GUARDIAN. CHRISTIAN

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Vol. X.-No. 51.]

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

[Whole No. 519.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of Toronto, U. Canada at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

CENTENARY MEETINGS AT ADOLPHUSTOWN, ERNEST-TOWN, WATERLOO, KINGSTON, GANANOQUE, KIT-LEY, CROSBY, BASTARD, AND PERTH.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My dear Sir, - Constant engagements, in connexion with our depu-tation duties, have prevented me from transmitting to you a regular account of our proceedings. I have time now to say only a few words. Our esteemed brother Manly has sent you an account of the centenary meetings on the Hallowell circuit. From Hallowell we came to Adolphustown, where the first Methodist Society was formed in Upper Canada. The Chapel was filled with people—the proceedings were animated and seemed to be deeply interesting to the congregation; and resulted in a subscription of upwards of \$250. ollowing evening we attended a meeting in what is called the OLD CHAPEL in ERNESTTOWN, on the Kingston and Nappanes road, where we have some twenty or thirty members. The effect of the proceedings seemed to be gratifying and salutary. The subscription thank-offering exceeded \$200. It also exceeded that amount at WATERLOO on the next evening. Our next meeting was held in KINGSTON. No subscription had ever been proposed to the Society in this town (as I am informed) in behalf of the funds of the Metho dist connexion in this province since the union between the British and Canadian Conferences; here the pastoral superintendence of the congregation has not for some time been identified in interest with the Canadian connexion; here we found a solitary exception to the liberal feelings which have characterized the doings of our congregations in regard to the centenary fund in the confessedly loyal and intelligent towns, Port Hope, Peterborough, Cobourg, Belleville, Hallowell and But notwithstanding the efforts which had been made to defeat the object of the meeting, the congregation present seemed to be much gratified with the proceedings, and those who had long proved themselves friends of the Connexion through evil as well as good report, did not desert the good cause on this important occasion. That most excellent and devoted friend of the Conference, Mr. J. M. Rorrison, subscribed £25, and others subscribed smaller sums to the amount of upwards of \$250. It is expected that considerable additions will be made to this subscription; and I hope a sound and devout Methodist feeling in connexion with our common work throughout the province, will pervade the entire Society in that town.

The evening after we left Kingson, we held a meeting with our little Society in Ganaxoque, where nearly \$50 were subscribed. although the principal member was absent. The next evening (last Wednesday evening) we camo 28 miles through a heavy rain Eliza! ethtown Chapel. The attendance was thin on account of the atorm; but those present were filled with graticude and joy, and tes tified their thankfulness by a subscription of \$178. Two of our friends (Measte, Coleman and Borce) subscribed \$50 each.

On Thursday we held a meeting in the back part of El zabethtown where the school house was more than full of people. The subscription amounted to \$127.

On Friday the members of the deputation divided. My brother John and brother Green proceeded 10 miles to Kitley, through the storm, and held a meeting in the afternoon, when \$165 were subscribed to the centenary fund. Brother Wilkinson and I proceeded to Crosby, 25 miles distant, in the teeth of the severest storm which has been experienced in these parts for some years in the month of Sentember. The storm abated towards evening, and we had a tolerable attendance in the Crosby Chapel, where our friends have been called to endure a " great fight of affliction", and opposition for some years past. The meeting seemed to reward many present for their fidelity to the cause; and though few in number and limited in resources,

they presented a centenary thank-offering of \$189. On Saturday we held a meeting in a school house at 10 miles distance in the township of Bastard, where \$46 were subscribed to the

ecutenary fund.

Sunday we had rain again. My brother John and brother Green meeting, soliciting the prayers of God's people.

Last evening we all met in this town (Perth.) and held our meeting in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, which was most kindly offered for the occasion, by the Rev. T. C. Wilson-one of the truly excellent of the earth-loved by a large congregation and extensive charge, and esteemed by all who know him. It is refreshing and delightful to meet with such ornaments of other Christian churches. The interest Religion itself was going to sleep in the palaces of a dominant Church of the congregation in the proceedings may be inferred from the thank-offerings, which amounted to \$668. This sum exceeded, by more than one half, our most sanguine expectations. This is an old country settlement; many of the contributors have grown grey in the military service of their king and country; they know genuine Methodism from experience, and from experience they know something more about loyalty than the prejudiced partizans in Kingston. - One (Mr. James Plintoft) kent up his name to the platform for £50: Mr. A. Alexander (an old soldier) £25; Captain Adams £12 10; H. Glass. of the very religion they professed as a grand innovation. In a word. Esq., (a Scotch Presbyterian,) £13 10; Mr. T. and Mrs. Brooks, religion was degraded and secularized by its worldly adhesions,-(members of the Church of England) £10; the Rev. T. C. Wilson £2 10; and various others, whose names I do not recollect. Praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.

Last night after the meeting, my brother and brother Green started for Bytown on their way to the Ottaws, and brothers Wilkinson, Jones and I, proceed to the Mississippi circuit. We expect to meet Jones and I, proceed to the interesting.

again in Bytown a week from this (Tuesday) evening.

Voice very affectionately. E. Rysason.

Parth, October 1st, 1839.

For the Christian Guardian.

CENTENARY MEETINGS-BRANTFORD CIRCUIT.

Sin,-A meeting for the commemoration of the Centenary of Wes-

which the following particulars may here be stated: The Rev. Mr. Bevitt opened the meeting with prayer, after which Lewis Burwell, Esq. was called to the chair, and opened the way for the several speakers by giving a brief, comprehensive, and interesting at that shrine, and to immolate themselves on that altar. Surrounddelineation of Wesleyan Methodism from the period of its rise, being about the space of one hundred years; bearing the most favorable and decisive testimony in regard to the efficiency and general adaptation

of its sundry operations. The Rev. Mr. Newbury being first in order, addressed the audience in an acceptable manner. He was succeeded by Br. James Evans, who. I perceive, is well fitted for the Centenary platform. His descriptions were of a luminous character; the Divine goodness and wisdom were set forth in a manner worthy the attention of the most intelligent. He observed, that at the time of the great spiritual illumination which began to be diffused abroad through the instrumentality of the Wesleys, Voltaire of France was exerting all his energies to the spreading abroad of Infidel principles; and such were their rapid and expansive dissemination that they soon made their entrance into the interior of England. They found their way to the cottage, and the home of the man of commerce. The halls of the Legislature did not escape their deleterious influence; nor did the legal Judge! escape; and what was still more appalling, the Sanctuary itself was desecrated. In the midst of these achievements of error and sin, it pleased the Almighty Governor of the Universe to raise up a WES-LEY. His labours were soon crowned with success. The heavenly sword, put forth by an energetic hand, was not wielded in vain. The "beacon fires" which were "kindled" in Europe have been "lighted t up" far and wide-embracing the inhabitants of the North as well as of the South; and filling with joy and gladness the poor wigwaum of the Indian forest. Well might a worthy Minister exclaim, " See John Wesley bursting forth from a European College, and setting England, Wales, and America on fire, the Indians of the neighbouring wilderness catching the flame-a flame which at once outburns all their

I cannot refrain from an allusion to the decisive testimony of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, spoken of by Mr. Evans, which de-

important movements by affording every proper assistance, not except. Its rising, but which attained such a meridian of usefulness and glory,

speaker referred to other pleasing and attractive incidents; but writing hand." Yes, it was then, under circumstances signally mauspicious from memory, it would be difficult to call every thing to mind at the when the combination of all events was so strikingly ominous; when

Mr. Evons having resumed his seat, the Rev. Peter Jones (Indian Missionary) was received with a cordial and cheering response. I will dism, appeared to stem the torrent of iniquity,-to arouse, by the between two trees, and an invitation given for penitents to come for- in all their follows, and freeness, and freshness, the pure and unadulward, when about thirty, with two Chiefs at their head, presented terated truths of the Gospel of Christ, themselves as humble supplicants. They were pointed to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world;" were told that if they were then to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, they would at the same time obtain the forgiveness of their sins. In a short time one or more began to cry out, "I have found Him—I have found Him!" And before the meeting was ended, the whole of these thirty were made partakers of the heavenly blessing. Reference was also made to some conversation between an Indian and a certain Roman Catholic. The Catholic asserted (if I recollect) that there were three roads in which all mankind are found to be travelling. The one leads straight to fleaven; that is the road of the Catholics! The second goes a different way, but after a while comes round to the direct path, then moves off that the banners of Methodism have been unfurled to the passing again. Again it returns to this path, but soon branches off. This is breeze in every quarter, and that upon her standards the sun never the road of the Church of England! The other road goes straight sets, but witnesses, in his rapid revolutions, the aggressive movements down to hell; that is the path of the Methodists!! Br. Jones said of her vast armies. something relative to his transit over the "great waters." Saw many missionaries departing for distant regions; saw what he termed the decorated with wampaum: custom among the tribes, on business of a expansive tide of its beneficence. Like the Roman Eagle, which special nature, 'to send with the messenger strings of wampaum. If the beads be all white, it denotes good news. If all black, then bad East, and with the other the West, then cast its shadow over the news .- that is, sickness, death, or war, &c. If black and white, then whole earth; so Methodism, with one foot on the burning sands of good news and bad news. With reference to this petition to the the East, and the other on the bold shores of the West, her right hand Queen, it appears that the wampaum was mostly white, which indica ted that they were strongly attached to the Queen—oft remembering her in their prayers. But the few black beads signified that they were in great trouble about their lands; and therefore they would feel very glad if Her Majesty would pull out all the black beads, that nothing might be seen but the white wampoum.

We were also favored with the presence of the Revs. Wm. Ryerson and Ephraim Evans. Their assistance and co-operation at such meetings, you are aware, are at all times desirable. I will advert to an idea advanced by Mr. Ryerson, and that is-If the miscellaneous operations which have been witnessed during the centenary period, or hundredth year of Methodism, were to increase in multiformity and efficiency in the same ratio or proportion during the succeeding century as that of the preceding one hundred years, there would be a sufficient quantum of power exerted for the christianization of two such globes as this we inhabit at the termination of that period! One hundred pounds and some shillings were subscribed to the Centenary

Being so well pleased with this evening's celebration, I resolved on attending a similar occasion at Mount Pleasant; nor did I regre baying embraced the opportunity. Here I was happy in being favored with something of Methodistic History from that highly esteemed and successful Minister, the Rev. Wm. Case, whom I had not seen for a considerable time. Our worthy Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Evans, spoke at considerable length, though repeatedly urged by his brother, to be "short," while addressing the audience. For my uwn part, however, do not conceive that he could easily have circumscribed his limite, in noticing the objections which are raised to the objects of the several funds. Brother James Evans is well fitted for the platform. The whole amount subscribed at this meeting, I am not able t Two persons, however, signed each £20. The objects of

I remain, yours respectfully, Grand River, (near Mohawk,) October, 1839.

the Centenary Fund are very important.

CENTENARY THOUGHTS. No. I.

" He that winneth souls is wise."-Sol.

Methodism, considered in its rise and progress, together with its moral and religious effects, is a phenomenon in the Christian world, effected an entrance, requested the priests to proceed immediately little, if at all, inferior to the Reformation. This assertion will not on board the vessel, which was then about to sail. One of the two surprise any who have made themselves acquainted with the state of apparently endowed with a little more common sense than the other. having proceeded to Perth on Saturday, spent Sabbath in that town; brother Wilkinson preached in Kitley in the morning; and I attended and George Whitefield, began to preach, with apostolic zeal, the pure some resistance, was taken by force and placed in the cance which an appointment in Basterd in the morning, and another in Kitley in doctrines of Christianity, contained in the Articles, Homilies, and the bonors of martyrdom, he threw himself overboard and received very few either preached or understood those doctrines. From the a good ducking for his pains. time of the Restoration till that period, the great mass of British Protestante, both Clergy and Laity, had, in point of morale and religion, continued to deteriorate.

"At the time of their appearance, the religious state of the Empire. both in and out of the Establishment, were a melancholy aspect Accumulating abundant wealth, and allied to the power of the State that Church proscribed the faith of others,-imposed its creeds and formularies, - wielded the sword of secular authority, -and, in spite of the tolerant declarations of the first Brunswick on the royal line kept down by menace the spirit of dissent, and by frown and state patronage the spirit of religion. Her clergy swore to articles which they denied in their pulpits, substituted the philosophy of Seneca and Epictetus for the Gospel of Christ, and treated the essential principles men's consciences were in keeping of the priesthood,-and, with the high sounding cymbals and trumpets of orthodox pretensions, they were marched, under the silken banner of an ecclesiastical bierarchy oo many, in the road to perdition." A torrent of iniquity, deep, rapid, and strang, deluged the whole land, and almost swept away vital godliness and true piety from the kingdom.

Not only was there a want of inward religion among both Clergy and Lairy, but Skepticism, in all its varied forms, and shades, and features, appeared rife and rampant. The principles of a Voltaire,principles which shook to its foundation the monarchical constitution and shattered and dismembered the Kingdom of France:-which disrobed Louis XVI. of his regal honours-dragged him to the scaffold -and there left Royalty weltering in its own gore; - which deluged the whole land with blood, and introduced the "reign of terror," leyan Methodism was held last evening in the town of Brantford, of were not only widely disseminated in an adjoining nation, but had penetrated England. Infidelity was confined to neither ranks nor ages. Its march was onward. In the metropolis of the world its altar was erected; and there crowds rushed to prostrate themselves ing that demon appeared, not only the humble artisan, but the victori ous General; not only the base born coward, but the justly famed Conqueror; not only the renowned Statesman, but the eloquent Divine. Here might be seen the Priest, in his sacerdotal robe, and there the glitter of the Coronet; here the Judge, with all the insignia of his office, and there the Senator, thickly studded with courtly honore; here the Youth, just budding into life, and there the heary head, bleached by the wintry winds of three score and ten years. Its march was onward: With silent steps it entered the humble cortage, the abode of peace, and there worked the work of death! Stealthily it approached the bench of justice, and corrupted the heart of the judge. Swiftly it flew to the halis of legislation, and where it found a man of virtue left a friend of vice. Stimulated by success-for its march was onward-it dared draw near the temple of the living God !-that temple was defiled; and where He was once worshipped and adored, the Son of God was branded as an impostor; and he who ministered at His alter subscribed to infidelity.

As the imperuous torrent or thundering cataract, bursting its mountain fastness, onward rushes through many a fertile valo and flow'ry mead, while dark destruction marks its progress; so, Infidelity, burst ing the bonds of moral obligation, rolled in its mighty surges where a Ridley and a Cranmer lived—where a Cranmer and a Ridley died. irresistible as the sweeping tornade, and fearful as the pestiferous malaria, destruction and death alone followed its gigantic strides; and the friends of virtue could but behold and mourn its fearful ravages. Atheism raised its unblushing front and frowned on moral rectitude,

while Deism scowled on departing Christianity. At such a period, when the base passions of the human breast flourshed in all their native malignity; when virtue was driven from the dwellings of the great, and religion from the sanctuary of the Deity: when Christianity lay wounded and bleeding at every pore; when the thick and impenetrable drapery of irreligion and infidelity enshrouded clares that the Methodist Ministry stands pre-eminent, as it regards the kingdom; when the sun of righteousness seemed blotted from the the general adaptation of their measures for the relief of the Indian moral heavens; and the whole nation was enveloped in impervious

ing pecuniary aid itself. And, moreover, that the Governor of the and appeared so broad and refugent as to occupy, dazzle, and illumine Hudson's Bay Company had likewise evinced the utmost cordiality to our Missionaries, besides the promise of faithful co-operation. The moral wilderness cried, "Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at the lowering clouds of clerical indignation were dark and portentous; that the ever-to-be-remembered John Wreley, Founder of Methoinstance a few things which were alluded to by him. He was present mighty thunders of Divine truth, from its lethergic slumbers a domiat a certain place when a number of pagan Indians were presented nant and dormant church,—to overthrow, by the powerful lever of the with the sublime truths of Gospel Revelation. A pole was placed Gospel, the strong towers of sin and infidelity,—and to disseminate,

And his efforts, thanks he to God, proved not abortive, but were crowned with success, infinitely surpassing his own most sanguine expectations. ,

" Saw ye not the cloud arise, Little as a buman hand?
Note it spreads along the skies,
Hangs o'er all the thirsty land."

In Europe the germ was not only planted, but from the shoot sprang he original stock of that wondrous tree, which, with its collateral branches, has been extending, not only over various parts of Europe, but over various parts of the globe, and under which fowl of every wing have been collected, and found shelter. It is our innocent boast

Methodism flows through the world with all the majesty of a peace ful river, widening and deepening at every point of its progress; fer-Great Mother," the Queen; presented a petition, signed by Indians, tilizing kingdoms and nations, and spreading over the whole world the once, by the right of conquest, with one extended wing touched the grasping the frozen regions of the North, and her left scattering the serds of eternal life o'er the South, encompasses a sin-stricken and polluted world.

Grimeby, October, 1839.

From the London Times. EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT TAHITI.

We have now before us a letter from a respectable resident a Pahiti, containing a detail of some most extraordinary proceedings there on the part of the French nation, which we think can scarcely e allowed to be passed unnoticed by the British government.

The circumstances out of which these proceedings arose, are simly as follows:—It may be remembered that some few years ago, Pomare, the young Queen of Tahiti, refused permission to two French priests, of the Roman Catholic priests of the Catholic missionary stablishment on Gambier's Island to settle in her dominions, being very judiciously averse to anything likely to stir up the flames of religious discord among her still semi-barbarous subjects. The pricats, however, disregarding her injunction, landed on the south western side of the Island, and finally made their way to head quarters, where they were taken under the protecting wing of the American Consul, Mr. J. A. Morenhout, a Belgian by birth, and a Roman Catholic by profession. Naturally incensed at her orders being set at nought in her own dominions. Queen Pomare immediately gave notice to the priests, through the American Consul, that she would on no account permit them to remain on the island beyond the time specified for the sailing of the vessel in which they arrived. To this notice Mr. Morenhout returned a highly impertinent answer, intimating his intention to keep the priests on the island in defiance of her Majesty's orders, the only excuse offered for such marked disrespect being, that he was inclined to believe that the Queen had been induced to issue her orders by the advice of Mr. Pritchard, then a missionary, but now the British Consul at Tahiti. When the time for the vessel's sailing arrived, and no signs of an intention to comply with her Majesty's commands were manifested by the priests, one o the district judges, accompanied by a posse comitatus of Tahitian constables, was despatched by order of Queen Pomare to enforce obedience to the laws. Being refused admittance to the house, the constables, by direction of the judge, removed the roof, and having

This, then, was the head and front of the poor Queen Pomare's offending. Morenbout and his Popish colleagues despatched by the first opportunity to His Most Christian Majesty, the Citizen King, a flaming detail of the indignities alleged to have been percetrated on the French ecclesiastics, the result of which representation was an order to Commodore Du Petit Thoire, of the French frigate Venus, then on the South American station, to proceed immediately to Tahiti, to demand reparation for the wounded honor of La Belle France. On the arrival of the frigate at Tahiti, M. du Petit Thoire, after a lengthtion.) despatched a letter to Queen Pomare, requiring in the name of his Majesty the King of the French, immediate compliance with the any relief from the agonies of an awakened conscience, but by requirollowing demands, in satisfaction of the insult alleged to have been

offered to the French fleg: 1st. To pay down \$2000.

2d. To hoist the French flag on the island, and fire under it a salute

of 21 gnas. 3d. Queen Pomare to write a humble apology to King Louis Philippe.

In significant intimation that his demands were in earnest. M. de Petit Thoire proceeded immediately on despatching his letter to clear deck for action, intending in the event of refusal, to batter down the town of Matavia, the infant metropolis of Tahiti, overturn the gove ernment, and place an inferior chief of Mr. Morenhout's selection on the throne. For the feeble State of Tahiti to have refused compli ance with the demand, unjust and outrageous as it was, would have been worse than madness, but unfortunately the whole national treasury did not contain a fifth of the sum demanded. In this dilem ma the British Consul, Mr. Pritchard, Dr. Vaughan, and Mr. Bicknell the son of one of the missionaries, generously came forward to Pomare's assistance, and furnished her with the means of satisfying the French King's demand.

We have thus put our readers in possession of the details of this extraordinary affair: we shall now proceed to offer some remarks on the whole. We presume Queen Pomare, who is at least a mor legitimate sovereign than Louis Philippe, has as much right as the latter to see that the laws of her kingdom are enforced. Now it is well known to the residents of this colony, that one of the first laws of the Tabitian code prohibits foreigners of any description from resi ding on the Island without express permission from the Queen. But even if no such law exists. Queen Pomare exercised nothing more than a sound policy in excluding the priests from her dominions, for their arowed object was to stir up religious discord among her sub jects. We say nothing of the share Mr. Pritchard had in the transac tion, for whether Pomare acted as she did by his advice or by the advice of Mr. Morenhout himself, the act was equally the act of the Queen.

It is a principle recognised and acted upon among all nations that every foreigner must comply with the laws of the country in which he for the time resides, however opposed those laws may be to the laws in force in his native land; the priests had no reason to complain therefore, when they were civilly told that the Queen would not permit them to remain on the Island, nor has the French nation any reason to complain that compliance with the laws of the land was in this instance enforced. As well might the British traveller, without a passport in France, complain that the detentions to which he is exposed are a direct infringement of the liberty of the subject, and the British Government espouse his cause as a fit subject for a national

Holding, then, that Queen Pomare has in no way offended against the law of nations; that, in short, in excluding the two French priests from her dominions she did no more than she had a right to do, we are at a lose for a term sufficiently strong to express our opinion rela tive to the conduct of the French Government in this matter.-We should hesitate to apply the term piratical to any action emanating from a nation so distinguished for gallantry as the French, yet the proceeding resembles nothing we have ever read or heard of but the the general adaptation of their measures for the relief of the Indian moral heavens; and the whole nation was enveloped in impervious buccaneering practices of by gone times. Call it by what name we tribes; manifesting at the same time a willingness to accelerate their gloom and hideous night; then, a luminary arose, small, 'tis true, at may, nothing is more certain than that such an unwarranted aggression.

sion on a defenceless people will leave an indelible stain on the

reputation of France.

The reader will have noticed the intimation above given, that Mr. Morenhout has been dismissed from the American Consulship, in consequence of the part he took in this affair. We hope it is so; for although our government "know no religion," it may fairly be expected not to persecute those who have cast away their idols and espoused the religion of Jesus Christ. There are very few Catholic nations on the face of the earth which permit Protestant missionaries to come among them for the purpose of promulgating their doctrines; and to be consistent, they should, without grambling, allow Protestant nations (if foolish enough to do it,) to exercise their right in return. To construe the exclusion of missionaries deemed heretical by the nation excluding them, as a national insult, is a stretch of punctilious. ness which we never heard before.

Two Sours or Blussings .- "It is a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said some one to an ancient philosopher, who replied, "it is a greater blessing, still, not to desire what one does not

THE YOUTH'S FRIEND.

" REMEMBER HOW THE CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THE EQUITA."

DR. AND MRS. CLARKE'S PARENTAL BLESSING. Haydon Hall, October 10, 1831.

To Jos. & Matilda Clarke, on the birth of their First born. May the blessing, grace, and peace of the eternal, all glorious, nfinitely perfect, and ineffably benevolent Trinity, Father. Son, and Holy Spirit, one incomprehensible and adorable Deity, the Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer of mankind, rest on, ever support, and eternally save our son, Joseph B. B. Clarke, his wife Matilda, and their first born child, by whatsoever name she may be called! May he, our son Joseph, in his sacred office, ever preach Jesus the Christ, by the power of the Holy Ghost, to the conviction of sinners, the conversion of penitents, and the establishment of believers on their most holy faith! May Matilda, his wife, be ever blessed as a wife, a mother and a Christian, and live long distinguished by all the graces that adorn those characters! And may their first born child [Alice] grow up in stature and favor with God and man t-and may she and her parents live long, innocently, piously, and usefully !- and after having served their God in their generation, may they triumph over death in a glorious resurrection! - May they be united to the Father of eternity, through the Son of his love, by the eternal Spirit, to contemplate he divine perfections, to see them as they are, and thus to enjoy an unutterable happiness where duration is eternal, and where time shall be no more! Amen!amen!

So humbly, devoutly, and fervently pray their affectionate parents, ADAM CLARKE, AND MARY CLARKE.

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR,-I send you the following striking anecdote concerning the power of conscience, as related by Mr. Fordyce, in his "Dia-logues on Education," as a real occurrence which happened some years ago. T. McM. Howard, Sept. 19, 1839.

"A Jeweller, a man of good character and considerable wealth, naving occasion, in the way of his business, to travel to some distance from the place of his abode, took along with him a servant in order to take care of his portmanteau. He had with him some of his best ewels and a large sum of money; to which his servant was likewise privy. The master baving occasion to dismount on the road, the servant, watching his opportunity, took a pistol from his master's saddle and shot him dead on the spot; then rifled him of his jewels and money, and hanging a large stone to his neck, he threw him into the nearest canal. With this booty he made off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe that neither he nor his master were known. There he began to trade in a very low way at first, that his security might screen him from observation, and in the course of a good many years seemed to rise by the natural progress of business into wealth and consideration, so that his good fortune ppeared at once the effect and reward of industry and virtue; of these he counterfeited the appearance so well that he grew into great credit, married into a good family, and, by laying out his sudden stores discreetly, as he saw occasion, and joining to all an universal affability, he was admitted to a share of the government of the town, and rose from one step to another till at length he was chosen chief magistrate. some resistance, was taken by force and placed in the canoe which In this office he maintained a fair character, and continued to fill it with no small applause, both as a Governor ar as he sat on the bench with some of his brethren, a criminal was brought before him, who was accused of murdering his master. "The evidence came out full, the jury brought in their verdict that the prisoner was guilty, and the whole assembly waited the sentence of the president of the court (which he happened to be that day) with great suspense. Meanwhile he appeared to be in unusual disorder and agitation of mind, and his colour often changed; at length he arose from his seat, and coming down from his beach, placed himself just by the unfortunate man at the bar. You see before you, (said he, addressing himself to those who had sat on the bench with him,) striking instance of the just awards of heaven, which this day, after ened discourse with Mr. Morenhout (who had been dismissed from thirty years' concealment, present to you a greater criminal than the his American Consulship for the share he had taken in the transaction of man just now found guilty.' Then he made an ample confession of his guilt, and of all its aggravations. 'Nor can I feel (continued he) ing that justice be forthwith done against me in the most public and solemn manner.' We may easily suppose the amazement of the whole assembly and especially of his fellow judges. However, they proceeded upon this confession, to pass sentence upon him, and he lied with all the symptoms of a penitent sinner."

> A SENSIBLE QUESTION...." Mamma," said a child, "my Sunday School teacher tells me that this world is only a place in which God lets us live a little while, that we may prepare for a better world. But, mother, I do not see any body preparing. I see you preparing to go into the country, and aunt Eliza is preparing to come here. But I do not see any one preparing to go to Heaven. If every body wants to go there, WHY DON'T THEY GET READY ?"-Juvenile Miscellany.

COMMON SCHOOLS .- The Secretary of the American Comnon School Society estimates that there are in the United States 3,500,000 children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and that 600. 000 of the number do not enjoy the advantages of a common school education. The number of common schools in the U. States is estimated at 80,000. Number of teachers in these schools 95,500 .-Christian Intelligencer.

SUMMER FRIENDS. BY PARK BUNJADIN.

Summer birds! Summer birds!
Whither have ye flown !
I was your dear companion once,
And now you leave me lone!
Beneath the wide houghs of the tree,
Before my father's door,
I used to sit all day to hear
The notes I hear no more.

Summer brooks! Summer brooks!
Whither do ye glide?
How pleasant was my grassy couch
Your merry waves beside!
My life was like your current then,
And smooth and swift it ran,
There is no type in summer brooks There is no type in summer brook For slow and thoughtful man.

Summer della! Summer della! Ob, are ye still the same
As when of old to your retreats
In wayward mood I came?
The turf is still as soft and green,
As gently fails the shade;
And so 't would be, though in the grave
This form were lowly taid.

Summer flowers! Summer flowers! Where are the odors sweet.
Brought by the cool and wafting airs
That slote the summer heat:
I never see your petals now
Wet with the early dew;
Alas: ny fresh and morning hopes
Ilaye faded, flowers, with you!

Bummer friends! Bummer friends! The careless, light, and gay:
Ye too, with fortune's sunny looks,
Like blyds, have flown away;
And like the brooks and delts and flowers,
That I so loved to see,
Remain within your happy homes,
And never dream of me: THE MOTHER'S BIBLE GIFT.

BY MRS. CORNWALL BARON WILION. When in future distant years,
Thou shall look upon this page,
Through the crystal vale of tears,
That dim our eyes in after age;
Think it was a mother's hand.
Though her smile no more thou'lt see,
Fointing towards that "better laud,"
Gave this secred gift to thee;

Lightly thou esteem'st it now,
For thy heart is young and wild,
And upon thy girlhood's brow,
Nought but sanny hope hath smiled t
But when disappointments come,
And the world begins to steal
All thy spirit's early bloom,
Then its value thou will feel t

To thy chamber, still and lone, Piy,—and search this sacred page, When earth's blandishments are gone, Every grief it will assuage! Chose thy door against the din Of worldly foily—worldly fear— Only let the radiance in Of each heavenly promise there? ly,-and search this sacred page.

When the bruised spirit heads, 'Neath the weight of sorrow's chain, When of all life's summer friends, Not one flatterer shall remain; Lay this unction to the wound Of the smitten, bleeding breast, Here the only balm is found That can yield the weary rest ?

Not alone in hours of wos.

"Search the Scriptures," but while Joy
Doth life's blissful cup o'erflow,
Be it off thy sweet employ;
50. reinembering to thy youth,
Him whose spirit lights each page,
Thom shall have abundant proof,
He will not forget thine age!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CENTENARY MEETINGS IN THE WEST.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My DEAR BROTHER.-It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Censenary meetings at the following places have been productive of results which sufficiently prove that many of our Canadian friends are emulating the noble example of their British brethren in their zeal to support the institutions of Methodism:

осе	eds of the	Niagara Centent	ry Meeting.	*********	\$ 766
	do.	Glaudford	do.	***********	416
	do.	Cope Town	do.		276
	do.	Jersey	do.	***********	104
	do.	Brantford	do.		. 400
	do.	Mount Pleasant	do.		328 ~
	do.	Blenheim	do.		216
	do.	Oxford	do.	***********	760
	do.	London	do.	************	660
	do.	Delaware	do.	***********	120
٠.	do.	Chatham	do.		520
	do.	Dolson's Chapel	do.	***********	140
• •	do.	Sandwich	do.	********	180
_	do.	Amherstburg	do.	**********	200

Here I must close my list at present, but shall continue it on my return, accompanied by some general remarks upon what I have witnessed on our western tour.

Believe me, yours respectfully, J. STINSON. . Toronto, Oct. 14, 1839.

CENTENARY MEETINGS ON THE OTTAWA CIRCUIT. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

DEAM BROTHER,—We closed our Contenary Meetings yesterday, about 2 c'clock, P. M. We had only ten or twelve days to circulate the notice of the appointments, and under very disadvantageous circumstances; yet, it will be seen, notwithstanding only two of the Deputation attended, and not the one expected, this distant District is not behind any other in her love to Methodism.

On Sabbath, at 10½, A. M., the Rev. J. Ryerson preached at La Chute, where the appointment had been given out for the Editor of the Guardian,

St. Andrews, L. C., Oct. 8, 1839.

CENTENARY AND CAMP MEETINGS, BAY OF QUINTE CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

you a list of the subscriptions. We commenced a Camp-meeting, near Switzer's Chapel, on Thursday, the 26th ult. The weather being rather cold for such a campaign, but few-very few attended; and but one solitary individual,—an old veteran of the Cross. who has been a member of the Methodist Society more than sixty years,-rewho has noce a hember of the first night: we still hoped to have a Camp Meeting. The next day, in the midst of nud, rain and snow, a few realous souls, who know how to appreciate these special means of Grace, appeared on the ground. We preached to them in the tents. The sinner's friend was will us. Our Prayer Meetings soon became highly interesting—a spirit of awakening seemed to go abroad, and souls were blessed. We then began to matter of form, bothcom a deep feeling of the importance of the vote which was proposed, and of the strong claims which the ex-President possessed, to the conclude, rain or shine, we would have a Camp Meeting in right good earnest, for the Lord was with us. On Saturday, and the four following days, we were favoured with the pious labours of Dr. Tuke from the Waterloo Circuit. On Monday morning we purposed to bring our meeting to a close, but there was a manifest unwillingness among the people to leave the ground. There were many mourning souls who had not yet obtained peace through believing,—we therefore continued the meeting till the next day, and then adjourned to the Chapel, where it has been continued ever since. On Thursday and Friday last we were visited by our esteemed Br. Healy, Superintendent of the Waterloo Circuit; and from the very commencement of our meeting, our brethren the Local Preachers, Exhorters, and Leaders, have engaged in the work like men who feel the worth of souls at heart. Several were converted to God before we left the Camp ground, and every day since some have found with God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ " They can now They can now rejoice having obtained a knowledge of their sine forgiven. The "ark" is still moving on. To God be all the glory. Yours very affectionately, C. VANDUSEN. Nananee, October 9, 1839.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE. Copied from the London Watchman.

· Jor, y 31. The Meeting of the several Committees appointed to be held preparatory to the Conference, which commences its sittings this day in Liverpool, have occupied upwards of a week.

On Monday, the 224 July, and the two following days, the Representatives

of Districts, were employed in preparing a deaft of the Stations of the Preachers, to be submitted to the Conference.

From Thursday until Monday, the Book Committee, the General School Committee, the Committee of the Contingent Fund and Children's Fund, the Committee of the Auxiliary Fund, and the Chapel-Fund Committee, were engaged with the business of their respective departments.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, the Special Missionary Committee assem-bled in the Brunswick Chapel. The Minutes of the General Committee in London, to whom is entrusted the general management of the extensive missions of the Society, were read; and it was stated to the Meeting, that those sions of the Society, were read; and it was stated to the Meeting, that those obstructions which had been opposed to the Society's operations in Upper Canada, had been satisfactorily removed, in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Alder's visit to that country. The subject, however, which principally occupied the attention of the Meeting to a late hour, was the inadequacy of the Funds of the Society to meet the growing demands which are made upon them for the support and extension of the Missionary work.

In conclusion, votes of thanks were presented to the General Committee in London with the Transpursant Society for their faithful and characteristic for their faithful and characteristics.

London, with the Trensurers and Secretaries, for their faithful and able manage

ment of the Society's Missions during the year. At three o'clock, the Committee and many other friends of the Theological Institution met, according to appointment; and after a full consideration of the subject, it was agreed upon, as most desirable, that another house should be taken in the vicinity of the Institution premises, Hoxton, in which those young men who cannot be accommodated in the Institution House, may be placed under suitable superintendance, instead of being distributed, as at present, as out-

door Students, in various parts of the metropolis. LIVERPOOL, 3 Let July, 1889.
We have great satisfaction in having been able to collect, in the present to in former years, such information as enables us to place before our readers, the following Report of the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference. The sources from which this information is derived, justify our reliance on its general and substantial accuracy; but we wish distinctly to state, that it is in sense, an official or authorized account, and that the responsibility of its

publication rests exclusively with ourselves.

The attendance at the opening of Conference, was unusually large, 512 names of Preachers having been forwarded to Liverpool, from various parts of the United Kingdom and the Foreign Stations, as authorized by their respective District meetings to attend, and nearly that number were actually present. At six o'clock in the morning, the Conference commenced its sittings in Brunswick Chapel, the President giving out the Hymn on the 456th

page, beginning,

The Rev. Messrs. Entwisle and Treffry engaged in prayer. The first act of the Conference was to supply the vacancies which had during the year, occurred in the "Hundred." On the names baving beer called over, there appeared seven vacancies—five in Great Britain, and two in Ireland, which were filled up as follows—

By Seniority.-William Worth, in the place of Richard Pattison, supera

narca, Hugh Carter, in place of John Walmsley, superannuated. By Election.—John P. Haswell, in place of John Bowes, superannuated.

Joseph Cusworth, in place of John Gaulter, deceased. In Ireland.—David Wangh, in place of Gideon Ouseley, deceased. John Haddon, in the place of Archibald Murdoch, deceased. Jonathan Williams, in place of John Fairburn, deceased.

The Hundred names, according to Mr. Wesley's Deed of Declaration, having een thus filled up, the Conference proceeded to the Election of the President when the votes were-

Mr. Lessey, 161; Mr. Dixon, 81; Mr. Stanley, 14; Mr. Atherton, 12.

The right of voting for the President, or more correctly uniting in his nom-mation, is possessed by those ministers only who have been in the itinerancy fourteen years; the election being legally vested in the "Hundred," their con-

The "Hundred" at once confirmed the nomination of the Rev. Thoughtlus Lessey, and he was consequently declared to be duly elected.

The Rev. Robert Newton was re-elected to the office of Secretary of the

Conference, by the unprecedented majority of 252,

The Revs. John Anderson, and Isaac Keeling were re-appointed Sub-secretaries; and the Roys. R. Waddy, S. Jackson, and John Farrar, writers of fficial letters.

These preliminary proceedings having been completed, an hour was occupied in united and solemn prayer.

The Conference adjourned at nine, and re-assembled at ten o'clock.

Upon the re-assembling of the Conference, the Ex-President addressed his ewly-appointed successor to the following effect:—"I have great pleasure in delivering to you the seal of the Conference, assured that the power of which it is the sign, will be used for the advancement of those holy objects which constitute the end of our union. You will be supported by the prayers and sympathies of your brethren, and above all by the guidance and aid of the God of all grace. I have great pleasure, (added Mr. Jackson, at the same time cordially shaking the hand of the President,) to be the first to render homage to you in your new and responsible office."

The President having been thus formally inducted into his office, rose and said.—He felt more strongly then he could express, the responsibility under which the kindness of the Conference had placed him. He unleignedly declared, that he shrunk from it; it was with difficulty he could sustain his spirit in the contemplation of the arduous duties which would devolve upon him; he was constrained to confess, that he felt himself altogether incompe seen, norwithstanding only two of the Departation attended, and not use one expected, this distant District is not behind any other in her love to Methodism. We held our first meeting on the 2nd of October, at L'Orignal, U. C.—Chancey Johnson, Esq., was called to the chair. After able addresses from our Rev. Berthren, the subscription was taken up, amounting to £44 7 & 64. On Thursday, at 10, A.M., we held our meeting in Wes. Hawkesbury, U. C. The day was rainy. The Chairman the same as the evening before. The absorption amounted to £22 23 64.

On Thursday, et al., and the same as the evening before. The absorption amounted to £22 23 64.

On Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, we held our meeting in the Chairman the same as the evening before. The chair. After a few appropriate remarks on the cause and nature of our meeting, our visiting brethern addressed the meeting in a straig of eloquence which produced feelings not case to be forgaten, and closed by saying. "On leaving my home, I enquired, how much shall I give for a thank-offering unto leaving my home, I enquired, how much shall I give for a thank-offering unto leaving my home, I enquired. Now much shall rive to closely a sping. "On preprint of the straight of the contensor of the power of the contensor of the same as the evening before and the contensor of the same as the evening before. The absorption amounted to £22 25 64.

The chair is a few appropriate remarks on the cause and nature of our meeting; our visiting brethern addressed the meeting in a straig of eloquence which produced feelings not case to be forgaten, and closed by saying. "On leaving my home, I enquired, how much shall rive for the shift of the contensor of the same as the evening brethern addressed the meeting in a straig of eloquence which produced feelings not case to be forgaten, and closed by saying. "On leaving my home, I enquired, how much shall rive for the shift of the contensor of the same as the evening break and the same as the evening break and the same as the evening break an my circumstances forbid it. On my way I enquired of an aged friend, with whom I frequently consult on my temporal business. He thought it was too much. In consulting with two of my Rev. Brethren, they thought it was too much. But my heart says £50. Mr. Shaler, put me down £50." While taking up our subscriptior, an aged gentleman arose and said, "Gentlemen, I am not a Methodiar; but I think Methodiam has done a great deal of good. Here are five dollars." Others gave who were not members of our society; and one of them afterwards came and trebled his subscription. Though the songregation was small, our subscription amounted to £73 10s.

On Friday the 4th, at 7, P. M., we held our meeting at La Chute, L. C. After the usual interesting addresses, we offered our subscription list, when one of our collicial members came ferward and subscribed for himself and family After the usual interesting wave forward and subscribed for himself and tunity of our official members came forward and subscribed for himself and tunity peritual good of thousands.

Exc. The friends did notly, considering their number. I can but notice one festation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an interest in their prayers. He requested the continuence of their affection and and pays in advance, when the subscription paper was handed to him, after silently looking at it a moment, subscribed the handsome sum of £6 5s. Our emberrance that he had an interest in their prayers. He requested the continuence of their affection and confidence. He could not sit in the chair, if he did not believe that his breshently looking at it a moment, subscribed the handsome sum of £6 5s. Our three loved him and prayed for him. He needed much wisdom and grace;—he needed it for his own sake,—he needed it for their sakes; and with all his heart he asked them to pray that these heavenly gifts might be imparted to fire the usual interesting nonresses, we oncrea our subscription has, when one the mysterious pestitions and gone intrograms and subscribed for himself and family spiritual good of thousands. He was encouraged and comforted by the manifestation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren, and by the assurance that he had an estation of the confidence of his brethren and the confidence of his brethren an heart he asked them to pray that these heavenly gifts might be imparted to him. He derived comfort and confidence also from the recollection that he where the appointment had been given out for the Editor of the Guardian, where the appointment had been given out for the Editor of the Guardian, and the Rev. A. Green preached at Chatham, same time. In the ovening Mr. J. Ryerson preached at St. Andrews, in the Pre-byterian Church. After an excellent sermon, Rev. A. Green gave the historical account of the rise and progress of Methodism.

On Monday, at 10, A. M., we met in St. Andrews to celebrate the Centenary of our beloved Methodism. Here the Rev. F. Metcalf was again callud to the chair. His introductory remarks were appropriate and admirable. After which the Chairmon of the Poroute and Bay of Quinte Districts addressed the meeting in their usual strain of eloquence. The subscription paper was then presented, when the handsome sum of £161 17s 74d. was subscribed.—Making in all £237 3 74; or \$1493 514 cents. As soon as I can arrange the Subscription List, I shall send it for insertion in the Guardian.

About 3 o'clock, P. M., our visitants, Roys. A. Green and J. Ryerson left us for Upper Canada, to meet the Deputation at Bytown. May a gracious Heaven smile upon them! Yours, affectionately, Henry Shales.

Heaven smile upon them! Yours, affectionately, Henry Shales.

On the bond of our faulters: let us contrate orientally himself upon an alienation of affection." He results the bond of our faulters: let us contrate orientally himself upon an alienation of affection. He results the bond of our faulters: let us contrate orientally himself upon an alienation of affection." He results the bond of our faulters: let us contrate orientally himself upon an alienation of affection. He results the bond of our faulters: let us contrate orientally himself upon the prayers, the candour, and the

thindness of his brethren.

The Rev. Joseph Entwisle then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the ExPresident for the very able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his
office during the past year. He said it might be the last time that he should DEAR BROTHER.—Our Centenary Meeting in Adolphustown Chapel, the 18th ult. went off well. At an early period the spacious chapel was well filled. Our respected brethren, the Editor of the Guardian and the Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District, arrived ingood time, in good health, and in good spirits. The audience listened with much attention, and with no small degree of interest, to the addresses delivered on the origin, rise, and spread of Wesleyan Methodism both in Europe and in America. The amount subscribed was 462 5s. Od., but as there will be some addition to this, I will hereafter send you a list of the subscriptions. reply of John Wesley to Charles, who was more disposed than his brother t ook on the dark side, and on one occasion expressed his doubts of the practicability of some measure by observing that "if he had wings he could fly:"

John answered with his characteristic decision, "Brother, if God commanded
me to fly he could give me wings." He moved, that the most cordial thanks

proposed, and of the strong claims which the ex-President possessed to the warmest gratitude of his brethren. The past had been a poculiar year, and he was consinced that God had directed the selection of their President. He was convinced that GDI and directed the solection of their tresident. He (Mr. Maraden) had been favoured with frequent opportunities of witnessing the manner in which the ex-President had fulfilled the duties of his office on occasion of the Centenary meetings which they had attended together. He had been delighted to witness the union of christian dignity and deep hamility, of general knowledge and primitive simplicity which had characterized his addresses on those interesting occasions. He repeated, in conclusion, the expression of his conviction that their beloved ex-President had been selected in the order of Divine Providence.

The Rev. Thomas Waugh said, he felt much interest in this vote. The President of the Conference was their President. During his intercourse with the people in Ireland, they had seen his wisdom, admired his piety, and been greatly benefited by his lubours. Their last Conference was one of the most delightful they had ever had: for this, under the blessing of God, they were deeply indebted to the ex-President, whom they greatly venerated and loved, as well as for his more public labours amongst them. As one of the Irish Representatives and on behalf of the Irish Conference, he most cordially supported

The Rev. Dr. Beaumont said, he had never seen the office of President bet ter discharged,—with more heart, with more zeal, with more diligence, with more piety, with more wiedom, and with more success. All who had witness conduct on occasion of the Centenary meetings, could never forget the delightful and edifying manner in which he had conducted their proceedings. Those reminiscences of early Methodism with which he had so deeply interested them, were "like apples of gold, in baskets of silver." There was one point only, in the conduct of the President, which he had viewed with any feeling of dissatisfaction; he referred to the part he had taken in reference to the proposed scheme of National Education. He thought it would have been better to have left the Preachers to actos they were individually disposed, rather

better to have left the Preachers to actor they were individually disposed, rather than have advised the course they should pursue. He objected to it, as tending, in its effect, to give a political character to their ministry.

The Rev. W. Atherton said, those who had taken part with the President in this proceeding were ready to bear any part of the blame which was attempted to be east upon him. The men who charged himself and others with politics should be clear themselves. He would ask, were they without politics that is Character to them he forced. hould come into the Conference with clean hands.

The Roy. R. Recce felt thankful to the President, and to the committee who had acted with him, for the steps they had taken. They were in no bondage, and were in no fear of bondage. Our brethren were scattered over the ountry, and on such an occasion as had arisen, were in want of direction. They were glad to receive the suggestions of the President. To whom were they to look during the intervals of Conference? They all had not the experience and wisdom which were found in our Associated Committees in London, and we are glad to receive their assistance. He held a very different opinion from that which Dr. Beaumont had expressed.

The Rev. J. Burdsall was surprised at the opposition which had been expressed, and much regretted it. If, as a body of ministers, we were ever called upon to take our stand on great principles, that was the time, and in his opinion they would have been guilty of a dereliction of ministerial duty, if they had not pursued the course which had been taken. The President had not attempted to dictate to, or controut his brethren; he had wisely and seasonably suggested his advice. He (Mr. Burdsall) thanked him, most cordially, the presidential acts and for that about the rest.

for all his presidential acts, and for that above the rest. The Rev. James Dixon rose to express his approval of the spirit and conduct of the ex-President. Dr. Beaumont's objection respected the right of judgment on the part of the ex-President; he had not imputed motives, but errors of judgment. He had said, that the measure in question had a political bearing and effect. He (Mr. Dixon) also thought it had;—and more, he thought it ought to have. The Methodist Connexion was not in fault. If any parties in the State chose to make Socialanism and Popery the objects of state patronage and support —if they sought to twist them with a system of National Education and other political Institutions, he thought it their bounden duty, as Protestant and Wesleyan Ministers, at all hazards, to oppose such a design. It was a part of the policy of certain parties, to commit the State to the support of Popery. The minutes of the Privy Council shewed unquestionably port of rupery. The thanked the ex-President,—he thanked him most heartily; he had raised the Connexion to a higher position than it had ever held. He (Mr. Dixon) avowed himself the determined and uncompromising opponent of Popery: and it was his delight, his joy, to add his feeble and unworthy thanks to the ex-President, for the manly and determined opposition he had called

for the ex-President, for the many and determined opposition no made caucal forth against Socialanism and Popery.

The Rev. James Buckley thought the ex-President entitled to double and to troble thanks, for the decided opposition, which, in conjunction with the Connexional Committees, he had offered to Popery. The Body had assumed

position of great moral elevation; and the dawn of a greater prosperity than hey had ever witnessed was opening to their view.

The Rev. Thomas Galland desired the resolution to be couched in general

might be allowed to say, that his appointment to the Presidency had, by God's blessing, been a means of great spiritual benefit to himself. The task which had been devolved upon him of preparing the Centenary volume, and his consequent researches into the history of Methodism, and strengthened the deep and solemn conviction which be had long entertained, that it was simply and

had been taken, he would say, that the more carefully he studied the New Testament, the more deep was his conviction that it is a positive duty to oppose the great and fearful errors of Popery and Socinianism. He regarded Socinianism, not so much a form of Christianity, as a species of infidelity; and Popery as the bitterest curse that had ever fallen upon the world, next to henthenism and infidelity; and whilst he had a tongue to speak, a heart to feel, and a hand to write, his efforts should be employed in opposing those evils as obstructive of the work of God. With secular politics he had not interfered; but with the principles of the New Testament, in relation to the subjects of which he had spoken, he was determined to stand or full. He declared his which he had spoken, he was determined to stand or fall. He declared his perfect oneness of heart and mind with his brethren, and his resolution to labide by Wesleyan Methodism (he repeated with peculiar emphasis, Wesleyan Methodism,) until God should take him to himself. He thanked his fathers and brethren for their prayers, and for the kind support which he had uniformly received from them during the year of his presidency. He could not trust himself to speak on the transactions of this happy Centenary year. He had folt it to be the shortest he had ever known. His lubours had been incossant, but they had been delightful. He had found that, in such service,

" Labour le rest, and pain is sweet."

The ex-President then rose to move the thanks of the Conference, to the Rev. Robert Newton, of whom he spoke as "their most excellent Socretary."
The assistance he had rendered to him (Mr. Jackson) in the discharge of the duties of the important office which he had had the honour to fill, was invaluable, and his intercourse with him, on all occasions, had been most delightful He had been twice stationed in the same circuit with Mr. Newton, and though he had always regarded him with the warmest esteem and affoction, yet he never loved him as he loved him now. Having had so many opportunities of witnessing his excellent spirit and exemplary conduct, he the more cordially moved—"That the thanks of the Conference be most affectionately presented to the Rev. Robert Newton, for his valuable and highly acceptable services as

its Secretary, during the past year."

The Rev. Richard Reces seconded the resolution, which was immediately

The Rev. Richard Recce seconded the resolution, which was immediately and unanimously adopted.

The President having presented the vote of thanks to the Secretary,

Mr. Newton, in acknowledging it, said, it was impossible to embody in language, the sentiment of his heart at that moment. That his services had been so kindly appreciated was to him a cause of humble and devout thanksgiving to God. At this time of day,—after forty years' connexion with the body,—it was not necessary for him to declare his attachment to the doctrine, to the discipline, to the whole economy of Methodism. He had been personally edified and refreshed, in a very high degree, by his intercourse with their late President; that intercourse had been a "means of grace" to him, of profit to his own soul. To the labours of that excellent man (the ex-President) the Conown soul. To the labours of that excellent man, (the ex-President,) the Connexion owed more than this world would ever know; eternity would unfold the blessed results of them. He (Mr. Newton) had no interest but what was connected with Methodism, and any thing he could say or do to promote the com-

as official Letter-Writers.
The Rev. Messrs. Stewart, Waugh, and Reilly were introduced as the repre-

sentatives of the Irish Conference to the British, and delivered the official address of the former to the latter body.

The Rev. Dr. Olin was also introduced as a member of one of the Conference of the Confere

nces in the United States of America. The Conference then entered on their ordinary routine of business; and it pursuance of this prescribed course, commenced the enquiry, "What Preach ers are this year admitted into full connexion with the Conference." The

eriod of ministerial probation extends to four years, and during that term the Conference annually enquires into the fitness of each candidate for admission to all the functions of his sacred office, and it is not until be has given, in this extended period of trial, "full proof" of his qualification for the Christian Ministry, that he receives a public and official "ordination." During this and During this and several succeeding sittings, on Wednesday and Thursday, the Conference wa occupied by enquiries, not only in reference to those ministers who had completed their term of probation, but those also who remained "on trial," and had been in the timerancy, one, two and three years in that capacity. Impor-tant as these enquiries are, it must be obvious to our readers that they do no

furnish suitable materials for our report.

Nearly the whole of Thursday and a part of Friday were devoted to an ex-Nearly the whole of thursday and a part of r may were devoted to an examination of the fitness of those young men who are now proposed, for the first time, to be admitted "on trial" into the limerant Ministry. They have previously belonged to the class of "Local"—or, to use a term which our general readers will understand better, Lay-Preachers, and, displaying qualifications for a more extended sphere of usefulness, they are proposed to the Quarterly Meetings by the superintendent uninters of the circuit in which they respectively mails and if any and the them understand a part of the circuit in which they respectively mails and if any and the time understand a part of the circuit in which they respectively mails and if any and the property a part of the circuit in which they respectively mails and if any and the property and the circuit in which they respectively mails and if any and the circuit in which they respectively mails and if any and the circuit in which they respectively mails and the circuit in which they respectively. tively reside, and, if approved by them, undergo a personal examination by the ministers of the district, at their annual Assembly; and having passed satisfactorily through this course of careful and varied enquiry, they are at length re-commended to the Conference. The number of Candidates so recommended from the Home and Foreign Stations, is this year unusually large, amounting to 120, 68 of whom offer themselves for the Home Ministry, and 52 for the Missionary service. The vacancies occasioned by death, and the demand for in increased number of "labourers in the vineyard," both at home and abroad, quire a large and constant supply.

FRIDAY FOREROON .- The pext question to which the attention of the Confer nce is directed, relates to the Deaths which have occurred amongst the Ministers of the Connexion, in the course of the year. It is, on all occasions, a solemn and affecting enquiry. "Our Fathers, where are they? The Prophets, dethey live for ever?" To the Christian Church itself, the removal of its Minis ters by death, is a mournful bereavement; but, the stroke is felt with additional nity by their fellow labourers.

The President, upon introducing the question said, "We have now enquire, who have departed from the scenes of their earthly labours to their rewards of glory. And while we examine these records of Death, let us remember that "We are to the margin come, and we expect to die." God has favoured us with the gracious manifestations of his presence, and we rejoice in the tokens of his favour. I would call to your recollection the pious and ani-mated strains, in which our beloved ex-President, in anticipating the period of his own dissolution, expressed his hope of a glorious immortality. He seemed to be carried into an ecstacy :-

"Thrice blessed bliss, inspiring hope, It lifes the fainting spirits up, 1: brings to life the dead."

Let the question I am about to propose lead us to close self-examination in eference to the period when we ourselves shall be written among the dead."

The following list contains the names of the Ministers who have, during the ast year, exchanged mortality for life. Some of them were conerable past year, exchanged mortality for the. Some of them were concrude for age and services of the most extensive usefulness. Revered and loved by their brethren, they pussed full of days and honours to their eternal rest. "Their bodies are buried in death;" but "their souls are in the hand of God," and "their name liveth;"—John Gaulter, Willam Pollard, Edward Oakes, Thos. to the sup-uestionably John Fairbourne, John Dengess, John Ogilvie, Humphrey Jones, James Fussell, John Fairbourne, Jonathan Barker, Wm. Araett, Benjamin Barrett, Samuel Thomas L. Bakewell, Philip Hardeastle, sen.—19.

Inomas L. Dakewell, Fining Platacasus, sen.—19.

In Ireland.—Henry Lucy, John Remmington, Alex. Stargeon, Wm. Smith, John Howe, Andrew Hamilton, sen., Gideon Ouseley,—7.

In the Foreign Missions.—Thomas Henry Bewley, Thomas Wall, Edward I. Peard, Thos. Edwards, jun., Robt. H. Crans, Honry Fleet—6. In all 32.

The President thon called upon the Conference to unite in singing two appropriate several Institution. propriate verses, beginning,
Shrinking from the cold hand of death.

The question next in order relates to the religious and ministerial character of the Preachers. In no religious community are its ministers subjected to a more strict and frequent scrutiny. First, in their annual district meetings, and afterwards at the general Conference, the question is asked "Are there any objections to any of our Preachers?" The names are called over "one by

they had ever witnessed was opening to their view.

The Rev. Thomas Galland desired the resolution to be couched in general terms, and not to specify points on which it was known he held a different opinion. He had not had an opportunity of witnessing the manner in which the ex-President had discharged the duties of his office whilst in the Chair, at the last Conference, but, from all who were present, with whom he conversed, he had received the same testimony, that he had discharged those duties ably, faithfully, piously and discreetly. His (Mr. G's) state of health had prevented him also from meeting the ex-President at several of the Centenary meetings; but on those occasions, he knew from similar testimony, that his conduct had fully realized the expectations which had been formed respecting it. With regard to the point of difference to which he had alluded, a more fitting occasion than the present would be afforded for the discussion of it. He was constrained to express the great respect in which he held the personal and official character of the ex-President.

The resolution, as moved by Mr. Entwisle, expressing the approbation of the conduct, was then put, and glory, and beauty. That lost, we have lost that which constitutes the secret of our power, and glory, and beauty. That lost, we have lost the source of our purest enjoy-The resolution, as moved by Mr. Entwisle, expressing the approbation of the Conference of the whole of Mr. Jackson's official conduct, was then put, without any qualification, and was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

The President, in a brief and appropriate address, presented the vote of thanks to his honoured predecessor.

The Ex-President, in acknowledging it, said that he found it a matter of extracted in the course of the extracted in the course of the said that he found it a matter of extracted in the course of the extracted in the extracted in the course of the extracted in the e The Ex-President, in acknowledging it, said that he found it a matter of extreme difficulty to express his emotion. He never considered himself competent to the office of President of the Methodist Conference. His conviction of his bis incompetency induced him strongly to deprecate an appointment to that office. But when called by the suffrages of his brethren to the Chair of the Conference, he felt it right to apply himself in the best manner of which he was capable, as to the discharge of his new and important duties. That in this preculiar and eventful year he had discharged them to the satisfaction of his brethren, excited his gratitude and astonishment. Some of them had expressed their opinion, that the hand of Providence was manifested in his appointment. On that subject it did not become him to speak; but thus much he allowed to say that his appointment to the Presidency had, by God's coch other. The enquiry comprehends cach other. The enquiry comprehends—

1. Moral and religious character—are we men of Gud?

2. The belief of our doctrines as explained in the notes of Mr. Wesley on the New Testament, and his first four volumes of sermons.

had been devolved upon many sequent researches into the history of Methodism, and strong, and solemn conviction which be had congeneratined, that it was simply and distinctly a revival of apostolical Christianity,—the Christianity which is described in the Acts of the Apostles,—that wonderful book which contains the history of our fathers, he had been led to seek a richer effusion of heavenly influence; and he could say with gratitude to God, that he had risen into a higher state of conformity to the will of God. My hope is full, (said Mr. Lackson, with peculiar emotion,)

1. Attacument.

3. Attacument.

4. Competent abilities for the work of the Connexion. The question was resumed and completed at the carly sitting on Tuesday morning. The result of this minute and lengthened investigation affords cause of devout thanks—siving to God, by whose all sufficient grace his servants have been "kept from the evil that is in the world." The examination relates to nearly 1,400 ministers. In this large number the cases were extremely few which called for the exercise of the mildest discipline; and they chiefly referred to called for the exercise of the mildest discipline; and they chiefly referred to early and order, and were generally exempt from a called for the exercise of the mildest discipline; and they chiefly referred to early and order, and were generally exempt from a called for the exercise of the mildest discipline; and they chiefly referred to early and order, and were generally exempt from a called for the exercise of the mildest discipline; and they chiefly referred to early and order, and were generally exempt from a called for the exercise of the mildest discipline; and they chiefly referred to early and order. character of moral delinquency. One instance only required the extreme

The forenoon and afternoon sittings of Tuesday were occupied by an exam-The forencial and atternoon sittings of thesatay were occupied by an examination conducted by the President, in the presence of the Conference, of those young ministers, who, having completed their term of probation, are now proposed to be fully admitted into connexion with the Conference. The examination is chiefly of a Theological nature, and is designed not only to a certain that these young ministers are themselves "sound in the Faith," but also that they possess such an acquaintance with Christian Theology as, by the blessing of God, will qualify them, in a competent and useful manner, "to teach others also." They are 52 in number; and we hope to be able to present to our readers, in our next number, an ample report of the services with the ordination.

In the early part of this day, it was resolved by a unanimous vote, that the thanks of the Conference be presented to the Ex-President for his "Centenary sermon," and that he be requested immediately to publish it. "A similal request was presented to the President for the publication of his sermon; and to the Rev. J. Scote, to publish the sermon which he preached on the morning of the preceding Sabbath; that discourse, also, having a Centenary character.

CENTENARY SERVICES.

The ordinary business of the Conference was wholly suspended on Manday, "Labour is rest, and pain is sweet."

The ordinary business of the Conference was wholly suspended on Monday, and the day was devoted exclusively to those religious services which were quate description of the admirable address of the ex-President, or to convey a just idea either of the deep and hallowed feeling with which it was delivered, or the extraordinary impression it produced upon the assembled ministers. Every heart was moved by the almost inspired pathos of the speaker, and the emotion produced in the hearers, was manifested by the tears of the whole assembly.)

Dr. Bunting moved, and Mr. Marsden seconded,—That the resolution of thanks to the ex-President be inserted in the printed minutes, which was at once unanimously agreed to.

The ex-President their rose to move the thanks of the Conference, to the who were called upon publicly to engage in prayer, were the Rev. Mesers. Reece, Ferguson, Entwiste, T. Waugh, Wuddy, Dixon, Newton, and Beccham; and all seemed to possess in a more than ordinary measure "the Spirit of Grace and supplication." "It was good to be there," and soldom has "the House of God" been in a more delightful and blessed sense "the Gate of Heaven," than on this memorable occasion.

At half past ten o'clock, the service began, at which, by the appointment of the preceding Conference, the Rev. Thomas Jackson the Ex-President was to deliver the Centenary Sermon. The Chapel was again crowded to excess. The Morning Service of the Church of England was read by the President; and at its conclusion, the Ex-President commenced the execution of his important luty. He gave out that singularly appropriate hymn, beginning

" See how great a flame aspites, The "fire from beaven" seemed at once to kindle in the hearts of the vast ssembly, and by its sacred energy, to unite them, with intense ferrour, in the

"O that all may catch the flame,
All partake the glorious blies."
After a suitable prayer, which was accompanied by a rich and Heuvenly action, a few verses of the Hymn were sung, beginning-Jesus the Conqueror reigna.

The Sermon then followed. It is impossible, by any description of ours, justly to characterise this most admirable and effective discourse, or to describe the extraordinary impression it produced upon the vast assembly. Suffice it to say, that it was one of very distinguished and pre-eminent excellence, -all that, in our apprehension, nected with Methodism, and any thing he could say or do to promote the common cause he was ready to undertake. He was one in mind and heart will great and momorable occasion demanded,—all that, in our warmest anticipations, and especially in their determination to oppose error and false religion.

The Rev. Messrs. Anderson and Keeling were re-appointed to their offices as sub-Secretaries, and the Rev. Messrs. Waddy, S. Jackson, and J. Farrar, as official Letter-Writers. particulars respecting it. The sermon occupied, in its delivery, two hours and fifty-three minutes. The energy of the Preacher was sustained throughout the whole of it; his strength of voice was unimpaired ; and, from first to last, he appeared, in a remarkable manner, to be "endued with power from on high," and "the unction of the Holy One" most eminently rested upos him. The impression produced upon the crowded audience was of the highest order. Notwithstanding the extraordinary length of the discourse, it was heard, not merely with unbroken attention, but with overpowering interest and

> was founded upon the following passage of Scripture; 1 Cor. i. 26-31. "For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world, to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despreed, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are: that no flesh should glory in his presence. But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redomption: that according as it is written, He that glorieth, let him glory is the Lord."
>
> "Within the last hundred years, (said the Preacher,) many and great changes have taken place in the general arrangements of society. The hand of God has been lifted up in names. Was of lower continuous and of teartible

God has been lifted up in anger. Wars of long continuance, and of terrible severity, have afflicted the European nations. That hand has also been lifted up in mercy. Religion has spread with a rapidity unknown for many ages; and agencies have been called into operation which promise the greatest spiritual benefit to the world at large. As a religious come, unity, we have judged it incumbent upon us to celebrate the centenery of our existence by acts of devotion; and it is for this purpose that we are now assembled together. The object which I propose in my present address is, to endeavour to make you ensible of the greatness of the benefit which we this day acknowledge, by sotting before you what I conceive to be the true character of that system of evangelical doctrine, and of godly discipline, which, for the sake of distinction, and not with any simister design, we call Wesleyan Methodism. There are persons who regard it as an evil of frightful magnitude, which can admit of no just defence nor even of pulliation; and hence they most enructly desire its extinc-tion. I have no hesitation in avowing my conviction, that Wesleyau Methodism regarded as a system of means for the spiritual good of mankind, and viewed n connexion with its direct influence upon the hearts and lives of men, is neither more nor less than a revival of apostolical christianity,—the christianity which is described in the New Testament, as the effect of apostolic preaching, and of the rich effusion of the Haly Spirit's influence, which was graciously romised by the Lord Jesus, and which began at the Jewish feast of I

The discourse then assumed the character of a vigorous and comprehensive argument, which was designed to establish these two points :- First, That the esleyan Ministry was distinguished by a character strikingly similar to that which was exercised in the first age of the Christian Church; and, secondly, That the effects of the Wesleyan Miniary are perfectly identical with those which the apostolic ministry was a means of producing.

We can only add two other extracts.

One hundred years ago, the two Wesleys were led to renounce the ascetio Jesus Christ in its simplicity. Then it was, and not before, strictly speaking, that Christ was made unto them 'wisdom.' It was not long before they were enabled to believe in him, as the great and all-sufficient atonement for sins; and they felt, with the early converts, that he was made unto them 'righteousness, and they felt, with the early converts, that he was made unto them 'righteousness, and they felt, with the early converts, that he was made unto them 'righteousness, sanctification, and redemption.' They rejoiced in his pardoning mercy, in his sanctifying grace, and in the bright prospect of eternal glory. It was 'of God' that they thus embraced the truth, and were made new men. Constrained by the love of Christ, they declared to others what great things the Lord had done for them, and the manner in which he had made them free from the guilt, the dominion, and the misery of sin. In the midst of much opposition, many believed the report, and, in the same manner, entered into the giorious liberty of the children of God. The work, small at its commencement, spread from man to man, from family to family, from town to town, and from nation to nation; and it still spreads, with undiminished energy, carrying peace and holiness in its train. Myriads of people in our societies, at this day, enjoy the salvation which the Wesleys obtained in the memorable Whitsun-week in the year 1738, and

which, from that time, they recommended to all men, as 'the common salvation.' Who can estimate the amount of good which has arisen from this work since it first began?—the personal and domestic comfort;—the spiritual life infused into other communities:—the happiness enjoyed by the ten thousands of glorified human spirits now in the heavenly paradise; and the multimes of poople, in different parts of the world, who are on their way thicker, and will

soon share in the same bliss? Perhaps scarcely an hour passes, in which one person, at least, helonging to the Wesleyan section of the catholic church, does not die in the Lord and enter into rest.....At every stage of its progress, not die in the Lora and enter into restant. At every stage of its progress, this work has been carried on, not by any agency possessing in itself any inherent power, but by any agency which the world has despised, and even langhed to scorn. Yet is the work every way worthy of God. It is a holy work;—it is hig with mercy to the world;—and it has triumphed over formidable difficulties, and opposition. Controversialists have assailed its theology; a ferce democracy has attempted to subvert its godly discipline; private influence and the public press have leagued themselves to effect its overthrow. Argument philosophy, satire, ridicule, sarcasm, misrepresentation, have all been brought to bear against it. Yet not only are our ministry and discipline preserved in all their efficiency, but the great design of both is most blessedly realised. In our congregations, conversions are perhaps as numerous at this day as they ever wete. Often has our religious community been tried as by fire; but it has never been forsaken, and never been in despair. Adversaries without, and false brethren within, have filled as with alarm; but the Lord has always sustained and delivered us,-He has made us at this day a more numerous and more united people than we ever were at any period of our existence,—and he has given us means and opportunities of usefulness to the world far beyond what we ever previously possessed."

"To a course of diligent and persevering labour for the spiritual good of

mankind, we are bound by the peculiarities of our creed. We believe that all men, without exception, are redeemed by the death of the Son of God, and may therefore obtain eternal life through him. We believe that the Holy Spirit's influence, in the first instance, waterth not for the call of man, but is freely and spontaneously vouchsafed to every child of Adam. We believe that the actual salvation of mankind is conditional, and is often made to depend, in a great measure, upon human instrumentality; so that one man may perish in consequence of another's neglect. We have received these principles, not as matters of speculation, nor as subjects of irritating controversy, but as truths which have a direct and important bearing upon practice. It will be well for which have a direct and important bearing upon practice. It will be well for us to ask ourselves, as in the immediate presence of the Lord Jesus, the Redeemer and Judge of mankind, whether, either as a connexion or as individuals, our exertions to spread true religion in the world, by turning men to Christ, have ever come up to the standard which our creed demands. How ought our bearts to swell, and our eyes to weep, over a redeemed world, still covered with ignorance, polluted with sin, and sinking into perdition! How smell a part of mankind, after the lapse of eighteen hundred years, have so much as heard of our Saviour's name!—and how many of those who have it daily upon their lips are utterly regardless of its import! Many thousands of even our regular hearets are so far careless about their subritual interests, as saidedly to regular hearers are so far careless about their spiritual interests, as statedly to turn their backs upon the Lord's table, and stand aloof from Christian fellowwhip: and how many of the members of our societies fall short of the christian relievable; and how many of the members of our societies fall short of the christian salvation, not having as yet believed with the heart unto rightcoursess, or if they once ran well, have lost their first Love! Brethren, our piety must assume a higher character. Our zeal must be more intense and influential. Our Min-

of the 19th Psalm,—" Let the work appear unto the servants, and the glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; yea the work of our hands establish thou it."

After a very appropriate introduction, he dwelt on the following topics:account of its divine origin; (2.) Its mysterious accomplishment; and (3.) Its magnificent results. And he farther directed attention to the Church as the Spiritual Participation. III. The Effusion of His Influence on their Labours; the design of which was, 1. To illuminate the field of evangelical labour, 2. Refresh the labourers; 3. To invest the labour with sanctity; and, 4. To secure permanence and prosperity of the work.

He concluded an able and pathetic discourse by observing—There will be mother Centenary of Methodism.—All the prognostications of our enemies have failed. Hume predicted that ere now Christianity would be destroyed. Is it? Another valgar apostle of infidelity boasted that the trees of the Christian forest had been cut down. Cut down the trees of Eden! Vain man: their roots were in the ground and even in France that reconstructions. their roots were in the ground, and even in France they were springing upward. ... Mr. Wesley and Voltaire were contemporaries: How, he would inquire, did the former die? They all knew; while Wesley was a star of the first magnitude. "Wesley, thou hast received the crown!" Ho cornestly prayed that, as they were Wesleyans on earth, they all might be with Wesley in Heaven! He trusted this would be the most glorious year they had ever experienced in the Methodist Connexion.

The service was concluded by the singing of that hymn which commences, "O that now the church were blest With faith and faith's increase!"

and the offering up of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reilly, from Ireland.

with feelings of the liveliest interest and gratitude in the minds of thousands and tens of thousands of the present generation, but will be memorable, so long as it exists, in the ANNALS OF METHODISM.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

THE CENTENARY DAY .-- The long looked for, and pleasingly anticipated day will soon arrive, and many will keep "holy-day." It may be expected that we should say something respecting the services proper to be held on the day appointed for the celebration of the Centenary of Wesleyar Methodism; and it would afford us much pious gratification were we able to say any thing that would conduce to the felicity of the holy exercises and the elevation of the emotions of the event. As to the kind, number, and order of the religious services, we have nothing specific to place before our ministers, members, and friends, which has been directed by our Conference. Its decision on this point is expressed in very general terms. The particular arrangement necessary is left to the judgment of our Ministers on the different circuits, to be governed by local circumstances. The great object to be contemplated and attained, comprises, a deep impression of the ineffable loving kindness of God in raising up Mr. Wesley, and the benefits that have resulted to ourselves, to our own religious body, to the Church generally, and to the world at large. It comprises a higher estimate of our doctrines, our discipline, our means, and our privileges. It comprises the invigoration of our faith, the abounding of our love, and the unreserved dedication of all our powers in God's service. It comprises enlargedness of mind, high devotional feeling, and expectations for the future, and such believing acts as shall secure and perpetuate copious effusions of the Holy Spirit, the conviction of sinners, their conversion, the sanctification of believers, the revival of pure religion, and the spread of it in all the earth; and all is to be done in such a manner as particularly to engage the attention and the hearts of the juvenile portion of our families, churches, and vicinities; that they may tell it to the generations following, and they to their children's children: and all, that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost may, exclusively, have present and eternal glory. Methodism has produced its prodigies of blessing to men; and it depends upon its present supporters whether it shall in future produce and multiply them. The Rev. Thomas Jackson, in his delightful centenary volume, saye, "It is recommended that the poor members of the Methodist Societies should, on this feetive occasion, receive of the bounty of the more affluent; and that the same favour should be extended to our Sunday-scholars, and other children belonging to our schools." He has another happy suggestion. "On the 4th of November, 1744, when the Wesleyans, Moravians, and Calvinistic Methodists had become so many distinct bodies, they held a 'general Love-feast' at the Tabernacle in London." These are suggestions. Some persons, as well in Britain as in America, will keep the day as a fast; but the great characteristic of the day is that of a joyous jubilee.

We doubt not our ministerial brethren and friends will devise the most appropriate means for rendering the day gratifying, holy, and advantageous in their various localities. Perhaps it may be well just to remind them of what is recorded on the subject in our Minutes, from which they will learn the gene ral purposes of the special, hallowed, and glorious occasion:

. "Resolved, That the Conference, gratefully recognizing the unspeakable excellency and usefulness of Wesleyan Methodism, deem it proper and benefi-cial, in unison with our Fathers and Brethren in Great Britain and in the United States of America, to hold a Centenary Celebration of its institution for the purpose of devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, and the promotion and extension of the great object at which Methodism aims.

Resolved, That on Friday, the twenty fifth day of October, 1839, appropriate Religious Services shall be held in all our chapels and congregations; and his suite. for the purposes of calling to mind the great things the Lord hath done for us.

We may now quote a passage from the report of the proceedings of the British Conference just received by us, which is this :

"The Conference therefore direct, that the Preachers of each Circuit, make and execute their own arrangements for the devotional celebration of the first complete century of the United Societies of Wesleyen Methodists, as in other respects appointed by the minutes of last year. The Conference recommends, that the members and friends of our Societies, throughout the Connexion, unite in grateful and devout acknowledgment of the great and numerous blessings involved in the commencement and progress of Methodism, by simultaneous religious meetings, on Friday, Oct. 25th, 1839;—that on the morning of tha day, public prayer meetings be held in all our principal chapels;—that a Public Religious Service be held in the forenoon and evening, as usual ou the Lord's Day;—and that any religious festival which it may be deemed expedient to provide for the poorer members of our Societies, and for the children taught in our Sunday Schools, shall take place on the Monday following, viz. October 23th."

Here are the recommendations of our much esteemed and honoured Father and Brethren at home. In the States there are suggestions similar. Mr. Jackson says,-" The truest respect that can be shown to the memory of the Wesleys, is to imitate their piety and zeal, and thus to follow them as they followed Christ." "We are prevented from saying any more by the welcome Conference tidings which we communicate this week. And now, let us pre pare our hearts for the glad commemoration. We are about to do what will be done by the Wesleyans throughout the world; and what we cannot do again. O what a blending of hearts on that day-O what rapturous joy-what acts of faith-what flames of love-what vowing and paying of vows-what benedic tions from above! "Bless the Lord O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name!" "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who only docth won drous things; and blessed be his glorious name for ever; and let the whole earth be filled with his glory! Amen, and amen !"

Since our last, we have received the long expected Conference we from England, and we know that we cannot gratify our readers more than by giving as much of it this week as possible; this we have done, and shall discovered in a Russian corps on its murch to Poland. try to find room for the remainder of it next week. We shall not occupy space by more than one of the many thoughts which have been suggested to us in perusing the report of the proceedings of the British Conference; but we have cannot leave England till the 21st, by the Liverpool steam-ship, will in all profess the truth interested and deeply affected. Mr. Leasey, the President, long a favourite of ours, conducted himself with wisdom, affection, and dignity. We report the circumstance in order to impress all the more on our Canadian.

We notice the circumstance in order to impress all the more on our Canadian. greatly rejoice with our revered Fathers and Brethren in the success which they have had during the past year, and in the vast prospects of usefulness and tri-

a ligher character. Our zeal must be more intense and influential. Our MinJisty must be more powerful and searching. There must be more of the apirit
of prayer, both in ourselves and, no up repole; and there must be a greater
devotion of procey and labour to the service of Christ and the advancement of
his work and honeur in the earth. This we isse to a higher standard of personns
faw what and honeur in the earth. This we isse to a higher standard of personns
faw what and honeur in the earth. This we isse to a higher standard of personns
faw what and honeur in the earth. This we isse to a higher standard of personns
faw what and honeur in the earth. This we isse to a higher standard of personns
faw what and honeur in the earth. This we isse to a higher standard of personns
and while the salvation of souls is the grand object of attraction, those honours
will multiply. Methodism is a magnificent hellowed temple; and the "glory"
artifacts, and we shall neither fulfil the hopes of the world, nor the design of
God, concerning us."

Appraxion Service.—It had been announced, that a second meeting for
public united prayer would commence at three o'clock in the afternoon. The
moveming service having extended even beyond hell-part two o'clock, a short
moveming service having extended even beyond hell-part two o'clock, a short
on the first way of the part two o'clock in the afternoon. The
moveming service having extended even beyond hell-part two o'clock, a short
was not so large as at the other services; but it part colo of the same hallowed
and pojetic learnest extended even beyond hell-part two o'clock, a short
was not so large as at the other services; but it part colo of the same hallowed
and pojetic learnest extended even beyond hell-part two o'clock has
was not so large as at the world, so the part of the part o the 418th page.

Certain great and extraordinary occasions whon even the Ministers of the The preacher selected, as a text for the occasion, the 16th and 17th verses Gospel must touch such politics, and that in a determined manner. Mr. Wesley Gospel must touch such politics, and that in a determined manner. Mr. Wesley was of the same mind; hence, during the American Revolution, he wrote his "Calm Address to our American Colonies." That heavenly-spirited man, Mr. Wesley's Address to our American Colonies. "That heavenly-spirited man, Mr. Wesley's address. In addition to this, he wrote his work entitled "American Vesley's address. In addition to this, he wrote his work entitled "American Patriotism." The Ex-President, then, only did virtually what before had been done by the Founder of our Society: with this difference—our Founder and his able coadjutor, Fletcher, went farther in politics on the occasions referred to. May every obstacle to Methodism, whether in Britain or in Canada, be I. The manifestation of God's work to his Servants—in. 1. Creation; 2. Providence,—as it appeared in (1.) The natural world; (2.) The moral world; Patriotism." The Ex-President, then, only did virtually what before had been done by the Fernal and the first work of God—(1.) On done by the Fernal and one by the Fernal and the first work of the first work of the fernal and th magnificent results. And no tartine directed attention to the Charge as their scene of its manifestation. II. The Revelation of His Glory to their to. May every obstacle to Methodism, whether in Britain or in Canada, be Children.—by (1.) Religious Education; (2.) Practical Manifestation; (3.)

The entire discourse was elequent and powerful, full of large views and lofty anticipations. That part of it, more especially, which treated of the religious training of children, was emittently clear and convincing. Its effect upon the congregation, which was very apparent, sufficiently indicated that, on this momentous subject, thought and feeling are more than usually awake.

Thus terminated the services of a day which will not only be associated that the convention of the

A CENTENARY MEETING will be held in Darling Chapel, Bowmansville, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd of October, at seven o'clock. The Rev. Messra John Ryerson, Egerton Ryerson, David Wright, David Youmans, and John Lever, are expected to attend.

A CENTENARY MEETING will be held at Richmond Hill, in the Presbyterian Church, on the 25th of October. The Rev. Messrs. John Ryorson, Egerton Ryerson, Geogre Poolo James Wilson and John Law, will address the meeting.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Latest from England.

The Liverpool has arrived and brought us very interesting intelligence, which we shall give in a succinct form, being desirous of inserting the whole of an important article on Canadian affairs from the London Colonial Gazette. We copy from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser; and shall give further particulars next week:-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Elections were in progress, or had taken place, in several parts of the king-dom. At Manchester, Sir George Murray, the Tory Candidate, was defeated by a majority of 265. At Cambridge, Mr. Gibson, the Liberal candidate, was unsuccessful. Mr. Wyse, liberal, was elected at Waterford without opposition.

Also Mr. Shiel, re-elected, at Tipperary.

The frigate Pique sailed from Portsmouth for Quebec on the 13th of September, having on board Mr. Poulett Thomson and suite, and Sir Richard Jackson

The Marquis of Hastings has published a very long communication, fortified by letters, extracts and other documents, disclosing all the facts relating to the

The government had instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the Birmingham negistrates during the riots. The investigation commenced on the 18th of ntember.

The London papers announce the death of the Earl of Lauderdale, in the

31st year of his age.

The King and Queen of Belgium left London for their own kingdom on the 20th of September. Their visit does not appear to have resulted in any arrangement for the marriage of Queen Victoria—at least the papers make no allusion to any such event.

Among the passengers in the Liverpool are Major Hell, secretary to the Governor General of Canada, General Humilton, of S. C., Mr. Vincent Nolta

and Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Cotton was a shade lower than at our former advices, and confidence was

Totton was a sadde lower than at our former advices, and confidence was felt that it had not reached its minimum.

We regret to learn that bills to a large amount, drawn by the United States Bank, had been protested in France—but it will be seen that an arrangement had been made for their payment.

The Harvest.—The continuance of the wet weather has quite destroyed what little prospects the farmers had. The grain in many districts has begun to sprit; and in some cases is nearly worthless. FRANCE.—There is not much news of interest from this king-

SPAIN .- Termination of the Civil War .- This event, so desirable for the interests of humanity, has been at length effected, principally by the defection of the Carlist General-in-Chief Maroto, with the principal part of the army under his command. A French paper says:—" Don Carlos had just entered France with his family."

The Reformers present us with irrefragable argumentation, and the Tory despots give us brutal facts, to show that the Colonists just entered France with his family.

The Reformers present us with irrefragable argumentation, and the Tory despots give us brutal facts, to show that the Colonists must have Responsibility!!

TURKEY AND EGYPT .- No great progress seems to have been ade toward an adjustment of the difficulties between the Pacha and the Porte HANOVER.—The Germanic Diet, to which the Hanoverians had appealed against the unconstitutional proceedings of the king, had decided n his favour by a majority of one.

SWITZERLAND.—A revolution has been carried into effect in the Canton of Zurich—resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of the Executive and Grand Councils. The trouble was of a religious character.

Russia.-A widely extended conspiracy is said to have been From the London Colonial Gazette.

News for Canada .- STEAM for ever! This paper, which

eaders, the importance of the communication which we are about to make to

his ablo coadjutor, Flotcher, went farther in politics on the occasions referred to. May every obstacle to Methodism, whether in Britain or in Canada, be removed, and her beloved institutions throughout the world be perpetuated to to the latest period!

THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE GUARDIAN have been forwarded to the latest period!

THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE GUARDIAN have been forwarded to the latest period!

THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE GUARDIAN have been forwarded to the latest period!

THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE GUARDIAN have been forwarded to the latest period!

THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE GUARDIAN have been forwarded to the agents on the Brantford, Nelson, Hamilton, Colours, Peterboro', Colborns, Sidney, Belleville, Waterloo, Hull, and Ottawa Circuits, and shall be sent to others as fast as they can be prepared,—the most of them the ensuing week. We trust our friends who are indebted to us will be prepared to pay their counts when called on by the Agent; let them keep the money by them for that we have received hardly any thing since Conference, and we are really pressed for money to enable us honourably to meet existing engagements.

The Rev. H. BICGAR, of the Nelson Circuit, wishes us to make the following corrections in a Centenary List which we inserted Oct 2nd. This gives us an opportunity of asyling, that every list we have as yot received has been written by a person who can write well; but, as was to be expected, severy one that has favoured us in this way has written in a hurry—evidently showing that he thought the sooner we could receive good news the better; and we cannot thank him sufficiently for all he has communicated. In future, those persons who have to favour us with litts, will please be as correct as a presible, but we actual that the context of principle of ascendancy for the majority with regard to all Canada, This gives us an opportunity of asyling, that every list we have a yot received has been written by a person, who can write well; but, as was to be expected, severy one that has favoured us in this way has writt

showing that he thought the sooner we could receive goed naws he better; and we cannot thank him sufficiently for all he hes communicated. In furnity of these persons who have to favour us with lists, will please be as correct as possible; but we stall say no more, leak it should be supposed we wish to got content the stall say no more, leak it should be supposed we wish to got clearly make every allowance for the blunders of Centenary enthuissen.

For W.m. Moon, read W.m. Moore — £5.5 0.

For No. Hone, read W.m. Moore — £5.0 0.

For Robert Harlow, read Robert Farlow — 1 0.0 0.

For Robert Harlow, read Robert Farlow — 1 0.0 0.

Sameel Clarkson subscribed — £10 0.

Sameel Clarkson subscribed — £10 0.

THE BOOK COMMITTEE will meet in the City of Toronto on Wednesday, the 33th of October, as 10 o'clock in the morning; and all the members of it are respectfully requested to ancord.

THE BOOK COMMITTEE will meet in the City of Toronto on Wednesday, the 33th of October, as 10 o'clock in the morning; and all the members of it are respectfully requested to ancord.

CENTENARY MEETINGS.

Deputation—The Revs. Wm. Case, J. Ryerson, A. Green, Eg's Ryerson, with the Chimmen on the Augusts and Bytwan Districts, and the President of the several Circuits.

Vaniovers, meeting, Oct. 18, 64 pm | Nopence do. "22, 64 pm |

Governor-General, he could act in the Lower Province while absent in the Upper, it is requisite, in order to carry the last named purpose into effect, that Mr. Thomson should for a time quit the Lower Province and provide means for the government thereof during his absence. And therefore, it behoved Mr. Thomson to select among the leading men of the Lower Province, one in particular to whom he should delegate, virtually if not formally, the powers of his office. His choice, we understand, has fallen upon the present Chief Justice of Quebec, Mr. James Stuart; of whom it may be said, without at all disparaging others, that he is the ablest and most statesman-like person in British North America. He emjoys more than any other the confidence of the English Rock in Lower Canada, and more than any other Englishman, the confidence of the French, notwithstanding their hatred of him as the leader of the English. As the champion of the English race, the great advocate of the Union, the denouncer of official abuses, the first lawyer, one of the greatest proprietors, and the chief functionary of the Province, appointed by Lord Durham amid shouts of applause from the whole British population, Mr. Stuart te the fittest man in Canada to advise any Governor-General. Mr. Stuart then is to be the new Governor's adviser, minis-Governor-General. Mr. Stuart then is to be the new Governor's adviser, minister, and delegate in the Lower Province. Such at least was Mr. Thomson's purpose before he went on board the Pique.

The obvious contradiction between Mr. Thomson's intentions as here announced.

The obvious contradiction between Mr. Thomson's intentions as here announced, and the imbeculity of character which the world attributes to him, can be no otherwise explained than by supposing that his policy for Canada has been suggested to him by others. It is reported that he had several interviews with Lord Durham just before his departure. Perhaps, the desperation of his circumstances may have excited him to hit without assistance upon the very course which there can be no doubt that Lord Durham would have recommended. Be this as it may, however, the difference is wide, between wisdom and resolution of purpose. Wise purposes may be acquired from others; decision of purpose is an inherent quality. In that quality poor Pow is known to be most deficient. While, therefore, we repeat our full conviction that Mr. Thomson is gone to Canada with the opinions and objections here enamerated, let it be distinctly understood, that we have little hope of seeing them realized, except through the united and steadfast determination of the Colonists to make use of him as an antenum of the colonists to make use of him as an antenum of the colonists to make use of him as an antenum of the colonists. strument for accomplishing their own ends.

UNITED STATES.

Fires in New York, &c .- A series of fires occurred in that as a people; of solemnly recognizing our obligations and responsibilities to our by letters, extracts and other documents, disclosing all the facts relating to the city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which are supposed to have been the doings of the subscriber, will be handsomely recognizing our obligations and responsibilities to our by letters, extracts and other documents, discloses nothing of interest that was not known ordinary degree, and all of which are supposed to have been the doings of the subscriber, will be handsomely recognizing our obligations and responsibilities to our by letters, extracts and other documents, discloses nothing to the city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and destructive to an extra-city on Saturday last, one of which was extensive and of the whole

Extensive Fire in Philadelphia .- This city was visited on the evening of the 5th instant with a most calamitous fire, destroying property in merchandize and buildings to an extent wholly unprecedented in that city, it is said, for the last 30 years. Merchandise alone was consumed to the value of

UPPER CANADA. The Sandwich Dispute. - The affair between John Prince Esq. M. P. P. and others, has been recently amicably settled.

POSTSCRIPT.

DURHAM MEETING NEAR TORONTO. - The Meeting announced to be hold at Davis's Tavern, Yongo Street, to take into consideration the state of the Province, consonant with the wishes of the Imperial Parliament, took place yesterday, but the particulars of it we have not yet learned. We are told by a gentleman who was present that the Anti-Durham men assembled in large numbers, and that many of them were well provided with weapons. which, in the sequel, in too many instances, were weapons of attack. A young man named Lepard, of Queen St., was killed! and many were wounded. If this be "family compact" gentlemenliness, it is detestable! If this be constitutional justice, it is a solemn mockery! If this be British freedom, let it-

11 o'clock .- We just learn that Mr. Terry, of Lloydrown, was also killed!!

MARRIED .- By the Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 25th ult., Mr. John W. M. Freel to Miss Sarah Caroline Forman, both of Saltfleet.

By the Rev. Thomas Demorest, on the 19th ult., Mr. Henry B. Baxton to Miss Mary Beckwith, both of Sophiasburg. By the same, on the 24th ult., in Ficton, Mr. James C. Parks to Mrs. Elizabeth Parks, widow, both of Hallowell. At Newmarket, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. Roaf, James Lesslie, Esq.,

of this city, to Agnes, second daughter of Eli Gorham, Esq. On the 9th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Arthur Leper to Miss Mary Anne MacDonald, both of this city.

DIED.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Mary Lapsley, wife of Mr. Wm. Lapsley, Storckeeper,—aged 35.
On Friday, the 4th inst., after a short illness, in the prime of life, Dr. John

E. Tims, a native of Ireland, and formerly an Alderman in this city. Tims' loss will be severely felt by his numerous friends. In Hamilton, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. James Pound, Tailor.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Oct r. 15. J. C. Davidson, J. Spencer, T. Fawcett, M. Whiting, J. McIntyre, (R. F. owes 22s. 6d.) H. Biggar, R. Corson, W. Coleman, C. Vanduscu, H. Shalar, ("yes" to both your enquiries) J. Bentty.

Books have been forwarded to-

J. Spencer, 1 parcel, in charge of Mr. Manning. J. M'Intyre, 1 box, via Rideau Canal. J. Burns, package per Steamer Queen Victoria. M. Whiting, 1 parcel, with Mr. Burns's. W. Coleman, 1 box, per Steamer Britannia. R. Corson, I box, in charge of Mr. Abner Owen, of Simcoe. W. II. Williams, I box, care of J. Counter, Esq., Kingston.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

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

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

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

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

M E C H A N I C S' I N S T I T U T E. A Public Lecture will be delivered on CHEMISTRY, with Ex. periments, at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Thursday Evening, the 17th Instant, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. Lang.

Admission—Persons not members, 71d. Ladies free.

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they daily expect, direct from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Cut Class, and Earthenware, which they will soll low for Cash.

SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, October 15, 1839.

R E M O V E D. — Mr. ANDREW HAMILTON has removed to No. 161, King Street, where he offers for sale an Extensive Assortment of Genuine GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. 1996 Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

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

COMFORTABLE HOME for a destinate Orphan Boy, about 14 years of age. He must have a pretty good knowledge of Arithmetic, must write a tolerable hand, and be willing to conform strictby to the habits and rules of a religious family. His occupation will be to attend store in a light genteel business. Application to be made by letter, post paid, stating to what country, and what religious denomination he belongs, addressed to Samaritan, at the Guardian office, Toronto. Toronto, October 15, 1839.

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

he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

R E MOVAL.—Thomas J. Preston, Tailor and Draper, having removed his Establishment to his New Store. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, bega leave to return his best thanks to his friends and public, for the kind and liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and would respectfully inform them that he will keep on hand an extensive and well-selected Stock of West of England Cloths and Kerseymeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Also, Vestings, of the best and most fashionable descriptions,—all of which he will make to order, on the shortest notice possible, and in the most modern style.

Toronto, Oct. 9, 1839.

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, King Street, TORONTO.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally

that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Nowgate Street, to 126, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carryng on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices and the second of the second Toronto. Oct. 15, 1839.

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received, direct from England, his Fall and Winter Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES, comprising every description of Ladies', Gen-tiemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Having imported them direct from the Manufacturers, he is enabled to sell a first rate article much lower than the usual prices. Intending purchasers from Town or Country would do well to call and inspect his stock before deciding.

WILLIAM MARCH. 5194

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING. and II A B E R D A S II E R Y .- MRs. PORTER and Miss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dressos, Cape, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms, Torento, October, 1839.

STRAYED, from this City, on the 7th inst., A RED COW, slightly brindled, with a white face, a ring round the left eye, white belly, first tent on the right eide blind, gave but little milk, and with calf. Any person leaving information at this Office where she may be found, Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. will be rewarded. 75

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about Sthe latter part of August last, A RED BULL, about 4 years old. Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded.

JONATHAN DUNN. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839.

STRAYED,—From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, about the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

We have had the following article in our desk for some time that we might choose the most fitting opportunity for presenting it to our readers. The Imperial Legislature are now waiting the opinion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada in reference to certain great questions, and meetings are being held in different places to ascertain that opinion. Much has been said to show the propriety of a requisition being made for important changes. The Editor of the Montreal Morning Courier is a man of ability; but it is well known he does not go to the same lengths on the subject of Responsibility with some of his contemporaries; but he, in this article, employs some of the best arguments advanced by others specially to shew the need of Responsibility; and we have pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to him for it, not only because of the arguments he uses, but for his perspicuous and masterly manner of using them.—En. Guar.

CAUSES OF THE BACKWARD CONDITION OF CANADA COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.—We lately promised to set ourselves about the work of discovering the cause of the backward condition of Canada, compared with that of the territories immediately adjoining: We speak not now of the condition of the United States, as exhibited along the Atlantic border; magnificent cities are seen there, which have been created by advantages greater a thousand-fold, than any our country possesses; but, of the condition of that portion of the United States, in our neighbourhood, and, in every natural advantage, or disadvantage, similarly sirenmstanced.

As their natural advantages are precisely the same, it follows, the cause of the amazing difference observable in the condition of the two countries, is artificial; in other words, that it is attributable to circumstances produed, or brought about, by the agency of man. It is therefore evident, that the cause is traceable either. Ist, to the influences of the institutions of the respective governments: 2nd, to the manner in which the administra tion of public affairs has been conducted in these provinces, under those institutions; or, 3rd, to the neglect of the interests of Canada in particular, and to those interests being made subservient to what is considered to be

the general Imperial interest. With regard to the first point, we have already expressed the opinion that the difference so apparent in the condition of the two countries, does not arise out of the differing institutions of government,—for, whilst we declare our apinion that there is, if we may so express ourselves frankly declare our apmion that there is, if we may so express ourselves, two together, no caunot secure and he would shew that he more elbow-room afforded the human mind, under a Republican form of colonists might impeach the Governor, true; and he would shew that he this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed was not to blame, that it was the fault of some Under Secretary; and her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to repressible activity, communicated to the whole mass of mind, under the former, which is interfered with, in some degree, by certain influences an apology, tell "My Luds" how it all happened, and a despatch would make an apology, tell "My Luds" how it all happened, and a despatch would came out, declaring how sorry all were, and perhaps announcing that the interference of these influences, is, by any means, such as to prevent this Royal assent could not be given, for good and substantial reasons, best country, under its ruling institutions, from rivaling the United States. known to the people at home. The consequence of this, and a host of We see nothing in a limited Constitutional monarchy that would justify the Republican who should declare, that the prosperity of the Canadas had been obstructed by British institutions of government. We deem it unnecessary to say another word regarding the difference of the institutions of government, as a means of accounting for the marked difference in the condition of the two countries, more than we have declared in a previous number, namely, that we did not believe the difference was traceable to differing institutions.

We come now, to the second point, namely, the manner in which the administration of public affairs, has been conducted in these provinces under those institutions.

The settlement of the wild lands, by an industrious population, was the first step for the government to have taken for the prosperity of Canada; how did the government execute this task, this duty? No measures were adopted for settling the wild lands within the last twenty three years, and upon a very small scale, and more as an experiment than as a sys. tem; on the contrary, the government neglected to adopt those measures, and to act upon those plans, for their settlement, necessary to attain the chiect. The allotment of every other lot of land, as a crown reserve, or a clergy reserve, was a serious impediment to their settlement, and is to this hour ;—the poor man had great difficulty in obtaining a title to lands,—large blocks of land, and, in some cases, whole townships, were given to officials, or those having interest with officials, either here or at h -a system, of which these are some of the features, need not be further commented on, to show that the government has not done its duty to the country. We might fill a dozen columns of our rournal with descriptions of the innumerable crimes of omission, and commission, in the land granting departments of the two provinces. Who has not heard of the difficulty in the way of obtaining lots of land even after their selection, by some bold hearted yeoman, who had plunged into the woods to choose for himself: Ile has been obliged, after this, to perform several journies to Toronto,—has been obliged to wait many days at each visit, and before he could obtain his patent, or lucation ticket, he has often expended his until, by two or more years of patient industry, he had obtained sufficient ciels,—and much good may the saline draught do them. What is bitter to enable him to settle on it. Many hundreds, ayo, tens of hundreds, of in the mouth is sweet in the stomach, it is said. immigrants, have been driven away to the United States, by such difficul-The price too of lands, has been high, compared with the government price of lands in the States; necessarily, thousands have abandoned good in the United States, for one half the money.—Suppose again, this backelor state,—a state of single blessedness,—the Canades do not insame individual should leave a wife and family; several children, from crease and multiply;—that follows naturally. We admire this state of the sucking baby, to the stripling, all looking up to him for their doily things, and we have all the benefit of it.—We are poor, and glory in our break and nourishment, could this man be expected to listen to the veice of the charmer, patriotism, which whispered to him that the country he lence of office practised towards the poor man, the favouritism shown the rich man, the unjust partialities and preferences given to influential individuals, and the thousand not nameless ills to which the enterprising, bold hearted, and hard fisted immigrant was subject, (if he is not even now) we can account for the strange sight, of thousands of our fellow subjects, each of them with a heart in his bosom, as true to his country as any that beats beneath a decorated coat, wending their way to the United States, passing through Canada, hurrying from it because it is not, as it ought to be. " the poor man's home."

Mark the difference between the system of our land granting depart ment and that of the United States ! there, in every township, is an office and officer, whose business it is, to show the enquiring settler what loss are for sale; -a low price is named, and to guard against preferences, of humbugging, the money must be given at the time the lot is selected;—by this means, no official has it in his power, to tell the applicant for particular lot, that, " it is sold, or is not to be sold." as has been the case at Toronto too often; where the letter R, on the map, has been sufficient to make the immigrant look out for another lot. In the United States, a man, from whatever foreign land, however poor, friendless, or forlorn, can plant himself on any unoccupied land, with a certainty that, whenever the public sale takes place, he, by pre-emption right, will have the preference over any and every man. In the United States, every encouragement has been given to the immigrant; Land Companies and individuals holding large tracts, have vied, one with the other, to secure settlers every facility has been afforded them; their rugged path has been smoothe

There are at this hour hundreds of thousands of acres in this very Province of Lower Canada, belonging to the Crown, and yet, we challeng the most favourite child, or pet, of officialism, to show us any, even the alightest approach to the facilities, encouragements, and advantages, pro sented to the honest, but poor labourer, elsewhere! - The public need no be reminded of the chameless jobbing system exposed some few years back the locality of which was the Eastern Townships.) to be satisfied, that what we challenge, cannot be gainsaid. It is enough to make the heart sick to contemplate such things. Lord Durham's Report exposes the boauties of this close borough system.—Above the mouldering and corrupting body, we often see a marble tomb, beautiful to the eye; so, above the corruption and fetid mass of the Land Department, we see the parade

down before them.

pemp, and circumstance, of officialism. know an instance of an individual, once highly respectable, who after much trouble, fatigue, and loss of time, at considerable cost, and after spending nearly a whole summer in the forest, exploring, fixed upon a location, on which was a mill-seat .- The Government had encouraged adventurous people to such exploration, by holding out the assurance that a preference would be given to the original applicant, provided he would agree to erect saw and grist mills, within a certain time. This person ded to Toronto, found the lots were not sold, demanded them, and received such assurance as satisfied him, they would be made his;—after a few months, he again visited Toronto, and found, to his great surprise, there were some great difficulties in the way ;-he insisted on obtaining | call, a "mammoth sheet." the location, but he did not succeed; there was evidently some malign and secret influence at work, a rat behind the arras.-He waited some time longer, and applied again:—the answer then was definite, "You shall not have the land."—Why? demanded he. It was a million feet below official dignity to give a reason, why !-it is quite sufficient, thought the official, that you know you are not to get it. So thought not our man. On the contrary, he condemned the proceeding in the hottest lan-guage, indignation burst forth from him, and fell on the official, the system, and every thing connected with it, Government and all, like a shower of living fire. Well this was bad enough in all conscience, but there is more behind. These lands were given to an immigrant half pay officer, who has had possession of them for years; and who has not, to this hour, put up sither a saw or a grist mill!—What was the consequence of such conduct !- the man, so badly treated, had always been known as a good King and Caroline Street. and loval subject : he became discontented with the Government; he wa a man of high-temper, strong feelings, and perhaps, we may add, an ill-regulated mind,—he was dragged by all these combined, into the ranks of the antagonist faction; spurred on by bad passions, he became a prominent rebel in the States .- Here is one sad proof of the corruption of the Land | the date of this notice

Granting Department, and of its lamentable consequences.

blue bottle flies are preying on it?—If our readers will pender on these D The MISSES McCORD'S SCHOOL will RE-OI circumstances, and reflect, that the prosperity of the Canadas is mainly Summer Vacation, on Monnay, the 2nd September, 1839. dependent on the settlement of the country, they will not deny, this is one of the causes why the condition of the Canadas, as compared with that of the United States, is so backward.

Another cause is, the distance from us, of the Imperial Government, and, the wretched Colonial system. One Bureau, composed of one Secretary, two Under Secretaries, and a score of clerks, manages the complicated affairs of countries, of immense importance, and as extensive as empires. Some of these countries, the North American Provinces, for example,—have, nominally, governments of their own; but the powers of these governments have been, and still are, greatly restricted; so much so, indeed, that until of late years, it has been impossible to obtain the incorporation of cities or towns, or banks, or companies. The Colonial Argus saw, in corporations, something dangerous, sinister, and they could never be obtained until exterted through shame; much in the way that our Roman Catholic countrymen were religiously emancipated some years since. It went very much against the grain, to do the one thing or the other. Hardly a Session takes place, that there are not some dozen or more bills reserved for the Royal assent. "Le Roi le veut," is the sonorous sound from the throne, when bills are assented to and the Colonists, as obedient children should, made a salanm:--bu when the Royal assent is reserved, we think as little as could be done would be, taking pains to get the Royal assent, or dissent, promptly This is not done. The bills go home, and there they remain, perdu, in some dusty pigeon hole or other, for months, and where they would be come dry as dust, were it not, that, after a year or two, the Colonists enquire, comowhat impatiently, what has become of a certain bill;-the Governor bustles about, hunts over his despatches, but finds not a word about it; the Colonists objurgate, and the Governor writes a despatch, to say, the Colonists are becoming mutinous about the neglect of their affairs; -there is, for an hour or two, a good deal of stir among the olerks; hurry scurry, they run from pigeon hole to pigeon hole, and at last, drag forth the missing bill of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal sublects. The dust is brushed off of it, and it is made to look almost as good as new, and then, the Secretary gives a knowing wink to the Under Secretary, and he another, to his under strapper, as much as to say, it is well for us that these Canadians are so far away, or we should be hauled over the cools; and the under strappers then smirk and chuckle, and are delighted with the system of irresponsibility to the Colonists. We think we hear some chivalric defender of the existing order of things, say,but there is responsibility! aye! there is, certainly, after a fashion. So there is justice for the poor man, but if a man has not two shillings to rub together, he cannot secure the services of eminent counsel. he, too. would show he was not to blame, and the Secretary would maka come out, declaring how sorry all were, and perhaps announcing that the other evils springing out of our remoteness, has been, that the colonists TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF have become apathetic to their affairs, or have been driven to disaffection or discontent. Neglect, paralyzes their energies, and finally, they sit down, moodily, and amuse themselves, by comparing the progress of Canada with that of the United States. Comparisons are odious, Dog. berry says, and the Colonists think Dogberry is right. When men make the discovery that their most strunuous efforts are unsuccessful, because f some hidden, or nexious influence, they cease from continuing them. They are enterprizing but there is no use in shewing it. We all feel that so much is this the case, that the reply for years, to a demand of aid and

The limits of a newspaper will not permit us to enlarge upon this point. There is, however, another cause why the condition of the Cana. das, as compared with the United States, is so backward.

etanding our recommendations."

Can we dony, that, politically, commercially, and socially, we have cut ourselves off, as much as we could, from all connexion with the rest of it will afford me snuch pleasure at all times to use my humble exertions the continent of America. A wall has been built up, partly by Imperial Logislation, partly by Colonial, between us and the rest of the continent, to protect us, we suppose, from infection and enemies, as the Romans crst built a wall, to keep the Picts from harming the Britons; lines have been drawn around us, a "cordon sanitaire," but with this remarkable difference, that "cordons" are usually established to keep out disease;—we have established them to keep out health! Look at the Customs regulations between the Canadas and the United States; take, for example, the article of Tea, of which there is a large consumption in the country.

Our merchents proceed to New York, 48 hours' journey from Montreal, and buy it,—but they cannot send it here by the same route they went to buy it .- No, they must ship it to England, and then, it must be shipped out here again .- That's the way we manage things here. -- These things are not pleasant to our readers, we are sure, and they are not more so to he could obtain his patent, or lucation ticket, he has often expended his us. It is with pain, mortification and anger, that we write, as we do lest shilling, and thereby been prevented taking possession of his land We are sure they will be unpleasant to officials, and the abetters of offi-

We repeat that the Canadians are, virtually, as much separated from the rest of the Continent of America, as if they did not form a part of it, In contiguity to a flourishing country, a great and enterprizing people, Canada for the republic. Many, if not most of those, would have preferred a country incomparably, more populous and wealthy than our own, we a location in this country, because, although away from their own homes, choose to imitate the Chinese policy, and prevent intercourse. The peothey knew they were still in a British land; but, however strong this ple of Ohio, Michigan, and New York know less of Canada, though feeling, is it not most unreasonable, and even unnatural, to expect the only separated therefrom by the waters of the St. Lawrence, than the poor, hard working man, who had scraped together, by the tedious toil of do of the distant Red River, or the remote Missouri.—The waves of emilong, wearying years, the sum of fifty pounds, should part with the whole gration from the Atlantic to the West, beat egainst Canada, but they are of it, in the purchase of 190 acres of wild land, when he could get equally repelled and resisted by a political break-water. We live in a happy

ive now approach the third point, namely, the subserviency of Colonial was going to was Ropublican, and that he was abandoning British soil? to Imperial interests.—Whenever those clash, ours go to the wall; being We ask, could the poor man, under such circumstances, be expected to the weaker vessel, we are broken. For example, a notable project of the pause between a settlement here, and in the States? If to these be added, Imperial Government was, the protection of the Canadas against the the strong national and party feelings which at present unhappily the difficulties thrown in the settler's way, the delays of office, the inso lence of office practised towards the poor man, the favouritism shown the which there should be only one or two reads. It was thought this would rich man, the unjust partialities and preferences given to influential indicate the protection of the Canadas against the canada against the rise to the strong national and party feelings which at present unhappily exist. I have not the presumption to ask or to expect that either of the gentlemen will retire in my favor, or in favor of any other candidate; and rich man, the unjust partialities and preferences given to influential indicate the canadas against the canada aga force their way through it, or, if they did, they would fare like sheep forcing their way through brambles; they would be shorn of their our peace and happiness by national feuds and animosities. My principles strength as the latter are of their wool. Was not this a notable scheme? Sir Juhn Sherbrooke. Here Colonial interests went for nothing. It was for our interest that the land should be settled by an industrious, hardy population. So, with regard to many articles of commerce, which w could obtain at our doors on chesper terms than we can get them in England.—It is our interest to get them near to us, but it is the Imperial interest that British ships should have the advantage of bringing them to us. Therefore, we are prevented buying from our neighbours.

It was the policy of the Imperial Government to maintain the French Canadians a separate and distinct people, and it may be so yet, for all we know, though the two rebellions may shake the policy a little. It was considered by the Ministries that have passed away,-the Pitt, and the Fox, and the Sidmouth, and the Castlereagh, and the Canning, and the Wellington, and the Grey and Melbonrne administrations as well, that the most effectual way to retain possession of the Canadas, was to play teristic of the race, are restive under misgovernment. They were, therefore, held in by the French curb. This was the Imperial interest; for this reason too. it is, that the Priests are allowed to hold a property they have no title to. Imperial interests, it was thought, demanded this policy. Colonial interests cried, nay;—but the Colonists might as well have said nothing. So, we have been blessed by Lods et Ventes, Banalite, Draits, &c., and doubly blessed by want of Registry Offices, although it must have been as plain as a pikestaff to any practical man that the country could never prosper while these evils afflicted it.

Let it be borne in mind, that we are now seeking the causes of the very backward condition of Canada, as compared to the adjoining territories.

We are not amusing ourselves with grievance hunting. humiliating thing enough to feel them, without discoursing of them; this is one of the penalties imposed on our office. These causes, conjointly, are sufficient to account for the shameful

ifference between Canada and the States, and more than enough. There are no natural causes; for where, under the canopy of heaven, there a country possessing a tithe of the facilities for internal trade we possess, - our soil is good, our climate healthy. There is no reason to assign the difference between the political institutions of the two countries as the cause of our inferiority.-Are we not Britons ?- We nsequently possess intelligence, freedom, law, good order. These are all the advantages derivable from free institutions, whether Republican or

We have assigned some of the true causes of the poverty-struck dition of Canada, as compared with the adjoining territories. Read, mark, and inwardly disgest ! - We say some of the causes, for, were we to give the whole of them, we should require, what the Yankees

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL FORESTERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. -The above Society has now been established upwards of six months. It is founded on principles purely Philanthropic, without either political or religious party feeling. The Funds have increased to nearly Twenty Pounds, now in the hands of the Treasurer, wholly available for

the relief of the Sick and Indigent Members.

Application to be made to Mr. James Mirfield, Shakepeare Hotel, corner King and York Street; or to Joseph H. Smith, Smith's Hotel, corner Toronto. Septr. 26, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber requests all persons who onist faction; spurred on by had passions, he became a prominent way have any book accounts, notes of hand, bonds, or other obligations against him, to present them for settlement within three months from GEORGE PERMAN. Vaugkan, July 4th, 1839. 505 3 m p

How can we expect a colony, or country, to prosper when an army of BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL-The MISSES McCORD'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, after the George Street, Toronto, 20th August, 1839.

> LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARI Public, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 385-1f

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

All Orders executed with neatness and despatch. GEO. ANDREWS, 4.34 1.54 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.6 166, KING STREET.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, de. de. Which will be sold to the Trade low for Cash or approved short credit. 20 Cwt. English Putty

Toronto Oct. 2nd, 1839.

Toronto, 20th April, 1839. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1103 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW 10 Barrels North Shore Herrings

respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive With an equal portion of every other description of STAPLE DRY assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country GOODS, which have been recently selected by the principal Subscriber Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £3 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of

better Toys for Town or City Establishments. Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and terman Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls.

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole sale or retail, cheap.

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Province supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms.

Toronto, September 10, 1839. DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS MAKING; AND MIL LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in merit a continuance of their favors.

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

THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

GENTLE MEN.—Being often warmly solicited, by a large number of respectable Freeholders in the Control of the Co respectable Frecholders in the County of Simcoe, to come forward as a Candidate for that loyal and intelligent County; and having at length elded to their wishes, I now beg to state to you the principles upon thich I solicit your support.

I am thoroughly in favour of such local and practical tesponsibility as s not inconsistent with our glorious Constitution, and as may be the happy means of preserving our connexion with the Mother Country, by the removal of all real abuses which can be legitimately and properly ointed out; and ferrently believing as I do, that we can never effectually thwart the sympathisers and brigands from without, or the hopes of the rebels and traitors within, and secure to ourselves that peace, prosperity, and content which we have a right to enjoy, but by an effective local responsibility on British principles and according to British practice,—so

to secure that object.

I will strenuously support such alterations in the present Assess: Laws of the Province as will equalize the rates on wild and improved lands; and use every exertion in my power, that by such just and equi table assessment, the rich Land jobber and Land holder may be made to contribute to the settlement of the country,' and to the improvement of the roads and bridges within the same. Upon the question of the Clergy Reserves, (should they be sent back to this Province for Legislative interference) my opinion is, that they should be sold—the proceeds placed in Provincial Debentures for public improvements-and the interest equitab g and impartially divided between all Christian denominations recognized y the laws of this Province, for their religious and moral culture, and he education of youth. I am in favor of the most liveral grants for Education; and no exertions shall be wanting on my part to promote it.

An Emigrant myself, and desirous of seeing every vacant lot and corner in the country removed from the grasp of the speculator, and occupied by good, wholesome, healthy, hardy Emigrants, you may safely rely on my unceasing endeavours to promote Emigration on the most liberal and enlarged scale. You may depend on every influence I can use being rought into actual employment to procure the support of Parliament and Government to complete the navigation of your inland waters from Lake

Believing as I do that the interest of all classes, the Professional man he Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer, are chiefly, if not wholly, lependant on the Farmer, it will be the unceasing object of my care to romote every good and wholesome measure that will have for its object

heir prosperity, independence, and comfort. Gentlemen. - Although not at this moment a resident in your county, have been so for years; and being not only a Freeholder of the county but also an old resident amongst you; and being actively engaged for a long period in the sottlement and improvement of the county, and also deeply interested, as an individual, in its prosperity; I cannot but regret your too long neglected situation, -- nor can I but regret that the attempts which are now making to monopolize the whole representation of the county by two gentlemen of the same nation and party, should have given rise to the strong national and party feelings which at present unhappily conflemen will retire in my favor, or in favor of any other candidate; and merely alfude to the subject only to shew to them and to us all how very cautious we should be not to altempt any measure likely to disturb igth as the latter are of their wool. Was not this a notable scheme? of devoted attachment to our glorious Constitution are too well known to the truth of it, see the correspondence between Lord Bathurst and need comment; and if I cannot by claim to the same TALENTS as my adversaries. I hope I can at all events safely say I am not deficient in the most needful of all qualities, HONESTY, pure motives, and clean hands. Gentlemen .- Being at present engaged in the military defence of the

ountry, as Captain of an Independent Company of Volunteer Militia, I am unable to pay my respects personally to the Electors, but I hope very soon to have the pleasure of waiting on my old friends in the County of Simcoe. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your faithful, humble WELLESLEY RICHEY. Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1839.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where. ever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescripions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is co ally doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffet has the happiness of confidently announcing that Faven and Acue is now o be added to the number of complaints which modern skill baseonguered. In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker

elief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer, than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague: and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that hey will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and dissemi nating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the propriotor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conce supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred spon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Morrar's Good Sama. RITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

IF All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents-The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists n every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Mosat's Life Pills and Phosnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of fohn Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bettle of Bitters or box

For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King Street, Hamilton.

LAKE ONTARIO. 1839.

THE STEAMER HAMILTON, R. GASKIN, Marter, I will make Two Trips a week, during the remainder of the Season between TORONTO and ROCHESTER, leaving Toronto on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and ROCHESTER on Monday and Thursday Marnings, calling at Concura and Port Horn both ways. Terento, 13th Aug. 1839.

OSEPH-C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, At the office of the late S. WASHDURN, Esq. Duke Street.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, Cheap for Cash, or short annroyed Credit :-50 Boxes Montreal Soap 10 Bolte Hemp Bagging 250 Hempen Bags 10 Hhds. Mgs, Sugar

20 Doz. do. Halters 50 do. Plough Lines. 6 Casks Lump Alum do. Queen's Blue, (ex. quality) do. Epsom Salts TOGETHER WITH 1,500 ptces Grey Domestics, assessed 20 Boxes Tobacco Pines 60 Boxes 7 X 9 and 8 X 10 Window. 1.000 do. Prints

250 do. Moleskins Glass 6 Pipes Benecarlo Wine 200 do. 6 4th Merinoes 250 Pre. Assorted Blankets.

> ALSO. Daily expected to arrive,

in the English markets.

100 CRATES assorted EARTHENWARE, selected expressly for the Jpper: Canada trade, and which are well worth the attention of all Country Merchants.

THOMAS CLARKSON & CO.

No. 71, King Street, Toronto, 24th Sept. 1839. TIPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY .- The Committee beg the attention of Clergymen, Offiers of Sabbath Schools, Store keepers, and the Religious public, to their

arge Stock of the Publications of the London Religious Tract Society. l'heir terms are as follows: l'o Subscribers, Clergymen, Sabbath Schools, Soldiers, and Sailors, the

price in Currency as advertised in Sterling by the Parent Society. To Non-Subscribers, the Parent Society's Sterling price. JĀMES CARLESS. · By order of the Committee. Depositary.

Depository, 23 Yonge Street, Toronto, Aug. 10, 1839.

Editors of Newspapers publishing this Advertisement gratuitously will confer a favor on the Society. PALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their customers and the trade of Upper Cannda generally, that they are now opening out a very complete and extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade; and having shipments coming forward by mo. of the regular Traders, to arrive from the different ports of Great Britain. he extent and variety of their Stock will be kept full during the next

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 6, 1839. PEMOVED.-C. & W. WALKER, TAILORS, laving removed their, Clothing Establishment from 135 to 181; King Street, (lately occupied by II. Steward,) heg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they will be found ready to supply them with clothing of all descriptions with all their former promptness and attention. C. & W. W. being practical workmen themselves.

and understanding their business, Gentlemen wishing to be well served, will find it to their advantage to call on them. · Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1839.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commorcials Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved tredit.

[IOHN ROBERTSON.]

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, Ist October, 1839. . 518if

L. P. ERRIN. & CO., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURS, have recently REMOVED to No. 8, WELLINGTON HUILDINGS, King Street Toronto, March 5, 1839.

ROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - The Subscribes is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Azistrees, of improved description and material, from the beat wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are helieved to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and Lendon; or at the Manufactory.

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

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!! throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula. tion Swords constantly on hand; with Steel or Leather Scalbards; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW,
Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436 No. 120, King St. No. 120, King Street.

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

OTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Luke Sharp are requested to make immediate payment to the Administratrix, Mrs. Mary Sharp; and the Creditors to send their accounts to her for payment.

MARY SHARP,

Toronto, Sept. 4th, 1839. 514 3 m. Administratria. OTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late George

ARRETRONG, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong. or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined not to pay any debts she may contract. . SAMUEL PRICE, junt., Executors.

GEORGE MYLES, 513 3m Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839. ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District,

Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Arbackoven, which is bounded in front by Lake Eric, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division: 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon.

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to II. Sparroup, Esq., Brockville.

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

Scarboro' Sept. 13, 1839. 15165p JOSEPH WALTON.

TOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of Saturday, Aug. 3, A CHESNUT MARE, about 151 hands high, six years old, with a white stroke in her face, switch tail, considerable bone, and good condition.

Also, A WHITE HORSE, about 144 hands high, aged, strong, with long tail, and quite fresh. They belong to Joseps Churrars, Smith, 56, Lot Street, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which they may be found. Toronto, August 14, 1839. 10

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Theire Shillings and Sixpence a year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Shillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of pestage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Charak are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and ald in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to autend to this.

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

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Charak in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER,