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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE WESLEYAN MIS-SIONARIES.

1. We recommend to you, in the first place, and "abore all things, to pay due attention to your personal piety; which by prayer, self-denial, holy diligence, and active faith in Him who loved you and gave hunself for you, ought to be kept in lively, vigorous, and growing state. You have an excellent model in the holy Apostle; "This one thing I do; forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press towards the mark, for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus," Phil. . iii. 13, 14 .-- Amidst all your reading, studies, journeyings, preaching, and other labours, let 'he prosperity of your own souls in the Divine life picty will dispose you to the proper performance tion, such a discharge of duty will increase your but as a son in the gospel. As such, it is your part personal religion.

II. We wish to impress on your minds the necessity and great importance of using every means your great work as Christian Ministers. You are furnished with useful books, the works of men of distinguished learning and piety. We recom- times and places which we judge most for his mend to you to acquire an increase of that general knowledge which is at least an embellishment to a minister of the Gospel, and, if the handmaid of piety, a qualification for extensive usefulness. But more especially, we press upon you the absolute necessity of studying Christian Divinity, the doctrines of salvation by the cross of Christ, " which things the Angels desire to look into"-They exercise their minds which excel in strength, in the contemplation of those precious truths which you are called to explain and illustrate. Let all your reading and studies, then, have a reference to that grand object. You are to teach Religion. you should therefore understand Religion well .-You are to disseminate the knowledge of Christianity, to endeavour to conduct sinners to Christ Jesus, and to promote practical picty. Let the Bible be YOUR BOOK; and let all other books be read only in order to obtain a better acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, and a greater facility in explaining, illustrating, and applying their conten s. We particularly recommend to you to read and digest the writings of WESLEY and FLETCHER, and the useful commentaries with which you are furnished, and other books in your possession, which are designed and calculated to increase your knowledge of the Sacred Volume, Like the Bapust, you must be "burning and shining lights." Recollect every day, that whilst you endeavour by reading, meditation, and conversation, to increase your stock of useful knowledge, it is necessary for you to acquire a proportionate increase of holy fervour.

III. We exhort you, brethren, to unity of affecion, which will not fail to produce unity of action Let your love be without dissimulation. In honour prefer one another. On this subject we beseech you to pay a practical regard to the advice of the venerable founder of our Societies, the Rev. John Wesley. With his characterestic brevity be enquires, "What can be done in order to closer union of our preachers with each other? Ans. 1. Let them be deeply convinced of the absolute necessity of it. 2. Let them pray for an earnest desire of union. 3. Let them speak free. ly to each other. 4. When they meet, let them never part without prayer. 5. Let them beware how they despise each others gifts. 6. Let them never speak slightingly of each other in any kind. 7. Let them defend one another's character in every thing, to the atmost of their power. And, 8. Let them labour in honour to prefer each the

other before himself." . IV. Remember always, dear Brethren, that you are by choice and on conviction METHODIST PREACHERS; and therefore it is expected and required of you, to act in all things in a way consistent with that character. In your manner of preaching, and of administering the various ordinances of God's house, keep as closely as possible to the model exhibited by your brethren at selves so to do. You have promised to preach, in see return in print to the place where the facts rehome. Indeed you have solemnly pledged yourthe most explicit terms, the doctrines held as scripturat, and therefore sacred, in the connexion to which you belong. We advise, however, in so doing, that you avoid all appearance of controversy, in your mode of stating and enforcing Divine truths. While you firmly maintain that ground which we, as a body, have seen it right to take, cultivate a catholic spirit towards all your fellowlabourers in the work of evangelizing the heathen; Mr. Wesley.

. "1. Be diligent. Never be unemployed a moment. Never be triflingly employed. Never be found to consist with both health and comfort.

er's side. ' C. Speak evil of no man, else your and Amen.' word will eat as doth a canker. Keep your thoughts within your own breast, till you come to the person concerned. 7. Tell every one what you think wrong in him, and that plainly, and as soon as may be; else it will fester in your heart. Make all baste to cast the fire out of your bosom. 8. Do not affect the gentleman. You have no more to do with this character, than that of a dancingmaster. A preacher of the Gospel is the servant of all. 9. Be ashaned of nothing but sin; no, not of fetching wood, (if time permit) nor of draw. ing water; nor of cleaning your own shoes or your neighbors'. 10, Be punctual. Do every thing exactly at time. And, in general do not mend our rules, but keep them; not for wrath, but conscience' sake. 11. You have nothing to do but to save souls. Therefore spend and be spent ever be your prime object; and then a spirit of in this work. And go always, not only to those who want you, but those who want you most. 12. of your ministerial duties; and, by a holy re-ac. Act in all things, not according to your own will, to employ your time in the manner which we direct: parily in preaching and visiting the flock of mental improvement with an express view to and prayer. Above all, if you labour with us in our Lord's vineyard, it is needful you should do that part of the work which we advise, at those

> V. We cannot omit, without neglecting our duy, to warn you against meddling with political erties, or secular disputes. You are teachers of Religion; and that alone should be kept in view. It is, however, a part of your duty as Ministers, to enforce, by precept and example, a cheerful obedience to lawful authority. You know that the venerable Wesley was always distinguished by his love to his country, by his conscientious loyalty, and by his attachment to that illustrious family which has so long filled the throne of Great Britain. You know that your Brethren at home ire actuated by the same principles, and walk by the same rule; and we have confidence in you that you will preserve the same character to religious regard to good order and submission "to the powers that be"-in which we glory. Our motto is "FEAR GOD AND BONOR THE KING;" and we recollect who bath said, "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work."

Vf. You will, on a foreign station, find your selves in circumstances very different from those

tion and prudence on the one hand, and of zeal, diligence, and patient perseverance, on the other; you are required to attend to the following directions, as specially applicable to your Mission there:—(These being applicable solely to the West Indies, are omitted .- Editor of the Guar-

VIII. It is peremptorily required of every Misionary in our Connexion to keep a Journal, and to send home frequently such copious extracts of it as may give a full and particular account of his abours, success and prospects. He is also required to give such details of a religious kind as church, and express their willingness to sacrifice may be generally interesting to the friends of versions. Only, we recommend to you, not to allow yourselves, under the influence of religious joy, to give any high coloring of facts: but always write such accounts as you would not dislike to

IX. It is a positive rule amongst the Wesleyan Methodists, that no Travelling Preacher shall "follow a trade." You are to consider this rule as binding upon you, and all Foreign Missionaries in our Connexion. We wish you to be at the remotest distance from all temptation to a secular or mercenary temper. "No man that warreth entangleth bimself with the affairs of this life, and aid them to the utmost of your power in their benevolent exertions. You have engaged also be a soldier." Independently of the moral and to pay a conscientious regard to our discipline. religious considerations which enforce this princi-We need not tell you, that all the parts of that dis. ple, we here take occasion to remind you, that all cipline are of importance; and that, taken togeth. your time and energies should be the more sacreder, they form a body of rules and usages, which by devoted to the duties of your Mission, because appear to meet all the wants of individuals who the Committee feel themselves fully pledged to are seeking the salvation of their souls; and, un. pay an affectionate attention to all your wants, der the Divine influence and blessing, to promote and to afford them every reasonable and necessathe prosperity of every society. And we cannot ry supply. And this pledge, they doubt not, the forbear, on the present occasion, to urge upon you generosity of the friends of Missions will, from the following Rules, addressed to Preachers by time to time, enable them to redeem, so long as Yet it is a picture which should be hung up for you continue to regulate your expenses by as much of conscientious regard to economy, as may

Avoid all lightness, jesting, and foolish talking .- of thousands in fervent prayer to God for you. peat some of the petitions for mercy, addressed 3. Converse sparingly and cautiously with women; May be open to you a great door and effectual; to that Being whose name be had blasphemed. highly pleasing to Antinomians and lazy profesparticularly with young women in private." In and make you, immediately or remotely, the in- He had fallen from his hed in convulsive agonies, sors, who consider themselves eminently orthothis particular, your situation as Missionaries will struments of the salvation of myriads. We shall and lay foaming with impotent despair on the floor dox; and they will be eloquent on this subject, freethinker, repeating some incredible stories of expose you to new temptations. It is necessary incessantly pray, that "you may go out with joy, exclaiming, "Will not this God, whom I have while, like the Chinese, turning to those about him said,—

Signed, by order of the Committee, GEORGE MARSDEN, RICHARD WATSON, General Scercturies

Wesleyon Mission House, 77, Hutton | Garden, December 13, 1817.

From the Philadelphian.

LOVE TO THE CHURCH.

The existence of piety always supposes atachment to the interests and cause of Christ; and wherever the former is found, the latter is discovered as its legitimate result. With a soul warmed by the beams of the sun of Righteousess, the Christian will ever feel a deep concern or the condition of those who are bardened in sin; with a heart softened by the tender love of a Saviour, he looks with compassion upon the impenitent, and endeavours to win them to Christ. Vever can be forgot the advancement of the ingdom of his Lord and Master. When it prospers, when converts are multiplied, and Zion, clad in her beautiful garments, becomes the joy of he whole earth, then with gratitude and praise does he render to God his tribute of thanksgiving; rendered so miserable by neglect and unkindness. but when Jerusalem is desolate, and the ungodly exclaiming as he weeps, "Oh! that my head were of England, he was dismissed for irregularity; rething that should elicit the agonzing fervent cry, ing soon found guilty of a breach of trust, he was if Philanthropy be thus imperious in her claims, with her, and disturbing the peace of her family. walfare. If the cause of Christ does not prosper, her of stealing his rum; she retaliated by accus West India Colonies, being placed in stations of has never said to the seed of Jacob, "Seek ye vain's "Evidences of Christianity." considerable delicacy, and which require, from my face in vain," will not turn him empty away, the state of society there, a peculiar circumspec- nor refuse the bestowment of a blessing upon the Church, endeared to him by the sacrifice offered for her salvation. On this subject he may be importunate, and with boldness besiege the throne of grace, confiding in the faithfulness and trusting to the promises of his heavenly Father. Such is the duty of each Christian; and if they will com. ly with the obligations resting upon them, Zion

> the joy of the whole earth. How different this spirit from that exhibited by some, who, while they profess to be actuated by the most ardent attachment to the interests of the every earthly enjoyment, and even life itself, for manner differ from them, and for the anxiety are not of the same party with themselves! Party spirit is the ruling motive of their actions; and his is not the spirit of the Gospel; is not sincere Amicus. Love for the Church.

VOLTAIRE'S LAST HOURS.

The following is from "Letters on Female character, addressed to a young lady on the death of her mother, by Mrs. Virginia Cary."

their fellow beings the sole remedy provided by it to Prior and made him very happy. Omnipotent mercy for the variety of ills which constitute the inheritance of man. They would profits arising from the sale of his works. shut out the healing stream from the diseased and inheritance above.

There is something appalling to the imagination in the contemplation of Voltaire's last moments. exhibition before the congregated world.

What unutterable horrors pervaded his soul when it received its final summons to appear be. theran Observer. while away time: neither spend any more time at and with the real demands of the Work of God. fore its Maker and its Judge. He was discovered any place than is strictly necessary. 2. Be seri. And now, Brethren, we commend you to God by his attendant with a book of prayers in his ous. Let your motto be, "Holiness to the Lord." and the word of his grace.—We unite with tens hand, endeavouring with a faltering tongue to re-

evil.' 4. Take no step towards marriage with. the brief the mirtle-tree; and it shall be to the then the fame for which he had laboured? the the gospel to the heathen, alledging that we have out first acquainting your bretheren with your de- Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall appliance which had been the breath of his nostrils? heathens enough at home. And though this witsign. 5. Believe coul of no one; take heed how not be cut off." "Blessed be the Lord God, the Where were the hollow hearted flatterers, whose ness is true, yet they will withhold their money you credit it, unless you see it done. Put the best God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things; faithless professions of friendship had deceived from aiding domestic missions even; and their construction you can on every thing. You know and blessed be his glorious name for ever, and the judge is always supposed to be on the prison. let the whole earth be filled with his glory: Amen forsake him in the hour of misery! His last mo-forgetting, or not choosing to remember, that the who is said to have inquired, when next applied But there is another and "a more excellent way"

What must have been the condition of that departed spirit, when the dread realities of the future ourst upon its unobstructed vision ! When the proof of sincere praying .- Ch. Watchman. awful throne of an insulted Sovereign rose in sublime majesty before the immortal soul, on its entrance into eternity? When the first object it beheld, in the dread realms of futurity, was the Being whose existence he had denied, whose cause | On this consideration only, can be securely lay he had persecuted! And that being enthroned in omnipotence as a final Judge? Let us draw a veil over the terrific spectacle.

THOMAS PAINE .- An Extract. - His first wife s said to have died of ill usage. His second was that they separated by mutual agreement. His as they pass laugh at her downfall; when the flock | third companion, not his wife, was the victim of of Christ wander without a shepherd, then he bis seduction, while he lived upon the hospitality walks with his head bowed down as a bulrush, of her husband. Holding a place in the excise vaters and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I stored, and dismissed again for fraud, without renight weep day and night for the slain of the covery. Unable to get employment where he daughter of my people;" for surely if there is was known, he came to this country, commenced any thing that should affect the heart of the politician, and pretended some faith in Christianisincere disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, any ty. Congress gave him an office, from which, beis, that Zion mourns, that religion languishes, expelled with disgrace. The French revolution that the ungodly are crowding the gates of death. allured him to France. Habits of intoxication While he thus luments, he should remember that made him a disagreeable inmate in the house of there are personal daties devolving upon him, the American minister, where out of compassion from which he can never be released; duties re- he had been received as a guest. During all this sulting from his connection with the world, and time, his life was a compound of ingratitude and with the church of God. Man is not an isolated perplexity, of hypocrisy and avarice, of lewedness being. With the situation of his fellow creatures and adultry. In June, 1809, the poor creature his own happiness is intimately connected. Little died in this country. The lady, in whose house is he to be envied who in the midst of enjoyment, he lived, relates that "he was daily drunk, and has no sympathetic feeling for the miserable; and in his few moments of soberness, was quarrelling surely the Christian heart cannot remain insensi. At that time, "he was deliberately and disgusting-ble to the condition of the church of Christ; nor ly filthy." He had an old black woman for his can be refuse the exertion of his powers for her servant, as drunken as her master. He accused each communicant should examine himself instead ling him of being an old drunkard. They would of blaming others. Let him search his own heart. lie on the same floor, sprawling and swearing, and in which you are at home, with regard to those Retiring within his chamber let him there with the threatening to fight, but too intoxicated to engage who are in authority under our gracious Sovereign. Strictest scratiny try his motives, before the mirror in battle. He removed afterwards to various fa-It is probable you will frequently come under their of God's Word; and there let him sacrifice every milies, continuing his habits, and paying for his immediate notice and observation. We are, how- idol, though dear as a right eye, and resource (hoard only when compelled. In his drunken fits ever, persuadad, that while you demean your every evil propensity however strong the power be was accustomed to talk about the immortality of selves as you ought, you will be generally favor. it has obtained over his heart. When iniquity the soul. Such was the author of "the Age of when yo pray, believe that ye receive them, and the soul will be instructed what steps to take while it screens itself. The principles of the power is the flow. Their immortality of when you in faith. "What things soever ye desire the soul. Such was the author of "the Age of when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and your arrival at your abounds, self love would cast the blame on others, stations, you will be instructed what steps to take while it screens itself. The principles of the power is the flow. Their immortal souls. in order to obtain the protection of the local Go.

gospel ever remain the same; and the obligations is dead, except in the flesh.—Their immortal souls
vernments: and we trust that your subsequent
to doty rests upon the Christian with all their are thinking as actively as ever. We and they good behaviour towards Governors, and all who force. Let him come personally "up to the help will stand, on the same great day, before the bar are in authority, will be such as shall secure to of the Lord against the mighty." Let him always of God. How awful, in reference to such despisyou the enjoyment of liberty to instruct and pro- be much in prayer; but especially in seasons of ers and scoffers, is that description: " Behold be mote the salvation of those to whom you are sent. general declension should his fervent supplical cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, VII. Those of you who are appointed to the tions ascend to the throne of God; and he who and they also which pierced him."-Bishop McIl-

LUTHER.

Luther was all his life poor, and sometimes extremely so. In about two years after he had begun his career, he was called upon to take a journey to the city of Augsburgh, to meet the Pope's Legate. His great friend the elector of them, who argued against it, said, "If it were Saxony, socing that he was entirely unprovided true, it certainly would have been expressed in with the means of taking such a journey, gave more clear and unequivocal terms." "Well," shall no longer be clad in mourning but become him money, but notwithstanding this pecuniary provision, he was obliged to go on foot, and compelled to borrow a coat on the road in order to appear decent. Speaking of this journey, he says, I came on foot and poor, supported by the liber. ality of the prince,' yet in proportion to his income, he was very munificient. A poor student asking Missions at home; particularly, accounts of con- her benefit, nevertheless are remarkable for the money of him, he requested his wife to give him scarrility with which they abuse those who in any some; she excused herself on account of their poverty, by saying, they had none; he took up a which they evince for the suppression of all who silver cup and gave it to the student, telling him to sell it to the goldsmith, and keep the money for himself. When a friend sent him 200 pieces of gold he gave them all in charity. When he had some money sent him by a friend, he writes thus, I have received by Taubenheim, 100 pieces of gold and at the same time Schart has sent me 50, that out of one hundred and twenty students, over so that I begin to fear lest God should give me my portion here. But I solemnly protest that I would and directed by a mother's counsels to the Saviour. not be satisfied without Him. I will presently Though some of these had broken away from all The enemies of religion are indeed the enemies cither return them or get rid of them. For what the restraints of home, and like the prodigal had of the whole race of man. They would take from is so much money to me! I have given half of wandered in sin and sorrow, yet they could not

It is said that Luther accepted none of the

About the beginning of 1527, Luther was atdying in this world, and close forever the golden tacked by a severe illness, which brought him gates of heaven upon the toil worn pilgrims, who near the grave. He expected death, and was Randolph, some years since, addressed himself have faltered through their appointed course of much employed in devotional exercises. In the earthly trials, and might be entitled to a blessed will which he then made are these words, 'Lord Jesus, I thank thee that thou wouldst have me poor on earth and constantly a beggar. I have neither though this was unjust, yet the truth is, I should leave. Thou hast given me a wife and children; one recollection, and that was the memory of the preserve them as thou hast preserved me.'-Lu-

DEPENDENCE ON DIVINE INFLUENCE.

There is a way of talking about the necessity addressed .- S. S. Journal. of the agency of the Holy Ghost, which may be

ments were attended solely by a hired menial, gospel commands the support of the ministry. to in her professional capacity, Whether the gen-tleman who wanted her services was a Philoso-Divine Influence;—and this is, such a conviction pher? for she declared herself unable to stand the of entire and absolute dependence on God for a horror of another scene like the death bed of blessing, as leads those who realize it to cry Voltaire, and would rather forego the emolument mightily unto Him to shed down this "unction than engage in such an arduous and soul-appalling from the Holy One" in copious measure. And not only will there be the earnest and persevering prayer, but there will be the labour and the liberal giving of money which will be the best

> CHRISTIAN DUTY .- Duties are ours : events are God's. This removes an infinite burden from the shoulders of a miserable, tempted, dying creature. down his head and close his eyes.

The Christian often thinks, and schemes, and talks, like a practical Atheist. His eye is so conversant with second causes, that the Great Mover is little regarded. And yet those sentiments and that conduct of others, by which his affairs are influenced, are not formed by chance. and at random. They are attracted toward the system of his affairs or repelled from them; by the highest power. We talk of attraction in the universe; but there is no such thing, as we are accustomed to consider it. The natural and moral worlds are held together, in their respective operaions, by an incessant administration. It is the mighty grasp of a controling hand, which keeps every thing in its station. Were this control suspended, there is nothing adequate to the preservaion of harmony and affection between my mind and that of my dearest friend, for a single hour.-

DAY OF THE CHRISTIAN'S DEATH.-It is the lay, when, as a weary traveller, he arrives at home: when, as a sea-tossed mariner, he enters iis desired haven: when, as a long-enduring paient, he throws off the last feelings of his lingering complaint: when, as an heir of immortality, be comes of age, and obtains the inheritance of the saints in light .- Jay.

MANNER OF PRAYING.

Pray with child-like simplicity-not with strange expressions, or high sounding words. "Be not rash with thy mouth." Eccl. v. 2.

Pray with earnestness. "And he said, I will not let thee go except thou bless me." Genesis

Pray in the name of Chris'. "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." John xvi. 23.

Pray in fuith. "What things soever ye desire

EXCELLENT RULES.

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absord they may appear to me. Never show levity where the people are pro-

fessedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury, till I know the views and inotives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate

Never to judge a person's character by external DR. WEST.

DIVINITY OF CHRIST .- Two gentlemen were once disputing on the divinity of Christ. One of said the other, "admitting that you believed it, were authorised to teach it, and allowed to use your own language, how would you express the doctrine to make it indubitable?" "I would say" replied the first, "that Jesus Christ is the true God." "You are very happy," rejoined the other, in the choice of your words; for you have happened to bit upon the very words of inspiration. St. John, speaking of the Son, says, "This is the true cod, and eternal life."

Prous Mothers .- A few years ago, some gentlemen who were associated in preparing for the ministry felt interested in ascertaining what proportion of their number had pious mothers. They were greatly surprised and delighted in finding, a hundred had been borne by a mother's prayers. forget the impression of childhood, and were eventually brought to the Saviour, to be a mother's joy and blessing. - Mother at Home.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S MOTHER.-The late John to an intimate friend in terms something like the following :- " I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics; and house, nor lands, nor money, nor possessions to have been a French atheist if it had not been for take them, I beseach thee, under thy care, and time when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and cause me on my knees to repeat-Our Father which art in Heaven."

We have this anecdote from a gentleman to whom it was told by the friend whom Mr.Randolph

CREDULITY OF INFIDELS .- Charles the Second, says Addison, hearing the celebrated Vossius, a that you cultivate habits of the most severe and and be led forth with peace; that instead of the denied, save me too? Cannot infinite mercy burdens of the church with one of their fingers. This learned divine is a very strange man; he rigorous purity. Abstain from all appearance of thorn may come up the fig-tree, and instead of extend to me? Awful spectacle! Where was They will do comparatively nothing for sending believes every thing but the Bible."

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

The following are the extracts of the Missionary Circular, lately issued by the Secretaries in London, which were excluded from last week's Guardian.

To advert to the state and prospects of the Missions in general:-The work in Lower Canada, and the other districts in British America, is greatly extending; and so numerous are the fresh openings which present themselves, that many additional labourers are required to cultivate those interesting fields of missionary toil. The South Sea Mission maintains an extraordinary character. During the past year a great number have turned to the true God in Tonga, Habai, and Vavou; the scriptural education of the young is conducted on a large scale; a native ageney is rapidly rising up; the press is giving to the people translations of the Scriptores, and useful elementary books; and nothing is wanting, under the blessing of the Lord, except more Missionaries, to extend the work to other neighbouring islands, which are "waiting for his law." Additional help is required in New South Wates and Van Diemen's land, to maintain the prosperous Missions there in a state of efficiency. In India and Ceylon, also, assistance is needed for carrying on the warfare against the "strong holds" of the enemy. The Missions in South Africa exhibit a very cheering aspect. They are rising in importance and increasing in usefulness every year. The native tribes, which enjoy the labours of the Missionaries, are receiving Christianity, and making advances towards civilization; and other tribes are earnestly requesting that Missionaries may be sent to them. Western Africa, too, is very promising. There has been a large increase in the Society at Sierra Leone the last year; and a new Mission has been commenced, under auspicious chromstances, up the Gambia, for the benefit of the Foulahs. And in the West Indies, notwithstanding the obstacles which missionary operations have had latterly to encounter there, much good is being done. Even in Jamaica, the spirit of revival is poured out on some of the stations, and many are experiencing the Gospel to be "the power of God unto salvation." In several of the islands more Missionaries are imperatively required to maintain and carry on the work; and now that the slavery question is decided, and a new state of society is about to be intro-duced, it is confidently hoped that the sphere of our use fulness in the West Indies will be very greatly enlarged. In Europe, a second Missionary has been appointed to Gibraltar. The Mission in South France is in a prosper. ous state; and in North France the wants of our own countrymen have been so urgently pressed on the attention of the Committee, that two Preachers have been appointed for the English work, one at Paris, and the be made subservient to the promotion of our primary object in France—the revival of pure Christianity among the French themselves. In Ireland much success has been realized; and we are extending our operations there, by taking under our care the Schools founded by the late venerated Dr. Clarke, and by calling into employment a greater number of subordinate agents. The increase of our members on the Mission Stations is 1237. The number of the numbers of the members of the members of the members of the members of the number ber in Jamaica is regarded as remaining the same, the Conference concluding that it would be unjust to disown those of our negro members who were prevented by per scention from receiving their tickets at the time when the accounts of the present year were made up. The conclusion which a review of the state and prospects of our Missions suggests is, that a new era of missionary exer. tion must commence. Our very success has become em-barrassing. So great have been the triumphs vonchsafed to us, that our present resources, great, comparatively, as they are, will scarcely enable us to maintain the ground we have gained, much less to pass into those new spheres of labour which are providentially opening to us. The few arrangements for extending the work which have been noticed, have been made rather in the hope of an increase to our funds, than in the confidence which present means inspire. May the great Head of the Church pour out a more copious effusion of the missionary spirit on all our societies and congregations at home!

> SAULT DE ST. MARIE MISSION. From the New York Christian Advocate and Journal Sault de St. Marie, Nov. 9, 1833.

Dear Brother: - The season has at length arrived in this land of the north which is about to lock as up by frost and ice almost wholly from intercourse with the civilized world for five or six months to come. Our last arrivals for the season we expect hourly, after which we may think ourselves quite fortunate if we receive four mails by express before the upper lakes open next soring. The expresses are by Indians and Canadians on foot through a pathless forest and along the margin of lakes and rivers, making the distance from this place winter, as the expressess soldom take any thing more than letters. I embrace, therefore, the present as the only opportunity, for many weeks to come, to say a few words with regard to our present state and future pros-

Under the present arrangement, my charge is divided into three departments, namely, Greenbay, Sault de St. Marie, and Ke-wa-we-non. With regard to Greenbay, I can report nothing of special importance the present Crawford, our school teacher at that place, on the state means-how glorious the results ! of the mission, on the arrival of which I shall embrace the first opportunity to speak of our prosperity in that department of the work. I will just remark, however, that with the opening of another year new openings in the mission field for the labor and usefulness will doubtless present themselves to our notice in that region; and I hope the cry for help from that quarter may not be in vain; or has the cry from the forests of the distant west ceased to move and invite ! I trust not, but that there is yet many a suitable man in the different the kindness of the great Shepherd to the lost sheep of the bouse of Israel.

At this place, (Sault de St. Marie,) we have had some were frequent and well attended, and the result has been, that a band have become "soldiers of the cross." Twelve have united in class, and more are expected to not to attend to their political as well as religious interioin soon. I generally preach twice on the Sabbath to the citizens and the troops, and in the afternoon of each Sabbath within the fort.

Nothing of special importance has taken place in the Indian population, since my last report, except the which will have a direct tendency to quiet the minds of relied upon to maintain their rights and promote

femules of the family presented a smile of gratitude. To Ke-wa-we-non-brother Thomas Frasier, of Grape Island, has returned to spend the winter, and publish relied upon, and may well be feared, and respected, and tents of this incomparable little work.

the Indians. I have already completed one house at

need. Brother Frasier is a devoted laborer, and left here for his distant field in good spirits. One fact connected of religion, with the work of God at Ke-wa-we-non is worthy of remark. The Indians at that place, as I remarked some time since, have been exceedingly quarrelsome. Parties were formed, and each took the side of his friend. This state of things has existed for many years, and some times in their quarrels the work of death has been terrible. But during the revival at that place the past year the Gospel of peace has reached and changed the hearts of the two principal men of the opposing parties. Thus we may fondly hope that the cruel instruments of death will no more awake to spill a brother's blood. While I write, my mind suddenly passes from Ke-wa-we-non to other and more distant points in this Indian country, where hundreds are sitting in the region and shadow o death—at the thought of which I feel the kindling of an inward fire which induces a heart felt sigh for their salvation. While therefore the Church is ready to furnish the means. I devoutly hope there may be no lack of men filled with faith and the Holy Ghost, who shall be willing to go forth in this glorious work until every Indian village and wig-wam becomes vocal with the high praises of God. O may every lover of Christ Jesus fervently pray for the speedy approach of this glorious day.
Your servant for Christ's sake,
J. CLARK.

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1834.

MONTHLY MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETINGS. In nearly every chapel in England, among the different Evangelical denominations, and in most of the cities and towns and many country places in the United States, a prayer meeting is held the first Monday evening of each mouth, to receive information of and uniform and efficient administration and observance of to pray for the success of Missions throughout the Discipline on the various circuits—with the increase world. We attended one of these important meetings of piety and success always attendant on such means.

New York The Prescher read some interesting.

We have commenced and shall now proceed with in New York. The Preacher read some interesting extracts of communications from Missionaries, and stated the obligations and encouragement of prayer for he success of Missions and the salvation of the heathen world. Two of these meetings have been held in this town; and they are appointed to be held henceforth other at Calais; and this arrangement, it is trusted, will the first Monday evening in every month. They were interesting, and waked up a deep interest in the minds of those present in behalf of the heathen, and gave birth to many earnest prayers for the out-goings of Gospel idings to the ends of the earth,

What consideration is more solemn and animating, than that the benevolent and devotional piety of Christendom is arowedly and exclusively employed at an appointed hour, and united in praying for the accomdishment of human salvation! What means is better calculated to excite that spirit, the active operations of the Editor himself. No person was present at the timewhich are requisite to renovate the world? What method more judicious and effectual to circulate useful and authority we may yet produce; and we could now state encouraging information on the subject of missions !-What means more appropriate to call into vigorous exercise the essential and divinely appointed and approved instrumentality of saving mankind,-namely, the simple and united faith and prayers of Christians?

We think that monthly prayer meetings, with these pecific objects in view, might be conveniently and profitably held in every chapel and in many other places throughout the Province. The Missionary Intelligence in ment been before us, that (instead of the £300) helhad in this day's paper is well adapted for such an occasion. In hopes that this long tried and extensively successful means of increasing piety and knowledge at home, and thodists—in direct contradiction to the whole of our corres of advancing Christianity abroad, will be in many pla. pondence with His Majesty's Government on that ques ces, if not generally, adopted; and as there are no monthly Missionary notices circulated in this Province, but the week following, after the combination, he issued a we shall endeavour to adapt the Missionary Intelligence tirade [in contradiction to what he bimself had stated the of the last Guardian, or the last but one, of each month, to this special object.

t. Detroit, via Mackinaw, of about 400 miles. Thus gospel to the perishing of their fellow creatures. It statement. In the Argus of the 9th of November he refrom the Christian Advocate and Journal, after the present of and by the Son of God himself; it has been employed their charities were liberal," &c. Now so far from this, sent month, through the whole course of a long cold by the Church in every age and country; it has been we had explicitly stated, that an "ultra tory was a londling employed successfully in millions of instances in behalf in power, a tyrant in politics, and a bigot in religion." Is of both individual and general objects; it never can be bronzely employed without a blessing at huma if not would thus wilfully falsify another's words for a party obproperly employed without a blessing at home if not ject, would deny his own statement for the sake of his own one abroad likewise; and without it, all other means of interest? On other points we are not concerned to anspreading the Gospel are useless; for it is " God that swer the Argus-our works can speak. But this case begiveth the increase,"-and for this he must be sought unto. His language and method is, " Ask and ye shall I am daily expecting a letter from brother S. receive." How important the object-how simple the

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE WESLEYAR MISSIONARIES. As much has been said and little known, respecting the official instructions of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London to their Missionaries; (instructions which are presented to each Missionary on his appointment to a foreign station;) and as they contain advices which should be inscribed upon the breast of every conferences whose real love for the souls of the perish. christian minister, we have inserted them in this day's ing, will prompt him cheerfully to leave the smooth path Guardian on the first page. They are indeed liable to and well cultivated field, and enter the bush to proclaim the charge preferred the other day, with considerable warmth, against the Guardian, that "its whole tendency was to induce the Methodists to let politics alone, prosperity since my report for the first quarter. About and to attend to nothing but religion;" but we think the 1st of August a spirit of religious inquiry made its they are not the less valuable on that account, nor will appearance among the soldiers and some others in Fort preachers who are sent out to this country under such Brady. Meetings for prayer and religious instruction instructions be the less acceptable to our congregations. We may observe, at the same time, that we are far from being disposed to inculcate that Methodists ought invaluable works-especially the British Reformers. ests. Their civil rights and privileges are invaluable blessings, and sacred trusts committed to their care, for which they must give an account, and which should authenticity, and contents of the Holy Scriptures, than (especially the elective franchise) be conscientiously, any book of the same size and expense that we ever decidedly, and diligently exercised in the support adoption of a very judicious measure, by the agent, of those men, and those men only, who can be the Indians, and bring them to a fixed purpose as to the their interests, and the common weal of the Province. place of their future residence: and this purpose will But when we see (as we expressed it two years ago) book of reference. It is a convenient and valuable be attended with results probably favorable to their reli. "political party spirit drinking up the life blood of treasure for every travelling Preacher; and it should gious and civil improvement. I have haptized one very scriptural piety;" when we see it entering into the pales be the companion of every one who desires a valuable interesting Indian youth of late, and have the names of of the Church, so as to render individuals neglectful of auxiliary to a methodical, instructive, and practical several more who will probably receive baptism soon. its ordinances, estranged in the spirituality of their The members of our Indian class, so far as I know, minds and turning meetings for religious business and generally stand firm, although they are almost daily sur- spiritual intercourse into arenas of disputation and porounded with temptations to return to their former litical jangling, and altenating heretofore devotional habits of intemperance. Having just now obtained an minds from the very institutions of the church, we think interpreter from Grape Island, Henry Penabirk, (alias we should be betraying our trust, and have our skirts Snake,) I shall devote more time to the instruction of stained with the blood of souls, did we not administer the Indians than for some weeks past, both in public caution-whether that caution be approved or conand private, from lodge to lodge. Our school through demued, heeded ordespised. Those who may be the removed from the solid, ever-living, and acting piety the winter will be kept in a small room near my resi- least disposed to receive it, are doubtless the very once dence, by Miss Bayles of your city. As several gentle, who most need it. But that decision of conduct, and men of this place are anxious that I should continue my noble independence, and manly vigilance in the mainresidence near the fort during the winter, kindly offer-ing to sustain the expense of house rent, &c., I shall not public interests, which is the boast of every free-born occupy our new house until spring. This arragement, Briton, and is characteristic of every Christian pa-however, will not at all interfere with my labors among triot, ought to be exhibited by every Methodist; and proceeds from conviction founded on evidence our place of location for a large Indian family, which is the patriotism of principle and not of passion-and they will occupy in a few days, on coming to which the is alike remote from weather-cock waywardness and

the words of life. He left here about the 5th of Octo-{courted; such is a constituency that will sustain and ver. 1 gave mm an outfit of provisions, with a net and exakt merit and virtue and patriotism—be the national of the Bible. 3. Excellency of the Bible ammunition with which to procure more as he might guard of good, and the terror of bad government, the of the Bible. 5. Design of the Bible. nurse of liberty, the friend of science, the "good ground"

> THE NEW DISCIPLINE.-We are enabled to anounce, that those portions of the amended Discipline which the Conference directed to be laid before the includical Order of the Books of the Old Testament.official members on the several circuits, have been concorred in by more than three-fourths (instead of twothirds) of the circuits throughout the connexion, and have therefore become part of the disciplinary rules .--This circumstance is an ample refutation of the false This circumstance is an ample refutation of the false New Testament Scriptures. 6. The Miracles of Christ. and malicious imputations against the Conference in 7. Recorded Parables of Jesus Christ. 8. Remarkable regard to the union question, when thus regarded by the intelligent and official laity of the church, and portends among the Apostolical Churches. 11. Fulfilled Prophecies of Scripture. 12. Unfolfilled Prophecies of Scripture. 13. In order that you, my brethren, may, in the office the mortified disappointment of turbulent spirits to dis- ture. 13. Figurative Language of the Bible. 14. Index which you are now called to fill, enjoy the blessedness turb her harmony. It is very probable that every particular of these regulations (thus sanctioused by the Minimum of the entire approbation of many estimable individuals; but in prudential rules and not in matters of faith, or questions of conscience, the minority always yield to uestions of conscience, the minority always yield to the decisions of the majority, and ultimately support them. This every man of piety and friend of the church will doubtless do. It is possible that some restless in-dividuals may still rise up and endeavour to agitate and livide. This is what past history warns us to expect. But past experience equally encourages us to believe that it will, for the most part, be only such a descrip-tion of characters as have done little else for years past but find fault and criminate—illustrating the true though homely saying of good old Richard Baxter, that "an idle man's head is the Devil's work-shop." From such the church can substantially suffer but very little.

One effect of these improved regulations, in the course f another year, will doubtless be the more frequent and more extensive preaching of the Word and the more the speedy printing of the Discipline. In the meantime, Agents can forward their orders, so that the Discipline, when printed, may be sent to them without delay.

BRITISH COLONIAL ARGUS .- This paper is to be hence. forth issued under the title of the British American Jour. nal--being incorporated with the Farmer's Journal, maaged by the same Editor, but owned and published by the Editor of the late Farmer's Journal. In the last number of the Argus, which fell under our notice during the past week, we perceive that the Editor "unqualifiedly" denies our statement of him in the Guardian of the 13th of Noveinber. Some paris of our statement were perhaps un. called for, and would not have probably been made, except in an hour of unparalleled misrepresentation and abuse from all quarters; but as to its correctness, whether it be so or not, we aver that we had every circumstance from more than a year since-but a few days afterwards we stat. other particulars, corroborating and confirming what we have said, were it necessary. The object of our statehave said, were it necessary. The object of our statement was to show in what light that Editor's criminations of Methodist Preachers and the Conference, should be viewed. He triumphs much because we falsely accused him of having stated what he never did state in regard to the £900; but his joy will be turned into bitterness, when it is made apparent that our error was a mitigation of his guilt rather than a crimination of his innocence: for we should and would have stated, had the Argus at that mo. serted a long article in his paper of the 23rd of Novomber in which it was laboured to be shown that we had endea vored to get one half of the Clergy Reserves for the Me tion. When this Editor first read our article of the 30th of October, he inserted it in strong terms of approbation; week previous] against us, with appeals calculated to throw the Church into confusion.

If we now show that in his statement in this very affair Prayer is a part of the appointed instrumentality in the conversion of the world, in which the poor as well as the rich can become the standard bearers of a saving weight to attach to his "unqualified" contradiction of our ing a peculiar one, we have thought it required of us a particular notice-

We have received several well written communications on the subject of the late crusade against us; but we must decline publishing them at present. We know not, however, what a day may bring forth. Even after we had apressed our intention not to notice the misrepresentations of assailant editors, we observed in some of their sun equent publications such gross instances of new and un anticipated misstatements, as seemed to demand some for. ther remarks; the exigency of which appeared so obvious to us, as to render any apology at the time unnecessary.

No later news from England.

SHORT REVIEWS OF BOOKS, &c.

which may be had by application to the Guardian Office.) Classes, Families, and young persons in general. With Mans of the Ancient World, Canaan, and the Travels of St. Paul. London: Printed for the Religious Tract Society. Pages 144, 18mo. half bound. Price 3s 4d.

This little book has the high sanction of the London Religious Tract Society; and its unrivalled excellence is no small recommendation of that Society's many The Companion to the Bible contains more important than one discourse for the pulpit have we prepared without the assistance of any other Commentary or book of reference. It is a convenient and valuable auxiliary to a methodical, instructive, and practical study of the Word of God. The regular and devotional study of the Bible is a branch of christian duty, rather of christian privilege, which is too generally, and often of christian privilege, which is too generally, and often God." (1 Cor. iv. 1.) Your pastors claim no blind or sufatally overlooked; and the absence of it gives birth to perstitious veneration for their persons or office; they do a piety, if it can be so called, that is unstable as water, not wish you to regard them as infallable or impeccable though crackling as thorns under a pot. It is as far beings. They are men of like passions with yourselves, removed from the solid ever living and acting similar to your infirmities and fracties; and it would be of the Psalmist, the Apostles, Martyrs, and Reformers, from them, because you see in them those weaknesses hubit from momentary impulse. The whole should be this is enjoined upon you by divine authority. "We becombined. Every young disciple, soundly converted, seech you, brethren, to know them which labour among has the one part of Evangelical Christianity-the daily you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you perusal of the Holy Scriptures will go far towards establishing and settling" him in the other part; and inced by a respectful treatment of them in all your interthe Companion to the Bible will be one of the best course with them; by meekly reproving those who are in companions to him in his day and night meditations

PART I.—Chapter 1. Title of the Bible. 2. Antiquity Excellency of the Bible. 4. Inspiration 7. Translation of the Bible. 8. State of particularly of the Old Testament. 11. Hebrew Offices. 12. Hebrew Festivals. 13. Divisions of the Bible. 14. Analysis of the Books in the Old Testament. 15. Chro-Chronological Arrangement of the Psalms. 16. Jewish History between the times of the Old and New Testament

PART H .- Chapter 1. Title of the New Testament. 2. Biography of the Writers of the New Testament. Analysis of the Books of the New Testament. 4. Harmony of the Gospels. 5. Chronological Table

A MINIATURE OF METHODISM; or, a brief account of the History, Doctrines, Discipline, and Character proofs, all tale-bearing and evil speaking, which are so of the Methodists. By Valentine Ward. Fifth Edi. prejudicial to the peace of society, and utterly destructive on, improved. London: published by John Mason, 14 City Road. 12mo. pages 152. Price 2s 4d. -

Comparatively little is known in this Province of the history, discipline, and character of Methodism, as it now exists in England. Hence much error, nureasonable prejudice and jealousy. We cannot recommend the prejudice and jealousy. We cannot recommend the courts of the "Prince of Peace." He is an intruder when he enters the "Prince of Peace." a better remedy for this, than the perusal of Mr. Ward's hallowed place where "brethren dwell together in unity." Brief Account. 'To individuals of this description, Mr. Ward's motto of his book is strictly applicable—
"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth!
"Come and see." It has already passed through five tinguished. Such are our Missionary Societies, our Suneditions, and is recommended by the Reverends R. Watson, D. Isaac, and R. Newton, as containing "an may aid these excellent charities by your property, by accurate account of the Methodists, and at an inconsiderable expense." It contains a very beautiful en. agents in them. But let me here caution you against begraving of the likenesses of the Rev. J. and C. Wesley. J. W. Fletcher, Dr. Coke, and F. Asbury. The engraving represents Mr. Asbury in his youth, before he had faced the winter storms, and endured 31 years' spiritual state, and the means whereby he may obtain salunparalleled labors in America, during which time the Societies increased from 316 members to 211,000.

Methodism, after the lapse of not quite a century since its first organization in its distinctive economy, embraces about 3000 travelling ministers, and nearly one million of actual church members; and on account of its wide and rapid spread, has attracted the attention and called forth the speculations of statemen, philosophers, and divines, most of whom have attributed to the genius of Mr. Wesley that which belongs to a higher than human agency. Mr. Ward's book presents the When the public character of the Connexion is assailed by curious reader with a brief and comprehensive view of the machinery of Methodism; and of every part of it every Preacher and member of the Church ought to possess accurate and full information. They will thus become established in their belief, and be prepared to give a reason for it, and will be able to teach others also. Truth courts investigation, and gains by dis-

THE DUTIES, QUALIFICATIONS, and ENCOURAGE-MENTS of CLASS-LEADERS; being the substance of Five Addresses, delivered to several persons recently appointed to that office in the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Hull, (England.) By Edmand Grindrod. Published at the request of the Leader's Meeting.—London: Published by John Mason, 14, City Road, 1831. Pages 46, 12mo. Price 10d.

The office of Class-Leader is of vital importance to he interests of the Methodist Connexion; and a want has been, or may be, attended with disastrous consequences to whole classes and neighborhoods, to the represch of the Church and the injury, if not final ruin, many souls

In Mr. Grindrod's Addresses this office is placed in its proper light. The style in which they are written is unaffectedly elegant and chaste; the arrangement simple and natural; the advice appropriate; and argunents weighty and conclusive-inbacd throughout with a spirit of deep piety. The first three Addresses are devoted to the duties of Leaders: First, to their Ministers; secondly, to the Society or Church at it will reflect high honour upon the religious denominalarge; thirdly, to their own Clusses. In the fourth address, Mr. G. discusses the Qualifications of Leaders; and in the fifth, their Encouragements. This that you have pleased him. little Pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every Preacher and Leader: In the hands of every Preacher, to guide him in the selection of Leaders, and in his advice to them; in the hands of every Leader, to

counsel and encourage him in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Grindrod has been chosen Secretary of the British Conference at its two last sittings; and has been, we understand, appointed the President of our Companion to the Bible. Intended for Bible next Canadian Conference; an appointment in which we doubt not, our brethren, with us, will have abundant cause to rejoice.

We beg the Methodist reader's attention to the following extracts from this excellent Pamphlet. The first contains introductory paragraphs of the first address, on the doties of Leaders to their Ministers.

My DEAR BRETHREN,-I account the office upon which you have recently entered, to be of high importance; and as I feel my own resposibility to the Great Head of the The Companion to the Bible contains more important Church in having, with the concurrence of this meeting, information, well arranged, in regard to the history, put you into that offie, I am anxious to suggest to your minds such instructions, advices, and exhortations, as may, by the blessing of God, give the most useful direction to your future pursnits and labours. I design, in a read. It is a Commentary in Miniature; and more few brief Addresses, to give you a succinct view of the duties of your office: its requisite qualifications; and the encouragements which should animate you to diligence and fidelity in the execution of your trust.

First, Let me call your attention to the duties which

devolve upon you as Class-Loaders, I shall distribute them under the following heads:— I. The duties which you owe to your Ministers. 1. It is incumbent upon you highly to esteem and love them as Ministers of Christ, and as your own spiritnal pastors and teachers. "Let a man so account of us, as of Ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of unreasonable and uncharitable to withhold your affection as passion is from principle, feeling from reason, settled | which daily affect yourselves. But they claim from you and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." (I Thess. v. 12, 13.) This esteem should be ev. the habit of speaking slightingly of their talents and characters, in your presence; and by commending them to

speak of their faults, do it kindly, to themselves alone out speak of their excellencies to others.-Manifest your 6. Authenticity regard for them by your regular attendance upon their ible. 8. State of ministry. Your frequent avoidable absence from public mind necessary to read the Bible. 9. Rules for the profit. ordinances will lead to suspect that you disesteem them; able reading of the Bible. 10. Geography of the Bible, and will have a baneful influence upon others, especially the members of your own classes.

The following extract is from the first part of Mr. Grindrod's second dddress, on the duties of Leaders to the Society or Church at large.

II. The class of duties on which I shall now address you, are those which you owe to the society at large, in which you are members and Leaders.

1. Hard I. It is incumbent upon you to promote, by every of the righteous means, the peace of the society.

The well-being and prosperity of Christian churches

8. Remarkable depend greatly upon the concord of their members; and 10. Heresies to preserve this, every thing but truth and righteousness ding and piety of your brethren, especially those that are elders in the church. Be not tenzolous of your own opition in matters that are indifferent.

Discountenance, by a strict example, and by meek reprejudicial to the peace of society, and utterly destructive of the picty of the individual who is guilty of them.

Resist the spirit of strife and debate in whatever form it may present itself. The design of our Leaders' meet-ings and Quarterly meetings is criminally perverted when 2. It is your duty to advance the reputation of the so-

day Schools, Strangers' Friend and Tract Societies. You ing too precipitate in engaging persons as Sunday School teachers, Tract distributors, or Strangers' Friend Socie. ty visitors. In the commencement of a person's religious course, his sole attention ought to be directed to his own vation; and until there is evidence of a thorough change of heart, it ought to be kept fixed there. A work of grace may be marred by the subjects of it being too early brought into any kind of public notice; and besides, we should have some trial of the stability of those who join us, before our public character is at all identified with

(2.) By vindicating the seciety from unjust aspersions. Slanders of individuals and official members are not un-frequently circulated to the projudice of our whole communion; and in some instances, your faithfulndss may detect the falsehood of such slanders, and be the means of healing the wounded reputation of a brother in Christ, secret or open foes, by pretended friends or avowed ene-mies, be ready, if called upon, to join your Ministers and your brother Leaders in taking proper measures for its defence. You will, however, most effectually advance the

moral reputation of the society,

(3.) By exemplifying, in all the relations of life which we sastain, all the noble virtues of genuine Christianity. As husbands, strive to be patterns of conjugal kindness As associate, strive to be patterns of conjugal kindness and attention, "loving your wives, as Christ, loved the church." As parents, "rule well your own houses, having your children in subjection with all gravity. For if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?" (1 Tim. iii. 4, 5.) As servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, with single. noss of heart, as unto Christ; not with eye service, as notes of neart, as unto Christ; not with eye-service, as men-pleusers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart." (Eph. vi. 5, 6.) Determine that none of your follow-servants shall excel you in diligence, integrity, and respect to your master. As masters, do the same things to your seervants, "forbearing threaten. ing; knowing that your Muster also is in heaven; neither of judgment or caution in the selection of persons for this office, or a negligence or want of qualifications in individuals who have been or may be appointed to it, has been, or may be, attended with disastrous consever take the advantage of your neighbour's ignorance, to deceive him: nor of his nocessity, to oppress him. Avoid extertion of every kind, and do not embark any portion of your neighbors property in hazardous speculations in trade; for that would be doing to him as you would not that he should do unto you. As subjects of the state, be examples of loyalty to the King, and attachment to the constitution of the realm. Amidst all the political agita-tions of the country, be it your care to pursue one undsviating course of scriptural obedience to magistrates, and of subjection to the powers that be. Rom. viii, 1-7.

Such conduct as that which I have now set forth, will secure you a good report from them that are without; it will speak volumes in favour of your Christian profession; tion to which you belong; it will be followed by unspeakable peace of mind; and it will meet with the approval of your heavenly Father, who will grant you this testimony

FIFTY REASONS why a SINNER should TURN TO GOD without delay. By the Rev. Richard Baxter. 18mo. stiff covers. Pages 38. Price 6d.

The name of the author of the Reformed Pastor and Saint's Rest is known and blest by millions on earth and thousands in heaven. He lived in an age when none but the piety of pure gold would stand the fire to which it was exposed; and his works reflect with undiminished lustre the hallowed purity of his own heart, and the elevated character of his own exalted mind. His Fifty Reasons deserve the serious consideration of all concerned-that is of the whole world. Will the reader pause to read the following concluding paragraphs of these fifty reasons?

"And now, having laid you down no less than fifty me ving considerations, if it be possible to save you from these delays, I conclude with this request to you, whoever you be that read these lines, that you would but consider of all these reasons, and then entertain them as they deserve. There is not one of them that you are able to gain.
say, much less all of them. If after the reading of all
these, you can yet believe that you have reasonate delay, your understandings are forsaken of God; but if you are forced to confess that you should not delay, what will you do then? Will you obey God and your own coasciences, or will you not? Will you turn this hour without delay? Take heed of denying it, lest you have never such a motion more. You know not but God, who calls you to it, may be resolved that it should be now or never. I do be eech you, yea, as his messenger, I charge you in his name, that you delay not an hour longer, but presently be resolved, and make an unchangeable covenant with God; and, as over you would have favour in that day of your distress, delay not now to accept his favour in the day of your visitation.
"O what a blessed family were that, who, upon the

reading of this, would presently say, 'We have done exceeding foolish in delaying so great a matter so long; let us agree together to give up ourselves to God without any more delay. This shall be the day; we will stay no long-er. The flesh, and the world, and the devil, have had too much already. It is a wonder of patience that God hath borne with us so long; we will abuse the patience of God no longer, but begin to be absolutely his this day.1 If this may be the effect of these exhortations, you shall have the everlasting blessing; but if still you delay, I hope I am free from the guilt of your blood.

REPORTING .- We last week intimated our intention to offer some remarks on certain statements made in the ignorant obstinacy, from cringing sycophancy and demagging phrenzy. Such is a constituency that can be upon the Law of his God. The following are the constituence, as far as you can do so consist. Reporters; but as those statements were made by a contraction to all the rest, on the contraction to all House of Assembly during the debate on the paying of

both sides of the house, and as they have been decidedly contradicted by opposing conductors of the York press, it is quite unnecessary for us to say any thing more in refutation of them.

As to omissions, these are unavoidable. Even in London, where daily papers of large dimensions are issued, and reporting is an important professional business, we have seen several hours' debates of the House of Commons cut down to less than half a column; and a speech of three quarters of an hour's length, which was listened to with attention, and deeply interested as, exhibited in the next morning's Times and Chronicle in a dozen or twenty lines-in some instances in two lines, when the speaker threw no new light upon the subject, or his remarks were of little public consequence.

The primary and obvious design of Parliamentary reporting, is to give a fair view of the sentiments and treasurings of speakers, and the proceedings of Par. paid, and for what object or services, and also setting reasonings of speakers, and the proceedings of Par-This doubtless includes the words of the leading propositions of speakers, and the substance of their arguments, (correctly given;) together with motions of members on all important subjects,—but certainly not the empty verbage or squabbles of the house, or all matters of limited local interest; which would neither be creditable to members, nor interesting to readers, nor bene ficial to the public. That reporter, then, whose recollection, and knowledge, and grasp of mind, enables him to exhibit a faithful and lucid view of a subject in fewest words, in narrating its discussion, is the most competent; and that speaker who says most in fewest words, and speaks on important subjects, will have most reported in proportion to what he says; whilst, when one speaker merely repeats what another has said, and perhaps less comprehensively and happily, it seems to be quite enough to say that Mr. Echo agreed with Mr. Sound, and that Mr. Tail followed Mr. Head on the same side.

Abundant testimony has been borne both to the ability and integrity of our reporter; nor will a solitary individual's insinuations about "carving" his reports detract from their acknowledged correctness, any more than they will prove that we stated what we never inti-inated, or thought of stating—however just that gentleman's views may be on general questions.

EFFECTS OF RUM.-A correspondent at Ancaster states, that on " Monday morning, the 6th instant, a young man near this place was found dead in his chair. frozen stiff, with a jug of rum before him! He had gone late to his solitary home the previous Thursday evening, and to all appearance died the same night, but was not discovered until the following Monday morning. His heart-broken mother exclaimed, "I regard not the death of his body; but oh! I have not one spark of hope!' This is the third drunkard that has died suddenly in this neighborhood since last summer.'

These unhappy victims might now have been useful members of the community, and night have been here. after heirs of a "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" (instead of misery.) had they never tasted the deceptive poison. Young men, beware!

THE ADDRESS OF A CHILD'S DEPARTED SPIRIT TO HIS PARENTS.

We have been favoured with the perusal and discretionary disposal of the following touching lines, by a dis. tinguished Member of the Assembly, to whom they were presented by a friend, on the late removal of his only non-a most promising boy 8 years of age, who, at that early period, not only gave indications of superior intollect, but eatisfactory evidence of experimental piety. Many a parent's heart will throb in reading these lines; but joy and gratitude must predominate, when they recollect that the departed of their infant offspring are now angel winged, and more than angel blessod.

Kind parents! why those tears? And why those bursting sighs ?
No weeping here bedlins
Your little ________'s eyes. 3'he shades of eve you know Were hast'ning along, When my freed spirit left To soar the stars among. Yet long before the night Had drawn her veil around, The home I !eit below, A better had I found.

So rapidly the soul, Unbodied, takes its flight, That scarce earth's scenery fail'd When Heaven's broke on Did not you, mother, see

That bright celestial band That smil'd and beckou'd me, And held the laviting hand? They let me stay a while To hear my mother pray : And see her close the eyes And kiss the unconscious clay; And then to Heaven we flow? The cherobs led the way ; But my rapt spirit smil'd As joyously as they. Father! I never knew Twas such a place as this: That Heaven you told me of Was quite so full of bliss. Oh! there is music here!

The softest, sweetest strains Float constantly along O'er those etherial plains. List, Mother! Father! list! A harp to me is given, And when I touch the string's 'Tis heard all over Heaven. And shall I tell you, who Stood ready to embrace

Your little darling one

In this most glorious place? 'Twas Grand pa'a, honor'd name! No more with ago opprest, Or toil,-for in this world Are youth, and endless rest. Those heary heirs no more Stray o'er his furrow'd brow. But locks of brightest hus

Adorn his temples now. His trembling voice is chang'd;-The trace of earthly cares Is banish'd from his cheek; And God has win'd his tears. And, Mary! sister's here; She has a cherub's wing .-Can reach their loftiest flights,

Their noblest anthoms sing. Dear Parents! weep no more For those you lov'd so well; For glories here are outs, And joys we may not tell.

Oh! live and serve the Lord, The dear Redeemer love; Then, when you've done with earth, We'll welcome you above.

MARRIED,

The A Real Ed.,

In this Town, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. I. Sutcliffe, Mr. Richard Dale, to Miss Rannah Grainger, both of York.

By the Rev. Wm. Griffs, on Dec. 31st, Mr. Daniel Lewis of Grimsby, to Miss Phebe Johnson of Caistor.

By the same, on Jan'y 1st, Mr. John Halsted of Grimsby, to Miss Antha Mozse of the same place.

By the same, Jan'y 2nd, Mr. James McCollum to Miss Nancy Wade, best of Grimsby.

by the same, Jan. Sth. Mr. John Sprague of Caistor, to Miss Mary By the same, Jan. Sth. Mr. John Sprague of Caistor, to Miss Mary Roswell of Gaineborough.

By the Rev. T. Demorest, In Sophiasburgh, Dec. 31st, Mr. Peter Seaven to Suphia groves,
By the Rev. A. Prindle, Jan'y 9th Mr. Frederick Brackbill, of Dundas, to Miss Catherine Brink of the same place.

one ringus night made course? He agreed and concurred in the sentiments therein expressed most fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being found the Foundation of the Louise fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak being fully, as he thought not go to the meeting. Does he mean to to know who commits the sin—the person who gives and would not go to the meeting. Does he mean to to know who commits the sin—the person who gives and would not go to the meeting. The person who gives and would not go to the meeting. The person who gets the promise? If there is any froud, it is sneak being the person so to know who commits the sin—the person who gives and would not go to the meeting. The person who gives and would not go to the meeting. The person who gives the promise; and would not go to the meeting. The person who gives the promise; and would not go to the meeting. The person who gives the promise; and would not go to the meeting. The person who gives the promise; and would not go to the meeting. The person who gives the promise; and woul

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday Jan'y 15th. Mr Perry again moved to-day, to refer the Catholic po-

long dehate the motion was negatived by a majority of 9. Mr Perry moved, " That an humble address be presented to His Excellency, requesting him to lay before this house with as little delay as practicable a full and detailed account of the receipts and expenditure of all monies arising from the sale or leasing of the Clergy Reserves in this province, and of Glebes, Rectories or Parsonages, howing the amount received and paid in each year from forth the percentage or allowance for collecting and pay ing the same; and also a statement showing how much of the Reservos has been set apart for Glebes, &c., and the quantity so set apart in each year," which was adopted— Yeas, 33-nay 1,-Mr. Brown.

Thursday, Jan'y 16th.

Thursday, Jan'y 16th.

The bill appropriating a sum of money (£3,000) for the erection of piers to protect the channel lately formed through the isthmus of Long Point on Lake Eric, was read the third time and passed.

The committee on the petition of Geo. Gibson and others, reported the bill for the security of mechanics, which

was read a first time.

The greater part of this day was occupied in discussing in committee of the whole house, the summary punishment bill, which was rported and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time temerrow.

Friday, January 17th.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT BILL. The bill for the summary punishment of petty offences was read the third time.

Mr J. Willson moved, that the bill be not now passed

but that it be amended by expanging the words "one Justice" from every clause in which they occur, and inserting the words "two or more Justices" instead thereof; on which the yeas and nays were taken: YEAS-Messes. Boulton, Buell, Chisholm, D. Frasor, R

D. Frasor, Horner, Norton, Roblin, Werden, White, J. Willson, W. Wilson-12.

Naya-Messrs. Bidwell, Burwell, Duncombe, A. Fra-ser, Howard, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, A. McDonald, McNab, Morris, Porry, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Shaver, Vankoughnet-17. Lost by a majority of 5.

Mr Duncombe moved (in substance), that when the de-

fendant shall desire it, a jury of six freeholders shall be summoned who shall try and determine the case at issue, and that they shall be allowed one shilling each for such ttendance. YEAS-Messrs. Bidwell, Buell, Clark, Duncombe, D.

Fraser, Horner, Howard, A. McDonald, Merritt, Norton, erry, Roblin, Shaver, White-14.

NAYS-Mesers. Berezy, Boulton, Borwell, Chisholm, Crooks, A. Fraser, R. D. Fraser, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, McMartin, McNab, McNoilledge, Morris, Robinon, Samson, Shade, Vankoughnet, Werden, J. Willson,

W. Wilson—22. Lost by a majority of 8.

The question for passing the bill was then put, and after a short debate which did not embrace any new argument from what has been reported at the first and second readings, was carried by a majority of 9; year and mays as follows: YEAS-Messes. Berezy, Boulton, Burwell, Chisholm

Grooks, A. Fraser, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, McMartin, McNab, McNeilledga, Merritt, Morris, Norton, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Vankoughnet, Werden, J. Willn. W. Wilson-23.

NAYS-Messes. Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Doncombe, D. Fraser, R. D. Fraser, Horner, Howard, A. Mc-Donald, Perry, Roblin, Shaver, White-14.

Saturday, January 18th. INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF YORK,-YOTE BY

BALLOT. In committee of the whole house on the bill to incororate the town of York.

The chairman read the clause which provides that the votes at the election of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the city, shall be given by

Mr Jarvis moved for the adoption of the clause; but owing to his standing under the gallery at the time he spoke, he could not be distinctly heard. He seemed to say, that the bill before the committee was adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town, at at which he acted as chairman; (hear, hear,) and as they could not agree on all points, they had to give and take. The principle of voting by ballot was established at the meeting, and he, as their representative,

Mr Samson said, he took it for granted that the hon and learned member for Lennox and Addington, the champion for the vote by ballet system, would now come forward and support it. The hon member for the town of York has said, he has not given us his own opinion, but has expressed the opinion of his constituents upon a local matter, and in doing so I think be did right; for I hold it to be a just principle, that on local matters a representative should be guided by the wish of his constituents, and on general measures exercise his own opinion. But I think this case does not apply, for it is a general measure, a public question, and he has more than once voted against the system of ballot. It is a system which will, it adopted, create a sort of suspicion and distrust among the different classes of society. Can it be thought that any man, because his poor neighbour voted against him, would turn round and distress him? That is, I think, saying too much for the people of York, and for the people of Upper Canada. I hope the mechanics of York are not afraid to express their opinions; but this clause means that they are, or it means nothing. This system is said to be for the purpose of protecting the weak and dependant in the free exercise of their right at elections; but sir, if there are persons who would oppress their neighbours for voting contrary to their wish, the ballot will not prevent them doing so, but would be productive of this debate by misrepresentation. He (Mr. S.) did not greater evils. A person so disposed would "cast about say that the remarks applied to the election of memmake enquiry, and he might be told such an one voted referred to elections generally; so that all he (Mr. B.) number of individuals voted against him who did not, has said a good deal about my having done nothing to not express his own opinion of the subject, but the opi- country, has he done nothing to alter the rule? Who able individuals had petitioned the house against it; Mr. Samson was attempting to proceed.) If, Mr. and he hoped the clause would be amended so that every man would have to come up to the hustings and will move that you leave the chair. He has been in of the system in the United States. Out of a number | voting by ballot in choosing committees of more than of anecdotes he would read only one. [The hon mem-five members. I never have attempted to conceal my ber read of a person going through the crowd at an votes in this house. The opinion which he read as exand another put in, which he put into the box without knowing of the change. Hear, hear, and laughter.] And it was often the case that a person gave an elector a ticket, and he went and dropped it into the box withof the States they were getting tired of the system, and now come forward with that independence which

though I don't know what reason he has for thinking sing of any bill which they think will operate to their as the grave. ("No, no," from Mr Samson.) so, for I expect the hon, member for the town of York will carry through the bill according to the wish of his changing the vote by ballet, for I can see no good it closes. Constituents. He has read us something from a news-will produce. Can it be thought that people of wealth paper, the Commercial Advertiser, a paper of very lit-will exercise their influence for the most diabolical purchases. tle authority indeed, especially on the question which pose, that of oppressing those who may differ with them by ballot, tition presented by him at an early part of the session, and which was refused to be referred at that time. After a in the United States they have not proposed to change the system in any of their Legislatures. He says it is the old English course; but I am prepared to show it is not; and that in the House of Commons committees are chosen by ballot, as I am prepared to show from the journals in our Library—I do not defend the practice, but condemn it as much as he does—I condemn the practice of giving any vote by ballot in the House of Assembly; and for the great reason, that our constituents should know how we vote on all questions. If the hon. gentleman thinks it is so very sneaking to sculk behind the ballot box, he should move to rescind our own rule. and not be sneaking behind the ballot box in this house; a practice which he will never find me advocate or be the champion for—I have seen thirteen members of a committee chosen by thirteen votes, that is the consequence by voting by ballot, against which he has never raised his voice. What is the reason for voting by ballot in this house, if it is not that the votes should be concealed from our constituents? and those who say so much against the system would do well to look to their own practice. When they are voting away the people's rights, liberties, and property, they should not conceal themselves behind the ballot box.

Having shown that the system has been established rule, I shall now endeavour to show why it should be the manner of voting at elections, and in doing so will quote from high anthority in England, Mr. Addington, to show that voting by ballot is held there in high esteem. (He read the quotation.) By the preent system it is in the power of some wealthy individeal to ruin his poor neighbor if he vote against him, and so deter him from voting at all; and are the offi-cers to be elected only by wealthy independent men or by the great majority of the people who are in dependent circumstances, and who will elect those who will best secure their interests? And how can you most secure those persons in the exercise of their just right than by the ballot system? After all that has been said against voting by ballot, nothing has been showed that it would be productive of evil consequences; and notwithstanding this system were adopted a person who he votes for, just as well as he can do so now. If cleators were accountable for their votes, as we are in the house of Assembly, it would be wrong to allow it; but as the are not accountable to any for their votes, they should be allowed to give them by ballot. There is another advantage attending this method; if there are persons in the community who are in debt or are trades. not pass that it never will be brought up again. The men, they may be sued for the debt or be left without boo and learned gentleman asks, why did the petitionmen, they may be sued for the debt or be left without employment, which is a very common way of injuring lers not come manfully to the meeting and oppose this mjure any man, for it is mockery to talk of freemen when they are in the power of those who can enslave and imprison them-such a system of voting protects persons in those circumstances from such oppression—I say, if a man is placed in such circumstances that it will injure him to vote publicly, he should be protected by the bullot, and in this way you obtain the real opinion of the electors. If the electors are at liberty to give their votes in this way, can it be any obstacle to the object you have in view? None; but in the other way the officers will be elected by a few wealthy nabobs. In this way wealth will have its fair share of influence, and the other class of electors will be secured in the expression of their true sentiments. Besides, suppose that a man notwithstanding he may have a debt hanging over his head would give his vote independently, that is the man I would protect; for it is notorious that many have been ruined for giving their votes freely and indepently-I have known many such instances: have not members on the other side? (Cries of "no, no.") The hon, member for Hastings says, a petition has been presented to the house against the vote by ballot, but the answer to that has been given alreadywhen the public meeting was held, it was discussed, and why did they not come forward then and give their opinions in an open manly way? No, they did not do Bidwell, and I take it for granted they were in the so, but now go about in a "sneaking" way, and endeavour by their influence in this house to have it defeated.

If such a system was so bad as the hon, member says to their wishes, as it was a matter of local concern, although it was opposed to his own opinion; but in this matter his hands were tied and he had no choice.

Mr Perry.—It is well known that I have always been in favour of the principle of voting by ballot; it is the ber himself to go with them and support ther opinions; the gentleman from Hastings that is against it; and he would now sell an action of the principle of voting by ballot; it is the ber himself to go with them and support ther opinions; but in gentleman from Hastings that is against it; and he would now sell an action of the principle of voting by ballot; it is the ber himself to go with them and support ther opinions; but in gentleman from Hastings that is against it; and he it is, why did they not go there and convince the meet. The hon, member says a person may vote for a candidate, by the ballot system, whom he said he would not vote for; but if there is any fault, it is in the oppressor; if it is a deceit, it is one that does him no injury. For what reason could be have for giving his vote differently from what he said he would, but for some good reason? He is driven under the present system to go for-

never heard one good sound argument against it; tho' I have heard a great deal of declamation, as from the hon, member for Hastings to-night, I have never heard of any injury which resulted from the ballot but much from the other system. should, then, be recollected, that a number of respect-tell him. (Cries of "do so," which were repeated as dark. We see in the public prints what is the working yet he never proposed to rescind the rule which allows election with a ticket in his hand, who had it taken out pressed by Mr. Addington was not intended to be applied to elections generally; yet if it was, I would like to know if such names as Sheridan, Pitt, and Fox -and they were no tories-are not of as much authority: and I would ask him, did they advocate vote by out knowing what he did or who he voted for. In some Ballot? When a person comes to vote under this system, it is said there goes a vote for such an one, and Advertiser against the ballot system.] If we give the power of voting by ballot we may just as well come to the principle of universal suffrage at once. Are there any on the floor of this house who wish now to draw back from what the Commercial Advertiser calls "the old English high-minded course?" He agreed and concurred in the sentiments therein expressed most follows he are carried contract of the people, and thus elections are carried contract the promise of the people, and thus elections are carried contract the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not necessarily follow that a person would be willing to be bribed because you afford him this source of protection. But it is said he deceives his neighbour by giving him the promise of his vote and then votes differently. Why hustings and express their opinions fearlessly and instant therein expressed most of the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not necessarily follow that a person would be willing to be bribed because you afford him this source of protection. But it is said he deceives his neighbour by giving him the promise of his vote and then votes differently. Why hustings and express their opinions fearlessly and instant the promise of his vote and then votes differently. I would like him to say if all those most of the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes of the electors. It does not the well-known wishes when he comes away he will say he voted for some othold English high-minded course?" He agreed and concurred in the sentiments therein expressed most fully, as he thought no person should be allowed to sneak behind the ballot box in voting for Mayor, Aldersay 80? If he will look at the petition he will see the the person who makes use of an undue influence to get the person who makes use of an undue influence to get the person who makes use of an undue influence to get.

ward and give his vote for a person who is not the ob-

ject of his choice; and thus persons are thrust into office (and by the sanction of the highest authority)

who are not the choice of the country. It is said that

in the United States they are getting tired of vote by

ballot; but no statesman would dare to bring in a bill

to alter it. It is for the protection of the people that

vote by ballot is established, and that is the object we

all have in view—the great object of all law is to pro-

tect the weak against the strong-do away with the

system of vote by ballot, and you take away that pro-tection which it is the design of law to afford. I have

in opinion? If that sentiment goes forth as the character of the people of York, let it be known from whom the hon, and learned member's duty, particularly when but he never did it. He hoped the vote by ballot would country generally.

Mr Vankoughnet regretted to hear the hon and

carned member for Lennox and Addington advocate the ballot system: he thought he was a gentleman of more independence. His (Mr. V.'s) hands were not tied, he hoped they never would be; and he thought the hon member for the town of York should not have given up his own opinion to that of his constituents in this matter. If they had seen as much as he had since he had been a member of parliament, they never would have adopted this system. The hon and learned member for Lennox and Addington says there is a precedent for it in this house. Why, gir, it is to prevent the dein this house and that he has never tried to rescind the lay of business: if every member was to get up and propose a member of a large committee, it would create discussion and delay; but that is not what is called voting by ballot: it is as different as possible. The hon member says the present mode of voting operates upon the poor and oppressed to their injury; but how will you get a better? A person giving his vote openly has a feeling of manly independence; but by voting by it he pleases. The system of ballot is to protect the ballot all that independence is smothered; and, in my view of it, there is more fraud and corruption by it. The people of York are many of them mechanics, and than any other system. I have heard from the other are perhaps in dependent circumstances—they know side of the water that great corruption was practised who they vote for, and this is to protect them from the under it. I look upon it as a mean sneaking way of influence of those they vote against; and notwithstandvoting, and one that will never be adopted in this counting all that was said against the ballot system, there try; if it should I would not be a candidate; but it was nothing in his mind that would induce him to prethis passes, it will be a precedent, and I hope the hon gent eman (Mr. Jarvis) will come forward and exercise his own judgment, and oppose it. The non gentleman pleases can still go up to the ballot box and say who from Lennox and Addington says he has never seen any corruption by voting by ballot. I never have either -(hear, hear,)-yes, I have; I heard once when I was where they were voting by ballot, that there was cor-ruption and bribery, and that the electors did not vote independently. I thought this question would never have been brought up; and I hope if this clause does the question, and it would be with great satisfaction persons; and I would not put it in any person's power to clause? Why they did not, I think, suppose such a clause would have been proposed; but, at any rate, we have as good right to pay attention to the one petition as to the other. It is an namanly system of voting: I never will consent to it; and I hope they will do away with it in the United States, and vote as, they do in England. It is unworthy of freemen, and will eventually be done away with. There has been so much said upon this question that I will say no more at present.

Mr Samson said, as so much had been remarked bout who voted for the rale of the house, or at least suffered it to pass without voting against it, he would show how the case stood. When the rules of the house were revised, upon motion of the hon mender for Lanark, it was proposed, that on all committees of more than five members they should be chosen by ballot, and not a single nay was taken against it. It may be the hon and learned member has become wiser now though I don't mean to say he voted for it, because he was in the Speaker's chair at the time; but when there, he was no doubt bound to see that nothing passed the house that was against the liberties of the people of Upper Canada. Immediately after the rules were adopted, I see here (looking into the Journals,) another resolution, and the names of Messrs. Perry and house. I will now put it to them to say whether they were in the house at the time or not. (Hear, hear,

hear, from Mr. Perry.)

Mr Perry.-It is well known that I have always been thing like voting by ballot, which he characterises as mean, sneaking, and unworthy of a British subject. But it is for those who are opposed to vote by ballot to expange from the Journals any thing whereby they may shelter themselves behind the ballot-box, and not for since a bill was introduced, or rather attempted to be introduced, by the hon, member for Leeds, but-it was me or my hon and learned colleague to do it. When not allowed to be read a first time; and he felt conwe say that we are in favour of the general principle, we are opposed to it in this house; but still it shows, if any thing, that we are in favour of it, and it is not for us to move to expunge it. When the hon member began, he said he would show who was in favour of it; but did he show it? No. The circumstances were these: The old parliament house was burned, all the papers, &c. consumed in it, and it became necessary o form a new set of rules. I had just come into parliament, and it was not for a new member to say what rules should guide the house, but to leave that to older members. The principle of voting by ballot is now denounced. The hon member for Hustings and Stormount has told you that my hon and learned colleague has insulted the petitioners, by saying they should have come forward at the meeting and made their apposition. I say they should; and the circumstance of the petition for the bill being carried by a large majority is the rea-Mr. Samson said, he did not think the hon, and son why no overtions have been made against this learned gentleman would have endeavoured to carry petition; for when a thing is adopted at a public mouting, it is supposed to be settled; and I understand this was settled after being fully discussed, therefore, there in his mind's eye," and endeavour to find out how such bers of the house of Representatives, or applied to all is not so much opposition to the other petition as if it and such persons voted; he would have persons to elections in the United States-no such thing, they had not. The principle contended for has been established lished since I came into parliament; in hills for police in for Mr. so and so, and he would be led to fancy that a said on that subject would go for nothing at all. He several towns voting by ballot was introduced; it was denounced as unconstitutional, democratic, and every thing and he would vent his indignation on the innocent. It take away vote by ballot in this house; but with all his bad, yet it was sanctioned, passed the Legislative Council, is not such a system as should be adopted by any calling declamation on that subject he has done nothing to do and is now part and parcel of the law of the land. The themselves not only freemen but independent judges; it. Why, in all his zeal for the people, and his profess- hon gentleman tells you be would not be a candidate if and the hon gentleman who moved for its adoption did ed wish that all votes of this house should go to the that clause was passed; and I suppose he would not, if noting for many are candidates now who would not if voting nion of those for whom he brought in the bill. It proposed it? Perhaps he knows, if he does not, I will by ballot was established at elections. The hon member for Hastings says the people of York want, for cor-rupt purposes, to sneak behind the ballot box. He uses the term "sneak," as perhaps he knows more of sneaking both in the house and out of it than some other memexpress his opinions freely, and nothing be done in the the house ten years, and I have been it only six, and bers; for we have been told in this house that some members should know nothing of what is to be brought of the late Roswell Mount, M. P. for the county of Midforward: that it was enough for them to know it when it came before the house; and if there is any sneaking, such conduct is very like it, more so than voting by ballot. He says, will you insult the electors of Upper Canada by saying they will be bought with money to konzia to the motion for submitting Mr Collins' claim to give their votes? But what is bribery? Any thing by the select committee. This was a mistake; Mr Samson which an undue influence is exercised over a man, when ther by money or any other way; and you should remove it from all, whether sheriffs, magistrates, merchants, or any other. A candidate gets the influence of persons in office, they all can exercise influence over

dlesex.

system. I will now come forward and support it, have a right to come here and petition against the pas- ling by ballot?—Ah, Mr. Chairman, they are as silent njury. I trust the committee will see the necessity of we will see from documents perhaps before this debate.

> Mr Samson explained, that he did not conceive such clauses in company bills was any sanction to the vote

Mr Perry. Well, we have often heard that to explain was to admit, and so it is in this case. Why is it it came; it never shall come from me. He (Mr. S.) that vote by ballot was established in banks or any other never heard that it was to conceal the votes in the corporation? It is that the persons elected should not house that voting by ballot was sometimes practised; be able to injure those who voted against them, either but for preventing the trouble of moving ten, a dozen, in their persons or property; then, the further you go, or twenty names: that was the reason for it in that the more important it is that the individuals should be house, in the United States, and in England. It was protected; for I would like to know, when a person the hon, and learned member's duty, particularly when comes forward to vote for a member of parliament—a he was Speaker, to inform the house that it was wrong, person who exercises such a high trust and so great power-whether it is not more important that he should be expunged, and that the members of the corporation be protected than in voting for Directors of a bank, or would be elected as the representatives throughout the canal, or rail-road? Some of those charters are not to the extent of more than eight or ten thousand pounds, and if it is right to protect persons at such elections, is it not right to protect others when it is for themselves, their wives, and children, and for the whole country, that no undue influence should be exercised over them 1 Those who are willing to have elections go upon the merits of the candidates never are afraid of the ballot a it is only those who wish to carry them by some other means. I do hope, sir, as the inhabitants of York have expressed a wish that the bill should pass with this principle that it will be allowed; for the people of York are the best judges of the consequences that will result from not voting by ballot, and I don't think it becomes this bouse to interfere in a matter which only affects themselves. That is my view of it, and I hope and trust it will pass notwithstanding all said against it.

Mr Norton said, he thought the arguments of the hon, members for Lennox and Addington were unanswerable. We are told it is a mean way of voting; but nothing can prevent a person giving his vote openly influence of those they vote against; and notwithstand-ing all that was said against the ballot system, there vent a person from voting in that way. He would ask if it was a mark of courage in a person who was poor to go forward and say he would oppose the person that had power, if he pleased to use it, to ruin him? Certainly not. Such a man, then, the ballot protects; and those opposed to it left themselves open to the suspicion of wishing to influence the votes at elections. Mr Baulton said, as it was probable the debate would

be finished that night, he would give his sentiments on

that he would give his vote upon it. The vote by bal-lot never would be established in this country. He

was very sorry to hear the bon, member for York say his hands were tied; they should not be tied in this matter. Was it the idea that because a tradesman or any other man was in debt, a person would oppress him if he voted against him? He had known from his own experience the contrary of that assertion; it is not the character of the people of this country, and he felt confident it would not be the case, as there was too high a spirit of independence in the people of this Province to exercise their power in that way. These being his opinions he would be against the ballot system; but if such was not his opinion he would certainly be in favor of it. It was a mean despicable way of voting n any country, and from observations which he had heard he believed they would do away with it in the United States in a very few years. (Hear, hear.) If his system of voting by ballot was so very desirable, why was it not introduced in England by the reformed Parliament? No, sir, it never was attempted to be introduced; (hear, hear, from Mr. Bidwell,) and, sir, it is paying a very poor compliment to the people of this town to attempt it here, and one that will meet with just indignation. Is it the idea that because the bill was introduced at the public meeting and adopted by those who happened to be assembled there, that wa should adopt it? It is perfectly absurd to think so. We all know that at any public meeting the majority of the people can never be got together, neither is it the most proper way of getting their cool deliberate opinion; they think every thing will go on right, and therefore it is the minority that does the business at a public meeting. He found affixed to the petition the names of a great many persons whom he respected, and whose opinion he would be happy to get on any question. The house was asked to establish the vote but it was a degrading system, and he hoped they would do no such thing. If there were persons who would not give their votes manfally and openly they should not be allowed to vote at all. A few weeks

vinced that the majority of the house would not sanction the vote by ballot. Mr. Robinson said, he respected the one part of the petitioners as much as the other, and would be for doing justice to both. It was asked, why did they not come to the meeting and oppose the vote by ballot? He was authorised by many of them to say that they did not know of the meeting, as there was not sufficient notice of it. He knew the decided opinion in York was against vote by ballot. (Hear, hear.) The hon member had the next election in his "mind's eye," or he would never have brought in the bill. He (Mr. R.) would not have done so, as he would always act independently in hat house without any constraint whatever,

Mr. A. McDonald would say a few words on the tote he was going to give, and he would give that vote as he thought would be most for peace and prosperity of the people. He had been disgusted with the drinking, &c. at elections, and had thought the vote by ballot might do much good; but it was his opinion that it would do much more harm than the present system by the secrecy it allowed. (Hear, hear.) There was too much importance attached to the vote by ballot-it gives place to a great deal of deception and lies. They were told it was a sneaking way of voting :-that was no argument; but if he could come to the conclusion that it was conducive to morality he would care noth. ng about what was said of its being sneaking. After a few further remarks from Messrs. Samson

and Perry, the committee rose for want of a quorum, and the Speaker took the chair and adjourned the house at quarter to seven o'clock.

Monday, Jan'y. 20th The committee of the whole on the York incorporation hill resumed to day, and on motion of Mr. Burwell, immediately rose and reported progress, (without adopting or rejecting the clause for vote by ballot,) to give the mem. iers of the house an opportunity of attending the funeral

CORRECTION - It was stated in the report of the debate on paying Reporters last week, that Mr Samson seconded Mr Werden's amountment to add the name of W. L. Mac.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Jan. 23, 1834.

G. Poole, A. Prindel, A. Crowter and S. Goldsmith, Z. Fell, G. Ferguson, W. Smith, (nothing more) T. Demorest,

CAUTION.—I hereby forbid all persons trust-ing any individual whatsoever on my account as I will not be accountable for any debts contracted on my eccount, without a written order from me.

JOHN ENDECOTT. Yonge Street, Jan'y 17th, 1834.

200 CASKS of Cut and Wrought NAILS assorted sizes, for sale below the market S. LiURNIIAM. Price by York, January 18th, 1834. 219.60

extensive assortment of every description of GOODS,

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor,

very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c

they were purchased in England before the late advance.

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of

uperfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Ker-

Woolon Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velvet.

Cotton Shawle; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons,

ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and

OOKING-GLASSES, PRINTS, &c. (King-street, a few doors East of Yonge street.)

tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

cooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A

168-tf.

choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass

lates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.

No. 70, corner of Yange and Lot Streets, has received a large supply of Full and Winter Goods, con

continuance of their generous support.

York, Nov. 5th, 1831

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

York, 6th June, 1832.

GEORGE MONRO.

A HYMN TO BE SUNG AT TEA TABLE. (By the Rev. C. Wesley.)

How happy are we, Who in Jesus agree To expect his return from above! We sit under our vine, And delightfully join In the praise of his excellent love.

How pleasant and sweet. In his name when we meet; Is his fruit to our spiritual taste! We are banqueting here On angelical cheer, And the joys that eternally last...

3 Invited by Him. We drink of the stream Ever flowing in blass from the throne Who in Jesus believe, We the Spirit receive That proceeds from the Father and Son.

The unspeakable grace He obtain'd for our race, And the Spirit of faith He imparts: Then, then we conceive How in beaven they live,

By the kingdom of God in our hearts. True believers have seen

The Saviour of men. As his head He on Calvary bow'd: We shall see flim again, When, with all his bright train, He descends on the luminous cloud.

We remember the word Of our crucified Lord, When he went to prepare us a place: "I will come in that day, And transport you away, And admit to a sight of my face."

With earnest desire After Thee we aspire, long thy appearing to see; Till our souls Thou receive In thy presence to live. And be perfectly happy in Thee.

Come, Lord, from the skies, And command us to rise, Ready made for the mansions above; With our Head to ascend, And eternity spend. In a rapture of heavenly love.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

arduous undertaking, especially to those who are the time to come, they feel disposed to make that fully convinced of the vast importance that it is, not merely to themselves, or even to these connot merely to themselves, or even to those com- sincerely pray that the Father of Mercies may Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal mitted to their charge, but to mankind generally; pour His Hely Spirit upon those who may be this paragranger with which he has been favoured his comthings just notions of the being and attributes of of the Society for the ensuing year, that they may God, the fall of man through our first parents, his be enabled to perform the work that is given them restoration through the atonement of Jesus Christ, to do with a single eye to His glory, and the spi and the necessity, the absolute necessity, of an ritual well-being of those committed to their care. entire change of heart and life, before the soul is made meet to dwell with saints in light. When we consider the responsibility attached to the in- York Methodist Sabbath School Society in account struction of a single child, the value of that child's exercise, during the course of his future life, on society, either for good or evil; and that influence taking its colour from the faithfulness, the plain.

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Your Committee in presenting this their fifth annual report, have much to regret. In retrospecting the past year, they deeply feel their own unfaithfulness in the discharge of their ardiuous their ardiuous; they are sorry they cannot perceive more of their fabours, yet still they feel to fruits of their labours, yet still they feel to them, and the feachers employed by them, cast upon the waters shall be found of them after many and the late Doctor Thomson of his native city. The days: that the precious seed sown days: that the precious seed sown days are sorry they cannot perceive more of York, that he intends to open, at an early day, and the first of their labours, yet still they feel to the first of their labours, yet still they feel to the first of their labours, which has been by the celebrated Mr. Wood and the first of the first days: that the precious seed sown during the past year on the young and tender hearts of their charge will yet bear abundant fruit, and that their labours will not be in vain in the Lord. In order that this may indeed be the case, your Committee would strongly and earnestly entreat the hearty co-operation of all the friends of the Redeemer's vet principles. So as to make the panils community will be considered on no. prayers. With their means, that we may be en- street, next to that of John Powell, Esq. abled to increase and extend our library, thus rendering it at the same time more attractive and give instructions in the Scottish mode of Banking, for useful; with their exertions, that the children which he is equally qualified, as in mercantile matters, raged; and with their prayers, that God would principal Banks in Edinburgh. grant his blessing on our humble endeavours to advance the interests of His Church, and bring declarative glory to His name. If the effectual Brick building west of the Jail and Court House—would be sense they fervent prayers of one righteous man availeth at the same time gratefully acknowledge the sense they would respectfully suggest to the officers and managers of the Society about to be appointed for tail, on as low terms as any respectable establishment. the ensuing year, the propriety of instituting a monthly prayer meeting, for the express purpose of imploring the Divine blessing upon their exertions in behalf of the children of this town, as also

ENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISH.

ENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISH.

ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends upon Sabbath school exertions throughout the world. Such a meeting your Committee conceive, besides the other benefits to be derived therefrom, made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of would do much towards cultivating a Sabbath the best materials, under his own immediate inspection, school spirit, if they may be allowed the expression, among the people generally-a spirit which at all times is so highly necessary for the success of Sabbath school exertions. Whilst on this sub. will give general satisfaction, and gain binself the ject your Committee would beg to say a few words continuance of that support he has so liberally receito the teachers who may be appointed for the en- ved to the present; and, as he is determined to sell, not to the teachers who may be appointed for the en-suing year, on a matter intimately connected with low profit, he flatters himself that general satisfaction it, namely, the Teachers' Meeting;—a meeting will be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on much good, and which, they are sorry to find, has not been of late as well attended as its importance requires. There they themselves are instructed by the Superintendant in those parts of the lesson for the ensuing sabbath which may be either diff.

[WHOLESALE & RETAIL.] just received at 181 King at cult or ambiguous; there they have an opportunity of learning the views of others as well as of imparting their own, on the different passages of of the public to his spock of Fall and Winter Goons, their notice and an in this way come beneath which he flatters himself will be found on examination to their notice, and, as in the multitude of councillors be extremely CHEAF and WELL SELECTED. there is safety, so they have a better means of being set right if they have been in error, than in being set right if they have been in error, than in ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment: in fact, all he wants is an examination of the price and

the importance of this meeting, your Committee and the public, that he has just returned from a seven anxiously hope that it will in future be attended month's absence in Britain, during which time he has faithfully and punctually by all the teachers of the visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns

The Treasurer's Report shews a balance in his suited to the trade of this country, which he is now hands of £15 5 11½. The library has been but opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will be very little increased during the past year, whilst pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be owing to the wear and tear of the books, as well found uncommonly low. as other causes, it has been much in want of a fresh supply. This has been owing principally to the difficulty, not to say impossibility, which your Committee have experienced in procuring suitable books; this difficulty they hope will be shortly books; this difficulty they hope will be shortly will find it to their advantage to call and examine his done away with, as, owing to the arrangements Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it entered into by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson when worth their while to visit York, when they are in the in London, with the Agent of the Methodist Book way of purchasing Goods. Room there, a large stock is expected out here next spring, when a further appeal will have to be made, to your well known and tried liberality.

With regard to the state of the school, the

GEORGE MONRO.

number of scholars is not so great as it was this ime last year, which can easily be accounted for in more ways than one. Still your Committee have much reason to be thankful, that it is with Sale, Wholesale of Retail, at William Lawson's Brick the school as it is, and they trust, as they said Store, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C. before, that the labours of the past year, will not

Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a be in vain in the Lord. The average number recorded for the year as attending the school is 176. The average number in actual attendance is 108. The number of suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that classes 26, with an equal number of teachers, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles The boys have recited during the year 18,472 verses of Scripture, and 1,707 verses of Hymns. The girls have recited 30,238 verses of Scripture scymeres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Petershams, Plushings, and 7,095 verses of hymns, making 48,710 verses of Scripture, and 8,802 verses of Hymns recited by both boys and girls, and in all 57,512 verses Vesting; Camidets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, recited during the past year, or rather during 40 Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Sabbaths, as on Quarterly and other occasions. Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calinoes in great Subbaths, as on Quarterly and other occasions, variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and The greatest number of verses recited by one Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assort child, at one time was 333, and the total amount ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; La. of the greatest number of verses recited by one dies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth child on each Sabbath is 5465.

In closing their report your Committee would only say, that if a desire to make up by a redou-according to the latest fashions.

Idea diligence in future, whatever they may have York, November 5th, 1833. York Methodist Sabbath School Society Committee lacked beretofore in zeal and usefulness, was ei-To "teach the young idea how to shoot" is an ther an attonement for the past or a guarantee for that the rising generation should receive of all night entrusted with the management of the affairs mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting after SAMUEL E. TAYLOR,

Sec'y. York Methodist Sabbath School Society On EAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, for all kinds of Dyestoffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Ods. &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. with the Treasurer.

20 3 11

Officers and Managers for the ensuing year: The Preacher for the time being, President The Rev. E. RYERSON, Vice-President. Mr. S. S. Junkin, Secretary.

" ALEX. HAMILTON, Assistant Secretary. " Joun Tyner, Treasurer.

Man ging Committee. - Messrs, Rich'd. Woods. worth, Thos. S.orm, S. E. Taylor, Wm. Bowles, Geo. Rowall.

co-operation of all the friends of the Redeemer's vet principles, so as to make the pupils comprehend not kingdom, with their means, with their exertions only the theory but the practice also. The terms will be as teachers, visitors, or patrons, and with their known on application at Mr. MacIntosh's house, William

N. B. With regard to Book keeping, Mr. M. intends to under our care may be suitably taught and encou. having acted as Cashier and Accountant in one of the

York, 9th January, 1834.

much, what will not the effectual and fervent prayers of one hundred or one thousand do, with Him who has promised to hear aud answer? They will do much, and believing this your Committee TIONERY. DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. would respectful measurements. Sec.; which they will furnish either by Wholesale or Re. York, January 8th, 1834.

> and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement be has received since his commencement in which can be warranted prime articles. His

WINTER CLOTHING

tice, in the neatest style, York, June 26, 1833.

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 181 King.st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encourage. ment he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous

even in consulting the best Commentary on the analyty of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of even in consuling the best Commentary on the subject; besides, those meetings engender and cultivate that oneness of spirit and unanimity of feeling which chould always characterize Chris

feeling which should always characterize Chris- Verk, 7th October, 1833.

Apparel of all kinds, Groceries, &c. &c.

He begs as a favour that his friends and the public will call and examine for themselves. York, December 2d. 1833. The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile

MPORTANT.—The public are respectfully informed that the HYGEIAN MEDICINE of the Barrish College of Health, King's Cross, London, may be had of Mrs. H. Taylor, (No. 181, King street,) who be had of Mrs. H. Taylor, (No. 181, King street,) was is the only authorized Agent for the College in York.

The above College, since its institution in 1826, has cured, according to a late Report, by the use of this one terms as may be agreed upon.

All who may intrust the agency of their business to the strictest attention being paid to it—

will suffice to convey an idea of it. The source and support of animal life is the blood; and while it is kept pure and in constant circulation throughout all parts of the body, and while respiration is unimpeded by outward causes, the health of the body and the full play of all its faculties will be sound, active, and entire; but should the veius, glands, and finer passages through which the blood circulates, became choked by corrupt bumours, settling, estering, and spreading inflammation to the surrounding parts, disease commences, and until these homours be carried off, it must continue till it terminates in death Thus all diseases whatever originate in had humours, flow, and hence all that is required in curing disease is to draw off these humours. The Vegetable Medicine is a sufficient agent to effect this purpose, no matter in what part of the human constitution the obstructions settle. Such is Mr. Morison's theory, and such his Medicine

IT The Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold in Boxes at 1s 6d., 3s 9d. and 6s 6d. each. Family packages, 15s. nd the Aperient Powders at Is 6d. per box. York, December 18th, 1833.

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, AND WOL. VERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, YORK, U. C. KIDOUT, BROTHERS, & Co., beg to announce their removal to the Brick Building at the N. E. corner of King and Yonge Streets, where they are receiving from their House in England, large additions to their already select and extensive stock of Heavy and Funcy HARDWARE, SIMP

York, Nov. 5th. 1833.

OOK-BINDING,-Ornamental and Plain, done in the neatest manner, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by R. BREWER. No. 168, King Street. York, November 18th, 1833. 110.13w.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c., takes this favorable opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the ime being, he will carry on his business at his house on Youge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.

P. S .- Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

CHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, &c. The Subscribers keep on hand for sale the follow. ing School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Caada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with

Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

RAGS tuken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

tians, and especially those who labour together in TEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. SYSTEMATIC. WRITING.—This Art, the vineyard of the Lord. With these views of The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends by which the worst and most unintelligible scrawl. by which the worst and most unintelligible scrawl, can; in six easy lessons, be rendered into a clear and beautiful running hand, taught, by an English master, of long and considerable experience in Education and Instruction .- Terms, \$5 the course. in England and Scotland; where he has selected an

Applications to A. B., 35, Newgate-street, York, will ment immediate attentio York, November 27, 1833.

MUST PUBLISHED,—The Upper Canada R. Cathcart's) No. 147, King Street.

Storekeepers may be also supplied by the following gents:-

Agents:—
James Lockhart, Esq. Niagara.
Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, Dundae,
Do do. Kingstor
York, November 9, 1833. Kingston.

OCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to chumerate before the late meeting of the Young Men's Tempe. rance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pamoblet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town. Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the President, Mr George Bostwick, (at Parker's Store,) or he Secretary, Mr. Chartes Hunt, (Apothecary.) Price 2s 6d. per dozen: and 15s. per hundred. NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS York, Sept. 25, 1833.

R. TODD, from England, having had considerable experience in the following branches of the ARTS, purposes giving private lessons in WATER Coton Daawings, both Figure and Landscape, in a style Half of 18, simple and peculiar to himself: to which he will add Painting on Ivory, or in Miniature. Mezzotinto glass. Lot No. 22, in and Etching; with a new process for preserving, the sun and fly, all kinds of drawings. He is now form-ing a Class at his residence, No. 35. Newgate street, York. Families also attended in the various branches constituting a Liberal and Commercial Education.

MASTER TODD, pupil of Dr. Busby, of Oxford University, gives lessons on the Piano-forte, Newgule-street, York. Nov. 12, 1833.

DOCTOR E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST, is now at the Steam boat Hotel. He will attend immediately to calls in his profession. His advice on the management of teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Den-tifrice will be kept for sale by William Bergin. His preious engagements will not admit of his remaining in York but a few weeks this time, He will continue to isit York semi annually. York, Nov. 11th, 1833.

OARD and LODGING for Gentlemen in a respectable private English family, No. 35 Newgate.

York, Nov 12, 1833 ANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or 5 years,

from £200 to £1000, on gage security, for which t premium of £12 per cent, will we given. Apply to this ffice. 211tf York, Nov. 25, 1833.

PNO MERCHANTS, STORE-KEEPERS, &c. -A respectable Man well acquainted with Store. kerping and general Merchantile Business, including Book keeping &c. is desirous of obtaining amployment, in a respectable House. He would prove a valuable acquision to any Wholesale Establishment in which an experienced and confidential clerk is required. The best reerences will be given and security if required.—Terms moderate. Address A. B. C. Post Office York. York December 14, 1893.

AND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANTFORD.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-a he is about to open a LAND AGENCY OFFICE Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. ord, in the Gore District, in connection with his profes. sion as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Conveyancing, &c. he trusts that he will be able in some measure to facilitate the prosperity of this Section of the Country by attention to the above

CHEAP CASH STORE -KING BARTON There are many respectable Emigrants daily arriving from Europe, who prefer purchasing improved farms, and wild lands in the neighbourhood of the old settlements, to settling in the back Townships which have been recently sisting of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Colicoes, Hats, best South Sea Seal Caps, common ditto; Mitts, Gloves; a great variety of Top Coats, and Wearing arveyed, who would undoubtedly avail themselves of tho advantage of such an office, as there they could at once learn what Farms and Wild Lands were for sale.

All persons having improved farms for sale will find it to their advantage to inform the Subscriber by Letter popaid, of the No. of the Lot, Concession, Township, District, &c. the quantity of improvement: the kind of Soil-Tim-ber-Buildings-Springs, or Streams of Water, which

rince, who may have lands for sale in this part of the Country, will find it to their advadtage to furnish the sub-

professional person in the Country, and in proportion to to Toronto Post office, addressed to the subscribers, and the nature and extent of the business done, or on such will be thankfully received. BRIGGS & GILSON, the nature and extent of the business done, or on such will be thankfully received.

able Universal Medicine, is so simple that a few words and all moneys which may come into his hands for the sale of lands, will be remitted without delay. Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement. Bonds, Powers of Attorney &c. executed as usual with neatness and despatch.

LEWES BURWELL. Deputy Provincial Surneyor.

Brantford, 20th July, 1833

WILLAGE OF THOROLD.—This flourishing Village, on the line of the Welland Canal, from its growing importance, deserves public attention. It is siluated on the mountain ridge, or summit level of the Casecreted in channels through which the blood ought to nal, where the lockage commences; and although deriving great and important advantages from its extent of water power, it possesses many natural advantages, being in a direct line between the city of the Falls and St. Catha. rines, and about 8 miles from the former place, in the heart of a wealthy and flourishing country, and affording every facility for sending off produce to different markets, having a direct communication by water to both lakes.— From its being elevated upwards of three hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario, it has a fine commanding prospect, with good pure water and a salubrious air. It is now rearcely three years since its commencers

and contains 46 families, with a population of 260 souls smong whom are a number of good and respectable me chanics. It has four good saw-mills, capable of sawing from 15 to 18,000 feet of lumber per day, and a first rate flouring mill; three merchant shops, and a post office, and from its situation machinery to any extent can be erected; and affords an excellent opening to mechanics of every description. A good tannery is much wanted, which could be carried on very profitably to a great extent, as bark can be brought by water from the forests of Chippewa and Grand River.

There are also two places of public worship and ano ther in contemplation, and a medical practitioner from

Edinburgh. The object of the subscriber in giving this public No. tice, is to hold out inducements to persons wishing to purchase,—he will sell lots upon very reasonable terms, and upon long credit, to actual settlers only GEORGE KEEFER.

Thorold Mills, Jan. 3, 1834.

NOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Boom and Shoe Warehouse, 183 and 186, King street : 250 pairs Ladies' and Children's Snow Boots, do. Indian Rubber Boots

160 " do. do. Prunella Boots, 400 da. do. do. Shoes. " Children's Morocco Shoes, do. Calf Skin do. 30 " Gentlemen's Galoe do.

together with a very extensive assortment of Men's, Women's and Boy's Shoes and Boots, suited to the season. THOMAS THOMPSON. York, December 18th, 1833.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832.

PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clorgy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves. prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1834: be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other wise.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.tf.

> OR SALE,—The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres,

Lot No. 8, 8th 4 100 180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, n good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling Houses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all under rent; a large frame Barn; two Blacksmith Shops; Merchant Shop, with various out buildings. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property.

and a good stand for business, is requested to call and examine these premises.

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT. Lot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres. North half of 14, in Lot No. 16, in the 5th Concession of Burford, 200 Lot No. 19, 7th do. Nissonri, 200

7th do. Nissouri, 200-7th do. do. 100 IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE. Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquesing, 200 Acres,

IN THE HOME DISTRICT. Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres. Lot No. 15. 11th do. Reach, 200 All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are

of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner. SMITH GRIFFIN. Smithville, August 9th, 1833.

BE LEASED or SOLD, 100 town lots in Scarborough, lying each side of a gravel spring, on Kingston road, east of the Highland Creek.

Alea, Thirteen Town Lots in the centre of York, to be leased. Enquire of JORDAN POST,

December 9th, 1833.

FARM FOR SALE in the fifth concession of Vanghan, being the West halves of num-hers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 tores are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. En quire of the Subscriber on the premises

JOHN FRANK,

Vavghan, 20th Morch, 1833.

OR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar,

00 acres. East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, t00 acres West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda,

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal erms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For forther particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber. CYRUS R. ALLISON.

Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book

account, are required to make payment without delay; and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebtd. will present their accounts duly authenticated to the

W. B. ROBINSON. JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE,

or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150.tf

\$10 REWARD.

TOLEN, from the pasture of the subscribers, on the night of the 4th October, * Bay Horse Coit, three years old, about 13 or 131 hunds high; lie has a bunch on One half the above reward will be paid to any person

returning said horse or giving information where scriber with power to sell and make Conveyances for be found, and all necessary charges paid; the other half for the detection and apprehension of the thick Any information respecting said horse can be forwarded

Toronto, 39th Oct., 1833. Tunners, Dundas st. P. S. Three or four Journeymen Shoemakers vanted immediately.

TRAY MARE. -Strayed or stolen from the stable of Mr. Whitmore, Youge street, on the 17th December last, a DARK BAY MARE; with switch tail,

and three white feet. Any person who will give information where she may be found, shall be amply rewarded.
MICHAEL MILLER. Markham, 2d Con. No. 14, January 5th, 1834.

UNION FURNACE; SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, (Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge street, Your.)

ME Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnuce will be so onlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS

of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene-

ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on. hand a variety of Plough Patterns both might and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de. scription known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, York, February, 1832. Agent.

IT There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Exensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

OR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND, ir Reach, being Lot No. 3, in the 9th concession at 12s 6d. currency per acre. Enquire of Mr. Joseph Dennis, on the Humber; or James Richardson York. Noaember 12, 1832,

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:—The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance; or, fifteen shillings it padd in six months; or, eventues shillings and six pence it and pad define the end of the year; evelusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be combinered in intrance.

The postage is Four Shiftings 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 Peachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised algents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible Subscribers, and all in the collection &c., one copy will be sent graits. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up. Agents will be careful to attend to this, post paid.

** The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the subscript and and the subscript and the subscriptions.

post paid.

*** The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superminated or worm-out Frenchers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in British North America, and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospei.