On Sunday, the 5th of February, 1837, at three o'clock in The prayers were read by the Rev. A. M'Caul, and a was then preached in English, by the Rev. M. S. Alexander, apon the appropriate words, "If by any means I may provoke to emulation them which are my flesh, and might save some of (Rom. xi. 14.) A little band of Hebrew Christians joined with Gentiles in worshipping the Redeemer of Israel, in he language and words of their forefathers. This service has been regularly continued every Sunday afternoon, and decidedly in interest; there are now 130 individuals of the house of Israel under the charge of a Christian ministry, in immediate connexion with the Society in London. There is also daily a morning service in Hebrew, and an evening service in English. The Hebrew children in the Schools are regularly instructed in the Hebrew Liturgy, and are able to make the proper responses during the whole of the service.

Schools for Hebrew children have been established at home and abroad.

In the schools at Bethnal-green, the children are maintained, a the schools at bernhargiven, the underlined and educated, until they are old enough to go out as servants or apprentices. The schools are capable of accommo-dating 100 children. A blessing has attended this Institution. Schools have also been established on the Continent.-Eight schools in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in which the progress of the children is very gratifying, have afforded an average attendance of 348 Jewish children. There is a school at Dantzic, in which the number has often amounted to upwards of eighty children. Schools have been also established

at Warsaw and at Constantinople. Missionaries to the Jews have been sent forth by the Society, many of whom are Clergymen, and others are in different capa-cities engaged in testifying to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ. There are Fifty Missionaries and Missionary Agents engaged at this time in preaching to the Jews, conversing with them, distributing the Scriptures and Tracts or translating important works into U. works into Hebrew or other languages; and of these twenty-soven are converted Jews, besides the Masters and Mistresses engaged in teaching in the different Schools. HEBREW COLLEGE.—A Hebrew College has been esta-blished and a school of the teaching for

blished under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, for the future supply of Missionaries. There are at present six students, who by their conduct and diligence afford a reasonable

hope of proving a blessing to their nation. The success which has attended this Society has been great

under the Divine blessing. With reference to the actual results of their labours, under God's blessing, the Society have great reason to thank God for the success by which their efforts have been attended. Many proofs have been detailed in the Reports and in the "Jewish telligence," from time to time. A great desire for the Word of God has been excited amongst

the Jews, who had previously but little acquaintance with their own Scriptures, and but scanty means of obtaining them. Let the crowds of Jews bear witness in that interesting

country, Poland, teeming with a dense Jewish population, where the intelligence that an English Missionary has arrived with Bibles often produces such a sensation that it might be said, "The whole city was moved;" and where again and again sionaries have been engaged in discussions and converthe Mis sations from morning till evening, proclaiming to eager and attentive crowds the unsearchable riches of Christ, opening to them the Scriptures, and showing their fulfilment in Jesus of Nazareth.

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At Konigsberg, Mr. Bergfeldt has received as much as 115l. in one year from the Jews, and more than once upwards of 50*l*. in one quarter, for the sale of the Hebrew Scriptures, at the same time expressing his deep regret that he was obliged to send away so many persons disappointed. He finds that a knowledge of the Old Testament leads to a study of the New, and has sold 100 copies of the New Testament in three months. At Cracow the want of Bibles has been deeply felt, especially as from thence they find their way into the various countries under the Austrian dominions, where the Jews are numerous, almost inaccessible to the personal labours of the Missionary, and very destitute of the Word of God. In the same way Hebrew Bibles find their way to the distant provinces of the Russian empire, more especially from Konigsberg, which has been already mentioned.

At Jerusalem, Mr. Nicolayson has frequently sold Bibles at a reduced price to Jewish merchants trading to Bagdad and the interior of Asia, where, after all the additional expense incurred by conveyance to such distant places, they are sure of purchasers for this blessed book.

In reading Mr. Ewald's accounts of his proceedings at Tunis, In reasing Mr. Ewald's accounts of his proceedings at Tune, and his journeys along the coast of Africa, the satisfaction felt in hearing of the joyfal reception given to God's blessed Word, in a country where but very few entire copies were known, al-most yields to the disappointment excited by learning that numbers relations in the satisfaction were their band. numbers reluctantly went away with their money in their hand, because the Missionary had exhausted his little stock. He has lately received apwards of  $\pounds 180$  in little more than a year, for the set the sale of Scriptures at a low price to the Jews, some of whom travelled ten days' journey to obtain them.

Numerous conversions also attest that the Gospel is not eached, nor the Word of God, distributed, in vain. The Baptismal Register of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel contains a list of 319 of the Jewish nation received into the Church of Christ by baptism; of the whole number, 114 were baptized as adults, and the rest as children. Besides these, many Is-raelites have been baptized in different parts of the kingdom, of whom we have no accurate account. Is it no evidence of the Dirit is the were chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gouilburn, ex-the Dirit is the substance of the Schequer, Mr. Gouilburn, ex-the Dirit is the substance of the Schequer, Mr. Gouilburn, ex-

tanght to obey the Divine call, "Rejoice, ye Gentiles, with his people." as well as of the Missionary proceedings of the Society, is pub-lished monthly, at the Office of the Society, price 4d. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

# (From the N. Y. Albion.)

The Columbia of Mr. Cunard's line, arrived at Boston on Thursday, 21st Oct., by which we have received our London files to the 4th inst.

There is no political news of importance; nor do the pr ceedings in Parliament present any very great novelty. Indeed it was understood that the present short session would be mainly consumed in renewing expiring laws, and in devising some temporary means for replenishing the empty coffers of the Exchequer. For the latter object, Mr. Goulburn, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, came forward with a proposal to fund five millions of Exchequer Bills-a measure which took the public by surprise, for the Government, faithful to their own policy, had kept their plan entirely to themselves. The , however, was so well received that great avidity was exhibited in the money market to take the stock, and the major part of it was soon subscribed for. The further measures to re-lieve the financial condition of the country were deferred till

the next session. The Corn Laws, the Poor Laws, and other measures have also been deferred.

The tactics of the opposition are somewhat singular. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston speak but seldom-they cessant warfare; not with much advantage to themselves, for they are generally repulsed; but it is observed that when hard pressed, their masters, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston

pressed, their masters, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston come to their relief, and cover their retreat. This is what the great leaders call honourable opposition—they will not fight their opponents, but will set their hounds upon them. The system, however, annoying as it is to those who are assailed, has its uses. Bell's Weekly Messenger says:— "Everything is touched upon in the present short session of Parliament, and a discussion contrived to be raised upon every point which can vex and barase the ministers. The opposition seems not only to have changed its character but also its par-ties; the former leaders, Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, f and Mr. Baring, seem to have retired into the back-ground, and and Mr. Baring, seem to have retired into the back-ground, and a species of guerilla warfare, a kind of rifle shooting from every bush and cover, is carried on by the minor partisans, Mr. Ew-art and Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Cobden; Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston only coming up to their aid, when Russell and Lord Paimerston only coming up to their aid, when they become pressed a little too vigorously by a retaliating on-set of their antagonists. This kind of attack, however, is at-tended with some circumstances of utility; it occasionally opens questions of much importance, and by exaggerated statements f public discontent, distress, and agitation, leads to inquiries hich exhibit the true state of the public feeling and condition." The government, notwithstanding, is gaining strength daily. The public are satisfied that the disorders of the state are too numerous and too complicated to be removed in a moment. An English paper says :-- "The country, the parliament, and the crown, seem unanimous in their desire and determination to give the new government a fair trial, and Sir Robert Peel, when goaded by the late ministers, coolly replies that the enormous embarrassments in which they have involved the country will require long and attentive consideration; that he cannot be expected to extricate it from its unfortunate position in a mo-

ment. We always predicted that in spite of the predilections of the Queen for the Whigs, she would, when it was really expedient to change her cabinet, do so. We also said, that whenever she had so changed her advisers, and taken into her confidence their opponents, she would give them all the support of the Royal prerogative. Events have borne us out in these predictions; Her Majesty, it is admitted on all hands, so far from throwing impediments in the way of her ministers, gives them all possible assistance. Sir R. and Lady Peel are included in the royal dinner parties, and the Right Hon. Baronet is always most graciously received when he has official business to trans-act. The Duke of Wellington forwards to her Majesty an account of the business that has been transacted in the House of count of the business that has been transacted in the House of Lords after every sitting, and a Queen's messenger is in wait-ing at the House to convey the despatch to the royal hand. This certainly indicates confidence between the sovereign and her ministers, which cannot fail to be gratifying to the people and beneficial to the public weal.

Capt. Berkeley, R. N., offered a motion in the House of Commons on the insufficient manning of the Navy, and pointed out the danger that appertained to the navy and to the out the danger that appertained so strong were the gallant offi-cer's statements that the government pledged itself to carry out the plan proposed. We observe by the London papers that orders had already been issued from the admiralty, to complete the crews of all the ships under sailing orders, to their full com plement.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.) The Columbia brought 12,500 letters. The postage on those

for New York amounted to 1550 dollars. The Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, from Boston, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst., and left the same evening for Liverpool with

77 passengers. The Britannia, from Boston 16th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 30th, having made the passage in little

Mrs. Burden, had separated from him and was living with her brother in-law. Blakesley went to the house, stabled his wife, but not mortally, and on Mr. Burden coming to her assistance, stabbed him so that he died in a few minutes. The culprit gave himself up, some days afterward, having been wandering

about the country in a state bordering on frenzy. Thomas Dibdin, the well known dramatic author, died at Pentonville on the 16th of September, aged 70. His latter years were embittered by poverty. The following table of expenditures for the royal household,

for 1840, is given by the Globe: Bread, 2,350*l*; butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, 5,153*l*; milk and cream, 1,500*l*; butters' meat, 10,000*l*; poultry, 4,260*l*; fish, 2,188*l*; grocery, 5,000*l*; oilery, 1,350*l*; fruit and confectionery, 1,980*l*; vegetables, 520*l*; wine, 5,250*l*; liquors, &c. 2,000*l*; ale and beer, 3,000*l*; wax candles, 2,159*l*; stationery, 8701; tallow candles, 7501; wax candles, 2,1001; stationery, 8701; tallow candles, 7501; lamps, 5,9501; fuel, 6,9801; turnery, 4001; braziery, 9501; china, glass, &c. 1,5761; linen, 11,9931; washing of table and other linen, 3,2501; plate, 2551. Total annual expenditure of the royal ousehold, 69,7651.

THE FIRE AT KINMEL PARK-LORD DINORBEN'S-Kin-THE FIRE AT KINDER FARE - DORD DINORDER & Man-mel Park, Saturday.—The destruction of the beautiful man-sion of Lord Dinorben has created, as might be expected, a great sensation throughout North Wales; for since the calami-tous fire at Hafod, in 1807, there has not been a fire so destructive to property in this principality. The original mansion was pulled down by the father of Lord Dinorben, the Rev. Edward Hughes, shortly after that reverend gentleman became the proprietor of the Parys Mountains, from whence the family had derived all their immense wealth, and a noble mansion was built on its site in 1783, which cost upwards of 90,000L vestibule was, without exception, the finest in the country, the dome being supported by twelve marble pillars, brought from Naples, of inestimable value, the admiration of every visitor to the hospitable residence of the noble lord. The interior was jurious to the Province, let all unite in endeavouring to make fitted up in a style of costly splendor, the walls of the grand fitted up in a style of costly spieluloi, the wails of the salons and dining-room were alike remarkable for the beauty of their embellish-ments. The whole of the chief apartments were on the rez-de-chausses, affording the proster facility of communication, and were superbly furnished. In the hurry and bustle after the noble lord and lady were saved. The noble lord's valuable library and manuscripts have escaped destruction, having been removed before the fire reached the library. But a small portion of the books in the ante-library adjoining his lordship's "Nation River," as follows: study was rescued. His lordship writes to a gentleman in town that the origin of the fire cannot be accertained, and adds that the whole of the marble pillars which he so highly prized are totally destroyed, having through the ntense heat of the fire broken into blocks.

THE LATE MR. POWER .- The widow of the late Tyrone Power, whose melancholy death on board that ill-fated vessel, the President, must still be fresh in the minds of our readers, has just administered to the effects of her late lamented husband, in the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctor's commons. The personal property of the deceased is sworn under 5,000*L* It is usual in proving a will, or taking out an administration, to state the precise day ou which the party died, but in this instance the words "on or which the party died, but in this instance the words "on or about" were inserted, alluding to the time when the President resemptions of Timber, this gives a gross amount of 208,324 loads, which will require a certain number of vessels, say 578 was supposed to be lost.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE GODWIN .- The cassoon upon which the spring tides of the October new moon, spring tides only permitting the removal of so ponderous a machine.

FRANCE.

The French papers are singularly barren of intelligence.— The King had held a grand review of troops at Compiegne, presenting several of the regiments with standards, and making them a speech. His Majesty had had two narrow escapesone when his carriage came in violent contact with a dilig and he other when it was within a moment of being run down by a locomotive, as it was crossing the rail road at St. Cloud. The recensement, or new taking of the census for financial purposes, was still causing some disquiet in various parts of the kingdom; but this was a trifle compared with the violence of the lend raging between the Government and the press. Many journals had been seized for treasonable expressions, and quite a number of trials were going on.

The National had just been tried for an offence of this nature, and acquitted — which acquittal was of course celebrated as a signal triumph. The National, in its jubilant article on the subject, had renewed the peccant article, and been agai seized. Circulars had been issued to the procureurs du roi throughout the kingdom, directing the strict enforcement of the

law against the press and political agitators. One hundred and nine persons, implicated in the late distur-bances, had been tried, all convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The census had commenced in Paris, and symptoms of op-

position were strongly visible. On his second trial the editor of the National was found guilty, sentenced to 4 months imprisonment and a fine of 5000

A letter from Kirchberg, 17th inst. in the Gazette of Upper Germany, says-" The Duke de Bordeaux is much better. Dr Marjolin's apparatus has been put on, and produced the most happy effects. The embonpoint of the Duke had occasioned some of whom we have no accurate account. Is it no evidence of the Divine blessing on the work in general that there are now at least eight Clergymen of the Church of England who are of the Hebrew nation, or that twenty-seven of the Missionaries and the seventiation of the State of pean Courts, when it is hoped all difficulties to his marriage will be removed. A marriage for Mademoiselle, his sister, will also be thought of. The Duke d' Angouleme is here always addressd with the title of Louis XIX, and the Duchess with two parties.'

Six days at least before the first Monday in January next, the several collectors are to furnish the several Town Clerks with certified lists of all the inhabitant freeholders and householders entered upon the last assessment roll for each township, and only those persons whose names are on such list can vote at the elections. On the first Monday in January, the first business to be done at the Township meetings is the election of District Councillors, and if a poll is demanded by any candi-date or by any three electors it is to be kept open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and then finally closed. The Town Clerk or person presiding is to keep poll lists, declare what candidate has a majority of votes, and if necessary to determine the elec-tion by giving a casting vote. Every township entitled to elect Township Officers is to elect one Councillor, and each township having more than 300 inhabitant freeholders and householders of the second householders on its assessment list is to elect two Councillors. Each Councillor is to be resident in the Township he represents, and to be seized and possessed in fee, of lands and tenements in the District he resides in, of the real value of £300 currency, In the District he resides in, of the real value of £300 currency, over and above all incumbrances. Every person elected and refusing to serve, is to pay a fine of £10 currency. There are to be four quarterly meetings of each District Council, com-mencing respectively on the second Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November—such meetings to be open to the public, held at the place where the District Court is appointed to be held, in the Court Honse if another building is not provided, and each to continue and longer, then all another the second is not provided, and each to continue not longer than six successive days. A majority of the whole number of Councillors

will constitute a quorum. The different officers to be appointed, the mode of their appointment, the duties they will have to discharge, and the rious matters to be under the control of each District Council, have already been described in our columns. Whatever opinic may be entertained as to the constitution of these District them work well.-Niagara Chronicle.

THE TIMBER TRADE OF THE OTTAWA .- We crave the indulgence of our readers for not having at an earlier period of the season, laid the following summary of the Timber Trade from the South back of the Ottawa River during the past seawere superbly furnished. In the hurry and bustle after the fire, it was not generally known that the plate and jewels of the noble level and lade were served. The model levels of the which the Union of the Provinces have operated on this Trade will only come into play next year, we hope we are not too late in giving our annual summary. During the past season there has been despatched from the "Chaudiere Falls" and the

Of White Pine, ..... 91,637 pieces.

Of Red do. Of Oak and Elm, &c...... 36,295 do.

Men conversant in the trade, will see that the above number of pieces, even on a fair average, gives of White Pine 6,414,590 feet-of Red Pine 3,809,234 feet-of Oak, Elm, &c. 1,234,-030 feet.

Assuming this to be the correct amount-and we are very certain it is far under the mark, from a knowledge of the data on which it is formed-this would give a total of 11,457,854 feet exported from the Ottawa River for the Quebec market-(what becomes of it on its arrival there let the Quebec and Montreal merchants tell.) Taking the average of the different of 350 tons burden each, exclusive of their stores, &c., to carry it home to Old England. We ask again, as we have asked this lighthouse will be constructed is now completed; and, but for the recent commencement of the equisoctial gales, would have been towed to its place of final destination on the north side of the Ottawa River; and when the trade is placed upon Calepar Head of the Godwin, as appointed, on the 1st or 2d of October. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed and when the whole produce of both sides of this magnificent prudent to suspend farther operation for about a fortnight, until river is brought into fair play, and stated under one account, it is not too much to say that nearly 1,200 vessels of the above tonnage may be annually loaded at the Port of Quebec, with Timber from the Ottawa River. We must cut short our re-marks by these few questions. Is this a trade to be shackled

by home restrictions? No! The present administration see differently. Is this a trade which pays for nearly 2,000,000 sterling annually, of British manufactures, that ought not to be encouraged? Is this a trade which gives employment to above 4,000 British subjects every year, in preparing the Timber in the woods, besides the quantum of national benefit it confers on our shipping interest, to be suppressed? Is this a trade which consumes every year about 12,000 barrels of Pork, 20,000 barrels of Flour, besides a large proportion of other agricultural produce and labour, which ought to be shackled or suppressed? If we wish to see Canada what she must ultiin the second, not only an agricultural country, but a granary from which Great Britain can draw all her corn supplies, become independent of European ports, and maintain herself as what she has ever been, Mistress of the Civilized World, foster

cherish, and support our Lumber Trade. -- Bylown Gazette. SUMMARY.-- Sir C. Bagot is expected at Quebee by the Steam-frigate Styx, about the first week of November: Lady Bagot does not come out till the Spring.—Steam Boat Ac-cidents.—The Niagara, mail packet, got scriously damaged at the wharf at Port Hope on Monday, and Captain Sutherland, after removing all the goods and passengers, sunk her, as the best means of saving her from greater damage. We hear, she is got up, and will soon her new to Toronto. A short s got up, and will soon be on her way to Toronto. A short ime since, a collision between the steam boats Lady Colborne and Lord Sydenham took place on the St. Lawrence, and one migrant was drowned. — The Press and Libel.—In the case of Dr. King against the Mirror, the Jury, after 45 hours' conin finement, were discharged without giving a verdict. a new trial will take place.—Seat of Government.—It is finally deter-mined that Sir A. Macnab and Mr. Sherwood are to be sent to England to enforce the claims of this city .---- Accident .-- Mr. Neil McLean has been killed at Kingston, by falling into a

called on Capt. Elliott with flags of truce, to negociate for the preservation of the city. Our advices from the seat of action and negociation are to the morning of the 27th, when it was said the Chinese had capitulated and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which, it was supposed, would then be saved. We are without late intelligence from India, but Commodore Bremer is daily expected.

# POSTSCRIPT.

# LATER STILL FROM CHINA.

The Chinese have paid six millions of dellars as a ransom to prevent the city being sacked—Five millions in silver and one million in securities. Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, Commander of the Naval Forces, in the absence of Sir G. Bremer, had died from fatgue. Great sickness prevafied among the troops and seamen, and five principal officers are said to have died at Hong Kong in one day. A renewal of hostilities was threatened. We extract this intelligence from the New York American, of the 25th October, kindly lent to us by Mr. Coddy of this city. of this city

TORONTO MARKETS.—The following changes have taken place since our last:—Oats, 1s. 2d. @ 1s. 6d.; mutton, per lb. 24d. @ 4d.; geese, 1s. 8d. @ 2s. 6d.; hay, per ton, 75s. @ 85s.; straw, 25s. @ 35s.; potatoes, 1s. to 1s. 3d. At Kingston, on the 27th, oats were selling from 2s. @ 2s. 3d. per bushel.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

ciety will be held (D. V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursdance of the and 4th of November next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Acting Secretary W. C. S.

Dundas, October 4th, 1841.

and a state of the	A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
A state of the second stat	Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Toronto, Oct. 20, 1841.
T an adjourned General the 19th Instant, Prese	Quarter Sessions, held in this Office on mt—
JOHN WILLIAM	GAMBLE, Esq., Chairman;
William Thompson, Larrat Smith, James Paterson, John Scott, Thos. W. Birchall,	John Farquharson, Archibald Barker, James McGrath, Wifham Proudfoot, John King,
William Crookshank, James R. Armstrong,	Kenneth Cameron, Thomas Fisher, Frederick Jarvis,
Elmes Steele, Duncan Cameron, Hector Mc Quarrie,	Francis Campbell, Abraham Bagshaw,
Lawrence Hayden, Arthur Carthew,	Peter Reesor, Francis Leys, R. C. Gamer

John B. Warren, Hugh Stewart, William Gamble, Francis Boyd, John Lynch, Samuel B. Sterve, John Button, William P. Thomas McConkey Michael McDonagh, Luctus O'Brien, James Yeung, Charles Rankin, Charles Scadding, James W. Taylor, Esquires. William Parsons,

First Division.—The City of Toronto and Townships of York and Scarboro'.
Scand Division.—The Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Etobi-coke, Chinguacousy, Albion and Caledon.
Third Division.—The Townships of Pickering, Whitby, Reach, Scott, Brock, Georgina, Thora, Mara, and Uxbridge.
Fourth Division.—The Townships of Markham, Vaughan, King, Whitchurch, East and North Gwillimbury.
Fifth Division.—The Townships of Wark Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Mulmer, Toso onto, and Issa.
Sitch Division.—The Townships of Innisfit, Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vespra, Oro, North and South Orillia, Medonte, Flos, Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, and Rama.
It was also Resolved. That, in future, no License be Issued to any Tarern-keeper, who is known to keep a Bowing-Alley, Ten-Pin Alley, Fives Court, or other place of resort, where gaming is encou-raged.

raged. Also, That no Tavern License be hereafter issued to any person keeping a Shop or Store in the same building. GEO. GURNETT, C. P. H. D.

### Mr. Wood, Surgeon Deutist,

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Deutist, As returned, and continues his office at the same place as for-merly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day. The wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, spiral springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates & c. ; and with the pirregularities, affections of the gums, and all operations in Dectail Surgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of ex-pital spring to a number of Professional Gentl. me and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him. The ordificial Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of Stockton's Univer-sal Teeth, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of by many emiment Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respecta-by the Dentists in America.

any emiment Dentists in London and Paris, and of an response Dentists in America. Ir. Woon takes this opportunity to express his gratitu'e for the inguished patronage he has received duri g a residence of six rs in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that was preparing to remove from the city.

17-tf Toronto, October 27, 1841.

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade--to whom he will sell low for Cash, are more accessed credit. or on approved credit

JOHN ROBERTSON. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841. 17-9

H. & W. ROWSELL,

KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

A RE now receiving from England, a large and varied assortment of Account Books & Stationary, Their stock of **School Books** is very extension

of Halle. He says, "It is undoubted matter of fact, that more proselytes have have the last twenty years, than since the first been made during the last twenty years, than since the first ages of the Church. No one can deny it on the Continent, and <sup>ages</sup> of the Church. No one can deny it on the Continent, and also one, I am sure, will deny it. Not only in Germany, but also in Poland, there has been the most astonishing success, and I can bear testimony to what has some under most astonishing success, and I can bear testimony to what has some under most astonishing success, and I can bear testimony to what has some under most astonishing success, also in Poland, there has been the most astonishing success, and I can bear testimony to what has come under my own ob-tervation in the capital of Silesia, my native place, where many onversions have taken place. In this capital 1 shall speak only of such individuals as I am acquainted with myself in the Profession to which I belong. In the University of Breslau there are three professors who were formerly Israelites; a pro-fessor of philology, a professor of chemistry, and a professor to bilosophy. There is, besides, a clergyman, who professor to Guspel, and he was a Jew. In my present station at Halle there are no less than five professors, formerly Jews; one of medicine, one of mathematics, one of law, and two of philology.

medicine, one of mathematics, one of law, and two of philology. "I might show that some of the Jewish conversions have raken place amongst men of the highest literary attainment; Dr. Branis, of Breslau; and Dr. Stahl, of Erlangen. These are all persons of the highest scientific reputation, and now faithful followers of our Lord Jesus Christ." In the Row Were fully discussed, the resolutions were nega-tived 146 to 32. So the poor law one fully discussed in the function literation in the function of the poor law.

In the city of Berlin, the Rev. W. Ayerst baptized forty-two Israelites in less than three years. The Rev. E. Kuntze, two Israelites in less than three years. The Rev. E. Kuntze, who has long taken a lively interest in the cause of Israel, states, that in the course of a few years he has baptized 127 Jama. The total number of baptisms at this place alone, du-eing the last few years, considerably exceeds 1000. ( It is well known that Missionaries are not usually called to baptize converts. This is a proper work of the local clergy; and in the authentic registers preserved by them in some dis-tricts of the Continent, the Committee discern a striking evi-dence of the Divine blassing. They are not, of course, ac-

dence of the Divine blessing. They are not, of course, ac-quainted with all the individuals referred to in these statements, but the down but the documentary evidence they contain is of the most im-

baptized in the Protestant communion, and 108 in that of the Roman Catholics, making a total of 455 in fifteen years. In 1885, this sector is the sector of the 1835, thirty Israelites were baptized, and twenty seven in 1836, of whom only three were baptized in the Romish com-1836, of whom only three were baptized, and twen years for the Romish com-munion. During the last four years 97 Israelites have been bantized. The average price of Wheat had fallen

A similar official statement from Konigsberg gives a total of 234 baptizms in twenty-four years; of which 217 are in the Protestant Church, and seventeen among the Roman Catho-lies. In 1990 of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's

In 1836, thirty-nine were hanting, only one being in the Protestant community. In 1837, there were twenty-twi.
 The 1836, thirty-nine were hanting, of the U.S. Bank and the breaking on a Gaeran Harrinov.
 The 1837, there were twenty-twi.
 The 1837, there were twenty-twi.
 The 1837, there were twenty-twen

and Agents of the Society are converts from Judaism? As a proof that similar encouragement is met with on the Continent, where the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of proof that similar encouragement is met with on the continent, where the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of Dr. Tholuck, an eminent Professor in the Prussian University of Halle. He says, reproached for two things,-for failing, because only three mil-lions and a half have been subscribed; and for adding to the

After a very long debate, in which the distress of the country and its causes were fully discussed, the resolutions were nega-tived, 146 to 32. So the poor law question, like the financial question, goes over to the next session. *Wednesday.*—Mr. Wakley brought up the subject of Mr. Warner's famous projectile, and a conversation took place, the amount of which was that Mr. Warner refused to have his pre-

tensions investigated by a committee. The rest of the sitting was taken up with routine business.

Monday, October 4 .- In the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne made quite a severe attack-for him-on the general policy of the new administration, and particularly on its refusal to go at once into the great and pressing questions of the day. The Duke of Wellington had just risen to reply when the ng papers went to press.

The Royal Consistory of Silesia state, that from 1826 to 1834, no fewer than 347 individuals of the Jewish nation were baptized in the B-England, but of course not that of his death.

The Duchess of Kent had returned from Belgiam, to be with to 8s 6d per 70 lbs.

#### SPAIN.

The news from this kingdom is almost nil. Espartero was busy with financial arrangements, or rather with attempts to introduce some kind of order in the finances.

There had been some scattered attempts at insurrection, but they amounted to not much and were easily suppressed. Per-mission had been given Don Francisco de Paula, one of the young Queen's uncles, to return to Spain. There was new talk of disagreements between Spain and Between Spain and

Portugal, on the old subject of certain duties.

#### PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon announce the failure of the Spanish house of Corpas, Garcia & Co, in that city, for it was said £120,000 sterling. Also the Brazilian house of Da Silva & Co. The English cotton houses, it was supposed, would be the chief losers

English cotton houses, it was supposed, would be the obtained by the failure of Corpas, Garcia & Co. BERLIN.—A great robbery has lately been committed in the Berlin Museum. Several valuable gold and silver ornaments Berlin Museum. Several valuable gold and silver ornaments from Egypt, which were found in one of the tombs of the Pharaohs, and a number of other antiquities have been carried off. Great rewards are promised for the recovery of the lost articles.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 4.

The supplies, of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, since this day se'nnight, are of inconsiderable amount, but from Cana-da we have received 800 qrs. of Wheat, and 11,400 bbls of Flour; and from foreign states [admissible at 2a 8d per quarter Flour; and from foreign states [admissible at 28 Sd per quarter and 18 7d per bbl(dnty] 16,867 qrs of Wheat; and 5280 bbls of Flour; the rates of impost are now at 108 Sd per qr. and 6s 5d per bbl. We have to report a good business in foreign Wheat for the week, and local millers have bought to a fair extent; several purchases have been made for Ireland, and the later sales have been at fully the rates of Tuesday last.

Rather a large quantity of Flour has also found vend at 35s fod to 36s 6d per bbl. for United States sweet; 35s to 35s 6d per bbl for Canadian. The few parcels of Irish new Wheat that have appeared have found buyers at 8s 9d to 9s for good samples in fair sendition but down is finish new black. in fair condition, but damp inferior lots have been sold at 8s 3d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE Oct 4. The weather is still unsettled, and from Scotland and Ireland

the reports are most deplorable. Even in this more favored part of the country a considerable breadth of beans, the whole of the red clover, and many fields of barley, remain abroad; of the last some has been cut from three to four weeks, and will be quite spoiled shortly, if not al-

# Later from China.

# (From the New York Sun Extra, October 24)

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which no sooner being perceived by the junks than they came out a second time. This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driv-ing them back, but followed them into the creek; what passed there was, from the position of our informant, hild from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruc-tion was actively going on there. In less than three hours upwards of forty war junks were set fire to and blown up. The return of the steamer and her boats from this expedition, is described as a very conical sight. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and pendants captured from the junks; the boats' crews were all arrayed in handsome mandarin dresses and caps; and the crew of one boat, in order to be perfect in their new costume, had each man of them a tail, more sinico, dangling from under their caps, which were we hope the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their lives by leaving their tails behind. The loss of life in this exploit is said not to have been great, the Chinese having had ample time to save them-selves by flight before the vessels blew up. We are sorry to have to record one casualty on board the steamer; her gallant commander, Capt. Hall, was severely wounded in the hand by the bursting of a nocket.

mprises all such as are in use at Upper Canada College, as also merous other kinds.

Account Books ruled, bound and printed, to any directed pattern book-binding of every d-scription; Book and Job Printing; Coppe-late Engraving and Printing, &c. &c. neatly executed. October 29, 1841.

### HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.— Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Boarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S. Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

# GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED as Governess, a Lady who is competent to finish the education of two young ladies, particularly in Music, Drawing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, &c., King Street, Toronto. October 22nd, 1841.

#### WANTED.

A SCHOOL-MASTER for a Common School, at Cornwall, in the Eastern District.

A Eastern District. N. B.—The School is in connection with the Church of England. No person therefore will be eligible to the situation who is not a strict member of that Church. For particulars apply to REV. ALEX. WILLIAMS.

Parsonage, Cornwall

#### BIRTH.

October 22nd, 1841.

At Kingston, on the 19th instant the lady of Colonel Foster, Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

At Bath, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Mr. W. M'Coy, of Montreal, Printer, to Mary eldest daughter of

Mr. D. Ruttan of Kingston. At Adolphustown, on the TSih inst., by the Rev. Job Deacon, Christopher M. Pettengill, to Miss Sarah Pier, both of Picton.

#### DIED.

In Grimsby, on Sunday the 17th ult., in the 84th year of her age, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Pettit. In the death of this venerable person, the Church here has lost one of its worthiest and most respected members: her memory will be long cherished in the hearts of many warmly attached relatives and friends. The sufferings which terminated her existence, of a protracted and very distressing character, were borne with Christian fortitude and resignation; and during those years so justly described as the days when man's strength is but sorrow and labour, she manifested an unwavering con in her God and Saviour, and an entire submission to His holy will. She has been taken from the Church militant here on