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Whole No. 590.

Religions Intelligence.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Prescott, 10th February, 1841.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,-I have not time to furnish you an account of the various Missionary Meetings now holding in this part of the work. I can say little more than that so far, without exception, they have been most inter- 3rd of August, for Kamschatka. esting seasons, whether we refer to the attendance and the liberality of the members and friends of our Canadian Ziou, or to the peculiar unction from the 15th of October, for New-York. above, and joyous spirituality of soul which have characterized these useful

In three neighbourhoods, unvisited by the Deputation from Toronto, and before we arrived within the bounds of the Elizabethtown Circuit, I took up, in collections and subscriptions, to the amount of £15. This, with between 7 and £8 obtained at the "Ruler settlement," the Gananoque collection, and the avails of the meeting yet to be held at Kitley, will no doubt secure for this circuit treble the amount of last year. The Wolford Meeting (Rideau Circuit) was of the best description. The large chapel was literally crammed -filled inside and out. Messrs. Ryerson, P. Jones, R. Jones, and other speakers, seemed to feel themselves quite at home. The interesting choir of singers in this place, under the able superintendency of Mr. Elldrige, added much to the interest of the occasion, by entertaining the meeting with several appropriate pieces of music at suitable intervals. The collections and subscriptions amounted to upwards of £18, (last year under £13) and we have yet another meeting to hold upon the circuit. The Ridean Circuit will do its part to sustain the Missionary enterprise and the Canada Conference. Our next meeting was at Kemptville. The spacious church in this place was filled to overflowing with deeply interested heavers. Trueman Hurd, Esq., a respected member of the Clurch of England, presided. The speeches were just right, and produced the proper effect. This is a new circuit, being a part of the Augusta, set off last Conference. The sum raised is about £14, within a few shillings—as much as the entire Augusta Circuit the previous year. The Deputation held two meetings on the Augusta Circuit on the 6th inst., the avails of which amount to about £16. Messrs. Ryerson and Peter Jones preached Missionary sermons morning and evening at Brockville and Prescott, February 7th, (changing during the day) with the happiest effect, taking up in both places liberal collections. On Monday evening, the 8th inst., the Brockville Anniversary was held.

The very large Methodist Chapel in this town was too small on this occasion. And the meeting was as good as it was large. Adiel Sherwood, Esq., presided with his usual kindness, dignity, and ability. The speakers on this occasion were the Rev. Messrs. Adams, Wilkinson, Smart, R. Jones, J. Ryerson, and P. Jones. The Rev. W. Smart was quite unwell, but, prompted by the piety of his spirit and the joyousness of the occasion, he notwithstanding took part in the exercises, and gave us a short but most pious and spirited speech. Brockville has raised, all in cash, this year more than £25. Last year it paid £4 13s. 54d.

Last night a Missionary Meeting was held in Prescott. The house of God was well filled, the speakers were all happy in their efforts, (especially the Rev. J. Ryerson;) the feeling was of the right kind, solemn, tender, and joyous; and the avails of the meeting were worthy of the small but spirited circle of our members and friends in this place. Two interesting little Misses had canvassed the town, bearing a large and beautiful Missionary Box, which told at the meeting to the tune of £6 Is. 4d. The total received in cash down last night is upwards of £36. The amount for two years past has averaged about £13. Nor is this difference in the collections of our people in this part of the country the result of a feverish excitement gotten up by the Delegation by references to late unpleasant occurrences. No.. In several of the meetings, I have noticed particularly, and with pleasure, that these occurrences were not referred to at all; and when they were, the reference generally was incidental. The Delegation, Sir, find people prepared of the Lord for His own work, the support of the Methodist Church in Canada in its delightful and important Missionary operations; and I have no fears as to a falling off. Years to come will be as the present year, and, as the work requires from time to time, still more abundant. The measure of the contributions will be hereafter the necessities of the enterprise; and those contributions will tell favorably on the destinies of the Destitute Settlements, Mission Stations, and Pagan Tribes, for all our people are praying the effectual fervent prayer for especial blessings on these efforts of Christian benevolence, having adopted as the party of their banner and the countersign during the entire campaign, "The world for Jesus." My sheet is full. Adieu for the Yours respectfully, II. WILBINSON. present.

CROSBY CIRCUIT.

South Crosby, Feb. 6th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Having space left on my sheet, I would mention the goodness of the Lord to us in this quarter-while He has this Conference year commenced, between fifty and sixty have been added to our numbers; we pray that they may be of such as shall be saved ;-the members generally appear to be quickened anew; there is among them a feeling after God-a panting after all the feelings of Jesus' love. Our prospects on the whole are brightening-to God belongs all the glory. I am glad to bear of our Zion's prosperity throughout the length and breadth of our land; "the glory has not departed, it still rests with us." I am sorry, however, to hear of the unnatural warfare waged against our brethren in the "Western District of Canada," by those from whom we might expect better things,—especially to hear of the determination to maintain a belligerent position. do hope that while "the British drummer does not know how to beat a retreat," that the British bugle will never be disgraced by sounding a bostile advance on Britain's acknowledged sons, at least as long as they remain in faithful allegiance to their Sovereign, and in obedience to the laws of their country; and that Hatton Garden Missionary Secretaries will know how to act consistent with themselves, by carrying out the principles of their own instructions in relation to their agents in the Missionary field, and no longer cause to be carried on a war of extermination as far as they can effect it against their own officially recognised Wesleyan brethren in Upper Canada. Sorry would I be indeed, were I to think that that friendly relation that has hitherto existed between the Canadian and English Conferences, was now forever to be broken off. I cannot think it. No, there are great and good men connected with the English Conference both in England and in these Provinces, who will, we trust, weigh the matter, and act accordingly. With love to all who love our Lord Jesus in sincerity, and wishing you grace, wisdom and patience in the discharge of your arduous duties,

I remain, yours, &c. Grorge Goodson.

NEWMARKET CIRCUIT.

Newmarket Circuit, 3rd Quarterly Meeting, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Sir,—Have the goodness to insert the following Resolutions, and oblige yours, &c. J. GARTON.

1. That we, the Members of the Newmarket Quarterly Meeting, take the present opportunity of expressing our approbation at the firmness and deci- cleansed by his most precious blood, and saved by his atonement and sacrision with which the Representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in lice. I have no other claim, no other hope, and I believe you are of the Canada, discharged their responsible duties at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Great Britain, in July, 1840.

2. That we view with regret the steps taken by the Wesleyan Methodis Committee in England, in breaking the bond of Union existing between the two Christian Bodies which were one, and ought to have continued the same

3. That we approve of the conduct of the late Special Conference, held in Toronto, in maintaining the rights and interests of Wesleyan Methodism in

4. That we deplore the proceedings of the English Missionaries, in dividing the Church of Christ in this Province, causing schism in the Body,—conduct our Venerable Founder highly deprecated in every stage of his use-

5. That we rejoice to witness the general and increased prosperity of our Church in various parts of the Province, in the numerous revivals of religion, and in the spirit of Christian liberality, for the support of Missions, and especially in that part of it embraced in this circuit, under the labours of our esteemed Minister at present stationed amongst us; and we devoutly pray for the more copious effusions of the Holy Spirit, for the extension of the work in every part of our adopted country.

6. That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions for insertion in the Christian Guardian.

JOHN GARTON, Secretary,

FROM THE OREGON.

We have interesting intelligence from this far country, but the state of our columns to-day precludes its insertion in detail. The mission under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in a very prosperous condition, and, since our last advices, about one thousand of the natives have become converts to Christianity. We regret to learn that the physician to the mission family, Dr. White, had died; we believe his death was caused by a compound fracture of the thigh. It is worthy of notice, that when the ship Lausanne entered Columbia River, with the reinforcement, under the charge of the

of natives on the bank of that noble stream. The meeting of the Messrs. Lee, after so long a separation, was one of high interest.

The Hudson's Bay Company's ship Forager arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 10th of August, after a passage of six months from London, She remained at the Islands until the 31st, and then proceeded for the Columbia River. She had on board a cargo of dry goods, for the Oregon

The English barque Harlequin sailed from the Sandwich Islands, on the

The mission packet-ship Lausanue was to leave the Sandwich Islands on

August, at the Sandwich Islands, His Majesty; Gov. Kekuanasa, and the of the fathers, as on the beautiful shores of the Orontes. In Damascus alone officers of the French frigate La Danaido being present.—N. Y. Com. Adv. live near 60,000.

THE POPE ALARMED.

Boston, January 9, 1841. MESSRS. FOUTORS,-I have news from Rome. The Pope professes to be rightened and afflicted beyond measure. I have his own words before me, n the original not very classical Latin, with an authentic French translation They read as follows:

"ENCYCLICAL LETTER of Our Most Holy Lord Gregory XVI, by Divine Providence Pope, to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops. GREGORY XVI. Pope.

" Venerable Brethren.-Health and the apostolic Benediction. "You will know, Venerable Brothers, how great are the calemities with

which the Catholic church is beset on all sides in this most sorrowful age, and how pitifully she is afflicted. You know by what a deluge of errors of every kind, and with what unbridled audacity of the erroneous, our Holy Religion of Jehovala! What hinders? Nothing but your own supmeness. is attacked, and how cunningly, and by what frauds, heretics and infidels are endeavoring to pervert the hearts and minds of the faithful. In a word, you know that there is almost no kind of effort or machination which is not employed, to overthrow, from its deepest foundations, if it were possible, the amoveable edifice of the Holy City.

"Indeed, are we not (Oh, how shameful!) compelled to see the most crafty enemics of the truth ranging far and wide with impunity; not only at tacking religiou with ridicule, the church with contumely, and Catholies with nsults and slander; but even entering into cities and towns, establishing chools of error and implety, publishing in print the poison of their doctrines, skilfully concealed under the deceitful veil of the natural sciences and new discoveries, and even penetrating into the cottages of the poor, travelling through rural districts, and insimuating themselves into familiar acquaintance with the lowest of the people and with the farmers! Thus they leave no means unattempted, whether by corrupt Bibles in the language of the people, or pestiferous newspapers and other little publications, or caviling conversaion, or pretended charity, or, finally, by the gift of money, to allure ignorant people, and especially youth into their nots, and induce them to desert the Catholic faith.

"We refer to facts, Venerable Brethren, which not only are known to you, but of which you are witnesses; even you, who, though you mourn, and, as your pastoral duty requires, are by no means silent, are yet compelled to tolerate in your dioceses these aforesaid propagators of heresy and infidelity; these shameless preachers, who while they walk in sheep's clothing, but inin pieces. Why should we say more? There is now scarcely a barbarous region in the universal world, to which the well known Central Boards of the heretics and unbelievers have not, regardless of expense, sent out their exolorers and emissaries, who either insidiously, or openly and in concert, mak ng war upon the Catholic religion, its pastors and its ministers, tear the faithul out of the bosom of the church, and intercept her approach to the infidels

"Hence it is easy to conceive the state of anguish into which our soul is plunged day and night, as we being charged with the superintendence of the whole fold of Jesus Christ and the care of all the churches, must give account for his sheep to the Divine Prince of pastors. And we have thought fit, Venerable Brethren, to recall to your minds by our present letter, the causes of those troubles which are common to us and you, that you may more atten tively consider how important it is to the church, that all holy priests should endeavour, with redoubled zeal, and with united labors, and with every kind of efforts to repel the attacks of the raging foes of religion, to turn back their weapons, and to forewarn and fortify the faithful against the subtle blandishments which they often use. This, as you know; we have been careful to do at every opportunity; nor shall we cause to do it; as we also are not ignorant that you have always done it hitherto, and confidently trust that you will do hereafter with still more earnest zeal."

Such are the Pope's complaints of the mischief done to his cause by Protestant missionaries. They range far and wide with impunity. They go nto cities and towns. They print books on the natural sciences, and publish the Bible in the languages of the people among whom they go, and without been graciously pouring out his Spirit in other parts of his vineyard, He has not passed by us without favouring us with a few "mercy drops." Since people believe that they are charitable. But the most curious complaint is, Romanists to infields [infieldibus,] And the Roman Catholic Bishops, within has not been said many a time before, but I dink we should keep at it, because whose diocesses these things are done, though they grieve, and as in duty the encuires of temperance have, and do still employ every weapon they can bound, remonstrate, are compelled to tolerate the doers of all this mischief .-N. Y. Observer.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE PRINCESS MISTERCHERSKY To a Lady in Edinburgh, originally in English. Previous to her conversion through Dr. P.'s instrumentality, she was a disciple of Voltaire.

MADAN,-I had the pleasure of receiving your letter a month ago, so that would begin mine with an apology for being so long in answering it, and thank you both for your friendly address and valuable present. One reason of my silence may excuse me in your sight. It is Mr. Pinkerton's return to Russia. I see in your letter you are well acquainted with him, and so you will know that every other concern vanished before the joy of seeing again

The word friend does not fully express what he is to me. Add to it what Paul was to the jailor, what Peter and John were to the man sitting at the gate of the temple-what Philip was to the man of Ethiopia, reading Isaial without understanding it. In a word, what the Apostles of our Lord were to the poor sinners, when they taught, that whoever shall call on the name of

Dear Madam, when you mention my high rank you did not think it was the rank of this world, in which the higher we are, the more we are surround ed with corruption, exposed to temptation, and attacked by the enemy of souls. My high attainments in human science were nothing more than use less worldly wisdom, which the Apostle styled enmity to God; and now every hour of my life, I bless my Heavenly Father, who through my friend showed me that I, alas, knew nothing. Yes, I was ignorant of my Creator and Redeemer's character and claims. These were my attainments, and this my wisdom. And now, instead of my dazzling qualities, let charity cover the multitude of my sins, and hope that He who hath begun a good work in me will not leave it imperfect, but will accept and bring me to his kingdom, same mind. Pray for me, that we may one day meet in heaven, and join in the song of Moses and the Lamb. Marvellous are his works, and we have every day instances thereof. How marvellous his ways with the proud sinner whom he seeks out, calls back, and brings at last to confess his guilty way. How morvellous his way with his faithful servants, whom, like our

worthy Mr. P., he sends for from friends whom he brings not only to consent to his departure, but to desire it, in order to make him an instrument of grace to so many places and people. His health, weak in our sight, proved strong in the Lord. Then let us always depend on Him, and submit in our bardest trials, believing it is all done for our good, by a God of mercy and love. But I must stop, lest my letter be too long. Excuse if I speak too freely: your friendly letter has opened my heart, and I answer as a friend, who, though unknown by sight, and distant, is near in heart. A hope we meet daily in prayer, when we stand before the throne, where we shall know each other. Pray for me that I may be acknowledged by you in the end as a sister in Christ, a redeemed child of God. That the grace of our Lord may be with you, and your amiable family, and his fear never depart from you, is the prayer of your sincere friend, P. M.

THE JEWS.

The following extracts are taken from Der Orient, a German newspaper. They seem to betoken a movement among the continental Jews in relation to

"We have a country, the inheritance of our fathers, finer, more fruitful, Globe. Environed by the deep-delled Taurus, the lively shores of the Euphrates, the lofty steppes of Arabia, and of rocky Sinai, our country extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, crowned by the towering cedars of Lebanon, the source of a hundred rivulets and brooks, which spread fruitfulness over shady dales, and confer wealth on the contented inhabitants. A glorious land, situate at the further extremity of the sea which connects their numerous fleets to the shores of Albion, and the rich coasts of Lithuania, God for us to use wine as a beverage, we certainly do wrong in abstaining; band of young ladies and gentlemen, contributed much to the enjoyment of

traffic of the world, on the way from Persia and India to the Caspian and Black Sea; the central country of the commerce between the East and West. "Every country has its peculiarity; every people their own nature. Syria, with its extensive surrounding plains unfavourable to regular cultivation, is a trading people, born for the country where little food is necessary, and this spirits have done their part towards making such houses sinks of juiquity? is furnished by nature almost spontaneously to the temperate inhabitants, but

not for the heavy soils of the ruder north. "In no other country of the earth are our brothren so numerous as in Syria; The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic Chapel was laid on the 6th of inhabitants; in none do they persevere so steadily in their faith in the promise

> "The Arab has maintained his language and his original country; on the Nile, in the deserts, as far as Sinai, and beyond Jordan, he feeds his flocks. Cannot you?" In the elevated plains of Asia Minor the Turkoman has conquered for himself a second country, the birth-place of the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are which he continued to take till he got beastly drunk. The preacher in charge depopulated. For centuries the battle-field between the sons of Altai and of was obliged to expel him from society, and the last time I saw him he was the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitants of the West and the half-nomadic still out of society. Such are the facts of the case. Names could be given Persians, none have been able to establish themselves and maintain their nationality; no nation can claim the name of Syrian. A chaotic mixture of all tribes and tongues, remants of migrations from north and south, they justify their drinking habits, will you allow me to quote one passage-Isaiah disturb one another in the possession of the glorious land where our fathers for softrany centuries emptied the cup of joy and wo, where every clod is drenched with the blood of our heroes when their bodies were buried under drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through the ruins of Jerusalem.

"The power of our enemies is gone, the angel of discord has long since mown down their mighty hosts, and yet ye do not bestir yourselves, people

"Think you, that Mehemet Ali or the Sultan in Stambon! will not be convinced that it would be better for him to be the protector of a peaceful and wealthy people, than with infinite loss of men and money to contend against of whom neither the one nor the other are able to give prosperity to the country?

"Our probation was long, in all countries, from the North Pole to the South! There is no trade, no art, which we have not practised, no science present in connection with the Glasgow Society being only six."

One of two things must certainly be true: either that the ch proclaimers of civilization to the wild tribes of the East?

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber! Rally round leaders; have really the will, a Mosca will not be wanting. The ights of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your athers; build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent han ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of nisery thousands of years. He also will not forsake you in your last conflict.

THE WESLEYAN BODY.-From the minutes of the late Conference, ppears, that the number of members in the Society was as follows:-Under the care of the British and Irish Conferences, 366,225; in Foreign Stations 78,504; under the care of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada (in 1840,) 16,354; under the care of the American Conferences, in 1820, the date of the last returns, 602,341; total number of members, 1,153,424. The number of preachers, regular and supernumerary, was in Great Britain, wordly are ravening wolves, cease not to be in wait for the flock and tear it 1078; in Ireland, (including 23 missionaries,) 159; in Foreign Stations, (including assistant missionaries,) 345; in Upper Canada, 125; in the American Connexion, 3322; total number of ministers, 5031. Grand total of numbers and ministers throughout the world, 1,158,455.

Temperance Vindicator.

[The subject of the following article is one we have long been intending eall attention to; but have been prevented by other duties. We thank Total Abstinence" for doing it, and for his intention to send us other thoughts on the same subject. The anecdote of certain Ministers which he gives us, glaring and painful, and deserves marked attention.—Ep.]

THE CHURCH NOT THE ONLY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. - Orillia, February, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

- Six, - You will readily admit that there are some subjects which have been backneyed so much that they are an early worn thread sare; that a good causs may sometimes suffer by the injudicious zeal of some weak, though good caning friends, has often been experienced. But, subjects that are frequently discussed are thereby made a sort of common ground—that do not exclusively belong to any man or set of men; they are subjects of that nature, and which involve consequences so momentous, that every man has an interest in them. new discoveries. They circulate newspapers and tracts. They distribute In fact there are causes, in which there can be no neutral ground; but every man must be, whether designedly or not, either a friend or an enemy.

Though I have, heretofore, troubled you with my scribbling on the subject of temperance, will you permit me again to express a few incoherent thoughts? the enemies of temperance have, and do still employ every weapon they can command to oppose its progress. Everything like argument, and all sort of contempt and reproach have been pressed into their service. Even the volume of inspiration has been appealed to again and again as sanctioning a practice that has been the occasion of more sin and suffering than any other one. In has, in my opinion, been made to speak a language never intended by its Author.

There is a view of this subject that has not, as far as I recollect, been noticed by any writer on temperance; and that is, " That the church is of itself, without the aid of temperance societies, sufficient to stay the progress of

intemperance. A few considerations will help us to judge more correctly of the soundness

of the above proposition. It is a fact that cannot be disputed, that within the half century last past while extensive revivals of religion have been going on, intemperance has een on the increase. I do not say that the pious part of the community are retrograding; for I believe all truly devoted christians will abstain from every thing they know to be injurious either to themselves or others. But religion is one thing, the church is another thing. A man may be a member of the

hnrch, without any of the love of God. There is another fact that should not be forgotten; and that is, that the resent temperance movements did not originate with the church as such — Many distinguished members of the church, both clergy and laity, have come and hand, and substance too; but many, very many of its strongest opponents have been found among the leading members of the christian church. church members have not only employed everything like argument, but they ave often resorted to ridicule—too contemptible a weapon to be employed ercatures have been strengthened in their drunken habits. The sacred volume tself has been pressed into their service. No doubt the feelings of many conscientious, though timid persons, have been wrought upon in this way, and they have been deterred from giving the cause their decided support

ccording to the honest convictions of their own minds. Let it be understood that I do not say that the influence of religion is insufmay, in this as well as in any other matter, violate the dictates of their con-

The church has found it extremely difficult to restrain her own members. found it so difficult to restrain her own members, how can she expect to exertions? And f total-abstinence principles offer the only feasible planacknowledge the church has much reason to plead guilty. I would it were Mrs. S. C. Hall. not so.

Some object-and Ministers too-to the temperance cause, because, as they say, they are afraid to join a temperance society, or give the cause their support, lest they should thereby tacitly acknowledge they thought the influence of religion insufficient to keep men sober, without signing a pledge. Now, sir. I can hardly think such men sincere in the grounds of their objection.support the cause of total-abstinence, lest I should discountenance the use of a beverage sanctioned both by the Old and New Testament." Some also pretend to say that the same arguments might be urged against eating, that that, which was not to buy the New England Rum when it came in, nor any are urged against drinking, because some glutton now and again may eat too other kind of alcoholic drink. much. Do those men who contend that drinking wine is an injunction of the Rev. Jason Lee, Mr. Daniel Lee, his nephew, was addressing a congregation near to both the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the perpetual courses of the but who ever suspected a man was impious merely because he did not drink? the evening.—Montreal Transcript.

There is another thought, that, in my opinion, is cutilled to some notice, and that is, there is generally so little appearance of piety where liquor is sold and drank. Whoever travels far from home will see the truth of this remark plainly exemplified. In general such places are emphatically " the way to land of transit, of communication, of caravans. No people of the carth hell;" and how many church members may date the commencement of their have lived so true to their calling from the first as we have done. We are a downfall from the deadly influence of such places? Can any doubt that

That all ministers are not clear in this respect, the following incident will show: Two or three ministers on their way to a Missionary meeting called at a tavern to rest, and to take some refreshment; a part of which consisted in none do they live in as dense masses, so independent of the surrounding of intoxicating drink. Some two or three days after, an unfortunate Indian, who had for some years struggled, not always successfully it is true, against his great enemy, called at the same house, when the mistress offered him some drink. The Indian refused, telling the mistress he used to drink, but was then trying to live without it. "Why," said she, "ministers take it, and cannot you?" With this argument she prevailed; the poor man was induced to take a little, but soon found that his appetite craved a good deal more, if necessary.

As the enemies of Temperance are in the habit of quoting Scripture to xxviii. 7: "But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong strong drude; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment." So it appears that the ancient church was so far from checking intemperance, that ever priests and prophets, at one period of its history, led the way in drunkenness. How far the christian church, as such, has gone in the way of temperance, every man can judge for himself. I find in the last Temperance Advocate the January number for 1841, an account of the progress of the cause in the City of Glasgow, Scotland. The writer, after giving an account of the numthe ever-repeated, mutually-provoked insurrections of the Turks and Arabs, ber of members connected with the Glasgow Society, and the number of monthly meetings, and the average attendance at their meetings, very properly regrets the backwardness of the clergy. "Among the accessions to our ranks, we are sorry we cannot reckon many clergymen,—the total number at

> One of two things must certainly be true: either that the church is not sufficient, as has been alleged, or she has not done her duty to her own members and the world.

But not ministers alone are culpable; other members of the church must also bear their part of the responsibility. Every man who knows good from evil is a moral agent, and as such accountable for his actions. And I have no doubt that many of the difficulties which arise in the church originate in the too free use of intoxicating drink. It matters not whether it be wine or brandy. If a man is drunk, he is drunk. The effects are the same, whether it be the one or the other. How many members are expelled from our own church annually for drunkenness? How many more are there who drink slyly, and are scarce saved by the skin of their teeth? We lose not only private members who would, were it not for this bewitching temptation, be aseful members of society; but we sometimes lose exhorters, and it may be, ocal preachers. Still, according to the creed of some good, though mistaken prethren, the Church is a Temperance Society, sufficient to stay the progress of intemperance. For the sake of yielding a little to the conscientious scruples of some good brethren, suppose we admit the Church to be a Temperance Society, and that she can restrain her own members, and that professing christians are, and have always been, exemplary in this respect—which every body knows is not the case—should we not go a little out of the ordinary way to save others who are not yet brought within the pale of the church? Do we do wrong in adopting total abstinence principles? Are not those who have become members of a Total Abstinence Society quite as reasonable in their actions as those who still continue to "take a little wine for their stomach's sake and their often infirmities?" Are they not as benevolent? Are they not as good cirizens and subjects? Do they not attend as faithfully to their social and domestic duties? And did an inspired Apostle feel it his duty to abstain from wine, and from flesh too, if he could be more useful? And are not we called upon to make sacrifices for the good of others? If we do wrong, why do not our friends oppose us manfully? Why do they not call public meetings to strengthen one another in their cause, and show that total abstinence men and principles are unscriptural, and try to reclaim as who have wandered? They can tell much of the doings of wine-drinking. They can tell of its effects upon the physical system—of its effects on our intellectual faculties-how it cheers the heart. They can tell of poor houses of insanity—of delirium-tremens—of widows and orphans—of mobs and riots-of robberies-yes, of MURDER and DEATH. O! this is only its abuse.

I hope you will not consider this too long. I know you are opposed to long articles, and I would not willingly punish you with one you think too long. I could not well compress it any more. You see I have used the ellipsis a good deal. But I shall now close, as I shall in a future communication advert to this subject in connection with another.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

THE TEETOTAL PLEDGE.

A lean, pale, haggard-looking man, so striking a contrast to the Kerry farmer, as to be absolutely startling, advanced to the table, at which sat the patient and good tempered secretary to the society, and asked if his reverence would be in shortly. A pretty, delicate-looking young woman, very scantily clad, but perfectly clean, was looking over his shoulder as he asked the question. "I think I have seen you before, my good man," said the secretary, and it's not many weeks ago." "It was more his brother than he-it was indeed," answered the haggard man's wife, courtesying and advancing a little before her husband. He interrupted her. "Don't try to screen me, Nelly, good girl, don't; God knows, Nelly, I don't deserve it from you. See the vay I beat her last night, gentlemen, on both arms, like a brute as I was." It wasn't you, dear," said the young woman, drawing her thin shawl more closely over her bruised arms; "It was the strength of the spirits did it, and not himself—he's as quiet a man as there's in the city o' Cork when he's so ber—and as fine a workman—and he wond in hurt a hair of my head, barrin' he was in liquor." The poor creature's affectionate appeal on behalf of her erring husband was interrupted by the secretary again demanding if he had not taken the pledge before? "I did, sir-stand back, Nelly, and don't try to screen me. I came here and took it from father Macleed-and, God forgive ne, I broke it too. ' I broke it last night, or rather all day yesterday, and,"— 'never heed telling any more about it, James, dear," said the wife eagerly, "never heed telling any more about it. A man may be overtaken once, and yet make a fine Christian after all. You woud'nt be sending him from the forward nobly, and have helped on the cause; have engaged in it with heart priest's knee because he broke it once. When, as I said before, it was his brother was in it, and not he, only for company." "I had no lacart to come Total this morning, only for her," said the husband; "she remembered his reverence Abstinence principles are either right or wrong—they cannot be indifferent, our enemies themselves being judges." That they are right, I most firmly ty and nine good men. Oh! if she would only let me tell the wickedness of believe, because of the fruits they have produced. As said above, many my past life, and the sin and shame that has followed me." "It was the drink, James, it was the drink," reiterated the wife earnestly. " Don't be distressing yourself, for it was nothing but the drink. Sure, when soher, by great minds—for the purpose of making an impression unfavourable to there is nt a more loving busband, or a tenderer father on Ireland's ground—total abstinence men and principles, by means of which many unfortunate and now you'll be true to the pleage, and it's happy that we'll be—and pros and now you'll be true to the pledge, and it's happy that we'll be-and prosfor the master told me this blessed morning, that if he could depend on you for soberness, you'd earn twenty-live shillings a-week, and have the credit to be a Monday man; and you will, James-ye will-for my sake, and for the sake of the children at home." "Ay," he interrupted, "and for the sake of the broken-hearted mother that bore me,—and for the sake of little Mary that I crippled in the drink. Oh! when the sweet look of that baby is ficient to keep men sober. If its dictates were heeded, I firmly believe it on me—her sweet, patient look—I think the gates of heaven can never open would be amply sufficient. But I suppose, as men are moral agents, they for such a sinner?" While he made this confession, his arms hung powerless by his side; and his pallid face lengthened into an expression of helpless, hopeless, irreclaimable misery. The wife turned, and burst into tears.-Several evinced the quick sympathies of Irish natures; for they shuddered Many Ministers have fallen victims to its debasing influence. And if she has and murmured-" The Lord be betwist us and harm, and look down upon them both?" The woman was the first to recover consciousness; impelled control the world in a watter that has made fearful inroads into her own by a sudden burst of feeling, she threwher bruised arms round her husband's erritories, and has slain so many of her own friends, without some extra neck, recalling him to bimself by all the tender phrases of Irish affection.-We can never forget the agonized eartnestness with which the unhappy man he only plan that will probably prove successful, why not adopt them? We took the pledge; the beautiful picture of his gentle and endearing with as she intend not to single out any branch of the christian church—we speak of her stood beside him; or the solemn response that followed from a score of is a whole; and we are sure every sincere follower of the Saviour will voices. "Oh, then, God strengthen ye to keep it!"—Ireland; by Mr. and

A RUM IMPOSITION:

In supporting the second resolution at a Temperance Meeting in Montreal, Mr. Cannon, amongst other interesting facts, told the meeting of a Yankee trick which his countrymen were now playing off against Canada; it was this, they had large distilleries down East which manufactured strong flery better situate for commerce, than many of the most celebrated portions of the Others say, "so long as I can read my bible, and have my senses, I cannot New England Rum, not for sale at home, but for the purpose of sending to Canada, and selling as Fine Old Jamaica Spirits.

He would, however, tell the inhabitants of Canada of a trick worth two of

The other resolutions were ably supported by appropriate addresses which Scriptures ever ask God to bless the contents of their cups? Surely they brevity requires us to omit. The musical department was under the very three quarters of the globe, over which the Phænicians, our brethren, sent ought, if they drink with purely religious motives. If it be a command of excellent management of Mr. Barre, teacher of sacred music, who, with a THE LONDON MISSIONARY COMMITTEE'S AGENTS IN CANADA. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -Our once peaceful and happy circuit has been visited by Messrs. Stiuson, Richey. and Steers—not to build up, but to pull down-not to unite, but to divide; and they have succeeded in severing brethren who happily united in the bonds of christian affection; producing a pain ful rent in five of our classes; robbing us of about fifty church member of whom were converted through the instrumentality of the Canada ministers, and but for them they doubtless would have still remained in their sins. Thus have these gentlemen faithfully carried out their instructions from Hatton Garden. These men may glory in their achievement, and boast of their pros-perity; but will rainistering angels approve of their conduct? Will they not rather upbraid them with their folly, in lending their influence to an enemy, and thereby fixing a damper on the work of grace? Will they not drop tears and thereby hing a damper on the work of grace? Will they had dree of sorrow, as they haver to be gone, distressed to behold their hopes of Sian's peace and prosperity blasted by the imprudence of those who once laboured for the unity of the Spirit; and unwilling to be lackers on, while these men, under the profession of friendship, proceed to the bloody work of supputation, and the profession of triendship, proceed to the mode, with a merciless hand; and, like the wild boar of the wood, laying waste the lovely heritage of Emanuel—severing the endearing ties of christian affection—and blasting the fair prospects of our Sion? My mind has been much pained and afflicted at the strange course pursued by those brethren who once stood in connexion with the Canada Conference. The warmth of my affection for them has induced me to labour hard and long to find an excuse for them, which might seem to justify their conduct; but, alas! all my labour and researches have been vain and fruitless. The conviction still rushes upon my unwilling mind, that they, in an evil hour have sadly missed their way, and have erred from the path marked out for them by an unerting Providence. They evidently had an inclination to leave us, and unite under the dictation of Hatton Garden; and have no doubt conjured up a pretext for so doing, to quiet a disturbed conscience. But will that pretext-hough it may serve as a quietus to their own minds—justify them, either in the a judicious public, or of Him who searches the heart and tries the reins of The most of these men have been connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from ten to twenty-five years; aye, and some of them have long stood at the helm of our Sion's ship, with one eye on eternity and the glory of God, and the other on our tompest-tossed Ship and its precious cargo, undannated by danger, and unallured by golden prospects; long have they stood, fixed and firm at their post, watching with painful anxiety the destiny of our gallant bark, lounched in days of petil on the bosom of restless time. While they have seen her roughly handled by the merciless surge, and curiously dashed along amidst frightful rocks and dangerous quicksands by ruthless winds, I have heard them crying aloud (in faith that takes no denial) to Him who holds the winds in his fists, and rides upon the storm; and says to old ocean—Thus far mayest thou go, and no farther. They asked in faith, nor wept in vain. The living God listened, the heavens moved, and the voice of Him who spake as never man spake, was heard in the hour of our distress, saying to the troubled sea, Peace, be still; making the wrath of man to praise Methodist Church in Canada from ten to twenty-five years; aye, and some o he troubled sea, Peace, be still; making the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath has He restrained; and there was a colm These care-worn, weather-besten, sun-stricken mariners, and today their faithfulness and perseverance in the time of danger, most nobly won the imperishable crown of the warmest affections and confidence of their fellow mariners; a crown more highly to be prized than that which earthly monarchs wear—a crown which cannot be tarnished or made to fade but by unworthy acts of their own. Of have these men said, in the warmth of their affections for their fellow-sufferers on board, as Ruth said to Naomi,-"Intrest me not to leave thee, for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will ledge thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will die, and there will I be buried." Why, then, so madly leap from on boar. now? why so hastily off in the long-boat? and why man her with so much zeal and speed for war? why so menacingly turn your little broad-side at old Sion's Ship, which has borne you safe for so many years, and through so many perils, and to so many honours, unharmed? why tear yourselves from those who have and to so many honours, unharmed? why tear yourselves from those who have ever honoured and loved you? those with whom you have been associated in times of danger for so many years, and who have never betrayed nor forsaken you in an evil hour of peril? why join with our enemies to destroy the old Ship, disperse or enfecble her weary crew, and entice her passengers away? Are not some of your Fathers on board? Your elder brethren are here, and with us are your spiritual children too. Pause, my erring brethren, pause; and consider the end of your ways, before you farther proceed. Was it not the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada that gave the most of you spiritual high? I hom her paternel he have you been purtured, and from her fruitful. Upon her maternal lap have you been nortured, and from her fruitful birth? Upon her maternal lap have you occar hartured, and from her institute breasts have drawn the sincere milk of the word, whereby you have grown to the full stature of men in Christ Jesus. How great the debt of gratitude, then, you owe to the church from which you have struyed; and how ill are you repaying her for all her labours of love! Had she unfeelingly passed you by repaying her for all her labours of love: I had she affectingly flassed you by when she beheld you in your blood, struggling in the weakness of helpless infancy; had she refused to throw her mainle around you, or denied you the breast you so much craved and needed; and had she left you to be seen after by strangers; then might you have requited her thus. But such has not been her treatment to you. If your minds are at rest, after due reflection; if your containing conductance conductance and expert the latest the first that expert and expert on what. by strangers; then might you have required for thus. But each has not been her treatment to you. If your minds are at rest, after due reflection; if your consciences condemn you not; then let us into the scoret, and say on what grounds you justify yourselves. We think you are wrong; and you must conclude yourselves to be so, unless you judge that to be right in yourselves which you have condemned in others. With what severity have you condemned the course of former schismatics, in disturbing the prace and quiet of the church! Who that listened to your anathemas pronounced against them for their divisive spirit and conduct, would ever have imagined that you would so soon throw yourselves under your anathemas? If they were made to feel the weight of those curses dropping from your lips, how much more heavily must they fall on you? Alas! what ill-fated spirit from beneath has flitted through the aemosphere of your minds, throwing abroad the darkening mist of error, hiding from your view the ill features of the work in which you are engaged? Did Paul ever boast of his success in ronding the Church of Christ, which had been built up by the mutual efforts of himself and his fellow-labourer? Did he not rather choose to go and preach where Christ had not been named, lest he should be found building on another man's foundation? Will it afford you any consolation in a dying hour, when you shall see the dirm taper of life quivering to be gone, and ready to be extinguished for ever, that you have erected a building,—not by entering manfully the forest and quarries, and taking materials from the crude state of nature; straightening the crooked, smoothing the rough, carring and polishing the rude and shapeless,—but have done so by throwing prostreats the active and taking materials from the crude state of nature; straightening the crooked, smoothing the rough, carring and polishing the rude and shapeless,—but have done so by throwing prostreats the carried the crooked. ing and polishing the rude and shapeless,—but have done so by throwing pros trate those spiritual edifices erected by other hands? Can such work, so at variance with the word of God, be performed under the influence of the spirit of Him who said, "that they may be one in us?" Will our blessed Saviour. can he, say to you in a coming day, (in view of these works) "Well done, good and faithful servants!" You have hastily disembarked, taking your leave of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. In doing so you are not alone, nor are you the first who have deserted their colours? Others have left, to our grief; and for what? For popularity, for hunnur, for gain, or for what? Grave and important indeed must have been the cause to justify their step. Alas! what has been their end? Clouds and darkness rest where their career has terminated. Their popularity and honours have faded like the leaf o autumn, and have gone down with them is silence to the dust, and are last in forgetfulness. Envy yo their end? If not, why pursue their course? Will not a similar course lead to a similar end? When death shall point to the future. and call on you to retruspect the past; when passion is laid to sleep, and and bition, pride, and self-will, cease to influence; when darkness, through which men are made to err, shall yield to unsullied light: man's vision perfected, and all things made to appear as they are,—will you not have cause to regret your proceedings? Your leaving us in danger's hour has inflicted upon us a wound, proceedings? Your leaving us in danger's hour has inflicted upon us a wound, such as friends are leath to make; by rending the Church of Christ, and dividing the household of God, you have inflicted a still deeper wound, such as none but the most deadly fee can have a beart to inflict; and yet you talk of friendship and love; so did Jonb when he struck home the deadly blow. If friendship and love; so did Joab when he struck home the dendry blow. It true friendship and love have still a place in your bosom, let your future works declare it. Retrace your steps, return on board again, and you will find your old friends, ever true to their colours, yet ready to forgive, and to throw over you the mandle of love, forgetful of the wounds you have trade.

To you, my faithful companions in tribulation, on whose stelling mind bribes

make no impression, golden dreams allure not from duty's path, be not dis-mayed; though some have deserted us, our ranks are filled again. Our trust is not in man, nor lean we on an arm of flesh; but on Him who has said.
"And lo I am with you, even to the end of the world." Long have we been tempest-tossed, but we always have, and we always shall, outride the storm, while our trust is humbly stayed on our blessed Redcemer, the Captain of our while our trast is numby stayed on our thessed Redeemer, the Captain of our salvation. Our voyage has not yet ended, nor are our trials all past. Still howls the temprest wild; still the angry surge furiously bears as on high, amidst clouds and storms, threatening to dash us upon the perilous rocks be, neath which wait to receive us, or on the fearful quicksands, more to be dreaded than they. Yet be not dismayed; for we still ride safely on in the midst of commotion, turmoil, and strife, supported and guided by Himayhose arm never tires, and whose skill never fails. Our Ship is still sea-worthy, and has safely borne hundreds to the haven of repose. Rough and tempestuous as has been our sea, not a solitary individual has been lost on the way, unless they in anger, or through fearfulness, or carelessness, have slid or leaped from her deck, or have been thrown overboard for crime. Still is she plying betwixt earth and

have been thrown overboard for crime. Still is she plying betwixt earth and beaven, freighted with immortal souls; and while her passengers are increasing, she is enlarging and strengthening, so that all the world may venture on board, and sail safely to the blessed kingdom above.

Notwithstanding our circuit has been invaded, still the work of grace is propering amongst us. We have held two protracted meetings; one at Harrison's meeting-house, and the other at Switzor's new meeting-house, opened for divine service the 13th of last December by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who addressed the multitude assembled in his happiest style, much to the satisfaction of his heavers. At both of these meetings, we enjoyed the times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and many souls were brought to the knowledge from the presence of the Lord, and many souls were brought to the knowledge of the truth; so that our loss is nearly made up. We are looking for still better days, and greater things than these. Yours affectionately, E. ADAMS. Toronto, 5th February, 1841.

LETTER FROM THE REV. BENJAMIN SLIGHT.

REV. Str. -1. The unjust treatment the British Wesleyans have met with in

Guelph, February 6th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guerdian.

your columns, has been most notorious. This we have disregarded, and have pursued the even and noiseless tenor of our way, in those more than ordinary spheres of usefulness which are continually presenting themselves to us on every hand with the marked approbation of the Great Head of the Church; trusting in the justice and goodness of our cause, and in the God who trieth the hearts of the children of men, who will in his own good time, we doubt not, appear more eminently in our behalf, and vindicate our cause. We should prove ourselves unworthy of being the genuine sous of our venerated Wesley, if we did not patiently

endure reproach when we have in view the good of our perishing fellow-creatures.

2. It appears that the station where I have the honour to be appointed to labour is, in a great degree, made the bone of contention; and I have repeatedly been applied to by our official members to refute the unjust and fulse allegations which have been made, and to give a statement of "facts." I have hitherto refused, and should still have done had I been the only person implicated; but this not being the case, I acceded to these urgent requests, and send you a state. replaced, and should shift have done that I been the only person implicated; but this not being the case, I acceded to these urgent requests, and send you a statement of facts, with a request that you will allow them to appear in the paper where the falsehood has first been published.

thrown into the eyes of the public on the heads of secession—remaining with the Canadian or British Conference. We, who have taken our original stand in Methodism, are stignatized with the epithet schismatics, and are charged with separating from the Canada Conference. However, it is proper for the public to mark, that Methodism in this Province was a Union, and consisted of British and Canadian Methodism; that when separation ensued, whichever way the members choosed to go, they were remaining either with the British or Canadian Conference; and that those members who had formerly been united with the British societies at home, or who from principle choose to attach themselves to us, are speaking strict truth when they say they remain with the British Conference.

5. I may summarily state the articles above mentioned contain the grave o. I may summarily state the articles above mentioned contain the grave charges of fulsehood and robbery. In these charges participate the Rev. Mr. Stinson, the Preachers on this station, the Rev. E. Stoney, and the writer of this article, and the proprietors of the chapel property in Guelph; charges which we, to a man, throw back with the utmost disdain.

we, to a man, throw back with the utmost disdain.

6. For a refutation of these items of gross abuse, I shall have recourse to no laboured arguments, no distortion of circumstances, no conceatment of truth; facts plainly stated will sufficiently answer every purpose. My remarks will embrace two points in litigation: 1. The history of the Society in this place; 2. The nature of the Chapel case: the first introduced by your correspondents and by yourself to make way for and to give force to the latter.

7. Mr. N. "experienced" so much astonishment that he could not "express" it, when he read from the pen of Mr. Stinson as follows: "Within the last seven years we have had Missionaries stationed at this place" (Gueloh.) You express great indignation at this little word "we;" and wish the public to believe Mr. S. intended to insinuate that there was a separate British Society during that time. But after your often expressed feeling of high regard for Mr. S.'s character and But after your often expressed feeling of high regard for Mr. S.'s character and abilities, before you experienced your wonderful change of mind, do you now wish to make the public believe Mr. S. lacks common sense, or common honesty? wish to make the public believe Mr. S. lacks common sense, or common honesty? Every body knows Mr. S. was the General Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Upper Canada appointed to take the charge of those Missions which belonged to the United Conferences, and which by the "Articles of Union" were to be "regarded as Missions of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society." I would retort this mean attempt by saying the Editor of the Guardian must either have been wanting of common sense, or common honesty. I leave you to choose which suits your taste the best, and the public to select either of them, or to impute both, as best accords with their judgment. But you proceed and ask, "Was there a Missionary at Guelph at all seven years ago?" and then you go on with statements from the Minutes of Conference to show they had no such thing. One year you quote, "One wanted;" another year. "To be supplied." Aye, think you, this is a demonstration. But I ask, how does this prove the point? And I return the answer, not at all, except one wanted means that although they wanted one they were not to have one; and that when the Stationing Committee say to be supplied, they did not intend and absolutely would not supply one. The fact one they were not to have one; and that when the Stationing Committee say to be supplied, they did not intend and absolutely would not supply one. The fact is, that the Canadian Conference had a number of men employed by them whose names never appeared on their Minutes; and the term 'To be supplied' frequently means one of these men was to be sent; and such men actually were sent on what was called the Guelph Mission. This was designated the Guelph Mission, although the labours of the Missionary were for the most part confined to the destitute settlements in the neighbourhood, at intervals of from one month to six weeks and two months. The Missionary Reports will show that Mr. S. had regularly paid money out of the Mission funds for their supply. Thus far the latoured attempt to attach a stigma of reproach on Mr. S.'s character has failed; and consequently the attempt is any thing but creditable to you as an individual l'aboured attempt to attach a stigma of reproach on Mr. S.'s character has failed; and consequently the attempt is any thing but creditable to you as an individual concerned in it. But Mr. N. no doubt thought he had made out a great point in stating he was not sent to the Guelph Mission by Mr. S. but by Mr. J. Ryerson. Every one who is acquainted with Methodistical order knows that Mr. R. could no more interfere with Mr. S.'s District, than Mr. S. could with his; and hence it follows that if Mr. N. was sent to Guelph by Mr. R., it was either in consequence of Mr. S. requesting him to obtain a preacher for Guelph, or otherwise Mr. R. was guilty of a breach of discipline. I only remark this to express my astonishment that you should so far betray yourself as to publish the ravings of every scribbler without correction. But no matter if it serves the cause of the party!

8. Mr. N. afterwards attempts to show that when he arrived here, there was 8. Mr. N. afterwards attempts to show that when he arrived here, there

8. Mr. N. afterwards attempts to show that when he arrived here, there was no member of society either in the town or township of Guelph. It is true he insents a saving clause, "in connexion with the Methodst Church." But afterwards he tries to gain the palm of raising a society of 63 members, without a single intimation that they existed here as a society before his arrival, though not in connexion with the Canadian Conference. And you, with your usual positiveness, say "they were always members of the W. M. Church of U. C. till the secession, and they themselves cannot contradict it." Notwithstanding the positiveness of this assertion, I undertake to contradict it. I gather my facts from official documents before me, and have had every item verified by conversation with the official members of the society; and thus the public may learn what degree of dependence can be placed on your assertions.

9. Under some of the men shove referred to, a very small society was gathered

3. Under some of the men anove referred to, a very small society was gathered at Guelph; only three or four persons now remain, and two only of whom telong to the B. W. Methodist Society; two only having gone to the Canadian Conference, and who form their entire society in this place. Our present society were either members in England, or raised up by them here. Having been only occasionally supplied with preaching, at some long intervals, and in course of time having entirely failed for a space of between one and two years, and in course or time having entirely failed for a space of between one and two years, and in course or time having entirely failed for a space of their ability. After these frequent disappointments, Mr. Orton represented the case either to Mr. Ryerson, then Editor of the Goardian, or to Mr. Lord, then President of the Conference, he does not exactly remember which; and waited with anxiety till the report of the Conference appeared in the Guardian, in which he found inserted—"Guelph, one wanted." He waited for some time with extreme facilities of diseasements. exactly remember which; and waited with anxiety till the report of the Conference appeared in the Guardian, in which he found inserted—"thelph, one wanted." He waited for some time with extreme feelings of disappointment, and then sent home for a worthy brother, Mr. Fear, who was known by him in England as a pious and able Local Preacher. Mr. F. accordingly came only and after a short stay in the United States arrived here, and became their preacher. As they had been deserted by the Canadian Conference, and were now supported by their own means, they considered themselves separate and distinct from them, and, in point of fact, had no comexion with them whatever. This was the state of things when Mr. N., some time after the Conference of 1837, arrived here; who was sent to what was called the Guelph Mission, but really to the neighbourhoad. His business he said was "to see if he could institute preaching and a cause in the neighbourhood?" but finding the society kind, he took up his residence at Guelph. Mr. N. represents that Mr. J. R.'s letter fully prepared his way as a preacher among them. But he himself informed me, hegained access to them by representing himself to be a British Missionary. It may be a fast that he did show that letter, (although, after extensive enquiries in the proper quarter. I have not heard that the friends head any knowledge of it) but it is also a fast he told me a very different story on the subject. Mr. N. informs us he united 63 persons in society as church members. By the records of the society, now before me, I find it was organized in connexion with the United Conferences, by Mr. Stinson, after having opened their chapel the previous day. The number of mombers then was 45. Mr. N. says, "This company then adopted several resolutions expressive of their satisfaction in having a proacher sent to them; and also joined in a nequest that I might remain with them, at least for that year. But to whom were those resolutions and expressive of their satisfaction in having a preacher seat to them; and also joined in a request that I might remain with them, at least for that year. But to whom were those resolutions and that request sent? To Mr. S.? No. They were sent to Mr. J. R." I find no such resolutions on record, neither has the Recording Steward any recollection of them. It is true, as an act of courtesy, he was allowed to preach once in three weeks in the room of Mr. F., whom they greatly preferred. And I am authorised to say that Mr. S.'s sanction gave him a footing among them; and the friends assure Mr. N. had he even uttered a sentence in disrespect of that contlemn, who is highly expressed by them, he never would us statements made by this party are of the like character!

clers to "false representations to accomplish what is wrong." He styles it 'nefarious business"—"unjust, wicked, dishonourable, and utterly inconsisent with every thing like christianity." Mr. N. follows in the rear, and says Mr. S. and the Missionary Committee had just as good a claim to the chapel property at Guelph as the Canada Conference has to the Methodist premises of Patton Garden in London." You corroborate these statements by saying, "It (the chapel) was built by the society there, which then belonged, and always n this country has belonged, to the Canada Conference." But how fatal fo our remark is Mr. N.'s statement, for according to him there was no society at that time at Guelph at all.

11. Those are pretty heavy implications! But let us see how the case stands am principally implicated in Mr. B.'s charges, as I met the proprietors of the chapel property before the arrival of my respected colleague, Mr. Stoney. The chapel was not built when the society was in connexion with the Canada Conference. This appears by the preceding remarks, and which is decisively stated in the document presented to the District Meeting. The land was pur chased, and deeded to seven persons in their own right. The friends in Eng and of our members here sent over nearly £50 to assist in its erection; ear land of our members here sent over nearly £50 to assist in its erection; subscriptions were trised on the spot; great exertions were used by our principal friends in the erection; £17 2s. 6d. was collected at the opening services by Mr. Stioson; and a debt of £100 still remains on the premises. And I will add, the person whom Mr. B. succeeded in taking from the society can explain how it is that so large a debt remains. Who had so great a right to a building as individuals whose property it strictly is, and for whose religious use, borns fide, it was built. They are British Methodists, and, as some of them have informed me, they cannot and will not be any thing else. Could it be expected they would, as an act of courtesy, gratuitously give it to a connexion, the possession of which by whom would deprive them of all interest in it, especially when that connexion have not a penny in it? Nevertheless, had it exally belonged to the Canada Conference, they would not as they have legally belonged to the Canada Conference, they would not, as they have informed me, have touched a brick belonging to it, but would have built another and a better. Let us see then how the legal question stands. The proprietors did agree to deed the chapel to the Conference, only so far, as they issured me, that Conference was with the British Conference. They consider red themselves only connected with the Canada Conference as far as the British Conference was, and no farther. Under these considerations a deed was commenced, but never was executed; and on that and other accounts was invalid. I informed the proprietors how the matter stood. 1 clearly and distincily stated to them that the property reverted to them, and that they could use their own pleasure concerning it. Mr. Kirkland, as he told me, was the only person who had wished it to go to the Canada Conference, and he decided to sign away his right to the British Conference before he left my gate. Mr Stinson was over here shortly after. The proprietors had a meeting—neither Mr. S. nor myself were present—and they unanimonaly, and in the most cor dial manner, by a ballot vote, agreed to give it to the British Conference They immediately called us in to signify to that effect. This is the amount They immediately called us in to signify to that energy, and these are the means so awfully wicked employed in effecting it. However, I flatter myself that the public will pronounce a verdict of not guilty upon Mr. Stinson and the preachers on this station. And the proprietors of the premises will, I doubt not, find the same decision of the proprietors of the premises will appear to the proprietors. n their case. Is it to be supposed that we could persuade seven men to engage in a thing absolutely wrong? To suppose so, is either to give us credit for greater ability than we deserve, or else to impute unto them qualities utterly disreputable to them. Indeed every respectable man in the town and neighbourhood will regard it us a foul slander. They are good men—they have included in their unspher source of the best base.

them in doing what they have done. And, in conclusion, I may be allowed to say, that the possession of this chapel by the British Wesleyans best answers the end for which the building was erected. It is filled with hearers: whereas your preachers, even the most popular of them, obtain but an exceedingly small number! Yes, facts tell you here and elsewhere that British Wesleyans have the confidence of all lovers of Britain.

12. Among men of the world, when their honour is touched they demand the amende honourable. The honour of religious men is as dear to them as to any other individuals. But we do not expect that you or your party will have the honour to award it. We shall not extert it from you. But we look to the public, whose sense of honour will doubtlessly award it to us, and execute such unhallowed attempts to blacken the character of men who have highest beauty management. hitherto been unimpeachable. If they judge these charges entirely false, then what confidence can they have in men who can, in this outrageous manner, break the commands of God in bearing false witness against their neighbour. A pious and discerning public do judge; and hence the numerous and increasing applications we have from all quarters to sflord them our ministrations. Only proceed in this manner, and you will still do us good service, and effectually caken your own cause. It is a had cause which requires recourse to such wicked means to maintain it. At all events, an approving conscience, the favour of God, and the good of our fellow-men are the great objects at which we will aspire; and while we walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing, we doubt not of attaining the end we seek.

I am, Rev. Sir, yours truly,

B. SLIGHT.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 24th, 1841.

GUELPH MISSION-MR. SLIGHT'S LETTER.

On the 9th instant we received a latter from the Rev. Benjamin Slight, one of the London Committee's Missionaries at Guelph, to which we replied in the Guardian published next morning, "its extreme length, and much matter previously in our possession, render its insertion next week uncertain." By this of course we meant it should be toserted the following week-on the 17th. This we determined upon. Judge then of our surprise, when, on the 5th, we found his letter to us in the Commercial Herald, twelve days before it was possible for us to give it to the public. As to our reply, and the goodness of our cause, such a proceeding makes no difference; but as Mr. Slight professes to be a man of order and fairness, we have been compelled by this unlooked-for circumstance to conjecture that we know nothing of controversial courtesy and etiquette, and that his knowledge and practice of both are perfect! This step having been taken by him, we consider we are under no accessity to publish his letter; but to deprive him of the semblance of an objection on this score, we do publish it to-day in another column. We cannot but smile at the treatment he has received from the Herald. Its Editor has done what we should not have had the temerity to do,—that is, lop off certain parts of his letter; and, for once, we must frankly say, he has shown his discernment, we will not say justice, in omitting some facts which go to weaken, if not destroy Mr. Slight's suvourite argumentation. One step taken improperly generally leads to another. Another thing, two, is remarkable and characteristic: a secret is divulged to the Editor of the Herald, closely kept from us: for Mr. Slight's article in that paper is preceded by a short letter from him to the Editor, viving the novel and ominous information that he publishes the "document" at Mr. Stinson's request." We have authority upon authority. Is this one of Mr. Stinson's evidences he is for peace? Mr. Slight's manner is, as usual, rich in acrimony and disrespect; not to say insolence: and, we assure him, in what we have to say we shall not follow his example, either in the incoherence or virulence of his letter. In his 8th paragraph [We have numbered the paragraphs for the sake of reference] he says confidently, " I gather my facts from official documents before me, and have had every item verified." Let us say, we, too, have official documents before us; and, that he may see the way we are about to take, we tell him what they are. 1. His present letter, published under the sanction of the highest authority of the London Committee in this country. 2. The printed Minutes of our Conference. 3. The printed Missionary Reports of our Church, given to the world by Mr. Stinson. 4. An official letter sent to the Rev. Egerton Ryerson after the Hamilton Conference by our Society at Guelph. 5. Another letter, lately published in the Guardian, from a leading member at Guelph. We sincerely regret Mr. Slight should have laid himself and his cause open to severe unimadversion, and that a tenacity for the consistency of his own judgment and course did not rein in his ardour, and save him from a most mortifying exposure; an exposure his own recklessness has sought, and which it is painful for us to make. We have an utter distasts to altercation, but he makes it an imperative duty. It must, however, be understood, this article is not designed to, nor will it, make way for another, unless Mr. Bevitt, and Mr. Nankevill, being attacked as well as ourselves, wish to speak in their own vindication,

Mr. Slight lays great stress upon several extraneous matters which we shall pass by; and before we go to the main questions at issue, we shall touch upo two or three lesser things, which, though of minor importance, are deserving some notice. He speaks in his 1st paragraph of the "justice and goodness" of his cause, and of being one of the "genuine sons" of Wesley. If he will show his course is sanctioned by Mr. Wesley's works, or minutes, or course, or by the unaltered and unalterable principles of Wesleyan unity, he will obtain a credit which his declamatory and unproved and unprovable assertions cannot obtain from us. It is a notorious fact, that not a single London Missionary, as yet, has had nerve enough to set up a claim on these grounds; it is an arena Slight says, "we should prove ourselves unworthy of being the genuine sons are, who is to blame? Of our want of regard for him, we must let what we 10. But it is incumbent upon me to briefly review the Chapel case. As I have remarked, the history of the society is intended to have a bearing upon this case. I hope the preceding remarks will have a tendency to frustrate the intention presumed upon. Mr. B. makes many heavy charges on this business. He represents the means employed "in rending and getting possession of the always thought he had—and which has attached us to him in bonds we would chapel property" as "alarming to every unprejudiced and prous mind." He represents the generous, pious heart—a heart which, in its unrestrained refers to "false representations to accomplish what is scored." He never have broken-a generous, pious heart-a heart which, in its unrestrained promptings, has made him many personal friends in Canada-a heart which, if unchecked in its motions, would keep those friends." These are our feelings and views still. In the same paragraph there is another reflection of a change of mind!" Where is the gentleman in a taunt like this? Is a modification of our views a sin-a sin which Wesley, Benson, and Watson never were guilty of t And has not Mr. Slight nobility of spirit enough, we will not say to him, such a defence of anti-Wesleyan principles as his present letter bem; and we think our candid readers will unanimously say, it is high time there was a wonderful change in him. If Mr. Slight must be an opponent of ors, let him be manly; and, while conscientiously we resist, we will, as once, nour and love him.

Having disposed of the lesser topics, we pass to the greater ones; and shall serve as much brevity as possible consistent with the nature of them. To scertain the truth of what is meterial in Mr. Slight's letter, or rether to show what is untrue in it, we shall put four leading questions.

1. Had the London Missionary Committee Missionaries at Guelph for so, repeats the assertion, and to prove it, says, Mr. Stinson was the Superintendent of Missions for that time, that the Missions belonged to the English Missionary Society, the Canadian Conference had a number of men there during that time not named in the Minutes, and Mr. Stinson paid money for them. Another proof is, we are wanting either in "common sense or honesty," another, that we publish the "ravings of every scribbler" in the Guardian, This is logical indeed! Several of the official documents referred to show the Canada Conference had not Missionaries at the place for seven years. For the first four years after the Union in 1833 Guelph was in the Minutes of Conference noted " to be supplied," or " one to be sent :" and in 1838 a preacher was appointed. But, as we said before, Mr. Nankevill was stationed there most of the year where the false hood has first been published.

3. The articles of which we complain are letters from Mr, Bevitt, and Mr. Nankevill, and your own remarks. I shall, however, principally confine myself to the correction of what is false in reference to this important mission.

4. However, one explanation I may premise. There is a great deal of dust

The articles of which we complain are letters from Mr, Bevitt, and Mr. Stinson paid money when it was needed, we have nothing to in the deed were made in ignorance, and that when it was drawn up the to the correction of what is false in reference to this important mission.

There is a great deal of dust

The property to the Canada Constantly employed on the Guolph Mission by Mr. Stinson for that time ference; and it is the intention only which will bear the test of the Day of

he regularly paid them. If this be not the sense, the observation was unne cessary, and does not apply to the subject in head. But how could be, in this sense, pay money "regularly," when, as Mr. Slight says, for between "one and two years" preaching "entirely failed?" But to our official documentsthe Reports; and we find the first year after the Union, 1834, nothing was paid by Mr. Stinson. 1935 again nothing. 1836 only £26 5s. 1837 a noioty of £6 5s. Here is only £32 paid the third and fourth years of the Union, naking good what we said in our remarks on Mr. Stinson's letter in the Wesleyan, that instead of there being Missionaries as he said seven years, we had not had them much more than half that time; and that what preaching the place had besides was but occasional. Mr. Stinson says "We" had Missionaries, "we" had that, and "we" had the other; but he never had a London Missionary at Guelph at all during the whole seven years of the Union. The Missionaries sent there were not from the London Committee, but as Mr. Slight says, paragraph 7, "the Canadian Conference had a number of men employed by them." This is the truth, and he has unwittingly let it out! He hinks it an important point to show Mr. Stinson was the "General Superintendent of Missions in Canada," which is nothing to the purpose: and how ould be superintend Missionaries at Guelph those years when no Missionaries were employed, and no money paid! We hope Mr. Slight will not contradict his fact contrary to the Reports, Minutes, and his own Letter.

2. Was the Society at Guelph raised by the London Committee's Missionaries? It cannot have been, for that Committee never had a missionary there during the continuance of the Union. For our own part we never said by whom it was raised. In our remarks on Mr. Stinson's letter we said, "The very first entry of members at Guelph, in our Minutes, is at the Conference of 1837." "and then but 32 members;" without saving who raised them. Me. Nankevill went not long after that Conference, and says, "there was not a single member in the place in connexion with the Methodist Church. It is rue there were thirty-two members returned on the Minutes at that time, for he Guelph Mission, but not one of them resided in the town or township of Guelph.". This will obviate the apparent discrepancy between our statement and Mr. Nankevill's. He adds, "I afterward united, I think, staty-three persons in Society as Church members." This nearly agrees with the Minutes; for, when Mr. Nankevill left the Mission in 1839, the number returned was 97. These are the Conference statistics; and if they were incorrect, they would have been corrected. He, then, officially organised our society there. But strange to say, in Mr. Slight's zeal to prove one thing he proves another. In the 9th paragraph which is intended to show London Missionaries formed the Society in Guelph, he discovers the very fact we were in search of. He tells us who did form the first society there. We have already said there were occasional preachers on the Mission before one appeared in the Minutes, and Mr. Slight states the Society was formed by one of them. These are his words: "Under some of the men above referred to, a very small Society was gathered at Guelph." And to know who these men were, we must read the 7th paragraph, where it is said "the Canadian Conference had a number of men employed by them." If this statement is to be believed, then how can Mr. Slight say, in the 9th paragraph, "I find it was organized in connexion with the united Conferences by Mr. Stinson ?" The probability is the occasional preachers from our Conference would not labour without forming a ociety; but if this cannot be ascertained, Mr. Nankevill's Conference returns in 1839 must be the data received. Mr. Slight, in the same paragraph, would fain deprive Mr. Nankevill of all participation in the honour of forming a society, and of being well received by the Guelph people; though he acknowledges Resolutions were sent to the District Meeting. Mr. Nankevill, without being justly contradicted, says, the company who sent them, "joined in a request that I might be allowed to remain with them, at least for that year." We could borrow Mr. Slight's language and express our utter surprise at his chrisian conduct in thus dealing with a worthy gospel minister: but, as we have already said, we shall not follow his example.

3. Does the Chapel property at Guelph, in equity, belong to the London Missionary Committee? In our editorial on Mr. Stinson's letter in the Wesleyan we said, "It was built by the Society there, which then belonged, and thways in this country has belonged to the Canada Conference." Mr. Slight in the 10th paregraph remarks on this, "How fatal for your remark is Mr. Nankevill's statement, for according to him there was no society, at that time, at Guelph at all." Mr. Slight says there had been one formed by some of the men employed by the Canadian Conference. But leaving this, we abide by what we said. Though the Methodists at Guelph who were first interested in building the chapel were not formally members of our Church, they were so virtually. Their judgment and their wishes were that way; as was to be expected from their having our preachers occasionally. Moreover: their xpectations were that way; they considered themselves Wesleyan Methodists, and looked to the Canada Conference for preachers; and they looked for some time; and were grieved and disappointed when one of their preachers-the reachers of their choice and affections, was not sent to them. We almost venure the remark, the chapel was built prospectively for the Canada Conference. Mr. Slight says they "waited" for a preacher "for some time with extreme feelings of disappointment." "They had been deserted by the Canadian Conference." But why be disappointed-why consider themselves deserted. if they had no claim on our Conference, no affection for it-no tie binding them to it? These words employed by Mr. Slight are the very words we naturally use when speaking of a connexion with another. Formally united to the Conference or not, they were in heart; and the presence of a Canada preacher we should rejoice to see them enter. This once done, strife is at an end, and the among them was only required for them to be recognised as Wesleyan Methopalm is borne off by the Canada Conference! In the same paragraph Mr. dists. No sooner did Mr. Nankevill go among them than 63 gave themselves smong them; and the friends assure Mr. N. had he even uttered a sentance in disrespect of that gentleman, who is highly estecmed by them, he never would have obtained a footing among them. But I do find recorded a decument, dated March 17, 1638, giving a statement of the particulars of their history, forwarded by Mr. N. and by him presented to the Missionary District, which I very well tremember being presented and read, and so may you, both of us being at that time mentioned above, in contradiction of the statements of Mr. N. and yourself. To use Mr. N.'s words adapted to bis own case. "How painfully for the authors do these the publication of this letter gained for himself, in the estimation of himself, in the estimation of himself, in the estimation of this letter gained for himself, in the estimation of himself, to our Church. Being, before this, disappointed by our Confe the simple form of recognition, they were, and so was Mr. Fear their preacher. One thing is underiable, they were not in connexion with the London Missionary Committee! More of this afterwards. Mr. Slight has, for a reason best known to himself, kept these circumstances out of sight! We said, in our article on Mr. Stinson's letter in the Wesleyan, "By whom was the money found? By the members and friends in the place; and not by the Missionary Society," Mr. Slight gains nothing by saying, "The friends in England of our members here sent over nearly £50 to assist its erection. Subscriptions were raised on the spot. £17 2s. 6d. was collected at the opening." petty character which we might have thought Mr. Slight's dignity would not Does he think his italicised words, "in England," make the chapel the have stooped to make. He cannot forgive us for our so-called "wonderful property of the London Committee? If he does, that Committee have many chapels on the circuits to which friends in England have subscribed. The credit of getting that money belongs to the Methodists at Guelph 1 for it was by their interest it was obtained. Mr. Slight takes good care not to say what "oubsay to love, but to avoid repreaching one who differs from him? We beg to scriptions were raised on the spot," that is at Guelph. The building was erected by the individual or obtained subscriptions of the Mathodists on the s, goes far, not to change our views to what they were, but to confirm us in spot, virtually members of our Conference; persons at least occasionally having the ministrations of the "Canadian Conference" preachers, and in expectation of having them statedly. There is another fact Mr. Slight may like to hear of. According to his own account of the raising of the money, the London Committee did not give a copper! Yet that Committee now claims and possesses the property! If Mr. Slight wants to know what we mean by the "robbery" which greatly excites him, this is it. This is not all. We understand the chanel land was got from the Canada Company at first, and as they did not make a practice of deeding to any religious society, certain persons were obliged to hold it as any commercial party would. This we are free to allow the seven years the Union continued? Mr. Stinson, in his letter in the if our information be correct. Then Mr. Slight says, "The proprietors did Wesleyan of the 10th Dec'r, says, "Within the last seven years we have had agree to deed the chapel to the Conference [Canadian] only to far, as they Missionaries stationed at this place." Mr. Slight, in trying to show it was assured me, that Conference was united with the British Conference." He professes to be a man of legal knowledge in Methodistic affairs; what did he think when he wrote this part of his letter? Only so far as the Canada Conference was united with the British! Did he ever read a Canada Methodist Chanel deed-and when he did, was a word said about the British Conference I Does not every building deeded, according to our Discipline, secure it to the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada? And can the English Conference legally touch a brick or board of any church we have got? This we cannot but think the persons knew who offered to deed the chapel at Guelph to our Conference. They were too good judges in these matters, and too warm in their attachment to the Canadian Church to intend, or even wish anything else. Well: Mr. Slight himself says they did agree to deed the chapel; and they before; and that preathers employed by our Conference often preached there DID DEED IT intentionally, solemnly, and in fact to the Canada Conference; prior to that time, but not statedly. Mr. Slight's own letter bears us out in and it was believed all was right. This was two or three years ago; and the hess statements. He says, paragraph 7, the preachers' "labours were at Deed was given to Mr. Stinson to be ratified. Mr. Nankevill says, "Mr. intervals of from a month to six weeks and two months." Then in his Ith Stinson in my presence, on the behalf of the Canada Conference, agreed with paragraph he makes worse of it, saying, "Having been only occasionally the trustees to Deed the chapel and property to the Canada Conference." supplied with preaching, at some long intervals, and in course of time having But, behold, this doed is left unexecuted,-till when? Till the next visit of entirely failed for a space of between one and two years." These extracts Mr. Stinson to the Mission! No: but till after the Separation! Though seem to us greatly to reduce his and Mr. Stinson's seven years. In paragraph there had been two or three years to make all right, it is not until then that the Missionary Reports are brought in as evidence that for seven years Mr. Slight brings it back, saying, it is "invalid!" And the trustees are Missionaries were at the place. It is said "Mr. Stinson had regularly paid astonished, as well they might; having no idea of what they had done not money out of the Mission funds for this supply" of preaching. If by regularly having been done legally. We are prepared with evidence to show, the errors

reverted to them and that they could use their own pleasure concerning it." Honour called for something like this: "Trustoce, this is the deed which to be blessed with a prayed for diffusiveness and perpetuity. you intended should secure the Chapel property to the Canadian Church; you have made mistakes in it; nevertheless, they do not change the purpose of it. That Church in justice ought not to suffer by your informality." Instead of this, an unexpected incorrectness is made the handle by which the sacred property of our Connexion is wrested from it. The question of reversion could not for a moment have been entertained, had there not have been a flaw in the deed; and that flaw did not, in the eight of God, invalidate the claims of our body to the property. And as to the idea of reversion, apart from the affair, it is preposterous. If the Guelph Chapel legally reverts to its farmer owners, then does every other in Canada, secured under similar circumstances since the

at Goelph had ever been the most ardent lovers of the London Committee, and that they shunned the Canada Conference as they would something noxious and pestilential. He says his "official members" have repeatedly applied to him to refute our "unjust and false allegations." He says "our present society were either members in England, or raised up by them here." "They considered themselves separate and distinct from" the " Canadian Conference," "and in point of fact had no connexion with them whatever." Mr. Nunkevill could only be received as a "British Missionary." The first proprietors of the Chapel are "British Methodists," &c. &c. Alas, slas, for the man who can put such a colouring on things! The Methodists at Guelph, let us say, and to their honour be it said, have always been friends of the Canada Conference. When to have them, they were much disappointed when they were not sent, they would as a London Committee Agent in the work of anti-Methodistic disseveration. never have procured Mr. Fear if we had supplied them. No sooner did our Conference send them one, than they united with our Church; so attached were they, they exerted themselves to get Mr. Fear into our Conference; in the most but we shall remain unsatisfied with his reply, unless he favours us with the trying times they have stood by the Conference; their Chapel they deeded to it; and if the Special Conference had but sent a prencher to them at the separation, with very few exceptions, if any, they would have been with the Canada Conference at this moment! We are well aware what the views of the leading, and of most of the members at Guelph are on all the great principles entertained by our Conference; and they agree with them, and we have official documents to show the agreement. How becdless Mr. Slight is in his (shall we any positive?) assertions! If the Guelph Methodists be so strictly "British," as he would make them, why have they not been so when the English Conference and the London Committee wanted their suffrages and aid? If ever they needed these, it was when Mr. Alder attended the Hamilton Conference on the Church & State question, &c. And, forsooth, the Guelph Methodists (Mr. Slight enve "British") then forsook Mr. Alder and fled, and stepped forward like " genuine sons" of British CANADIAN Methodism and stood by it, in opposition to the anomalous attempts of the Missionary Secretary to bring this connexion into bondage! We insert the official letter from Guelnh addressed to the Rev. Egerton Ryerson just after the Hamilton Conference, headed by Mr. Fear himself. The very first paragraph is a congratulation on Mr. Ryerson's "triumph" over Mr. Alder; and the "great principles" he had defended at the Conference, are unequivocally said to be those on which "the continuance of BRITISH AUTHORITY" in this country depends; and this, too, while Mr. Alder, Mr. Stinson, Mr. Slight, and others, affirm those principles will sever the connexion of this country with Britain. Let Mr. Slight, after this, say no more of his Guelph friends being London Committee men! About the time this letter was received from Guelph, the official members of our Church at HAMILTON, addressed a similar letter to Mr. E. Ryerson. At that critical juncture the the official persons at Guelph wrote to him as follows:

To the Rev. Egerton Ryerson.

Sin,—As the advocate of those great principles, on the success of which we verily believe depend (under Divine Providence) the peace and welfare of the country, and the communes of British authority therein; we most cordially congratulate you on your recent triumph in the Conference.

In offering this well-earned tribute, we neither seek to flatter you, on the one heard, are on the other do we wish to essuing the character of rubbined power.

on the other do we wish to assume the character of zans; but, as the friends of peace and social order, to pursue in our humble sphere such steps as, in our opinion, have a tendency to secure those inesti-

mable blessings.

Our object in this address is to present a palpable demonstration of the unity of our sentiments as Methodists; and thus to give the most practical unity of our sentiments as Methodists;

unity of our sentiments as Methodists; and thus to give the most prentical and unequivocal answer in our power (so far as our own locality is concerned) to those who assert that, as a Body, our opinions are various.

In thus giving expression to our sentiments, we conceive we are fulfilling a paramount moral and religious, as well as political duty; as we consider it of the utmost importance, at the present eventful crisis, that, if possible, the sentiments of every individual in the province should be known, and recorded; Government by false representations; and thus induce them to adopt measures which would confirm discontent, produce rebollion, incur rainous military expenditure, and, in all probability, and in the separation of these provinces from the British Empire.

SAMUEL FEAR, Local Preacher. J. H. P. MADDOCK, Leader. JOHN WALKER, Leader. JOHN KIRKLAND, L. Preacher. WILLIAM DAY, Trustee.

WM. STEVENSON. Exhorter. HENRY ORTON, Saward. JAS. H. STARMARD. Steward. E. Sallows, Jun., Ezhorter.

Guelph, July 1st, 1839. The above names are those of our official members. It is not easy to obtain signatures of the whole of the private members, (as many of them are the signitures of the whole of the private memoers, (as many of them are widely scattered in the bush.) without making use of the Sabbath, when they come to worship, which we had rather not do. The whole of them gladly signed the petition to the House of Assembly for the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to educational purposes; and we have the fullest belief, from intimate acquaintance with the private members, that there is not one amongst us but have, with the most anxious sympathy, looked on your firm and uncompromising conduct with thankful satisfaction.

JANES Hoven, Recording Steward. And let it not be supposed the Guelph Methodists have changed their views They are unchanged; and the proof is a letter inserted in the Guardian of last January 6th, from Mr. Kirkland, an influential member at Guelph. It will be seen from it, the letter sent to Mr. Ryerson is still approved, and that there

has been no swerving from the principles it involves. Mr. Kirkland says-

"You doubtless saw the Rev. J. Stinson's letter in The Wesleyan of Dec. 10. I am sorry that the erroneous views he has taken, as to our object in drawing up and publishing the Resolutions, should have left us no other alterarawing up and profisions the resolutions, should have left us no other alternative than either to forego altogether the object we had in view, with the additional mortification of feeling ourselves to be represented in what we consider a very questionable character before the public; more especially when past occurrences are considered; or, to appeal to your sense of justice to set the circumstances in their true light before the world.

"The object of the present communication is therefore to request you will publish in the Guardian, with this (with the Rev. E. Ryerson's permission) the communication addressed to him from Guelph, after the Hamilton Conferthe communication addressed to him from Guelph, after the Hamilton Conference; and also the letter addressed to you by J. Hough, containing the Resolutions. This, we conceive, will prove to a demonstration that the main object of the Resolutions was not simply a stipulation for individual rights, (for we had not forgotten that Mr. Alder himself conceded this) but to place on permanent record our dissent, Collectively, as well as individually, from the dictum of the Missionary Secretaries on the Church and State question, (or the "Wesleyanism" of which see Mr. Wesley's Sermon on a "Catholic Spirit") and we had not the most remote idea that Mr. Stinsun could regard it in any other light, although, for obvious reasons, it was couched in as mild it in any other light, although, for obvious reasons, it was couched in as mild terms as possible. Indeed, viewed in any other light, the 5th, and more especially the 6th, Resolutions are absord."

The members who thus object to Mr. Stinson's course are evidently in earnest and show it in the strong language they use. They revolt at, and will not submit to, "the DICTUM of the Missionary Secretaries" in London. Most unaccountable language to be used by men, who, as Mr. Slight says, have been, and are now "British Methodists!" They repudiate the darling doctrine of a church establishment cherished by the Missionary Secretaries and Mr. Stinson; and they have manliness enough to say so-and to say it in the Guardian-and to say it now they are not nominally with our Conference-and to say it in opposition to Mr. Stinson their head; for Mr. Kirkland's letter was sent to us

Account. When Mr. Slight had brought the deed back, and told them what nexion with the British Methodists at home, that they have all along been the The Legislative Halls will be superior to those formerly occupied in Toronto Mr. Sherwood, the Attorney, said of its invalidity, two London Missionaries warm friends of the Canadian Conference, and that now some of them having being on the spot, and they leaving no endeavour unperformed to obtain the been drawn away from it, they who have gone have not, in doing so, "mainproperty, the decision of certain members made it theirs for the London Com- tained" their connexion with the English Conference, but formed one, and are mittee or English Conference. The righteous way to judge of this transaction to all intents and purposes seceders: and the awful responsibility of their is this. Suppose the deed had been found valid, would not the property have secession rests with the London Committee and its too-busy agents at Guelph. belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, as wished by the Trustees? and We are much grieved to have to say these things; but Mr. Slight's letter makes so because they unknowingly did wrong, the London Committee's Agents take it unavoidable. We love peace, and would live in peace. If he must be counsel advantage of their ignorance! Tell it not in Gath. Mr. Slight takes great for his people at Guelph, he ought, when he pleads for them, to bring into objection at what the Rev. Thomas Bevitt has said about the matter, but we court something better than exparts statements. From all we know of his are sure that gentleman can substantiate every thing he has said. Mr. Slight clients they deserve better treatment. And when necessary we have other says it will be regarded as a "foul slander" to suppose he has done wrong in FACTS to being into court. Mr. Slight may fancy, as an artist, he has the pencil this business. We suppose, or rather affirm it, and found our affirmation on of a Cruikshank, and can paint to the life; but we must say if his present conhis own words: In the 11th paragraph he says, " I informed the Proprietors tradictory letter be any display of his skill, that Cruikshank is a proficient at how the matter stood. I clearly and distinctly stated to them that the property | caricaluring. Notwithstanding this, the Weslevan Methodist Church of Canada is increasing in her spiritual attractiveness and splendour; her intelligent, We know not that a more specious piece of advice could be given a body of men. | pious, and liberal supporters are multiplying; and her glory promises, by God,

The Official Letter from Hamilton referred to in our article. Alta meeting of the Leaders held in Hamilton on Monday evening, the 10th June, 1839:—Present, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman; Richard Greene, Tristram Bickle, Alex Crockstank, Hutchingon Clark, Robt Ecclestone, and Geo. Subbildge, Leaders, It was unanimously Resolved, That an address be prepared and presented to the Rev. Egerton Ryerson approving of the course he has pursued in the management of the Christian Guardian during the past year.

Alta meeting of the Leaders held in Hamilton on Monday evening, the 10th June, 1839:—Present, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman; Richard Greene, Tristram Bickle, villains, and succeeded in approhending four of them, at different Taverns.—Two stand committed to take their trial at the next assizes, and two have been damitted to bail. Others of the party are known, and will be apprehended if possible.

To the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. DEAR BROTHER.—In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the Leaders of the Hamilton Westeyen Methodist Society embrace the present epportunity of conveying to you their sincere and grateful thanks for the straightforward, meanly, and clistian course pureued by you in the management of the Christian Guardian during the past year; and to express their entire and decided approvat of your whole public course dering the year, as well as their admiration of the ability and emistan zeal displayed by you meeting and trumphantly overturning the unwarrantable attacks of ultratsts, whether political or ecclesiastical.

union. We know not where Mr. Slight has got his law from, for we find it notities in the Bible nor the Wesleyan discipline; and we besitate not to say, were this Guelph transaction on the part of the English Missionaries to be fully brought before the entire British Conference, it would meet with an unsparing reprobation. The last enquiry we shall make is.—

4. Have the Methodists at Guelph always considered themselves belonging to the London Committee, or English Conference? Mr. Slight, paragraph 4, says, "there is a great deal of dust thrown into the eyes of the public on the beads of secession—remaining with the Canadian or British Conference."

There is: and no man raises a greater cloud than he does, or is more anxious to make the "public" blind. We have not read a more erronsous production this latter or one more illusive. It might be supposed from it the people

It is with much regret we learn from the Hamilton Journal and Express that on Wednesday, the 17th, a very disastrons fire took place in that town which consumed "thirteen houses and a number of stables and outhouses;" smong which was the Journal and Express Office: but the presses and types, we are glad to be able to add, were saved. The property generally was but partially insured. This is the greatest fire that ever happened in Hamilton, and shews the propriety of the place being, in future, well provided with a fire company.

The pertinent and pathetic letter in another column to-day, om the pen of the Rev. Ezra Adams, an experienced and respected Minister. they have had preachers at all, they have been ours, they have all along wished of our Church, ought to be read by every seceder from our Conference, acting

> We see what the Editor of the Wesleyan says about "Omega;" name of his correspondent, or tells us what he means by a Secoder. Though we have answered "Omega," the editor calls on us to answer. What he has to do is to refute what we have already said; and if he declines doing it, we shall conclude he cannot.

> THE ELECTIONS, we understand, are to take place on the Sth, 15th, and 22nd of March; but the particulars respecting the Divisions have not yet learned.

> To Correspondents.—Communications have been received eigned "B. Nankevill," "S. Hurlburt," "W. M. Harvard," "J. Lockwood."

Quarterly Meetings on the Toronto District-4th Quarter. Newmarket, May 1 and 2 | Toronto City, June 6 and 7 The District Meeting to commence, in the Brick Chapel, Yongo Street, on Thursday, the 3rd June, at 9, A.M. The Recording Stewards are requested to be present, with their Circuit Accounts, on the 4th June, precisely at 10, A.M. ANSON GREEN, Charman.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

	A UGUS	TA AND BYT) W M	DISTRICTS.	
n	March.				nee, Meeting at 6
į	Mon 1 Perth Tues 2 Chamberlayne's Wed 3 Crosby	Meeting at 5 St do. 6 St do. 6 M	at 6 in 7 on 8	Brighton Colborne, Darlington	do. 6 Sermon at 11 Meeting at 6
e l	SC				

Foreign and Provincial News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

-It has been determined to proceed without farther delay with the plan proposed in the Bishop of London's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for providing a fund for the endowment of hishopries in our colonies and foreign possessions. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has amounced her intention of contributing the munificent sum of £2000; the Archbishop of Canterbury, £1000; the Bishop of London, £1000; the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has voted a grant of £10,000; the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts £5000; the Church Missionary Society has declared us intention of contributing liberally to the same object; the Colonial Church Society has subscribed £400. We have reason to believe that the first objects to which the fund will be applied will be the endowment, or part endowment, of bishopries in Malta and in New Zepland.—Ecclesias.

Welcome to J. S. Buckingham, Esq.—Great Meeting at Welcome to J. S. Buckingham, Esq.—Great Meeting at Exeter Hall.—On Monday evening, according to previous announcement, a meeting was held in Exeter Hall, to give a hearty welcome to that enlightened and indefatigable philanthropist, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., after three years' absence in the American States. The worthy and devoted President of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, presided, and with great propriety and aptness, opened the business of the evening. The resolution immediately bearing on Mr. Buckingham's reception, was given into the hands of the travelling secretary, G. Grieg, who, without offering any fulsome adulation, paid due honour to the otlebrated talents, and benevolent labours of Mr. Buckingham. Afterwards, addresses of congrutulation were read from the North London, East London, West Suburban, and St. James' Auxiliaries: also from the Independent Order of Rechabites, when the Chairman introduced Mr. Buckingham to the meeting, amidst the loud plaudits of the audience. A Mr. Buckingham to the meeting, amidst the loud plaudits of the audience. A report of his speech, especially taken for the Journal, will appear in our next. -Journal of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society.

-UNITED STATES.

McLeod Indicted .- An extract from the office of the Lockport Meleod Indicted.—An extract from the office of the Lockport Democrat and Balance, confirms the statement published yesterday, that the Grand Jury, after being engaged two or three days on hearing the evidence against Alexander McLeod, come into the Court on Saturday last with a bill against him for Murder. The Democrat adds that McLeod will have to remain in jail until the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held on the fourth Monday in March, unless a special commission of Oyer and Terminer shall issue. Such commission may be issued by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Judge must in all cases be appointed to preside in such special Court.—N. Y. Courtier.

Public Schools in New Jersey .- The number of towns in New Jersey is 142. In these, it is estimated, are 1,400 school districts. Reports have been received from 753 out of 793 districts in 71 towns. The number of have been received from 753 out of 793 districts in 71 towns. The number of children in these districts, between the ages of six and sixteen, is 50,898, of which 26,569 attend the public schools. The greater part of the remainder, it is stated, attend at private schools-N. Y. Com. Adv.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. From the Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, (published by Authority,) Feb y 16, 1841 Office of the Secretary of the Province, Montreal, Feb. 16, 1841.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the follow

The Honorable Robert Baldwin Sullivan and John Henry Dunn, of the City of Toronto, Dominick Daly, of the City of Quebec, Samuel Bealy Harrison, of the said City of Toronto, Charles Richard Ogden, of the City of Montreal, William Henry Draper and Robert Baldwin, of the said City of Toronto, City of Montreal, to be Members of Her and Charles Dewey Day, of the City of Montreal, to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada. Thomas Amiot, of the City of Quebec, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown in

Chancery to the Province of Canada

Chancery fo the Province of Canada

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Dominick Daly, Erq., and S. B. Hirrison, Esq., to be respectively Her Majesty's Secretary for the Province of Canada.

Mr. Daly will conduct the correspondence for that part of the Province heretofore the Province of Lower Canada, and Mr. Harrison for that part heretofore the Province of Upper Canada.

By Command,

T. W. C. MURDOCH, Chief Secretary. Government House, Montreal, Feb. 13, 1841.

Preparations at Kingston .- Active preparations are making opposition to Mr. Stinson their head; for Mr. Kirkland's letter was sent to us and published by us since they seeded from our Church. We have now shewn at greater length than we intended the Methodists at Guelph never had a con- for occupation. The New Hospital will make a splendid Parliament House.

Carpenters and labourers are busily engaged in taking down partitions, Cor The new range of Cottages, recently erected for the Marine Railway Company, are also fitting up for the Public Offices; and we understand that Mr. Killaly pronounces them as singularly commodious, and well adapted for the purposes for which they are intended.

Elwington House, the property of Baron Grant, beautifully situated about a mile to the westward of the Town, is to be the residence of His Excellency the Governor General, and additional wings to it are to be forthwith erected. It is also understood that the handsome Cottage of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., in that vicinity, will be given up by that gentlemen to Mr. Secretary Murdoch, as a Dwelling House.—Kingston Chronicle,

Melancholy state of Society in Belleville.-We are sorry to say, that one of those riots, which a few years back were so common in Belleville, necurred on Thursday evening last. A band of about twenty ruffiens entered the bar-room of a Tavern kept by Mr. C. Warren, and there, without any provocation, made one or two blows at the Landlord, and failing to reach turned upon Mr. Patrick Gallagher, and knocked him down chair, kicked and jumped upon him, until they left him senseless; they then took another person, Mr. Gamble, by the neck and heels, and threw him across the dog irons in the fire place, by which he was much bruised. Mr. Gallagher is a cripple, Mr. Gamble an invalid, but it mattered but little to such demons, all they cared for was the gratification of their bloodsbirsty appetites.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Townsend, near Simose, Talbot District, December 22nd, 1840, Miss Sarah Wooley, in the 20th year of her age. The subject of this notice was born of christian parents. Her father died when she was only six years of age. Her mother was also removed by death in January, 1840; so that Sarah and six brothers were left without either father or mother to counsel, protect, or provide for them; yet they were left in comfortable circumstances as it relates to the things of this world. The eldest brother, having the charge of the family, was kind, and took special care to render them comfortable. In June last, a revival of religion broke out at a protracted meeting held in the neighbourhood, when were and five of her brothers were made the subjects of a work of grace. They were another the subjects of a work of grace. They were another the subject of the troubstances connected with her conversion were quite extraordinary. She had presented herself of accountainty were in the enjoyment of religion. The throughtences connected with her conversion were quite extraordinary. She had presented hersell as a penitent, with a number of others, at different times, but found no relief; but when at home, she retired to the grove to pray; nor did she pray in vain; for as soon as she knell before the Lord and cried to him for mercy, the Lord head and answered her petition,—so that she was enabled to rejoice in God her Saviour, and went down to her house justified, rejoicing with her brothers, who had also shared in the riches of his grace. She soon repaired to the house of a near relative, and there declared what the Lord had done for her; and they rejoiced with her, as they had recently found the Saviour to the joy of their hearts. From the time of her conversion until her death, which was about six months, she was remarkable for stability and faithfulness, and was constant in attending the means of grace. As she, with four of her brothers, united with the Wesleyan Methodists, we had the privilege of becoming more particularly acquainted with her. God had blessed her with an extraordinary gift in prayer, and also in speaking her experience, as she excelled any that I ever knew of her see; and as the revival was progressing in that neighbourhood for several months, age; and as the revival was progressing in that neighbourhood for several months, she was quite active in praying for penitents, and encouraging them to lay hold on the hope set before them, so that she became uncommonty useful, and was endeared to many of the followers of Jesus, as they seemed to court her society. endeared to many of the followers of Jesus, as they seemed to court her society. In her religious exercises she frequently spoke of shortly leaving the world and enjoying the society of her parents, who had gone before her. Her sickness was short, and her death quite unexpected, as a rapid consumption terminated her mortal earcer. She was only three days confined to her bed, during which time she was much engaged in prayer. However, the family did not consider her dangerous, but were much alarmed when they found she was dying. A discourse was delivered at her funeral from Proverbs viii. 17—"I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me"—to a large assembly of friends and acquaintance.

DIED, on the 5th instant, in the village of Smith's Falls, in the 26th year of her age, Deborah, daughter of Mr. Charles Twedy, and wife of Mr. James Taylor, saddler and harness-maker of this place; leaving an adectionate husband, and two small children, deeply to feel their loss. Our sister had been a professor of religion, and member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for about seven years, during which time her conduct as a Christian was exemplary. The writer first became acquainted with her is July last, at which time her health was feeble. She attended class and other means of grace as long as her strength would permit. She was however debarred by her disease (the consumption) of these delightful privileges for several months previously to her dissolution. I visited her frequently during her illness; slways found her with a firm trust in God, and a glorious hope of immortal rost. During prayer, her soul would generally be remarkably drawn out after God, especially in praying for resignation to the Divine will. At length after growing weaker and weaker in body, but stronger and stronger in spirit, she gave up friends, children and all, and entered into the Paradise of God.

Wm. Young.

Smith's Falls, January 14th, 1841.

DIED, on the 26th December last, Elizabeth Sleightholm Hewgill, daughter of William Hewgill, Local Preacher, Yonge street Circuit, aged 22 years.—During her last illness, which was short, her peace was made with God; she exhorted her brothers and sister, and all around her, to prepare to meet her in Heaven; desired her sorrowful parents not to mourn for her; she was dying fleaven; desired are sorrowth interest to be a solution and the father, happy, and going to Jesus. When her voice failed she looked up at her father, a beautiful smile came over her face, and then, without a groun or struggle, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

MARRIED, -- Dy the Rev. C. Vandusen, on the 20th Jan., Mr. Michael Peircy, eldest son of John Peircy, Esq., of Earnesttown, to Miss Sarah Ann Roblin, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Roblin, of Adolphustown.

By the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, on the 13th instant, George Menzies, Esquire Editor of the Woodstock Herald, to Miss Harriet Burton, of Beechville, By the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, on the 9th inst., Mr. William Wall to Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of Mr. Walter Eales, all of Kingston. DIFD,-In Hamilton, on the 13th inst., in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Jas

McIntyre, formerly of Greenock, Scotland. At Smith's Falls, on the 11th January, Beulah Ann Bartlett, wife of Alpheus Bent, aged 21 years.

On Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, after a short illness, at Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah Hubbs,

wife of Benjamin Hubbs, Esq., of that Township. Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Feb. 23rd.

G. Goodson, M. Holtby, W. McFadden (W. O. owes 9s 6d.) B. Nankevill, C. Vandusen (he owes 7s. 6d.) 11. Montgomery, W. Coleman (no,—be has probably not had an opportunity of sending it,) John Williams, Thomas Williams, J. Hyatt.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Public Lecture IV. will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, or Friday Evening next, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. LILLIE, ON THE FACULTIES OF THE MIND.

CHARLES SEWELL, Admittance-Free. Toronto, February 22, 1841. Secretary.

Commissariat Office. Toronto, 23rd February, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on Thursday, the 15th April next. at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a Cor no Tender will be admitted I from all persons desirous of entering into a Contract for Brickleyers', Masons', Stone-Cutters', Paviors' and Plasterers' Work, and for supplying Building Materials, &c., for services under the control of the Hos. Board of Ordnance, (not exceeding a certain amount,) in the city and vicinity of Toronto, for one, or two years, from the 1st June, 1841. The Schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at this Office, and at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, where every information will be given. The Tenders are to be made upon Printed forms, which may be obtained at

this Office; and the parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained. Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will

O T I C E .- The New WHARF and STORE HOUSE now huilding at the foot of Yonge Street, to be LEASED for a term of Five Years. Tenders will be received at Ross & McLeod's until 1st March next. Toronto, 9th February, 1841.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

FELLOW FARMERS:—Having heard that one of the Candidates for the Representation of your Riding stated, that it was not my intention to appear at the Hustings, on the day of the Election, as a Candidate for your suffrages, I feel it to be my duty to contradict such statement, and to assure you that I shall be at my post, and abide by your honest decision.

I am, faithfully yours,

J. CAREY.

Candid. Feb. 16th, 1841.

Credit, Feb. 16th, 1841. THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings:

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linsed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salta, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kega Plug Tobacco. 10 Copperas, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Soulf, 20 Bagsof Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, Solphur. With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. I.YMAN, FARR & Co.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, ELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.)

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prime Cest and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, as follows, viz.: Brand Cloths, Cassimeres, Pint Cloths, Tweeds, Sattineta, Brills, Vestings, Plain and Printled Moleskins, Flannels, Brown Sheetinga, White Calicoes, Factory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Fourniture Calicoes, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Merinos of almost every shade and fourniture Calicoes, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Merinos of almost every shade and quality, Saxony Cloths, Mousselin de Laine Dresses; Thibet, Filled, Angola, and Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs: Bandana and Barcelona ditte; Laces. Bobbinets, Tamboured and Nredie-worked Collars; a general stock of Hoeiery, Haberdashery: together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (ptain and figured) and Plaid Cloaks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come in the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods: it being their intention immediately to effect an important change in their trade: The public may, therefore, condidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated above.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

Toronto, January, 1841.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK; intended as an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a compreher size sketch of Grammar; with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the Week; the words divided and accented according to the purest mode of pronunciation. By Alexander Dayloson, Esquire, Niagara, Compiler of the Wesleyan Methodist "Sacred Harmony." Printed and published for the author by Mr. 11. Rowsell, and sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3.1.

Extracts from Editorial Notices.

For the following reasons Mr. Davidson's Spelling Book may be preferred to any other: 1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons. 2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly Canadian. 4. It is more religious than any other. 5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more metter. 5. It stypographical execution is superior. 7. It is formed on a broad anti-sectarian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.—C. Guardian.—This body, malks the School Rocks which have defined Canada from the finited

This book, unlike the School Books which have deluxed Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own situation, our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a continuon Spelling Book can be, containing lessons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.—Commercial Herald. We had much gradification in the perusal of what we consider a most useful and valuable work for the common schools throughout the Province—the "Canada Spelling Stock," compiled by Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Nlagara
We believe it is the first attempt of the kind in the Province, and should be glad to have it in our power or say that the Government had recommended the adoption of Mr. Davidson's "Canada Spelling Book' in all the common schools in Upper Canada.—Patrict.

Every school teacher ought to procure a copy, and after a careful perusal of it, we first confident he would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American additionation in use.—Morning Star & Transcript.

We have received from the compiler, Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niegara, a copy fithe 'Canada Spelling Book,' which appears well calculated for use in the common thouls of the Province — Examiner.

We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the "Canada Spelling Book," just published by Mr. A. Davidson of Niagara. It is a comprehensive work containing, hesides the Spelling Book, outlines of Grography. a sketch of Gradmar, and Morning and Evening Frayers for every day in the week.—British Colonist.

Informing and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.—British Colonist.

The author of this work is A. Davidson, Esq. Postmaster of this town, who has favored as with a copy. We hope it may be placed in all the primary schools in the Province. The introduction to the youthful mind, it easy lessons, of the principles of morality and loyalty connected together, must form impressions calculated to produce good results. Let a system of education be followed out upon such a basis throughout our Province, and we venture to predict that rebelilon will nover again tear its bead amongst its.

Monary Reporter.

—Niagara reporter.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the Canada Speling Book, by Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niagara. The duty of loyalty, hittorio so
hamefully neglected by teachers, its of firmly inculcated through all his pages, that, to say
bothing of its other peculiar advantages, it must speedily supplant the American publica-

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Rook,' y Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Ningara. We think it a valuable acquisition such needed in the schools of this Province.—Upper Canada Herald.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of this neatly got up work with feelings of no relinary pleasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive in ordinary pleasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive it to be the best production which has been issued, white it is patiticularly adapted to Canadian youth—The hisss

dian youth — The News
We have examined it, (the Canada Spelling Book) and without hesitation pronounce it superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas — London Gazette.

If Mr. Davidson had done no more than to prove the necessity of such native School Books, he would have been justly entitled to the best thanks of the Canadian public. But he has done a great deal more. By his present production he has proved that industry, assiduity, and morel and religious principles, such as he seems to be guided by, can make provision for the opening minds of our youth; and he has, accordingly, presented us with a Spelling Book, which cannot fall to be immediately and generally adopted as the manual of our juyenite students, while acquiring the first elements of our language.

—Mostreal Gazette.

This useful and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a prosect of some general system, heire, applied to the advantage and the control of the contr This useful and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a prospect of some general system being applied to the education of the youth of Canada, its remarkably well timed; and its own intrinsic excellence will, we remure by predict, recommend it to those to whom the formation of that system may be confided as a valuable auxiliary, win thy of being placed in the hands of every school boy in the country.

Niagara Chronicle.

-Friegera Caronicis.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spelling lock,' and, so far as we are capable of forming an opinion, we assert that it is one of the set works of the kind we have ever met with — Hamilton Catatia.

We would do vindence to our own feelings, as well as injustice to the public, should we or give our unequivocal approbation of this book.—Brantford Courter.

His (Mr. Davidson's) back is not only thoroughly British, as every school book in the hands of young Britons cought to be, but it is also they coughly Canadian, or rather British American; and we hall it accordingly, as supplying a desideration long and grievously fell by the instructors of youth in these provinces.— Woodstock Heraid.

We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' by A. Davidson, This book appears to us to be better adapted for schools in this country than any other we have seen.—Canada Temperance Advocats.

To the author of this valuable addition to the School Books of these Provinces we are Indebted for a copy, which, on examination, we leel confident in pronouncing one of the most complete of its description that we have seen, embracing within itself the rudiments of an intellectual, moral, and religious education.—Literary Carland.

of an interection, moral, and rengious coolsation.—Interiory Cartana.

We inadvertently omitted to mention in our last, that we, in common with other peatheren of the press, have received a copy of this truly valuable work. We have examined it carefully from beginning to end, and found it to realize, in every respect, what we had read in different journals in its commendation. We have shewed it to a school teacher of our acquaintance, who expressed himself willing to introduce it at once into his school. And we have no doubt that were other Schoolmasters in the District aware of the supee have no doubt that were other Schoolmasiers in the District aware of the supe of this work, over all others of the kind in common use, they would lose no time n obtaining a supply .- Western Herald.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 13th January, 1841.

OTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on Monday the 1st March next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from all Persons willing to enter into a Contract, or Contracts, to furnish, during the cusuing senson of Navigation, STEAMBOAT CONVEYANCE for Passenensuing senson of Invigation, STEAM DOAL CONVERANCE for Passengers and Government Stores, between Chippawa and Amherstburgh, and the intervening Ports, and vice versa; between Toronto and Hamilton, and the intervening Ports, and vice versa; between Toronto and Queenskon, touching at Niagara, and vice versa; and between the Holland Landing and the landing in Kempenfeldt Bay, and vice versa; viz.:

CABIN PASSENGERS, victualled. Men. each, £ Women, each, Children, under 11, and above 3 years of age, each, DECK PASSENGERS, not victualled. Women, each, Children, under 14, and above 3 years of age, each, Horses, each, Waggons, each, Stores, by weight, ext. by measurement, conservations Field-pieces, mounted, from 6 to 12 pounders, with

whole season or navigation.

Cabia Passengers shall be allowed to take with them, free of expense, six cwt. of personal baggage; Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, their knapsacks, arms, and accourtements; and other Deck Passengers, being men, sixty pounds in weight—and women, thirty pounds in weight.

The personal baggage of Officers, and their camp equipage, to be computed by measurement, at the rate of three tons measurement for every ton in weight, to which they may be entitled; and their baggage, comprising household furniciture, carriages, &c., to be charged by weight or measurement, at the option of the Contractor. he Contractor.

Payment will be made by the Secior Commissariat Officers stationed at Toronto, Hamilton, Drummoudville. Amherstburgh, and l'enetanguishene, for all orders for Transport granted at their respective stations.

Particulars of the proposed Contracts, and any further information required, any be obtained on application at this office.

Note.—It is particularly requested that parties disposed to tender for any of the above services, will have the goodness to make their offers in strict conformity with the above schedule.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchasers not previous year; on which account he has though it expedient to make it generally known by thus giving it publicity.

The subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the trade so extensively this fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented to blm, knowing well that a large stock of goods far below usual prices, cannot fall to attract the notice of the public generally.

large stork of goods far below usual prices, cannot fail to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sliteric consciousness that it will be in many instances a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from bim. In a previous advertisement the subscriber mentioned that he was able to all hig goods. In a previous advertisement the subscriber mentioned that he was able to all hig goods. In the can sell his present suck at least 20 per cent less than he could afford were be necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transper could afford were lenecessitated to pay the various charges attending their transper table to the Gooddes, which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling

necessitated to pay the various charges attenued their transportation to the has avoided by purchasing consignments in Monucal far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the large supply of goods at present on hand, the subscriber is well aware that were his purchasers this winter confined merely to inmitted and its vicinity the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present stock previous to the arrival of his spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be rinly recompensed for any extra trouble occasioned by a tew miles addition to their journey in coasing to his establishment.

The extensive outroungs which the subscriber has heretofore received from the public he considers a sufficient guarance that the advantages which be now offers will be fully appreciated by them, on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a cultinuance, assured that his old customers will be still more goutified from an examination of the present prices of his present stock.

The subscriber considers it not only win but useless for him to enumerate (within the compass of an advertisement) the different articles and qualities of goods comprising his stock; suffice it to cay, that almost every article in the above line suitable for the scason may be had at his establishment. And purchasers may rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increased number of hands in the establishment. He would now internly direct attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either Dry Goods or Groceries viz:—a large quantity of the best Spanish sole leather. Routs and Shoes, Plush and Reaver Bonners of every size and quality, English and Swedish Iron, cut and wrought nails, of which articles there is a very full supply and will be sold at the same reduced prices. The subscriber still continues a store la Dundae, where an assortment in the above line may be had, and on the same reasonable terms.

For

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co., TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonnet Making Business.

Toronto, February 3rd, 1841.

587 tf

THE following Articles for Sale at No. 8, CITY BUILDINGS-

60 Chests Young Hyson and other Teas.
25 Casks Muscovado, Patent, and Crushed Refined Sugars.
26 do. Sperm, Olive, Pale Seal, Cod and Lineard Ods-

With a General Assortment of Groceries, Stationery, Paints, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. ANDREW HAMILTON. Stuffs, Window Glass. Brushes, &c. Toronto, Jan. 26th, 1841.

in the attainment of such a consummation of his tabour; let median through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slander of political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the flustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemis-phere, under the suspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing,

Glorious and Free.
Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant, JAMES E. SMALL. Toronto, March 23, 1840. 552tf.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

GENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafat. gar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol. Woolwich, Guelph; Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfrir-Puslinch and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of

my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Halton. How far I discharged the dollies of that appointment, to the satisfaction of all concern d. I am not aware;—but I can safely say that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of those who were mosstronuous against my appointment in the most public and complimentary manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct.

Sentlemen-Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, 1

as a Candidate for your suffriges.

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation be useful to my country.

Surely Fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own,

Halton, I will exert my test abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Province in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in the popular Council-I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct. exercise my own judgment.

Gentlemen,—I hold no situation of emplument under the Crown, con

sequently I am featless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, &c. &c. 1 have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble Servant, WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,—As the union of the Provinces is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as it is probable you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in the United Legislature, I beg leave again to intimate to you that it is my intention to meet you at the hustings as

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no hesitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to pursue in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well under-

stood wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives.

And if I have the bonor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my follest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I

conceive they are wrong.

In short, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully identified with my own. I am. Gentlemen,

E. W. THOMSON. Your most obedient, Bonize, Township of Toronto, Ang. 22, 1840.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S City of Toronto Directory and Register, with Almanae, &c., for 1841, will be published on the First of January.

75

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders. LR keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of

STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Pashiens Toronto, Desember 22nd, 1849

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any husiness intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a shere of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD, Late of the Crown Lands Office.

466

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

. THE COUNTY OF YORK.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SICOUD RIDING OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLE MEN,—Fully aware of the deep responsibilities of attached to the prot of a Representative of the people at this momentum of the protection of the protection in the most and the protection of the protection in the most and the protection of the protection in the most and the protection of the protection in the most and the protection of the protection of the protection in the protection of the protection o

secundary consideration, as the general welfare cannot be advanced without the improvement of all minor interests; but no person can be better aware of, or more alive to the wants of the section of the country I am now addressing than I am, and I consider that the opening of your communications demands the atmost attention of your representa-

ives. Education is a matter of vital importance, and I trust the next Session will not pass without a better and more extensive system, particularly as regards Township Schools, ted. les necessary to advert to the great measure of the Union, which has become

t subject of intense inforest and general discussion. I claim no merit as a Reference in aying that I consider some of the details highly objectionable, for even the Tortes are oud in condending them; and I feel convinced that ultimately all parties will join to

baying, that a consider some and I feel convinced that ultimately all parties will juin to do do not produce by the States is a subject which should not be lost wight of; and I shall always be happy, should I be successful, to receive and pay every attention to the suggestions of my constituents.

I am not aware that I have left any point of interest untouched; I have given my opinions on them fully and freely. If these do not meet your approbation, call meetings by Township Delegates, or otherwise fix upon some person of more general influence and sounder views, and I provide you, Reformers, I shall join cordially in supporting him If not, I shall consider your shence as an approval, by those Reformers I have not yet been able to see, of the wish expressed by the Gentlemen who addressed me, and shall meet you at the busings. Do your doty, and I trust I shall do mine. Wishing the causal of Reform every success, I remain, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN.—At the solveitation of many of the Freeholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust are well

trown. Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the henign sway and trotection of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, that Constitution which is our pride and boast,-I shall, to my latest breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.

Methor County. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be continued as a Candidate for your suffrages.

Methor County. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be continued as a Candidate for your suffrages.

Methor County. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be continued as a Candidate for your suffrages.

Methor County. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be continued as a Candidate for your suffrages.

Methor County. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be continued as a Candidate for your suffrages. their uncompromising advocate.

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and desire to be useful to my country.

Let uncompromising savocate.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exerting the exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and exerting the exerting the exertion and industry. by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more include every variety soluble for the Winter Trade. remain Townships; to give to the youth of the country that blessing by Toronto, December 7th, 1840. 579 'ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co. my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen,—I will make you but few premises, consequently I shall which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of heing liberties, narrely. Education; and to heal the wounds that have been districted by the state of the country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, narrely. Education; and to heal the wounds that have been districted by the country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, narrely. Education; and to heal the wounds that have been districted by the country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, narrely.

to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the vants, male bjects of my most nuceasing exertions. My hope is, that energ feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most

forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Elec

toral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest oppor mity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure.

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be

guided by your wishes and opin one; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, ... 'G. DUGGAN; Jun. Toronto, March 21, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

ELLOW YEOMEN,-Having been solicited by a number of respectable Freeholders of your Riding to offer my services as your Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention so to do; and, as many of you do not personally know me, I will explain my views in as few words us possible. Should I be elected, I shall consider myself the organ of the people, and feel it my duty always to support such measures as you would yourselves, were you present in person and had all the information on the subject in question that your Representative had.

My principal reasons for offering are as follows: I feel in person the ill effects of Flour coming from the United States Duty Free, whilst ours goes there with a Heavy Duty; the want of encouragement to Home Manufactories; and many defects in our Laws, such as relate to the Militia, the Court of Requests, the Roads, the Common Schools, to Insane Persons, to Sabbath-breaking, and many other evils which, I feel assured, I could assist in mending.

breaking, and many other evils which, I feel assured, I could assist in mending I can assure you that I would not have affered myself if any respectable Farmer amongst you had come forward before me; but it is a fixed rule of my life never to undertake anything that is not worth finishing, and then to be discouraged by difficulties or disappointments until I know, to a

rever to be discouraged by dimenties of disappointments until I know, to a certainty, that I cannot accomplish my end.

I have been known to some of you for Thirty-five years past; and have been engaged in business amongst you for the last Twenty-two years. My whole dependence for a living, for myself and family, is Farming, Mills, Manufacturing of Cloth, &c. My interest is your interest; and I will conclude by humbly the contract of the consider Physical Color, and the contract of the con soliciting your support at the ensuing Election, solemoly promising, to the utmost of my ability, to support our united interests in Farming, Manufactures, and Merchandize; also, in the encouragement of Emigration, and in promoting

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE REFORMERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CENTLEMEN.—At the present crisis in Canadian affairs, I feel I should.

The shrinking from my duty as a British Subject, were I not to adopt the course pointed out in your requisition. I therefore declare myself a Candidate for your suffrages, as one of the Representatives of the Metropolisin Parliament. You are well aware that I have formerly been more than once solicited to the property of the interpret. Therefore a well as Conservative. But

come forward on each of the interests-Liberal as well as Conservative. But I think that these nominal distinctions ought not to exist or be perpetuated under the Union; and I think it is the first indication of a great Canadian and truly British party your now putting me in a position to come forward perfectly in-dependent of both parties. Alas! that the feedings of obligation, created by

prependent of norm parties. Also, that the teerings of congetton, created by your confidence, which now inspire my breast, had not long ago been appealed to in the case of many others throughout the Country.

Are not the interests and property of this great City as well the public safety prejudiced unnecessarily at this very moment, by the appearance of our continuing to view with suspicion, and to give unbecoming opposition to, the Governor Geograf ? General ?

We may rely that Lord Sydenham never will consent to be thrust into the arms of the old official party, and it were well for the interests of this city, that the ensuing elections should for ever dissipate all idea of identity between the City of Toronto and that faction, which has been the curse of Upper Canada having held place without power, except the power of injuring us—neither possessing the confidence of the country nor of themselves—united against the country, but not united among themselves—with influence sufficient to make Upper Cauada in former days what they now wish to make the City of Toronto. great rotten borough,—whose tactics have been, and still are, to ascertain heir own personal interests, and then to convince the people that these are their interests—making the country agree with them on every point, instead of endeavouring to agree with the country,—the strength of the faction in fact

having lain in the weakness of the 'country.

I do not mean to impuge the private characters of the old Government Tory party, but as an independent man I shall ever raise my voice against their selfish and exclusive political creed. However respectable or amiable some of them may be, as individuals, I must view them as a Compact, to be the worst enemies of the country of the co

may be, as individuals, I must view them as a Compact, to be the worst enemies of their country, and blind enough not to see, that they are thus the enemies of themselves and their children.

I little thought that the day would ever come which should find me enlisted in the ranks of portion; but whether I regard the laterests of this City, or of the Province, in both which my stake is very great. I am equally satisfied that I might as well plead my supposed inability, when called on, to defend my country sgainst external face, as at the present crisis. From internal enemies. I feel that I might as well serve my country in Parliament as in the field,—which latter necessity it appears to me would be the inevitable consequence of Tory exclusiveness, selfishness, and bigotry, again becoming rampant in Upper Canada. I Canada.

an evidence that the Criticens of Toronto agree with me that the present Government is entitled to, and will get from us, all the adherence which independent men can give to any Government—as an evidence that valuing the constitutional doctrine of Lord Sydenham—"Upon your co-operation, must depend the success of my endeavours, and my efforts can fail or succeed only in proportion to your readiness to support and assist me in the task," the Criticens of Toronto will emulate the country and the Sister Provinces in generously taking into consideration that the difficulties with which His Excellency is sucrounded and personal and official party, because they never the value of the proportion to your feeding party, because they never the value of the proportion to find the continuous to the proportion of the country and the Sister Provinces in generously taking into consideration that the difficulties with which His Excellency is sucrounded and personal party, because they never the value of the proportion to province the province of the certificate which the Proprietors are almost duity receiving.

Toronio, October 2d, 1840.

Term that can impair the constitution in any circumstances.

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the passion of the city of New York; almost efficacy, annongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the passe in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Septiment at the same place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Septiment at the same place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Septiment at the same place in which the article is manufactured. The efficacy all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured. The office of the Medical Colleges in which the article is manufactu I wish you to understand that in supporting me, you will support a "new state

I object to the old official party, because they never had nor would their principles ever permit their possessing the confidence of the people of Upper Canada. And confidence in ourselves must precede the confidence of the people of England in our stability, without which, we cannot expect, nor could we honestly advise Emigration to Canada, without which this cannot long remain a Beitiah Province. a British Province.

And with the slightest idea on the minds of capitalists, that there was any And with the slightest idea on the minus of capitalists, that there was any chance of baving the old party pawned on us again, I state my firm conviction that, instead of money being got from England to develope our resources, build the causes of the SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have our towns, and improve our communications, we would have capitalists leaving tried it, and found procisely the relief which the article promises to disquiet.

If elected by you, I shall be found a great conservator of our principles,

an unwearied and fearless reformer of details. The perpetuation of the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country, I view to be at once the glory and advantage of both. My humble abilities will, of course, be especially levoted to advance the greatness and prosperity of the City of Toronto, wir which my own interests and standing are so immediately connected.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant.

ISAAC BUCHANAN. Toronto, Upper Canada, 19th January, 1841.

GRASS SEED.—The highest Cash Price paid for clean Timothy Seed by.

Toronto, November, 1840.

LESSLIE BROTHERS.

578 3 m

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Parrister and Attorney at Law, Conneyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Sherwood & Clawford, three doors West of Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

572

CLOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings. Sale by Toronio, 7th Dec. 1840.

JUST RECEIVED—a Complete and Extensive Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO.,

No. 5, City Buildings. Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. CLOVER SEE D.—Two HUNDRED BUSHELS, prime quality, for sale by

Toronto, 8th January, 1841.

LESSLIE BROTHERS.

534 3m

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be con-23rd November, 1840.

inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will each be among the objects of my most carnest endeavours.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being. No lobour, no pay. The Government, and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have enforced and secured to the public.

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have bitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to dispend and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servants, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages they will give. No person will be sent who cannot bring with them testimonials as to character, &c. Charge of entry at the time, Two Shillings and Sizpence,

Emigrants, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

Mr. N. having lived eight years in this Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, flatters himself that he can give the necessary information to Settlers which they require before they hay. The Subscriber will use every excition in his power to effect Sales; and he believes the public interest, as well as his own, will be promoted by an office of this kind.

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or

Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis.

Notary Public, Conveyance, Land Agent, Sc.,

Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

EMOVAL.-JAMES SANDERSON

A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, King Street, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice. Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made to order.

Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner Toronto, Aug. 17, 1840. GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassi meres, Buckekins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.

C A R D .- Mr. G. WILLSON, Portrait Painter, would A inform the inhabitants of Toronto, that he will remain here a few days, the tranquility and presperity of our Country.

As my business calls me in various parts of the Riding, the probability is to Mr. Osborne's, Land Agent.

DLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!

The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the Melkows Establishment. "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly well knows Establishment. "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most roasonable by the Good of the Pselvach in Canada, for making up the efficiencies of poor of the Westry and Must also be paid within one to a stantistic of the paper will be careful to attend to this. All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post from authorized Agents, must be post from authorized Agents, must be post from the conting of the Westry and the contingent of the Westry and the contingent areas are equilable. Agents are responsible for the paper will be careful to attend to this. All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post from authorized Agents and authori

TOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable consideration of all such as have doalt with him. Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebted to him.

J. W. BRENT. Toronto, September 21, 1840. 69

Y M A N, F A R R, (Successors to J. W. BRENT) AND CO. will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their ousiness; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.-LYMAN, MOORE, & Co, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

London, U. C., 1841. ASTWOOD & Co.,—PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOK Manufacturers. No. 38, Young Street.
FOR SALE—Type, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink.
75 6m

E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, E. PELL, (from London, Enigrand, Charles, and Glazier, Looking-Class and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier,

J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders. Dressing Glasses. Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every escription, made to order.

IFA liberal allowance made to Cabinet Mukers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 8, 1840.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE. Croty, Whopping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing to saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any circumstances.

(onlirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for calonet. For its virtue as a catherne in Fevers and all Billious Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

For sale by Joseph Reckett and Company; and by Drugglets generally.

71 y

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY, for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. this as a country shortly again to become the scene of disorder and political hestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable disquiet. published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediato relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 misutes from the first dose. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it

> healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with Headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing complaint. Physicians have in many instances given it to their nationts, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Hendache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles

would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and

meet from that source. Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold by Comercor & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lessie Brothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman, Fare, & Co., Toronto.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON. TF Read the following from Junes Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives:

first Judge of the County in which he lives:

Messes, Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you doesn will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended:

I hereby Certify that my daughter has been afficied with sick headache for the space of about twenty years—the attacks occurring once in about two wooks, frequently lasting twenty four hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having trief almost all other remedies in vain, I have been laduced as a last resort to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cared. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to rend you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

Judge of the Court of C. P. Judge of the Court of C. P.

CAUTION CIRCULAR.—To Druggists and Country Merchunts. — Those valuable articles, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAYS' LINIMENT for the Piles, &c. have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of heing liberties, narroly, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been returned as the Honourable Momber for the East Riding of the County of inflicted on this Colony from evaluations and unhappy measures, will be the country of the East Riding of the County of the Country of th will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Comstock's articles. The true articles have that name or signature always on the wrapper, and venders will do well to remember that when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout the country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

Our friends are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places. COMSTOCK & Co.

HEWE'S NERVE & BONE LINIMENT. This article is offered to the public as a never-failing Cure for the RHEUMATISM, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defind the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases the relief is invariable after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in Chronic Rheumatism the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street. New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co.,

OOK TO YOUR PANTRIES AND BED-ROOMS ROACH and BED BUG BANE. The Subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with this certain and mmediate remedy for those noxious vermin, and has consented, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner — He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens. (some I whom are the most wealthy and fashiousble ladice in Chestnut Street,) that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; and these certificates are in the hands of his Agents, where any, one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is full proof of this fact, and of its virtues.
E. SAUNHOLTZ.

Inventor & Proprietor. For sale by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

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