable work rest with the youth of the community. Gain children and young persons, and induce to faithfulness when gained, and the parents, masters, and servants of the next generation are what you now wish them all to be. The missionary in a pagan land knows the value of the principle of youthful training, and brings it into operation at the commencement of his labours. Indeed it is the ground-work of a lasting success. Let the principle be carried out by Temperance advocates, and they shall bless, not only the present, but future generations. It is known that there are many young persons, and some children members of the Temperance Societies already in existence, but this is not specific enough. We need, and must have, JUVENILE SOCIETIES. We are happy to hear there are two Sabbath-School Temperance Societies at Montreal; and that there are Societies of youth in the United States, called "Cold Water Armies," of which there is one at Boston, which lately numbered about 4,000 individuals. To let our readers see how these "Armies" are organized, we copy the following directions from the *Boston Temperance Journal*, which, though useful, are not sufficiently comprehensive; at least in our estimation. They make no mention of parents or guardians. Now, though many of these might be opposed to temperance duties, it should, we conceive, be a rule of Juvenile Societies, that all the parents concerned shall be earnestly and affectionately invited to the meetings; and callous must be the heart of any temperance parent, who could attend them without at least being deterred from opposing the virtuous zeal of his child, if he did not yield entirely to the influence of it. When shall we have our "Cold-Water Armies" in Canada, who will want neither pay, ammunition, nor barracks; and yet be valuable defenders of our public order and morals. Let the patriotic and philanthropic at once bent for volunteers.

The advantages to the cause of temperance in forming the Cold Water Army, are briefly: 1. As a means of saving the rising generation from learning to use intoxicating drinks. 2. To fill their minds and hearts with the doctrine of the temperance reformation, so that they will resist all temptation to take such

drinks, when they come to maturity. 3. Through them we hope to interest families and individuals, who have hitherto stood aloof.

How to organize the army.  
1. Let two or three gentlemen and five or six ladies, in a town, undertake the enterprise. Some, or all of them should be singers, and able to teach the children to sing.  
2. Let them invite all the children to meet them at a time and place appointed, to form the army.  
3. The names be taken down in a book under pledge.  
4. Teach them to sing suitable hymns and songs, and select, at every meeting, several to "speak pieces" and dialogues on temperance, at the next meeting.  
5. Induce them to bring other children at every meeting, till all are enrolled. Meetings should be often.

6. At some convenient day, get up a celebration, march with ladders and banners, music, &c., to a grove, and there let parents and others meet them with refreshments; or go to church: let there be public addresses, or let the dialogues and other pieces be spoken.

**A REQUEST.**—We have long thought that department of the Guardian, headed "Temperance Vindicator," might be more entertaining and useful were the Ministers of our Church to send us short reports of the Temperance Meetings they held. We do not ask for the resolutions that are passed, nor a list of the official persons, nor even the addresses delivered; but a general statement, with any striking remark made by a speaker, or important fact communicated, and, occasionally, an anecdote of the reformation of a notorious drunkard. What is sent us should be in the form of a letter, written with much brevity as to its length, and very select in its facts. We are limited in our space; but for letters, written after this manner, we will find room. By some persons we are blamed for publishing too much Temperance intelligence, while by others it is said we have not half enough. Last year we averaged about a column a week; and we judge this is not too much now when the sin of Intemperance is wide-spread, and alarmingly destructive in its despotism influence. Will our Ministerial brethren who, we know, are often holding Temperance meetings, be prompt in doing as we take the liberty to request?

**UNION SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION TO THE FALLS.**—For some time it has been in contemplation to have an excursion for the benefit of Sabbath Schools in this city such as the Wesleyan Methodists had two years since, and we are happy to say a meeting took place on Thursday last, consisting of members of several churches, to consult in reference to another excursion to the Falls of Niagara, not for the advantage of our church only, but all which might participate in the necessary arrangements—which are now being made, and of which we hope to speak positively next week.

**TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.**—At a meeting of the Essex County Temperance Society, U. S., a "Cold Water Army" was formed, numbering twelve hundred boys and girls.—Men of different trades have now lit upon the plan of each having a Temperance Society.—From another States' journal it appears the ladies of Salem are making preparations for a Temperance Fair.—we suppose a sort of Bazaar. In these ways, and in many others, can so laudable a cause be promoted. Ingenuity may devise; prudence may judge; charity unite; zeal prompt to action, and our fellow-creatures be benefited by all combined; directed as they should ever be by the word of God.

The Hon. Mr. DAY, Solicitor-General for the eastern part of Canada, has brought the very important subject of Education before the Legislature. Should we obtain a copy of the proposed bill it is propable we shall publish it.

The series of articles on "The Wine Question," by our learned correspondent, *Abstemius*, which we now have the pleasure of publishing, we think deserves close attention; and every article it comprises we have no doubt will have it from our intelligent readers. The more we become acquainted with the Sacred Scriptures, the deeper is our conviction that total abstinence from all alcoholic liquids is a duty and a benefit.

We were much gratified yesterday with an account in the *London Gazette* of a "Temperance Procession and Festival" which took place there on the 21st instant, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Congregational Minister; and to be informed that the Temperance Society at that place numbers 500 members, with fair prospects of success.

An alarming thunder-storm on Saturday last did some damage in this city to the gas-works, and several stables, sheds, &c.; and a cow, the property of Mr. Burnham, was killed by the lightning.

It is reported about 800 vessels have arrived at Quebec this season, and upwards of 21,000 passengers; being no small increase on the last year's arrivals.

Since our last the *City of Toronto Steamer* has brought to our port a large number of emigrants, chiefly from Ireland.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The pieces from "Mc" are welcome. The lines from "Nero" have been read by us again and again that we might, if possible, discern their claim to publication; but we regret to say, that though they are pleasingly pious, they are far from being pleasingly poetical.

**TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CENTENARY FUND, BOTH PREACHERS AND OTHERS.**

DEAR BROTHERS AND FRIENDS.—Perhaps very few religious festivities which the Methodist Church could hold, her own or great amount of happiness as the celebration of the Centenary of Methodism. It was truly a Day which the Lord our God had made; and we "rejoiced and were glad in it." On that day we did "with anthems new before our God appear;" and while in his "banqueting house" his "banquet over us was love;" the "glorious Lord" made "the city of our solemnities a place of broad rivers and streams;" thousands of our Israel, as they "walked about Zion, and gazed upon her bulwarks and towers," exclaimed, "beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion, the city of the great King. God is known in her palaces for a refuge;" "God will establish it forever;" he will be our guide even unto death." It is pleasing and profitable to call to mind the scenes and exercises of that, to us, interesting and important day; and, in doing so, let us not neglect to remind ourselves of the prayers we offered, the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit we received, the joy we felt, the vows we made; may these things, especially our vows, be ever kept in mind. Indeed I have no doubt that the revivals of religion, which have recently taken place in our congregations and societies, in different parts of the Province, were greatly occasioned by the successful impetus that was given to religion generally, and to the interests of the connection, by the great and glorious revival of the work of God. On that solemn occasion we praised God for his mercies, we went for our sins, and by prayer and supplication, we sought pardon; we entered into a new covenant. The Lord hearkened and heard; he came down and met us; he pardoned us; he poured the consolations of the heavenly kingdom upon us; he gave us grace and wisdom to keep and guide us in our future way; hence we have been going on prosperously; the Lord has given us the victory—our enemies have been fleeing before us—"the right hand of the Lord is exalted, the right hand of the Lord has done valiantly." May our future prosperity be as in time past, and much more abundant. Among the most important of our Centenary exercises, was our pecuniary offering; and to remind you of this promise, and to suggest the necessity of punctuality in the performance of it, is the principal object of this letter. Perhaps you will say that this is a work of supererogation, as every person must know how important it is to our own interests, and the welfare of the connection, that the subscribers to the Centenary Fund should "observe and do" what they have freely and gratefully promised, with the greatest possible strictness. Well, it is possible that this letter is unnecessary; but still, to "stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance" respecting this matter, can at least do you no harm. In order to carry out successfully the benevolent plans which were laid for disposing of your free-will offering, it is indispensable that the payments be punctually made; and it is on this account the friends of the church feel very great pain in witnessing the apparent indifference with which some of the Centenary subscribers now treat the engagements they so solemnly and devoutly entered into. But we hope better things of the principal part of our friends, though we thus speak. We would cherish the belief that before the four years shall pass away we all shall have performed unto God our Centenary vows, by placing the whole amount of our subscriptions in those funds that have been so graciously consecrated to the support of the "Superannuated and worn-out Preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work," and to afford some provision for the domestic comfort of the families of such self-sacrificing men as are actively engaged in calling sinners to repentance, and in "building up the church in its most holy faith." We however know that this will not be accomplished without the untiring exertions of the parties concerned, especially the agents—the ministers—on the different circuits and stations. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of the Centenary Fund to the interests of the connection. It is a matter in which we are all deeply concerned, both preachers and people. Ministers are interested, because it will be the means of providing for their domestic comfort while in the performance of their efficient and laborious duties, and for their support when, owing to the infirmities of declining years, they will be no longer able to stand on Zion's walls, and "go in and out before the people as in times past," and for the support of their widows and orphans, when they have "ceased to work and live." The people are deeply interested in this matter, because it will materially assist in providing that support which the Lord requires them to give those his servants whom he has "thrust out into his vineyard," and whom the "Holy Ghost has made overseers in the church of God." We are all solemnly bound to replenish the "Centenary Fund" fully; the vow of God is upon us; the word has gone forth out of our mouth; we cannot go back from that which we have spoken; and it ought to cause us unexpressed pleasure that our engagements and our duty require only that of us which it is alike our interest and our delight to perform. It is, indeed, hard to say, whether this "thank-offering" is to be most properly considered as a duty incumbent on us all, or as a privilege allowed to us. But a blessed circumstance it is, that our duty and our privilege are united in one; that we engaged to do what we were naturally disposed to do.

Respecting the time in which the annual payments should be made, I am sensible there are erroneous views entertained both by preachers and people. It is supposed by many that the annual instalments are not due until the 1st of

February of each year; whereas they are due at any time after each Conference—but to pay them by the 1st of February is indispensable. The rule reads "on or before the 1st of February, i. e., pay them at our earliest convenience, but without fail by the 1st of February." This was the view the Conference took of the subject when the regulation was made; and it was so explained at the Centenary Meetings. To put off collecting and paying until after the 1st of February is not only a direct violation of the arrangement, but is attended with embarrassing inconveniences, greatly to the injury of the church. During this month, and the remaining part of the Conference year, various matters, too numerous to mention, call for the attention and liberality of our Societies and congregations, which render a strict regard to our Centenary obligations difficult, if not impracticable. This is no doubt one principal reason why there are so many delinquent subscribers, who have not paid their last year's instalment some, as yet, have not paid anything. Indeed there is a large sum remaining unpaid of the instalments which were due on "or before the 1st of last February." This "ought not so to be," but still so it is; and I think it right to let it be known; and I would affectionately call upon all of you who have neglected your duty in this thing to arouse yourselves to action and perform without further delay the vows you made—"in trouble," but while rejoicing in God your Saviour, and blessing him for all the great things he had done for you, for your families, for the church, and for the land in which we dwell. What a peaceful and happy conscience those of you have who, with a single eye, have subscribed to this sacred and important fund, and who, with equal eagerness, have paid the instalments on your subscriptions as they became due. May the All-wise Disposer of events reward you a thousand fold, in every way, and may he help us all to emulate your bright example, that, with you, we may participate a rich reward.

My brethren, the Preachers, will allow me to say, that I have no more personal interest in this matter than you have; but I feel, with you, interested in whatever concerns the honour and success of true religion—and consequently feel anxious to promote, to the utmost extent, the comfort and efficiency of your ministry, and the circulation of our books and periodicals. The Centenary subscriptions, when collected and funded, will eminently contribute to the attainment of this desirable and important object. Let us, therefore, make it a matter of sacred duty, immediately after arriving on our Circuits and becoming acquainted with the appointments, to make the Centenary record, and call on all the subscribers for the instalments due; and let us continue to call and afford all the opportunity of presenting their offerings, until the work is accomplished and the treasury replenished.

I am, Dear Brethren, affectionately Yours, J. RYERSON, Toronto, July 23, 1841.

**Quarterly Meetings for the Toronto District—1st Quarter.**

Reesorville .....	July 17th & 18th.	Lake Simcoe Miss'n .....	25th.
Brook .....	" 24th & 25th.	Albion .....	" 28th & 29th.
Whitby .....	" 31st & 1st August.	Toronto City .....	Sept. 5th & 6th.
Toronto Circuit .....	August 7th & 8th.	Nelson .....	" 11th & 12th.
Credit Mission .....	" 8th.	Grimsby .....	" 18th & 19th.
Longe Street .....	" 14th & 15th.	Stamford .....	" 25th & 26th.
Newmarket .....	" 21st & 22nd.	St. Catharines .....	Oct. 2nd & 3rd.
Barrie .....	" 21st & 22nd.	ANSON GREEN, Chairman.	

**Quarterly Meetings for the London District—1st Quarter.**

St. Thomas .....	July 10th & 11th.	Gosfield & Howard Aug. 14th & 15th.
London .....	" 17th & 18th.	Simcoe .....
London .....	" 24th & 25th.	Hamilton .....
London .....	" 31st & 1st Aug.	Dumfries .....
Muncy Mission .....	Aug. 3rd & 4th.	Dumfries .....
Thames .....	" 7th & 8th.	W. RYERSON, Chairman.

**Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District—1st Quarter.**

Mailla .....	July 10th & 11th.	Prescott .....	Aug. 23rd & 24th.
Cornwall .....	" 17th & 18th.	Mississippi .....	Sept. 4th & 5th.
Rideau .....	" 24th & 25th.	Perth .....	" 11th & 12th.
Elizabethburg .....	" 31st & 1st Aug.	Pittsburgh & Gan. .....	" 18th & 19th.
Croftby .....	Aug. 7th & 8th.	Brookville .....	" 25th & 26th.
Augusta .....	" 14th & 15th.	Clarendon .....	Oct. 2nd & 3rd.
Keppaville .....	" 21st & 22nd.	Pembroke .....	" 9th & 10th.
		C. H. ALLISON, Chairman.	

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held on the Guelph Mission the 21st and 22nd of August next. I propose to preach in the village of Guelph on Sabbath the 22nd, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M. J. RYERSON.

A FIELD MEETING will be held near Lackie's School House, 2nd concession of York, on Sunday the 8th of August; to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. James Wilson and other preachers are expected to assist in the various services of the day.—Ed.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at the Muncietown Mission, commencing on Thursday, the 2nd of September next. The Rev. John Ryerson and other Ministers are expected to attend. PETER JONES.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Farm of Mr. Wm. Clark, being lot No. 21, in the 1st concession of the township of Drummond, and about six miles from the town of Perth; to commence on Thursday the 26th of August. Our ministers and people from the adjoining circuits are respectfully invited to attend at the beginning of the meeting, and remain to the close. No groceries will be allowed near the encampment. J. CURRIE, Perth, July 23rd, 1841.

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the receipt of the following Sums:—

Mr. Robert Bousfield .....	£3 2 6	Mr. Edward Packard .....	£0 10 0
Reesorville—by the Rev. D. Wright .....	1 0 0	Rev. D. Youmans .....	3 0 0
Thomas Speight .....	£4 5 0	Rev. James Wilson .....	7 19 0

## PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Mirror of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, July 16.  
Col. Prince rose to put a question, of which he had given notice a few days previously, to the gentlemen occupying the Treasury benches, whether it was the intention of the Executive Government to introduce any measure for the relief of certain individuals who had been banished from this country for political offences. The press of business before the house yesterday had prevented him, but he would now take the liberty of putting this question to the gentlemen forming his Excellency's administration.

Col. Draper desired that the hon. gentleman would explicitly state who those certain individuals were; whether by the term certain individuals he referred to those who had been banished by sentence of a court of law, or those who had fled from the Province. With respect to the latter class, the hon. and learned gentleman must be aware that an act of amnesty was passed in October 1833, which permitted the return of all those not specifically excepted as having had bills of attainder entered against them, and who were required to surrender themselves. He (Mr. Draper) could only say that there were a number of persons of this class who had fled from this country, whom no specific charges had been proved to exist in their houses, (hear, hear.)

The order of the day for the house to go into a committee of the whole upon Sir Allan McNab's Bill for extending the time for the trial of certain contested elections, having been read,  
Captain Steele moved that the order be discharged and that the bill be read this day three months, and in making this motion Capt. Steele observed, that if it were carried he would then move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to investigate certain alleged acts of misconduct, as specified in certain petitions. He (Captain Steele) from the first moment he had heard the complaints of those petitions, had made earnest inquiry amongst his hon. and learned friends, whether there were any legal means of obtaining redress against the interference of her Majesty's Government. He (Captain Steele) was perfectly willing that every advantage should be extended to the petitioners for obtaining an investigation; but with respect to this Bill he could not, in common justice to the sitting members—in common justice to those who might hereafter sit in that house, under the same charges, give his vote in favour of it. He would allow the learned knight every credit for the purity of his intentions, he believed he had no other object in view but the attainment of justice on the behalf of the petitioners. Nevertheless he could not vote for a retroactive measure such as the one proposed. (Hear, hear.) And he was bound to give it his opposition from the peculiar circumstances of the case. He (Captain Steele) stood there to fulfil a very sacred duty, and in making the motion which he had made, he acted under a conviction of the fatal consequences of passing an ex post facto law. He could not yield to the demands of those who complain, by the petitions before that house, so far as to adopt a measure which might be productive of injury hereafter, by passing a bill retroactive in its effects, dangerous in its consequences, and which might hereafter be taken as a precedent. He could not yield to that house to adopt the motion he had made, and then to follow up by the one he proposed to offer to authorize a strict investigation into the complaints preferred in the petitions, (hear, hear,) that the honor of the house and of the Government might remain unimpeachable. (Hear, hear.)

Hon'ble S. B. Harrison said he felt it his duty, even at this early stage of the debate, to state that he should most certainly support the motion, and did so on this principle, that he would not under the circumstances consent to the adoption of an ex post facto law. It would be an act of injustice; all that could be said in its favor, was that there might be circumstances which would in some degree justify it; the present circumstances would not. It had been said that it was to remedy a technical difficulty in order that substantial justice might be done to the petitioners. This was an argument which would have great weight with him if he supposed that it was strictly true. The bill was altogether unnecessary as had been already established by a vote of that house declaring that the law of elections is in force; and as the means of obeying that law was already within the power of the petitioners if they chose to avail themselves of it, it would be altogether an improper proceeding to allow them to set that law at naught and require the passing of a new law. As they have refused to fulfil the provisions of the law which is already in existence, they should not be allowed to come before that house, and ask to be put in the situation which by their own tactics they have deprived themselves of. He would grant that justice should be done to the petitioners, but they were bound to pursue the course which the law pointed out, and altho' they had not chosen to comply with its requisitions he would permit them the fullest inquiry into the grounds of their complaints in order that justice might be done to them, but before justice were talked of they should consider what is justice to both parties.—Justice is even-handed. With regard to the allegations which were made against the petitioners, he had no objection to a candid investigation. (Hear, hear.) If any inquiry were had to the fullest extent it would be found that they were totally destitute of foundation. (Hear, hear.) As regards the dangerous effect of an ex post facto law he had already expressed his views; he thought no precedent could fully justify a resort to such an unconstitutional

proceeding. By the operation of such a law in this case six gentlemen having seats in that hon'ble house were likely to be dispossessed of their seats. It was clearly shown that the intention was to dispossess them. (Hear, hear.) This precedent if placed upon the statute book might be taken up and refined upon until the most innocent citizen might be declared guilty. He would never consent to it altho' it might appear specious; and the proposition had been speciously put by the honorable member.

Sir Allan McNab.—From the description the hon. gentleman has given of the bill, one would suppose it was a terrible affair. Perhaps the hon. gentleman speaks feelingly on the subject. (Hear, hear.) He may think the next inquiry will be one into the elections of Upper Canada: I hope that will come in its turn. We should never be afraid of information; it will do the country no harm. The people of Lower Canada were simple enough to believe that no law was not in existence, and considered there had been a session because there was a meeting of the Legislature. I do not much wonder at this, because I perceive that the Governor in his speech calls it a session. He was not so wise it seems, as this house. I perceive also that Lord Gosford's despatch alludes to the session of '37; it also appears on the journals to have been called a session of parliament. Taking all these things into consideration, and seeing further that some hon. gentlemen in this house, such as the hon. gentlemen from Hastings and Port Neuf, declare that the law was not in force, I think it can scarcely be considered strange that I have introduced a bill, or that there is anything very wrong in introducing it. I believe the hon. gentleman (Mr. Harrison) was very rightly and properly alarmed by the passing of this bill. I hope the amendment which I am going to propose will prevail, and that hon. gentlemen will find they cannot blink the question or throw it overboard.—Now there is a rule of this house which says that every member who shall be present when a question is put shall vote thereon except the house excuse him. Hitherto in his work on parliamentary law states that where the private interests of a member are concerned he shall be excused from voting.—Now I humbly conceive that those hon. gentlemen whose seats are contested will be precluded from voting upon this question; it is necessary for the honour of the house that this rule should be strictly adhered to. I will therefore move an amendment that all after the word "moves" in the original motion be expunged and the following inserted, "that the members for the following constituencies be excused from voting upon all questions relating to the matter now under consideration, namely Vaudreuil, Terrebonne, Beauharnois, Montreal and Shefford."

Mr. Johnston.—Before the question is disposed of I will offer a few remarks. The learned and gallant knight has said that the honorable member for the town of Kingston spoke feelingly. I believe that he also spoke sincerely. There are many who are in the case, and who are anxious that by passing this bill they may vote the elections cannot properly be tried. There is an inconsistency about it—the motion cuts its own neck. (A laugh.) I am sorry the gallant knight has made such a faux pas. (Much laughter.) [Sir Allan McNab.—You had better have the motion read to you again.] The resolution must fall to the ground; at all events it will require some further explanation. Attorney General Ogden said he hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw the amendment. It is to be said that at the very instant of time when a bill is introduced here to permit these gentlemen to contest their seats, that at that moment there is a bill before the house to prevent them from doing so. I believe the hon. gentleman from Port Neuf would vote for any motion. [Mr. Harrison.—Any good one.] I really hope the hon. gentleman will not trifle with the valuable time of the house. It has already been decided that petitions which were not accompanied by security were not entitled to be received, and I do really think it extraordinary that whilst on one hand you admit the petitioners have no legal right to be heard; on the other hand you declare that the elections shall be contested, and that the members returned shall not vote upon the question. The questions connected with the trial.

Sir Allan McNab said that if the learned Attorney General would induce the hon. gentleman to move the original motion to withdraw that motion, and to allow the house to go fairly into the merits of the case, he (Sir Allan) would also withdraw his amendment; but it appeared to him very evident that the intention was to throw the whole matter overboard, and thereby at once confirm those gentlemen in the seats they held.

Attorney General Ogden replied that he had no influence over any hon. member to direct him in the course he should pursue. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. gentleman supposed that he (Mr. Ogden) was desirous of shirking the question, he was mistaken. He (Mr. Ogden) had come prepared to debate the question fully. There was nothing to prevent the discussion, and the house would then be able to decide upon it.

Mr. Aylein.—I certainly cannot sufficiently admire the professions which are made by the hon. gentleman upon the Treasury benches. If they were sincere there is no doubt the charges would be investigated and the members would be removed. But I am convinced they are insincere, and I will state my reasons for that belief. Two occasions have been offered to these hon. gentlemen for entering into the investigation of this subject, and on both occasions they have been foremost in rejecting it. They have told us that although the law was in force, and although we have committed a signal blunder in supposing it was not, yet the measure if introduced would meet with success. Now that it is introduced it meets with the most resolute opposition. If the bill be thrown out what will be the result? I am convinced we shall again meet with resistance from those hon. gentlemen who are so ready to profess their willingness to enter into investigation of the complaints of the petitioners. The equanimity of the learned Attorney General seemed to have been somewhat disturbed. He views the motion of the hon. and learned member for Hamilton as something extraordinary. What is the purport of that motion? It is that six members of this hon. house have a direct interest in the question which this house is now called upon to decide, and that therefore they should be excused from voting upon it. Now if the motion of the hon. gentleman for Simcoe should prevail, these six gentlemen will retain their seats. If on the contrary it should not prevail, and the bill which is before the house should pass, these six gentlemen would be subject to the inconvenience and expense of contesting their elections. The proposition amounts to this, that a man should not sit and decide upon his own case. (Hear, hear.) The motion is one which I believe would hardly be necessary in any other place than this. Here we have seen hon. gentlemen voting upon questions in which they are directly interested; and therefore it is, as I declare, has become a crime, the necessity for this motion is apparent. But the learned Attorney General says it is an extraordinary thing that these gentlemen should have been called upon to vote. Have they not voted upon every measure upon which they are entitled to vote? But by voting upon questions regarding their seats will they not make a bad worse? I would advise every principle of honesty and decency? (Hear, hear.) It is to be permitted that a man shall decide between his neighbor and himself? In one word, who can impeach upon a question in which he himself is concerned? If there be such a man, I say he is something more than human—he is an angel. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition of the hon. gentleman is based on justice, and one which no one whose character is based on justice can object against. And I am surprised when I hear such a proposition proceed from a gentleman who occupies the Treasury benches. I must certainly think that he is an influence operating with him. (Hear, hear.) The question is one which should be interesting to hon. gentlemen exceedingly, for at the very commencement the learned gentleman who represents the town of Kingston felt it his duty to take a very prominent part in the discussion. Now I would like to know why he felt so very deep an interest.—[Mr. Harrison.—For the honour of the house.] I am very glad to find that the hon. gentleman takes the honour of the house under his special protection, [hear, hear] and though I am willing to admit that that protection is very powerful, yet I will also take the liberty of taking it under my protection. (Hear, hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman says it will have a retroactive effect—that is, it is an ex post facto law. Now the world has been agitated upon questions with respect to words, and men have felt themselves at liberty to cut each other's throats on account of verbal distinctions; but for my own part I will freely acknowledge before this hon. house that I am not afraid of these few Latin words. I would be extremely sorry, however, either with or without these words, to pass any act by which my neighbours would suffer. What I contend for is that we should not be entrapped by words—we should look at the substance. I will tell you my meaning of an ex post facto law. It







## PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Mirror of Parliament.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 11.

A discussion arose on bringing up a petition complaining of the return of W. Duncombe, Esq. for Beauharnois. Eventually the petition was received by the house.

The bill to enable Robert J. Turner to practise as a solicitor and proctor in the Court of Chancery in this Province, was sent down with some amendments from the Council. These amendments were concurred in, and the bill returned to the upper house.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor-General, transmitting copies of a despatch from Lord John Russell, explaining the views of the home government on several most important affairs connected with the Province. The despatch, which was dated Downing-street, May 3rd, 1841, was ordered to be printed, and 1000 copies furnished for the use of the house.

By the order of the Executive, the copy of correspondence between the Home and Provincial Government respecting the proposed alteration in the timber duties, was laid on the table.

Mr. Aylwin said it would be fresh in the memory of hon. members that when a discussion took place on an alteration in these duties in the British House of Parliament, it was used as an argument in favour of the change by those who supported the measure that, if not suggested, it had received the sanction of the Governor-General of these Provinces. He was glad to find that this was not the case, and that so far from desiring to plant a deadly blow at the dearest interest of the colony, His Excellency had shown every desire to ward off the stroke. He trusted the Governor-General would continue these efforts, which would entitle him not only to the thanks of that house but to those of the whole colony. At the same time it was evident that there was an error somewhere, as the statements on the other side of the water did not agree with this despatch.

Mr. Moffatt.—The hon. member should be more explicit. I have seen no such reports as those to which he alludes.

Mr. Aylwin.—I am glad to have an opportunity to give information which I had supposed would have been given in another quarter. If the hon. member had read the debates in the English House of Commons, as I have done, he would have seen that it was stated by one of the ministers as a reason why the house should receive favourably the proposition, that it had been either suggested directly by the Governor-General, or had received his sanction.

Mr. Moffatt.—The hon. member is mistaken; what was referred to on that occasion was the wheat question and not the timber duties at all.

The documents were received by the house and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. A. McNab moved for the introduction of a bill to prevent the failure of justice relative to the complaints of certain election petitions now before the house. The bill was read a first time, and its immediate discussion proposed by the mover.

Mr. General Ogden objected. When he had concurred that the bill should be introduced without any previous notice being given, he had not expected that this advantage would be taken. He had not yet seen the petitions, and he thought that before any steps were taken to obtain a decision, it was due to the house to know whether the existing law was to be maintained or not. Till he had examined the petitions he could not discharge his duty conscientiously; and he would ask the delay of a day or two was a matter of this kind.

Mr. Aylwin.—The hon. member learned Atty-General asks what the delay of one day is. Though my parliamentary experience has not been great, yet I have seen enough to know that if one day's delay had not intervened, a certain measure which has recently received the sanction of this house would not have passed. My desire that an early discussion should take place is that hon. members might not forget their professions of last night. I am surprised to hear the hon. Atty-General say he has not yet read these petitions, involving as they do such serious charges against the administration of which he is a member—charges which have not only been repeated in this country, but which have found their way across the Atlantic, and created in the minds of most of the most extraordinary sensation. I should have thought this alone would have induced him to devote five minutes of his time to see what they were made of. Several of these petitions were read in this house, one by myself, and others by hon. friends, so that the learned gentleman can hardly plead ignorance of them. The subject is one which will admit of further delay, if the house is really sincere that the measure should pass. If the bill is laid in principle I have no objection to its being rejected; but let the opposition be manly, and let it not be attempted to get rid of it by a side blow.

Mr. General Ogden thought there was nothing unreasonable in his asking for twenty-four hours' delay before proceeding to the second reading of a bill which might involve them in the consequences of an *ex post facto* law. The course he declared was a most unusual one, though he knew that it was sometimes followed at the end of a session. As to the sensation which the hon. gentleman said had been created in the minds of men in England, he did not care a snap of his finger for those sensations. He knew that a foul use had been made of the public press in that country as well as in this province, and that men had been found base enough to intrude these calumnies into the House of Commons. This would not deter him from his duty, or prevent him from asking that the second reading be postponed till Friday.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.**  
First insertion, in Review or Million type, six pence per line.  
Every subsequent insertion of do. one penny halfpenny per line.  
Advertisements inserted in Nonpareil to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four.  
Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered and charged accordingly.  
Note.—The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is equal to four pence of the common measure.

**NOTICE.**—The Editor of the MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT has now made arrangements which will enable him to bring out the debates of each day, in both houses, on the following evening. The Subscription for the second month, commencing on the 17th inst., will be Five Shillings, invariably in advance. Those who desire the files from the beginning, can be supplied by remitting Ten Shillings for the first and second months. A remittance of Five Dollars will entitle the person who sends the same, to Six copies of the Mirror for one month. Ten Dollars, to Thirteen copies. Kingston, July 12th, 1841.

**J. E. PELL, Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c.,** corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

**WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING,** of every description, made to order. 611 6m

**BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the second day of August next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock at noon, precisely. By Order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

**British America Assurance Office,** Toronto, 12th July, 1841. 10 3w

**SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.**—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Acts, under the Hand and Seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to be directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to Sale such portion of the respective Lots of Land in the Townships of Albion, Adelaide, Brock, Essex, Etobicoke, Floss, Georgian, North Gwillimbury, Inglehart, Mono, Mulmur, Mary, Oro, Orillia, Thorold, Tay, Vespra and Whitechurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District as being in arrears for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and six pence per acre will pay the Assessments due on the respective Lots. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 12, 1841. W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

**M. R. WOOD, Dentist,** will be absent from this City after the 10th inst. a few weeks, and will give notice in the public prints of his return. July 10th, 1841. 102w.

**A. X. S. GEORGE DODDS** begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an **AXE FACTORY**, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory. Axes Jumbled and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manufacturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Chapman, and from his having conducted the business for Chapman, Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, June 24th, 1841. 691f

**GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN,** Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., 5c. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Leslie Brothers.

**LYMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings,** are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Points and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Resin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. Toronto, 21st May, 1841. 603

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY R. WIGHTMAN & Co.,** THREE JOURNEYMEN AND TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonnet Making Business. Toronto, March 3rd, 1841. 521f

**WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto.**—BOWES &amp