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A SECOND VOICE FROM CANADA.

To the Canada Committee of the English Conference, consisting of the President and Secretary of the Conference, the Missionary Secretaries, the Rev. Messrs. Ricce, Treffry, Jackson, and Thenty-nine others.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN :--- A voice from the western shores of the Atlantic spoke. The voice was the voice of complaint. To you, and of you, it com-plained. The voice was the voice of entreaty. It entreated you, -by the evil plained. The voice was the voice of entreaty. It entreated you, --by the evil you cause this Connexion, by the evil your Connexion may be caused, by the feared diminishment of your Missionary income, and by the lamentad violation of the Christian and velocity of unity, it entreated you, --to dry the fountain of complaint. That the entreary might not be impeded, the voice shewed and removed some obstacles. It spoke of "British" Methodism, that it has long been a resident in this Province; of emigrants, that they already are religiously cared for; of your political object, that religious efforts to cement the concexion of the Colony and Parent Country are needless; of the Clergy fund, that your expenses are likely to be greater than your receipt; of your fund, that your expenses are likely to be greater than your receipts; of your friendly expressions, that they do not accord with your unfriendly conduct; and of your demand and seizure of Mission Stations and property, that your Peasons, when placed in the scales of justice, are found too light. This is a synopsis of what the voice uttered, and may revive the memory of the remain-

Again the voice speaks ! Again, hear ! "But why do you speak !" Again the voice speaks: Again, near: "Dut why do you speak?" I reply,—Remore the evil, and complaint will die. No longer molest and injure Methodism in Western ("anada, and no more will I trouble you. "But we have no intention of injuring Methodism, but rather to improve it." I reply— "Striving to better, oft we may what's well."

In this letter I shall shew you some of the attributes and adjuncts of the unhappy and odious work which you begun by your resolutions of 3rd Septem-ber last, and which your agents are zealously continuing. This letter is a continuation of the first, and is designed to afford other reasons why you should immediately desist from molesting and breaking the Wesleyan Societies belonging to the Canada Conference.

I. Your work in Western Canada is irregular. Contrast your operations with the conduct of other Churches, of other Conferences, of Missionary Societies, and of even the English Conference, and the irregularity will instantly be visible.

1. Other churches, however differing in doctrine or discipline, or both, are yet agreed in receiving intuitive truths. Among the rest, each sect as well as each individual receives this, -- that self-preservation is self-interest. Acting on this self-evident proposition, each sect, however it may injure others, injures not itself. Does the Roman Catholic Church in one country endeavour to destroy that church in another ? Do Independent, or Baptist, or Presbyterian ministers at home, aid or injure their brethren and churches abroad? Are the Dioceses of the Episcopal Church in England environs of the Colonial Dioceses of Calcutta, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Foronto? Why ministers at home, aid or injure their brethren and churches abroad? Are the Dioceses of the Episcopal Church in England envious of the Colonial Dioceses of Calcutta, Barhadoes, Jamaica, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Toronto? Why does one body of Wesleyan ministers differ from all other ministers? Each sect aceks its own preservation, enlargement, and prosperity; but this sect parts of the New England States, the Independents and Presbyterians are in such friendship that if an Independent minister be settled in a town, the Pressuch friendship that if an Independent minister be settled in a town, the Pres-byterian minister does not enter, but allows quiet occupation; and the converse. You reply, "We are not one church, although called by the same name;

Tou repuy, "We are not one church, atthough called by the side of a Methodist and therefore have as much right to station ourselves by the side of a Methodist as a Baptist congregation." Some time think and reason. But such shew little acquaintance with Mr. Wesley's writings and conduct. As all the bish-opricks under the superintendence of the Pope form but one Roman Catholic Church; as all the Synods under the control of the General Assembly form but one Presbyterian Church; and as the twenty-five English, ten trish, and six Colonial Diacesses. Form but one Enisconal Church of England, ea the six Colonial Dioceses, furn but one Episcopal Church of England; so the English, Irish, and Canada Conferences, with the twenty-nine Conferences in the United States, form, not so many clutches as conferences, but one tast church, one far-extended sect.

2. Other conferences, however contending with error in various shapes and places, have never contended with themselves. Did the Irish Conference ever molest you 1 Did either of the American Conferences ever enter on ground which you had previously occupied? Did the Canada Conference ever seek to suppleat you? No. The Irish and Canadian, with the American Conferences, have preserved inviolate the Wesleyan doctrine of unity. But the English Conference, the oldest and the greatest body, is the transgressor.

3. The different sects having Missionary Societies, however contending at home, are generally agreed to be pacific abroad. Otherwise, these Missionary Societies, instead of blessing, would curse the lands their agents visited. The Societies, instead of blessing, would curse the lands their agents visited. The missionaries of one society endeavour to avoid collision with the missionaries of another. This cautious cooduct, no doubt, you observed in the Rev. A. Boar, one of the four travelling deputies of the Scotch Presbyterian Missionary Society; who reported that the spot best calculated for a missionary of the Church of Scotland was near the Lake Tiberias, "other parts being occupied by missionaries from the London Society, with whom we desire not to interfore." Here is an instance of more deference and friendship in ministers of different sects, than is shown by you for ministers of the source sect. different sects, than is shown by you to ministers of the same sect. The collis-

different sects, than is shown by you to ministers of the same sect. I ne collis-ions which others avoid, you have needlessly produced. 4. Your proport compared with your former conducted are the inequilibrity. The English Conference never wrenched stations and societies from the Irish brethrea; nor from the American brethren, (excepting in 1820, but friendship was speedily restored;) nor from the Canada brethren, until the unbappy year of 1840, the first year of the second century of Methodism. Wheever writes the second "Centenary of Methodism," must insert the melancholy memoran-dum that no sconer was the door of the second century fairly opened that the ulter of the second century fairly opened that the ulter of the second century fairly opened that the ulter of the second century fairly opened that the ulter of the second century fairly opened that the ulter of the second century fairly opened these the second century fairly opened that the ulter of the second century fairly opened these these the second century fairly opened these these these the s dum, that no sooner was the door of the second century fairly opened than the classes. Instead of two, we have four classes ; Jews, Mahometans, Christians, Methodists, before united. clashed and divided. If a house be divided against Methodists, before united, clashed and divided. If a house be divided against and Heathen. The latter torm may be applied to every genus, species, or in-itself, it cannot stand. Take care, then, lest this innovation of yours be set up dividuals, which cannot be included in the former three. A theological definas a precedent and an example for other generations; lest this irregularity become regular; for then we may prophesy the downfal of Methodism before the second contary closes. II. Your work in Western Canada is *wasteful*. I shall say nothing here of the waste of the missionary revenue, having shewn in the former letter that the expenditure of any part of that revenue within the boundaries of the Canada mexion is unfairly partial, unnecessary, contrary to the wishes of its contributors, and unchristian.

roction may rectify. 3. I pray you, reflect on this wasteful work you are prosecuting; and con-sider your responsibility to the Head of the Church for the manner in which you employ his servants. Consider, that while you afflict us with an exuber-unce, the greatest part of the world is afflicted by famine. Take the bread that is perishing, and give it to those who, for want of it, are perishing. Con-sider the the model is a mark head in and any the inhelitents of the world are that is perishing, and give it to those who, for want of st, are perishing. Con-sider, that the world is a vast bospital, and all the inhabitants of the world are sick, and in the different wards. Shall the physicians crowd turnituously into a few select wards, and leave the rest vacant, and the sick destinct I Shall many rush to perform the work of a few? This would be folly; also, undue partiality to those attended, and unmerited cruelty to those neglected, Recall your superfluous men. Send them to those who cry, Come over and help us. Elevate these our brethren a few degrees in our northern latitude, and disperse them among the wandering and willing tribes in the tracts of the Hudson's Bay; and you will confer on us a good, on them no evil, and on yourselves an Lift, and you will conter on us a good, on them no evil, and on yourserves in ity, caps the chinax; for you have spent but 2400 more than the conterpanty of extra ples for an increase of your missionary. The work has the start of the this uprose for £4000 is for a pairy sum to be most pairy. III. Your work in Western Canada is an missionary. The work has the What is the trad proposed i To see and hold is large a portion of the name of "Missionary." but, like many other names, the noun does not agree country as possible. A fine Province, teening with little towns, which will will the adjective. That your agents call themselves Missionaries will appear be barger, and wealthy settlements, which will multiply: Shall'these "does not agree to be barger, and wealthy settlements, which will multiply: Shall'these "does "does "does not agree to be barger, and wealthy settlements, which will multiply: Shall'these "does "does "does not agree to be barger, and wealthy settlements, which will multiply: Shall'these "does "does "does not agree to be barger, and wealthy settlements, which will multiply: Shall'these "does "does not agree to be barger, and wealthy settlements, which will multiply it have the settlements agree to be barger. from two among various facts : the first is, that one of these in Hamilton, late ly advertising, signed himself " British Wesleyan Missionary;" and the other

cally produce it. So your agents, calling themselves, and perhaps called by others, "missionaries." fancy or believe that what the name signifies they are. [am under the unpleasant necessity of removing the fallacy on which they size, by proving that they are no more Wesleyan Missionaries than the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope of Bome. Canterbury and the Pope of Rome.

salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ to 'all nations, and kingdoms, and tongues, and people,' who have not heard of him; to raise up Christian societies in Pagan lands; and to establish schools for the religious instruction of the children of the inhabitants."

In the preface of the Address you say-

"Whoever you are, if you bear the venerable name of cluristian, and profess to believe the truth, excellency, and power of the religion which our Saviour came to establish upon earth, an appeal is made to you to support, according to your ability, the cause of Missions to the *heathen world*."

You press the case on the public by two exclamations and an interrogation : "If the population of the globe be taken at eight hundred millions of souls, ive hundred millions, at least, at this hour remain Pagan idelaters, and one hundred millions followers of Mahomet! Fifteen out of sixteen probably of the human race are unacquainted with the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, and are living and dying without God and without hope! Can our hearts be un-moved by this consideration ?"

To induce the poor to assist the object, as well as the rich, you declare, that "A great portion of the sum raised annually to send out Missionaries, and o support them when abroad, is produced by weekly subscriptions of a penny

and upwards, from persons in comparatively humble circumstances." (c) We have found the object of the society. The object which the directors of the society state; which pleaders at Missionary meetings state; which collec-tors for the fund state, and which contributors believe, is, to preach the Gos-pel, and create christian societies, in *Pargan* lands. Those preachers only who carry out this object of the Wesleyan Missionary Society are Wesleyan Mis-

do not carry out the object of the society. They do not further that object, because they are in the wrong place, and among the wrong people. They are the Plantagenets, the Roses, the Stuarts, and the former Brunswicks? If so,

great erudition, however, is required to answer the question. In the Scriptures, the word "Heathen" or "Gentiles" is placed in opposi-tion to the word "Jews." Is he the God of the Jews only ? Is he not also of the ferry Gentiles ? or heathen ?- separating the race, and making two

the last, your debt next May will be £24,000. This shews the need of mis-sionaries, that you incur so large a debt to supply them. But in Western Canada you are increasing your debt foolishly; for no destitute souls are here crying for your help. Two evils attend your nuwise proceedings; you are increasing your missionary expenditure, and by that very expenditure you are increasing your missionary expenditure, and by that very expenditure you are scribe to your fueds are so averse to your work of strife and divisien, that they will subscribe no more. The popular judgment here is entirelyngainst you and as there are a thousand avenues between Canada and England, the popular judgmeat here may influence the popular judgment there; and nore injurious inteiligence may be spread abroad in a few months, than many years of cor-roction may rectify. complish all you desire, what honour will you receive? Did the Italian republic of San Marino, or the Pyrennean republic of Andarra, offend the British ernment, would the British empire gain honour by the conquest of either,

or both ? Little deeds from little agents may be overlooked ; but little deeds from great ugents, cannot be unnoticed. The manner in which you broke the Union, so different from the manner by which it was formed, was ungenerous. To receive discontented preachers, and employ them against their former associates, is mean,-mean both in the em ployers and the employed. To carry on a work that agitates and confuses pains and divides, christian families, christian societies, christian congregations

is unworthy men, and much more, christian Ministers. To seek to jajure the funds and the incomes of the preachers of this Conference, is petty. To assign as a reason for these acts, that the Missions for several years " have been to a onsiderable extent supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Sociecaps the climax; for you have spent but £ 4000 more than the other party;

graded" preachers hold this fine territory alone? No; we will share, or sup-plant. Thus speaks, by its deeds, a budy already spread abroad to the North If a detection of the presidence of the presiden

As magnanimity begets magnanimity, so meanness begets meanness. You began, and your agents continue; you are tutors, and they are apt scholars. I feel ashamed to expose all the little dreds of these little men; but shall overcome my emotion as far as to mention one; the common, monopolising, and insinualing use of the mord "British." An honourable word; a word carrying huge loads of emphases. A word so noble, so significant, should not be bandied. But bandied it is; and brought in, like a piece of artillery, to assist your side of the field. Observe some instances of this common use: In an article, written by the Editor of a little paper called "The Wesleyan," just eprung into life, speaking of the preachers of the Canada Conference-

" Whose Methodism is so anti British and anti-Wesleyan."

In another place, in the seme article, the Editor (one of your preachers) says, "We feel it due to ourselves and British Wesleyanism. In a letter of Mr. Stinson's, in the "Wesleyan," he speaks of some having

"Meinhers of the British Wesleyan Missionary Society."

In another part, he says,--"That British Methodism in Upper and Lower Canada is now one cause, ad must stand or fall as such."

In the same paper, notice is given of-"The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in connexion with the British Confer-

One of your new agents in Hamilton informs the public that-

"The prospects of British Methodiam here are such as to afford us much

ouragement."

And in another place, he speaks of some-

" Principles which have ever been characteristic of British Wesleyanism." And even in an advertisement for a lost horse, one of your agents must sign imself, it being a new name,— "British Wesleyan Missionary." In a pamphlet of Mr. Stinson's, he declarce that—

"The association of American pastors with British congregations was innvenient and anomalous."

And in another place, states his anxiety-

"That British Methodism should exist in the Province coevally with British institutions and supremacy." When I observe the common use of the term, and reflect that I so seldom

2. The minor term of the syllogism is.—That your agents in Western Canada fallen since I saw Land's End, have not cooled my blood. Am I as warm an Englishman, as when on Albion's shores, and reading the deeds of the days of because they are in the wrong place, and among the wrong people. They are the Plantagenets, the Roses, the Stuarts, and the former Brunswicks I 11 so, not in foreign and heathen lands, nor, with heathen: tribes and nations; but quielly dwell in their own country, and with their own people. To accomplish the object of your Society, your agents chould be where the beathen are. "Put in within a sever the in utering, nor their ears in hearing, not their pens the object of your Society, your agents chould be where the beathen are." But in within a sever the in utering, nor their ears in hearing, not their pens what are the heathen ?" live is the gist and substance of the matter. You you more British than you? At last, I think, that as some will great eradition, however, is required to answer the question. In the Stringtown the word "Hanthen" or "Genvilee" is placed in onnosi. Land and substances the word "Lord then British" uselessly, the Stringtown the word "Hanthen" or "Genvilee" is placed in onnosi. and my suspicions remove.

Not only is the word served up at all the tables of your agents, and in such Profuseness that the keenest appetite is speedily cloyed, but a monopoly is claimed, "We, we only, of all the Methodists, are Britisk." Why, friends? "Because we only are connected with the 'British Conference,'" An answer anwordby of the answerers. Cannot men be connected with a christian body, and not be christians? Cannot men be connected with a christian body,

V. Your work in Western Canada is unjust. If justice be, "That no one should do any hurt to another, unless by way of reasonable and just retribution for some injury received," (g) then may injustice be committed in two ways is by inflicting hurt on one who has done no injury, and by inflicting a measure of hurt disproportioned to the measure of the injury. As it is possible for indi-viduals to be unjust towards individuals, and nations towards nations, so it is possible for christian spects to be unjust towards christian spects. What is pos-sible is, I fear, committed by the English Conference. That Conference is injuring another Conference, and injuring it, I believe, unjustly. To substan-tiate this charge, the facts of the case must be produced. The first question to be proposed and answered is. What faults are laid at the door of the Canada Conference by the English Conference? I can discover seven faults. If there be more, I know them not. These seven faults are the ostensible causes of our strines. Of these causes, two are remotef V. Your work in Western Canada is unjust. If justice be, "That no one

are the ostensible causes of our stripes. Of these causes, two are remote f three, proximete; and two immediate,

three, proximate; and two immediate. First fault, That the position of the Canada Conference to the Established Church of England differed from the position of the English Conference. This fault is charged on the former by the Missionary Committee of the latter, through Mr. Alder's letter to the President of our Conference, dated London, Jany. 24, 1839. This letter was also laid before Sir Geo. Arthur, the Lieut:

"All their" [the Editor of the Guardian and his correspondents] "argue "All their" [the Editor of the Guardian and ins correspondents] "all' ments, as far as I understand them, are directed against the abstract principle" [of a Church Establishment] "which we' [Missionary Committee? or Coe" ference? or both?] "maintain to be reasonable, scriptural, and Wesleyan; und not against any particular misapplication or abuse of it." To press this charge appears to have been the object of the writer's mission to the Canada Conference in June 1839. The existence of the charge, I sup-

pose, no one doubts. But is the charge true ? I do not mean to ask, has the Rev. E. Ryerson, as Editor of the Christian Guardian, or either of his correspondents, argued against the abstract principle of a National Church Estab-lishment? although this is denied. But is there any thing from the Con-ference against the abstract principle? In the Minutes of the Conference of 1837, are these sentiments:

"That while, as a body of Christian and Methodist Ministers we would conscientiously abstain from all needless intermeddling with secular politics, yot, this Conference has heretofore * * * expressed the inexpe-diency of the establishment of one or more churches in this Province, with exclusive rights and privileges, --however well suited such an establishment may be to the condition of the Mother Country."

may be to the condition of the Mother Country." It is the application of the principle to Upper Canuda, and not the abstract principle itself, against which the Conference has spoken. If you say nothing against the principle, and we say nothing against it, are we not alike? Is there any difference in our position ? Nor do I believe that you differ from us in the application of the principle to this colory. If so, then there can be no opposi-tion. The charge was laid ignorantly. But if true, the charge does not implicate Methodism; and a conference or connexion against the principle of Church Establishments may be as truly Wesleyan, as a conference or connexion for it.

Second fault, That the Canada Conference believes it wrong for Churches to receive aid from the State. This is alleged in Mr. Alder's letter to Lord John Russell, dated London, April 29, 1840; and alleged by him is as if alleged by the Committee employing him. If true, the belief is no Wesleyan sin. But it is not true. In 1835, the Conference did "not deem it a duty to pronounce any judgment on the matter." But in 1837, supposing aid offered, the Conference agreed not to apply it "for any other purposes than the religious and educational improvement of the Province." Making provision to apply receipts, implies the belief of the lawfulness and expediency of receiving.... Only this provise was made, that the preachers in Upper Canada shall not ap-ply the receipts to themselves, but for the general good of the connexion. Church Establishments and Government Grants were the only points of dif-

ference between the two connexions, until other charges were laid in 1340. These other charges were three: the first of which is the Third fault, A want of courtesy of the Secretary towards the President of

the Canada Conference. Mr. Stinson complains to you, that Mr. E. Ryerson waited on the Governor without his company; and Mr. E. Ryerson complains to us, that Mr. Stinson waited on the Governor without his company. If one be faulty, are not both i But so unimportant is this gravely stated charge, that I dismiss it.

Fourth fault, Endeavours to divert from you a small yearly government grant to ourselves. The fourth charge annihilates the second. The charge against Mr. E. Ryerson, in the English Conference, was thought proved by seventy members. In the Canada Conference, eight supported, and fifty-nine United the above denied, the charge. Of the preachers who were with us, but are now with you, five were in the minority, and five in the majority. The fault laid at the door of this Conference is, that a member of it was not condemned as required. The reason of the omission was, scarcity of evidence. (h)

Fifth fault. The political character of the official organ of the Canada Con-ference. The charge is not denied; but it is said, in reply, that those connected with the London Watchman should not blame us; for by blaming us, they blame themselves. However, as we confess our sin, so we have also forsaker blame themselves. However, as we confess our sin, so we have also forsaken it. The last three charges were preferred at our last Conference in Belleville by the Agent of the Missionary Committee. Two of cut brethron were depui-ted to your last conference. Of these you required three pledges. One was offered, and two refused. The first makes our Sixth fault, That the Canada Conference will not assist you in the recovery of your stopped grant. In reply to this, the Conference declares that as no article of the Union requires, so you ought not to solicit, this assistance. $(i) \rightarrow$ The second makes our

The second makes enr Seventh fault, That the official organ of the Canada Conference refuses

" to admit and maintain all the acknowledged principles of the Wesleyan conxion : and especially in advocating State as stance principles, we are bound to defend and maintain; but to do more, the Union principles, we are bound to detend and maintain; but to do more, the Union did not compel us. (k)I have now answered the question, — What faults are alleged by the English against the Canada Conference? They are seven; but if we deduct the first and second, because untrue; the third, because insignificant; the fourth, beand second, octable billing, in thru, because insignment is form, he cause unproved; the fifth, because remedied; the sixth, because unreasonable i and the seventh, because indefinite,—there remains nono. The fact is, that able the before the because internet, where and are offended, reasonably or unreason-ably, I do not say, with some members of our conference i and the consequence i.a. ably, 1 do not say, with some memory of our conference; and the consequence is, that the two conferences and two connexions are brought into collision. Just the requires that before punishment there be sin. What is our sin, supposing each of these seven charges true and applicable? A venial one, and the mere confession should procure its pardon. But instead of mercy, you shew injustice; and this leads to second question to be proposed and answered. What evils have the English Conference inflicted on the Canada Conference? 1. Breaking the Union between the two Conferences is one evil. We thought, and still think, he Union a blessing, if not to you, yet to us. Though we have violated no the Union a blessing, if not to you, yet to us. Though we have violated not Scriptural precept, no Weeleyan principle, and no article of the Union, you ab-ruptly and unceremoniously dissolve the connexion, and remove the benefit. The act is an evil, but the manner of performing it, is an aggravation of the evil. In 1833 two parties consented to units; in 1840, one party alone con-sents to part, the other protesting against a separation. If the consent of both parties is required to make a partnership legal, must there not be mutual con-text to make a disclution of mattership legal. Thus there not be mutual consent to make a dissolution of partnership legal 7 The Union of Scotland with England in 1706, and the Union of Ireland with England in 1800, were formed by mutual agreement, and what but mutual consent can dissolve either union If Souland desire to separate, can it separate without the consent of England Or if the Irish desire a repeal of the Union, can the union be repealed without the consent of the English 1 Or if England desire separation from Scotland or Indian world the English 2 Ireland, could the English members of the Commons and Lords in justice rereal either union, in the face of the protestation of Scotch or Irish representa-ives 1 What is justice in the State, is justice in the Church. The English Conference has done what I are persuaded the Honourable Commons of England would not do. If the English Conference desired the repeal of the union they should first have given their own official sanction 1 and next, should have obtained the sanction of the Canada Conference. Then as the two bodies peaceably and religiously united, so they might amicably and in the fear of God have separated. In 1828, the Canada tonference separated from the Ameri-can brethren, and became an independent body. The manner of that separaion differed far from this; for mutual consent was sought and obtained, and to breach of charity was made. If the Irish Conference in some future period offend you, will you cast it off, as you have cast off us? Or if you offend the Irish brethren, will you allow them unceremoniously to cast you off? Would ou have allowed the Canada Conference, two or three years ago, to cast you off abruptly ? Ecclesiastical as well as civil unions are to couring partil the parties united agree to disunite. In breaking-this rule of expediency and jus-tice, you have set the religious world an unhappy precedent, and made on Wes-leyan usage a daring innovation. This act of yours was an act of disrespect to a body of true and faichful ministers. True, the Committee you appointed no-tified by threatening the dissolution; but that lessens not but increases the incivility. It was an act of receiverset. incivility. It was an act of recklessness. The union was dissolved, beedless of the permicious consequences to us. It was an act of despoticuess; for you fung off rozsonable and christian usage, and made your own will the sole prompter and guide of your own deed. It was an act of *illegality*. True, there is no article of the union which binds the one party to obtain the consent

I. Yet other money is wasted. Purty zeal, you well know, is a fruitful mother of party charity. Fire a man with zeal for his party, and what is thera which he will not accomplish? what has be, which he will not bestow? Party zeal is a magic wand, removing in a moment the inhabitant of the frigid in zeal is a magic wand, removing in a moment the initialitant of the tright into the torrid zone, changing the churlish man into a liberal, and melamorphosing Daniel Dancer into John Howard. But what is party charity? It is the foam of the blood, riding on the waves of the veins. The tempest of the blood sub-sided, the foam sinks into the element which produced it; and where is charity then 1 So zeal for your party is producing charity here; and various contribu-tions are made, and various expenses projected. 'Omitting other instances, I will mention one: the building of chapels. If one chapel be enough for your congregation in City Road, London, would it not be a waste of money to erect a second ? But thus it is in Cunada: the places of worship were suffi-cient, but now the number is unnecessarily increasing. Unnofirable exceeds

erect a second i But thus it is in Gunada: the places of worship were sum-cient, but now the number is unnecessarily increasing. Unprofitable expense your party is contracting; and unwilling expense you force us to incur.
2. But I wish to impress you with the thought of a greater evil; a waste of men. Sufficiency is wisc; all above sufficiency is wasteful. As there may be, in a town or neighbourhood, too many of the legal or medical profession, an there may be the many uninisters of the same sect, more than the number of there may be too many ministers of the same sect, more than the number of there may be too many ministers of the same sect, more toor the number of the ecclesiastics is disproportioned to the ecclesiastical duties. Such is the evil in some of our Episcopal Cathalrals; which teem with Deans, Canons, Frebend-aries, Lecturers, Friest-Vicars, and others; and show, more workers than work. Such is the evil in some parts of Western Canada. Is it not possible for Methodists to waste the labours of ministers as other sects? Too many preachers can be in Kingston, in England; or Kingston, in Jamaica; and why not in Kingston, in Canada? or Toronto, or Hamilton, and in your other sta-tions? What is possible, is the case. Methodist preachers and the Methodist percentration and discounter the state of the state pulation are disproportioned; the number of the former being greater than population are disproportioned; the number of the following greater day, the latter require. In the three towns mentioned, there are now thirteen preachers; soven belonging to our Connexion, and six to yours. A few months since only seven occupied these two stations and circuit; and seven are now What are, the rest but superfluous men? You have thirteen stations; we also have these thirteen stations. On them we employ 12, and you 18 men; that is, 30 men now perform the work of 12 or 15: 12 needful, 18 superfluous men, 18 supernumerary men, 18 men spending their intellectual and physical abilities at waste!

(1) For you to increase unnecessarily the number of preachers in this Pro vince is to incommode those necessary; and to prevent them quietly and nse-fully performing their great work. Methodist preachers, too scarce twenty or thirty years ago, are now far too numerous in this Province. preachers of the Canada Conference, the preachers of your Conference, (until lately belonging to our Conference) and the preachers (or talkers) of three There are the spurious sects of Methodists, (two of which broke off from your body, and the other from this body) occupying the same ground. Before, our inconvenience was great; but now you have made it greater. Men of sense, men of learning, men of piety, in our Connexion, abominato this degrading clashing and wrang-ling; and feel that instead of being an honour, it is almost disreputable to have an office in either part of the sect claiming John Wesley for its founder,

(2) To multiply preachers unnecessarily is to waste what is valuable an scarce. The value of a faithful ambassador of Christ, I need not attempt to shew, for I cannot. The commodity is invaluable. Scarcity increases the intrinsic value. As in the days of Christ, so now, the labourers are few : few compared with the vast demand. Why consume what is so precious ? Why destroy what is so rare? "When the disciples saw it, they had indignation Why consume what is so precious ? Why destroy what is so fare? I then the disciples saw it, they had integration saying, to what purpose is this waste?" (3) To waste the labours of faithful ministers, is to waste what millions

to be the relation of the field of the field of the field. In some parts of the field of the fie of the few. The splendid victories of Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincont, were won, hot by superior numbers, but by the skilful dividing and placing of infertor. While too many ministers of one name in our part of the world, there are not While too many ministers of one name in our part of the world, there are not enough in other parts In India, where there is one missionaries, and so strong the ple room for twenty. So great is the need of missionaries, and so strong the cry for them, that your own society, in its noble eageness to help, has indee its expenses far exceed its receipts. By your report, it is sorn that your receipts the last year exceeded the former year by nearly £8,000; which amount was spent, with £12,000 additional. The demand, you spent £20,000; which so great its last yoar, that, to satisfy that demand, you spent £20,000 £12,000 you are still in debt. If your income and expenses this year be like

athen is. vha is io and destitute the influence, of the christian religion. The words used, understood in their common meaning, make the definition sufficiently precise. When the term "heathen" is applied to the ignorant and protane in christian countries, it is used, hyperbolically, not literally; for such cannot be totally ignorant of the

used, hyperbolically, not literally; for such cannot be totally ignorant of the truths, or totally wanting of the influence of christianity. Consistanity is a sun; and all within the wide circumference of his rays must feel the genial and en-lightening power. Without, is darkness unmixed, and ruin. Having found the object, and the meaning of its terms, let us contrast what your society re-

quires with what your agents are performing. It is required that they be among those who are neither Jews, Mahometans, or Christians; but Heathens. Are they among Heathens? Are those in Kingston and London among Heathens? Are those in Hamilton and Toronto among Heathens? Are those in Brantford and Guelph strong Heathens? Who of them is among Heathens? Though in Wastern Canada was can all grow heather are the theory of the theory o n Western Canada we can all grow better, yet Heathens are as seldom seen by our eyes as by yours. Your preachers are not among Heathens, but among Christians. So that the object of your society is not promoted.

3. The conclusion of the syllogism is,-That, therefore, your agents are no Wesleyan Missionaries. They have the name of Missionary, but

" What's in a name ? that which we call a rose, By any other name would such as sweet."

If these be Missionaries, then is each member of our Conference a Missionary; Then is each member of your Conference a Missionary; then is every Minister in the christian world a Missionary; for there is no difference in the employ-

ment, and there should be no distinction in the vocabulary. What can have produced the metamorphosis ? for a few weeks ago these our brethren neve hought of signing themselves Missionaries; and no alteration hus occurred, saving that they are now on your roll, who before were on ours. When thes our brethren resemble such men as Francis Xavier, David Brainerd, Henry Martyn, or Thomas Coke, we will willingly afford the name we now refuse. Yet there may be Missionaries among christians as among heathens, but nothing is said of the former in the object of your Society. Destitution is the essence of the Missionary work; and spiritual destingtion may be found in many parts of Canada as in many parts of England and Ireland. Bot your agents have not gone to the vacant but to the supplied parts; so that they de agents have not gone to the vacant but to the supplied parts, so that they not serve the name they take in neither sense. Concerning destitute countrymen the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1836, directed " Each Annual Conference to examine strictly into the state of the domestic Missions within its bounds, and to allow none to remain on the list of its Mis

Anistons which is bounds, and to allow none to remain on the list of its Mis-sions which, in the judgment of the Conference, is able to support itself." Such is also the rule of the Canada Conference. But it is observed, that in this respect you differ; for whether a Mission can or cannot support itself, it is still called a Mission; and the preachers are still called Missionaries. Every shift cannot a Mission; and the preathers are still cancel missionaries. Every place out of Greet Britain and Ireland which, you occupy, is called a Mission, whether it be in Foreign lands, or in the Colonies of the Empire. But many

of those places are as alluent as British cities, and should rather give to, that take from, a fund for the relief of the destitute. Add such Missions to your circuits, and remove them from your Mission list. If a furward they need as sistance, aid them with your contingent fund, and let the Mission fund be saved, Scarcely have you a circuit in Lower Canada, that deserves the name of Mis-sion. Montreal, a Mission! Quebec, a Mission ! you might as wellcail Dublin, or Edinburgh, or Leeds, a Mission. In thas speaking, I intend no evil; nor do I speak because of present contention; for what I hint, I have long thought; and speak now because now I have the opportunity. Whatever you do in other parts, do not prosecute your uo-Missionary work in this part! Do not binder our Missions. Remove your agents from them. The c mmunity generally is against their proceedings. Do not persist. (d)

IV. Your work in Western Canada is characterized by meanness. This i the case, whether regard be shewn to the remote actors, the immediate agents, or the end proposed. The work evidences low and not noble emotions,-

 $\langle \delta \rangle$ I take the liberty of addressing you, sometimes, as if you were all, instead of art, members of the Missionary Committee.

(c) "Address on the subject of Missions to the Heathen," dated Wesleyan Mission House, 77 Hatton Garden, London, 1835.

House, 77 Hatton Gara"n, London, 1835. (d) By this note, feel the pulse of the community: The tollowing are two Resolutions of the Brantford Circuit, considering the peculiar the members of the Quarterly Meeting on the Brantford Circuit, considering the peculiar circumstances in which we are planed as a Religious flody of Werleyen Methodists, in consequence of the alleged dissolution of the Union by the British Conference, do hereby agree to the following Resolutions: *"Resolved*, I. That from the writings of Mr. Wesley, and all the Standard writings of the Wesleyan Connexium, both in Europe and America, we have been targit to believe the Got, that the Methodists are one Body throughout the world—in ductines, in disci-pline, and In all their religious objects,—The principle of which is the conversion of the world.

not be true ministers? So preachers and people may be connected with preach-ers and people called Methodists, in Great Britain, and not be "British" Methe dists. The name does not bestow the attributes of character, but the attributes of character the name. Monopolising the name to your party, is insinuating a denial of it to ours. However, while we are more careful about the character than the term, we are consoled with the fact, that as your agents it are to tam with more than the term. did not bestow, neither can they remove, that "good name which is rather to be chosen than great tickes." It is the insinuating; and therefore mean, use of at honourable and giorious name, which serves your party, as crutches serve the lame. Take away the crutches, and the lame cannot walk; take away the "British," and your agents must stand stock-still,

The work carrying on is unworthy so venerable and dignified a body as the anglish Conference. Unwarily you have stooped to imitate the conduct of English Conference. those petty and mischievous demaggues which have, in various times and places, pestered the different parts of the Wesleyan family. Persevere not in this work. Ba yourselves again; and we shall be your friends.

regularly supplied by our own ministers—and in which the Committee never had a society iiii the late division—in paralyzing the more refined feelings of christians, whose hearts should ever be united in the lounds of indiscoluble and christian fellowship." Your agents are in Breamford and Ramiton. ** Resolved*, 3. That we view the conduct of those calling themselves British Mission-aries as Anit British, without principle, and anarciptural. ** Resolved*, 4. That we view the conduct of those calling themselves British Mission-aries as Anit British, without principle, and anarciptural. ** Resolved*, 4. That we rele unreelves strongly atached to the Canada Conference; and, notwithstanding our little impariance, and inability to support the ministers they send among us, we hombly hops they will still consider us part of their tharge "—Barrie Quarter by Meeting.

Quarterly Meeting. "Received, 2. That we disapprove of the conduct of those acting under the authority

Solid mining us, we number hope they will sum consider us part of their charge — Derrie Quarterly Miceting. "Resolved, 2. That we disapprove of the conduct of those acting under the authority of the London Missionary Committee, in striving to create divisions in sucleive already organized, and reaording to means diskoneurable and uachristian for the actionplishment of the London Missionary committee, in striving to create divisions in sucleive already and where periops they might be useful. — Danyfrie Quarterly Meeting. "Resolved, 2. That we exceedingly repret to hear of the unwarrantable, 'anti-christian, and un-Weeleyan interference of the Agents of the London Missionary Committee with the regular and Missionary work in this Province; regarding, us we do, such intriference as highly detrimental to the interests of Christianity, disreptable to the character of Methodism, and directly opposed to the declaration of our venerable Pounder, that Methodism is one in every part of the world, as well as his expressed desire that it should as continues. 'Though mouraits rise, and occane roll To sever us in vain." "Resolved, 4. That, inding from the etoadfast attachment manifisted by the member-ship of our charch generally in this part of the Province, to the ministry of the Res. Aleth. Church in Casada; it is our actited conviction that the solismatic and divisive crusade, interjuent to this portion of our beloved Methodism.' — Argunta Qr. Meeting. The reason of same members feaving us and joining you, is thus truly stated by one on the sport : "Much Speculation, we have reason to believe, has obtained, with a portion of any the superstructure, with the provening in their stratement to the Versiegan Metho dist Church in Canada. As far as we have had an opportunity of learning, we are of minim that the trethere in question have not believe, has obtained from, or shoudoned the lofty and holy principles of Weeleyan Methodism. The cause of fuef active mapement in assonme a national aspect. Conference, w

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for a place where so more opposition are there in the of the Special Council of Lower (At the head of the fist is 110n. Peter McGlil, member of the Special Council of Lower (Ganada, ± 2 Uz,] Extract of a letter from Rev. Peter Jones, Indian Missi mary: "We were sorry to learn that efforts had lately been made by one of the achiemstic Missionaries from the town of Hamilton to create a division in the peaceful society at this place; that during the preceding week this Missionary, so called. Ind been going from house to hnuse, trying to new distort among our people, and that he had succeeded in disquieting the minds of some five or six of the members. I cannot see what good can result from such proceed-ings. My Bible tells me that all true christians are one in Christ Jesus. When I was amongst the Methodists in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and in the Usited States, I beard them say that "the Methodist were all one in every part of the world." "Now, if this be true, why do our Missionary brethren try to take away the flocks of the Canada Prochers 1 pay that God may give these Missionaries eyes to use, ears to hear, and hearts to feel, that the course they are purguing is not of God." for Ossian's Temera.

(f) Messre Stimon's and Richey's pamphlet p. 48.

(g) Tully's Offices, b. I, c. 7.

(g) Taily's Offices. b. 1, c. 7. (k) Resolution of Canada Conference, Oct. 1840: "That the allegations contained in the Resolutions of the Committee in London dated April 29, 1840, and which were re-garded by the authorities of the English Conference as "fully proved," are expressivy contradicted by flis Excelence/the Covernor General of Canada, whose testimony is the highest evidence which the nature of the case would admit, and the decision of the authorities of the English Conference involves assumptious of power, by confirming the alforesid resolutions of the London Committee, which are inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Articles of the Union between the English and Canadian Conference." (i) Resolutions for the Union between the English and Canadian Conference."

and spick of the Articles of the Union between, which are inclusively with the lefter and spick of the Articles of the Union between, which are inclusived and an and an articles of the Conference.
(i) Resolution of Cazada Conference, 1340: "That the demand by the authorities of the Conference in Evaluad, 'That the continuation of the Gonerence in Evaluation is the continuation of the Conference in Evaluation is the requiring the Rev. Events in Reverse is the Cirry Reserved Frad is that Province;' and their requiring the Rev. Events in Reverse to the Conference or any of its members should advocate either the restoration or continuation of an grant or grants made by Government to the Wesleyan Missionary Society."
(k) Resolutions of Cazada Conferences 1240. "That the requirement by the Authorities of the Wesleyan Conference in England, that the official organ of this Conference should a declared by or eventment to employ resource at their disposal to support religion as an acknowledged principle of Wesleyan Methodiem, is incompatible with the Original anticles of the Union was consommated and as linearstated by their cooperation with this Conference from 133 to 1339. Whatever ophiloms may be entertained of the their colucter stabilistic discussions and calculated to produce much contention and division awith give the disposal of the Conference as the explicit of principle of Church Exabilistic discussions and calculated to produce much contention and division africal of principle of the principle of Church Exabilistic discussions and calculated to produce much contention and division africal of policiem of the principle of the selection of the theorem of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the princi contention and division amongst the people-and especially as Mr. Wesley hinself and his Conference regarded a National Church as having ne ground in the New Testament, but as being 'a increip political institution."

of the other before a dissolution of the union can be effected. Yet, understood usage was understood when the articles of union were drawn; and that was thought sufficient among honourable parties. Nor do I believe the union be-tween the two Conferences is actually dissolved. What you have done is only preparatory. But we protest against the dissolution :

"That this Conference (Caoada) protests against the Methodistic or legal right or power of the Conference in England to dissolve, of its own accord. articles and obligations which have been entered into with this Conference by mutual consent.

2. Not only have you illegally dissolved the union, because without consent and without breach of contract, but you take illegal advantage of the former union. Had you withdrawn from your agreement, and afforded some remuneration for our loss by your withdrawal, we could have preserved silence. But you not only break purtuership, but attempt to hold the property of your part-ner. When a firm dissolves, the stock and profits are divided, by the ratio of what each contributed at the commencement, and what each has contributed Thus a fair division is made. At the commencement of the union, you brought to this connexion a few members in Kingston, Toronto, and St. Clair; brought to this contexton a tew members in Ariggion, Loronto, and St. Ctair; and since you have aided by a President, and in money £4,000 more than the other party. Excepting funishing a President and Superintendent of Missions, the English Conference has been the sleeping, but the Canada Conference the working partner. Now the partnership is dissolved, you could legally take what you brought, but more you cannot. Yet you claim more, you hold more; for you had but three stations at the union; now you have thirteen. If there were profits, they properly belong to the working partner, notwithstanding your little surplus expenditure. But, unhappily, the constraint is nearly as when the union began. In 1833, the members were 16,039; in 1840, they were connexion is nearly as 16,354; making a gain of hut 315 in seven years. 3. By illegally dissolving the union, and taking illegal advantage of it, you

3. By surgarity dissolving the union, and taking lifegal advantage of it, you commit injustice. We have done you no injury. Why, then, injure your brethren? Why seize more than is your doe if Could any blame us, were we' "To wrong the wronger till be render right?" IV. Your work in Western Canada is an *evil accumulating*. Your agents preaching the gaspel is, of course, no evil; but preaching the gospel where they do is an evil. St. Paul refused to boast "of other men's labours." He

ed, "and not to beast in another man's line of things made ready to our hand." Your agents coming into other men's line of things made reary to our ready to their hand, is an evil to the first and faithful labourers. They, in these parts, have planted and watered, and you deprive them of the increase. Is not this injustice? Can you expect that even good men will look on your work with the insensibility of Stoicism? Seeing their work invaded, emotion cannot but rise ; and, rising, what can stay it, but the removal of the invaders ! Your agents wish, but certainly cannot expect, that after a little time the Canada Conference will acquiesce in, and allow them quietly to proceed with, their molesting, uncourteous, and injurious work. In your resolutions you say that you wish " to maintain, as fully as possible, an amicable and christian relation and deportment towards the members and societies of the Upper Canadiaa Confere adian Conference." Is this irony 1 I cannot believe the primitive meaning of the words. In the same strain is the foolish advice of the editor of the Weslegan: In the division of the societies, he recommends, that "a spirit of christian forbearance and brotherly love alone should be cultivated and evinced, as becomes brethren still belonging to the same household." Mr. Stinson fullows on, and needlessly hopes that the brethren of the Upper Canada Confornce will be "disposed to cultivate a sprint of the opper Canada Con-ference will be "disposed to cultivate a sprint of tenderness and love towards us; which," says he, "I pray and hope may ere long be the case." Comparing words with deeds, I can scarcely prevent myself exclaiming, What mawkish absurdity! What absorbable cant! O Contentious peace! O Hating love Ah, often, in this naughty world, is the worst of deeds covered with the best of words ! Let these preaceable and loving expressions he deferred until we and hate are past; for now they aggravate, rather than lessen, the offence.

against the Canada Conference. 'I can leave the Province. * * And if against the Canada Conference. 'I can leave the Province. * * And if ever contentions cease, and prace and unity with the British Conference be by our friends in this place. The Chargel is a very nent and commodious build-restored, gladly will I take my place in this conference again." (1) One brother, as a prudent man, foresceing the evil, resolved to bide bimself; and brother, as a prudent man, foresceing the evil, resolved to bide bimself; and entirely filled with pews—is very handsomely finished, being all pointed. We had architochus, Alcaeus, and Horace, thought fight the better proof of valour. The morning, noon, and evening; the Rev. W. Ryerson preached in What was apprehended has taken place, and continues. As your agents from our limits, again will the field of strife be enlarged. To you is left the responsibility of ending or continuing, of removing or increasing, the unhappy contention between two parts of one religious sect. Of course, your agents will endeavour to prevent their own removal. Having urged you to begin, they will urge you to continue, the dreadful work. It will be mortifying to them, and perhaps to you, to extinguish a hops immediately it is kindled. But philosophy as well as religion teaches, that of a general goad a particular evil should be endured. Submit then, as philosophers and christian and the issues, on the spinore in the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent kerture is a house for the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent kerture is a house for the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent kerture is a bause for the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent kerture is a bause for the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent kerture is a bause for the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent kerture is a bause for the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent kerture is

is kindled. But philosophy as well as religion teaches, that for a general good a particular evil should be endured. Submit then, as philosophers and chris-tians, to a trifling self-denial, rather than continue a work bringing secreely any advantage to you, but producing an immense disadvantage to us. Your chief agent produces a strange argument agenst closing the work. Says he, "Our enemies are trying to make the public believe that we shall be driven from our various mission-posts in Upper Canada; but they forget that British Methodistn in Upper and Lower Canada is now one cause, and must stand or foll teacher "(m)

Methodism in Upper and Lower Canada is now one cause, and must stand or fall together." (m) Why your societies in Lower Canada must fall, if your agents be removed from Upper Canada, 1 cannot see; yet this is the strength of the argument. The fallacy is so evident, that I need not make it more visible. In the same letter, your agent says, that if you romove your preachers, it will be 't to gratify the prejudices of persons." Not so. For one, 1 have no prejudice against to desire the absence of your agents. The root of the desire is, love of Chris-tianity in general, and Methodiem in particular. While you hearken to your own servants, hearken also to us. Your agents are but transient men, Hable to be removed to other parts of lebour. But the members of this conference are chiefly emigrants from England and Ireland, or

to desire the ausende of the five thousand Wesleyan Mothodist itinerant preaches, but here the first the work begun, to be and the first the work begun, so much for the part, as the whole, of the Wreleyan body. Were I a member of the English Conference, I could write with the same propriety as I now do of the English Conference, I could write with the same propilety as I now do, and urge with as much earnestness a cessation of your injurious work, —a work which is a fearful innovation on Wesleyan u-age, and a precedent which tends to the destruction of the sect. I am the friend of both connexions, and both conferences. To the English Conference, I am deeply indebted. To your enlightened and spiritual ministry, I owe most of the comfort which I have felt. Through your encouragement, I was first led to cry, "Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Most of my recollections are connected with English Wesleyan scenes. I can never forget or cease to love you. Until your last conference, I believed that if hely wisdom dwelt in any body of men, it dwelt in the English Conference; and my faith proceeded from my close observation of your acts. When persons expressed their feats that you would dissolve the counexion with this conference, I endeavoured to allay them; and argued that you were too wise to do a thing as foolish.—To the Canada Couference, I am also indebted; and especially for calling me into the itinerant work, and showing long-suffering since. These personal observations I make to show that I am impartial; and 'that, though I write against on Canada Conference, I am also indepied; and expectatly for caring no inter-itinerant work, and showing long suffering since. These personal observations I make to show that I am impartial; and that, though I write against ar I make to show that I am impartial; and that, inough I write against an isolated action of the English Conference. I am so enemy but a warm friend of that body. That you may give confidence to what I have written, I further say, that no attempt of refutation has been made by either of your agents. In conclusion, I receptulate. In this letter, I have shown that your present work in this province is *irregular*, as regards the general conduct of orthodox churches towards one another; that it is *wasiful*, not only of means, but of characteristics towards one another i that it is waterful, not only of means, but of valuable men; that it is un-missionary, not accomplishing the object of mis-sionary organizations or missionary contributions; that it is mean, being unworthy of the remote actors or immediate agents; that it is unjust; because inflicting evil on a cluishian community not deserving it; and that it is an evil perpetuating and accumulating. If, in presenting these attributes of you work, I have offensively expressed an idea or emotion, I crave your lenity and beg that you will place the fault to my incaution, and not to my will. (n) I can conceive of three mothods of ending the altercation between the two conferences. 1. By incorporating the Canada Conference into your own con-ference. There are three questions which arise in this critical juncture: ference. There are three questions which arise in this critical juncture: Shall this conference and connexion unite as formerly with the American brethren 1 or with the English brethren 1 or shall we preserve our unconnect-edness with, and independence of, either of the branches 1. Considering the brethren 1 or with the Engissi pretition. If the branches 1 Considering the edness with, and independence of, either of the branches 1 Considering the British ingredients composing both conferences and connexion, the first ques-tion must be answered by a decided negative. But the obligations to the American brethren cannot but be recollected. So early as 1752, American preachers came into New Bronswick, Nova Scotia, and Upper Canada. In the latter province, two preachers were stationed in 1752. In 1800, seven preachers were sent to this then destitute province, and found 936 members mathemad by their predecessors. In 1810, there were 13 preachers, and 2603 gathered by their predecessors. In 1210, there were 15 preachers, and 2005 imembers. Until 1828, preachers and members increased rapidly under the superintendence of the American Irrethren; when the Canada Connexion became an independent church. In 1833, union was formed with the English brethren; and in 1840, you, dis uniting us, made us unconnected with either branch of the family.—The accord question requires the sanction (not of one party alone, but) of two parties. As you have received eighteen members of our conference into your conference, and several hundreds of members of our connexion into your concision, I suppose that you have no objection to receive the remainder, and on the same liberal terms. But what says the other party I I form that the proceedings of your connection party receive the remainder, and on the same liberal terms. But what says the other party 1 I fear that the proceedings of your committees, your confer-ence, and your sgents, (which proceedings are, I judge, more public here, than in England,) have generated a disposition so strong against you in our preach-ers, in our societies, and in the community, from the highest to the lowest, that such an incorporation, at present, would be impracticable. Having the whole Wesleyan family throughout the British Empire under the wise and powerful control of the English Conference, is a noble conception: I wish it were an easy practicability. Then should we have but two parts, forming one mighty sect; and this little colonial body would gain in stability what it would lose in prominence. However, as the time between the conception and the state of parturition cannot be calculated, I present the second method. It remains that the Canada Connexion preserve its independence. Still you can end the eltercation, 2. By giving the Canada Conference the exclusive occu-pation of a part of the British Empire, including not more than eight degrees of longitude and six degrees of latitude; and you shall find no disturbance from us in occupying the remainder. Your agents can be employed in other situations, the societies they have can easily return from whence they came,

Conference for what you take form it. If you hold 13 stations for you ada, and confine yourselves to these stations, we will take 13 stations from you here as the post of the canada, we mumber of the canada, so mamper you number, we will lessen ours. In Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nora Scotia, and confine ourselves to here as the former, why may we not receive the here of the the there the thing the former, why may we not receive the here of the the there the thing the there the the the there the the there the the there the the there the there the there the there the the there the there the the there there the there the there the the published in the Guardian) at which several living in this neighbourbood were converted, and others coavicted. Hence this was a continuation, or second part, of the other meeting, rather than a separate or new one. In consequence of this, the efficient labours of our brethren, and the Great Head of the Church making bare H13 ARM, it was not long before a number were converted to God. At the close of the second week I left Newburgh, and joined my colleague at this place. There were more or less converted every night through the next week. We closed the meeting last Sabbath, after receiving thirty-one into Society. This, too, is a very important work of grace; ten or twelve heads of families are among the converted, some of whom are among the first families etween the third and second method is, that this destroys, while that limits, be altercation. Of course, the destroyer is better than the limiter. If you elect what we select, both parties will instan'ly lay down arms, war will end, amity begin, and the glorious unity of Methodism again appear. I am, Rev. Gentlemen, your humble and obsilient Servant. families are among the converted, some of whom are among the first families of the place. We have received 107 into Society since we come to this Circuit, about 100 of these since the Special Conference. To the Great Head of the

G. F. PLAYTER, G. F. FLATTER, Wesleyon Minister in the Canada Conference. Sydney, Victoria District, Canada, Feb. 1st, 1241.

[* NOTE BY THE EDITOR .- A suggestion we heard the Rev. Egerton Ryer-[* NOTE BY THE EDITOR.--A suggestion we heard the Rev. Egenton Ryer-son drop in a conversation lately, if acted upon, would set all right, bring honour to the Missionary Committee in London, and be incalculably subservient to the great and glorious work of extending the Missions among the destitute settlers and Aborigines of Canada. The suggestion was, that the Committee should withdraw their missionaries from the province, and then, if they chose, make an annual appropriation to our Missionary Society for that object, as was done by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States, after the separation of the Canadian Methodists from the United States General Conference, and not be the importunion (in Canada Conference with the English

After the separation of the Canadian Methodists from the United States General Conference, and up to the time of union of the Canada Conference with the English Conference. Such a plan would ennoble the English Conference in the estima-tion of the whole christian world, and secure it for the future the admiration, affection, and gratifude of every Methodist, christian, and settler in the colony.].

Religious Intelligence.

GUELPH-CHURCH AT ST. THOMAS-MISSIONARY MEETINGS. Brantford, January 28, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MY DEAR SIR,—According to previous appointment—on the first of Jan-ary, I started in company with the Rev. William Ryerson on a visit to the Guelph Mission, for the perpose of holding a Quarterly Meeting in Woolwich. We arrived there on Saturday, and found a large congregation assembled. After preaching, brouber Rycrson gave the people a full and clear statement of the affairs of our Church, from the commencement of the union to the present time—after which he stated, that in consequence of the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed, so far as that Mission was concerned—he-would ad-In which we were placed, as far as that Mission was concerned—he would ad. Last Saturday and Subday I need a Quarterly service at Switzer's Chapel, on vise them to come to some final decision, whether they would remain in con-nexion with the Canada Conference, or join the British Missionaries. On Sunday morning in the Love-feast we had sixty persons present—thirty of whom aroso and told their experience—with the greatest simplicity and plous feeling. The manner in which they spake, and the deep religious feeling manifested— the real was as a compression manifested their determination to be for God, and to walk in the way of his commandments. In the public services the house was the manner in which they spake, and the deep religious feeling manifested— the real was as a compression of the way of his commandments. In the public services the house was the manner in which they spake, and the deep religious feeling manifested— the manner in the receiver and profighte meetings. The was certainly the house was so crowded, I do not know when I have addressed as congrege the motor interventing. The ministers and official members have one of the most interesting and profitable meetings I ever attended. The Chairman preached with his usual ability—a Divise influence accompanied the Word—and many felt it to be the power of God unto selvation,—we rejoiced rejoiced ogether conscious that we were sitting in Heavenly places with Christ Jesus.

hate are past; for now they aggravate, rather than lessen, the offence. The strife between your agents and our preachers, between your members and our societies, instead of lessening will increase, so long as your work pro-ceeds. Only the apprehension of this evil, caused one of our brethern to leave our conference and the country. In separating, he thus apoke: "I resign my connexion with this conference, because I will not, I cannot contend. """ I cannot array myself against the British Conference, "" Aud if against the Canada Conference. I can leave the Province. "" Aud if lage, was to attend the dedicatory services of the new Church, recently erected the design of our visit to this pleasent and chrising vil-against the Canada Conference. I can leave the Province. "" Aud if lage, was to attend the dedicatory services of the new Church, recently erected the services of the new Church, recently erected During the exercises an offer was given for those who were determined to remain with the Canuda Conference, to come forward and give their names, when fifty-

ferent services I did not learn. Our friends in this place deserve much praise in exerting themselves, and that with much personal samifice, in erecting such a house for the worship of Almighty God. Our excellent brother, Rev. II. Montgomery, the worthy pastor of the Society in this place, concluded to hold a Protracted Meeting in conservion with the opening services. Very early on Monday morning we prepared for our western tour in attend-ing Missionary Meetings—but were prevented from starting as soon as we in-tended by an accident which gave us much pain; brother Rose on going into the stable for his horse, was unfortunately struck on the side of the head by the bicking of another borse. mol so severally that he was almost insensible. The

rather limited in number, they, in the appropriate intervals, performed various pieces with an emphasis and in a style of harmonious excellence which was

assuredly felt and appreciated by all present. Something might also be said in commendation of the conduct of the Managers, who are chiefly Teachers in the School,—their admirable arrangements, abundant provision, their exertions for the comfort of their friends, &c. &c., (which would have been more highly appreciated but for theabout 100 of these since the Special Conference. To the Great Head of the Church be all the glory. We expect to commence another Protracted Meeting at this place next Sabbath evening. And this we do not intend shall be the last if our strength holds out. My beloved colleague's health is rather poor; and my own strength is declining. Perhaps you will not wonder at this when 1 tell you that I have been at meeting every night, and the most of the days, for seven weeks past. The Lord has sustained us; blessed be his name! crowded state of the room ;) but we opine they look not here for their reward. The proceeds of the evening, after deducting all expenses, amounted for C. W. M. the behoof of the Schools to the sum of £10. Toronto, January 29th, 1841.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 10th, 1841.

A SECOND VOICE FROM CANADA .--- Not long ago we had the

pleasure of presenting to our readers an admirable and powerful article

rom the pen of the Rev. G. F. Playter, a Minister of our Conference, headed

"A Voice from Canada;" which has been very generally read and eulogised. We to-day have the gratification of publishing on the first page a "Second"

Voice from the same pen, which, to us, is not less praiseworthy in its

design, appropriate in its remarks, authentic in its statements, irrefragable in

Canada or in England; for this obvious reason, we suppose, it is unanswer-

Separation and the subsequent proceedings of the English Missionaries, have

That the Guardian has been political. 2. That the Canadian Methodists are

rebels. To the first announcement, we reply, if we have inserted a single syllable on politics since our Conference in June, we know it not; and the English Missionaries know it too; and we have it in our power to say that

one of the most influential of them very lately has said the Guardian is now

"free" from politics: and we add, it shall be free. To the second charge

needed in the Wesleyan Zion. May the period of delight soon come !.

s, we must necessarily act on the defensive. But we want to lay even defen-

cedented and guilty mistake; and we cannot but think they will see, acknow-

thers bless them and us; and the great and glorious design of "spreading

Kingston, 4th February, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. Mr DELR BROTHER, Our Missionary Meetings on this District have been well atonded and very interesting. Our estoemed brethren, the Rev. Messes. J. Ryerson and Peter Jones, nave faithfully attended every appointment; and n a very able, zealous, and successful manner advocated the cause of Missions. Ministers and people on this District seem to be distinguished by a oneness or must, neart, and enorm in this Wirk of failh and tabout of lows. The doings of the Circuits, with two exceptions, have been free from ony extraordinary excitement arising from the present peculiar position of our Church, and conits argumentation, and powerful in its tendency. We give it as we received it. The first "Voice" has been heard, but not answered by any one in sequently the liberality of this year may be annually expected, if preceded by similar exertions.

That He may give a general shower throughout Canada, is the prayer of, Yours affectionately, C. R. Allison.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS AND CIRCUITS ON THE BAY OF QUINTE

DISTRICT.

The collections and subscriptions on this District at present amount to £564 193. 3d., and we hope they will yet be increased to £700. It is ex-pected that the Ministers will favour you with a more detailed account of the meetings on their several Circuits.

cated. And it is somewhat remarkable, that persons who have honoured us with notices of the statements made in the Guardian in reference to the The work of conversion is still progressing in various parts of this District. Last Soturday and Sunday I held a Quarterly service at Switzer's Chapel, on not been direct in what they have said, but circumlocutory. They have run round and round again the arguments employed, and still they are running, with a spiritual refreshing coming down from the presence of the Lord. Several ander serious impressions manifested their determination to be for God, and to walk in the way of bis commandments. In the public services the house was linerally filled—aisles, altar, pulpit stairs, all occupied; and nutwithstanding the house was so crowded, I do not know when I have addressed a congrega-tion more orderly and attentive. The ministers and official members have laboured hard upon this Circuit, and they have not been permitted to labour in vain, or spend their strength for nonght. One hundred and seven have been laboure the Society on this Circuit on the wondred and seven have been as if they were convincive by their force, and offensive to sophistry by their iruth! And if this be the reason for a conduct so strange, we are sure Mr. Playter's logic will make it necessary to continue the circle-race. We have no expectation of an attempt being made to invalidate the testimony which Mr. Flayter's facts supply. No: this would, it is well known, result in failure. There is another mode of conducting the argument; or rather there lately received into Society on this Circuit, and the work is still in progress. There is hardly a Circuit on this District where the ministers in their can be no arguing in the case on the part of the opposite party. Proclamation is the work, and declamation; and it is a thousand times reiterated, 1st.

spiritual toil are not being encouraged by showers of Divine grace, refreshing the heritage of the Lord. To God be all the glory. J. C. DAVIDSON.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REY. AND DEAR SIR .--- I intimated in my last that the Lord was reviving proclaimed, we reply, the furnace tries what a metal is; and when the flame His work on this Circuit. We are happy in having it in our power to say that it still goes on and spreads. We commenced a Protracted Meeting in Matilda Chapel on New Year's Eve. This meeting is still progressing, and night after night the altar is crowded with penitents, with heart-rending sighs and tears flowing amain, declaring that they never would give up their suit until they should know that God had power on earth to save such bell-deserving sinners. O Sin two that they heard with the minimum such as the helt-deserving sinners. of rebellion reged, kindled and fed by Mackenzic, and many men were implicated, not a single Methodist throughout our whole province was convicted of disaffection: they stood the test of the ordeal; and a furnace seven times / hotter would leave them now unimpeached. Away, then, with the watchwords of partizanship! British is a word lovely and loved by us; but in danger of being made loathsome by its desectation. Delighted shall we be when the voice of complaint and entreaty is not O, Sir, to see the chapel covered with the spiritually slain, what a blessed sight it is. Husbands and wives, parents and children, all in a hind of regular confusion, weeping, exhorting, praying, and rejoicing alternately with and for each other. So graciously has God engaged the hearts of the people, in quest of salvation, that at times I have had much to do to prevail on them to disperse and go homo. More than fifty souls already profess to have been converted, or reclaimed from a backslidden state; forty-nine of whom have joined Society, and others are waiting for an opportunity. We feel ourselves much indebted to the avoid labours of the official breathers of the official breathers area. While the position of Hatton Garden affairs in this Province remains what it sive weapons by. We venerate Methodism in England, and would offer homage, rather than arguments; we would tell of our affection, rather than and others are waiting for an opportunity. We feel ourselves much indebted bomage, rather than arguments; we would tell of our affection, rather than to the exertions and labours of the official breil ren and others. But not unto our complaints; we would have quictude rather than contention. Our wise us, not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thy great name be all the proise and the and holy fathers and brethren in England have for once committed an unpreglory, for ever and ever. ledge, and atone for it. We fully believe they have piety, principle, and

That the work of God may continue to prosper on this Circuit, and that you from every Circuit in the Province, is the sincero prayer of, Yours uffectionately, BENJAMIN NANKEVILL. christian affection enough to do it. May the God of our Wesleyan forefa-

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER SCOTT,-In compliance with your request, I take my pen to

Bradford, 29th Jan., 1841.

scriptural holiness" be promoted by both universally. AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.- One of the English Missionaries . Drag BROTHER Scott,—Is compliance with your request, I take my pen to communicate to you the result of the meeting you commenced with us on the 19th instant. We may emphatically say we have had a good meeting; as it has been increasing and profitable from the commencement. As its close, last inight, Brother T. McMullen preached; a Prayer-meeting followed, in which the Most High displayed his saving power, and many were enabled to say it was good to be there. As the fruits of this Protracted occasion, thirteen per-sons have joined the society, several of whom can rejoice in a sin-pardoning God. To Him be all the presies. My heart is in the great work, and I believe this is but the beginning of good days on the Circuit. Yours, most affectionately, F. COLEMAN. has lately said, "The abuse they [the defendants of the Canada Conference] son determined to join them by what we say, there are a hundred who are induced by the same observations to resolve on joining our church, or at Extract of a Letter from Rev. A. MacNab, dated Hamilton, Jan. 30, 1841. | least to stand torus as in riends . Here are the function of appear, our avowal: 1 The Guardian, in which the defences complained of appear, is supported by more paying subscribers now than before the separation. 2. Are not all our Institutions better supported now? 3. Was ever the Missionary Society, for instance, so sustained as now, either by payments or prayers? 4. When had our Preachers throughout the whole Province so many hearers as they have now? 5. Have we not more revivals in our Church now, than we have ever had since the Union in 1833? 6. Are not more souls added to our Church this year, than were in the last seven years? 7. When since the Union did the entire population shew a more marked attachment to the Wesleyan Methodist Church than at this very time, when that Missionary and others are publishing it far and near that our defence of it is driving its friends away? The success of our Church is glorious, and \dashv unexpectedly to others, extending, and we shall leave it, with the Missionaries, to be our vindication, against their mis-statements and attacks. But though we thus write, though in the language we employ we shall never make schism sinless, though we shall never make separatism Wesleyan Methodism, though we shall never make what is odious lovely, what is guilty guiltless, what is earthly celestial ; though we shall let no opportunity pass of conscientiously DEFENDING OUT Conference in a manner cautions, conciliatory, or condempatory, as occasion may require; our most fervent prayer is, that another occasion may never present itself making it our duty to use words less destitute of pungency than these--- " Let brotherly love continue:" and such an occasion will never present itself if others who have ceased to act on this gospel precept again breathe its pure and lofty spirit. THE "WESLEYAN" AGAIN .- " Omega," (alias, a seceder from the Canada Conference,) in the last Wesleyan received on Monday, writes as tion, they constitute at the same time, when viewed in their collateral results, if he thought the whole fabric of documentary evidence, fact, and argument raised by the Rev. W. and E. Ryerson in their " Report" was to be demolishfact which, apart from their salutary effects upon communities elsewhere, ed by what he says. He is, however, extravagantly sanguine, and we beg might be abundantly proved by instances drawn from the sphere of our own to tell him so. It is not our intention to trespass much on the province of immediate locality. With a humble, yet ardent wish, therefore, that whatever the Representatives, by giving Omega a set reply; but lest he should run off, is promotive of Gospel truth and light may flourish and be encouraged, I beg exultant, before he receives an answer from those whose statements he attempts to falsify, we shall offer a few questions to moderate his extactes .----He wants to shew, from Mr. E. Ryerson's own words, that the Canada Missionary Society was not able to support its Missions when the Union was in the Wesleyau Methodist Church, Newgate Street, Toronto, which was formed, and that when it took place, its Missions became the property of the attended by upwards of 400 persons,-being the largest meeting of the kind London Missionary Committee; and gives extracts from Mr. Ryerson's writ-ever held in this City. Shortly after the appointed hour the place was well- ings thought to be in proof. We ask, 1. Does not Mr. Ryerson, when he nigh crowded. As soon after as the company could be seated, tea was says "the Canadian Society maintained its ability," to support the Missions served; and, if the countenance is an index of the feelings, the cheerful then established," add, "there is little doubt the funds of cours your Society can be attention had been given to Mrs. Erskine's confectionary, and to the cognate cannot account for Omega's inattention to the connection of these parts of varieties of young and old hyson, Mocha, &c., then came "the feast of the extract he has given the public. 2. He says the Canada Missions "were reason and the flow of soul." The Rev. Egerton Ryerson first spoke, and in a most embarrassed state," and that our Committee was "in debt." What was peculiarly happy in depicting that ignorance which it is the peculiar aim has this to do with the question at issue? Mr. Ryerson says there was little of Sabbath Schools to remove. He closed by some reference to the pro- doubt the funds could be encreased to support them. What Omega had to moter, if not principal founder, of Sabbath Schools in this City-Jesse do, was to show they could not be encreased. And would be like the Hatton Ketchum, Esq.; which had the effect of producing a loud call for that Garden Society to be judged of by the rule he lays down for judging our gentleman,-a call which was promptly responded to on the part of Mr. society ?' Is it to be asserted, because the Wesleyan' Missionary Society in Ketchum. After speaking of the incalculable benefits to be derived from London is now "in debt" £20,000, and, in some of its operations, in an Sabbath School Institutions, Mr. K. pronounced a well-deserved panegyric "embarrassed state," that it cannot support its Missions ? It can, in debt as on the principles and effects of "Total Abstinence," and resumed his it is-embarrassed as it is, support about twenty Missionaries in Canada, scat amid much cheering. Here two converted Indians were introduced- where not a single man of them is needed + 3. Omega makes a quotation John Jones and James Young, from the Credit-who strongly enlisted the to shew the Canada Missions "became Missions of the English Wesleyan ... sympathetic feelings of the auditory by their artless yet graphic recital of Missionary Society" at the Union. Well, not to be delayed in our remarks, the numerous advantages they and their brethren generally had derived from we will just suppose this. What then ? If the Canada Missions becaute the property of the London Committee at the union, whose were they when that Committee violently and illegally severed the Union ? Will Omega keep who was peculiarly felicitous in his remarks, whether in reference to his to the point, and candidly tell us? If the Union transforred them to the London Committee, does not the Dissolution of the Union transfer them back again? And does not this appear still more obvious and just, when the dissolution (so called) beyond contradiction is not mutual, but a party affair, so far as the London Committee is concerned 7 If they throw up the Canada Conference, Notwithstanding the temperate festivity which had all along prevailed, it in fairness they ought to consent to the Missions coming again into the hands

(1) Wesleyan Dec. 24th 1840. (m) Wesleyan Dec. 10th 1840.

"When he first the work begun, Small and feetle was his day; Now the Word doth swiftly run, Now it wins its widening way."

Next day travelled 20 miles to Gosfield-found the chapel crowded with people-here we found ourselves in the milest of a praying congregation, --much liberty in speaking, and the power of Gud seemed to rest on the assembly; collections and subscriptions amounted to £11 3s. 12d. Last year at the meeting they collected nothing. Friday role 12 miles to Colchester; Mission-ary meeting in the evening; Gorden Buchanan, Esq., in the chair, —a warm friend to the Canadian Church. This was the first meeting of the kind ever hold in this place. Next day code 20 miles to Quarterly Meeting in Mereia; bad a precious time; five came forward to the altar soliciting an interest in the prayers of God's people; preached a Missionary Sermon in the evening; cul-lections and subscriptions good. Monday travelled 35 miles, and preached in Frogmore; and arrived in Chatham on Tuesdoy; held Moeting in the evening; James Read, Esq., in the chair; collections and subscriptions, £13 13s. 1d. On the following day held meeting at Dolson's; subscriptions good. The next day at Camden; collections small.

The following is a correct statement of Collections and Subscriptions at the appointments, at the extreme west of the Province, and incomptons at the appointments, at the extreme west of the Province, and in contry places-not a single village, with the exception of Chutham-the smount is more than it eams to be on paper :

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	Colk	erted.		Subscribed.				Total		
Howard	£0 19	2_0.		£1	2	6		£1	14	6
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Gosfield				10	4	41		11	13	, 1î
Colchester	013		••••	2	0	0	****	2	15	0
Mercia	0 1			6	2	6		7	1	7
Chatham		6 I		11	7	0		13	13	1
Dolson's		- •,		6	4	9		6	15	9 _
Camden	0 8	8 : 1		1	7	6		1	15	10

These Meetings were all on the Gosfield and Thames Circuits. Here out ministerial brethren, have certainly a laborious work to perform; the Circuits being so very extensive. When we were ten miles within the bounds of the Gosfield Circuit, we met our beloved Brother the Rev. S. Miles; I asked him

We were kindly assisted at the different meetings by our excellent brethre Brother Miles, Br. Flowerfelt, Br. Williston, Br. Griffis, and others; and when we left them we could not help praying, Lord bless thy servants in this remote part of our Frounce, and let thy glory be upon them continually. On The more than our a formation of the tay give be open them community. On my return I preached in London on Sunday morning; was informed that the church was in a prosperous state; several had experienced religion, and had joined the Society. Preached in the evening in Dorchester, on the Oxford Circuit; here our brethren have had a Protracted meeting; a number had here command. Must be made of the Lord meeting; a number had een converted. May the work of the Lord prosper more and more !

Yours repectfully, Thos. Britt. N.B.-Brother Roso is so far recovered as to resume his labours.

NAPANEE CIRCUIT.

Napanee, January 26th, 1841 To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-In my last communication I made mention of a meeting Newburgh, at which two souls had been converted. We continued the setting every evening, and a part of the time through the day, for two weeks. During this time many were found at the altar for prayer, about thirty of whom found peace in believing. At the close of the meeting, nineteen of these (among whom are some of the most respectable in the village) united with us as probationers. Although the number converted and received in at this meet-(1) Westeynn Der, 2410 1249. (m) Fresteynn Der, 1910 1349. (x) In accordance with this, I correct a misprint. In the commencement of the former, letter, is the following: "I do not compliant of the terms of the time when, ar of the frowns of the preachers by whom," the union was dissolved. For "frowns," read fewners. eathen name of this place was Rogue's Hollow; the christian name is

We have had services in our Chapel in this town every evening for the last week or so, and, by the blessing of God on our efforts, several persons have been converted, and *twelve* have joined the church.

We are greatly indebted to our obliging and beloved brethren on the Nelson Circuit, the Rev. Messes. Heyland and Philp, for their valuable assistance.

GRIMSBY CIRCUIT.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. J. Musgrove, dated Smithville, Jan. 29, 1841. The Great Head of the Church is just favouring us with a gracious outpour-ing of his Spirit in different parts of the Circuit. Several have become the subjects of his saving grace, and about twelve have united with us. Our meetings are still going on. Last even in below twene have united with the Out meetings are still going on. Last even ing between twenty and thirty came to the peni-tent bench soliciting an interest in the prayers of the people of God.

For the Christian Guardian.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL TEA MEETING.

A writer, in a late Provincial periodical, asserts that " the Millennium, or period of general peace, is approaching near," and cites, as one precursor, the spread of Total Abstinence. However that may be, it is a source of sincere pleasure and gratulation to every moral and philanthropic mind to know that the Rout, the Ball, the Theatre, and the Social Club are being driven into obscurity by modern RELIGIOUS FESTIVITIES.

For some years past, in our Father-land, these interesting meetings have been gradually commending themselves to public notice and patronage. They are indeed now, more or less, established throughout the whole of what is emphatically denominated the Old Country. Their example is fast epreading. While a source, in themselves, of innocent and instructive recreaa valuable suxiliary for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom,-a to furnish the following brief notice of one of these assemblages of the most recent occurrence.

On Friday evening, Jan'y 22d, a Sabbath School Tea Meeting took place faces around us were surely indicative of the utmost satisfaction. After due increased to a sufficient sum to meet the wants of the Indian tribes ?" the blessed institution of Sabbath Schools and other kindred ministrations in their behalf. The Meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Anson Green, is productioners. Although the hunder converted and received in at this meet in the schularly felicitous in his remarks, whether in reference to his ing was not so large as at some others, yet, considering the character of the work, the position of the place, and the effect it will have on the general work; elequent advocacy of the cause, or as contributing to the general enjoy-with some other circumstances connected with it, I do consider this to have been one of the most important meetings of the kind I ever attended. The best of the most important meetings of the kind I ever attended. The boother does not be the most important meetings of the kind I ever attended. The by both the juniors and seniors seated along the fifteen tables spread out for by both the juniors and seniors seated along the fifteen tables spread out for their entertainment.

seemed to be a general impression, however, that the best of the wine had of their former proprietors. Of course these remarks are grounded on the

February 10, 1841.

at the Union. To say that all the Missions now belong to that Committee, is to say that when a dissolution of partnership between two merchants is forced, he who withdraws may run off with all the stock in trade, book-debts, and cash ! Omega would do well to read " Mammon."

The Wesleyan has another letter in the same number, from " Catholicus, on the language we and some of our correspondents employ.' We should like to know why the editor of the Wesleyan is so forgetful of his own modest and respectful phraseology? He has forgotten his editorial appellation-"Ryersonian movement," and what he had last month in a favorite selected article, verily " Ryersonian union trap.". We suppose this is whathe means by "truth and temper," as he says in an hortatory editorial to us in his last number. The editor's Catholicus says, the Guardian " is made to teem with bitterness and ill-will." Are then the editor's appellatives just quoted of the essence of good will and charity ? We know we have used pungent language ? and we did it designedly in the fear of God, convinced we were defending ourselves from misrepresentations and evils, which it would have been a greater evil to have treated with mildness. Catholicus gives a long extract to shew the point of Mr. E. Ryerson's language. We approve of what the latter has written in the instance referred to. We refer the editor of the Wesleyan and his correspondent, and all who think with them, to two short articles among our editorials to day, "A Word to an Objecter," and "Severe Language," with one request only-that they will prove what we have said in our most earnest articles is untrue, and that the evils we have strongly represented, de not merit the language we have used. We have not yet learned to make what is sinful seraphic : but we wish to speak kindly. Let offensive hostilities tease, and we throw away our weapons; let the voice of attack be hushed, and we are dumb : or if we raise our voice at all, it shall be to say to our repentant antagonists-we forgive you-we forgive you.

'REVIVALS IN OUR CHURCH .--- With gratitude we inform our readers we continue frequently to hear from the circuits of a remarkable spiritual prosperity. Never since the formation of the Union have we had so much convincing and converting power bestowed by the Holy Spirit. It is now almost beyond a doubt that we shall make up for the loss of the seceders from our Church since the Separation, and have a not increase surpassing that of the last conference year. The glory is not gone: God is with us; and blessed be his name for ever! Let us pray, and believe, and live for more of the energy of our omnipotent Saviour; and more--much more we shall have.

The religious intelligence given to-day we know will be welcome, especially a letter from the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District. The protracted meeting at Pottersfield, of which we made mention last week, we have not been able to close. Thirty interesting persons have just given us their hearts and hands, and such a Love-feast for scriptural. simple, and affectionate experience we never attended, as one held there on Sunday, by the Rev. William Rycrson, Chairman of the London District. Arrangements have been made for special efforts in Toronto, and a rising expectation gives cheering promise, that we shall before long have to sny, God is in the midst of us indeed and of a truth.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY AT KINGSTON -Last week we ventured to predict that the raisings of our friends at Kingston would be noble; which is the case, as appears from the following extract of a letter from the Rev. John Ryerson, received by us :-- " Our Mis sionary Meeting closed this evening a little before 11 o'clock, and an excellent meeting it was. The collections yesterday and to-day amounted to £21, and the subscriptions to-night to £146, some shillings; making in all upwards of £167. This, considering the number in our Society, and that our meeting was hold after that of the Missionaties, is far exceeding even Toronto." Mr. Ryerson says, that he and his valued colleague, the Rev. Peter Jones, are necessarily occupied, almost day and night. Up to the present time they have been able by the Divine blessing to attend every appointment, and very pleasing has been their success. We wish them a continuance of the Lord's assistance, and his prospering hand.

WESLEVAN MISSION IN ASHANTEE .- From the London Watchman, we rejoice to learn that a most interesting and affecting Public Service was held, on Monday the last day of November, in Great Queen Street Chapel, London, for the ordination of five preachers as Missionaries to Western Africa. The Rev. Drs. Banting, Hannah, and Alder, with the Rev. J. Beecham, and the Rev. E. Hoole took part in the ordination. The Chapel was excessively crowded, and a deep and hallowed emotion prevailed in the assembly. The emotion was deepened by the presence of the Rev. T. B. Freeman, who has been in Ashantee, and by that of Mr. Wm. De Graaft (son of the official Linguist at Cape Coast.) Some of these missionaries are to labour in the kingdom of Ashantee, and others on the Coast. It will be known to some of our readers that the Ashantee Mission has engaged anuch of public attention in England, and that a large amount has been raised to strengthen it. Christians have prayed, and their prayers are in part answered in the setting apart of so many labourers for that part of the world ; and, doubtless, will be further answered in the conversion to the faith of the gospel many of the degraded Ashantees. How many parties of devoted men have been sent from Hatton Garden to teach the heathen in their blindness! And the Society ibere has many other calls from other parts of the world. We hope they will all bo answered, and every open door entered. While we wish the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London success; we wish not to be charged with inconsistency by any of our readers. It may be said to us, " Have you not objections to the agents of that Society in Canada; have you not told of their wasteful outlay of Missionary money i" We answer, we have: and with grief we say this. We are zealous for the character of Hatton-Garden agents in Canada, and deeply regret their misappropriation of sacred funds ; but we are high in our hopes that the stains on that character will be obliterated, and the misappropriation terminated." For we pray. SEVERE LANGUAGE .--- We have often been struck with the occasional pungency of the Language of Scripture, and that of the best Weslevan standard works. The authors of them knew how to adapt their style to their sentiments, as every discerning writer does. Do objectors complain of severity ? What said the meek and patient Jesus when reproving the Scribes of the British dominious where we were born and educated. As far as we can and Pharisees who wanted to divide the Church of Christ and who persecu-ted that Church? He said this: "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, Appointed in the are like unto which Schuldres... It escipents, ye gener-ation of vipers, how can you escape the damnation of hell?" What said the hely St. Paul of the "circumcision," persons nominally religious ? "One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said. The Cretians are alway liars, exil beasts, slow bellies. This witness is true. Wherefore rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith." What says the pure spirited Fietcher of Madely 1 Against those who promote disunion in the Church he said, "And therefore if any christian loveth not the Lord Jesus in his person and in his mystical members, he is accursed. Maranatha, the Lord cometh to cut in sunder that wicked servant, and to appoint him his portion with hypocrites in outer darkness." What says the good Wesley 7 Speaking of the evils promoted by persons who separate from a Church, it, he says, "if not presently stopby ped, may issue in bitterness, malice, and settled haved; creating a present Adl wherever they are found, as a prelude to hell eternal." Of a preacher who destroys men's souls Mr. Wesley says : "How great will your damna tion be ! ... With what voice wilt thou say, " Behold me, Lord, and the sheep whom thou hadst given me, whom I gave to the devit, and told them they were in the way to heaven, till they dropped into hell "... Again, giving his opinion of the Church at the time it was joined to the state by Constantine he says, "We have terrible proof that it was then, and has ever since been, covered with the smoke of the bottomless pit." When complainants utter their condemnatory sentences against sincere men, they should say what phraseology, Christ, Paul, Fletcher and Wesley have used; and they will bear in mind this fact, that all which they said as quoted by us, was said by | WILLIAM RYERSON, Chairman of the London District, arrived on Saturday persons breathing nothing but holiest love, and against persons or things professedly religious. They spoke wisely and forcibly.

mere conjecture that the Missions were transferred to the London Committee judgment against us, as he has done! He flies back in disgust and astonish- TO THE COMMITTEES, COLLECTORS, AND SUBSCRIBERS ment at what we say about a cloven-footed beast, by which we mean the MONSTER SCHISM, which Mr. Evans, as we hinted, was clothing in a so-called Wesleyan and British dress. This is what we said, and now say again; and for saying this, as we have learned within a few days, it is now industriously attempted to be shown, we are no christian. The proper course to be taken by those who are trying to injure us by such a report is, to prove that Mr. Evans has not, with others, made a division in our Church, (which is schism) and a separation from it, and that they are not doing their best to throw over the unsightly sin a covering which they call British. We give them this task to perform, before they anothematise us. And is not Schism a four-footed beast of frightful thien which has done more to tear and destroy the Church of Christ, in every age, than any other dreaded prodigy ? May the beast be slain !

> TESTIMONIALS TO OUR CONFERENCE .- The following is from the Western Christian Advocate, one of the excellent papers published for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; and we think it contains some remarks which cannot soon be answered. The mention made of our esteemed predecessor in office, the Rev. E. Ryerson, is highly creditable to We thank the able editors of the Western Advocate for the frank, him. friendly, and fearless manner in which they have called the attention of their readers to the affairs of our Church, and shall bear it in remembrance.

> Since writing the above, we have found the same orticle in the Richmon Christian Advocate, and in the Pitteburgh Christian Advocate, with : remark or two in each, fully confirmatory of it. These are three respectable Methodist journals in the United States.

> " The following article is from the Western Christian Advocate. We heartily concur with the editor in his opinions of the controversy between the British and Canadian Conferences. We have watched the progress of the contest with But Chandral conterences. If that watchet the progress of the object white great interest. It is a matter of painful regret to winess such a state of things between two branches of the Methodist family. Would it be amiss for the Methodist ecclesiastical bodies in the United States to attempt a reconciliation. The mediation might be accepted, and would, no doubt, prove effectual and salutary,"-Richmond Christian Advocate. " We give the following from the serior editor of the - ITreet

> Advocate. It will be seen he espouses pretty heartily the cause of the Canadi-an Methodists. We are inclined to think, whatever may have caused the transatlantic Methodists to take the stand they have, that it will be better for the cause of Christianity in Canada for the Methodist church there to be left to do their own work in their own way. They are enterprising, and, thrown upon their own resources, we have no doubt they will do their part as a branch of the great Methodist family. We sincerely hope, however, that the present interruption of harmony between them and their brethren of the old world will be but temporary."-Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

> THE METHODIST CHURCH OF UPPER CANADA, AND THE WESLEYAN METH-ODISTS OF ENGLAND.—We noticed formerly, that the compact into which these two bodies entered a few years ago, was dissolved on the part of our British brethren at their conference held last summer. Our Canadian brethren called a meeting of their conference and held an extra session, at which they so adjusta meeting of their contents and theat an exit a session, it which they so any ac-ed their affairs, as to make suitable arrangements for carrying on their own work in that part of the Lord's vineward where they reside, just as good Christians

> ight to do. But our British brethren, under misconceptions as unreasonable, as we think. as that the Pope and the Elernal City should govern the world, insist on sup-plying the Upper Canada missions with British missionaries, though the Canada Clurch can serve these missions much better than the missionary secretaries at liatton Garden, London, can, or any other distant men on the face of the earth. And, strange to tell, while Spain is deserted by the Wesleyan Metho disis, and many parts of England are growing up in mere heathenism, and the whole of the British dominions are open to them, they are, nevertheless, adding a fifth wheel to the Upper Canada missions, and locking the other four wheels -they are spending strength not only in vain, but to kinder those already in the field.

> And one error makes way for another, and this is precisely the case with our British brethren. Their attachment, and servile support of the unscriptural, unsound Church establishment of England, is the cause of all this mistake. They even, in some sense, profess to be members of the establishment, and or almost all occasions support its claims, by their great influence. This links them to the politics of the English Church, which is the source of much mischief to them. We name only two, though we could multiply, them to more than a

> They have not provided any high literary institution for the education of their children. Hence their sons go to the English universities, where they are compelled to profess to be members of the establishment, and thus virually nce their Methodism.

> The second error is, that it is customary for the educated sons of Methodists to become clergymen in the Church of England ; and we believe at the expense of conscionce and principle in general. Thus the sons of Benson and Dr. A. Clarke became clergymen in the Parliament Church. It is true, our British brothren had the skadow of reason in the conduct of

> Mr. Wesley; and we must believe Mr. Wesley erred in this matter. But then, we also believed, had he lived much longer be would have renounced all connexica with them, just as much as he did with the dissenters and the Church of Scotland. He wisely advised the American Methodists to follow the Scriptures and the primitive Church ; and he also observed that the civil and

> Scriptures and the primitive Church i and he also observed that the civil and religious reverance of the United States, was an act of God's providence. The root of the dissent between the Methodists of Canada and Britain is plainly to our mind as follows, and grows out of the unscriptural attachment of the British brethren to the Church establishment. The Church of England men were endeavouring, for some years past, to have their Church supported by government, and hence victurally established at the «Spense of the Kathodist, and the other Protestant Churches. The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, editor of the Christian Guardian, by his able pen, opposed this machination, and with the help of the Upper Canada Methodists, defeated the usurp-tion. By some strange process of hellocination, our Buitish brethreu took it into their brins, that process of ballacination, our Buitish brethreu took it into their brains, that Mr. Ryerson was become a politician in party politics, when he only defonded the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and others, in Canada, from the inva-sions of a grievous Church establishment. Hence the English conference preferred to dissolve the union with the Canadians, sooner than to partake with

OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CANADA.

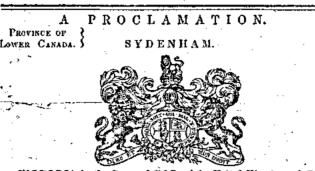
I would respectfully request that all monies which have been collected, or can be obtained, for the support of Wesleyan Missions to the destitute settle ments and the Indian Tribes of Canada might be transmitted as soon as praclicable to J.R. Armstrong, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Guardian Office, or to the undersigned, as considerable sums are now needed to supply the pressing wants and demands of our Missionaries and Teachers.

It is also desired that complete lists of the names of Subscribers and Do nors, plainly written and correctly spelt, be furnished to the Superintendents of Circuits (who are the Circuit Treasurers) and by them to the Chairmen of Districts, in order that no omissions or errors may occur in the printing of them in the General Annual Report. It is hoped that the Superintendents of

Circuits and Secretaries and Treasurers of Branch Societies, will, in no instance, omit attending to this suggestion. Without such returns the General Secretary or Treasurer cannot lay before the Christian Public, a correct complete, or satisfactory financial Report.

ALL OUR MISSIONARIES are earnestly desired to keep a journal of their labours, and to furnish the undersigned BEFORE the first of May, with a full and minute account of the commencement, progress, extent and present state and prospects of their Missions, including some notice of the circumstances and character of the population, and the condition of the neighbouring settlements. An appropriate Annual Report cannot be prepared for presentation at the next Annual Conference without the aid of such materials.

EGERTON RYERSON. City of Toronto, Feb. 3rd, 1841. General Secretary



VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Grea Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

To all our loving subjects whom these presents may concern,-GREETING Whereas, for the good Government of our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lawer Canada, and for the security of the rights and liberties, and the pre-servation of the interests of all classes of our subjects within the same, it is by an act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the fourth year of our Reigu, initialed, "An Act to reunite the "Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Us, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare or to suthorise the Governor-Geno-ral of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canuda, to declare that the said two Provinces upon, from and after a certain day is such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within fifteen Calendar Months next, after the passing of the said Act, shall form and be one Province under the name of the Province of Canada, and thenceforth the said Province, shall constitute and be non-Province, under the name a furestill, upon, from and after the day so op-pointed as aforessid—and whereas, in pursuance and exercises of the powers so vested in us by the said recited Act. we did on the tenth day of August, on thousand eight hundred and forty, with the advice of our Privy Council, authorise the Governor-General of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare by Proclamation, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within fifteen Calendar Months next, after the passing of the said Act, should form and be one Province under the name of the Province of Canada.

Now know ye therefore, that our right trusty and well beloved Councillor, CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, our Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, bath in pursuance of the Provision of the said recited Act, and under and by virtue of the power and authority by Us granted to him as aforesaid, determined to declare and it is by this ou Royal Proclamation declared that the said Provinces upon, from and after the TENTH day of this present month of FEBROARY, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, of which all our loving subjects and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ony wheroof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereund affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable CHARLES.

Upper Canada, Nova Scona, New Drunswick, and the Island of Frince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At our Government House, in our City of Montroal, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the Fifth day of February, in the year of our Loid One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One, and in the Fourth year of our

Reign. By command. D. DALY, Secretary of the Province. Foreign and Provincial News. Arrival of the Packet Ship North America.

Shordy after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliott, in proceeding to the Perho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese empire, though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliott had arrived at Pekin, and had an audience with the Emperor. The Emperor had agreed to pay $\pm 3,000,000$ for the expenses incorred by the British in making war-other authorities state $\pm 22,000,000$ sterling as in-demnity for the opium seized, and $\pm 1,000,000$ for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or through his officers, has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his Commissioner Lin. This latter indeed has falter into disgrees, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the English, to be dealt with as they think roper.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in the 2nd Con. of the Township of York, on the 2nd January, Mr WILLIAN COLE, late of the Queen's County, Ireland, in the 70th year of his age ;-a man greatly beloved both in his native land and in this country by a large circle of friends. As a man and a christian, he possessed those qualifications calculated to secure the esteem of the wise and good of his day and generation calculated to secure the esteem of the wise and good of ons day and generation. He was a steady Methodist for forty-five years, and part of this time a class-leader. Ilis parents, by whom he was targht "the beginning of wisdom," were the zeelous and indefatigable followers of the venerable Mr. Wesley in the Emerald Isle. As a pions young man, William sought the direction of God in the choice of a companion in life, and united in marriage with Miss Jane Graham... a person of his own way of thinking and living, and they were help-mates in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ for half a century, when this happy tie was broken by death.

"Invidious Grave ! how hast thou rent asunder . Those whom love hath knit. and sympathy maile one !""

The family consisted of one son, who, to use the language of the Patriarch, "is not," and six daughters, who, together with their widowed mother, followed their lest earthly friend, in habiliments of mourning, to the bouse apuonted for all living; and better than all, they are following him in the "regeneration of life." His religious sentiments, embracing the doctrines which are according to godli-ness, were embodied in his life, which was "hid with Christ in God." Next to the prosperity of his own soal, was the prosperity of the church; and at the time of the Special Conference, last Octoher, in the midst of his alliction of body, his soul was deeply exercised in prayer to God that transpiring circumstances might he overruled for the prosperity of Zion. His mind to the last was kept in per-fect pace, as if the enemy had quit the field completely vanquished; and also as if the last enemy. Death, was subdued, he exclaimed, "If this be death; O, how easy to die !" He had many calls from his religious friends, who, with the writer of this short notice, can say, they were always profited by the interview; for truly, "There is no enchaniment against Jacob, nor divination against Israel." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like his." The occasion was improved in the presence of a numerous assembly of people at the Brick Chapel, Yonge Street, by a funeral discourse--the text Isaich xxxviii. I: --when the large procession proceeded to Pottersfield, where the last token of respect was paid to a lear departed brother in sure and certain hope of the resur-rection to eternal life. GROBER 2001. The family consisted of one son, who, to use the language of the Patriarch, "is ection to eternal tife. GEORGE POOLE. Yonge Street, January 29th, 1841.

BIRTH-In this City, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Capt. Sutherland, of a daughter, MARRIED .- On the 13th January, by the Rev. Wm. Young; Mr. John Johnston, of Monteque, to Miss Rebecca Brown, of the same place. At Beamsville, on the 22nd ult, by the Rev. Robert McGill, of Niegara, J.

At Beamsville, on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Robert MrGill, of Ningara, J. B. Osborne, Est., to Miss Jane Kere, youngest daughter of James Kerr, Esq.; formerly of Paisley, Scotland. On Friday ovening, 22nd January, by the Rev. John Machar, Mr. David Harold, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cormac, both of Kingston. On the 7th January, by the Rev. Thomas Demorest, Mr. Reynard Fox, to Mrs. Louis Demill, both of Sophiasburgh. At Hamilton, by the Rev. A. Gale, Mr. G. R. Munro, Merchant, of Guelph; to Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr. William Clay of that Town. DIED.—On the 1st instant. at his brother's residence in Cobourg. Upper

DIED .- On the 1st instant, at his brothet's residence in Cobourg, Upper

DED.—On the 1st instant, at his brother's residence in Coboorg, Upper Canada, James P. Lawder, Esq., Merchant, after a long and painful illows; which he bore with christian piety and resignation. At Toronto, on the 1st inst., Henry C. Heward, Esq., Clerk of the Home District Court, and nephew to the Hon. Chief Justice Rohinson. At the Falls, on the 24th December, at the residence of her brother, Samuel

Street, Esq., Miss Cynthia Street, much regretted by her numerous friends and ncquaintance. At Drummondville, on the 26th December, at the residence of her brother

in-law, Doctor Lefferty, Mrs. Stewart, mother of Alex. Stewart, Esquire, of Niagara.

In Niagare, on the 29th Jan., Mrs. William Hope.

In Ningara, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Josiah Brown, tavern-keeper, in his 66th year. Mr. Brown was a native of Mason, New Hampshire, but for the last 36

years has resided in Upper Canada. On Thursday evening, Feb. 4, Hogh Earl, Esq., an old and respectable in-habitant of Kingston, aged 76 years.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Feb. 9thi-J. L. Hughes, J. Kikkand, (No. 506.) W. Price, T. Domorest, J. McFeeters, R. Jones and J. Armstrong, J. Musgrove, J. S. McCollum (all right.) W. Lawrence, A. Davidson, W. Coleman, J. Watt, J. C. Davidson, E. Adams, G. R. Sanderson, J. Ryerson, J. Carroll.

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.

39 do. Sperm, Olive, Pale Scal, Cod and Linseed Oils-With a General Assortment of Gruceries, Stationery, Paints, Colours, Dyd Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Jan. 26th, 1841. 583 4

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.-LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oila, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Gurden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. 523 London, U. C., 1841.

> COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 15th January, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS IN will be received at this Office, on Monday' he 1st Murch next, at 12 u'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from all Persons willing to enter into a Contract, or Contracts. to fornish, during the ensuing senson of Navigation, STEAMBOAT CONVEYANCE for Passens ensuing season of Navigation, STEAM DOAT CONVETANCE for Fasser-gers and Government Stores, between Chippawa and Amkersburgh, and the intervening Ports, and vice versa; between Toronto and Hamilton, and the intervening Ports, and vice versa; between Toronto and Queenston, 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, esch, £ .. Women. each, Children, under 14, and above 3 years of age, each, DECK PASSENGERS, not victualled.

Men, eachr

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THE "PARTY POLITICS" OF "THE WESLEYAN," THE ENG-LISH CONFERENCE PAPER AT MONTREAL.-By the Conference of our church are we properly directed not to meddle with political matters; and since we were made the conductor of this journal we are not aware we have expressed ourselves so as to shew what side in politics we take; and by no journal have we been so peremptorily forbidden to meddle as by the Montreal Wesleyan. Judge then of our astonishment when we read in the first editorial of the last number of that paper a decided party opinion of the policy of government, and a condemnation of the Chinese nation. Speaking of the war, and the conquest of Chusan by the British, the Editor says,-" Sincercly do we hope that this demonstration will be sufficient to bring the Chinese authorities to their senses, and induce them to accede to the reasonable and just demands of the British Government." Mark : we do not say whether the opinion itself expressed in this extract be right or wrong ; but we should like to know why the Editor expresses such an opinion at all, when he was one of the first to sanction the dissolution of the Union on the part of the English Conference, partly because of the avowal of opinions in the Guardian of precisely the same character and tendency, "Wesleyan" versus "Wesleyan." We suppose it is because the Wesleyan is a purely "RELATIONS" paper it can thus pronounce on and condomn political and national affairs! We see there is some truth in the old rustic adage: "One man may jump a fence, but another must not look over!"

A WORD TO AN OBJECTOR .- Dr. Johnson says " words make baste to follow things :" and their classification is mainly if not altogether dependant on the nature of the thoughts calling for language. A word not less true because harsh, may be necessary though harsh. We have not been safe lately from the sarcastic criticisms of others on this very point. In a late Wesleysn is an extract from an article of ours on a letter written by the Rev. Ephraim Evans; and so horrified is the editor, he will doubtless, having read only a few lines of it, he is fully prepared to give insertion next week uncertain.

them in opposition to the establishment. For ourselves we rejoice that the Cam we rejoice that the Canadian brethren are freed from the curse of a Church establishment, as well as the clog of the British Methodists. We hope they will take the Bible and follow it out in sound Methodistic principles as they have learned it from Christ.

Our British breihren will do great mischief in Canada, by continuing their our Brush brendren was do great inscript in Caluad, by continuing their missionaries there. We have no pice, as far en we can conceive, in favour of it. Asd we feel revoltings in our mind, though fraternal, at the conduct of our transatlantic brethren, though we learned and received Mathodism in that part or the British domination where we were own and euclated. As far is we can see into this affair, we are at a loss to find a shadow of reason for this interfer-ence of one part of the Wesleyan family with another.—Western Christian Advocate.

THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The Union of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, as will be seen from the Proclamation in another column, is this day consummated :- an event big with importance, and invested with an indescribable interest. May the "King of Kings" ever vouchsafe to CANADA the blessings of British supremacy, an throughout her wide extent,-in every vicinity, in every household, and in every heart, bestow, by the Gospel of Christ, the selectest benedictions of His wise, henign, and merciful dominion!

We are happy to be informed by several States' papers the Rev. Dr. Bangs has lately been appointed to the Presidency of the Wesleyan University, U. S., vacated by Dr. Olin, whose health was so precarious as to require his resignation. Dr. Bangs was once a bush teacher near Warner' Chapel on the Stanuford Circuit, in a little school-house, the ruins of which we saw not many months ago. For natural talent he is another Dr. Adam Clarke, and is a distinguished Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Author of several able and valuable works.

The Rev. EGERTON RYERSON left this city a week ago to attend Missionary Meetings in the west of the Province; and the Rev. to supply his pulpit; and we have no doubt his visit will greatly conduce to the edification of our church and congregation here.

The News from China, India, and Syria in another column today is of the most gratifying kind, inasmuch as war has ceased. The time is not very remote, we trust, when the nations shall "learn war no more."

Some of our contemporaries speak confidently of the Seat of Government, though as yet we have not heard enough to make us confident. There are movements, however, which render it just probable that Kingston the favoured place determined upon. Whether or not, the man of enlarged mind will be satisfied, if the selection, whenever made, is promotive of the general good of Canada.

A first-rate Temperance Meeting was held at the Weslevan Chapel, Yonge St., on Monday evening ; when about forty persons signed the Total Abstinence Pledge. The Rev. William Ryerson, one of the speakers, informs us, the place was scarcely large enough for the assembly, and that the interest of the occasion was great.

We have seen a haughty and wide-of-the-mark reply in that intellectual" and "spiritual" poper, the Commercial Herald (! ?) from the Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY; which, with a pamphlet he says is shortly coming from England, will afford the Rev. E. RYERSON some recreation to notice when he returns from his western tour.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- An able controversial letter is under consideration; for we fear its publication would lead us into a dispute we consideration; for we tear its publication would lead us into a dispute we wish to shau. The writer of it, and others are thanked for their commun-tations, signed "Total Abstinence," "R. R. Strobridge," "E. Adamis," and (servant, Joins Cartwright, Consul General." cations, signed "Total Abstinence," "R. R. Strobridge," "E. Adams," and "Me." and hope to hear shortly from every one again .- We have just received a singularly inconsiderate letter from the Rev. B. Slight; and its exnot read the article throughout. Of course we cannot force him to that; but treme length, and much matter previously in our possession, render its

Chusan is not to be given up until the trenty is signed. The important settlement of the difficulties between China and England had caused a great sensation in London, and the tea dealers had been panic struck.

From the Supplement to the Bombay Gazetto, Dec. 1.

Our Calcuita papers of the 16th November have arrived, and in a great mea sure confirm the news we gave from Chusan. The Emperor has remiral Elliott with distinction, and agreed to a treaty to be negotiated at Conton. £3,000,000 is to be paid before Clusan is evacuated. In the mean time a letter has been received at Malacca, which states that our ships had forced the passage of the Bocca Tigris, captured the forts and proceeded on to Canton.

From the London Times of the 6th.

Arrangement of the Dispute with China.-Death of Kurruck Singh and of his successor, Non-Nebal Singh, and accession of Shere Singh to the Throne of Labore-surrender of Dost Mohammed. We have received, by extraordinary express from Paris, the Messenger of Monday night. It contains the following most important TELEGRAFEIC DES PATCH

Marseilles, Jan. 2, 6 o'clock in the Evening.

MALTA, Dec. 28. The Consul of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs "Kurruck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November. During the foneral caremony his successor, Nou-Nebal Singh, was killed by accident.

"The affairs of China are on the point of being settled. The English are to receive three millions as an indemnity. "Dost Mohammed has definitively surrendered to the English."

In these three pieces of intelligence, brought no doubt by the Indian Mail, are comprised the settlement of the China quarrel, the termination of the Ca-bool war, and the menaced hostility of the Seiks removed. For the prince, anbounced as having died during the funeral of his relative, was he who was con-sidered likely to make use of his power against the English.

From the London Chronicle.

Overland Mail from India .- Submission of the Emperor of China-Surrender of Dost Mohammed .- The intelligence by the Overland Mail from India is most satisfactory, as our readers will perceive from the subsined details.

joined details. "The becupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admirel Ellicit had brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and he had offered to apologize to Captain. Ellion, --to publish Commissioner Lin, --and to send Plenipotentiaries to Canton, for the arrangements of all matters in difference with Great Britain. We are sorry to add, that dyscritery prevailed among our troops at Chusan, and that the climate was very unhealthy. The news from Afighanistan is also important. Dost Mohammed, after sus-

taining another defeat, had found it necessary to throw himself upout the mercy of the British, and, accompanied by only a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of Sir W. M'Naughten. From Sciude also we learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken there. The Belooches had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently pluudered the country in every direction, but the greatest portion They of the pillage had fallen into our hands. · •

Raising of the Blockade of the coast of Syria.-The followng copy of a letter addressed by Her Britannic Mujesty's Consul General at Constantinople to the British merchants resident there, has been transmitted o Lloyd's by their agent at that place :

" Constantinople, Dec. 7, 1240.

"Gentlemen,-I have been requested by His Excellency the Ambassador to inform you, that he has received from his Excellency the Ottoman minister for foreign allivirs an official notification, stating that in consequence of the defini-tive occupation of the coast of Syria by the troops of his imperial majesty, the

CIRCASSIA.

Advices from Constantinople announce that the Russians have been com-pletely defeated by the Circassians, and driven from one of their most important fortresses after adecisive battle. This intelligence is doubtful.

Horses, each.

Field-pieces, mounted, from 6 to 12, pounders, with limbers complete, sector of the se ₽ ton; .

Cabin 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 accoutrements; and other Deck Passengers, being nen, sixty pounds in weight-nen, sixty 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 furni to which they may be charged by weight or measurement, at the option of the Contractor. Tayment will be made by the Seuior Commissariat Officers stationed af

Toronto, Hamilton, Drummoudville, Arthierstburgh, and Peaclanguishene, for all orders for Transport granted at their respective stations.

Particulars of the proposed Contracts, and any further information required, may 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.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

SELLING 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 sule at Prime Cost and Dader, and which will be found to consist, in put, as follows, viz.: Bread Conto. Cassimerco, Pilor Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, brills, Vestigas, Plain and Frinted Moleskins, Plannels, Brown Sheetings, White Calice-es, Factory Cottons, Ginghams, Princel and Furniture Calices, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Mesines of almost every shade and guality, Saxony Cloths, Mousselin de Laine Breeses; Thiber, Filled, Angola, and Merino Shawis and Handkercherkers. Bandbaa and Batemad dito; Laces, Boubinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Collars; a general stock of Honiery, Uaberdastlery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, tofain and fig-ared, and Plaid Clocks R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: in being their lutention inunediately to expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: the Babwe, confidention in underlady for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: the Babwe, confidention in underlady for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods: the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods with the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods with the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods with the Babwe concluston in order for expedite the sale of that duscription of Goods with the Babwe conclu

Toronto, January, 1841. -587 tí

JUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adupted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few ancient and Favourite Pieces i selected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the ditection of the Conference of the Wesleyatt Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below."

And we in Hymns below. The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is nearly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Build-ings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Micthodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

IF The book can be had either in round or patient notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS HOUSEKEEPER, in R genteel family, by a respectable woman, lately from England. References, if required can be given, as to character and capability. Letters addressed A. B. Post-Mice, will be attended to. 586-1wo if Toronto, Jan. 23rd. 1841.

NEW MEDICINE .--- DR. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Cusa TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Boonet Making Binduese. Terbator, February 3rd, 1841.

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

cal opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemis-phere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing,

 Teasoning; and with a usanimity that shall make them irresistile, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Ilemis phere, under the auspices 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 havings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found stiffactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obediation of the Analysis of the consider state of the the averant, JAMES E. SMALL, Taronto, March 23, 1840.
 TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.
 GENTLEMEN, —It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of flatter shall consist of the Guings—East and the County of flatter shall consist of the Townships, viz:—Trafat gar, Nelson, Eaquesing, Nassagawoya, East Flamboro, West Flamboro, West Flamboro, The Second Ridings – East and Garaffaxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puolinch and Framosa, – each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly. 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 Halton. How far I discharged the duties 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 most strenuous 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 .

as a Candidate for your suffrages.

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

lives. Education is a matter of vitel importance, and I trust the next Session will not pas

without a better and more extensive system, particularly as regards Township Sci

GENTLEMEN.-At the solucitation 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 krown.

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,that Constitution which is our pride and hoast, -- 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

jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as next door east of Tuton, Chemist. 23rd November, 1840. 577 tf In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation their number of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant liesh increment to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant liesh increment to gravitation and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and give to the callivator of the soft and the compression methods to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roeds and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by

IN THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO. GENTLEMEN, -At the present crisis in Conadian affairs, I feel I should be shrinking from my duy as a British Subject, were 1 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 Metropolis in Parliament. You are well aware that I have formerly been more than once solicited to 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 perperuated under the Union ; and I think is the first indication of a great Canadian end truly Dritish party your now putting me in a position to come forward perfectly in-

n unwearied and fearless reformer of details. The perpetuation of the con-nexion 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 devoted to advance the greatness and prosperity of the City of Toronto, with 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	LESSLIE BROTHERS.
Toronio, November, 1840.	578 3 m
Barrister and Attorney-a	A N, Solicitor in Chancery, t-Law, Conneyancer, S.c. S.c. Sherwood & Chawford, three doors West o. 161, King Street, Toronto. 572
CLOVER SEED2	50 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for
Sale by	LYMAN, FARR, & CO.,
Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.	No. 5, City Buildings.
JUST RECEIVED-a Comp GARDEN Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.	lete and Extensive Assortment of N S.F. & D.S. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings.
CLOVERSEE	DTwo HUNDRED BUSHELS,
prime quality, for sale by	LESSLIE BROTHERS.
Toronto, Sth January, 1841.	584 3m

for honorable and impartial conduct Gentlemen-II aving served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, I intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching elec-tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching elec-tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching elec-tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward intend setting up upon my own account; and the approaching elec-tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting up upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting upon my own account of the day at his office in Cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting upon my own account of the cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting upon my own account of the cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting upon my own account of the cheweu's Buildings, King Suseet, intend setting upon my own account of the cheweu's Build

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES .-- These

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minutes 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 would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and 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 patients, and in very instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a ertain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which iysicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe nly for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headsche Remedy escapes the apposition which some other proprietory articles eet from that source.

Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of egetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and

best not require any change of diet or exercise. Sold by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Flatcher Street, New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout he Province; and wholesale and retail hy J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

IF Read the following from JUDGE PATTERSON, for thirty years the st Judge of the County in which he lives :

Messrs. Comstock & Co. Middletown, M. Y., March 12, 1840. Genlemeu-You are at liberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended: I hereby Certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about wenty years-the attacks occurring once in about two works, frequently lasting twenty four hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe as apparently noon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain. I have been induced hs a last resort to by Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disapponent and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first does of the medicine. She her followed up the discriming with the relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the renel from the trist tope of the meanche. She has tohowed up the directions with the article, and in every tase when an antack was thremened has found immediate relief, untit she is near permanently cured. 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 truty invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant. JEHU PATTERSON. Judge of the Court of C. P.

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation their uncompromising advocate.

Surely Fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of " My own, my native land,"-its wants, canabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen, -I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the flonourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best shillies and endeavours in promoting the leach be among the objects of my most carnest endeavours. Interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large - and the Province | I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of 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 Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have 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 emolument under the Crown, con-

sequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, . &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble reant, WILLIAM J. KERR. Servant. 59te.

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 Unger 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 a candidate for that humor.

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 judgedthat 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 honor to be elected, I shall no the utmost of my power endeavour to carry out thest principles; and shall advocing the follest possible

endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I

are likely to be benchciat to the country, I shall tearessly 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 Répresentative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully identified with my own. 1 am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, E. W. THOMSON. Bouize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

CITY	OF	TOR	ONTO	DIRE	CTORY.	of
WALTON	vs cuy	of Torovio	Directory an	d Reguster, with	Almanae, &c., for	l ne
1841, will Toronte, Nev	në hooust	reg ou the	tirel of Janus	ary.	75	1.

I ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, attention to his mew place, No 4. Writington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he loopes to receive a continuance of their orders. I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READT-MADE CLOTHING.

MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment STRAW and TUSCAN BONNETS, of the fatest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

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 business 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 share of public Datronage. Late of the Crown Lands Office.

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Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been

which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been inflicted on this Colony from civit 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 motion in this respect being. No labour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their dutios by the Servants of the Government, in its various departmente, I shall ondeavour to have bitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utawat to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the

hither to been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utarest to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the biects of my must unceasing exertions.

My hope is, that every 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 mee more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity

miling on our Country. 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.

inity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure.

claim my most essiduous care and attention. I have the honor ie be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, G. DUGGAN, Jun. G. DUGGAN, JUN. . Toronto, March 21, 1840.

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

FELLOW YEOMEN,-Having been solicited by a number A of respectable Freeholders of your Riding to offer my services as your 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 as possible. Should I be elected, I shall consider myself the organ of the people, and feel it my duty always to support such measured as you would yourselves, were you present in person and had all the information

as you would yourserves, were you present in person and had and 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 to order. of Requests, the Rusds, the Common Schools, to Insane Persons, to Sabbath-Sorews

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 rale 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 ertainty, that I cannot accomplish my end.

certainty, that I cannot accomplish my end. I have been known to some of you for Thirty-five years past; and have been lengaged in business amongst you for the last Twenty-two years. My whole dependence for aliving, for myself and family, is Farming, Mills, Manufacturing of Cloth, &c. My interest is your interest; and I will conclude by humbly soliciting your support at the ensuing Election, solemnly promising, to the utmost of my ability, to support our united interests in Farming, Manufactures, and Marchandrize islaw in the ensuing end for farming, Manufactures,

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 Sixpence, Currency.

E migrants, 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 Mudland Districts, flatters him-

self that he can give the necessary information to Settlers which they require before they buy. The Subscriber will use every exertion in his power to effect Sales; and he believes the public interest, as well as his own, will be promoted Inity 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 opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall by an office of this kind. Mr. II. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, on

y an office of the second seco

R E M O V A L. - JAMES SANDERSON bas removed his FASHJONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 43, City Eutidings, King Street, next door East to Messis LYNAN, FARK, & Co's, where he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clotks, Cassemeres. Fancy Doe-Skina, a variety of Festings, &c., of the Istest fashions, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable torns. A choice and extensive assoriment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand. Toronto, October 29, 1840. 7216

A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, KING STREET, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS'

Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made

Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Caesi-moree, Buckskins, 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. Toronio, July 14, 1840. 581

 and Merchandize; also, in the encouragement of Emigration, and in promoting the tranquility and prosperity of our Country. As my business calls me in various parts of the Riding, the probability is before the Election; and if further explanation as to my political viows is called for, I shall be ready and willing to give every information. I am, Gentlemen, Your faithful and Obedient Servant, ROWLAND BURR. Elm Cottage, Yonge Street, June 8th, 1840.
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