# CIITRISTMN <br>  

eytigtian guaviam.


## The Opening of the Fourth Seal

"And when he had opened the Fourth seal, 1
heard the voice of the fourth living ereature say,
come and see. And I looked and beheld a paie come and see. And I Iooked and beheld a pale
horse; and his name that sat on him was Death; inse; and his name that sat on him was Deasiv
ind Hell fllowed with him. And power was giv.
en unto them over a fourth part of the earth, to en unto them over a tourth part or the eateth, to
kill with sword, and with huoger, and wiet death,
and with the beasts of the eardi,". Rev. vi. 78 . Christaviry arose white in its native parity;
it weat forth conquering, error fell before it, paganism was destroyed, and Cumse, had yet to
conquer. Another religion, real with blood and propagated by the sword, afterward arose, and
now, after having ong taken peace fromi the earth,
its deluded votaries would seomi to be entering on ths deluded votariess woutd seern to be entering on
their last warfare; in killing one another. We may
conie and see. Mahometanism needs not to be
nimed: Darkness, we all know, long brooded over Christendom. And a religion, the same in name an the Christan, but no more hithe unto its
havenly purity, simplicity;- and truth, than that
whreh is black is, fike unto that which. is white, prevailed for a long period, and was accompanied
by a heayy yoke, till it has recently been superse.
ded by different principles in the mind of mean. And tie spiritual etate of nan put
and that is the paleness of death.
JEsus in appealing to the children or men as
being endowed with reason, asked, " Why, even being endowed with reason, asked, "Why, even
of yourselves, judge ye not what is right ?" The
successor of Peter asked no such question of the successor of Peter asked no suck question of the
blinded voraries of Rome. The darkness of su
perstition could not finally witistand the light or perstition could not finally witistand he the exer
reason; and men at length reclaimed the exe
cise of private judgment, the unatienalle right o every rational creature. But the pronaness of min
to error was exemplifid anew. From superstion the desent was easy to infidelity, And the black
ness of darkness was changed to the lividness o aess of darhness was changed to the lividness on
death. And if Cliristianity, Matometanism, and
Popery, have heretofore been seen holding thei divided, however different, sivay. over the mind
of men, not less marked than these,'we may no we are the winnesses of the fact.: Modernigseetit
cal philosaphy, falsely so called, occupies the las cal philosaphy, falsely so called, occupies the las
space, in the view of the hositie forms by which
Cbristuanity has been assaulted. And the worl need not be ignorant of the significancv of tee
symbol. And the effet of the vision has been
already felt, in revolutions and convulsions suc as were scarccey ever willions, it is to be feared, is the beginning, not the eud, of that work of death an
destruction, which, even on earth infidelity ca

In modern times, unlike to any that went before
themm, all forms of religion have been abandone aind abjured. It was a new thing on earth that
nation became infidel. The Sabbath was desecra ed and displaced. Superstition was overthrow ing Goo. Religion, the life of the ©ul, was ex
tinct ; and notining but a death bke form could de signate its state. Men Mad no hore of heaven
no fear of hell, no faith in GoD, no theoght of re tribution; but Jike spiritual desparadoes, defying
God to the uttermost, and making a mockery of th judgment to come, they engraved on the entrance
to the catacombs, as if a clisel in the hand of man
and could uncreate or annibilate the spirits of all flesh,
that, death"" is an eternal slieep.". The paleness
of deaih came over the spirits of inen. -The death of death came over the spirits of men. - The deat
of the soul was their only doctrine. And so abso
lutely loot was'all feeling of teligion, as character lutely lost was'all feeling of religion, as character
ising the times- so perfectiy cuild death alone de
note and designate the spiritual state of man, th note azied mortals, the council of a great nation
frienzie
which led the van of the infidel hossts first decree that here was the are was a GoD,
blasphemy, that thero
There was no more spiritual life, in a religious sense, in the souls of men, when faith in God was
renounced, and where deceifful lusts reigned uncontrolled and yon in in has passed into its state o
ife in the body when life in the body when it has passed ino its state of
corruption, and knows no fife but what is to be
found in a mass of worms. SThere is an existence
 after it own wame was Dcath; and Hell, which he denied,
His namer shades-death in a natural sense, or the
serarer state of the dead, followed voith him. separate state of the dead, followed wiff him.
There is a natural mion betwen infidelity and
death. If the sout have no life, no separate being or after.existence, the life of onan is of no norore
worth, and no more to be regarded than thiat of any
other brut beast made to be taken and destroyed.
And pever was there a recklessness of Jife, nor a And never was there a reeklessness of Jife, no
work of buman and mutual slaughter, like And never was
work of human and mutual :slaughter, like it
that of the reigin of terror, when death kept
court where infidelity had its throne.






 to govero one of the finest of the Earopean na.
tions, uplifit their united yoice to deny the most
solemn truth; which man's soul receives, and re.
nounce unanimousy the betief nounce unanimously; the belief and worship of a
Deity.
Religion was formally abolishod. Franco edn. Reition was formaly abolishicd, Franco con
tinued to subsist, and to achieve victories, although
apparently forsaken of GoD, and deprived of all
the ordinary resources of human wisdom. Al
this extraordinary energy was, in one word, the this extraordinary energy was, in one word, the
effeet of rennon. Deatir-a grave- are eound
which awaken the strongest ierrors in those whon
 and gis used by the governmcit. Dratu was the on-
appeal from their authority-the guillotine the all. ufficing argument; which see
twit them and the governed
"Was the exchequer low, the guiliotine filled
it with the effects of the wealthy. Did the paper medium of circulation fall in the narket of fify punish those who refused to exchange it at par.
Was bread wanting, corn was to be found by the
same campndious same compendious means, sc. The guillotine
was a key to store louses, barns, and granaries.
Did the army want recruits, the guillotine was ready to exterminate all conscripts who should
hesitate to march. Even on the generals of the republican army, this decisive argument was pos-
sessed of the most exclusive authority. They were also guillotined when itheir succecsses were
oot improved to the full expectations of their mas. oo successful, they were suspected of having ac
guired over the soldiers who had conquered under
 Even mere mediocrity, and a limited but regular
dischargo of duty, ncither so brilliant as to incur jealousy, nor so important us to draw down cen-
sure, was no protection. There was no rallying
point against this universal, and very simple sys.
tem-" of niais force." 'The Jacobin clubs tem-"of"niain force." 'The Jacobin elub
themsoves took upon them, in every vilage, the
exercise of the powers of government. Dcath o exercisity was
fraternity
ossembly.'

## There never was any where, save in France during this melancholy period, so awful a con ment on this prediction of Scripure-descriptive nent on this prediction of Scripture-descriptive of the last great system of opinions, itself the rejection of all religion, which was finally to ris

 reyection of all religion, whith was finally to risup agaiost the Chistian faith-. And Ilooked,
behold a pace horse: And his name that sut:"

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { The monsiers who presided over France in th } \\
& \text { reign of terror; became the victims, in its mos }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { reign of terror; became the victims, } 10 \text { wed mos } \\
& \text { appalling form, of that death which followed har } \\
& \text { in te wake of indidelity: It were blasplemy, }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { name tha death of Cniss, even in contrast wit } \\
& \text { name mortal end like theirs. But it may be permi } \\
& \text { a }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { a mortal end like theirs. But it may be permit. } \\
& \text { ted, in comprehending in single view the reli } \\
& \text { gion of Jesus with al that have opposed it, }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { gion of Jesse with ail that ther opposed it, to } \\
& \text { cast a glance from che death of the first of Caris } \\
& \text { tian martyrs to that of the apostes of Infidelity }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { whom it first exalted as rulers. } \\
& \text { Stepben, a man fuil of faith and of Hol } \\
& \text { Chol }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stepthn, a man fuil of faith and of the Holy } \\
& \text { Ghost, and chosen put amonz men of honest. - } \\
& \text { port as an elder of the Church of CuRiss, wa }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { por as at atder oy certain libertines and others, and bro } \\
& \text { before the Jewish council. When ho wus falsel } \\
& \text { bet }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { before the Jewish council. When wus walst } \\
& \text { accused, "all that sat in the council looking sted } \\
& \text { fastly on him, saw his face ro tit had been the fac }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { out of tho Scriptures, "they were cut to the hear } \\
& \text { and they gnashed on hin with their teeth. Bu } \\
& \text { he, being futl of the How } \text { Grost, looked u }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ing, LorD JEsus, receive my spirit. And he he } \\
& \text { ineled down and cried with a loud voice, Lonv, }, \\
& \text { kay tot this sin to their charge. And when te }
\end{aligned}
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## lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this he fell asleep." - Acts' vi. vii. $54-$

In cbanging the sceno from Judea to France
nd from the first to the close of the eightoent entury the spiritual contrast is infinitely greate and mocks the power of man to measure it.
None of alt the victims of the reign of terror
felt ins disabling influence so completely as the sespót (Robespicrre), who had long directed it
sway.. The Hotel de ville was surrounded by a out fifteen hundred men, and canion turned ypwithin conducted thremselves, like scorpion
which when surrounded by a circle of fre; a
said to turn their stings: on each other and hemselves., Mutual und ferocious uphraiding
cook placeamong these miscrable men. "Wrete
where are the meens you promised to firnith Where are the means you promised to furpish ?
said Payant to Ifenriot, : Whom he found intoxicat. ed and mapapable of resolution or exertion; and
seizing on


$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { be in } \\ \text { men } \\ \text { thei } \\ \text { ofe } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { of U } \\ \text { ctud }\end{array}\right.$

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 and gree mean to dispute their collective or individual
respectability, and there is nu class of the Cana
dian people, however small, nor individual a. dian people, however smail, nor individual a
mongst them, however obscuro bis sitiation, to
whose petitons, His Majesty does not require hould be given.
I shall in the first place advert to the paper to
which Mr. Mackenzie has given the title of "oo the people of Upper Canada in the Lisgislature or Ihat Province." perform task, howe ver, I must de cline to pursue the discussion into those reduadant
and nisplaced detaists with which Mr. Mackenzie hay encumbered it. Thus for example ishall pass
over in silence whatever is stited respecting the case of Mr Stuart the : Attorncy Generalo of the
adjoing Province, and the state of the Borough adjoining Province, and the state of the Borsugh
of William Meory, for the rejresentation of whicl
in the Assembly. Mr. Stuart' was a Candidate. in the Assembly Mr. Stuarf was ac Candidate.
Neither shall I equire ito the Justice of the ere.
proaches with which Mr. Mackenzie assails the conduct of former, Administrations, both in this
cingdom and Upper Canada, upon occasious Kingdom and Upper Canada, upon occasious
which have long since passed away, and questions
now become whoily obsoleete. I can didiress youi only for some practical purpose, nor is there any
measure suggested by the pelitioners. or their
 seems to me either necesrary or desirable.
I musi add that if if were fit or ovvew the past
bistory of the Province, it woold be impracticable bistory of the Province, it womp be as the basis of
to assume Mr. Mackenzes' paper as
such an enquiry, since it is drawn up in an utter such an enquiry, sod, add in such a manner as to
disregard of method,
render the difficuity of distinguishing between
assertion and. proot, deliberate. staternents, and assertion and. pros,
the exagigerations permitted to an advocate almos
insuperable.
 can be called opon to remedy
The great object of Mr. Mackenzzes censure is the election law, which was passed by the Lieu-
tenant Governor, Council and Assembly of Up.
per Canada in the year, $\mathbf{1} 820$. I might perlays per Canada in the year, 1620. I might perliaps
not withouit reason raise a preliminary objection
to the discuussion of that subject at all.
If the ejection Laws of the Province require amendment; the change must originate not with
the Executive Governnent, but witl the popillar branch of the local Legistature. Any interter
ence of the Ministers of the Crown would be re ence of the robablers orr. Mackenzic himself, and
probated probaby My
certainly by his brother Journalists, as aun uncon stitutional encroactivent.
If thercforo I adyert
is becanse in the prospect that such, a discussion
will be provoked by the petitioners, I think it fit will be provoked by the petitioners, I think it fif
that you should be apprised of the views which his Majesty's Goverament entertain on this subject,
that yuu may not be destitute of a Rule for your guidance in the acceptance or rejection of nety
cill which may be passed by the Legislative Coun-
cil nid Assembly for the aniendment of he ElecIf I bave found occosion to fament the reduin
dancies, I canoot less regret the defieciencies o dancies, I cannot less regret the defciencies of
Mr. Mackenzie's, documents. He tass travelied
An thio this proiracted discussion . willout inding
himself called upon to noice, still less is retote
the argunents ly which it lazs been usual to vin the arguments by which it has been usual to vin
dicate the Constitution of the Provincial House of Assembly. Yet it is impossible that he can b
ignorant of them no credibe that lee should re
gard them as deficientat least in plansibility. A gard them as deficient.at least in plausibility. At
igrorant reader or this papers might le lef with
the impression that the quostion was altogethe
new, and that the existigg Constitution had neve new, and that the existing Consititition had neve
been vindicated on the principles nnd on the ex
umple of the most free and indepeudent zovern
 given to the Affairs of Upper Cańada, for the las
eve years. Mr. Mackenzie has, therefore, im
posed on me the necessity of trawing a genera posed on me the necessity of trawing a general
outine of that defence of the law of 1820 whici
he has passed over in silence, but which is far to partial inquirer.
It is a fact famitiar oo all whe ore conversan
with tlie Legislative Eistory of North Americ with the Legisative Gustory or North America,
either in the United States gr in the Brisis pos
sessions, hat a problem of no light difficulty ba continually arisen respecting the distribution o the Elective franchise aunongst the inhabitants re ince. The surface of the country is generally
divided for political purposes intos sections of near-

## ly equal areas, but those counties or township whicli are in the inmediate vicinity of the capital

## or which are intersected bey, are peopled vith streans, or bounded by Laker far greater rapidity than the more remate districts

Hence in has frequently bappered that a sing population exeeeding in wealth and number, m
$\qquad$
 har participation in the benefits of the Judicial Revenue was applied. Socal interests have pred tents have over the general intereststs sind discoth bility of the Government, and tending to that abtupt
severance of one patt of the Sate or Povict In the State of Maine as I am anformed, this difficulty was so sensibly felt as to have led to the da in the year 1820 . Ta apportioniag the elective franchise among attention exclusively to the question of progerty o the calculation. They considered that in small reasonably claim as large a share in the represent.
 of the Province, the local wants of every part were
explained, and the interests of each vindicated. ssessing sueh internal comminication is to se.年e the of the king dom to the othet, this precau ion might be the less necessary, since io part is
0 remote or inaccossible nat not to be raply as to be de sttute of the means of making on Welfare-- Yet even in theasure injurious to its
kindon, where the tee most public and rigid scrutioy, no one, so far hat the represe, has sentiousty advanced he opinion hich the wealth or popuitation of London bears to of England collectively
Such a princtple would have given to the me:
copolitar distriets beysen futy and fify mem.
bers, a seheme which I need scarcely say would bers, a sebeme which 1 need scarcely say, would
ave ben rejected by the entire body of the peo. ple as altogetiticr unequal, though resting upon a. - It appears, however, to bave been perceived by hat by simply adopting the rule to which 1 have
referred; hey might extricate the province from one diffculty at the expense of another yet moro andote of ne mbers might viruably be commitled a very few electors, wio might themselves be
subject to some unworthy inflience. It was there re required that no county should be represented
in the Assembly, by a distioct inember, unil the with tho foresight whith is perceptible in every tat there was considerable danger in leaving an body of new setilers wholly onrepresented, and to obvate that tincon venience, the inhabitants of each
county, whist yet below thie required number
weric authorised to yote in the least populous ad Thus withute being betrayed into a sacrifice o ae substance of good goverament, by a superficiislature of Opper Cazada in the year 1820, jusit
and tion. They were too conversant with the real Sness of fife to suppose that a great social sys
nucould De practicalyy carried on without ad
ancing a litte beyond the most obvious and empentary muxims, or that the inevitable intricacy
f the pubic affirs of tie province could be met wtitions. They therefore, embiraced in their owever obscure and remote from the notice of
o local Governmeat, for the control of that un. due influenee which mere weald and density of
population would otherwise have exercised, and r the gradanl enlargement of the representative I casint suppose that a genteman who has ta-:
ien so active a part in the afluirs of the Provincep as has fallen to the share of Mry Mackenzie,
should have been jeally unapprised of considiora: iong so faniliar to every man acguainted winh tho
subject ass that to wlich M have adverted though
as in couroversial writor be may perfiaps have not: onsulted il for the momentary success of thi I proceed to the next objection which Mr. Mac.
enzie has made to the Act of 1820, which in hie wn languago is that it created a " Borough Snter-
st." In less invidious terms the fact appears to
e that it gave one member to every Town in hich the quarter Sessions of the District might
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 enzie's principle, that wealth is the proper che
erion, be just, this civic Reprosentation was wise ne thousand persons inhabiting the same Town will generally be the proprietors of a larger collect.
ive capital than a small propartion of the same extent of the princippe of numbers be correctys hat the towns were rig htly enfranchisen, whee of
 ueen extended to all the newly setted counties,
But $I$ greatly understae the arguinent; a town argessing a thousand inhabitarits will yiedd a much
y populous supposing to

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| Arong terms their dissent from the views whic <br> so conepicuous for their zeal for civil liberty shou |  |  |  |  |
| co conzpicuous for their zeal or civin inebe so decidedly opposed, as by their petions theyappear to be, to plans which would sacritice its appear to be, to plans |  |  |  |  |
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| appear to be, to plans which It : f further oljected that the Lav of 1820 , |  |  |  |  |
| phaced ilie projeceed UTivesitity in ihe is is of coin atituent bouses, and from the terms of the Chitter subsequenty issued, it is inferred that the Un |  |  |  |  |
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| anticipated that any man and least of all a mandevoted to literary pursuits, would have denied the propriety of giving a representation to the |  |  |  |  |
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| receive' as a colleagte a person representing thecollective body of literary and scientific men inU. Canada, or who wonld not gladly support by that |  |  |  |  |
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| Yersity constituted in the manner proposed by the criginal charter of incorporation. Every man ín Canada however knows, nor conld Mr. Mackenze |  |  |  |  |
|  mantain that Charter argainst the wishes of the |  |  |  |  |
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| esid distrust of the wistom or fairness of the Reso. lutions shiech ot may be the pieasire uf the $A$ s.zembyy to adopit on this or or any other subject. |  |  |  |  |
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| and that the efforts of succesive houscs to ensure | 边 |  |  |  |
| the new village Representation has been'runderedineflectual by the Legislative Council. On what |  |  |  |  |
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