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THE

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST,

1846.

Being the Second after Bissextile,or Leap Year, and the Ninth of Her Majesty's Reign.

CONTAINING ALL THE USUAL

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,

And a Variety of Useful Information,

RELATING TO DIFFERENT

Religious, Moral, Civil and Provincial Matters,

UNITED CHURCH

COBOURG:

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BEING TE

Gemini ...

Leo

Libra....

Sagittaur's

Aquarius.

The cleanliness,

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL A L M A N A C,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST,

1846.

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, & THE NINTH OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

Aries.

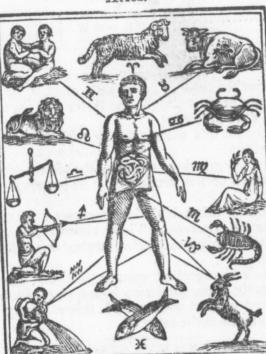
Gemini ...

Leo

Libra.

Sagittaur's

Aquarius .



. Taurus

. Cancer

.. Virgo

.. Scorpio

Capricorn

Pisces.

The principal secrets of health are early rising, exercise, cleanliness, and leaving the table unoppressed.

T. J. S. L. S. W. L. J. S. L.

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth; and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters—and that so near the truth, as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon, or last quarter, happens	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
- 6 and 8, " - 8 and 10, "	Cold, frequent showers Rain Wind and rain Changeable Frequent showers Very rainy	Rain. Stormy. Cold rain, if the wind be W.—snow, if E. Cold and high wind. Snow or rain.
4 and 6,	Fair, if wind N. W.	Fair. Fair and frosty, if wind is N. or N. E.
- 8 and 10,	Ditto	Pain or snow, if S. or S. W. Ditto. Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till

two next morning.

3. The nearer to mid-day, or noon, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, (i. e., from four to ten,) may be followed by fair weather: but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS--1846.

Venus will be evening star until March 2d, and then morning star until December 18th; and then again evening star for the rest of the year.

This almanac is in equal, or clock time; excepting only the columns of the rising and setting of the sun, which are in apparent time.

This year will be of the

I. The Si Eclip Grea Eclip

II. The s visible at th of Africa,

Dominical Lunar Cyc Epact, ...

Septuagesi Shrove Su Ash Wedr First Sund Easter Sund

And parts

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ECLIPSES OF THE SUN FOR 1846.

This year there will be but two eclipses; and, consequently both will be of the sun:

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The moon so wise her course doth steer, She walks in sunshine all this year.

I. The Sun will be annularly eclipsed the 25th of April as follows:
1 51
Digits eclipsed, 6 1-2 on the south limb. Digits eclipsed, 6 1-2 on the south limb. On will be appularly eclipsed the 20th of October; (in-

II. The Sun will be annularly eclipsed the 20th of October; (invisible at this place.) This eclipse will be visible to nearly the whole of Africa, Australia, and throughout the whole of the Indian Ocean.

00000_	
CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1846.	,
Dominical Letter, D Solar Cycle, 7 Lunar Cycle, 4 Roman Indiction, 4 Epact, 3 Julian Period, 6559	1

MOVEABLE FEASTS AND FASTS FOR 1846.

Shrove Sunday,	22	Holy Inuistay,	31
4 4 WYY 1 1	(6 6)	VV nii Suindav	-
- 1 1 7 1	Th / T	Trinity Sunday, June	1
First Sunday in Lent, .	A:116	Advent Sunday, Nov.	29
Easter Sunday,	. April 12	Advent Sunday,	
		0000	

TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

And parts of the body governed by them according to Ancient Astrology.

And narts of the hody governed by	them according to thought the
Aries, (a ram,) head, Yawrus, (a bull,) neck, Gemini, (the twins,) arms, Cancer, (a crab,) breast, Leo, (a lion,) heart, Yirgo, (a virgin,) bowels,	Libra, (a balance,) reins, M Scorpio, (a scorpion,) secrets, Sagittarius, (archer,) thighs. V Capricornus, (a goat,) knees, Aquarius, (a butler,) legs, Pisces, (the fishes,) feet.

Sir John Mason, an eminent English Statesman, said on his death bed, "Lo, here have I lived to see five princes, and have been privycounsellor to four of them; I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts; and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years; and have learnt this after so many years experience -that Temperance is the best physician; seriousness is the greatest wisdom; and a good conscience the best estate!"

God never takes any earthly enjoyment from those who love . him, but he gives them something as good or better in its room.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Vernal Equinox, March 6h 46m even. 20d Summer Solstice,June 21d 3h 22m even. Autumnal Equinox,....September 23d 5h 30m morn. Winter Solstice, December 21d 11h 12m even.

----00000-PLANETS.

③ or ○, Sun—⑤ ⑩ ⑩ ⑩, Moon—爻, Mercury—爻, Venus—⊕, Earth—♂, Mars—乜, Jupiter—乜, Saturn—埙, Herschel.

----00000-ASPECTS, NODES, &c.

d, Conjunction, or planets situated in the same longitude. Sextile, or when they are 60 degrees from each other.

, Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant. A, Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant. S, Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant. S, The moon's or any other planet's ascending node; 3, descending node.

Apogee, the greatest distance from the earth. Perigee, the least distance from the earth. Aphelion, the greatest distance from the sun. Perihelion, the least distance from the sun.

ANECDOTE.

It is too common for people to satisfy their consciences with having the Scripture in their possession, without profiting by their contents. Some gentleman of a Bible Association, lately calling upon an old woman in New Orleans, to see if she had a Bible, were severely reproved with the reply, "Do you think, gentlemen, that I am a Heathen, to ask such a question?" Then addressing a little girl, she said, "Run and fetch the Bible out of my drawer, that I may show it to the gentlemen." The gentlemen declined giving her the trouble, but she insisted on giving them ocular demonstration that she was no Heathen. Accordingly the Bible was brought, nicely covered, and, on opening it, the old woman exclaimed, "Well, how glad I am that you have come! here are my spectacles, that I have been looking for these three years, and didn't know where to find 'em.'

The effects of strong drink were known to the ancients as inimical to freedom and national prosperity. To prevent intemperance, laws were framed against the introduction of wine. The ancient Suevi, for example, would not allow wine to be imported into their country, believing it to be pernicious to the vigor, both of the body and of the mind: similar laws are found among the primitive regulations of other nations.—Bacchus.

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First Qr., 4th, 9h. 25m. morning. Full Moon, 12th, 9h. 2m. morning. Last Qr., 20th, 10h. 52m. morning. New Moon, 27th, 4h. 23m. morning.

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Ten millions of the human race are now, it is believed, abstaining upon principle from intoxicating drinks; and twenty millions of capital are turned from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks to profitable and useful objects. Who can say that the work is not vast—vast in its object, vast in its results.



First Qr., 3d, 0h. 11m. morning. Full Moon, 11th, 4h. 12m. morning. Last Qr., 18th, 11h. 44m. evening. New Moon, 25th, 2h. 32m. evening.

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and the	9	Mon	in apogee.	6	59		1	1	5	
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ay	12	Thur		6	55		5		ris	es. 17
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the	14	Satur	7	6	53	5	7	2	9	15
of.	15	D		6	51		9		10	15
y	16	Mon Tues	G -1-1	6	50		10	1	11	19
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he	19	Thur		6	46	-	14	3	1	24
e t	20	Frid	nuns low.	6	44		16	0	2	24
d b	21	Satur		6		5	17	13	3	22
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sho	23	Mon	in perigee.	6	40 38		$\frac{20}{22}$	***	5	3
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Prayer should be the key of the day	26	Thur	The state of the s	6	35		25	天	6	58
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	28	Satur		6	32	5	28		9	20

ESTIMATE OF THE LEARNED SELDEN .- "I have taken much pains to know every thing that was estimated worth knowing among men; but of all my disquisitions and readings, nothing now remains to comfort me at the close of life but this passage of St. Paul: 'it is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners;' to this I cleave, and herein I find rest."

Running in debt often leads people to tell lies; this made a great wit say, "Lying rides on debt's back."

3RD MONT



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First Qr., 4th, 5h. 32m. evening. Full Moon, 12th, 9h. 49m. evening. Last Qr., 20th, 8h. 58m. morning. New Moon, 27th, 0h. 51m. morning.

M. W. PHENOMENA.	(R	0	S		R G	8	l
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1 D First Sunday in Lent.			32	1	11		1
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30 Mon ©'s declination, 3d 44m r	101.5				T	11	
[31] Tues S. I. May	10		,	1 2		-	-

A TEMPERANCE GEM .- S. J. May, talking with a young on the use of wine, thus stated the complete argument in a few emphatic words: "If it is a small sacrifice for you to give up drinking wine, do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice, do it for your own sake."

The more a man talks the less he thinks.



First Qr., 3d, 0h. 12m. evening. Full Moon, 11th, 0h. 55m. evening. Last Qr., 18th, 3h. 24m. evening. New Moon, 25th, 11h. 48m. morning.

with money.	M.	w.	PHENOMENA.	1	① R	0	s e	R S
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ith	3	Frid	slow of clock 3m. 24s.	5				1
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rich men's	7	Tues		pa.	36			3 8
ch	8		T's declination, 7d 10m nor.	5	34			3 36
Li		Thur		5	33			4 4
and		Frid	Good Friday.	5	31			4 32
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th	12	D	Easter Sunday.	5	28			rises.
ar		Mon		5	27			9 7
1 6		Tues		150	25 6			10 11
with earth,		Wed	m runs low. O & cltogether.	5	24 6			11 10
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When Mr. Philip Henry once went to the Throne of Grace with some importunate request, he said, "If the Lord will be pleased to grant my petition this time, I will not say as beggars at our door have done, 'I will never ask any thing of you again!' on the contrary, he shall hear oftener from me than ever."

In bestowing benefits do not vainly publish them; in receiving them do not ungratefully conceal them.

5TH MONT



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First Qr., 3d, 6h. 52m. morning. Full Moon, 11th, 1h. 6m. morning. Last Qr., 17th, 8h. 27m. evening. New Moon, 24th, 11h. 44m. evening.

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"What is a Tract?" asked a little girl of her brothers, who were older than herself. "It is a little book," replied one, "such as that which father gave to old Joe Wilkins, who used to drink rum, and it made him leave off drinking." "And such," added the other, "as he gave to William Reese, who used to swear so wickedly, and I haven't heard him use a profane word since."



First Qr., 2d, 0h. 30m. morning. Full Moon, 9th, 10h. 36m. morning. Last Qr., 16th, 1h. 38m. morning. New Moon, 23d, 0h. 48m. evening.

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e I	20	Satur		4	26		34	8	1	45
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- 1	30]'.	rues		4	26	7 :	34	^	11	3

Boundaries of Christendom.—Take the map of the world and encircle with your pencil every country where woman is not a slave, or a prisoner; where life and property are secured by just laws; where civilized manners are found; and where the enlightening sciences have burst the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely the regions on which the rays of revelation shine.

TH MONTH.



M. 1 Wed 2 Thur 3 Frid 4 Satur 5 D 6 Mon 7 Tues 8 Wed 9 Thur 10 Frid 11 Satur 12 13 Mon 14 Tues 15 Wed 16 Thu 17 Frid 18 Satu 19 20 Mon 21 Tue 22 Wed 23 Thu 24 Fri

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First Qr., 1st, 4h. 23m. evening. Full Moon, 8th, 6h. 11m. evening. Last Qr., 15th, 8h. 24m. morning. New Moon, 23d, 3h. 3m. morning. First Qr., 31st, 6h. 3m. morning.

Cato, the Censor, being scurrilously treated by a fellow who led a licentious and dissolute life, "A contest," said he, "between me and thee is very unequal; for thou canst bear ill language with ease, and return it with pleasure; but as for me, 'tis unusual for me to hear it, and disagreeable to speak it."

God intrusts every man with the care of his own soul.

UNITED CHURCH ARCHIVES



Full Moon, 7th, 1h. 0m. morning. Last Qr., 13th, 5h. 51m. evening. New Moon, 21st, 6h. 25m. evening. First Qr., 29th, 5h. 19m. evening.

M.	w.	PHENOMENA.	0	R	0	S	0	R 6	S
1	Satur		1 -	48	7	12		11	52
2	D		4	49	7	11	3	mor	
3	Mon	nuns low.	4	50	7	10		0	43
4	Tues		4	51	7	9	13	1	39
e 5	Wed	O's declination, 17d 1m n.	4	52	7	8		2	45
= 6	Thur		4	54	7	6	***	3	58
2 7	Frid	n in perigee.	4	55	7	5		5	12
8 Le	Satur		4	5,7	7	3	×	rise	es.
suortens litte	D		4	58	7	2		8	39
Z 10	Mon		5	0	7	.0	90	. 9	14
g 11	Tues	o slow of clock 4m 59s.	5	1	6	59		9	49
	Wed	0 320 1, 02 030 030	5	3	6	57	8	10	27
	Thur		5	4	6	56		11	7
3 14	Frid		5	5	6	55		11	50
	Satur		5	6		54	П	mon	n.
		m runs high.	5	7	6	53		0	37
destroys		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5	9	6	51	00	1	28
18	1	7	5	10	6	50		2	21
e 19		O's declination 12d 50m n.	5	12	6	48		3	17
	Thur		5	13	6	47	S	4	13
8 21	Frid	n in apogee.	5	14	6	46	0.	se	ts.
22		in aposec.	5	15	6	45	mz	6	43
23			5	16	6	44	^	1 7	11
= 24			5	17	6	43		7	39
21 22 23 24 25 26		slow of clock 1m 59s.	5	19	6	41	2	8	
7 26	Wed	OSIOW OF CIOCK FIRE OF S.	5	20	6	40		8	38
27		A Eles Marianel	5	22	6	38	m	9	12
	Frid	2 F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5	23		37	Aproxition'	9	51
29		Alan ala	5	25		35	3	10	36
30		m runs low.	5		6	33	0	11	28
1	Mon	Mildle by by	15	28	-	32		mo	

Pure water is the best drink for persons of all temperaments: it promotes a free and equable circulation of the blood, on which the due performance of every animal function depends. Water drinkers are not only the most active and vigorous, but the most healthy and cheerful.—Frederick Hoffman.

Between virtue and vice there is no middle path.

TH MONTH.



W.

1 Tues 2 Wed 3 Thur 4 Frid 5 Satur D 6 7 Mon 8 Tues 9 Wed 10 Thur 11 Frid 12 Satur 13 D 14 Mon 15 Tues 16 Wed 17 Thur 18 Frid 19 Satur D 20

> 24 Thur 25 Frid 26 Satur 27 D 28 Mon 29 Tues 30 Wed

21 Mon 22 Tues 23 Wed

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SEPTEMBER.

[30 DAYS.



Full Moon, 5th, 8h. 16m. morning. Last Qr., 12th, 6h. 42m. morning. New Moon, 20th, 10h. 34m. morning. First Qr., 28th, 2h. 27m. morning.

1	_	-	and the same	-	-	_							-		-	1		-1.	1	-			R	0	8	Ш
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1	T	ues														5		0		30			1	1	25	
1 6	W	7ed														5		2		28		**		2	4	5
8	BT	hur														5		3		2			1	4		0
	4 F	rid)	in	p	eri	i.								5		5		2		X		5	1	
Divine light, is to put out thine own cannot	S	atur														10		36		2				ris		
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5		ues	1															10		2	0	8		9		4
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2 1		hur																43	6	1	7	I	1	1(4
E 1	1 I	Frid	1				,		,									44	6	1	6			11		4
0 1	28	atur	1	D	r	un	S	nış	gh								5	46	6		4	0	0	mo		
m 1	3	D					,					14	00	m	n		5	47	7 6	1	3			1		17
_ 1	4	Mon	10)	'S	de	cl	in	atı	OI	, •	3d	20		14.		5	49	16	; 1	1					11
100	15	Tues	1														5	5			9	5	1		2	8
E	16	Wed															5	5	3	3	8				3	4
ne	17	Γhu	r) i	n a	ap	og	ee								5		1		6	11	n		4	0
F		Frid															5		6		4					5
5		Satu	r														5		7		3			1 8	ets	
0	20	D	1					c .	10	2012	- 6	m	53	2			5		9		1	=	2			10
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W		Thu							L	un	111	CO	111				0		4	5	56		3	1	8	3
st	25	Frie	a	A	-			10	777								6			5	55			1.		2
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16	27	D		-	~!		000	1;	no	tic	m	1d	5	8n	1 5		6		7	5	53		13		11	2
E		Mon		()"	5 0	lec	111	ııd	110	/11	24	0				6			5	51			-	or	
		Tue		1													6		10	5	50	1	***	, 1	0	2
1	30	We	u	1	-		_						~			n	7,7		TI	r D		-A	C	elel	ra	te

A Thought for a Sabbath School Teacher.—A celebrated painter among the ancients, being asked why he took so much pains with his pictures, answered, "I am painting for eternity." Did the teachers of the young consider that they are working for eternity, it would put life and vigor into all their actions. Let each one say to himself, as his pupils stand before him, "I am teaching for eternity."



Full Moon, 4th, 5h. 6m. evening. Last Qr., 11th, 11h. 8m. evening. New Moon, 20th, 2h. 44m. morning. First Qr., 27th, 10h. 10m. morning.

	M.	w.	PHENOMENA.	0	R	0) S	0	R 6	8
1.	17	Γhur		6	11	5	49		1	38
OM	2	Frid		6	13	5	47	€	2	51
what he does not know	38	Satur	m in perigee.	6	15	5	45		4	. 5
12	4	D		6,	16	5	44	90	5	19
ŭ	5 1	Mon		6	18		42	120 12	rise	
es		Cues	of fast of clock 11m 47s.	6	19		41	8	6	56
100		Wed		6.	20		40		7	40
le		Chur		6	22		38	П	8	26
t t	-	Frid	Tuns high.	6	23		37		9	16
ha	1 - 1	Satur		6	24		36	mad d	10	9
	11	D		6	26		34	0	11	3
also tell		Mon	O's declination, 7d 22m so.	6	27		33		11	59
te		lues		6	29		31	25	mor	
Iso		Wed		6	30		30		0	54
		Chur	in apogee.	6	32		28		1	51
will		Frid		6	33		27	m	2	47
		atur		6	34		26		3	46
Vs,	18	D		6	36	5	24	~	4	43
all he knows,		Mon	01'1 ('' 111)	6	37	5	23		5	42
kn		rues	o eclipsed, (invisible.)	6	39		21		set	
le	La T	Wed		6	40		20	m	5	51
1	1	Chur	O foot oftelest 15 . Do	6	41		19		6	33
	10	Frid	of fast of clock 15m 32s.	6	42		18	3	7	20
who tells		atur	Tuns low.	6	44		16		8	14
te	25	D		6	45		15	N	9	14
10		Mon		6	46		14		10	19
W		rues	-1 1 1 1 1014	6	48		12	***	11	26
He		Wed	O's declination, 13d 6m so.	6	49		11		mor	
II	100	Chur		6	50		10	$\Rightarrow \in$	0	36
	630	Frid		6	51		9		1	46
-	3115	atur	in Perigee.	6	53	5	7		2	57

The universal tendency of intoxicating liquor is, to debilitate the intellectual, and to deprave the moral, powers of man. The habitual use of alcohol, in any of its varied combinations, strengthens the power of motive to do wrong, and weakens the power of motive to do right.

Temperance regulates all the passions.

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Full Moon, 3d, 4h. 11m. morning. Last Qr., 10th, 6h. 44m. evening. New Moon, 18th, 6h. 0m. evening. First Qr., 25th, 5h. 31m. evening.

	-	or a supplemental				-		-	- 4	-
	M.	w.	PHENOMENA.	0	R	0	S	0	R	8
n.	1	D		6	55		3	go	4	8
110	2	Mon		6	57		5		5	18
lla	3	Tues		6	58		2	8	6	26
the noble emulation	4	Wed		7		5	0	-	rise	
e	5		m runs high.	7	2		58	П	7	4
ole		Frid		7		4	57	_	7	56
10		Satur		7	4		56	00	8 9	51 47
e 1	8	D	of fast of clock 16m 6s.	7		4	54	0	10	43
	9	Mon		7		4	52	3	11	41
among	10	Tues		7		4	51 50		mo	
101	11	Wed	in apogee.	7	11	1	49	m	0	
an	12	Thur		-	_	4	48	"X	1	34
	13	Frid	O's declination, 17d 58m so.	10		4	46	~	2	
Vy	14	Satur		1	-	4	45	- 144	3	
en	15	D		17	-	4	44	3	4	
ts	16	Mon		17		14		m	5	
ge	17	Tues		17		34		"		ts.
be	18	Wed		17		4	100	3	5	13
rit	19	Thur	nuns low.	17)4	-	0	1	
ne	20			17	2		_	13	1	7
, n	21			17		24			8	
se	22	1	of fast of clock 13m 25s.	17	2					
ba	23	Tues		17	2		36	***	1(
he	24		n in perigee.	7	2	5 4	35		11	37
t t	25			7		64			mo	rn.
Among the base, merit begets envy	2			7					(
mc	90	Satu		7						1 55
A	20		First Sunday in Advent.	7		8 4				3 4
	3	Mon		17	2	9/4	1. 31	18	1 4	1 11
_					/)	T	notic	man	and

Has any one wounded you with injuries?—Impatience and hasty words will rankle and make them deeper. But soft language dresses the wound; forgiveness cures it, and a kindness done in requital takes away the scar. An eminent christian observed, "I have ever found that words spoken in meekness of wisdom, and not from an angry spirit, are most piercing to an adversary, and most comfortable to myself."



Full Moon, 2d, 5h. 46m. evening. Last Qr., 10th, 4h. 16m. evening. New Moon, 18th, 7h. 42m. morning. First Qr., 25th, 1h. 36m. morning.

	M.	w.	PHENOMENA.	0	R	0) s	0	R	S
		Tues		7	29	4			5	16
10:	2		♥ stationary.	7	30	-	30	П	6	20
lue	3	Thur	m runs high.	7	30		30		rise	
their intrinsic value	4			7	-	4	29	00	6	-
0		Satur		7	31		29	3	7	33
OSi	6		of fast of clock 8m 47s.	7	31		29		8	31
rii		Mon		7	32		28	25	9	28
nt		Tues		7	32		28		10	28
r		Wed	m in apogee.	7	32		28	预	11	20
nei		Thur		7	32		28		mor	
	11	Frid		7	33		27		0	20
have		Satur		7	33		27	5	1	18
ha	13	D	O's declination 23d 10m s.	7	33		27		2	15
1		Mon		7	33		27	m	3	15
gold.	15	Tues		7	33		27		4	17
0.0		Wed		7	33		27		5	19
like		Thur	m runs low.	7	34		26	3	6	21
		Frid	H stationary. 4 so. 10h. 44	7	34		26		set	
00		Satur	[min. ev'g.	7	34		26	VS	5	56
ii	20	D		7	34		26		7	5
arı		Mon	n in perigee. o enters vy	7	34		26	***	8	15
le		Tues	[11h 12m ev'g.	7	34		26		9	27
p		Wed		7	34		26	\approx	10	37
an		Thur	o and clock together.	7	34		26		11	42
le		Frid	Christmas.	7	34		26	orc	mor	
Virtue and learning,		Satur D	O's declination, 23d 23m so.	7	34	_	26		0	54
Vi	27			7	34		26	8	2	3
		Mon Tues		7	34		26		3	7
1	Les.	Wed		7	34		26	П	. 4	11
		Thur	m runs high.	7	33		27		5	9
	31)	Inur	Transfer Control of the Control of t	17	33	1	27		6	3

To procure a sound state of Health.—Rise early, keep a cheerful mind and a clear conscience; exercise freely, eat slowly, avoid excess, let your bread be at least a day old; in summer let your principal food be vegetables, in winter you may indulge more in animal food; drink moderately, and never use distilled or fermented liquors.

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EQUATION OF TIME,

OR THE CAUSES WHICH PRODUCE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN APPARENT TIME AND THE TIME MEASURED BY A TRUE CLOCK.

In the first place, is it a fact that there is such a difference? If not, then how came any person ever to think of it? to speak about it? or to pretend to have discovered it? That a thing should be spoken of among mankind would seem to be sufficient evidence that it had a real existence; unless we could conceive of some sinister view which some person, or class of persons, might have had in originating the notion of its existence. But the fact that it does exist has been abundantly proved by means of timekeepers, such as clocks, watches, or chronometers, which have been so constructed as to measure time with surprising exactness.

When the navigators of the last century undertook to determine their longitude at sea by the help of watches, so many and so great were the disappointments which they experienced that the method

was soon abandoned. They supposed that the humidity of the atmosphere at sea so affected the watch that it could not be depended Mr. Henry Wilson however (in the tenth chapter of the ninth edition of his Treatise on Navigation, published in London A. D. 1769) assured them that the difficulty was by no means chargeable to the watch, but that it was owing to some irregularities in the apparent motion of the sun. He also furnished them with a convenient table of the equation of time, by the use of which the difficulty was removed. But this part of the subject will, it is presumed, be sufficiently clear when we come to inquire,

In the second place, what is the cause of this difference between the sun and the clock, called the equation of time? Here let me bring the subject as near as it will admit to a single point. The difference we say lies between the clock and the sun; but as the clock, by hypothesis, must make all the days of equal length, and likewise the hours, or minutes, &c., and must moreover make the same number of days in a year as are made by the sun, it follows as a consequence that all the difference that can exist must be charged to the inequality of the sun's apparent motion; that is, (since the sun stands still,) it must be charged to some inequality in the earth's real And now again, as the earth's motion on her axis is uniform, the whole of the difference in question must be owing to irregularities in her annual motion in her orbit, or path round the sun.

Hence we arrive at a single point, viz., to show how the equation of time, or the difference between the sun and the clock is occasioned by the circumstances of the earth's annual motion in her orbit. Hence it will not be expected that I should launch out into a wearisome lecture to prove the circumstances which it will be necessary to bring into view. Suffice it to say, they are such as are well known to all astronomers, and are among the principal causes which affect

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both the time and the quantity of eclipses of both sun and moon. The exactness therefore with which the predictions of eclipses, transits, and other celestial phenomena, are fulfilled, furnishes evidence of their truth. There are two circumstances which claim attention here.

1. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit. The annual orbit or path of the earth (and of every planet) is eccentric; that is, it is oval or elliptical having one point in it which is at the greatest distance of all from the sun, called its aphelion; and an opposite point where it aproaches nearest of all to the sun, which is called its perihelion. In passing from its aphelion to its perihelion the velocity of the earth (or of any planet) is continually accelerated by the sun's attraction, because its direction is in some degree inclining toward the sun; but in the other half of its orbit its motion is equally retarded by the sun's influence, which it will be perceived must there in a measure oppose its onward progress. Thus the motion of the earth is slowest of all in her aphelion, and swiftest in her perihelium; and consequently the sun's apparent annual motion in the ecliptic is rendered to the same extent variable, and the sun is thus made to differ from the clock.

2. The remaining circumstance claiming attention is the obliquity of the ecliptic, or the inclination of the plane of the ecliptic to that of the equater. Suffer me to attend to this circumstance as if it were the only one affecting the question; and here perhaps it may also be most convenient to attribute the motion to the sun instead of the earth. Now the plane of the earth's equator is inclined to that of her orbit (which is identical with the plane of the ecliptic, or the sun's apparent path) in an angle of 23 and 24 degrees. Hence the sun. imputing the motion to him, must cross the equator with this amount of inclination twice in the year, visiting alternately the northern and southern hemispheres. This would evidently render the apparent solar days unequal in length, for the sun's motion eastward in regard to the meridians would be alternately swifter and slower than its mean rate. For as all the meridians are at right angles with the equator, it is plain that the meridian which is ten degrees east on the equator from the equinoctial point in the sign aries will intersect the ecliptic at a greater distance than ten degrees from the same point; because that portion of the ecliptic between the point of intersection and the equinoctial point is the hypotenuse. or longest side, of a right-angled triangle, of which the base is ten degrees. Now although this is a spherical triangle, yet a spherical triangle cannot have two right angles unless it have two equal sides. of ninety degrees in length. When the sides are but a few degrees in length, the truth varies very little from the result obtained by plain trigonometry. But be the sides longer or shorter, if they are less than ninety degrees there can be but one right angle, and the side opposite to it will be the longest.

Thus in the of its mean its unequal resoon for the third too fas obliquity of bute toward

The equaplane of the formity in the quite irregular changes its in the year, quotas at the

An ingen a few years lived on the sum, the wr leagues of persons to e of land, whi sons to a so the number above, give reduced to each square posed to be statement, rod. Supp the whole inhabitants

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Thus in the first quarter of the ecliptic the sun will be westward of its mean place in regard to right ascension (without considering its unequal motion in the ecliptic) and will come to the meridian too soon for the clock. In the second quarter it will be too slow, in the third too fast, and in the fourth too slow, in this manner will the obliquity of the ecliptic affect the sun's right ascension, and contribute toward the difference between apparent time and mean time.

The equation of time then is the result of the inclination of the plane of the ecliptic to that of the equator, and of the want of uniformity in the sun's apparent motion in the ecliptic. It is rendered quite irregular by being produced by two causes, of which one changes its quota from fast to slow, or from slow to fast, four times in the year, and the other but twice; and by their not changing their quotas at the same time.

DAVID YOUNG.

AWFUL CALCULATION.

An ingenious, authentic, and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, says that the number of inhabitants who have lived on the earth amount to about 25,623,843,285,075,840. sum, the writer says, when divided by 2,096,000 the number of square leagues of land on the surface of the globe, leaves 11,820,568,932 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which being divided as above, give about 1,214,522,076 persons to a square mile. Let the miles be reduced to square rods, and the number, he says, will be 1,853,173,600, which being divided as above, gives 1,233 inhabitants to each square rod; which rods being reduced to feet, and divided as above, will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying ground, and, according to the above statement, there will be 1,283 persons to be buried on each square rod. Supposing it capable of being divided into twelve graves, and the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its anhabitants, supposing they had been equally distributed.

What an awful, overwhelming thought! What a lesson to human pride, to human vanity, to ambition! What a lesson to the infatuated being who has centered his hopes and affections upon the evanescent pleasures of this truly transitory life!

The Morality of Popery.—"Religion in a Papist," says Shelly, has no connexion with virtue. The most atrocious vilian may be rigidly devout, and without any shock to public sentiment, confess himself to be so. Religion pervades intensely the whole frame of society in Italy, and is, according to the temper of mind it inhabits, a passion, a persuasion, an excuse, a refuge, but never a check." This was said by a man who had long resided among Papists, and who was possessed of nice mental discrimination.

DCCLESIASTICAL.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Canada Rev. JOHN REYNOLDS, Bishop.

CIRCUITS. MEMBERS.	TRAVELLING MINISTERS.
Thames,	Nathan Parke.
Howard,113	Chester W. Fraser.
Malahide & Southwold,270	H. Gilmore, Benjn. Lawrence.
London (Station,)70	John Gibson.
London,	Schuyler Stewart, J. S. Crellin.
Oxford and Blenheim, 238	A. R. Roy, Wm. Sutton.
Dumfries,270	W.D. Hughson J.B. Richardson
Norwich,	S. Dunnet, Wm. Woodward.
Niagara,200	E. L. Koyl, B. Markle.
Canboro,	N. A. Fraser, John Tufford.
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Hope,	George Jones.
Brighton,206	Appleton Jones, S. W. La Du.
Sidney, 307	Wm. Bird, Hiram Williams.
Belleville,104	E. S. Furman.
Thurlow,	Henry Lane.
Tyendinaga,144	Thaddeus Lewis.
Napanee,300	I. N. D. West, P. F. Leroy.
Bay of Quinte, 130	G. D. Greeenleaf, D. Wilson.
Hallowell, 175	John Sills,
Millford,	Daniel Brown.
Consecon,116	Richard Beal.
Waterloo,260	J. F. Wilson, Luman Hurlbert.
Leeds,	Shelden Young.
Brockville, 101	W. E. Norman.

CIRCUITS Elizabethto Augusta, ... Matilda, ... Rideau, .. Bytown, . .

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RS.	PRESIDING ELDERS.
Crellin. on. chardson odward. e. ufford. awrence.	London District, Wm. McKeeby. Niagara District, David Culp. Bay of Quinte District, Gideon Shepard. Augusta District, Benson Smith. Joseph H. Leonard, Book Agent. Thomas Webster, Editor of Canada Christian Advocate. James Richardson, Agent of U. C. Bible Society. James Mitchel, Missionary Agent. ———————————————————————————————————
5.	SUPERNIMERARY PREACHERS.—Jesse Owen, Caleb Swa
. La Du.	zey, L. D. Salisbury, Elijah Harris, Robert Earl.
lliams.	MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Leroy. Wilson.	Bonechere, 64 Alexander Wright. Wolf Island, 56 Ezra Orser. Ottawa, 5 To be supplied.
1113024.	CHURCH MEMBERS.
Hurlbert.	Number of Travelling Ministers, 82 Number of Members, 7804
	Total,

BOOKS.

A good assortment of Bibles, Commentaries, Sabbath School Books, Hymn Books, and numerous other Religious Books and Tracts, and also, School Books and Stationery, are kept on hand, for sale, by the Agent, Joseph H. Leonard, at COBOURG.

SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCES.

The next General Conference will be held in Brighton, to commence on the Second Wednesday in June, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The next Session of the Niagara Annual Conference will be held at Yonge Street, Cummer's Chapel, to commence on the last Wednesday, in August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 1846.

The BAY OF QUINTE ANNUAL CONFERENCE will hold its next Session in Belleville, to commence on the Second Wednesday in September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 1846.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

The first Methodist Societies in Canada, were formed in 1790, by a Preacher sent into the Province by the New-York Conference, as a Missionary. From this time the work of the Lord spread, and Societies continued to be raised up, and Circuits were formed in every part of our then newly settled Province. Preachers were supplied by the Conferences in the U. S. from year to year, as the rapidly increasing work in Canada demanded, until 1824, when an Annual Conference was organized in Canada, but this Conference, like all the Annual Conferences in the U. S., was under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the General Conference of the M. E. Church. The number included in this Conference at its organization, was 6,150 Church members, and 36 travelling Preachers. The Divine blessing continued to rest down upon the Preachers and people, and the faithful and devoted servants of God saw fruits of their labours in all the land.

The subject of separating from the Methodists in the U. S. at length began to be agitated; some were for it, and others opposed the measure; but petitions were got up and circulated among the members of the Church to receive their signatures, praying for a separation; these were laid before the General Conference, and that body, in 1828, acceeded to the request for a mutual separation from that Church. And accordingly, the Canada Conference, at its session, held in Ernestown, the same year, took up the subject, and adopted the following preamble and resolution:—

"Whereas, the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, has heretofore extended over the ministers and people in connection with said Church, in the Province of Upper Canada, by mutual agreement, and by consent of our brethgen in th wish of th in Upper body, in the Unit pleased t any one Episcopa two or n Church, have bee solved, Confere independ General Episcop

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Church in r the minrovince of our brethven in this Province; and whereas, it has been and is the general wish of the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Upper Canada, to be organized into a separate and independent body, in friendly relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. And whereas, the General Conference has been pleased to comply with our wish in this respect, and has authorized any one or more, of the General Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, with the assistance of any two or more Elders, to ordain a General Superintendent for the said Church, in Upper Canada, (whenever such Superintendent shall have been elected by this Canada Conference, -be it therefore Recolved, That it is expedient, and necessary, and that the Canada Conference of the Methodist Church, do now organize itself into an independent Methodist Episcopal Church, in Upper Canada, with a General Superintendent, to be known by the name of the 'Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada."

The number of Preachers in the Itenerant connection at this time, was 50, the number of members in the Church was 9,678, and the work was divided into 36 Circuits and Missions, imbraced in 3

Districts.

The Methodists in Canada had now become an independent body, and a Church-and, as seen by the above resolution, they adopted the Episcopal mode of Church government—the same that had been adopted by the Methodists in America, Dec. 27th, 1784. The march of the Church after its organization, continued to be onward, every succeeding year brought with it an increase of Members and Ministers, and the Church in a few years assumed an importance quite equal, if not superior, to any denomination in the country. In October, 1833, an union was formed between the Conference of the M. E. Church in Canada and the Methodists in England. measure occasioned much confusion and trouble in the Church, and it is to be feared that a great loss of vital goliness, at least for a time, was one of the many evils that grew out of the union. The members of the Church were not consulted in a matter of so much importance-all was determined and fixed by the Conference. And when the business come to be understood by the Church, though the great majority of the Itenerant Preachers, (not all, however,) had fallen in with the measure; some willingly, and others reluctantly, a respectable minority of the members of the Church, and of the Local Ministers, resolved at once not to leave the old landmarks, and follow the Conference in its new organization. The members who adhered to the old system, as a matter of course, constituted the Church, organized in 1828; but as the most of the Preachers had gone, it became necessary to re-organize both the Annual and the General Conference, which was accordingly done in June, 1834, at Cummer's Chapel, Yonge Street, but eight months after the union. The number of members that remained in the Church could not be ascertained at this Conference; 14 Preachers, however, were appointed to circuits in different parts of the Province; and in the printed Minutes of the Conference, held the ensuing year, it is seen that the Church numbered 1243 members, 22 Itenerent Preachers, and 20, Local Preachers.

Since that time the Church has prospered greatly, numerically and otherwise. God has owned his truth, faithfully dispensed, and religion, morality, temperance, and every good word and work, have been greatly promoted by the efforts of the Ministers and members of the Church. Over sixty Chapels have been erected, Sabbath Schools have been organized, and the M. E. Church in Canada, bids fair to become, with her sister churches, in Canada, a great blessing to our rapidly improving Province.

I have been induced to make the above remarks, from the many inquiries which are constantly being made respecting the organization of our Church.

PUBLISHER.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH U. S.

CONFERENCES.	PRE	ACHI	ERS.	СНU	RCH MEM	BERS.
	Trav.	Sup.	Local.	Whites.	Col. & In.	Total.
New York,	259	25	270	47,530	382	47,912
Providence	95	11	85	13,832		13,832
New England	113	12	69	16,031		16,031
Maine	160	21	160	25,843		25,843
N. Hampshire	. 86	00	67	9,764		9,764
Vermont	75	22	49	12,213		12,213
Troy	183	11	147	28,086	92	28,178
Black River .	108	11	168	18,248	35	18,283
Oneida	171	24	201	29,676	164	29,840
Genesee	186	24	273	34,062	74	34,136
Erie	129	8	198	23,284	86	23,270
Pittsburgh	162	11	255	46,970	405	47,375
Ohio	215	17	472	70,240	523	70,763
North Ohio	129	1	253	30,252	45	30,297
Michigan	111	6	169	16,020	348	13,368
Indiana	105	5	285	35,527	159	35,686
N. Indiana	101	4	220	27,296	47	27,342
Rock River	104	9	205	15,998	153	16,151
Iowa	37	1	60	5,391	12	5,403
Illinois	94	10	425	28,658	71	28,729

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH U. S .- CONTINUED.

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Missouri	116	5)	355	23,695	2,530	26,225
Indian Miss	28	0	27	85	3,125	3,210
Kentucky	151	14	379	39,377	9,362	48,739
Holston	70	7	299	35,953	4,110	40,063
Tennessee	127	3	387	32,398	8,859	39,257
Memphis	92	7	275	23,342	4,843	28,185
Arkansas	46	2	99	7,706	1,775	9,481
Texas, East.	28	1	39	2,743	424	3,167
Texas, West.	23	1	25	2,334	581	2,915
Mississippi	108	6	237	13,257	7,914	21,171
Alabama	109	2	394	26,514	13,537	40,051
	108	18	294	36,755	13,994	50,749
Georgia	32	0	58	4,163	2,653	6,816
Florida S. Carolina	110	10	265	32,306	39,495	71,801
	72	13	140	19,499	6,390	25,889
N. Carolina	94	7	158	26,268	4,949	31,217
Virginia	232	15	281	53,466	16,412	69,878
Baltimore	161	3	260	41,245	10,742	51,987
Philadelphia	140	3	198	29,671	763	30,434
New Jersey.		0	100	20,011	837	837
Liberia Miss.	15		0.101	005 500		
Total	4,484	350	8,101	985,598	155,889	1,139,587

Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON.

MINISTERS.	STATIONS.
Alexander Gale	Hamilton.
Marke Y. Starkie,	Dundass and Ancaster.
Ceorge Cheyne,	Saltfleet.
John Bayne.	Galt.
Robert Peden,	Amherstburgh.
Donald McKenzie	Zorra.
Duncan McMillan	Williams.
Robert Graham,	Tuckersmith.

UNITED CHURCH

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Total.
47,912
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16,031 25,843 9,764

12,213 28,178 18,283

29,840 34,136 23,270

47,375 70,763

30,297 13,368

35,686 27,342

16,151 5,403 28,729

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MINISTERS. Daniel Allan. William Meldrum, Robert Lindsay, Angus McIntosh, Vacant, William McAlister, Ceorge Smellie, STATIONS. Woodstock. Puslinch. Ayr. Ayr. Apr. London. Fort Sarniu. Fergus.	
PRESBYTERY OF TORONTO.	
Dr. Burns,	4
PRESBYTERY OF COBOURG.	
Thomas Alexander,	
James Rogers,	
A. N. Somerville, pro tem Cote St. Church, Mont. Mr. Leishman, pro tem St. Gabriel St. Church. Thomas Henry, Lachute.	

MISSIONARIES.

Revs. Messrs. Reid, Melville, Corbet, McDowal, Luke, Geggie, Smith, and Dr. Caims.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE,

In Connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

REV. ROBERT BURNS, D. D. Principal. REV. HENRY ESSON, Professor.

Assisted by Revs. Wm. RINTOUL, ALEXANDER GALE, and JOHN BAYNE.

The Winter Session opens on Tuesday, 3d of Nov.

PROVINCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Governor General—His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES THEOPHILUS, BARON METCALFE Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Private Secretary-J. M. Higginson, Esquire.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Honorable Denis B. Viger, President.

- " Wm. Morris, Receiver General.
- " Dominick Daly.
- " James Smith, Attorney General East.

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Honorable W. H. Draper, Attorney General West.

Denis B. Papineau, Comm'r of Crown Lands.

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" William Caley, Inspector General.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable Denis B. Viger, Speaker.

Honorables P. De Blaquiere, Peter McGill, Robert Dickson, George G. Goodhue, F. B. Bruneau, John Hamilton, Levius P. Sherwood, John McDonald, Robert B. Sullivan, R. E. Caron, Adam Ferrie, William Walker, William Morris, John Bte. Tache, Simeon Washburn, Christopher Widner, Paul H. Knowlton, George Pemberton, Thomas McKay, J. Æmilius Irving, Alexander Fraser, Barthelemi Joilette, Gabriel Roy, Louis Massue, James Crooks, Philip H. Moore, P. Boucher, Amable Dionne, James Morris, Adam Ferguson, John Neilson, John Macaulay, Joseph Dionne.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Honorable Sir Allan Napier McNab, Speaker.

CANADA WEST .-- Glengarry, J. S. McDonald; Prince Edward, John P. Roblin; Frontenac, Henry Smith; Carlton, James Johnson; Lanark, Malcolm Cameron; Leeds, Ogle R. Gowan; Grenville, Hamilton D. Jessop; Dundass, G. McDonald; Russell, Archibald Petrie; Stormont, Donald Æ. McDonald; Lennox & Addington, B. Seymour; Hastings, E. Murney; South Northumberland, Adam H. Meyers; North Northumberland, G. B. Hall; Simcoe, Wm. B. Robinson; Durham, John T. Williams; York, 1st Riding, James H. Price; 2d Riding, George Duggan; 3rd Riding, George Munro; 4th Riding, Robert Baldwin; E. Halton, George Chalmers; W. Halton, J. Webster; Wentworth, Hermanus Smith; Lincoln, North, William H. Merrit; Lincoln, South, J. Cummings; Haldimand, David Thompson; Norfolk, J. W. Powell; Oxford, R. Riddell; Middlesex, Edward Ermatinger; Kent, Joseph Woods; Essex, Colonel Prince; Huron, Dr. Dunlop; London, L. Lawinds.

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ell; Esrason; Niagara, Walter H. Dickson; Hamilton, Sir Allan N. McNab; Toronto, Henry Sherwood; Wm. H. Boulton; Kingston, John A. Macdonald; Bytown, Wm. Stewart; Brockville, George Sherwood; Cornwall, Rolland Macdonald; Prescott, Neil Stewart.

Canada East.—Bonaventure, John Le Boutillier; Gaspe, Robert Christie; Sherbrooke, S. Brooks; Brummond, R. N. Watts; Rimouski, L. Bertrand; Kamouraska, Amable Berthelot; L'Islet, Etienne P. Tache; Bellechasse, A. N. Morin; Dorchester, Mr. Tachereau; Megantic, Dominick Daly; Lotbiniere, Jos. Laurin; Nicolct, A. P. Methot; Two Mountains, W. H. Scott; Vaudreuil, J. P. Lantier; Beauharnois, E. Colville; Huntingdon, B. H. Lemoine; Chambly, L. Lacoste; Vercheres, James Leslie; Rouville, T. Franchere; Richelieu, Wolfred Nelson; St. Hayacinthe, T. Boutillier; Yamaska, Leon Rousseau; Mississquoi, J. Smith; Shefford, Mr. Foster; Stanstead, J. McConnell; Ottawa, Denis B. Papineau; Terrebonne, L. H. Lafontaine; Leinster, Jacob DeWitt; Montreal, County, A. Jobin; St. Maurice, Mr. Desaulniers; Champlain, Louis Guillet; Portneuf, L. T. Drummond; Quebec, P. J. O. Chauveau; Montmorency, Joseph Cauchon; A. N. Morin; Quebec, Town, T. C. Aylwin, J. Chabot; Montreal, Town, G. Moffatt, C. C. S. De Bleury; Sherbrooke, Edward Hale; Three Rivers, B. D. Viger; Berthier, D. Armstrong. ---00000-

POPULATION OF CANADA WEST,

AND THE NUMBER IN EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS IN 1842.

ING TO THE CENSUS IN 1042.	
Church of England,	07,791
Church of Scotland,	77.869
Church of Rome,	55,203
British Wesleyan Methodists,	23.342
Canadian Wesleyan Methodists,	32,313
Methodist Episcopal Church,	20.125
Other Methodists,	7 141
Presbyterians not in connexion with Church of Scotland,	18 220
Congregationalists,	4 253
Baptists and Anabaptists,	16 414
Lutherans,	4 594
,	A - W/W &

Quakers,									
Total, Belonging to no Denomination									
Whole Population,	486,055								
MORNING HYMN. S. M.	EVENING HYMN. S. M.								
We lift our hearts to thee, Oh Day-star from on high! The sun itself is but thy shade, Yet cheers both earth and sky.	1 The day is pas tand gone, The evening shades appear: Oh, may we all remember well The night of death draws near.								
2 O let thy orient beams The night of sin disperse, The mists of error and of vice, Which shade the universe!	2 We lay our garments by, Upon our beds to rest; So death will soon disrobe us all Of what is here possess'd								
3 How beauteous nature now! How dark and sad before! With joy we view the pleasing change, And nature's God adore.	3 Lord, keep us safe this night, Secure from all our fears; May angels guard us while we sleep Till morning light appears.								
4 O may no gloomy crime Pollute the rising day; Or Jesus' blood, like evening dew, Wash all its stains away!	4 And when we early rise And view the unwearied sun, May we set out to win the prize, And after glory run.								
5 May we this life improve, To mourn for errors past: And live this short revolving day, As if it were our last.	5 And when our days are past, And we from time remove, O may we in thy bosom rest, The bosom of thy love.								

DIFFERENT IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

"My chief conception of Heaven," said Robert Hall, "is rest."
"Mine," replied Wilberforce, "is love; love to God, and love to
every bright and holy inhabitant of that glorious place."

Hall was an almost constant sufferer from acute bodily pain; Wilberforce enjoyed life, and was all amiability and sunshine; so that it is easy to account for their respective conceptions of the future state.

What a mercy that both these conceptions are true! The union of rest and love perhaps conveys, within a small compass, the most correct idea of the heavenly state.

A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one.

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3	0	0	$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	0	0	7	0	0	103	0	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	7
4	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	91	0	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	43	0	4	91
5	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
6	-	0	7	0	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	7	0	7	21/4
7	0	0	81/4	0	1	43	0	2	1	0	4	21/4	0	8	434
8	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	7	0	2	43	0	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	74
. 9		0	$10\frac{3}{4}$	0	î	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	81/4	0	5	43	0	10	91
10		1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	. 0	12	1667
20		2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	.0	12	0	1	4	0
30		3	0	0	. 6	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16	
40		4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	
50		5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0	
60		6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
70		7	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
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200	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
300	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	. 0	9	0	0	18	0	0
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POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

LATE writers have estimated the population of the world at 737,000,000, and have divided it according to their religious views as follows:—Jews, 4,000,000, Christians, 288,000,000, Mohammedans, 100,000,000, and the rest pagans. The balance of political power, including the whole population.

tion' is in favour of Christianity. The division is made thus: Under Christian governments, 387,788,000.* Under Mohammedans, 72,000,000. Under pagans, 277,212,000. The nations that have adopted Christianity are thus divided:—Protestant states, 193,624,000. Papal states, 134,164,000.

Greek or Russian Church, 60,000.000.

The Greek Church is tolerated in Turkey countenanced in Hungary, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia, and established by law in Russia. The Latin, or Romish Church comprehends within its pale the principal part of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Austria, the Spanish and Portuguese states in America, their colonies in Asia and Africa, and the greater part of the population of Ireland. They have also considerable numbers in the United States. testants comprehend the Lutheran, Episcopal, and Reformed Churches, besides a number of sects that are either united with them, or embrace their leading doctrines. therans are established in Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Livonia. They have congregations in several other parts. The Episcopal Church, or Church of England, is established in England and Ireland. The Reformed, or Calvinistic Church is most prevalent in Switzerland, in some countries of Germany, and in Holland; and it is the established Church of Scotland, under the name of Presbyterian. Connected with these Churches, as Protestants, are the following denominations, which are more or less numerous on both sides of the Atlantic: namely, Presbyterians, Episcopalians,† Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, or Socinians, Quakers, Moravians, Mennonites, Swedenborgians, Universalists, and Shakers.

* The population of the British empire in the East Indies, is estimated at about 120,000,000, chiefly pagans.

All the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness."—Lord Bacon.

[†] The Church of England, or Episcopalians, as well as the Presbyterians, are established by law in Great Britain, as already stated; but in places where they are not thus established, their situation is similar to that of other denominations.

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CANADA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATI

A Weekly, Religious, Literary, and Domestic Journal,

Is printed in COBOURG, on Division Stree one door north of Mr. John McCarty's Store.

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10s. a year, payable in all see; or if the advance prior is not paid during the first quarter, 11s. 3d.; or if payment be delayed six months, 12s. 6d.; or if not paid before the gend of the subscription year, 15s. in all cases.

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CHARLES T. WHITE, Printer.

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CATES, & C. & C.,
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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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