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## Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1839

CENTENARY MEETINGS-OTTAWA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. MR. EDITOR. - As our people appear to be much pleased with brie

sketches of our Centenary movements, I have been requested to furnish you with an account of our visit to the Ottawa Circuit. When we reached our third appointment on the Elizabethtown Circuit, we were joined by our esteemed friend the Chairman of the Augusta Dietrict. Here we separated into two bands: Brother Wilkinson accompanied the Editor to Crosby, and I went with Brother John Ryerson to Kuley. The day being very stormy, there were but few at the meeting here, but those few presented us with a subscription of nearly fifty pounds. We spent a very comfortable evening with our old friend, the Rev. W. Chamberlayne and his interesting family, and hastened on the next morning to Perth, to meet our Sabbath engagements. Here I preached morning and evening in our Chapel, and Mr. Rycraon preached at three o'clock, in the Scotch Kirk, to a very large and attentive congregation. On Monday evening, being joined by our colleagues again, we attended a very interesting meeting in this town, which, by the kindness of our Scotch brethren, was held in their Church, our Chapel being too small to contain the multitudes that crowded to hear. We were much pleased with the catholic and benevolent spirit, manifested by our Presby. terian friends, and especially with their pious and enlightened Minister, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who seems to be, eminently, a man of God. Happy would it be for all our churches, if the pulpits of our country were all filled with men of equally sound piety and christian zeal. After this very interesting meeting was over, Brother John Ryerson and I started, (about mid night,) for Bytown, where we arrived about ten o'clock the next night, in time for the steam bout Shannon, by which we were taken to the Ottawa Circuit, in time for our meeting at Longeuil on Wednesday evening. We met with our two brethren, Shaler and Willoughby, at this place, who were in good spirits, and who had taken much pains to prepare for, and to make their meetings interesting and profitable. Nearly fifty pounds were subscribed at Longevil, and upwards of twenty pounds more the next morning at Hawkesbury school house. In the evening, we held a most interesting meeting at Chatham chapel, where we were much pleased and highly edified with the company and assistance of our old and highly esteemed friend, the Rev. Franklin Metcalf. He was Chairman of the meeting, and when the subscriptions were called for, he arose with deep emotions of soul and tenderness of licart beaming in his very countenance, as though the thrilling events of by gone days, in which we laboured, and suffered, and rejoiced together, were all passing in swift review before him, and said-"Brethren: before I came to this meeting, I conversed with an old and esteemed friend, with whom I frequently consult about my worldly affairs, and asked him what I ought to subscribe to the Centenary Fund, intimating my wish to give fifty-pounds; he thought it was entirely too much; on my way here, I consulted with my two beloved brothen, who have been addressing us this evening, -they thought it quite too much; my circumstances say a less sum ought to suffice, but my heart says it must be fifty pounds; I cannot, I dare not say less. Mr. Secretary, will you put it down FIFTY POUNDS!" This was a moment replete with interest to us all, and an ardent desire was mutually expressed for the speedy arrival of that day when, as in former years, we might all appear again in the field of christian enterprise, labouring side by side, to cultivate Immanuel's land. About eighty pounds were subscribed before this meeting closed. The next evening, we attended at La Chute, a most beautiful neighbourhood on the banks of the North River in Lower Canada. The thank offerings of our friends here, amounted to upwards of seventy pounds, and our old friend brother Hutchins, who headed the list with £20, promised to have it

thinking we should subscribe £25 to a fund of so much importance, and on such a special occasion as the centenary of Methodism." . As we returned back through the circuit to Longgeuil we found neveral persons who wished to increase the subscriptions they had given on our way down; so that on leaving the circuit we found the various offerings amounted to the very handsome sum of £400-a larger sum than has been subscribed on any circuit through which we have passed. We took our leave of them with many prayers for their temporal and spiritual prosperity, hoping one day to meet them in a

increased to £100 hefore it left the place. One man came thinking to give five dollars, but after hearing the speeches he subscribed forty,

and when we left his hospitable dwelling his good wife was urging

him to give forty dollars more. Mr. Ryerson preached here on Sabbatl

morning, and I returned back to meet with our brethren in Chatham chapel. We both met in the evening at St. Andrews, where he preached an excellent sermen in the Presbyterian Church, on the in-

fluences and fruits of the Spirit, to a very large and attentive congre-

gation; after which I proceeded to lay before the congregation a brief

until the present time. The next morning we held our last meeting

with this benevolent, enlightened, and warm-hearted people, in their

school house, at which time our friends, in the most cheerful and prompt

manner, presented their oblations to the Lord, amounting to £160.

Brother Shaler, who had subscribed twenty five pounds at Conference,

eams forward with tears in his eyes, with an additional amount of twenty two pounds in memory of certain members of his family who are now with God in Heaven. Our brother told us that when he first

consulted with his wife about the amount they ought to subscribe, slie

said, " they would give five shillings for each member of the family ;

after they had attended one or two meetings she said they might give

from ten to afficen pounds, but now I am happy to eav she joins me in

and statistical sketch of a

It is a matter of surprise and regret to us that there should be any cause to complain that any part of the deputation have been absent from their meetings. Our motto from the beginning has been, " no disappointment if life and health be spared." Therefore, we made up our minds to encounter wind, and storms, and waves, yes, and pegs too, if necessary, in order to leave our friends no cause of complaint. Indeed your old friend, and our excellent colleague, the Epiron, told the people in one place that he had not only passed over the waves, and through the waves, but even under the waves, in order to get ic them. In another place he said he was brought down upon all fours ; and I am sure had you been with us yesterday in a trip of forty miles, (on which he started without sleeping a wink the night before,) you would have been highly gratified to see the learned Editor, with his nightcap on, stretched on the bottom of a birch bark cance, gliding up the Rideau River, feet foremost, towards our Centenary Meeting at Kemotville! But more snon. Affectionately, Anson GREEN. Merrickville, 10th October, 1839.

LONDON CENTENARY MEETING.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. MY DEAR BROTHER, -Our preparatory Centenary Meeting was duly held in this town on the 2nd instant. The Revs. J. Stinson, M. Richey, W. Case, and E. and J. Evans successively and ably addressed a large and respectable audience; and with such happy effect that the sum of £126 towards our Centenary fund was subscribed on the spot. That sum has since been increased to £130 18: 9d. This contribution speaks loudly in proof of the strong attachment to Wesleyan Methodism which exists on this circuit, especially when it is considered that a large chapel is at the same time in the course of erection in Landon.

We are placed under great obligations to the Rev. Wm. Clark Congregational Minister, for having voluntarily accommodated us with the use of his neat and commodious chapel, as well as for having taken the chair. You will find that gentleman's name amongst the most liberal of our Centenary Subscribers.

I am, Dear Brother yours affectionately, London, October 12, 1839.

## QUEBEC CENTENARY MEETING.

"The Wesleyan Methodists of this city have, as well as their brethren of Montreal, answered to the call of their Connexion in the Parent Country, by holding a preparatory Centenary Meeting, which took place in the St. Anne Street Chapel on Thursday, September the 12th. The admission was by ticket, and the attendance of members of society and friends of the Connexion much larger than could have been expected from the unfavourable weather, and the shortness of the Odell Town, who attended as a deputation, and whose engagements

of the Chapel, and his friends, Mr. Squire took the Chair, and introduced the business of the evening; who called on Mr. Harvard to commence the service by prayer and the reading of the 29th chapter lable blessing to many more. No doubt, not a few will for ever of the first Book of Chroncles. The Chairman then stated that a praise God that this expedient was submitted to—an expedient which number was a having elapsed since the first formation of the So. caused them first to hear the Gospel of Christ, and an expedient which proved the means of their salvation. ciety of the people called METHODISTS, it had been deemed suitable that so important an event should receive a becoming commemoration; and that it well became all who had derived advantage under God from its institutions and operations, to review the circumstances of its origin and progress in the world—to recognize the hand of Divine Provilence therein-and to give some public expression of their gratitude to the Supreme Being on that account, which at the same time might bear a testimony to others, of their admiring sense of its intrinsic ecclesiastical excellency, and its natural tendency to produce "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

The opening address of Mr. Squire, which occupied upwards of an

hour in its delivery, was distinguished by the most intimate familiarity with the subject, and the happiest taste in the selection of topics. It brought before the audience a very succinct yet comprehensive history of Westeyan Methodism, from the days of the small company of literary Christians, Fellows and Students at the University of Oxford, in the year 1739, (to whom the term Methodist was then first applied, in a sally of Collegiate derision of scrious godliness) to the period of the now-existent membership of 1839. The present number of Sacramental Communicants among the Methodists, is upwards of a million of souls, exclusive of nearly five thousand regularly ordained Ministers, who are found in all the four quarters of the globe, and "who are perfectly united together in the same mind and the same judgment on all the leading subjects of Christian Theology." \* \* \* \* In conclusion, he took notice of the liberal Centenary contributions

the principle of a FAMILY EXPRESSION of gratitude for the circumstances of its FAMILY ontgin and influence; and proceeded to explain the several connexional objects to which the British Centenary Committee had resolved to apply the munificent fund which had been already amounting to upwards of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS

With the same purpose, Mr. Squire was followed by Mr. Cooney, the other member of the Centenary Deputation, who confessedly spoke

and objects of the British Centenary Fund, and in the appointment of the following local officers: Treasurer, John McLEod, Esquire, and Secretaries, the Rev. Henry Lanton, and Messrs. Louis and the priesthood arraigned it as implety; Satan rallied the armies of missionary movement in a far more important light than that in which Sinclair. Immediately upon this, commenced on the part of the hell to crush it;—but all in vain. When these forces moved in it is probably viewed by themselves. In the visions of the future we assembled congregation, the same spontaneous expression of devout phalanx against it, the Lamb was triumphant? The followers of the iberality which has marked the Wesleyan Centenary proceedings inother places. Papers were successively handed up to the platform, stating the various sums individually promised as Centenary subscriptions, and were announced by the Chairman, as they came into his hand; which furnished him for some considerable time with employment, and in which, however futiguing, he did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction in being engaged. Before the close of the meeting the amount subscribed was between Four and Five Hundred Pounds. \* \* As we have remarked, all these proceedings are but preparatory. The memorable day for the Centenary Celebration, will be FRIDAY THE TWENTY FIFTH DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH, and which, God willing, will be observed by the Methodists in "every nation under heaven." \* \* \* \* \*

In Quebec it is intended to commence the engagements of the day by a meeting for prayer and thanksgiving at six o'clock in the morning. At half past ten, Mr. Lanton is appointed to preach. At two o'clock an address will be delivered to the children of the three Weslevan Sunday Schools of the town; who will in conclusion have some little treat, to render the day memorable to them. And the Sermon in the evening at half past six o'clock, by Mr. HARVARD. All the services of the day (D. V.) will be in the St. Anne Street Chapel or School Room. After each Sermon a collection will be made for the Centenary objects, which will present a favourable opportunity to any generous station might be somewhat interesting. I have nothing particular to persons wishing them well, to afford a substantial expression of their communicate; and should I go through with all our difficulties, and friendly approbation and good will .- Quebec Mercury.

#### CENTENARY THOUGHTS .- No. 11. "He that winnelh souls is wise,"-Sol.

incredible, Methodism extended itself into all parts of England,penetrated the mountainous districts of Wales,-crossed St. George's Channel, entered, and made considerable progress in Ireland, passed over the Tweed, rushed into the Lowlands, and ascended the steep Highlands of Scotland.

With a zeal that astonished, and which should have for ever silenced their calumniators. Wesley and his coadjutors went forth conquering and to conquer." Willing to spend and be spent in their work of faith and labour of love, they sought, and sought only, and sought continually, the lost souls of men. " Their tears were for lost souls; their prayers were for lost souls; their journeys were for lost souls; their sermons were for lost souls; their dying groans were for lost souls:" and souls they recoived for their bire. Vast numbers, hundreds and thousands, were reclaimed from vice, and led into the paths of peace. From the lowest depths of human degradation many scores were upraised, and presented sons and daughters of

the Lord God Almighty.

Since the days of Zuinghus there had been no such efforts made in the cause of religion; no preaching so awakening, so little sectarian : no preachers with more zeal, singleness of purpose, and power of exhortation. They addressed the poor, the ignorant, and the hardened, in such a manner as to interest their feelings and command their attention. Possessing the pure eloquence, courage, and fire of the apostolic age, they preached, and, by the thunder of their eloquence, and the terrors of their denunciations, produced such an effect upon their audiences, that many of them were thrown into convulsions, and, amidst cries and greans of anguish, were turned to faith and holiness on the spot. The peculiar character of such preaching, which was distinguished from the philosophical indifference of that of the established clergy by its vehemence, religious enthusiasm, and popular style, and which dwelt more on the fall and depravity of man, on the atonement, on repentance, on regeneration, and especially on justification by faith, had a very great effect in arousing, not only the clamour of the rabble, persecution, and outrage, but also in inflaming the clergy and exciting their indignation, which resulted in the universal refusal of the Church pulpits to the Methodist preachers by the lergy of the establishment.

Driven from the Established Church, and suffered not to enter her pulpits. Wesley and his early associates stood, and, on Kennington Common, Moorfields, and Kingswood Hill, with the verdant lawn by nature spread beneath their feet, and the rich canopy of heaven above their heads, preached not unfrequently to twenty, sometimes to thirty, and occasionally to forty thousand persons! . Congregations such as could never have been found by them either within the walls of their cathedrals or parish churches. Who could have thought that the hands that were closing the doors of the church against these venera ble men, were, by that very act, unconsciously opening up for them a far more extensive field of usefulness! Who could have imagined that the expulsion of these men of God from their pulpits was to result in the calvation of many hundreds, in the open air, who never had entered within consecrated walls! Who could have believed that Satan was thus barbing a spear the more effectually to wound his own cause! Ilad not our Fathers been driven to the high-ways and hedges by clerical exclusiveness and bigotry, hundreds, who were there reclaimed, might have for ever remained in ignorance and six. That they were compelled to adopt such a course, hear the testimony

of Mr. Wesley, than whom none can be the better evidence:
"Be pleased," says he, "to observe: (1.) That I was forbidden as by a general consent, to preach in any church, (though not by any judicial sentence) for preaching such doctrines. This was the open avowed cause; there was no other at that time, either real or pretended, except that the people crowded so. (2.) That I had no desire or design to preach in the open air, till after this prohibition. (3.) That when I did, as it was no matter of choice, so neither of premeditation. There was no scheme at all previously formed to be supported thereby; nor had I any other end in view than this,-to save as many souls as I could. (4.) Field-preaching was therefore a sudden expedient,-a thing submitted to, because I thought preaching previous nutice; the latter circumstance arose from the visit of the thus better than not preaching at all! First, in regard to my own soul,

Rev. Wm. Squire, of St. Armands, and the Rev. Robert Cooney, of because 'a dispensation of the Gospel being committed to me,' I did Odell Town, who attended as a deputation, and whose engagements not dare 'not to preach the Gospel,' secondly, in regard to the souls rendered it necessary for them to leave Quebec by the end of the week. of others, whom I every where saw 'seeking death in the error of At the particular request of the Rev. W. M. Harvard, the minister their lives.' "--(Wesley's Works, vol. v. pp. 80, 81.)

Necessity, then, was the author of this grand innovation, which while many reprobated in the strongest terms, was made an incalcu-lable blessing to many more. No doubt, not a few will for ever

which proved the means of their salvation.

Conceive, if possible, a more sublime scene than on Rose Green, or the top of Hannam Mount, thousands of people calmly joining toge:her in devoully waiting upon God; our venerable Founder in their midst,—his silvery locks gently waving in the passing breeze, his eye kindled with an intellectual and holy fervour,—his countenance radiant with heavenly joy,-the aweet tones of his musical voice, rendered still more musical in conveying the glad tidings of salvation, softly falling on the ear,—while the half-suppressed eigh, struggling in the breast for freedom,—the scorching tear coursing its way down the blanched cheek,—the penitential groun that seemed to rend the sinner's heart,—the trembling frame, unable longer to sustain its weight of guilty woe, sinking to the earth, till they reach the heart; in the deep-toned melody of the heart pour forth their souls in songs of praise-praise that languishes not, but which penetrates the sky, and on the wings of faith is borne upward to the throne of Him

" Who made both air, earth, beaven, and sky."

ran and was glorified. In their hands, that Word was spirit and life. Multitudes hung upon their lips, listened, believed, and were saved From such a moment the subjects of this mighty work were conscious of a change in their relations both to God and to each other. Once blind, they now saw; once afar off, but now brought near by that of the Connexion in the United Kingdom; which had been made on power which is to bring all men unto itself. Exhibiting that charity Corresponding Secretary. His charge was excellent, and such as the principle of a FAMILY EXPRESSION of gratitude for the circum in all cases, "which suffereth long and is kind," every weapon of might have been expected from such a veteran in the missionary field, revenge fell from their hands; every epithet of anger died upon their who we believe was the first Protestant missionary sent from this lips; every thought of malice faded away in the regions of forgetful country into the wilds of Canada. At the conclusion of Dr. Bangs's ness; and when before they saw nothing but foes, now they beheld remarks, he introduced the Rev. Dr. Alder, who, always at home on placed under their judicious and public-spirited management; and magnificent objects of affection-immortal beings whom it was happi. a missionary platform, was never more happy than on this occasion. descried, and the abodes of ignorance and sin they entered not. The with the most profound attention. We took notes of what was said genius of squalid poverty was driven from the domestic hearth, and by the several speakers, but, crowded as our columns are, we should contentment sat smiling at the happy board. Discord vacated the not be able to find room for them even were they written out. con amore on the theme of Wesleyan Methodism, and whose graphic throne so long usurped, and peace again reigned triumphant. The and poetical style of address, appeared to considerable advantage tear of sorrow was classed from the wan cheek of the too-long unhap through the special character of the highly important subjects which py wife, and juy sat radiant there. The inebriate became temperate; object is to civilize and evangelize the aborigines—and it is doubtless the so happily introduced to the attention of the meeting. \* \* \* the immoral became exemplary; the vicious became virtuous; and the

> The work extended its peaceful conquests on every hand. True. palms of victory, with all their majesty; mansions of bliss, with all tains, even as we, the United States, are expanding from the Atlantic their beauty; thrones of light, with all their sublimity; and angelic to the eastern side of the same grand dividing line of the continent.—
>
> [Fig. 2] N. Y. Com. Adv.

The clergy caught the growing infection; and many ceased their fulminations, who, instead of treating them with supercitions contempt emulated the despised Methodists, visited their own flocks, and preactied the same doctrines, so admirably expressed in their own Articles. Theism shrivelled before the withering glance of popular disapprobation; and morality walked abroad in its own majesty.

Thus great was the re action, and glorious the achievements accomplished in a few short years by the instrumentality of Wesleyan Me thodism: the tide of iniquity was ebbing; the sun of infidelity was verging towards the horizon; the church was roused from its apathy the moral and religious tone of the empire was elevated; and thou sands pressing "towards the mark for the prize of their high calling." Grimsby, October, 1839. G. R. S.

#### LAKE SINCOE, COLDWATER, AND BARRIE MISSION. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

obstructions, and hindrances, it would be nothing more than you have felt and experienced a hundred times. The Indians have all removed from this place to the opposite side of the lake, in the township of While various parts of Europe shared largely in the blessings of tion, each of which is designed for two families. The location, in with the present aspect was the more animating, when contrasted with the very discouraging state the School presented at the begin-copiously showered upon favored Britain. With a speed almost settlers in the township; and, it being a remote place, they will not be so much annoyed by unprincipled white men as they were on this to Pen e tong gwah-shine, in the summer season, rendered it an unfit place for the Indians. They were constantly exposed to temptation and wickedness of every kind. And unfortunately, some of them too casily fall into the snare laid for them. But I now hope for more o labor more peaceably and prosperously for their good. I hope the Lord will protect them in their new settlement, and save them from the evils they have been exposed to on this side; and that it may be home for them and their posterity for generations to come. The land is tolerably good, though broken considerably by swamps; yet the most of it may be made available. The part not swampy is excel-fent—much better than on this side. That I consider important: to settle Indians on poor land is very discouraging. They have not yet sufficient knowledge and enterprise to do much with land of inferior quality. But though the land were inferior, yet, as I said above, it is a favorable location, as they will not be exposed to half the temptation on that side as on this. Some people who are here, and some who come here from a distance, seem to throw off all restraint, and, if we were to judge by their actions, feel themselves at liberty to do as they Intemperance and Sabbath breaking are the prevailing sins of the place, and especially the latter. It seems as if they thought that Sunday never got so far into the woods as the north side of Lake Simcoe. This appears to be the opinion not merely of the rabble, as they are sometimes called, but persons whose education and respectability would authorize us to expect better things of them. I am sure even the latter do not pay so much respect to the Sabbath here as they would in Toronto. You may judge for yourself when I tell you that the whole of that holy day has been spent in transporting travelling uggage and other goods across the portage from this to Coldwater,

Miss Pinney has also removed with the Indians to the other side and has commenced the school there with about twenty children which is now in successful operation. My fervent prayer is, that is may be rendered an essential blessing to the rising generation, as it is to the young we must principally look for the improvement of this We cannot expect much from those grown up to manhood n the practice of "heathen virtues." If we can be instrumental in the hands of the Lord, of spiritual good to them, and of leading them in the path of piety and virtue, it is as much as we can reasonably expect. But I am sometimes discouraged, and almost ready to give over, feeling as if it were uscless to make any further effort. But I know this will not do. I ought, and must labor on, whatever the prospect at present may be, trusting in the Lord for success. I feel somewhat encouraged latterly. Our Quarterly Meeting was a seasor of interest. I am living in hopes that we may yet see more prosperous lays at Lake Simcoe; and I do believe we shall, however discouraging hings may have been heretofore, or may be at present. Pray for us.

It is a time of general prosperity among the white people on this mission. We have not had any particular revival, but a gradual increase of members, and peace and harmony among the members, which indicate a growth in grace.

I intended, when I began this, to offer a few thoughts on the spirit of Popery, as far as the Indians are concerned, but must defer them. Yours truly, S. HURLBURT. Narrows, Oct. 5, 1839.

# MISSION FAMILY FOR OREGON.

The Rev. Jason Lee, who was the pioneer of this mission over the Rocky Mountains, and who is its superintendent, returned some months ago, to make known to the Parent Board, the condition and prospects of the mission. He now goes back with an addition to the mission family of fifty persons, viz :-

Rev. Jason Lee and wife, of the New England Conference. Rev. J. H. Frost, wife and one child, of the New York Conference. Rev. Gustavus Hines, wife and one child. of Genessee Conference. Rev. William W. Kone and wife of the North Carolina Conference Rev. Alvan F. Waller, wife and two children, of the Genesses Conf. Rev. J. P. Richmond, M. D. wife and four children, of Illinois Conf. And half the light that o'er them broke.

Mr. Ira L. Babcock, Physician, wife and one child, of Aboca, N. Y. Mr. George Abernethy, Missionary Steward, wife and two children,

Mr. William W. Raymond, Farmer, and wife, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Mr. Henry B. Brewer, Farmer, and wife, Willoraham, Mass. Mr. Lewis H. Judson, Cabinet Maker, wife and three children, New

Mr. Josiah L. Parrish, Blacksmith, wife and three children, Pike, New York.

Mr. James Olly, Carpenter, Troy, N. Y.

beautiful hymns.

Mr. Hamilton Campbell, Carpenter, wife and child, Springfield, Ill. Miss Maria T. Ware, Teacher, Gillston, N. H. Miss Chloe A. Clark, do. East Windsor, Conn. Springfield, Mass:

Miss Elmira Phillips, do. Springfield, Mass:
Miss Almira Phelps, do. do.
Miss Orpha Laukton, Stewardess, Hartford, Conn.

Thomas Adams, Indian boy, Oregon.

Last evening, a farewell meeting of this interesting family was held in the Greene Street Church. At the appointed hour, (7 o'clock.) the church was crowded—every pew, and every aisle being thronged.
The Chair was taken by the Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., and the weight of guilty woe, sinking to the earth, till they reach the heart; exercises commenced by the reading of the thirty fifth chapter of or, as with one consent, that vast concourse lift up their voices, and Isaiah, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose," &c. Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, paster of the Church, which was followed by the singing of one of Bishop Heber's

In the hands of these successors—true and legitimate successors. Several of the mission family addressed the meeting in a most ap-of the Apostles, the Word, with all the communicativeness of fire, propriate and felicitous manner, exciting deep interest for their personal welfare, and the prosperity of the cause in which they had engaged. A collection was then taken up, the amount of which we did not wait to ascertain.

The mission family, seated together on a raised platform, were then addressed by the presiding officer, in his capacity of Resident

The planting of so large a mission family in the Oregon territory may be regarded as the founding of a colony. True, their present e so happily introduced to the attention of the meeting. \* \* \* the immoral became exemplary; the vicious became virtuous; and the Resolutions were unanimously adopted in approbation of the plan votary of sin became a denizer of heaven. melt away before the white race more rapidly than they have been won sages pronounced it to be visionary; senators denounced it as sedition; to civil zation or converted to Christianity—we cannot but regard this Cross daily increased .- followers for whom were prepared crowns of and not of a state only, but of a nation -- a mighty empire, spreading glory, with all their eplendour; barps of gold, with all their music; from the shores of the Pacific back to the base of the Rocky Moun-

### THE YOUTH'S FRIEND.

" BEWENDER NOW THY CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THY YOUTH."

WHITBY UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

SIR .- The general character of your excellent Paper, and especially the department allotted for Youth, furnish an assurance that anything regarding the improvement of the rising generation will find a ready lace in its columns. From a desire to encourage where efforts are dready put forth, and to stimulate those to "try," who have been hitherto inactive, I would direct the attention of your readers to an interesting and imperiant Institution—the "Whithy Union Sunday School." At the Annual Meeting of that Institution, yesterday, after a discourse suited to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Thornton, from these words-" For the soul to be without knowledge is not good" -the Committee presented, through the excellent Superintendant, Mr. George Flint, an interesting and encouraging Report, of which the following is the substance:—

That it was highly gratifying to be able to state, that, not withstand. ing the many discouraging vicissitudes the School had undergone, the Rams, where twelve houses have been erected for their accommodaof its best supporters, and to being, for a time, deprived of the labours This being, as you know, a regular thoroughfare from Torouto of one of the most efficient teachers, it was greatly reduced in numbers at that period, and because of the great want of regular and active teachers for even its decreased state, there was much reason, at one time to fear, that the good work would be relinquished. A few steadfast friends, however, not despising the day of small things, prosperity; and that we may be, by the blessing of the Lord, permitted stood by it in the time of adversity, and actively put forth their efforts to recruit a sinking cause, depending for success upon Him, who em-ploys "the weak things of this world to confound the mighty;" and they have now the pleasure of seeing their labours crowned with success, the number of scholars being now doubled, and their conduct

and progress being generally commendable. The number at present averages about 80, and this number is arranged into three male, and four female classes; the general state and improvement of the different classes was distinctly adverted to. and in particular, the seriousness of deportment and marked attention of several of them, was, with good reason, considered most pleasing.

In concluding the Report, a pleasing testimony was borne to the liberality of the neighbourhood, in raising funds to procure lately an excellent Library, to which is to be attributed, in no small degree, the present flourishing condition of the school, the regularity of attendance, the diligence of teachers, and improvement of the scholars. Whitby, 7th October, 1839.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL .- "It is like a stream which has no saturacts to astonish us with their magnificent thunder, but which winds along the tranquil valley, asserting its existence only in the life and verdure which appear along its course."

# "PA DONT DRINK AND I WONT."

About ten years since, I was called upon to help one of ray neighbours to raise a barn frame and after the hands were collected, the rum bottle was passed as customery in those days, and after the men had drunk, the rum was handed to some boys who were collected and looking on. They all took of it, except one little boy about seven years, old, who refused to take any. He was urged to take a little, but all to no purpose. His mind was fixed. He was then asked to give some reason for not drinking, the little lad said bravely,-Pa don't drink any and I wont .- Sunday School Advocate.

## CENTENARY HYMNS.

The following Hymne, by the Shernerdess, whose poetical effusions have been so favourably received by our readers, are recommended as being very appropriate to be used and sung at the approaching Centenary of Methodism, and are therefore published at this time, that those who choose may avail themselves of them .- N. Y. Chris. Adv. and Journal.

L. M. Hall! people favoured of your God; Turn back the leaves of former age. And trace the pathway ye have trod For mercy shines on every page.

Behold : the God of israel's host, Who bro't them forth from Egypt's night has made his strength thy only beast, And led thee on by his own might.

Dark error held o'er thee her reign, The angel Morcy saw and wept; But bigot zeal, and lucre gain, Her hand of restue from thee kept. But lo! our Moses now appears; And Wesley's potent name he bears; Redeeming Mercy checks her tears, And him for our release prepares.

He comes: the captain of our band, In wisdom skilled to meet his foes, And lo! through God, at his command, Dark error qualls where'er he goes.

His Aaron, too, stands by his side,
Together they God's message show;
By both is Egypt's power defied,
And God says, "Let my people go."

In vain opposing foce unite,
"Twas Israel's God that thro' them spoke;

C. M. Swell! swell on high the holy strain, Loud let the echo rise; While joy, responeive o'er the main, Shail, mingling, reach the skies. With kindred zeal, and brother heart, In bliss this day we meet, Though ocean's waves our bodies part, Our souls each other greet.

Together we this day retrace
The way our God hath brought,
And shout, exulting in his grace.
Behald what God hath wrought: Our blood-stained ensign just the same

Doth o'er our Zion wave, Proclaiming, faith in Jesus' mame Can to the utmost save.

Our Israel, numbering thousands strong, Encamped o'er bill and dale, United in triumphant sons, This day each other hail. Then onward! onward! is the word,
The watchword!—let it sound.—
Let it through all our hosts be heard,
And o'er the ocean bound.

Nor be our potent banner furled; Deem not the victory gained, 'Till off the kingdoms of this world

Are for our Christ obtained.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE CENTENARY IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My DEAR Sir,-I have no time to send you an account of our Centenar Meetings until next week. I seize a moment as we are passing through to state the pecuniary results of the meetings which have been held since we left Perth.—Lanark. £63; Ramsay, £72; Carlton Place, £76; Richmood, £80; Holl, £55; Bytown, £272; Ottawa, £400; Kemptville, £122; Merrick-ville and Wolford, £65; Augusta, £56; Prescott, £223; Matilda, £233; Brockville, £20; besides several individual subscriptions, amounting to £24. The most of the meetings have been delightful seasons, of which I will give an account hereafter.

rejoice to learn that Mr. Counter, of this town, has subscribed the sum of £125, or \$500, to the Centenary Fund. This is noble.
Yours, affectionately,
Kingston, October 18th, 1839.

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND most respectfully and gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following ADDITIONAL SUB-SCRIPTIONS since our last:

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#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE. Abridged from the London Watchman. DRDINATION SERVICES.

On Tuesday evening Aug. 6, the preparatory services commenced in Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool, which was early filled to overflowing. This hardsome edifice, as many of our readers may be aware, is laid out in the manner of an amphitheatre. The Preachers sat as in Conference, in the body or level part of the Chapel, and the public occupied the aisles and raised seats, except the

front row, which was appropriated to the candidates.

The President (Mr. Lessey) commenced by giving out the 756th Hymn—
"Brethren in Christ, and well belov'd," after which the Rev. Dr. Bunting

offered up an appropriate and deeply impressive prayer.

The 704th Hymn, "Josus, thy wandering sheep behold," having been sung.

The Secretary (Mr. Newton) called over the names of the young men, fifty-

two in number, each rising in answer to the call. The President said-How awful,-How deeply affecting,-is this large assembly! And, certainly, the interest is greatly deepened, when we connect this large assembly with the great purpose for which it is convened! There is no institution, even in the church, more important than that of the christian ministry. It is of divine origin. It was introduced to the world by the everlasting Son of the Father, when he became incarnate, and, for our sakes, assumed our nature. "God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, assumed our nature. "God, who at sundry times, and in divers manaers, spake unto the fathers by the prophets, bath, in these last days, spoken unto us by his Son, who was the brightness of his Father's glory, and the express When he had accomplished the mysterious scheme of Father gave him to do;—and when the kingdom of his cross was set up on high, and the glory of this dispensation beamed on a duck world;—he poured out the promised gift of the Holy Spirit, and a set of men, sanctified and prepared for the reception of this divine influence, were anninted with the holy oil, and "they went forth preaching every where, the Lord owning their word with signs following." The church was formed,—sinners were converted,—thousands of saints were united as the mystical body of the converted,—incusands of saints were united as the mystical tody of the Saviour,—the apostles fulfilled their course, and retired, most-of them, through the flumes of martyrdom in the glories of that heaven where their Redeemor had gone before them; and then the regular christian ministry was formed, and, from that moment, the Church became the residence of the Holy Spirit, and, from that moment, the Church became the residence of the Holy Spirit, the theatre of his most distinguished and ordinary operations; and all these operations were performed through the instrumentality of feeble men, of like passions with ourselves. But, though their weapons were not earnal, they were mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of sin and Satan. God bath not left himself without witnesses. In the darkest periods, light has uppeared here and there. I need not remind you,—our thoughts advert with glowing delight to the account we had yesterday forenoon,—of the characteristics of the apostolic ministry; and I feel humbled, but gratified. characteristics of the apostonic ministry; and I feet numbered, but gratined,— (in the midst of my humiliated state, I am raised)—when I look round on my honoured fathers and beloved brethren, and feet, with all the force of a demonstration, that the signs of the apostolic ministry are with them. And, when I look on my beloved brethren before me,—towards whom my heart glows with diffection,—I rejoice that, in this noblest and best sense, we are in the cal succession." We are assembled together to-night to receive these \* apostolical succession." young men :--more than fifty surround us. I have examined them, privately and personally, and they have again been examined before this Conference; and "aid personally, and they have again been examined order this conference; and I can gay, and rejoice to say it, before this large congregation, that they have "witned; a good confession before many witnesses." They have given their hearts to cod;—a burning coal, taken from the altar of God by the attendant cherubim, has touched their lips;—four years, they have been preaching the gospel of Christ with success and great reputation;—they are now coming for admission into full connexion with our ministry;—and you shall bear (for I will not detain you from that hallowed enjoyment,) what God has done for their souls: and when you have heard it, and retire from this place, I believe that many of you will offer your praises to God for a ministry decidedly reli-gious. With such a ministry—(and may God perpetuate it through all gene-ations!) the glory of God will still be with us: and I trust we shall still go on, till the splendour of that glory shall mingle with the effulgence of the heavenly day. I shall now call upon several brethren present to give an account of the religious experience and call to the ministry.

experience and can to the animary.

an called upon several of the young men to address the assembly 2d Hymn—" Jesus thy servants bless"—was then sung, after which The 672d Hymn—

Mr. Reece engaged in prayer and the proceedings were adjourned.

On Wednesday evening, the proceedings were resumed in the same chapel, which was again exceedingly crowded. The 701st Hymn, "How beauteous are their feet," was first sung, and the Rev. G. Marsden engaged in prayer.

are their feet," was hist sung, and the Mev. G. Marsden engaged in prayer. The President then gave out the 74th Hymn, "The Saviour, when to heaven he rose," after which the names of the candidates were called over.

The President said—They would now resume the delightful and edifying work in which they had been engaged on the preceding evening. Nothing could afford higher gratification to a pions mind then such testimonies of the grace of God as they had been permitted to listen to; and, having addressed them yesterday, on the divine institution and ineffable importance of the Christian printing he would not design them, this evening he was forther than the praining he are forther than the printing the arm forther than the praining he arm for the praining he arm for the praining that the praining the praining that the praining the praining the praining that the praining the praining the praining the praining that the praining the praining that the praining that the praining the praining the praining that the praining that the praining that the praining that the praining the p Christian ministry, he would not detain them, this evening, by any further

observation. Several young men spoke.

The President, in closing these services, stated that the other candidates had delivered testimonies of the same nature in the presence of their brethren that the whole would be selemnly set apart to the sacred office on the follow ing evening; and he entreated the congregation to attend them, and units in devout prayer and intercession, that God would pour on them the sanctifying

action of the Holy Spirit.

The 474th hymn-" Cuptain of our salvation take," was then sung, and the Rev. T. Waugh engaged in prayer.

THE ORDINATION.—Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the ceremony, Brunswick Chapel was crowded to an extreme, so that the ministers had great difficulty in obtaining access to the seats reserved for them and many were unable to gain admission. The young men occupied two sides of the platform, in rows of four each.

The President (Mr. Lessey) gave out the 756th hymn, "Brethren in Christ

and well beloved," and the Rev. Robert Newton engaged in prayer.
The names of the Candidates having been called over,

The President said-My beloved friends, we are now about to celebrate elema religious ordinance. The young men surrounding me on the right hand and on the left, have passed through successive examinations, as to their conversion to God, their religious experience, and their call to the ministry, and sent and eternal.

them into full connexion with us as Ministers of Jesus Christ, but they have also witnessed a good confession before many witnesses. Before I proceed to conduct the colebration of this selemn ordinance, I entreat you to exercise yourselves in silent secret prayer. This is no ordinary occasion. yourselves in silent secret prayer. This is no ordinary occasion. I will not detain you now :—I would remind you, however, that the eyes of the whole Methodist Connexion are fixed, and the hopes of the whole Methodist Connexion are depending, on what we are doing to-night. .. We occupy only one place in our vast Connexion; but it is the centre of a mighty circumference. place in our vast Connexion; but it is the centre of a mighty circumference. Millions of prayers mingle with ours;—milhons of hearts beat with ours;—and these my beloved brethren, around and before me, are the ministers of the churches and the glory of God. We are now about to receive these beloved young men, by a solemn act of ordination, into the full ministry of our religious young men, by a solemn act of ordination, into the full ministry of our religious from munity. Brethren, pray for us! O for the spirit of prayer! God has community. Brethren, pray for us! O for the spirit of prayer! God has engaged in prayer.

The 430th Hymn, from the second verse, "Vilest of the sinful race," was of our day, and it will be seen under what different forms the "gleaner" of our day, and it will be seen under what different forms the "gleaner" "Summary." ve find not to the contrary, but that they are lawfully called to this function

and ministry.... Let us pray.

The President then read the collect—" Almighty God, Giver of all good things," &c. He also read the Epistle, Eph. iv., 7 to 13, and the Gospel,

Turning to the Candidates, the President next said,-"I now address myself more particularly to you, who have presented yourselves for this earred and important office." He then read impressively the Exhortation, beginning have beard, brethren," &c.

The President then proceeded to the Ordination Questions, to each of which a distinct and separate answer was required from each candidate, on his name

being called over. This proceeding occupied a considerable time.

The President then called upon the audience to lift up their hearts to God while he offered a short prayer on behalf of those young men; and he devoutly read the prayer, "Almighty God, who has given you this will to do all these

e President said-Before we proceed immediately to the soleme act o ordination, by which these young men will be separated to the work of the ministry among us, we will, for a short space, address ourselves to the throne of our beavenly Father, in silont prayer;—these young men for themselves, that Gol may prepare them for the solemn acr, and we praying for them, that God may be specially with them.

A solemn stillness ensued, while the vast assembly was angaged in mental

The President-We will now offer up, before God, the Ordination Prayer. exercising faith in the promised presence of Christ-" Almighty God and Heavenly Father," &c.

The ecromony of "laying on of hands" was then proceeded with, the candi-

The ecromony of "laying on of hands" was then proceeded with, the candidates coming, in parties of four to the centre of the platform, and "meekly kneeling on their knees." The President, Ex-President, and Secretary (as informer years) laying their hands upon the head of every candidate, together with two of the other Preachers. In this duty, the following Ministers, as far as we observed, took a part;—Messrs. Recce, Atherton, Buckley, Dr. Hannah, Messrs. Morley, Stuart, Leach, Rogers, Taylor, Davis, Grindrod, M. Wilson, Wangh, Alderson, Waddy, Beecham, Clegg. B. Slater, S. Jackson, Dr. Busting, and Messrs. Garratt and Pilter. Each of the candidates, on the imposition of hands, was addressed by the President in the usual form—"Mayest ung, and aresers. Carratt and Filter. Each of the candidates, on the imposition of hands, was addressed by the President in the usual form—"Mayest thou receive the Holy Ghost," &c.; after which he delivered to every one a capy of the Bible, saying "Take thou authority to preach the word of God," &c.

The proceedings were conducted with great order and solemnity; and when all the candidates had been ordnined, after a few words from the President, the 443d Hynn, (beginning at the 3rd verse,) "I will the precious time redeem," was sung,—Messrs. Juseph Taylor and Stewart engaged in prayer,—the bene-

was sung,—Messrs. Joseph Taylor and Stewart engaged to prayer,—the benediction was given by the President,—and finally the whole congregation united in singing "Praise Ye the Lord, Hallelujah!"

THE CHARGE—On Friday evening, the Charge to the newly-ordained Ministers was delivered in the Conference Chapel, by the Rev Thomas Jackson, Ex-President. The services commenced by singing the 429th Hymn, "Behold the servant of the Lord;" after which the Ex-President engaged in same time, deferring the consideration of the general question, until the report prayer. He then read the following portions of scripture—Acts xx., verse 17, to the end; 1 Tim. vi., verse 8, to the end; 2 Tim. iv., verse 1 to verse 18. The 750th Hymn—"O happy day that fixed my choice"—having been sung, the names of the Young Men were colled over, and they remained standing, in the front row of the reserved sents, during the Address of the Ex-President which occupied as hour and a half.

which occupied as flour and a half.

This admirable discourse (which was delivered extempore, and with great energy and Seling) was founded on Col. iv. 17,—" And say to Archippus, Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it."—Addressing himself to his "dear Brethren," the Ex-President said, at

In accordance with the usages of our religious community, and in accor-In accordance with the usages of our religious community, and in accordance with the notice given to the public, I appear in this place to address you on the deeply interesting occasion of your admission into "full connection" with the Methodist Conference, and your selemn ordination to the christian ministry. I apply myself to the task under the influence of mixed, and indeed conflicting emotions. On various accounts, I rejoice "with exceeding great joy;" and yet, at the same time, there are thoughts arising in my heart which produce a sensation even approaching to sadness on your account. I rejoice in your conversion to our Lord Jesus Christ, and in your parsonal salvation from the quilt and nower of sin ear salvation which your personal salvation from the guilt and power of sin,—a salvation which you have obtained by faith in his perfect atonement;—I rejoice in the religious stability you have been enabled to maintain from the time of your conver -I rejoice in the manner in which you have fulfilled the period of your minis ministry by your brethren and fathers in the gospel, who are fully satisfied of your divine call to this work and affice. your divine call to this work and office; - I rejoice greatly in consequence of that blessed prospect of ministerial usefulness which lies before you, and the prospect too which is presented to you of receiving at the hands of your mighty Saviour and Judge that crown of glory and righteousness which shall never ade away. But, when I remember the solemn weight of responsibility which will rest upon you from this time;—when I reflect upon the difficulties you will frequently meet with as attending the discharge of the important duties to which you are called;—and when I reflect upon the fearful consequences of failure in the great work of the christian ministry;—I can scarcely refrain from tears, and my bear yearns over you. I doubt not, that I shall have vone anxious and prayerful attentio while I avail myself of that scripture which I have just read, to address to you some admonitions suited to the circumstances in which you are now placed— Say to Archippus, Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it."

After some observations on the office of Archippus, and the dangers to which he was exposed, Mr. Jackson proposed to set before his young brethren, in a plain and familiar manner.—I. The ministry to which they were called; II. A few things necessary in order to its due fulfilment;—and III. To close his remarks by some considerations calculated to enforce the admonition contained.

The Post

1. On the first general division, the Preacher remarked-The word here translated "ministry" signifies a service, a work or labour: it is a service which has been "received" from the Lord Jesus,—a service which he has nstituted,-and one which is exercised under His direct sanction, favour, and blessing:—a ministry dependent on his power and grace for success in all its departments,—a ministry which was originally instituted with a reference to the glory and honour of his name, and which ought at all times to be exertised with reference to the same objects.

This Ministry included many things of great importance,—

1. The public preaching of God's holy word. This preaching ought to be (1,) scriptural; (2,) thoroughly erangelical; (3,) practical; and (4,) faithful.

2. The administration of the christian sacrament—(1,) baptism; (2,) the Lord's supper. On the subject of baptism the Rev. Gentleman observed,—

Always administer this ordinance with due solemnity and impressiveness. Never administer it in private families except in cases of the dangerous affliction of the infant haptized. Let the child be brought to the church of God, and benefitted by the united prayers of the congregation. Never make this and benchted by the united prayers of the congregation. Never make this ordinance a sort of uppendage to public worship, but administer it in the midst of the service. Remind parents of their obligations to train up their baptized children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;—remind young people of the obligations under which they lie perseveringly to choose the good and better part;—and teach the congregation to pray in faith, and to expect, in answer to their prayers, the communication, to the mind of the infant or individual captized, of that inward and spiritual grace which the outward sign so striking-

y represents.
3. The proper The proper conducting of public worship. On this head the preache

When the Subbath returns, and the people assemble, and you ascend the pulpit, your congregation consists, on that day especially, of various classes. There are among them wicked men, who have no fear of God before their eyes; -- there are persons who have the form of godliness, but are destitute of its power, resting in the outward profession of Christianity, without serious anxiety to be made Christians indeed;—there are backsliders from God, who nguiness and voistility of spirit,—aged people bending under the weight of years; there are persons who appear in mourning weeds indicative of the loss of beloved friends,—the widow with her fatherless children. O what a trust is reposed in you! You are to be the representative of these people before a ne of grace, to lead their devotions, and 10 express their wants, their joys and socrows.

and sorrows.

I beseech you, never conduct the worship of God in a carcless, light, and for mal manner, so that your devotions fall short of the devotions of the spiritual part of your congregation, and the people go away without having their wants and feelings rightly and duly expressed to the God and Father of us all.

Two things were especially urged upon the young ministers, to qualify then for properly conducting divine worship,—to live in the true spirit of devotion and to form an intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures. No language was as suitable for prayer as the language of the Holy Ghost;—no words so

proper in which to express our wants, as the works of the inspired volume.

4. Fidelity in exercising the pastoral charge, including, (I.) the maintenance of holy and salutary discipline; (2.) the visitation of the sick; and (3, the care of children, who, where practicable, should be met weekly.

11. In suggesting what was necessary to a dee fulfilment of the ministry to has the hearth been which they were called, the preacher named, among other requisites—1, deep ing time is come. a thorough knowledge of the Bible :-- 3, an adaptation of their ministry to the state of the people amongst whom they laboured, which might require an acquaintance with the infidel, Sociaian, and Popish controveries;—4, a knowledge of Wesleyan history and doctrines, and their effects on the

service took place in Pitt-street Chapel, on Sunday afternoon, when a number Province for more labourers in the Gospel. The noble offerings of thousands of Ministers, who had been for a series of years employed in Foreign Stations, on this Centenary occasion prove that the givers are convinced that the Province owes much to Methodism; and they have given as if they thought them Province owes much to Methodism; and they have given as if they thought them

William Crokes, Jamaica, 14 years. George Beard, West Indies, 13 years.

John Philp, do. 9 years. W. J. Davies, South Africa, 8 years. William Fox, Western Africa, 2 years. John Mann, West Indies, 6 years. Thomas Jeffries, West Indies, 6 years. Several addressed the meeting.

CENTENARY CONFERENCE .- Our report of the proceedings of the Conference We now resume our narrative.

the comprehensive views they had stated of the system of Wesleyan Theology.

The Conference was occupied, during the greater part of Wednesday foremoon, in considering the divisions of the Circuits which were proposed,—and which had received the previous sanction of the District Meetings to which

about to return to America, and wished, in taking leave, to address a few

to the Conference, The Committee of the Theological Institution presented by their Secretary ision for a more exact system of elementary instruction, they recomme the Conference that, at least until a larger Institution can be crected, an additional house be produced, in the neighbourhood of London, with a design to form a preparatory breach of the Institution Establishment.....That, if the

and governor of the preparatory branch of the Institution."

The case of the Rev. T. Galland, M. A., who, as our readers know, he published certain letters in one of the provincial papers, unimederting on the proceedings of the United Committees in reference to the scheme of National Education, came before the Conference in the form of a complaint that he had infuinged, by such a publication, the principles of the connexional union, and the rules and usages of the body. We have felt ourselves required, by every consideration of delicacy and propriety, to abstain from the publication of all those proceedings of the Conference, which come within the question of "enquiries into character." For this reason, as well as from our earnest desire and the publication of the beginning of the conference of the beginning of the be ot to violate, nor to hazard the violation, of the harmonious feeling with which this lavestigation has terminated, we deem it proper to withhold a re-

same time, deferring the consideration of the general question, until the report of the committee on education should be regularly submitted to its attention. At the early sitting on Friday, the Conference was engaged in considering "Who shall be placed on the list of supernumeraries?" Several, from the infirmities of advanced age, or of severe labour, have been compelled thus partially to retire from the scenes of ministerial activity and toil. We subjoin a list of

Francis Derry, Robert Morton, Churles Haime, Robert Melson, Joseph Meek, William M'Kittrick, John Russell, 1st., Hodgson Casson.

In Ireland, Messrs. D. Waugh, M'Cormick, and Burrows.

At nine o'clock the Conference adjourned till three o'clock, to allow oppor-tunity for the Stationing Committee to meet, in order to make various necessary changes in their provisional plan of Stations. At three o'clock the Conference re-assembled, and the Stationing Committee having requested more

ference re-assembled, and the Stationing Committee having requested more time, adjourned till nino o'clock in the morning of Saturday.

On assembling at that hour on Saturday the President read a note which had been addressed to him by the young men who had been admitted into full connexion, carnestly soliciting the Conference to request the ex-President to publish the very admirable charge which he had delivered to them on the preceding evening. The Conference having unanimously adopted the request, the ex-President, in a brief and appropriate address, expressed his compliance.

The plan of Stations, as prepared by the Stationing Committee at their numerous meetings, was then brought into the Conference, and read by the Secretary. The remainder of Saturday and the whole of Monday were devoted to the settlement of this nerolexing and difficult business.

the settlement of this perplexing and difficult business

Tuesday, Aug. 13.—The Rev. Sanuel Hope, Secretary of the Contingent Fund, made the following announcement of the present number of members in

In Great Britain, 1839	307,068 296,801
Increase	10,267 26,383 26,241
Increase	139 72,727 66,808
Increase	5,919

The President called upon the Conference devouting to acknowledge the goodness of God, in the success which He had vouchsafed to their labours, by uniting to sing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c. It is a cause of gratitude, that in addition to this encouraging augmentation in the number of members, the state of the Connexional Funds exhibits also a general

The memorial of several members and friends of our societies in the New castle, (East and West,) Gateshead, Sunderland, North and South Shields circuit, affectionately inviting the Conference to hold its next meeting at Vewcastle, which was presented on SATURDAY, was considered on Monday; accommodated to local circumstances, by commencing the morning sittings at even o'clock, the hour for breakfast being from nine to ten; the second sitting from ten to half past three or four, and evening sittings being avoided.

# Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1839.

CENTENARY GLEANERS! TO THE FIELDS .- For the last ten eeks our employment has been of the most joyous description :- publishing from week to week Centenary appointments-receiving intelligence of meetings-hearing of the liberality of the friends of Methodism-writing about the ame, and publishing lists of the thank-offerings of many. The eastern societies and congregations have been vieing with the societies and congregations of the west, and the rivalry of these divisions of the Province has been witnessed by us, and made known as we have had opportunity. The Ministers forming each Deputation have encountered wind, and rain, and mud, and storm; announced. We confess, however, our fear that some persons have not yet had the happiness of giving; and we therefore take the liberty to say to our gleaning; and we have no doubt many a bunch will be collected, and that there for every man." will be something worth while to take to mill. We are understood; and often

have already too much money." "Five-tenths" of the raisings are to go to Churchmen of this Colony. Mr. Jackson says: 4, a knowledge of Wesleyan history and doctrines, and their effects on the progressive improvement of mankind, as well as a knowledge of general history and theology.

III. On the last division of his subject, the preacher enlarged on the connection there was between the proper fulfilment of their duty and the glory of God, the best interests of mankind, and their own happiness and safety, present and efernal.

The most dangerous power with the emissaries of Rome are at present armed, is that which the emissaries of Rome are at circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for these circumstances and the little that Conference does from year to year for the Times, year to year Room;" and can any one properly consider the cost, debts, extent and utility Testament, and expounded in the writings of the reformers, particularly in the

As the charge is to be published forthwith, by request, we content ourselves of that establishment, and say we have too much? "Two-tenths" go to furnishing of "Parsonages." Can the inconvenience and cost attending the annual removal of furniture be reckoned, and it be said we have too much? "Onetenth" goes for "Missionary and other purposes." Can we have got too much for our Missions? Not while we have so many calls from various parts of our

Items," "Miscollanies," "Gatherings," the "Garner," "Summary," Variety," &c. &c.; and these departments for the Curiosi are as eagerly read as any. How many of the most popular books extant are made up of selections! The gleaner has been at work. Our Saviour was a gleaner : none can forget the "twelve baskets full" which were taken up, being more than there was at first to distribute: and they were taken up in obedience to his command—"Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost." Let us "go and do likewise," and while we go forth carrying our "baskets," we shall most likely return overjoyed, saying, "Here are more than 'twelve basketa Fitt.!'

"Of what use are the fragments?" A great deal. Go to the village chool-house, and it will be found to contain not all the children from a certain On Wednesday morning, the examination of the Young Men to be admitted into full Connexion with the Conference was concluded. Several of the most eminent Ministers of the Body expressed their warm approbation of the manuer in which they had passed through the examination, and of the clear and Their population is constituted of the gleanings of all nations. The widow in poverty and age lies in her humble shed; visit her, and perhaps the most entire article in her house is the coverlid that warms her. How varied it is! Ah! Dorcas has been there, who from house to house has sped her way to collect the neglected useless pieces of cloth, which her own hands have united, and they respectively belong.

[the neglected useless pieces of cloth, which her own hands have united, and At this stage of the business, the President stated that the Rev. Dr. Olin was | made a blessing to the destitute. Aristotle, Virgil, Aristomachus, and Philesius wrote of bees; and Watts says " they gather honey from every opening flower." There is the "Missionary Bazaar," where meets our view shapes varied and fantastic. The lady of pious heart does business there ;- and she the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference:— varied and fantastic. The lady of pious heart does business there;—and she "That, as the Committee are fully convinced of the necessity of placing all does it for the Lord. But what is her ware? We cannot tell. But this we the students under a regular and official superintendency, and of making pro- know, she has been collecting, and has returned with shreds of linen, cotton, know, she has been collecting, and has returned with shield of linen, cotton, silk and satin, pieces of pasteboard, skeins of thread, and fifty oddments besides, thrown by and uscless to their owners,-and many a head has been contriving, and a hundred hands have taken the needle, and there is placed Conference approve of the previous suggestion, the Committee farther and before us—we know not what of—beauty, elegance, and taste; and hundreds most unanimously recommend, that the Rev. John Farrar be appointed tutor of pounds are forthcoming, and the heathen receive the benefit. O hallowed, philauthropic commerce. Addison gives us a rather amusing anecdote of a man who made much of many littles. He says, "It is reported of Scaramouch, the first famous Italian comedian, that being at Paris and in great want, he bethought himself of constantly plying near the door of a noted perfumer in but city, and when any one came who had been buying smiff, never fulled to desire a taste of them: when he had got together a quantity made up of eral different sorts, he sold it again at a lower rate to the same perfumer, w. finding out the trick, called it, 'Tabac de mille flours,' or 'Sauff of a thousand flowers." Como then, a-gathering let us go; and what we receive in our Centenary perambulations shall be called, -THE LACESSE OF A THOUSAND

> THE OXFORD THEOLOGY.—It may be known by some of our enders what the purport of this caption is, while others may be in ignorance of it. As a professed Protestant Journalist, therefore, we deem it our sucred duty to say what is meant, and to administer such cautions respecting it as the nature of the case may demand; and for this purpose a few of these remarks were written some time ago. By this denominative appellation is generally understood certain doctrines published at Oxford by Dr. Pussey, Mr. Novman, and others, which are supposed to have, and, if we have judged aright, have a direct popish tendency; and, what is the more remarkable, they are doctrines stated and defended by learned and influential Ministers of the Church of England. So great has been the excitement attendant on their promulgation,. that the more discerning of the Bishops and Clergy of that Church, and the Ministers and members of other bodies of Christians, have had their fears excited for Protestantism in Britain; and they have had the greater reason to fear from the fact that these very publications have the approbation of the papal church. We know that their dissemination at home is wide, and daily ecomes wider; and we should rejoice if it had not reached our continent. They are now being distributed in tracts in the United States. They are now n Canada, and we believe their circulation is determined upon, and will be rometed. We should be guilty to postpone our condementory notice of them. These are not the times for succambing to Rome, though Oxford Doctors and Divines issue their elequent mandates. They are champions of the High Church combination at home; and they have admirers and advocates in our Province. The Church here, it is true, has not, we are glad to acknowledge, bestowed unmixed praise on these publications; but if we can form any thing like a correct judgment, they are, to say the least, on the whole approved. In itself it is an anomalous circumstance; but with certain connectives it is perfectly consistent. We believe that by none have the believers of the Romish Church in this Province been so smiled upon as by some of the members of the Church of England: hence, through the intercessions of an Archdescon and others, they have met with pocuniary encouragements denied to some Protestant bodies. To such friends of Rome, the Tracts, of course, will be acceptable That we may not misrepresent, we shall quote an entire passage which contains the views of the Editor of The Church:

"In giving so high a character, in general, to these Oxford publications, we beg most distinctly to be understood as not pledging ourselves to an unqualified approval of all that has emanated from those profound scholars and eminently pious men who have created such an excitement in the religious, and even in the political world. The Oxford Tracts have an apparent tendency to some few doctrines, which we deem erroneous, and which we believe are o held by the soundest of our Protestant divines; they are also occasionally disfigured by some expressions and sentiments which, to say the least, we consider of questionable lawfulness, and most decidedly inexpedient. Making, however, these deductions, we regard the champions of the Oxford Theology. nower, these dectardness, we regard the champions of the Oxford Theology, as men who have restored many a half-buried and forgotten truth to a prominency and importance, to which they have too long been strongers. In aiming at the overthrow of modern Rationalism and Christian Laxily, they may have deviated a little too far from the middle and judicious course; but the imperfeetions into which we are of opinion they have fallen, are but the incrustations when it was unanimously resolved, that the next Conference shall be held at which enclose and surround the excevated ore,—the labour of purification Newcastle upon Tyne, with the understanding that the hours of business be enhancing the value and the brilliancy of the metal called from darkness and enhancing the value and the brilliancy of the metal called from darkness and inactivity to the lively use of man. When truth has been obscured and even hidden for a long time, it bursts upon us with a blaze almost dazling; and it is not till we have in some degree become familiar with it, that we can perceive its beauty, or admire the fulness of its effulgency. This is emphatically the case with many of the doctrines justished on by the Oxford writers, and specially with that of the Apostolical Succession."

The subjects and drift of the "Tracts" are, the dress and stations of the Clergy-justification by works-prayers for the dead-prayers to saintsreserve in preaching the Atonement-a kind of transubstantiation-the sacraments saving-works procuring justification-baptism is regeneration-Calvinism is scriptural-the Word of God is insufficient as a rule of faith and practice. &c. &c. These are discussed with all the tact, learning, and rhetoric of their semi-protestant, if not altogether popish, defenders. We cannot, at present, occupy space with extracts; but we shall, very shortly, it is probable, present some specimens of the Italian Protestantism of the Pussey school. The Editors of the N. Y. Episcopal Recorder seem to think that a work by CROSSWAN is a kind of text-book for the disciples of the Oxford school; and which is catechetical, and designed for the young.

Such are some of the anti-scriptural doctrines published in the nineteenth, have suffered said declensions in experience and practice; there are, it may be, and because they have rejoiced in the midst of it all, we have rejoiced too; and continue our observations until we have shown the absurdity of the whole persons convinced of sin, and grouning for redemption;—there are Christians the benefits and happy results of these toils will be lasting; and the blessing of and continue our observations until we have shown the absurdity of the whole are continued on the processory tor us to commence with the distribution of the said of century. It cannot be necessary for us to commence with the first of them, persons convinced of sin, and greating for redemption,—under the weight of subtress and volatility of spirit,—aged people bending under the weight of sound nevolence flows, and the joy arising from that benevolence will ever flow. Gospel to little purpose if we can receive implicitly such fallacies. Water Much has been done, and when the proper time comes the total raisings shall cleanseth "the soul" we are told. The Bible informs us it is done by the "blood" of Ilim who through the Eternal Spirit offered himself a sacrifice to God. The number of the Sacraments is not determined; and they, whatever semed Ministers and friends—Go A GLEANING. Much has been done free may be their number, are "justifying" rites. And this in the face of the juently by the gleacer. We venture to say there is many a half dollar, many a scripture: " ye are justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is dollar, many a pound, yet ungiven; and the possessors of them want to bestow in Christ Jesus." The Apocryptal Books have been written by "sacred. them. We are not going to say how the gleaning work is to be done. In some writers," foolish as are many of the passages they contain. Faith is a fields in harvest, after the housing is over, a company of persons will some. secondary thing, though our salvation instrumentally rests exclusively upon it. times be seen. Every individual does his best-they are in different parts of Baptism is saving. Good works procure justification before God; assert as the field—one gathering with the right hand—another with the left—others the Scriptures may, that we are not "justified by the works of the law." with both hands. We leave the manner with our brethren; only let there be a Calvinism is evangelical, notwithstanding we are told "Christ tasted death

> The Porish tendency of "the Oxford Tracts" is denied; but we will hear has the hearth been made glad by what was gathered ear by ear. The gather, what the Rev. Thomas Jackson, President of the British Conference last year, thinks of them; we will hear some eminent Ministers of the Church of Eng-We anticipate two objections to our recommendation. One is, "that we land, and a Papal Clergyman too. The former furnish an example for the

milies of the National Church. These 'Tracis,' with other works of a similar kind, are exerting a most mischievous influence in various directions by holding up the corrupt and idolatrous Church of Rome to public confidence as the true medium of ministerial authority; and, what is still worse, by de scribing the Christian salvation, not as consisting in justification and a new and holy nature, obtained by faith in the perfect sacrifice of Christ, but as an inde finite and mysterious something which is received through the sacraments, administered by men, whether holy or wicked, who have received their appointment in a direct line from the apostles. Almost every Protestant cou munity in Europe, not excepting even the Church of Scotland, these men condem and stigmatize by opprobrious names, simply because they do not hold diocesan episcopacy as a divine ordinance; while they fawn upon the papal church, as their dear and beloved 'sister,' and the 'holy home' of the papar couren, as another than the blood of the mother of harlots and abominations, whose skirts are steeped in 'the blood of the saints.'

On Crossman's Book, the Rev. EDWARD BICKERSIETH SAYS-

"This catechism of Mr. Crossman's, on the other hand, brings in another gospel which is no gospel, but a cruel bondage to an awakened sinner, and a mere soporific to a worldly mind, leaving such a man quite at case, in his fancied sincerity, and honest and hearty endeavours, (see Ezekiel xiii. 22.) O the awful guilt of distributing such a soporific in thousands, and teaching it to our poor ignorant children through our country! How many precious souls for whom Christ died have by this pretended introduction to the Christian religion been introduced to anti-christian error, so that Christ has profited them nothing. (Gal. v. 2.) It is so fearful a thing to percert the Gospel of Christ, (Gal. i. 7.) that I feel constrained to be thus explicit.

It is a lesser wrong, but it is also a serious wrong, to the Church of England, to send furth such fulso statements as the accredited doctrines of those minis-

tering in this part of the Church of Christ. The Lord restore to us the gospel purity of the founders of the English

This is cautionary, and timely; and we would that what is said may have Its best effect on every mind and heart. Bishop Wilson, of India, lifts his ularly on the means of a remedial character, which he arges an observance of Of the ovil he says:

"If I dwell at some length on the re-action which these and a variety of other errors have produced for a most fearful re-action, as I have intimated has begun to flow in-it is for two reasons: because those who are urging no MAN TRADITION IN MATTERS OF RELIGION—true as some part of their ments may be—are manifestly propering the way for all kinds of superstitions and departures from the simplicity of the Gospel, resembling those of the Church of Rome, and also because, being individuals of no ordinary learning and piety, and justly entitled to the highest respect in the stations of influence in which they move, their writings are likely to attract greatly the attention of our young divines, and to be reproduced in an aggravated form, as most other lumpulses from home, are in this country. It is the last nevelty of the day; and though it will probably soon begin to wear itself out, yet it may still create euch extraordinary mischief in India, that I feel compelled, long as I have already detained you, not to withhold from you such remarks as occur to me in the way of respectful precaution.

"It is to me, I confess, a matter of surprise and shame, that in the nine-teenth century we should really have the fundamental position of the whole system of Popery virtually re-asserted in the bason of that very church, which was reformed so determinately three conturies since from this self-same evil, by the doctrine and labours and martyrdom of Cranmer and his noble fellow-

But to us the most convincing evidence of the necessity of a resolved repudiation of the theology of Oxford is the applandatory testimony of a Popish 'riest himself. The following is from a sermon preached at the conseeration of a Remish Church in Leeds. In alluding to the doctrines of Oxford

"In the first place, then, there is remarkable about them, that the preaching of them at this day seems to scatter dismay through the ranks of every party, save the Catholic alone. Whatever may be the cause, (I stay not to enquire what it may be) it cannot escape observation, that while all others look upon the spread of these decirines as they do upon the mustering of the storm, the Catholics bail it as they do the rising of the summer cloud. In the next place, whatever diversity of opinion there may be, however differently men may speculate upon their tendency and ultimate consequences, all are unanimous in hey bespeak in those who hold them and preach them, a satiety of things as they are, and a longing desire to restore, if they knew how to restore it, the ancient faith of this land of christendom. Here again the Catholics lift up their heads like men comforted."

up their neads the first comforting.

"When we hear these things, when we see them with our own eyes, we think God who gave us to behold in our own days what we can read of in the past, namely, the Catholic Church rising victorious from every combat in which she has been engaged.

"I now proceed upon the supposition that these unchristian charges (the charges against the Church of Rome) are henceforth withdrawn, and that from the ministers and members of the Church of England, (those at least among the supposition that these unchristian charges (the them who are advocates for apostolical succession) we shall hear of them never more; and not only so, but that if the Cutholics shall ever think fit to petition Parliament to abolish the superfluous and unseemly declaration respecting the idelatry of transubstantiation and the mass, we have a right to calculate upon their countenance and support; and not this only, but that we have a right also to look for their powerful aid in putting down those itinerant declaimers. are still proclaiming in our cities, towns, and villages, that Catholics are idela- week. tors, and the successors of St. Peter, antichrist, inasmuch as these men ar propagating doctrines, which, if true, Protestantism is but a delusion.

We are taught by all this the unchangeable speciousness of popery. In the days of the apostles "Antichrist" did already work. When Constantine celebrated the marriage between church and state, she gained strength. The sixth century shewed much of her operations. The dark ages were favourable to them. From the minth century to the sixteenth, every secret and every oper cutality was used to make the world submit to her usurped supremacy. In Britain, Kings and Queens were her servants. Intrigue, falsehood, serpent insidiousness, edicts, bulls, cardinal-influence, excommunications, were all employed to effect the universal and practical belief of the doctrines of passive nce and non-resistance. A volume would not suffice for a catalogue of the schemes, and stratagems, and labours of the "man of sin,". Think we that his character and designs are changed? It is not for that which is vaunted ne infallible to change. To change would be implicatory of imperfection, This man of wickedness takes the place of Deity; and to be consistent, he must remain unchanged. We know that the aspect of a city or a kingdom will govern the enemy in his attacks and operations; but the purposes and great designs of the enemy-this enemy, are what they ever were; and when the unclocked despotism of the Pontiff will not be sanctioned, the malice and artfulness of the jesuit will attempt a repetition of Guy Fawkes-performances This is the attempt now made in England. We have not numerics and monas tories studding every hill; we have not the pomposities of the high mass in our cathedrals; we have not the black Inquisition with its infernal enginry; but we have popery supported by the British government; we have popish churches multiplying; we have some of the Doctors and Clergy of the National Church acting as if it would be a day of jubilee to them for the Pope to be supreme once more in England.

We are taught by all this that indignation is a virtue. What ! is the tie coming when Rome, that sink of vileness, shall be the metropolis of the world? Is it to come to pass again that a Cardinal's hat shall be worth a kingdom? Are Christians to be as the partridge—hunted by so called holy ones? Shall sentatives of the Grievance Party in Lower Canada; and it appears, from his France resuct her scenes of martyrdom? Are the Alps to be re-dyed with Albigensian, Waldensian, or Bohemian blood? The tendency of things is to this. The Star Chamber is an innocent place? Land is an angel! Barther member of the Executive or Legislative Council of Lower Canada. lomew fetes are glorious ! Smithfield fires are scriptural ! Cranmer, Latimer. and Ridley, and a host beside, have been burnt according to the will of God !! England is in danger, because jeopardised by some of her professed, her consecrated, her endowed servants! Why are we forgetful of the past! There might be no history of blood for us to read! The annals of the Inquisition Editorial articles of the Quebec Gazette during the months of September might be a fable! The Bible might be untrue, or at least that part of it which and October of last year, (after the arrival in these Provinces of the proceedings tells us of the "WHORE OF BABYLON!" Verily God is true; and there is a ery for vengeance coming from under the altar! And God says, "I will avenge!!"

Let us be taught by all this, what that meaneth.—We are Protestants!

Our ancestors must be remembered. Charles the Vth could do much, but he could not bribe the consciences of the select and noble few in Germany, who, with an injunitable doring suspended their gradest against his description, and the could not bribe doring suspended their gradest against his description, and the could not bribe the consciences of the select and noble few in Germany, who, with an injunitable doring suspended their gradest against his description. with an inimitable during, entered their protest against his despotism, and the with an inimitable during, entered their protest against his despotism, and the of office, furnishes a strong argument in favor of British responsible government, and the Diet of Spires. Be it ours to render ourselves ment. Under a responsible government, a liberal man who is elevated to office worthy of being called their descendants. May a Ludheran spirit inspire us in on account of the agreement of his opinions with those of his follow country. Conada! To the Bible-to the Bible! That is the Charter in which we glory!! Let the hosts of Israel consecrate themselves, and gather to the standard of truth, and there pronounce their solemn purpose, and record their vow, Editor of the Quebec Gazette, into a despot in his views and feelings on mat and then to the contest—the contest of reason, and scripture, and faith, and ters of government. ceaseless activity. Insist on the sufficiency of Scripture as a rule of faith and practice; inculcate the doctrine of the fall and sinfulness of man; make your boast of Christ, as an ull-sufficient, free, and present Saviour; make it known that the Holy Spirit in his person is divine, and in his operations sanctifying: 1233, Mackenzie had advocated the crection of an independent democratic repropagate the doctrine of salvation by faith alone, and bring Antinomianism nto contempt; give not the glory of the Spirit's might to the sacraments; make a constant faith necessary to constant holiness; execuate a purgatory and proclaim a heaven and a hell; exalt Christ in all his offices as the Alpha and the Omega of your faith; acknowledge no mortal as the Head of the Church; spurn the vassalage of a designing priesthood; in a word - BE RESOLVED PROTESTANTS.

CENTENARY RELIGIOUS SERVICES .- Next Friday being the day appointed for the celebration of the Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism, by the Wesleyans throughout the world, there will be a series of religious ser vices held in this city on that day. Prayer meeting in the basement story of the Newgate Street Chapel, at seven o'clock in the morning. Preaching at eleven A meeting of the children of the Wesleyan Schools at three o'clock; and preaching again at six. Such a special and delightful commemorative opportunity we believe will be much and thankfully appreciated by very many: and may the Head of the universal Church vouchsafe to be present!

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More Contumery.—In a late number of the Kingston Whig, e find the following extract, which contains many assertions derogatory to the Wesleyan Methodists of this Province, but no proof:

"New Radical Newspaper. - A new paper under the title of the Prompter and Disseminator, has made its appearance at this office. It is published at Belleville, by a Mr. Greenleaf, a methodist preacher, and comes out strong on the Radical Ticket. In point of literary merit it is on a pur with its lately revived contemporary, the Intelligencer, and that is not so much in its favour. This paper makes the third journal in Upper Canada, edited and owned by the Methodists, and when we call to mind the radical and republican tenets of these newspapers, it is night ime to draw the public attention to the ulterior designs of this ambitious, intriguing, and increasing body. We have no quartel with the religious tenets of the Methodists, they have a perfect right to believe the moon to be made of green cheese if they choose, and it is not therefore as a religious body that we assail them. But when we see their preachers ussideously running about the country gathering together large pecuniary contributions from their flocks, under the flimsy pretext of forming a Centenary Fund;—when we see another newspaper, and that one avowedly in the radical interest, added to the Christian Guardian and U. C. Herald; when we see their leaders enter the Jury Box, sworn to do justice between man and man, and in that box

Now we are not going to argue against what is here asserted, until every never proposed to make grants of money to the Roman Catholic Priesthood in affirmation made by the Whig is attempted to be supported by evidence; and the Mother Country, or to grant to them lands for the endowment of schools: as the Editor of that paper is so ready to assert, we call on him to prove what he says. He will please shew us the "radical and republican teners of this newspaper." We require him to prove "the ulterior designs of this ambitious, warning and elequent voice. We would like to transcribe all he says, partic- intriguing, and increasing body." We require him to prove that our preachers ace " running about" " under the flimsy pretext of forming a Centenary Fund." We demand of him, that he give evidence that "their leaders" are "regardless of their oaths." We demand of him proof that "danger is to be apprehended in Upper Canada from the political intrigues of the Methodists." He says,-" Mark our words!" We have marked them, and unless he substantiate what he says, we shall condemn them as false, contemptuous, and slanderous words. Is a loyal, zealous, useful, and the largest body of Christians in the colony, to be traduced by the IVhig, or any other paper, with impunity? We send him a line from BLACKWOOD for his government :- "There is no indication of the health and usefulness of any institution more certain, than the

> His Excellency the Hon. C. POULETT THOMSON, Governor-General of British North America, has just arrived at Quebec; and report says he is shortly expected here. His Excellency Sir John Colborne, if he has not already done it, will take his departure for England immediately.

THE CENTENARY MEETING for this City and the vicinity was held, according to announcement, on Monday evening, in Newgate Street Chapel. The Rev. Andrew Taylor in the chair. Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Stinson, Case, Richey, E. Evans, and W. Scott. We have not as yet been favoured with a report of the proceedings, nor of the mount subscribed, but hope to give a statement of both very shortly.

We exceedingly regret to state, that on Monday, while Mr. Butcher, Bricklayer, was employed on the high scaffolding, used in raising the tower of the Episcopal Church of this city, he was precipitated from it, and killed on the spot; leaving a wife and several children to deplore his sudden and distressing death.

To Correspondents. -Our thanks are presented to our kind brother the Rev. John Black, for the practical interest which his last two letters show he takes in the Guardian: 12 additional subscribers, all, as he says, " honest" men, is very gratifying. And we are obliged to him for calling our attention to a former letter of his. We may just say to our brethren generally, that, to have every thing regular, it would be well for them, in writing to us, to put what they intend for insertion in the Paper on the first page; and, their orders for Books, &c., on the third, of their letters; they should be separate, so that each department of our establishment may take charge of its own matters.

It was our intention to give the whole of the remainder of the English Conference news this week, but a number of religious letters coming unexpectedly, we must postpone the insertion of part of it. The welcome letters from the Circuits evince the anxiety of our respected brethren to make our Paper increasingly profitable, and we shall try to make room for them next

We call especial attention to the Centenary Correspondence inserted to-day. The presentation of \$500 to the Fund, by John Counter, Esq., shows the warm attachment of that gentleman to Wesleyan Methodism; while every subscription, even the smallest, shows the same attachment.

THE BOOK COMMITTEE will meet in the City of Toronto of Wednesday, the 30th of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning; and all the nembers of it are respectfully requested to attend.

Egerton Ryerson, George Poole, James Wilson, and John Law, will address

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Oakville, on Tuesday the 29th inst. The Rev. Mr. Murray's lectures will form the besis of the remarks to be made. It is expected that several ministers and gentlemen from Turonto will deliver addresses. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

#### REMARKS IN REPLY TO THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. Brockville, October 17, 1839.

Some time since, a friend put into my hands the Montreal Courier of the Some time since, a friend put into my hands the Montreal Courter of the 9th of September, in which I observed an article, copied from the Quebec Command to stand at ease, which the late Carlist battations obeyed in one Gazette, containing strictures on my observations on Lord John Russell's Bill for the future Government of the Canadas. The Quebec Gazette has also included in some personal remarks, which may deserve a few words of reply, included in some personal remarks, which may deserve a few words of reply, included in some personal remarks, which may deserve a few words of reply, included they have been copied into several provincial papers. as, I am informed, they have been copied into several provincial papers. Though four or five weeks have possed since I first saw them, I have not had time to notice them; nor do I think it worth while at present to make more than a few passing remarks.

The writer in the Gazette, stating that he has been thrice to England on public bosiness, gives us to understand that he is the Hon. John Neilson-Legislative Councillor, and member of the Special irresponsible Council of Lower Canada. In 1828 Mr. Neilson went to England as one of the Repreevidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Government

Mr. Neilson pronounces my remarks incorrect relative to the ignorance and indifference of great men in England respecting the happiness and interests of Canada. I shall not multiply proofs, as I could easily do, of the correctness of my allegation: Lord Durham's testimony is simple on this point; and I will only add, that the statements of Mr. Neilson himself, as contained in the of Her Majesty's Government and the House of Lords, relative to Lord Dur-ham,) were stronger on both of these points, than were my observations, which Mr. Neilson now impugns. Some of Mr. Neilson's statements and observa-tions were copied into the Guardian under the head of "Opinions of the Cana-

under an irresponsible system of government, the appointment of an enlightened liberal man to office, converts him, in many instances, as in the case of the

Mr. Neilson asserts that I now advocate what I formerly opposed Mackenzie for advocating. Mr. Neilson knows this statement to be unfounded. In May last, Mr. Neilson made this assertion; in reply to it, I produced the articles of Mackenzie's association and other extracts to prove beyond dispute, that since public in the Canadas; whilst the system of government recommended by Lord Durham, which I heartily approve and desire, is a monarchical government administered in accordance with British usages for one hundred and fifty years, and environed with all the safe-guards which surround the British itself. How far the partizanship which reiterates such statements, in the face of such facts, is guided by justice and sound principles or is dictated by party and selfishness, I leave others to decide.

Mr. Neilson represents me as unting the political partizan with the clergy man, in my travels through the Province. How far there is an iota of truth in this statement, the thousands who have listened to my public discourses and addresses, and the hundreds with whom I have had social intercourse, can judge Such information as I think of importance to my fellow subjects, and as the Providence of God has beought within my reach, while discharging my appointed course of duties, I lay before them, through the medium of the press; and then, having done what I believe to have been my duty, I have done with my "partizanship." In the course of my travels through the Province, I have beard of several instances of Episcopal Clergymon from their pulpits, assailing me by name; assailing the Guardian; assailing the Methodist Conference; assailing certain classes of political opinions, and political men; yes, of their vigilantly and warmly carrying such partizanship into the circles of social life. But such partizanship I disclaim; I disclaim the discussions of any such mat.

ters, except through the medium of the press; I disclaim creeping into private houses, abusing the hospitality of private life, or profaning the sacred desk with discussions of mean or secular politics. And again, if particular consisting in writing against or in favour of particular classes of mea, as such, then I have been very unfortunate in my partizanship, as I have at different times opposed opposite classes of men-evincing, I think, pretty clearly, that, may have been my nominal motto, my practical motto has been-tries, not men." But if partizanship consists in maintaining what I PRINCIPLES, not men." believe to be morally right between man and man, without regard to politics or party—what I believe to be essential to the well-being of my native country in gard to both religion and civil government, please or offend whom it might, then I plead guilty; and have only to plead in justification the rights and feelings of our common humanity, the principles and genius of our common Christianity; the examples of such mon as Richard Baxter, Bishop Burnet, and Robert Hall; and I may add last, but not least, the majority of the British Wesleyan Conference in England, who, at their late annual session, have Messeyah resolutions strongly condemning the Educational measure of Her Majesty's Government and Privy Council, because of its supposed Popish tendency, as it admits of the education of Roman Catholic youth without requiring them to receive Protestant religious justruction—a scheme infinitely less Popish than the entire policy of the Executive of this Province has been for years past, and still is, as I can prove to a demonstration, in regard both to the edicions and educational instruction of the inhabitants of this Province. the Jury Box, sworn to do justice between man and man, and in that box regardless of their caths, striving to pervert the course of justice in behalf of their brother radical or fellow methodist, then we say it is high time for all good men and true to be up and stirring. We have said it privately and we say it publicly—more danger is to be apprehended in Upper Canada from the Political intrigues of the methodists, than from the revolutionary or sympathising designs of Yankee Pirates, and avowed domestic republicans. Mark our same time justify the opposition of the British Wesleyan Conference to the Imperial Executive on the subject of education. The Imperial Executive has the Provincial Executive have done both, while it has used the most pitiable and disgraceful means to divide, to weaken, to impede the most evangelical Protestant denominations. And the strongest consideration that has weighed with me in desiring responsible government in this province is, to divest our Executive of its scandalously Popish spirit and character, and to place it on the Eroad principle of equal justice to all, which constitutes a distinguishing characteristic of our common christianity. It is no part of Protestantism to advocate a National Church Establishment—for Papists advocated that before Protestants; but the essence of Protestantism consists in maintaining the supremacy of the Bible, and the Bible alone, as the rule of faith and practiceby faith through one Mediator, and renewal of the heart and sancti fication of the soul by the Holy Spirit; the maintenance of these essentials of Revealed Truth regardless of expediency, and without any compromise for the sake of citier power, or honour, or gain.

In conclusion, I have to observe, as I have remarked on former occasions

that I desire nothing more for this Province, in a civil point of view, than that its Government be administered in accordance with the letter and spirit of tion of the health and usefulness of any institution more certain, than the virulence with which it is attacked. In proportion to the good is the evil that is set against it." We want the reply of this hold and unjust Consor.

Lord Glenelg's Despatch of 15th December, 1335, to which Sir F. Head pledged himself when he appealed to the people of Upper Canada in 1936—pledges which have been most shamefully violated to this day—violated in such a manner as to preclude all hope of the benefits promised and then expected without a responsible government as the means of obtaining them. In an extraordinary exigency during the last year or two, when royal despatches and vice-regal promises were not only trampled upon, but daring attempts and vice-regil promises were not only frampled upon, but daring attempts made in different forms and under various pretences to prostrate the constitutional liberties of the country at the feet of a high church "Family Compact," and to rob the people of one-seventh of the lands of the province, placed at their disposal by the established constitution. I have felt it my indispensable duty to lift up my feeble voice at all hazards; but I rejoice to perceive, both from the state of public opinion, and the diffusion of general intelligence, and the power of a resuscitated and able Press, that in all probability there will bereafter be little occasion for my humble services in any other capacity than in that which most accords with my habitual thinkings and feelings and in that which most accords with my annum trainings and recongs and labours. I shall therefore only add, the majority of the province have once relied upon the promises of a Governor, and have nearly paid the price of their liberties and property as the reward of that confidence; henceforth let them trust themselves, and another will not betray them. The majority of the nhabitants are loval and intelligent: and are therefore entitled to such an dministration of the government as accords with the wishes of a majority. E. RYKRSON.

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

#### SPAIN.

Fraternization of the opposed Armies-The union of the Carists and Christines, after the treaty of peace, was curious. An eye witness, after describing the behaviour of the Castilians, Alavese, and Biscayans, says: "Finally, at five in the evening arrived three battalions of Guipuscoa, a very fine body of officers and men, and in excellent order; they were assembled on the same ground as the Castilian battalians had occupied in the morning. They were commanded by the Carlist chief Iturbe. The Duke de la Victoria having rode up to their front accompanied by General Maroto and Colonel Wylde, and surrounded by his brilliant staff, addressed them, as nearly as I an recollect, in the following terms:

Guiruscoans !--All Spaniards demand peace; all are anxious for union, and that the shedding of Spanish blood should cease. In coming forward a you now do to effect this grand object, you are entitled to the greature of your country, to that of the government, and of the Queen. Henceforth let there be but one cry—' Union and Peace!' Those of you who may wish to retire to your homes may do so at once; those of you who are inclined to remain with na will be received as brothron

Guipuscoans! there is no desire on the part of the Queen's government, or that of the Spanish people, to deprive you of your fueros: the government will propose to the Cortes that they should be granted; the government will supout the proposition by every means in its power. I promise to do so likewise with energy, and I repeat that there is no desire in the nation to oppose this

I well know this Province; I have, in early life, visited it in times of peace and I value its happy state in precedul times; I have enjeyed the hospitality of the Guipuscoans, I have danced the Zorzico (the Guipuscoan national A CENTENARY MEETING will be held at Richmond Hill, in the Presbyterian Church, on the 25th of October. The Rev. Messrs. J. Ryerson, Egerton Ryerson, George Poole, James Wilson, and John Law, will address. is to see you all restored to this hanny state: that you may woturn comfor your aged parents from whom you have been so long ke again mingle with your relatives and friends and be happy. long kept; that you may

Now (he said) go and embrace your brethren drawn up by your sides those gallant soldiers of mine are anxious to call you brothers-combrace em with the same sincerity and affection as I do now your General Maroto.
"The two Generals then embraced each other, after which Espartero cried, "Viva la I'az!" "Viva la Union! Viva la Reyna!" all of which was most energetically responded to; he then said, "Viva los Guipuscoanos!" which was answered by the cry of "Viva il General Espartero! Viva il General Marcoto!" The Duke concluded by saying he was proud to call himself their companion and General. He then, in a fine military style, gave the word of command to stand at ease, which the late Carlist battalions obeyed in due

## R II S S I A.

A widely extended conspiracy is said to have been discovered in a Russian corps on its march to Poland. Five hundred officers are declared to have been arrested at one blow, and others subsequently. Two hundred of them were confined in the dangeous of Warsaw and other places, and the rest were degraded to the ranks. The object of the conspirators was to seize a number of fortresses in Poland, and stir up the Poles to a general insurrection while a large portion of the Russian armies were employed at the grand review at

This same review appears to have been closely watched by the European politicians, and with a good deal of interest. The number of troops assembled were nearly 140,000, and the command was assumed by the Emperor is person, and subordinate commands were given to the heir-apparent and the Dake of Leuchtenburg. Doubts were entermined whether this great body of men was brought together merely for display, and it was rumored that orders had been given for murching a large portion of them to the Southward. If these rumors were correct, however, it is probable that the orders were occathese runiors were correct, however, he processes in Gircassia, where the war singled by the necessity of reinforcing the armies in Gircassia, where the war was carried on by the insurgents with unabated courage and activity.

## TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin are said to have demanded permission for the squadrons of France and England to enter the Dardanelles; and it is farther said that the Russian minister gave notice to the Porte, that if the deman were complied with, he should call for his passports. The demand was not complied with, and on the contrary the British and French envoys were requested to

withdraw the squadrons to a greater distance.

The answers of Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin to this request are sai to have been couched in very energetic terms.

In the meantime another pretender has sprung up to the throne of Mahmoud. In the meantime another pretender has spring up to the throne of Mahmoud, in the person of Nadir Bey, who claims to be a son of Mustaphal V., the elder brother and predecessor of Mahmoud, by one of the ladies of his harem, who escaped when the women of Mustapha's seraglio were put to death, being pregnant at the time, and afterward gave birth to this same Nadir.

## SWITZERLAND.

A revolution has been carried into effect in the Canton of Zurich-resulting n the overthrow and expulsion of the Executive and Grand Councils. The trouble was of a religious character, and commenced in the appointment of Professor Strauss to the Chair of Theology, his opinions being considered heerodox. Some of our readers perhaps are acquainted with his works, which have made no little sensation for some years past. In one of them he argued it great length, not only against the divinity, but against the very existence o he Saviour.

Well—upon his appointment followed petitions and remonstrances, but they were unbecded. Next came a project of a law for national education, in which infidel principles were alleged to be distinctly embodied. More potitions folowed-the Executive Council prohibited the assembling of the people to sign petitions. Prosecutions were commenced—delegates were arrested—troops were assembled—and finally the exasperation of the people broke out in violence. On the night of September 5, the people of Zurich were under arms, and a sharp conflict ensued on the next morning, in which 10 were killed, and -among the latter one of the Executive Council, whose hurt proved 30 wounde

mortal.

Reinforcements joined the people—and, to make short the story, the government was forced to resign, and a provincial council of state was formed, after which the people retired to their homes and quiet was restored.

In the Valais also there had been popular commotions, the cause of which we cannot distinctly trace. Several persons were wounded and one of the gend armes was killed. The trouble arose in some way from the promulgation of a new constitution, under the sanction of the Dict, which was opposed by the aristories and primary.

#### UNITED STATES.

Suspension of Specie Payments.—The rejection of notes of the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank by the Bank of the U. S. in New York, proved to be, as we anticipated, only a foresumer of a general suspension by the banks in Philadelphia, and probably of all the Southern and South Western cities. Of its consequences divers views are taken, but all seem to agree that they must be greatly important, either for good or evil. We have our own opinions on the subject; but for the present it suits our purpose to substitute for them the ideas put forth by several of our contemporaries, here and in Philadelphia.—[N.-York Com. Adv.

" Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1839. Col. A. Hamilton :

"Dear Sir—Your favour of yesterday is received, and your predictions fully verified, and it will be a grand victory for New York, should your confidence in the judicious management of your own banks prove equally prophetic. Our banks, with the exception of the Commercial, have suspended specie payments,

banks, with the exception of the Commercial, have suspended specie payments, and that must, of course, follow to-morrow; as it is perfectly absurd for one bank to stand out against all the rest. It is generally supposed that your banks will follow the lead thus given—and the opinions as to the effect to be produced on stocks are as various as they can possibly be. It is the opinion of many intelligent gentlemen, and among them some of our bank directors, that no great permanent improvement can take place—although a slight advance in the prices of stocks may with us probably follow this event. The reaction, however, will be ascreate as the rise.

the as great as the rise.

"The suspension was well managed; and up to the latest hour it was confidently asserted that every dollar would be paid out of the vaults of the hanks. and every merchant broken, before such a course would be pursued by them unless and every merchant broken, before such a course would be pursued by them unless your banks should set the example. It was merely a game of brag—and your party having the strongest hand ours was forced to throw up. The Girard Bank had one-dollar notes engraved, printed, filled up, and ready for issue at 9 o'clock this morning. The arrangement appears to have been made by the presidents and eachiers of some of the banks, who were called together last evening by the board of trade—the United States Bank taking the lead.

"The Schuylkill Rank, which has been in bad odour for some weeks past, will repossible be wound up, having made a transfer of all her assets to the U.S. Bank

probably be wound up, having made a transfer of all her assets to the U. S. Bank, to-day. A large amount of her capital being loaned on coal-lands in Schuylkill county, has been one of the causes of her difficulties; and as such loans are at times like the present, almost unavailable, it is probable that it will be a long time before the stockholders will realize the amount of their shares. The stock was affected to day at 1825 per page 50. was offered to day at \$25 per share of \$50.

"The stock market opened with apparauly eager buyers, but closed be avy at

the second board, when a few orders to sell cash stocks appeared in the market, and completely drove off the bulls."

#### UPPER CANADA.

IMPORTANT MEETING .- Since the failure of the Meeting held near Toronto on the 15th inst., a Meeting has been convened in this City, to take into consideration the affairs of the Province, which was very respectably attended. The Resolutions passed are scarcely at all different from those, passed at a Meeting held in Toronto some weeks ago, and which were copied nto the Guardian, and to which we beg to refer our readers. They are coinprehensive, constitutional, and necessary. An Address to Her Majesty was determined upon, which shows the indispensableness of a Constitution founded on Lord Durham's report. The conclusion of it is particularly good:

"In granting this our humble prayer, Your Majesty will, we are assured, strengthen the attachment of Your loyal subjects to Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, draw still closer the connexion the colony to Great Britain, and what will weigh above all in the kind and generous mind of Your Majesty, confer happiness upon a distracted and dissatisfied people."

The thirteenth resolution is as follows:

"That the following gentlemen, with power to ald to their number, be sp-, sointed a committee to procure signatures to the address to Her Majesty, and to forward the same,—as also to co-operate with the supporters of responsible government throughout the Province, and to carry out the intentions of this meeting by correspondence or otherwise as may be found expedient ;-Messrs. Dr. Baldwin, Elmes Steel, J. P., Jas. Dallas, Dr. Gun, J. B. Warren, J. P., L. Heyden, J. P., J. H. Price, Geo. Ridout, Robert J. Turner, W. C. Keele, John Bogart, Eli Gorham, W. A. Baldwin, J. E. Small, M. P. P., J. Mo-Intosh, M. P. P., Peter Scoor, Sinclair Holden, F. Hinelts, John Comer, Wm. Johnson, John N. Kline, Elijah Bens, Hogh Scotte, Wm. Lawson and Chancey Crosby."

To the whole there is appended the following!

We, the undersigned, after the scene of commotion and riot which lately ook place at the meeting convened in the Home District for the purpose of taking the sense of the people on the affairs of the Province, feeling that there is no other mode left to us of expressing our opinions than by our individual ignatures, do hereby declare that our sentiments are fully embodied in the above Resolutions, and request the gentlemen named in the 13th Resolution to act as a committee in forwarding the objects therein described."

#### To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-Presuming that you are desirous to promote peace in these distracted Colonies, and in the world at large, I proceed to give you the following information, that you may, if you think fit, lay the same before the public. On the evening of the 7th inst., a meeting was held in the Congregational Chapel, George Street, in this city, for the formation of a Peace Society, when seventy-two persons enrolled their names as members thereof. On the of the 8th they met according to adjournment, when they adopted a Preamble and Constitution as follows:—

### UPPER CANADA PEACE SOCIETY.

Preamble.—Whereas the custom of deciding international disputes by war repugnant to the spirit of Christianity, to reason, and to humanity, and is an evil so multiform and tremendous, that if any practicable scheme can be devised, consistent with the rights of nations, whereby it can be avoided, it is the indispensable duty of every individual to do all in his power to promote that scheme; and whereas it does appear, on full investigation, that the project of a High Court of Nations for the adjustment of international disputes without recourse to arms, is eminently feasible, and would greatly tend to the prevention of war;—we, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a Society for the purpose of aiding in carrying forward the project to its consummation, and for other kindred purposes; and we adopt the following Constitution.

The Constitution, of course, refers to the Officers and meetings of the Socio-

The only article referring to its intentions is as follows:

Art. 2.—The objects of this Society shall be, to discountenance and to prevent, by every proper means, acts that tend to the disturbance of the prace of nations,—more especially to prevent acts of violence and outrage perpetrated with a view of involving communities in the calamity of war, to expose the error of measures dictated by passion and a spirit of precipitate and permicious inlence, and in general to urge the amicable adjustment of international differences.

A President and Secretary were appointed, and the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 23rd inst. at 7 o'clock, in the same place.

J. M. Toronto. October 14th, 1839.

More Incendiarism at the Falls.—The extensive and recentbuilt stables, which were attached to the Pavilion before that handsome building was similarly destroyed, were burnt down on the night of Saturday last. No doubt is entertained but this was the work of an incendiary.—Noagra Chronicle.

MARRIED .- By the Rev. Wm. Haw, on the 14th inst., Mr. Robert Clark MARKIED.—By the Rev. Wm. Haw, on the 14th list, Mr. Robert Clark to Miss Jane Sophia Powers, both of Haldimand.
On the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Carroll, Mr. Nelson Mallory to Miss Adalino Brown, both of Hamilton, Newcastle District.
On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. Black, Mr. Henry McKibbin to Miss Jane

Marlin, both of Hallowell.

Rarlin, both of Italiowell.

By the same, on the 25th ult., Mr. Ephraim A. Dunham, Merchant, of iapanee, to Miss Anne Long, of the township of Richmond.

DIED .- In Niagara, on the 28th ult., John Jordan, Esq., late Captain in Her Maiesty's 65th Regt., and Inspector of the Niagara District,-much and describedly regretted by all who knew him.

On the 24th ult., Sylvester Elphinstone, fourth son of Thomas Coleman.

Esq., of Belleville Park, U. C., aged 11 years and 7 months.

In St. Catherines, on the 6th inst. Elizabeth Oir, wife of Mr. Lowis Shicke-

In Kingston, on the 29th ult. Michael, son of Mr. James Baker. aged 4

In Kingston, on the 25th Aug. last, Duncan, son of Mr. Martin Cameron, aged 5 years and 5 menths, and on Wednesday last, the 25th ult., Thomas, on of Mr. Martin Cameron, aged 18 months.

In Trafalgar, on the 4th iost, Mary Matilda, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 17 days, only child of Mr. Robert Leach, who better than a year ago was called to lament the death of his companion in the very bloom of life.

# Toronto Market Prices - Oct. 22, 1839.

	Flour, fine, per bi	arcel, 27	G	a	33	3	Pork, per cwt	0 '	Œ	0	0
	Wheat, per buch	el, 6	0	4	0	0	Butter, per lb 0	74	αZ	0	ġ
18	Barley. do.	· 3	0	Œ	. 0	O	Turkeys, 3	9-	a	0	Ð
od i	Oats, do.	1	1	Œ	1	3	Geese, 2	ß	a	0	0
J)-	Petatoes, do.	1	3	4	0	ŋ	Chickens, per pair, 1	6	a t	o,	0
to	Turnips, do.	1	3	4	. 0	. 0	Ergs, per dozen,	72	a	0	Ü,
+	Onjone, do.	5	0	4	0	0	Hay, per toh, 40	0	<b>4</b> 5	n	0
id l	Beef, per cwt	97	G	Œ	0	Û	Fire-wood, per cord, 11	3	a 2	ū	6
			-	-						_	_

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Oct'r. 22. W. Young, J. Currie, J. Carroll, W. Haw, S. Roso, J. Evans, P. Kerr, J. Books have been forwarded to-

J. Carroll, 1 package, in charge of Mr. Holmes, student U. C. Academy. W. Haw, 2 parcels, per do. care of Rev. J. Carroll.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. of the Province of Upper Canada, at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Thursday Evening, the 24th Instant, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Roy.

Admission—Persons not members, 71d. Ladies free.
Toronto, Oct. 21, 1839.
J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims on the Estate of the late Dr. JOHN E. TIMS are requested to furnish their accounts, duly authenticated, to Mrs. Tims, Lat Street. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise their Accounts will be left in the hands of an Attor-JANE D. TIMS, Administratrix. nev for Collection.

Toronte, October 17, 1839. WILLIAM KENT, a Native of England, came to we'ke ago. His wife is now at the Red Lion Inn, Markot Lane, and is Yory anxious to find him; and hopes this notice may meet his eye, or that : of some person who can give her some information respecting him. Teronio, October 23, 1839.

#### OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

DURHAM MEETING NEAR TORONTO. - The Victory of our and about half past 10 the procession from Toronto headed by Mr. Sheriff Jarvie, with banners displayed, arrived, and indicates, communities at the pretured in a most tumultuous manner. Great exertions ing to forget to pray that the brethren on the other side might not be perwere made by the Constitutional society to procure attendance,—placards mitted to shoot bullets at the brethren on this side: were posted about the town effering conveyances to those who would accept them, and several Tory master-tradesmen, such as Mr. Ritcher, ies, which is, that you never find them in their superabounding zeal to gave their men a holiday, on the occasion. Many of the peaceable men save the souls of the beathen, exhibiting the least charitable feeting. were deterred from attending owing to the general anticipation of a towards the sick and destitute; nor steering their course towards any disturbance, the certainty of which occurring had been industriously properly point of the compass, not known to be, at least, as healthy a region as claimed by the tools of the compact. By mutual consent the time for that they quit. Who ever heard of Yankee missionaries doing as we see taking the chair was, at the suggestion of Mr. Boyd, J. P., fixed for 12

Previous to that hour the utmost harmony prevailed, although apprehen Jarvis and his magisterial friends would take care to preserve the peace. and as every profession of fair play was made, we trusted that all might go off peaceably. Shortly before 12 o'clock an arrangement was made at the suggestion of some of our friends that the Sheriff should call the meet ing to order and divide it on the appointment of chairman. As the fact is important, we wish to repeat it distinctly, as a mutual agreement between the parties known to a number of the Tory leaders, smong whom e would particularly mention Aldermen Gurnett and Dixon who one o

both pleaged themselves for the Sheriff's impartiality.

According to agreement, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Sheriff mounted the platform and called the meeting to order, when Dr. Baldwin attempted to propose E. Steele, Esq. as chairman, but was twice prevented from mounting the platform to do so by the Sheriff, who received a motion from one of his own friends for Francis Boyd, Esq. J. P. to take the chair. The question was put and the usual cries of "carried" "lost," "divide," were shouled tumultuously by both parties. What however was the surprise of the friends of Captain Steele when the Sheriff instead of dividing the meeting occording to the distinct agreement, declared Mr. Boyd choses and assisted him to mount the platform and take the chair. Disgusted at by banqueting on the mice we have slain." this partial conduct, which proved what was to be expected when the Resolutions should be proposed, there was a general cry for the majority to move off to some other place, and hold their meeting. Accordingly a waggon was prepared in the road at a distance of about 100 yards from the platform, into which Dr. Baldwin and some other gentlemen ascended. and immediately a vast majority of the people assembled gathered round it and deserted the platform. Seeing this, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis preceded or followed, we could hardly tell which, by a large body of his friends, armed with bludgeons, (the Sheriff was himself armed) left the platform, and sushed to where the Reformers were gathering. Almost instantion, the latter were assailed with weapons of all kinds, and driven (for they

It would be impossible for us in our present number to detail the cases of individual suffering. Many, many, worthy men have been severely cut and beaten. After the victory of our opponents they proceeded to hold their meeting and passed resolutions, a copy of which we have not seen. Capt. Steele with the true spirit of an officer and a gentleman mounted the platform and protested against the proceedings us unconstitutional, srbi-trary and tyrannical. He then left the meeting. It will doubtless be asserted by our opponents that they had a numerical majority. If so why did the Sheriff decline dividing the meeting. Why did they proceed to violence, — why did they come prepared with badges unless that they might know their friends from their victims in the melce?-Wo ask these ques tions and wait for a reply. But why again did the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Peace, the Mayor of Toronto and a number of magistrates join with these men in a public meeting after such conduct?

were unarmed and offered no resistance) in every direction.

Sheriff Jarvis headed them in procession from the City and returned again at their head after the conduct we have described. We are informed that the procession went to Government House after its return and dis played itself to His Excellency. The supporters of Mr. Jarvis were armed with pistols, daggers, and clubs, and among them were the city police. the use of the intoxicating liquor, it was stated that it could not be helped.

Our account of the awful preceedings of yesterday has been necessarily

brief, and we have of course not been able as yet to obtain a detail of the facts which shall most assuredly meet the public eye. We regret to say that one individual has been so dreadfully hurt that his life is despaired of. —Examiner, 16th inst.

### To the Editor of the British Colonist.

Six,-A detailed statement of the proceedings of this day, at the publie meeting held at Mr Daviss' Tavern, on Yonge Street, will appear, for the information of the public of Upper Canada in general, and the inhab. tants of the Ifome District in particular, very soon in the constitutional iournals of Toronto. Meanwhile, we who had gone to the ground to take part in the proceedings, and were eye-witnesses to what took place, feel it incumhent on unstrongly to protest against the unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical conduct of the Sheriff of the Home District, at the head of an organized factious band of men from the city, pre determined to put down the peaceable and orderly rural population of that District. (assembled to discuss crimly questions of east importance to the welfare of this Colony,) and stifle the expression of public opinion, by a tumultuous and violent asseult upon the persons of Her Majesty's liego subjects,—a conduct on the part of a stipendiary officer of the Crown at once arbitrary and oppressive, and calculated to throw edium on Her Majesty's Representative here—the Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Arthur, who will we feel assured, when he is informed of these disgraco. WILLIAM GORDON GUNN, M. D.

Toronto, October 15, 1839.

On our first page will be found a statement headed " Mission Fa. mily for Oregon," which we have not been able to read without being the Privy Council? Can it be possible that he, the infuriated defamer of the Queon's grandfather and uncle, the abuser of the prime favorite Lord deeply affected, and brought under an emotion of thankfulness to Almighty God for the spread of his kingdom in the earth: We know be received into royal favour, and at the same time the protestants of Eng it for fact, that some persons, who ought to think differently, have an land be told that protestant institutions are respected? Has the laper objection to our inserting from time to time either the civil or religious spot of deceit ascended into high places, and has England been delivered proceedings in the U. States. We abler the principle by which such over to the mercies of the disciples of the Propaganda, to propitiate the votes proceedings in the U. States. We abhor the principle by which such proceedings in the U. States. We abhor the principle by which such of the Irish members for a ministry as wook as they are wicked, and as persons are actuated; the charitable and philanthropic spirit of the incompetent as they are debased? We shall, we suppose, next be assounded abhors it. We rejoice in the spread of truth by whomsoever ded (nay, it would scarcely astonish us) by the announcement of the promoted. The Patriot of this City has recently given us a long arrival of a Nuncio; and a second enactment of the scenes of John will article, blaming, without any qualification, the "Oregon" enterprise. The following is an extract from it, to which we shall not offer a single word in answer. Every person of common sense, on reading it, will while that of Mary may in some degree find excuse in the consideration be furnished with a reply by his own judgment ;-- a reply of indignant condemnation:

"THE PATRIOT'S" OPINION OF AMERICAN METHODIST MIS. SIGNABLES - "The sanding of this large expedition to Oregon, is an IMPORTANT EVENT, whether considered in its religious, or POLITICAL

"An infant community is EASILY MOULDED INTO SHAPE," as "An intent community is EASILY MOULDED INTO SHAPE," as well politically as religiously. The Editor (of the Journal of Commerce,] with all his heart, wishes success to this mission, "and to the noble OBJECTS it is designed to promote." Says he, "its PRIMARY object, is to carry the GOSPEL TO THE INDIANS!!!

The second object, which is in fact the "PRIMARY," the petrictic Editor does not think it judicious to state, but leaves his readers to GUESS. Let us then guess. Is it not POLITICAL? The short and the long of it is, that all these Missions are undertaken by lazy vagabonds, who, with the gift of the gab, have forsaken the pick axe, the shop board or the lapstone, and putting on a black cost, and tucking a bible under their arms, peregrinate with their "companious," in search of "Tall Feed," sausages, and "chicken fixings without labour." To the enlightened they are barefaced knaves; to the ignorant, wolves in

sheep's clothing. How clearly these hypocrites were penetrated even as far back as 1834 is seen by the following extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer of March the 24th, of that year.

The country youth of Upper Canada for the last 20 years, have been almost wholly committed to the training of Yankee loafers, who teach them next little clear but that training of Yankee loafers, who teach them very little else, but that tyrants are kings, and kings are tyrants. Thus have they been trained from earliest infancy to lisp sedition, which with years has matured into rebellion. The Government of England have themselves to blame for all the blood and treasure expended on her

Why have they suffered Canada to be overrun with Yankee sausage. hunting glutions, in the shape of preachers? With ignorant, vulgar, low-lived Yankee schoolmasters? With Yankee quacks, Yankee tavera-keepers, and Yankee mail drivers?—Why have they suffered the whole of the Islands of the Pacific to be flooded with Yankee missionaries I and why suffer now nineteen of them to go in a hody to Oregon? It is mon. the public, for the kind and liberal patronage he has numerous strough injustice to the people of England, affording opportunities to such and would respectfully inform them that he will keep on hand an extendence of Durham to foment rebelion in any colony when they think sive and well-selected Stock of West of England Cloths and Kersey meres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Also, Vestings, of the best and most proper. It is not congenial with the feelings of Englishmen, to live in fashionable descriptions,—all of which he will make to order, on the agitation and alarm; they have no objection to a right down good set-to, and have done with it; but to be kept in constant dread of both foreign and domestic midnight incendiaries and butchers causes them much sore. ness, and consequently excites irritation against the Government that permits what it might so easily prevent. On the most moderate compu. tation of competent judges, we have not less in Upper Canada at this Alabout 14 years of age. He must have a pretty good knowledge of moment than to the extent of a couple of battalions of Yankee logices. Arithmetic, must write a tolerable hand, and be willing to conform strict. Arithmetic, must write a tolerable hand, and be willing to conform strict.

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Arithmetic, must write a tolerable hand, and be willing to conform strict.

If you have trained to be seemed and the watch and that the public that any person some hatching schemes of treason, stratagems, and spoil; and all shell attend store in a light genteel business. Applied to be made and the watch and

was but the other day, a Yankee rapscallion came over here, to establish a "PEACE SOCIETY"!!! with intent to cheat the Queen's loyal subjects into pledges not on any account to engage in war; that they apponents:— I esterous morning, pursuant to public notice, the inhabitants of the Home District met on the premises of Mr. James Davis, Yonge Street. As early as 10 o'clock a considerable number were on the ground, reminds us of Egerton Review and unnatural embodiment. This and about half past 10 the procession from Taranta hands had a large an oath in Heaven' not to take arms in case of invasion; and we understand he got one Roaf to be president, and one Lessie to be secretary of this hyprocritical and unnatural embodiment. This might "have an eath in Heaven" not to take arms in case of invasion and about half past 10 the procession from Toronto headed by Mr. Sheriff that "the brettren in Jesus on this side, might never be permitted to Jarvie, with banners displayed, arrived, and immediately commenced shoot bullets at the brethren in Jesus on the other side;" but remember.

announced in the last New York Whig?-

"There is something sublime in the charity of the Catholics. A company of Sisters of Charity, accompanied by a priest, have left Charleston for Augusta, to open an hospital for the reception of yellow fever patients. sion of riot was entertained owing to Mr. Javvis' adhorents being docorated with a badge of blue ribbon, and many of them, including some of the magistrates, being armed with bludgeons. It was keped however that Mr. We are no Catholics—but—we wish Protestants would more generally imitate their good examples."

> Dr. Dunlor's Letter. - Several of the Tory papers have published a letter on responsible government from Dr. Denlop to Mr. Hitchings, and seem to consider the said letter as quite a God send in their favour. It is infinitely amusing to see the vagaries in which they indulge whenever they issue, or hear issued, some loud fulminations against responsible government. Raising themselves into an creet attitude, and puckering their faces into a hundle of smiles, they discharge their mighty pop guns, and exclaim—"There! The Durhamites cannot stand that. It settles the question. They are blown sky high. That great gun has evelled all their defences, and scattered all their myrmidens to the Now the republican mice are frightened to their holes, and never dare again nibble at the Tory cheese, or with sacraligious stealth invade our bread and butter. Now the victory is won: the frogs are triumphant: croak In Pean-In Pean. Raise a monument more stupendous than the Belgic Lion, or the Egyptian Pyramids; and let us celebrate our conquest

> In such exultant strains the Tories indulge whenever a new report is heard on their side. Each one of them emulates the hero of whom it is said, or sung, that,-

# "Thrice he routed all his foce, And thrice he slew the slain."

The exultation of the Teries at Dr. Dunlop's letter is just as unfounded as on previous occasions, for the letter is chiefly made up of dogmatical assertions, which amount to nothing more than an expression of ual opinion. If the Dr. be allowed to dogmatize, others are allowed to doubt and deny, and the whole matter remains as it was. The Dr.'s reason for opposing responsible government is, that -- The House of Assembly is not a body of sufficient intelligence—nor in their collective capacity of even sufficient honesty, to be trusted with the management of the check pecessary to be kept over judicial or monetary concerns."

Now, to say nothing respecting the truth of this imputation—nor yet to notice the contracted view which it takes of responsible government we may observe that the Dr.'s argument proves nothing, by proving too much. For if there be any truth or force at all in it, it is equally appli cable to the present system, and will prove equally well that we ought not to have an Assembly or Legislature at all. If the members of the Assembly are so ignorant and corrupt as this argument supposes, then they ought not to be allowed to legislate at all, and we must go back to the good old days of military despotism. If the members of Assembly, and by consequence the people who elect them, are not competent to exercisa the rights and enjoy the privileges of the British Constitution, why then take it from them, with all its appendages, and subject these dark minded and base hearted colonists to the only kind of rule suited to their lograded character - an absolute monarchy? Thus if the people of Canada are not entitled to the privileges of Britons, they may possibly be allowed the privileges of Spaniards, and may cry with them, Dr. Doulop and the Tories— Long live the absolute King." To this stronghold of tyranny the opponents of responsible government on this ground are driven. In their opponents, and in reply to entreaties to the Magistrates to prevent months of their doctrines are derived from Russia, and nature made a mistake in bringing them into the world under British Government, for they were intended to have been serfs to some Russian Count Knock manoze off. 'Under his paternal rule they would have been delighted, and would have meekly taken that striking proof of kind regard, a frequent tasts of the knowl. If the Assembly be neither sufficiently intelligent nor sufficiently honest "to be trusted with the management of the check" on the Executive, why then we may say with Cromwell-" Take away that bauble." For if it cannot perform the negative duty of resisting evil, still less can it perform the positive duty of cliciting good .- U. C. Herald.

THE QUEEN AND HER ADVISERS .- After the speech delivered at the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, by Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, all astonishment must cease at the present disorganized state of England, and the actual contempt in which she is now held by foreign powers. But a few years have passed since she stood forth the greatest power that the civilized world had ever witnessed; the very name of Briton was a pass-word to respect, and to insult one was to insult the nation: then religion was deemed an ornament to the state, and the palace of her sovereign was the resting place of virtues the most exalted; then all was peace, and happiness, and honour, -- now all is confasion, and discontent, and infidelity; then the murderers of an innocent female would have been driven from court. - now the grave has scarcely closed over the victim of accumulated slander, and the niders and abel tors of that slander continue to be the advisers of a young Queen, and pen Arthur, who will we feel assured, when he is informed of these disgraces ful proceedings, express the highest displeasure, and take immediate steps to prevent any repetition of such conduct on the part of that afficer, and by a proper example, secure to the inhabitants of Upper Canada their just and unalienable right as Britons and British subjects to discuss any question whatever brought before their notice. We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

ELMES STELLE, J. P. Capt. R. N

Within Garron Green, Mr. D.

The speech insulting to every Englishman, and in which Providence is invoked to bless the councils of men, who have laboured to descrate its temples and pollute his wership,—of men who have given up every consideration of honour and probity, and daily contradicted their own assertions in order to destroy the Established Church,—that Church which every monarch must swear to defend and maintain in all its privileges and immunities. We would not write harshly, but we know we seem and immunities. eges and immunities. We would not write harshly, but we know we should obtain little credit for sincerity, did we profess to look with indifference on the fearfully rapid strides which the Roman Catholic Religion is making in the government of a Protestant kingdom. Richard L. Shiel appointed Vice President of the Board of Trade, and a member of Melbourne, (while the Hon. W. Lamb)-is it possible that he should thus for never, since the days of John, has England been in such a predicament as at present. The open higotry of James II carried its own cure. of the peculiar circumstances in which she was placed; but the present truckling to the enomies of the Protestant Church and the unity of the empire, finds but little palliation in the winning addresses of Lord Melbourne and the cherished society of the ladies of the bed chamber; and to see England bound hand and foot and delivered over to the fangs of O'Connell and his party, is too horrible to think of-too dreadful to con. ceive; already they glut over the prespect of the lagget and the stake and the bloody standard of the Inquisition, with its lying motto. "Misere cordia et Justitia," (mercy and justice) is in their imagination floating over the towers of Windsor, in whose vaults lie the remains of that noble predecessor of our Queen, who, true to his honor and his principles, declared he was ready to lay his head on the block for the good of his subjects, but that violate his coronation oath he would not.

We wish distinctly to be understood by our Roman Catholic fellow colonists or not applying in the most distant manner these remarks to them; their loyalty is undoubted, and they have plainly evinced, that when removed from the baneful influence of hight and intolerant demagngues, who find it to their advantage to keep up discontent, they will be found willing with heart and hand to join their protestant brethren in defending the government of the country .- Cobourg Star!!

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

EW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. SAMUEL EVANS, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where

he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

R E MOVA L.—THOMAS J. PRESTON, Tailor and Draper, having removed his Establishment to his New Store, No. 2, Wel-

shortest notice possible, and in the most modern style. Toronte, Oct. 9, 1839.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a destitute Orphan Boy, about 14 years of age. He must have a pretty good knowledge of

### UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

TERMS. Extra Charges. French, per Term,
Drawing and Painting,
Music. Music, 1 1
Music, Drawing, and Painting, 2
Use of Piano, 4
The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught.

THE commencement of the Second Quarter of the U. C. Academy I will be on the 18th November. It is very desirable that all who design to attend the next Quarter should be here at that time. Students labour under serious disadvantages by entering the Classes after the commencement.

The Institution is now in the most flourishing condition. The number of Students thus far exceeds that of any provious year, and is gradually increasing. The Committee have obtained an extensive and superior Apparatus in the various departments of Science: amongst them are a superior Microscope; a splendid Plate Electrical Machine; a fine Telescope; a very choice selection of Chemical Apparatus, and various others of the latest construction and of the first quality. The entire Apparatus is believed to be as complete and useful, for the purposes of nstruction, as that of any similar lustitution in America.

The Quarters are eleven weeks. Our friends will please to recollect that the Tuition and Board are required in advance.

J. HURLBURT. Cobourg. Oct. 11, 1839.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they daily expect, direct from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assort ment of China, Cut Glass, and Earthenvare, which they will sell low SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, October 15, 1839.

R E M O V E D. — Mr. ANDREW HAMILTON has removed to No. 161, King Street, where he offers for sate an Extensive Assortment of Genuine GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS. PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

WANTED, A young man of active and sober habits, as an Apprentice to the general Drapery Business, who can write a good hand, and is tolerably conversant with accounts. Apply to R. W., and Co., 153 King street. 519-4w Toronto, October 15th, 1839.

### FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, King Street, TORONTO.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. G. B. would solicit attention to his well assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices.

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just 'received, direct from England, his Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, comprising every description of Ledies', Gentiemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Having imported them direct from the Manufacturers, he is enabled to sell a first rate article much lower than the usual prices. Intending purchasers from Town or Country would do well to call and inspect his stock before deciding

WILLIAM MARCH. Toronto. Oct. 15, 1839.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING. and HABERDASHERY .- MRs. PORTER and MISS KING. No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Clouks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms,

Toronto, October, 1839. ROYAL FORESTERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY -The above Society has now been established upwards of six months. It is founded on principles purely Philanthropic, without either political or religious party feeling. The Funds have increased to nearly

Twenty Pounds, now in the hands of the Treasurer, wholly available for the relief of the Sick and Indigent Members. Application to be made to Mr. James Mirfield, Shakspears Hotel, corner King and York Street; or to Joseph H. Emith, Smith's Hotel, corner King and Caroline Street.

Toronto. Septr. 26, 1839. N O T 1 C E.—The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any book accounts, notes of hand, honds, or other obligaions against him, to present them for settlement within three months from the date of this notice. GEORGE PERMAN.

Vaughan, July 4th, 1839. 505 3 m p BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL-The MISSES McCORD'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Monday, the 2nd September, 1839.

George Street, Toronto, 20th August, 1839. Public. &c., North East curner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837.

NEW CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE. The Subscriber offers for Sale a Choice Assortment of GEN TLEMEN'S and LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, low for Cash. The above articles are City made, and can be warranted.

All Orders executed with neatness and despatch. GEO. ANDREWS, 166, KING STREET.

Toronto Oct. 2nd, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c.

Which will be sold to the Trade low for Cash or approved short credit. Toronto, 20th April, 1939.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street .- JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments. Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and

German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls.

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment. Class in any part of the Pro vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS MAKING, AND MIL. LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeayour to merit a continuance of their favors.

Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

STRAYED, from this City, on the 7th inst., A RED COW. slightly brindled, with a white face, a ring round the left eye, white belly, first leat on the right side blind, gave but little milk, and with calf. Any person leaving information at this Office where she may be found, Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

TRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about the latter part of August last, A RED BULL, about 4 years old.
Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liberally JONATHAN DUNN. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839.

STRAYED,—From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, shout the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old. Whoever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be handsomely rewarded,

JONATHAN DUNN.

Through. Obtainer 14, 1839. Toronto, Obtober 14, 1839. - 519-*(f* 

WATCH FOUND.-Upwards of two years ago, a Watch was found in King Street in this City, by an individual who showed it to many persons in order to find the owner. Since then he has died; but his widow being anxious that the watch should be possessed

### 1 8 3 9.



LAKE ONTARIO.

THE STEAMER HAMILTON, R. GASKIN, Master. will make Two Trips a week, during the remainder of the Sesson between TORONTO and ROCHESTER, leaving Toronto on Twesday and Priday Evenings, and ROCHESTER on Monday and Thursday Mornings, calling at Conouna and Porr Hore both ways.

Toronto, 13th Aug. 1839. JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.

At the office of the late S. Washburn, Esq. Duke Street. FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, Cheap for Cash, or short

approved Credit:-50 Boxes Montreal Soap 10 Bolts Hemp Bagging 250 Hempen Baga 10 Hhds, Mus. Sugar Caska Lump Alum 20 Doz. do. Halters do. Queen's Blue, (ex. quality) 50 do. Plough Lines. do. Epsom Salte

1,500 p'ces Grey Domestics, asserted 20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes 20 Cwt. English Putty 60 Boxes 7 X 9 and 8 X 10 Window 1,000 do. Prints 250 do. Moleskins

6 Pipes Benecarlo Wine 200 do. 6 4th Merinoe 10 Barrels North Shore Herrings 250 Prs. Assorted Blankets. With an equal portion of every other description of STAPLE DRY GOODS, which have been recently selected by the principal Subscriber in the English markets.

ALSO.

Daily expected to arrive, 100 CRATES assorted EARTHENWARE, selected expressly for the Upper Canada trade, and which are well worth the attention of all Country Merchants.

THOMAS CLARKSON & CO.

No. 71, King Street, Toronto.

Glass

24th Sept. 1839. TIPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY .-- The Committee beg the attention of Clergyman, Officers of Salbath Schools, Store keepers, and the Religious public, to their large Stock of the Publications of the London Religious Tract Society.

Their terms are as follows: To Subscribers, Clergymen, Sabbath Schools, Soldiers, and Sailors, the price in Currency as advertised in Sterling by the Parent Society.

To Non-Subscribers, the Parent Society's Sterling price. JAMES CARLESS. By order of the Committee. Depository, 23 Yonge Street, Toronto, Aug. 10, 1839. Depository.

Editors of Newspapers publishing this Advertisement gratuitously will confer a favor on the Society.

PALL AND WINTER DRY COODS. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intunate to their customers and the trade of Upper Canada generally, that they are now opening out very complete and extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade; and having shipments coming forward by most of the regular Traders, to arrive from the different ports of Great Britain. the extent and variety of their Stock will be kept full during the y' three months.

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 6, 1839.

REMOVED .- C. & W. WALKER, TAILORS. having removed their Clothing Establishment from 135 to 181, King Street, (lately occupied by It. Steward,) beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they will be found ready to supply them with clothing of all descriptions with all their former promptness and attention. C. & W. W. being practical workmen themselves, and understanding their husiness, Gentlemen wishing to be well nerved, will find it to their advantage to call on them.

Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1839.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS. The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial

Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1832.

L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES, have recently REMOYED to No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street Toronto, March 5, 1839.

ROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES. - The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-fron Axietrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those ac-quainted with Wrought Azletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London : or at the Manufactory.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Icon Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!!
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regult. tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbard.; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW No. 120, King Street.

E M O V A L .- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylor, Esq. No. 173, King Street,
Toronto. 83n BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Luke Shanp are requested to make immediate payment to the Administratrix, Mrs. Mary Sharp; and the Creditors to send their accounts to her for pay. MARY SHARP. ment.
Toronto, Sept. 4th, 1839. 514 3 m. Administratrix.

OTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late Grorge Armstrong, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong.

or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined not to pay any debts she may contract.

Samuel Price, junt., Executors.

James Myles,

Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839.

513 3m

ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District,
Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the
Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Albeorough, which s bounded in front by Lake Eric, and in the rear by River Thomes, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement,

with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber

Also, -In the Township of Reach, Home District; Let No. 19, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to II. Sparrond, Esq., Brockville.

ARM FOR SALE,-In the Township of Scarboro' Lot No. 30, 2nd Con. North half.—containing 100 Acres, 55 cleared and fenced, and is within 11 miles of the city. The Land is of the best quality, and well watered. On the Lot are two Houses, Barn, Stables, and Outhouses. For terms apply on the premises.

Scarboro', Sept. 13, 1839. 15155p JOSEPH WALTON.

TOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of Saturday, Aug. 3, A CHESNUT MARE, about 151 hands high, six years old, with a

chite stroke in her face, switch tail, considerable bone, and good condition. Also, A WHITE HORSE, about 143 hands high, aged, strong, with long tail, and quite fresh. They belong to Joseph Chilvens, Smith, 56, Lot Street, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which they may be found.

Toronto, August 14, 1839.

# ... CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Thelve Skillings and Sizpence a year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Skillings, if paid in set months; or Seventeen Skillings and Sizpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

\*\*All travelling and local Preachers of the Vesleyan Methodist Churck are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and ald in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent graits. No subscriber has a right to discontinuou until arrests are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be past paid.

3.7 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Function of the Wasleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poof Circuits which are unable to support their Frenchers, &c., and to the general spread es the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER