# CHRISTIAN

Devoted to RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE,



# GUARDIA

AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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### Christian Guardian.

TERMS:

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OT The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of Su-personnated or worn-out Prenchers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church is Cussed, and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, and the general spread of the Gospel.

For the Christian Guardian.

THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS.

Society for the whole of this Province, I must some future time, I may present a few to your say I was exceedingly surprized. I have been readers. looking for some observations on this subject from some better qualified than myself, both by ability and experience; but when I saw there was no answer, I said, "Hearken unto me, I will show mine opinion; behold I waited for your words, I gave ear to your reasons, yea I attended unto you, and behold there was none of you, (that observed any thing on this important subject,) I said, I will answer my part, I will show mine opinion, for I am full of matter, the spirit God, the Church, and their country, is co-exten-

within me constraineth me." I would observe, that as well as being surprised every human being that is brought into existence at the fact, I have been thinking of a remedy for must be completely happy or miserable to all cause. One plan eminating therefrom is the di cern. Rev. T. Scott's Essays. xxii.

I left England. It is with pleasure I always ad-

pointing deputations, after the manner adopted in Parents, can you bear the thought of your

A variety of observations and arguments might Dear Sin,—On reading your announcement arise on the necessity of this subject, and perhaps, their death-bed, and saying, "You have given me bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, but instead of this, we have rebelled, admitted of the sum raised by the Wesleyan Missionary through the medium of your valuable paper, at a good education—you have been kind and indulting and evil speaking, be put away from you with all another sovereign, his enemy and ours. We

I am, dear Sir, Yours, truly, Amherstburgh, Dec. 9, 1834.

For the Christian Cuardian

ON THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

The duties of parents are very numerous, oncrous, and important; and their responsibility to sive with these obligations. "Important, because

this state of things; and I think I can prescribe it eternity! From the very first, wise and conin one short sentence, -hold Missionary meetings. scientious parents will do nothing, for the sake Hold them at least in every circuit town, and of ease, indulgence, or any other selfish purpose, every principal place; but hold them, if possible, which may endanger the life, limbs, senses, conwherever we have a congregation of any standing. stitution, understanding, or morals of their child. If this is done, I will pledge myself, than in one ren; they will personally attend to every thing year, we shall have more than double the sum relating to them as far as they can, and will be mentioned, and shall very soon multiply it by a very careful not to entrust them with such persons digit of a considerable power. This, I may say as are merely influenced by worldly interest in has, with the blessing of God, been the sole cause what they do for them. They will perceive the of the great sums which are raised in England. importance of inuring them early to action, appli Before this was done, no more than £10,000 per cation and observation : and of storing their minds annum was raised, oven with all the indefatigable as they become capable of it, with information on labours of Dr. Coke, in soliciting subscriptions, every subject which can conduce to render them And while Missionary meetings were confined to useful members of the community. They will large places, no more than about 30, or £35,000 endeavour to accustom them to such things as was raised: but now, since they have been held are of a beneficial tendency, to preserve them in many small villages, &c. upwards of £50,000 from habits of indolence or self-indulgence, and is realized. In the circuit from whence your Cor. to prevent their forming improper connections. respondent proceeded to this country, which was Many difficulties indeed must be encountered in small amongst the thousands of our Israel, we adhering to such a plan of education, and the did not raise £5 per annum before these meetings success will not always answer the expectations were established, but it now raises from £125 to excited by it; but more may frequently be done ent had the honour of promoting the first Mission- their principles and morals from contamination-

thing on that occasion is put into the box. (N.B. and expense on the spiritual interests of the soul laws were not framed by my guidance; while This he sometimes does by watching the game than the temporal concerns of this life. The soul chief, the Inquisition, stood in solemn grandeur, for a gentleman, in a wood in his neighbourhood.) must be instructed and provided for as well as the unrivalled for its power, to preserve peace and 8. When she undertakes a journey, and on her body! But alas! how many parents murder the concord of sentiment. But in process of time, A dry, dull, lifeless prayer is characteristic of the return finds God has preserved her family in soul to save the body; and thus invert the order there arose some, who entirely renouncing my soul that prays, and shows it to be spiritless; health and safety, she makes an offering of grati- of reason and duty, putting the first last, and the experienced guidance, made the most violent in- whereas we should worship God in spirit and in tude to God, by putting something into the Mission- last first. How many never catechise their fami- roads on the long established order of affairs, and ary box.—I had the pleasure of being present lies, never take any pains to improve their minds; set themselves to form every thing according to but suffer them to associate with all sorts of comtheir own novel and fantastic ideas. As, however, says, "I will, in prayer, always stand as a servant and gratitude to find the sum included therein was panions, to trifle away their time, to break the they did not perfectly agree in some points of to receive my Master's commands, or kneel as a £1 6s. 101!! She observed that since they had Sabbath, and neglect God's house! What won- doctrine, (though they did in all that was essential subject before my prince." This, fine as it is, is adopted this plan, they had done better in their pe. der, then, that God should punish their unfaithful to practice,) I immediately seized the opportunity, neither the doctrino of his Church nor his Bible; cuniary affairs: before they were often much and criminal indifference, by suffering their childstraitened; but since had not experienced any ren to bring down their hoary hairs with sorrow orror, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them van practice. When we come into his presence, peculiar difficulties. Well may it be said, "she to the grave. We shudder at the infanticide of so fiercely contending with each other, that I rehath done what she could." To whomsoever the heathens; but their sin and conduct are tained peaceable possession of all they had left me, already—but to ask mercy for the violations of may read this I would say, go and adopt the same nothing near so cruel, or wicked, or ominous, as together with no small power over themselves. those commands, to petition grace to help us to or similar means. Missionary meetings might be the conduct of those called Christians, who des. I hoped they had totally forgotten those maxims, keep them, to live holy. Dr. A. Clarke remarks beld with good help all over this Province by aptroy body and soul by their criminal neglect of which were once deemed of great importance that, "We should consider the immense distance

children turning to you in an agony of despair on a good education-you have been kind and indulwhat avails all these? for I am dying-I am going into an eternal world! and, what is most distress. ing, I am going to hell, through your neglect! You miserable, but took no pains to impress my mind these almost obsolete ideas are fast reviving, that iety and mental energy, should we cry, "God be on the awful subject; you know that I must die, members of different Christian denominations can merciful to us sinners!" The Apostle of the but never manifested a proper concern for any think and speak well of each other; that while Gentifes, who was reconciled to God, filled with thing but this life; you knew of a day of Judg. ment, but taught me not to prepare to meet my God. When called to His bar, I shall be conparents who gave me birth, and suffered my fellies and vices to ruin me, without suppressing the an imaginary case; the writer knew of the cir. cumstances of a young, rich, and accomplished and not merely coldly "letting each other alone," three times a day and prayed; Dan. vi. 10. Peter lady, an only daughter, who died uttering some of these affecting and soul-rending reflections on er parents. Probably David's pathetic lamenta. ion over the death of Absalom might arise from views and feelings of a similar kind. How apare yielding, and my speedy destruction is confi. down and prayed; Acts xx. 34,—at Tyre, he propriate is this language to the case of many dently predicted. I have hitherto resisted the now a days. How many have to be wail the death fatal onset by representing the revived spirit of 5. To finish the evidence, when the Saviour was language, "O my son Absalom! my son, my son and have succeeded in thus persuading many, prayed, saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Ab. salom, my son, my son!" 2 Sam. xviii. 33.

Dec. 5, 1834.

For the Christian Guardian.

THE COMPLAINTS OF PREJUDICE.

Mr. Epiron.-Though I cannot hope for much sympathy from you, yet as you know "Complain-£130 per annum; and in illustrating the principle than many parents so much as attempt. The ing oft gives respite to our grief," I trust your hu. I have in hand, it will not be improper to observe, general education of both sexes, at present, seems manity will allow me to atter my complaints that there are only five circuits in the Connexion, calculated to answer any purpose, rather than that through your medium. Amidst the strange vicis. which does not exceed it in number of members, of regulating the judgments and improving the situdes of human affairs in the present times, no which raises so great a sum. Your Correspond. minds of the rising generation—of preserving one has sustained more injury than I, though no one is more venerable for antiquity, or more cepts of their Redeemer would be a blessed means ary meeting distinct from the circuit town, and and of qualifying them for usefully filling up the respectable for the great influence I have possess. ed in the world, since no person ever inhabited it, driven from my alliance with Christianity, I can standing, leaning? saw before he left it, little Missionary meetings in almost every place. Some villages which before the control of the Gospel will especially their establishment raised only 10s. or 15s., now influence those who are actuated by them to desire there exists and the control of t raise £7, £10, and £18. Missionary meetings the blessing of salvation for their beloved offspring. cause of religion, by preventing heresy; (though people, who, though they outwardly disclaim any have been the means of spreading Missionary This is the most important of all relative duties, my enemies do presume to say I am the sole information :- information of the pressing calls, and the neglect of it is productive of the most occasion of it,) and I hope to convince you that friends. Under my influence they never examine great success, and great prospects: of opening fatal consequences; for, besides those parents, my assistance is still eminently needful. It is of any argument advanced by their opponents, exa prospective view of the general establishment who in various ways are accessory to the murder no consequence to me, whether a thing is right, cept with prepossessed minds, made up to reject of the kingdom of Christ. Often on these occa. of the souls of their offspring, even they, who or wrong; if it has been long established. I cannot sions we are placed on the mount of observation, and we have seen the men of Macedonia crying overlook the command to bring up their children out her hands unto God;—superstition vanishing; in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and, reasoning or argument I utterly abhor. For the leave their minds like an uncultemples falling :- priests forsaking the worship tivated field, or, by example and hursh treatment, is, "that I know better." However great or good of their false gods, and becoming ministers of prejudice them against the Gospel, or indiscreetly any person may be, if he does not perfectly agree Christ ;-satan falling like lightning from hea. lead them into such distorted views of it as are of with me in every respect, I never can allow him ven ;"-and the "kingdoms of this world becom. fatal tendency. Indeed the methods are innume. any merit; I exaggerate and dwell upon his faults. ing the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ." rable by which parents fail of their duty in this and keep his virtues out of sight; I attribute his The Missionary spirit has been promoted thereby, respect; and, whilst numbers act as if they did conduct to the worst motives; if he his gentle It has been caught as a sacred flame, and has run not much care whether their offspring were happy and courteous, I call it artfulness, and flattery; that morality itself is rightly performed only when from heart to heart. When once possessed, it or miserable hereafter, it is to be feared that few, if he is firm in maintaining what he believes to be strongered that have a strongered that seeks ways and means of helping on the good if any, are free from blame in this important con- truth, I denominate it bigotry, or ignorance; I ever strenuously assert, that human nature is of itself hear him mentioned with coldness, and speak of sufficiently disposed to good-that in the things Many parents think they have done all their him with contempt. I always esteem myself bet. viding the town and neighbourhood into districts, Many parents think they have done all their him with contempt. I always esteem myself betand appointing collectors, chiefly females, thereto, duty when their children have received an educative than others, and take great pleasure in wound. and regularly canvassing the district from door to door, not passing a single house. Then a variety of other plans have arisen from the same. Missing the district from door to door, not passing a single house. Then a variety reading, writing, and the mathematics. Why say Under my influence people are persuaded, that they, "We do all we can for our families—we any notion which they have inherited from their sionary boxes: some have set apart some portion clothe and feed them-we put them in the way ancestors, or adopted insensibly, however erroneof their property, such as an apple-tree, a beehive, a hen, a ewe, &c. &c. and all the produce what more can we do?" This is a serious misor not, but it would be sacrilege to doubt it. I has been sacredly devoted to the cause. Indeed take. This would indeed be enough if man was always magnify every difference of opinion to the invention itself has been put to the torture to find only an animal, if he was not related to another largest dimensions, and leave no entrance for out ways and means of helping it on .- A pleasing world, and destined to dwell in an eternal state these foolish ideas, candour and liberality, with instance of the Missionary spirit being caught at of consummate happiness or ineffable misery, which I maintain a constant warfare. I never a Missionary meeting, occurred a little time before But he has an invaluable soul, an immortal spirit, permit any one to express their sectiments freely whose duration will run parallel with eternity; and openly, because if they did I should certainly vert to the circumstance that the person concerned and the interests of his spiritual nature are infi. oppose them, and we know that, "the beginning was a scal to my own ministry, when I first began nitely greater in importance than his present of strife is as the letting out of waters;" therefore to exercise it .- E. D. is the wife of a poor day temporal concerns. On this ground, those parents as there can be no free discussion where I am. labourer, and the mother of fourteen children. whose chief solicitude is confined to this world, without strife, I think it prudent to put a stop to She had felt, for some years, a desire to do some. who provide only for the body, whose care and it at first. A modern theory is, "that every man thing for the Missionary cause, but had not the anxiety are limited to placing them in such cir. has a right to his own opinion;" but this is a great means on account of the expenses of a large cumstances as are likely to secure the necessaries mistake, every one ought to be of the opinion family. While at a Missionary meeting, in the year 1832, she came to the resolution of attempt. It is practical atheism-it is rank infidelity. And happy and peaceful the world would be. In ing something. She procured a Missionary box, such parents need not wonder when their children those days which are unfortunately past, when I, and adopted the following regulations: 1. If any become mockers, and despise the God of their and my worthy friend Interest, had the means of one touched the box, he must put something into fathers, seeing they have thus consecrated them enforcing obedience, we exhibited the perfection it. 2. She resolved to devote something to it out to the world and mammon; yes, devoted them to and beauty of a complete union of sentiment—true of every week's earnings, be they what they sin and the devil. It is the bounden duty of all we did it at the expense of many thousand lives, or every week's earnings, be they what they made from the sale parents first to give themselves to God, then to but those were cheaply sacrificed to the attainof her rags, mettle, and bones, she would put devote their children to Him, and "train them up ment of such an important object; and we never therein. 4. A widow comes to buy her rags, and in the way they should go;" not merely give good employed torture, imprisonment, or death, when by her recommendation she is induced to put an exemplary in every time she comes. 5. When exemplary in every time she comes a heathen more than a Christian. nampenny in every time since could be indulged, as they unfit the soul ing that many of his hearers could form no idea

ed you;" "Be not wise in your own eyes;"and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all another sovereign, his enemy and ours. We gent-you have spared neither expense nor pains malice; and be ye kind one to another, tender. should, therefore, approach him as criminals do to make me comfortable in this world, but ah! hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for their judge." And when we consider the perdi-Christ's sake hath forgiven you;" "By this shall tion to which we are exposed, without one ray of all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have hope penetrating the dense and insupportable love one to another,"-and many others of a similar gloom in which we are involved, with what humiknew I had a soul, destined to be ever happy or nature. But of late, I am terrified to see that lity and reverence, self-abasement and fear, anx. they watchfully maintain the truth, they are willing to allow, that there may be a conscientious of Jesus, and had perfected his insructions in the difference in non-essential points; that they strive third heavens, is found upon his knees. If any demned through your cruel neglect. There I to convince those who differ from them, by patient, must lament your folly, and mourn over your and clear explanation, by mild, yet earnest per. it was a fortiori, the privilege of the Apostle; yet unfaithfulness; yes, even in hell I must curse the suasion, rather than by violent, and angry re. with all his faith, hope, confidence, he is on his proach; that they do not excuse vice, and contemn knees. But to be short and plain: Solomon kneel. virtue, as either happens to be associated with a ed on his knees; I Kings xviii. 54, 2 Chron. vi. 18. one or restraining the other." The above is not particular name; that they regard each other as Ezra fell on his knees and spread his hands before members of one body, and followers of one Lord, God; Ezra ix. 5. Daniel kneeled on his knees but are warmly interested in the welfare and pros. fell on his knees; Luke v. 8; - and kneeled when perity of all who sincerely "name the name of he raised Tabitha; Acts ix. 40. Stephen kneeled Christ." Thus uniting together they have attack. when he was stoned, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive ed my dominion on every side, the strongest holds of their ungodly children, and may adopt David's charity, as resulting from indifference to the truth, in his agony in Gethsemane, he kneeled down and do what is right, and these, united with the class prayed more earnestly, and his sweat was as it whose religion consists in an attachment to names and forms, and in a bitter hostility to all others, ground; Luke xxii. 41-44. Ergo-after all these who can indulge themselves in contemptuous sneers, and degrading insinuations, against those whom they see trying to " walk humbly with their God," and whom therefore they ought, did they ship, say, "O come, let us worship and bow down! possess the Spirit of Christ, to love and encourage, gently to warn, and in meckness instruct; -all these have contributed greatly to paralyze the cf. individual who would sit or lean when addressing forts of their brethren, who wish to see the truth a person of respectability? He would be thought universally prevail, and think that the example of extremely rude. But if he approached his king the Church in setting themselves to obey the preto effect it. But should this result fail, and I be who addresses the Majesty of Heaven sitting; yet retreat to the extensive and shadowy regions | Hoping soon to see the "editorial attention," connexion with me, have ever been my firmest whatever they do not choose to admit, however

clear may be the evidence in its favour. It is maintained by the advocates of revelation, that all the history and experience of mankind evince that the unhappiness and misery existing in the world has been caused by evil pussions; which reason, while it showed them to be wrong, yet presented no effectual motives, and gave no effectual aid to subdue—that only a revelation from God could teach us our duty, and only the aid of his Spirit could enable us to fulfil it, and that morality itself is rightly performed only when of this world there is employment enough for all the faculties we posses—that even if there should be a God, and if he has made a revelation of his will, yet he will readily excuse us, for we had neither time nor inclination to examine the proofs, -we will carefully misunderstand our opponents, pervert their statements, misrepresent their arguments; and thus having only false doctrines to contend with, we shall obtain an easy victory, and the world be once more under the dominion PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

GENUFLECTION.

MR. EDITOR,-I did not think of troubling you again upon this subject, particularly after you promised "to bend a little Editorial attention" owards it; but as you have not-in consequence of other and more important business—favoured the public with that "bend" of "attention," I beg leave to offer the following additional observations. Perhaps, by the way, it will not be improper, first, to observe the state of mind, and then the

position of the body.

she has a present made her, she devotes a part of maintain tainty rengion in at its purity and exit to the Missionary box. 6. When her children to them, she persuades them have any pence given to them, she persuades them than the body. And those parents are awfully to put them into the box, instead of spending them the body. And those parents are awfully characterise all our approaches to the Deity—fastened his head in a bunch of briars."—Myles the icy fetters of nature bind their frozen soil.—Faith, affiance in Christ, is absolutely necessary. Life of Grimshaw.

Amherstburgh, Dec. 1834.

"Prayer ardent opens heaven, and lets down A stream of glory on the consecrated hour of man in audience with the Deity."

represented every difference of opinion as a fatal but, as a learned writer says, is a portion of Geneamongst them : " Love one another as I have lov. between us and the Creator in point of dignity; this should inspire awe and respect. He is our "Charity suffereth long, and is kind;" "Let all King, we his subjects, and are bound to obey him; the heavenly unction, deeply taught in the school man could come with boldness to a throne of grace, my spirit!" Acts vii. 60. Paul at Ephesus kneeled

who are too indolent to examine, or too timid to this cup from me!-and being in an agony he were great drops of blood falling down to the examples, which we may consider as so many precepts, should we not join with the sweet singer of Israel and, in all acts of social and public wor. let us KNEEL before the Lord our Maker!"

In conclusion, what would be thought of the in this manner, would he not be thought a barbarian? What then shall be thought of the person

I remain, yours sincerely, Burford, Dec. 1834. SPECTATOR.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

(Continued from No. 4 of Vot. vi.) Eminent Ministers .- A long list of eminent men. well worthy of the imitation of all engaged in the important occupation of preaching the Gospel. has adorned the Christian Ministry. St. Paul could say, "I count not my life dear unto me, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry I have received"-" I take you to record that I am pure from the blood of all men, for I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God." Of the same order was good old Latimer, boldly reproving the king, princes, and nobles: and the bare mention of the names of others of the same stamp might fill volumes .-Our own Connexion is rich in the examples it affords, and which are continued to the present day. Of Mr. Grimshaw, it is said, "His public discourses were adapted not only to the state, but likewise to the capacities of his hearers: the greatest part were of the lowest class, and consequently ignorant and wild beyond conception; he therefore addressed them in the most familiar language imaginable. His sermons were frequently long, sometimes two hours at least. He once apologized to Mr. Newton for the length of his discourses, to this effect, 'If I were in some situations, I might not think it needful to speak se much; but many of my hearers, who are wicked and careless, are likewise very ignorant, and very slow of apprehension. If they do not understand. cannot hope to do them good : and when I think of the uncertainty of life, that perhaps it may be the last opportunity afforded, and that it is possible I may never see them again, till I meet them in the great day, I know not how to be explicit enough. I endeavour to set the subject in a variety of lights, I express the same thoughts in different words, and can scarcely tell how to leave off, lest I should have omitted something, for the want of which my preaching and their hearing 1. The STATE OF MIND.—The mind should be might prove in vain. And thus, though I fear I deeply impressed with its own insufficiency and weary others, I am still unable to satisfy myself. wants-should be deeply humbled and penitent. The same motive that led him to preach long ser-To rush into the presence of our Creator without mons, led him to use the most plain and homely these feelings, would have a greater tendency to language. He chose to deliver his sentiments in procure our condemnation than justification.— what he used to term his market language.—To There should be consideration; wildness and disgive an instance. He was preaching one day on

# TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

SLAVE TO A TAVERN KEEPER AND A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A respectable young man, son of a wealthy far mer, married, and commenced the career of life for himself, under very auspicious circumstances. He was industrious and prosperous; and his af fectionate wife blessed him with several fine children: but unfortunately for him, a man came into his neighborhood and opened a tavern. The farmer, from the power of social feelings at first, and then from habit, and finally from appetite, visited the tavern more and more frequently, till by imperceptible degrees, he became intemperate and consequently his property began to waste away, and in a few years ho was a bankrupt and a miserable sot, and his wife and children were destitute. For several years he continued in this degraded condition, hanging about the tavern which had been the cause of his ruin, and performing the most menial offices for the sake of the liquor which he got. At length the news of the Temperance Societies reached the place, and the tayern keeper, of course, began to rail about them. The unfortunate farmer suffered the tavern keeper to think for him, and he too raised his voice against Temperance Societies. But by and by a movement was made in the place where the tavern was, and a Temperance Society was formed. This caused the unhappy farmer to reflect, and he began to think for himself, and very soon abandoned totally the use of all intoxicating liquors, and became a sober man, and went and desired to become a member of the Temperance Society. The Society, however, declined receiving him, and advised him to prove himself first, and see whether he could sustain his resolution. This he did so perfectly for several months, that the Society, on a second application, received him. Not long after this, two men came into this place to transact some business with him, and sent for him to come to the tavern. After the business was completed, they called for some liquor, and asked him to drink with them. He politely declined. They urged but he refused. The tavern keeper, who stood looking on, now interrupted them with a taunting and bitter reproach upon the farmer. "He dares not drink! He is not his own man! He is a slave to the Temperance Society! He is not capable of thinking and acting for himself, and so he has sunk into the base condition of a slave, and has got masters to take care of him and keep him from drinking." The unhappy man felt the reproach keenly, but it neither kindled his wrath, nor shook his resolution. With the tears of tender emotion moistening his eye, he turned and fixed a steadfast look upon the favern keeper, and with a gentle but decided tone, thus replied to him-" Sir, if I am now a slave to the temperance Society, remember that I was for many long years a slave to you, and you was a cruel master to me! You kept me in bitter bondage -in the most ignominious vassalage! You found me in prospe rous circumstances, surrounded by comperence and all the tender charities of domestic life-a happy husband and father, and a contented man; but you have robbed me of my possessions and respectability and peace; you blighted all my domestic endearments, and brought poverty and disgrace and wretchedness upon my family; and the property which would have sustained my wife, and fed, and clothed and educated my children, you took away from me for the poisonous means with which you enslaved me. Indeed, you were a cruel master? But, sir, I am your slave no longer? I am certain that the Temperance Society cannot hold me in severer bondage than you did; and therefore, if I must be a slave, l will be a slave to the Temperance Society."

vered his respectability in society, gathered his family around him again, and by industry and frugality, was able to support them comfortably and peace returned to that family where adversity and suffering long had reigned .- Genius of Tem perance.

## "WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR!"

We had a good opportunity the other day of gaining a correct practical answer to this ques-—d, (Mc.) where the cause has at the place of meeting, that in another neighborhood, a man was likely to fail in raising a building that afternoon for want of help-that he had been round and invited his neighbors (if such they may be called) only four of whom could be ob tained, because he had come to the resolution to dispense wholly with ardent spirit. This inform. ation was a bold challenge on the generous feelfor volunteers, and as soon as the meeting was over, which was the more brief on that account, all hands started off with their fellow townsman. We since have learnt that the building soon went up on the arrival of these temperance volunteers. and that all were dismissed before sunset. Every thing was quiet and orderly. What will the

## RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. INDIAN MISSIONS.

Kingston, Dec. 15th 1834. Mr. Epiron,-One of the most pleasing features in our Mission in this Province, is the numtures in our Mission in this Province, is the number of interesting young men who are rising up in all are equally and eternally interested. Christmas day various societies, who are likely to become useful is the time in which we commemorate the incarnation Missionaries. Most of these have been educated of our adorable Redeemer. Promises were given of in our Mission Schools, several of them are truly this interesting event immediately after the fall of man: converted to God, are anxious for the salvation of such as, "the seed of the woman shall bruise the sertheir Countrymen, and are already following them into the wilderness, that they may bring them into the fold of Christ. The knowledge they have of the language, the character, and the habits of their stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for nection of the dispensations of heaven: yet the truth and make them an influence among the

taken by two of our Indian Youths, is a confirma. man on the most reasonable terms. Sion of this opinion "In the beginning of Septem- to by the shepherds, we discover the attributes and and corrupted mind, many incongruities may appear to a hewer of wood or drawer of water? Can I bear the

iting the Pagan Indians on the waters of Lake Nipising. After a week's voyage they arrived at the usual encampment of the Tribe they sought were introduced to the Chief, and commenced their work. Brother Young explained to the Chief the design of his visit, and was kindly received by him and his people. . At the close of the first interview, Brother Young said to the Chief, 'Now Brother, to-morrow is the Christian's Sabbath, there should be no hunting, no getting wood, no play, but we worship God, and hear his good

On the Sabbath morning they came together in their best garments (such as they were) clean and decent, and listended with great attention. After the service the Chief said, 'He was glad to hear these good words.' They had a service again in the afternoon, which continued till near sun-down. Many more came in the evening, and while I was speaking, the Chief would answer me, approving f what I said. I spoke to them a long time. On Monday we had another meeting at the Chief's Lodge, all heard with attention. After this they said they must go and hunt for they had nothing to eat. We said we will go and hunt for you; we were out two days, and caught two Bears, ducks, and other game. On our return we invited all the Indians to a feast, we built a Camp, and all ate together. After the feast we again had a meeting, we sang, prayed, and talked about Jesus Christ the Saviour, and had a good time. Here spoke to the Chief about their children being instructed to read the good Book, and it was agreed that the children should come together for the purpose on the morrow. The next day the Chief came, and seemed thoughtful, as if wishing something explained. He said,—'shall I pray and drink fire water too?' I said no, the Great Spirit has forbidden to drink the fire water. He said, that 'John (the trader) when he went out to trade with the Indians, drunk the fire water, and he pray too.' I told him he must not mind that begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." bad man, he always dripk, but you must not do so. In the circumstances of his birth, we discover h bad man, he always drink, but you must not do so, you must do as I do; the Indians where I live hear these words. We taught the children in school through his poverty might be made rich all day; on Saturday I went to the Chiet's Lodge, he called all his people together—there was not room for all, some listened to hear on the outside. We read in the Gospel of St. Matthew in the Ch p. pe-way language, prayed and sang a long time. we said. I then told them, to morrow is the Sabdath; you must get your wood, and be prepared to worship the Great Spirit all day, we must do herds speak, we must suppose they would take the nothing but think on the words of the Great Spirit. On the Sabbath all came early, we read the Com- and they felt no disposition to defer their visit. Hence mandments in the Chip-pe-way language three they said, "Let us now go." Now is the accepted times, explained and enforced them-it was a good time; this Christmas day is the day of salvation; this we spoke to them, sung and prayed till the middle | of the night. It was very pleasing to see these wild Indians listening to the truths of the Christian obtain the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? The measure thereor is conger than the same blessings enjoyed by the shepherds, and caust thou know? fore, I now tear the Great Spirit, if his fire come and heard. Now. I fear I cannot get away from it.' We prayed for him, he was much affected, he says he wishes all his people to hear the words of the Great Spirit, and desires a school for his children, and a Misssionary to teach them what is right. On Monday morning we met, and had meeting again.-The Chief said, they "must now leave for their fall hunt, we shall be gone two moons.' I gave them the books I had with me—they think much of the books which contain the words of the Great Spirit, although they cannot read."

Thus you see, the Lord is preparing the minds of these poor wandering pagans to receive the I need not tell you that the tavern keeper had Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; and, if we are Mission amongst this tribe, and at another place to childhood and youth. The noon corresponds to the still farther west. We have men who are willing summer, and the summer to the strength of manhood; to go, and we doubt not but Christian benevolence will furnish us with the means of sending them. It will be a great and guilty reproach to us as a people in this Province, if we have not sufficient have and the winter points out the time when zeal and liberality enough to enable us to carry our missionary operations, at least, as far as enterprising traders go for commercial purposes. From the deep and gloomy recesses of the wilderness On attending a temperance meeting in the we hear a cry, "Come and help us." May it awaken all our sympathies, and lead to increasing greatly prevailed, we were informed on arriving exertions to ameliorate the wretched condition of the perishing heathen. Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours truly, J. STINSON.

For the Guardian RICHMOND CIRCUIT.

ings of cold water men, who had come to hear a cuit, but the most remarkable outpouring of divine temperance address. They immediately bid up grace has been felt on that part of the circuit called the North Gower, where a revival has been going on for sometime past. It first began among the young people of both sexes, many of whom have us in our present and eternal interests. Nothing is tribeen savingly converted to God, and have united with us in Church fellowship; and many of their insignificant, and occurrences to common observation of the successful general, but in him who has been long parents are now serious enquirers in the way to Zion. I am not able at present to state the num. friends of the "good creature" say to this? Who ber of those who have embraced Religion in this were neighbors in this case? Not rum-drinkers place. The good work is still going on, and to were neighbors in this case? Not rum-drinkers God's name be all the praise and glory given.

Amen. Yours, &c., J. Currie.

### For the Christian Guardian, CHRISTMAS DAY,

OR THE GLORIOUS ADVENT OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. On this day the shepherds said, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass." Of all the subjects which can possibly claim our attention, none appear so important as the love of

t-his justice which required it-and his love which noved him to do it.

"Here the whole Delty is known, Nor dares a creature guese Which of the glories brightest shone, The justice or the grace."

On this day the character of Him who was born lemands our serious consideration. His name was lesus, or Joshua the Saviour—a name by which he was designated previous to his birth; "thou shalt call his name Jesus, because he shall save his people from their He is also called Christ, the anointed Prophet, and man in one person-God manifest in the flesh-God in Christ reconciling the world unto himself--Immanuel, God with us. Well might the Apostle say, Thou hast given him a name which is above every

every tongue confess." We ought on this day to reflect on the circumstances come, God sent forth his Son made of a woman, made law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." did not appear proper that Jesus should make his appearance in the world immediately after the fall. The reasons which may be assigned for this are as follows: The insufficiency of all other means to save a lost and of sin, the turpitude of crime, and their awful conseprepared for it-when men were expecting it-when their perplexity, uncertainty, and miscalculations. the sceptre was departing from Judah-when the world monarchies, and the establishment of the Roman gov ernment,-then the Son of God came down from heaven-then "the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only

perfect humility, although previously clothed with all pray, live happy in our village, but never drink of his birth, a manger was his cradle. "Though he hre water. The Chief said he was very glad to was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we

Let us on this day contemplate the conduct of the shepherds; their language at the head of this article implies anxiety and astonishment. The angels had said, "Unto you is born in the city of David a Saviour." "Let us go and see" if the statement made by these angels respecting the birth of Christ can be possible. The Chief and others seemed to feel much what It implies united purpose; not I will go, but "let us How pleasing to hear one man say, I will go to Christ; but how much more pleasing to hear men say, shortest way; they would go even unto Bethlehem, Now is the accepted season; in the afternoon we had meeting again, day we may by faith see an incarnate Jesus. Go to we spoke to them, sung and prayed till the middle Bethlehen Judah we cannot, but we can go to our closets, to the family altar, to the public means of grace; and if we attend to those religious privileges, we may The Chief said, 'I never hear such words be- fying and praising Gop for all the things we have seen

> "To Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Who sweetly all agree To save a world of sinners lost, Eternal glory be." Dec. 17, 1834. UNUS PARVO.

> > For the Christian Guardian. THE RETROSPECT.

"The end of the year reminds us of the termination of life, and of the period when time shall be no longer. Whatever we see reminds us of the lapse of time. The day and night succeed each other, the rotation of the seasons varies the year; the sun rises, attains its methe evening is an emblem of autumn, and autumn to declining life. The night with its silence and darkness shows the winter, in which all the powers of vegetation life shall cease, with its hopes and pleasures. If the whole of life which rolls thus silently along passed uniformly on, we should never mark its approaches to he end of the course. If one hour were like another, if the course of the sun did not show that the day is wasting, days and years would glide unobserved."-

<sup>a</sup> The greatly wise to talk with our past hours, And ask them what report they hore to heaves, And how they might have home more welcome as Their answers form what men experience call."

At the close of the year how important that we take retrospective view of its principal and leading events, and call up to remembrance and improvement our mercies, our deliverances, and the general dealings of God with os. How various and manifold are the proofs of of real greatness of mind are displayed under circum-We have some refreshing seasons on this cir. God's kind care and rich goodness towards us! Though stances of trial and suffering. The mature, the grave we ought daily to observe the course of the passing scenes of life, and ever to keep a watchful eye on the lence, are obtained only by a long and patient course of life, and ever to keep a watchful eye on the lence, are obtained only by a long and patient course of liminance; who himthe year seems peculiarly suitable and inviting to contemplate its changes; all of which, more or less, affect fling and unimportant; events, apparently the most of no interest, have often proved fraught with the most surprising and unexpected consequences; and the smallest and most inconsiderable things are sometimes the fororunners of extraordinary changes in the moral and religious, as well as the natural and political world. There is a connection in all the events of time; and though the links of that chain may infinitely transcend beyond the comprehension of our limited and narrow capacities, yet the unity of design and dependence of parts are not the less true, but more important and interesting on that account. Every thing, therefore, is big or idle wishes; but the result of protracted and persewith importance: because time leads to eternity, and all the thoughts, words, and actions of man have infinite various graces and excellences to acquire in order to be all the thoughts, words, and actions of man have infinite good or evil connected with them. He lives for eternity, and

"Infinite joy or endless wo Depends on every breath."

present world. We ought to make a practical improvement of all the various enjoyments of life, the numerou sufferings in the present state, and indeed every circum. stance, whether painful or pleasant. This will require

in contriving the important plan-his power in effecting and the Scriptures, the more will their admiration and tian, and a more useful member of civil and religious gratitude be excited by a discovery of the infinite wis- esciety ! Am I more thankful to God ! and truly gratedelity denies the wise and just control to which the To both, the future is an awful unknown; in the vast from those melancholy musings or oppressive fears is of me? How do matters stand with my soul !under the law, to redeem them that were under the supplied by the disclosures of revelation! The views out conscience, and let the Lord answer for himself. of Providence which it suggests are universally benefi- Time is flying, eternity is at hand, and the Judge is at cial. They only, however, derive full benefit, whose the door. I shall soon go to my account, and this may be the last year of my mortal existence; if so,minds, imbued with the sentiments of Scripture, connect with all the scenes and circumstances they behold those designs of the Divine Being which are there ruined world were not fully discovered ;—the evil nature unfolded. Men whose hearts and whose hopes are set upon the present world, are far too confined and limited Answer, O Lord for me. - Amen. quences, were not properly understood;—the world had in their apprehensions of what is to follow from surnot been sufficiently warned of his approach;—there rounding events, notwithstanding the aid that is furwere not a sufficient number of persons to witness the nished them for correct and satisfying conclusions in grand and glorious event. But when the world was the light shed upon these events by revelation. Hence They find themselves in a vast theatre where every was shaked by the overthrow of the Persian and Grecian thing seems to fluctuate amidst the varieties of confusion; the causes and catastrophe being alike unknown. Meanwhile, Christians, placed in the very same cir-cumstances, discern by faith an Almighty Being con-ducting through all this apparent disorder designs worhy of the admiration of his creatures; and laying, amid the wreck of empires and the desolations of society, the foundations of an immovable kingdom, whose glory the ensigns of royalty, and reigning in the grandeur of shall be the theme of everlasting praises. They see drink none, if we should drink fire-water, the his kingdom. So great was his benevolence and comthe complicated threads of all events in a Divine hand; Great Spirit would be angry with us, and we passion, that he took upon himself our nature, and was in which connection, what was before mysterious and should never come to Ish-pe-ming-Heaven. We found in the midst of poverty; a stable was the place perplexing, brightens into the promise of a consummation full of harmony and glory." Leifchild.

"Great God of wonders! (if thy love survey'd Aught else the name of wonderful retains.) What rocks are these, on which to build our trust! Thy ways admit no blemish; none 1 find; Or this aione— That none is to be found.' Not one to soften censure's hardy crime: Not one to palliate peevish grief's complaint, Who like a demon marm'ring from the dust. Dares into Judgment call her judge. Supreme! For all I bless thee; most for the severe."

moral discipline, to correct his evil propensities, to each him submission to God, and prepare his soul for heaven. Hence, though we have the most clear and encouraging assurances that God cares for us, yet we must confess "His way is in the sea, and his path is n the great waters, and his footsteps are not known," Ps. lxxvii. 19. And, therefore, with strict propriety, we may ask in the beautiful and eloquent language of Zophar, "Canst thou by searching find out God ! canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection? It is high as heaven; what canst thou do? deeper than hell; what line of the human understanding is undoubtedly too short to fathom the depths of the dispensations, and the most enlarged capacity too narrow to comprehend the ways of infinite wisdom, "There are hard texts in the works as well as in the word of God. We must not dogmatise too boldly and positively upon them. God has set bounds to our curiosity, which no man can or ought to transgress; neither is it for man to call God to account. His judgments are called unsearchable, that the human mind may not weary and toil itself in vain."-Flavel. Though we cannot trace him, yet we ought undoubtedly to trust him. And if we are unable to discover all the reasons, yet we may apprehend some; and comprehend so much of the subject as to compass the ends of God's will in regard to our personal and ing is either penal or corrective. To a good man it To the former God works all for good, while the latter makes all into sources and cause of evil. How necessary therefore for us to obtain grace from heaven, to sanctify us, and support the mind in every affliction and trial. Before we can inherit the promises, we must have patience to do the will of God. We must enter the house of affliction, which Luther styles, God's school of instruction, and undergo a course of severe trial and correction. God tries the heart as metal is tried, to ascertain whether it be sound and good. Every grace will be brought to painful and repeated testing, before it can be perfect. Nature, the world and circumstances may produce the man, and form the bero, or the philosopher; but, the spirit and providence of God alone can make the true Christian. Some of the finest sensibilities of our common humanity, the noblest principles of our nature, and the most exalted developements self was made perfect by suffering. How indeed can we form the well disciplined and hardy veteran, but by the toil of many a re-encounter in the field of battle? Where do we find the martial skill, and commanding talent, practised in the arts, stratageins and manœuvres of war Where shall we meet with the profound philosopher, but in the deep thinking, patient and plodding investigator of nature! How indeed can any great man be produced, but by great research and persevering labour, n connection with peculiar and suitable circumstances? How indeed can the eminent christian experience and a superior religious character be attained, but in doing and suffering the will of God. It is not the work perfected for his eternal inheritance, humility, faith, the gift of talent, and knowledge, and every other gift, ove, meekness, and patience are the chief habits of mind which are to qualify him for the crown of joy, and Depends on every breath."

the rest of everlasting felicity. Sanctified affliction

Nothing can more concern us than to ascertain how far refines and strengthens them, and all our trials and tempwe are accomplishing the ends of our probation in the tations, when borne in submission to God's will, not only of its possessor and a cankerworm to the interests of improve, but perfect them.

"All dvik natural, are moral goods;
All discipline indulgence, on the whole.
Affilietion is the good man's shiring scene;
Prosperity conceals his brightest ray;
As hight to stars, we lustre gives to man.
Heroes in battle, pilots in the storm,
And virtue in calemities admire.
"The wither is an enedful at the apring." And virtue in calamities admine.
The winter is as needful as the spring."
Young, Night IX.

tality were brought to light, and salvation offered to man on the most reasonable terms.

In the important event (the birth of Christ) referred to the world. To a superficial observer, or a prejudiced conquered? and do I find a readiness of mind to be falls under the world of reproof, possibly of disciplinary. ber Brother Young and his companion, left Majeperfections of Deity—his omniscience in foretelling it; present themselves; but the further the researches of reproach of Christ, and take up my cross more cheerthis he did by his servants the prophets—his wisedors some conducted by the light of region fully for his sake? Am I a better man, a better Chrispugned, his munificence undervalued; he perhaps des

down and love of God in the glorious providential displays ful for his preserving care over me during this afflicting of his care and good will towards his creatures. It is and trying year? Have God's judgments left a salutary true "Clouds and darkness are round about him, (but) fear? Does my heart serve him as fully and as sincerely righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his now his hand is removed, as when his stroke was upon throne," Psa. xcvii. 2; and "Unto the upright there me, or those around me? Have I less of the world ariseth light in darkness," exil. 4;—much depends upon the state of the heart; and thus "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Matt. v. 8. For "the very hairs of your head are all numbered," x. 30; and "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God to them who are the called accord." Christ's school? How much have I denote him that love God to them who are the called accord. them that love God, to them who are the called accord- in Christ's school? How much have I done in his Priest and King. How mysterious his character! God lng to his purpose." Rom. vii. 28. How vastly supervineyard? How many times have I been overcome rior are these views to such as heathenism or infidelity by passion, or anger? Whose mind have I pained, presents to us! While the former leads to many su- whose heart have I grieved? What injury has God's perstitions fears, the latter deprives us of all hope. work, or cause, or people, suffered by my unfaithfulness This leaves man a prey to every enemy, and that makes or folly? How often have I been a stumbling block to name, that to this name every knee should bow and him an orphan or the prey of fortuitous events. Infi- my brother? and have those who were seeking religion been disheartened, by my fickle and unstable conduct? affairs of the world are subjected, and heathenism Have not I prevented the more extended spread of piety, attending his birth. He came into the world at the admits the interference of a variety of capricious deities. by my worldly mindedness, my triffing conversation, very time foretold in the Old Testament. The seventy weeks, or four hundred and ninety years, spoken of by range of which, while the imagination of one forms all ousnes led others to suspect my religious sincerity, or the prophet Daniel were just expiring when the Redecemer made his appearance in the world. Hence said the Apostle, "When the fulness of time was guide and without a comforter. "To us what a relief the world? but especially how can God and Christ think come. God sent forth his Son made of a woman made.

" Where shall I find my destin'd place? Shall I my everlasting days With fiends or angels spend?"

THE REFLECTOR.

For the Christian Guardian. ON THE PROPER POSTURE OF WORSHIP.

Mr. Editor :- Last Sunday evening I attended, as isual, Divine worship; and the place was so crowded I gave, as a matter of complaisance, my seat to another. the time of prayer I found it impossible to kneel, without reclining on some person, which would have been evidently improper. I am not accustomed to look at the preacher during the exercise of prayer, but on this occasion I casually observed he stood also, and for similar reason.

A late correspondent of yours consured standing at prayer in unmeasured terms, making no allowance for circumstances, while he passed over the too frequent practice of sitting when professing to address the Deity. Now I certainly consider that if a person should at all reflect on God as his Creator, Preserver, Redeemer, Sanctifier, or final Judge, he would, during the exercise of devotion, place himself if possible in the most humble posture. It appears to me, however, that either standing or kneeling is a matter left to the choice of every individual, except the rules of the Church to which he belongs may have, in this respect, particularly defined his duty. It cannot be successfully denied that either posture is scriptural. Not so in regard to sitting,-this practice can plead nothing in But as man is fallen and corrupt, he requires a course its behalf but extreme physical exhaustion. With this exception, to sit at prayer would seem to argue a mind totally uncultivated-that the person considers himself either independent of the object of Divine worship or equal with him, or that there is nothing real in religion, and that devotional exercises are a mere farce. To say the least, it is an outrage on common decency; and the persons addicted to it appear, to a reflecting mind, in a light in which it is probable they do not desire to be Port Hope, Dec. 10, 1834.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1834."

CAUSES OF SCHISM IN THE CHURCH.

Of the many causes of schism in the Church, it may be proper to mention two or three. The first is lukewarmness in religion, and loss of religions enjoyments. When a person who has known what it was to possess the spirit of adoption, crying in his heart, Abba Father, and to have fellowship with the Father and the Son through the eternal Spirit, loses, from any cause, or combination of causes, that inward witness and heaven-Thus you see, the Lord is preparing the minds seasons varies the year; the sun rises, attains its mediated of the patience of Job, and the moon every night complete of our Lord Jesus Christ; and, if we are spared until next spring, we shall establish a new Mission amongst this tribe, and at another place to childhood and youth. The noon corresponds to the ed fied by the ministry of the word; like Adam in the may become a mean of great benefit, while to the garden, he knows that he has lost what he once had, wicked and unfaithful it is a sore and grievous calamity, and that he is in some sense naked, and he that robbed and that he is in some sense naked, and he that robbed him of his enjoyment, will not be at a loss to help him to some Eve as the cause of his misfortune. Perhaps it is the minister or ministry; perhaps it is the want of proper discipline in some particular case or cases; perhaps it is too rigorous discipline in other cases: perhaps it is the conduct of some members of the Church, &c. &c. Thus evil accumulates upon evil is his imagination-difficulty rises upon difficulty, and consequently supposed injury or neglect in succession. until the whole fabric of the Church appears to him to be tottering to its fall; and whilst others, pilgrim like, are pressing their way onward to the heavenly Zion. and not unfrequently with songs of rejoicing, his mind. once the abode of peace and joy, is a volcano of tumult and agitation, and ever and anon emitting the lava of uncharitableness, complaint and accusation,-filling the surrounding atmosphere with its own postilential qualities, and producing spiritual barrenness over the whole region of its influence. It is thus that a little matter kindleth a great fire, and one sinner or back. slider in heart destroyeth much good. Let the unfortunate subject of so many church troubles and evils get his own heart alive as in former days, and maintain the same self-denial, and watchfulness, and zeal, and the surrounding scenery of the Church will assume its wonted bloom and cheerfulness, peace will again dwell within the walls of Jerusalem, and songs of rejoicing will again be heard in the habitations of the righteous. Another cause of schism in the Church, and which,

in many instances, is closely allied to the foregoing, is the increase of wealth among its members. Not that wealth in itself, or the increase of it, is an evil, When lawfully acquired, it is the gift of God; and like will be a blessing to its possessor and others if properly employed; but is accompanied with peculiar tempta. tions, and often becomes a rust to the spiritual welfare the Church. When a professing Christian increases in property, he becomes proportionably liable to two. among many other, temptations. The first is conformity to the spirit and maxims of the unconverted world; in consequence of which he becomes negligent in his duties, frequent and intimate in his worldly associations-the restraints of the plain unbending discipown people gives them an influence among the natives of the Forest which no European can extend the natives of the Forest which no European can extend the natives of the Forest which no European can extend the natives of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise than the jubilee of the universe, when life and immorphise the less certain, nor the duty less obligatory, how much have I gained this year? What improvement is not the less certain, nor the duty less obligatory, how much have I gained this year? What improvement is not the less certain, nor the duty less obligatory, how much have I gained this year? What improvement is not the less certain, nor the duty less obligatory, how much have I gained this year? What improvement is not the duty less obligatory, how much have I gained this year? What improvement is not the duty less obligatory, how much have I gained this year? What improvement is not the duty less obligatory, how much have I gained this year? What improvem falls under the word of reproof, possibly of disciplinary

pointment of the Pastoral head of the Church, though of God, which cannot be called the Pastoral head of the Church, though of God, which cannot be called the false, or help be the same in every thing but in name with the fascinating. Novely in Theology must be false, or help allections of the British are nover been any thing else than the love of the pillage of Ireland and the Colonies, abandoned to the cut. In the meditations, feelings and conversation of a person thus exercised, questions of Church order usurp the How often has a Christian ministry cause to adopt the tatives, as the United States now do?" language of Isaiah to the Jews, who in their success and prosperity forgot the source of it, "I have brought up children and they rebelled against me." Seldom has any schism in the Church ever been commenced by a person in low condition of life; but almost invariably by those who have acquired their all of property as to the duty of our own communion, we do not wish American and Protestant part of the Irish population, and influence in the Church. Very many examples of to make uncalled for attacks upon the non-essential are organizing into a Constitutional Society, which, this kind are recorded in Mr. Wesley's Journals, and it was doubtless his own observation and long experience in such cases that induced him to give the caution in his rules against building chapels "more expensive than is absolutely unavoidable," assigning as the reason that "the necessity of raising money will make rich men necessary to us. But if so, we must be dependent on them, yea, and governed by them. And then farewell to Methodist discipline, if not doctrine too."-(Methodist Discipline, p. 133.)

Methodism did not originate with rich men, nor was upon them for its existence and success. It has always pose all sorts of mobs, and to "do violence to no man" never been wanting Josephs of Arimathea among its character, which have a bearing upon the moral, intellecconverts and friends. It has made many poor men tual, and religious condition of mankind.

"But for whom will you vote?" If we can, we will vote for good men; but if we cannot do this, we will vote of good men; but if we cannot do this, we will vote for good men; and forgotten the hole whence they were digged and for none. Others must do as they please. We think the the rock whence they were hewn. But it has never most effectual way to elevate good men to office is just made a rich man poor; and contributions to its support have, in most cases when accompanied with prudence only necessary to have a sufficient number of wise and in other things, replenished rather than exhausted the good men to fill the several offices in the state and genecoffers of the benevolent contributor. But when any man becomes so exalted in his own pride of intellect as to think that he can mend the rules of Methodism, "We conclude, therefore, that the only effectual way and so elated in his circumstances as to think he is to secure the services of good men in official stations is, for above submitting to its simple and plain requirements, his influence to convert singers from the error of their and that he is important to its prosperity, and will not wars, to diffuse through the community all sorts of useful as heretofore acknowledge the authority of its instituted knowledge. Let then 'every man teach his neighbor to government, he is no longer a credit or help to Methodism. It triumphed and prospered before he was born; in the common schools, academies, or colleges, strive to it can do without him, though it is doubtful whether be imbue the minds of their pupils with right views of God, can do well, in his soul at least, without Methodism. of his truth, and of their civil and religious duties; teach The duty of its promoters in such cases is plain; it is laws—to love all men—to venerate the aged—not to speak to go forward in the name and strength of Emanuel, evil of the rulers of the people—not to be so absorbed in turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, and the party politics and religious sirife, that they can see no promise of God and all past experience warrants ultimate success.

them; but the boiling of party feeling, the despotism appear, whether among civilians, ecclesiastics, laymen, of party tyranny, and the slavish subjection to party or the common horde of mankind, who neither "fear God, combination. This is one form of the spirit of the world, as withering to soul-prosperity as the spirit of the journalists, he shall have our thanks, and our readers world under any other form. On whatever side it hoists shall have the benefit of his superior light and discernthe party banner, the plant of heavenly-mindedness and ment the party banner, the plant of heavenly-initidedness and genuine Christianity withers under its shade, and dies while it is yet floating in the breeze. Look at Christi- by the help of our gracious God, to make as many good anity as portrayed in the lives of the New Testament men of each party as we possibly can, and then leave it to christians, and how infinitely above and how diamotrically opposite to such a spirit! They were firm in the maintenance of their individual rights, yet peaceably and truly submissive to existing authorities, and authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godiness and honesty." were never found for three hundred years associated in any combinations or plots to oppress their fellow citizens, or subvert the existing government. They had another calling-they had received another spirit. And Canada is in a state of violent agitation, which is wherever party spirit takes possession of any religious strongly premonitory of the explosion of a volcano that community, it produces barrenness, strife and schism; will either destroy the cause that produced it, or destroy Its shouts are not the shouts of the king in the camp of every vestage of British authority in that Province. Israel; its songs are not the songs of Zion; its festivals All the members of the newly elected House of Assemare not the feasts of the Lord of Hosts. We have in bly are of the Papineau or French party, except six or deed known persons to secede from the Church because seven. The French inhabitants constituting the majoit was not loyal enough; we have known others to re- rity in all the counties but two or three, and their national nounce it because it was too loyal. In both cases the feelings and prejudices being excited, rejected every political god of this world was equally predominent: candidate who was not of French origin; so that about and in both cases was the Church alike relieved and one-fifth of the population speaking the English lanbenefitted. One enemy within the walls of a city, can guage, and of British and American origin, are virtually do more harm than a thousand without. In every such excluded from the advantages of representation in Parcase the Church has but one duty-to go strait for liament. The French party are resolved if possible to ward, not trusting in man or making flesh its arm.

self from the communion of the Church, with all over ing examples. Such cases are sometimes more delicate House of Assembly and leader of the French party, in whom his example has influence. All such should and painful than any of the above mentioned, because a public address which he has just published, has emremember that there is the same law for the rich and they may apply to persons of blameless character and ployed language such as was never before uttered in a the poor-that the actions of both are judged by the long standing in the Church, and involve not matters of British Colony, to inflame the French against the other same rule, which changes not with the changing cir- mere feeling, but questions of speculative and abstruce inhabitants who oppose their attempts to obtain an indecumstances of individuals—that liberality to the Church reasoning, and leading to consequences subversive of pendent Republic, and to reduce the English portion of is only a partial restoration in God's own appointed the whole fabric of the Church. In every such case, the inhabitants into subjection to the French. The way of what he has given, and imposes upon the when it is brought to a final issue, the duty of the Min- following extracts from Mr. Papineau's address (which Church no obligation to relax its rules, but rather the ister is imperative. He has joined a Church which re- occupies ten columns in the newspapers) will give our obligation to increase the vigilence of its watchful care. cognizes articles of faith in the great doctrines of reve- readers an idea of the feelings, purposes and objects of But the second and more common evil resulting from lation, as explained in the writings of Mr. Wesley, the French party. the increase of wealth among Church members, is a He has professed his sincere and full belief in them. Distrephean spirit (Third Epistle John, verse 9) which At his ordination he has vowed before God and man to fact, can no longer be maintained but by force and violence, it not unfrequently generates. Religion teaches econo- "be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and of pensioners, who work it well to their a one whom it finds in obscurity and poverty, it raises to provision is made for compromise; there is to be no country and of the colony, cannot be too soon driven notice and competence, if not wealth. When an indi- conference with flesh and blood. The only question is, vidual thus rises in the Church, and acquires influence shall Methodist doctrines be sacrificed, or shall they be and importance in his neighbourhood, he is tempted to maintained? They are not accommodated to even them, and thereby prolong, even for a few days, their think that his means and information and standing in rulers, or great men, or to the vain world ;--shall they calamitous administration. society, claim for him more control in the management be accommodated to error, supported by whom it may? It the French party) has not, it ought not to enter. of Church affairs. He begins to speculate upon ques- Every Methodist who is sound in the faith will say, No. whatsoever from any tions of Church order, and abstract right, and balance of Methodist doctrines do still produce in this and in other they are at present in the country. If it would entertain power, &c. &c. until, aided perhaps by some republican lands all the moral effects of the Gospel in the first age, ontertains of the authorities in this country, those objects of the authorities in this country. theory, he sees his rights invaded at every turn, his in converting idolators and wicked men to the worship stacles could easily be overcome. Hope is not yet dead privileges trainpled upon in every arrangement and ap-pointment of the Pastoral head of the Church, though of God, which cannot be said of any novelty, however the English Parliament."

We have, as chroniclers of any local events of implace of Christian experience; and plans to implicate portance, copied from the Correspondent and Advoand oppose the ministers of the word are devised instead | cate (a very ably conducted paper in this city) the orof efforts to aid forward with the work; and suspicion ganization of a political association, embracing several and uncharitableness take the place of charity and broobjects of utility and importance to the country, and
there is little diversity of opinion therly kindness, until peace within and without are lost respecting which there is little diversity of opinion in the chaos of rankling passion and unhallowed con- among all parties. On merely local questions, with the tention, which results in the hardening of sinners with- exception of what is embraced in the ninth and tenth they will be sufficiently strong to take, if others are not out and the grieving and withdrawment of the Spirit of articles of this alliance, we have no inclination to ex. | sufficiently just to give it to them." God within, or in open schism in the Church. The press an opinion; on what relates to the connexion of whole of this may perhaps be traced to individuals who this Colony with the Parent State (respecting the mainhave been exalted in society by the desire and effort for tenance of which the Society is entirely silent) we are | You are sufficiently numerous to injure them. Break all intellectual improvement, and the blessing of God upon in duty bound to speak, and to ask any one who fears connexion in business and interest with those who sens. their labors, which was acquired through the instrumen. God and has taken the oath of allegiance to the Crown tality of Methodism, and who are strangely urged on, of Great Britain, whether he did so according to the under some pretext or another, to do all in their power Constitution under which we now live, or whether he to infure and oppose that very ministry by which they did so with a view of getting a new Constitution, emhave been turned from darkness unto light, and by the bracing what is contained in one of Mr. Hume's pubproductions and under the labors of which they have lished letters,-"the Canadas, and all British North been nurtured to their present standing in society. America, to govern themselves by their own Representated upon the French populace of Lower Canada by

> Our remarks on the subject of Spectator's communication (on the first page) are sufficiently anticipated by will be reduced to a state of vassalage and wretchedour more judicious and less pugnacious correspondent, Iota, in another column. While we are fully persuaded modes of other religious communities. This is as con after detailing the causes of its organization and various trary to our individual feelings, as it is to our course of proceeding as Editor.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

No later arrivals from England since our last.

UNITED STATES. From the New York Christian Advocate and Journal of Dec. 12.

"I wonder what course the Advocate will take in Politics?" We supposed that we had sufficiently answered this it countenanced by them, nor is it indebted to them for question already. But if any wish for a more explicit answer, we are ready to give it. Our course then is to support the constitution and laws of the country, to op been preached to the poor, and, like the Gospel in the to use all lawful means to make all men good—under-first age, has always been most readily received and standing this word in a Gospel sense—and to advocate, most faithfully practised by them; though there have institutions of a civil, religious, benevolent, or scientific

knowledge. Let then 'every man teach his neighbor to know the Lord,' let parents teach their children right to which they are entitled, or which they enjoy under the comprens schools, academies, or colleges, structure to British Government, and the established Constituthem the love of their country, of its institutions and

This is the course the Christian advocate intends to A third cause of schism in the Church is political pursue. It intends to frown upon wickedness of every party spirit. By this we mean not an adherence to certain principles of civil polity and the upholding of titself against tyranny—which is allowed to consist in accretain principles of civil polity and the upholding of titself against tyranny—which is allowed to consist in accretain principles of civil polity and the description.

### LOWER CANADA.

LOWER CANADA. - The political atmosphere of Lower ward, not trusting in man or making flesh its arm.

The last cause of schism in the Church which we fill at present mention is, erroneous dectrines. Very as well as the public revenue, and to place the Crown as well as the pleasure of the popular branch of Phillpotts. will at present mention is, erroneous doctrines. Very the Crown as well as the public revenue, and to place few instances of schism on this ground have occurred in the Executive at the pleasure of the popular branch of Phillpotte.

mands satisfaction—none is given—and he takes him- the Methodist Church. There are, however, not want- the Government. Mr. Papineau, the Speaker of the

"The constitution has ecased to exist of right; and, in from public life; because they are too much corrupted to be reformed, too rotten to be cared. Their contact is contagious; no honest man should act or associate with

of the authorities, constituted as

ting and carving of the British aristocracy and its crea-

(Query. Have the Colonies been "pillaged," or made what they are, by the British Government !)

tions with the stranger—that is what Ireland and British America demand—and this is what before a few years,

"Restrict your consumption of British produce as ge erally as possible."

"Your enemies are not numerous enough to injure you rate their affections and interests from yours. Pardon the gnorant who is mistaken. Chastise the rogue who decives. Let those who are so prosumptuous as to prefer their own opinions and will, learn that whatsoever be their titles to favours from the administration, they have no claims to the confidence of the people. Bow not your heads." &c. &c.

Such are the leading features of the lessons incul-Mr. Papineau and his associates, and such are the objects the have in view. Should they succeed, it appears plain that the English part of the population ness, and British cominion in that Province will be annihilated. In the mean time the Scotch, English, proceedings of the French party, makes the following declaration of its principles and objects:

Under the foregoing view of the political state of the Province, the object of the Constitutional Association of Quebec will be,

By Constitutional means-1st. To obtain for persons of British and Irish origin, nd other His Majesty's subjects labouring under the same privation of common rights, a fair and reasonable propor. ion of the Representation in the Provincial Assembl 2d. To obtain such reform in the system of Judicature

ind the Administration of Justice as may adapt them to the present state of the Province. 3rd. To obtain such a composition of the Executive

Council as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess. 4th. To resist any appointment of Members of the Le. ristative Council otherwise than by the Crown, but sub. ject to such regulations as may ensure the appointment of fit persons.

To use every effort to maintain the connexion of this Colony with the Parent State, and a just subordingtion to its authority. 6th. To assist in preserving and maintaining peace

out the Province, and ensuring

and good order title

the equal rights of His Majesty's subjects of all classes.

Now, we, whose names are undersigned, taking the premises into our serious consideration, do hereby form ourselves into a Constitutional Association for the purposes stated in the foregoing declaration, and for mutual support in the discharge of the duties of our allegiance to His Majesty, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province, dependent on and belonging to the said kingdom.

Declaring that we wish for no preferences or advan-tages over our fellow subjects of whatever national origin, nor for any infringement of the rights, laws, institutions, privileges and immunities, civil or religious, in which tion; desiring merely for ourselves the enjoyment of equal rights with our fellow subjects, and that permanent peace, security and freedom for our persons, opinions, property and industry which are the common rights of

And in furtherance of the purposes aforesaid, to the utmost of our power, we hereby pledge ourselves to each other and to our fellow subjects throughout the empire. -Quebec, December, 1834.

### UPPER CANADA. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

During the last week the annual examination of the holars of this Institution took place, and on Friday the ollowing Prizes were distributed : Classics.

...... W. Ruttan.

••	- 4. 1114.		**************	
h	do	*****	T	homas Ewart,
h	do		E	dward Hurd,
h			T	
ď	do		F	rederick Jones,
ıđ	do		L	. Smith,
t.	do	<i></i>	L	lemow,
rej	aratory	7 Sch	ool,B	olaford.
-			Mathematics.	
	16	ŧ.	Fitzgetald,	7ւհ
	20		Thomas Hurd,	6th
			-T', Moore,	5th
			French.	
	1.	ŧŁ	W. Ruttan,	7th
		ıd.	Breakenridge,	3rd
	~	***	Arithmetic.	· .
	10		Larratt Smith,	24
		ad a	Daltare courtin,	
_		.iu	TIV . 24 2	1
-			Writing.	. 44%
	_	st.	Henry Powell,	4th
	. 2	nd		
	. •		Geography.	
			reakenridge,	2rd
		$\mathbf{L}_{i}$	irratt Smith,	2nd
			Reading.	
			W. Rutan,	7th
	2	ba	Thomas Hurd,	4th
			Drawing.	
٠.	1 1	st T	homas Moore,	5th
:	. 2	nd J	ohn Armstrong,	51ե 💀 🖂
	1111		ireek Grammar	
		ī	Thomas Eurart	6th
	-Eq i	val, {	Edward Hurd,	5th
st:	in Gran	J Tanna	Prize,	Sampson,
-		4 L - I	A Compressor Pal	TA G Calbarne

Lower do	George Smith.	e		
Besides the prize boys, the following names were men-				
tioned with particular commendation:				
		ľ		
In Clo	issics.	3		
Fitzgerald, 7th	Breakenridge, 3rd	6		
Armstrong 5th	Sampson 2nd	٥		
Armstrong, 5th	Helliwell 1st	۶		
		ŧ		
In Math		ų		
E. Hurd, 5th	Stennett, 4th	71		
Armstrong, 5th	T. Hard, 4th	b		
S. Ridout, 4th		٦		
In French.				
T. Ewart, E. Hurd, A. Phillips, S. Ridout, Fr. Jones,				
C Pollon T Smith				
C. Ruttan, L. Smith.				
In Arithmetic.				
R. Lewis, 1st	Fr. Jones, 3rd	t		
Chafee,2nd	Sampson, 2nd	i		
Helliwell, 1st	A. Wells, 1st	11		
In Writing.				
		A		
Armstrong 5th	rr, Jones, sra	i		
T. Hurd, 4th	beswick, Ist			
Sampson,2nd	A. Wells, Ist			
In Drawing.				

Principal's Prizes for Good Conduct.

In Geography.
Third Form.—Allan, Fr. Jones, J. Crookshank and Keefer, equal. Second Form-Ingall, Sampson, Ottley, J. Ewart, G. Smith, O'flara.

For the second Latin Grammar Prize. S. McDonell, A. McDonell, Patton, Wonham.

For Lieut. Governor's Prize.

- F. Colborne.

E. Hurd.

G. Philipotts.

The following boys were nominated by the Masters, for the Principal's Conduct Prizes:—Armstrong—(the son of our fellow townsman, Mr. J. R. Armstrong, the Mer. hant)-deserved, and would have obtained the Conduct Prize, had it not been incompatible with a rule laid down made what they are, by the British Government?)

that no boy should receive a Conduct Prize in the same division for two consecutive years. W. Ruttan and T. part of the Empire as far as the regulation of local inte- liurd were equal, but the latter, being the junior, carried

	. •	Upper Division.		
1	Armstrong.	3 L. Robinso	D.	6 S. Jarvis,
	(T. Hord, )	. 4 W. Stenna	tt,	7 T. Ewart.
2	W. Rottan.	qual. 4 W. Stenna 5 E. Aurd.	٠,	
		Lower Division.		
1	G. Smith, Prize.	Sampson,	В	Baldwin,
	Bartley,	4 Sampson, A. Wells,	9	Wonham,
		5 Breakenridge,	10	Helliwell,*
3	Nichol.	6 F. Wells,	11	R. Lewis.*
		7 Alian.		_

A short time ago the Rev. Mr. Heath, son of a late Head Master of Elon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge,—and F. W. Barron, Esquire, Foundation Scholar of Queen's College in the same University, were elected to supply the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, Vice Principal, and the decease of Rev. W. Boulton, 2nd Classical Master.

> From the Toronto Correspondent and Advocate. OBJECTS AND RULES OF THE

CANADIAN ALLIANCE SOCIETY. Agreed to at a general meeting held in the Society's Rooms, Market Square, Toronto, on Taesday, Dec. 9, 1834.

Resolved, That a Society be now formed, with branches in the Canadas and elsewhere, to be known by the title of "THE CANADIAN ALLIANCE." The objects for the attainment of which the Society is

stablished are these; 1. A responsible representative system of Government, and the abolition of a Legislative Council, the members of which are nominated for life by the Colonial Governors.

2. The prevention of a Logislative Union of Upper and 3. A Written Constitution for Upper Canada, embody. ing and declaring the original principles of the govern-

4. The abolition or gradual extinction of all licensed

5. A more equal taxation of property.
6. A less complicated and expensive Law System.
7. The amendment of the Jury Laws.
8. The abolition of the Law of Primare.

9. A total disunion of Church and State: the ministers f religion to depend on their congregations. 10. The sale of, and disposal of the proceeds arising from the Clergy and Crown Reserves, under the control

f the Representatives of the people, for extending the blessings of education, improving the roads and diminishing the public debt.

11. The control of the whole Public Revenue to be in

the Representatives of the People.

12. The gradual liquidation of the Public Debt.

13. To lessen the taxation on labour; increase the se curity of property; and enable the colonists to turn their skill, industry and capital to the best advantage.

14 To oppose all undue interference by the Colonial Office, Treasury, or Horse Guards, in the domestic affairs 15. The diffusion of sound political information by

tracts and pamphlets, 16. The extinction of all monopolizing Land Companies.

17. A speedy, efficient and cheap communication between the Provinces by a responsible Post Office.

18. To watch the proceedings of the Legislatore and nforce economy and retronchment in the expenditure of

19. To support honest, faithful and capable Candidates for all public situations of honor and emolument, power and trust, especially for the office of representative of the people

20. A Free Press and an amendment of the Libel Law.
21. The Vote by Ballot in the election of representatives, Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, &c. 22. To preserve the public peace and order, and cimeously to remonstrate whenever the rights, liberties, and

interests of the people of the North American Colonics are invaded. 23. To enter into close alliance with any similar Asso ciation that may be formed in Lower Canada or the other

Colonies, having for its object "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." (Various regulations were then adopted for holding B

weekly meetings—(at which none but members, their wires, daughters and sisters, are permitted to be present) taking up weekly collections in aid of the funds of the Society-forming Branch Societies, &c.)

Until the General Election takes place at the end of next January, the officers of the Central Board in Toronto re to consist of-

MR. ALDERMAN LESSLIE. President. MR. ALDERMAN TIMS, 1st. Vice President. JOHN MACKINTOSH Esq. M. P. P., 2nd Vice President.

W. L. MACHENZIE Esq. M. P. P., Corresdonding Se crelary for the Society and all its branches. Mn. T. Parson, Secretary. Mr. Malcolm McLellan, Treasurer.

Managers.—Mr. Alderman Morrison, M. P. P. Dr. William J.O'Grady. Joseph Turton, Esq. The following appointments were also made. John Rolph, Marshall S. Bidwell, and James E. Small,

Esquires, to be retained as Solicutors for the Society.

Joseph Hume Esq. M. P., and John Arthur Roebuck
Esq. M. P. to be the Agents in England.

Daniel O'Connell Esq. M. P. for Dublin, to be the Agent in Ireland. Samuel Revans, Henry S. Chapman, and E. B. O'Callaghan, M. P. P. Esquires, Agents in Montreal.

Etienne Parent Esq. House of Assembly, Lower Cana da, Agent in Quebec Jotham Blanchard Esq. M. P. P. for Halifax, Agent

Dr. Carson, M. P. P. Agent, St. John's, Newfoundland W. L. MACKENZIE, Corresponding Secretary

DIED,

In Westminster, on the 14th Oct. 1834, William Rout edge, son of John Routledge, in the 5th year of his age. In Westminster, on the 22d Oct. 1834, Margaret Rout. ledge, daughter of John Routledge, in the 4th year of

before her death. On the morning previous to her death, her mother, on entering the room, had her fears somewhat excited that Nancy could not tarry long with her family. She communicated her thoughts to Mr. Routledge, on which he, turning to his wife's bed, said, "Nancy, are you going to leave us." For a moment the thought eemed weighty, to leave a loving husband and two tender children, rendered doubly dear by the death of two others which had occurred so recently; but on a monent's reflection, she said. " If it is the will of the Lord, I would stay with you a little longer, yet the Lord's will be done, not mine." Here we need scarcely add, that a mother who had been praying to God for her obildren near forty years, on this momentous occasion inquired of her daughter's future hopes and prospects. At first she appeared somewhat jealous over herself, lest she should express herself in too strong terms, then calmly replied, "I think I am prepared to die—I have been praying night and day that the Lord might prepare me—I have hope." Her mother inquired concerning her views in case she recovered; to which she replied, "If I live, I live to the Lord; if I die, I die to the Lord; whether I live or die, I am the Lord's." Although for the most of her last moments she appeared insensible of passing events, yet her countenance wore a pleasant calmness to the end. Just at evening her countenance appeared to assume an unusual cheerfulness, and calling her sister by name, bade her take hold of her, as she was then incapable of raising her hand, after which she said, "I wish—" her sister asked, "V hat do you wish for Nancy." She replied, "Heaven," and sauk again into an apparent slumber, and continued without much altera-tion until two o'clock in the morning, when she breathed out her soul into the hands of the Lord without a sigh, with her eyes closed so calmly, that her surrounding friends scarce could tell when she ceased to breath. She died in the 25th year of her age, leaving a tender family, an afflicted husband, and numerous relations to moura her absence, with the consoling hope, that our Nancy is gone to rest.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending December 24, 1834.

C. Stewart, P. Keefer, J. Stinson, J. S. McCollom, J. Currie, (W. C. owes £2 5s.) A. Davidson, R. Jones. (yes.) A. Irvine, R. Phelps, T. Bevitt, W. Rorke, J. A. Keeler, J. Armstrong.

### Advertisements.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CHEQUERED HOUSE.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. have finished opening their Winter Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which is very extensive and selected, as formerly, by their experi-enced partner resident in England, which arrangement affords them superior and undeniable advantages in their tine of business

J. L. P. & Co. are determined that their customers shall have the benefit of their advantages, by getting the hest of goods at prices which cannot but prove satisfac-

A call is only needed from any individual to be at once satisfied with the exactness, justice and propriety of their rules, viz. strict attention to business—one price and prompt payment.

A great variety of Broadcloths, of every shade of co-

lour and quality, Cassimeres, Vestings, Camblets, Plaids, &c. &c. at reduced prices. Two bales of the best and stantest Moleskins that could be met with-600 pieces of Calicoes of endless variety—Silks, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c. &c. in all their branches.

J. L. P. & Co. cannot close the present advertisement without returning the public of Town and Country their acknowledgment for their liberal support since their commencement in business. And in summing up all, they would say that their greatest ambition is to sell to please; and this, they have no hesitation in saying, they are well

Toronto, Dec. 24th, 1834.

OITY OF TORONTO TAVERN LICENSES.—
Notice is hereby given, that the Mayor and Aldermen will meet at the Mayor's Office, Market Buildings. on Saturday the 27th December instant, at '11 o'clock matheforencon, to receive and consider of applications for Tayern Licenses for the ensuing year. Any of the inhabitants having complaints to make against Tayern keepers now licensed, will please attend on that day, and state

to the Justices their grounds of objection,
NOTICE is also given, that the Mayor and Aldermen
will attend at the Mayor's Office on Monday the 5th day of January, at 11, A. M., for the purpose of determining the scale and granting Tavern Licenses to such Tavern keepers as may have previously given notice at this Office of their intention to apply for Licenses, and who have had their claims investigated.

Acting Clerk of the Peace, City of Toronto.
Clerk's Office, 20th Dec. 1834. 267

ENARM FOR SALE,-Lot No. 4, in the 4th Yonge street, in the Home District. The Lot contains 200 ACRES of Land, well wooded and watered; with about 80 Acres cleared and under cultivation, upon which is a large Orchard, Cider-mill and Press; a good hewed Log House, Barn, Sheds, and Stables. It is only about 71 miles from the City of Toronto, and is worthy the attention of any person wishing to purchase. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. DAVID CLOCK. Dec. 24th, 1834.

TRAY COW.-Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, about two months since, a BLACK COW, with white belly, hind legs white, two white spots on her flanks, and half of her tail white; her ears split, and a small piece off one of them. The owner is request. Apply on Lot. No. 23, Lake shore road, near Mr. Spragge's.

Dec. 21, 1834. 267-p.4 JOHN MILLAR.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON SALE at the GUARDIAN OFFICE, No. 4, Toronto Street, City Toronto.

<b>,</b> 5.	υ.
lioine and Baxter's alarm and call, Amer. Ed. 0 3	0
sbury's Journal, 3 vols do	
ncient Israelites, manners and customs, do 0 4	44
enson, memoirs of do 0 7.	6
ack's Theological Dictionary,do 8	9
ack's Theological Dictionary,	5
	41
	0
arke a Commencer, y, o voice with	6
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in one volume,do 0 12	6
ocks on the Understanding, Eng. Ed. 24mo. 0 3	. 4
liniature of Methodism,do,boards. 0 2	3
loral Shatcher by Hannah Moore. Am. Ed. 0 4	õ
	5
lelson's Journal,do18mo. bds. 0 1	6
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and Mark, and some other detached	
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(Bp. of Llandaff) Apology for the Bible, 0 3	
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PAMPHLETS, &c. Grindrod's Five Addresses on the Qualifications, Duty, & Encouragements of Class Leaders, 0 0 Justification by Faith, a Sermon by Rev. Jabez

From the Religious Souvenir. DEATH OF BEDA.

"This learned and venerable monk, though his last illness was severe, spent the evening of his death in trans-lating the Gospel of St. John into the Saxon language. When told by his amanuensis that there remained but one more chapter, he urged him to proceed rapidly, saying that he had no time to lose.
"" Master, there is now but one sentence wanting."

"Hasten to write it,' said the dying man.
"Master, it is done."

"Thou hast spoken truth-it is done. Take now m and where now, sitting, I would yet invoke the Father Being seated, according to his desire, on the floor of his cell, he said, 'Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.' And pronouncing the last word, he

Northumbrian breezes freshly blow Around an ancient pile, And Tyne, high-swoln with vernal rains. . Was murmurring near the while; And there within his cloistered cell, The man of mighty mind, His cowled and venerable brow With sickness pale, teclined.

To give the Book of God a voice To bless the British isles, He laboured, while inspiring faith Sustained the toil with smiles; And o'er the loved disciple's page ...His studious spirit hung, Regardless though the grasp of pain Each shuddering nerve unstrung.

" Speed on!" Then flow the writer's pen With hasto and foar perplext, For Death's sure footstep nearer drew With each receding text. The prompting breath more faintly came-"Speed on !-his form I see-

Who may not wait for me." " Master, 'tis done." "Well hast thou spoke-Life with thy lines kept pace"-They bear him to the place of prayer, The death dem on his face; And there, while o'er the gasping breath The last keen torture stole, . With the high watch word of the skies.

That awful messenger of God,

Went forth that holy soul.

The following is an abridged letter from the Rev. John C. Lyon, a Minister of the Methodist E. Church ted the latter part, which relates to the state of Popery, and Infidelity, and Protestantism in France, (having inserted a few months since, a statement of this,) and have given little more than the writer's remarks on Methodism in England.—Ed. Guardian.]

ENGLAND-FRANCE. To the Rev. N. Bangs, D. D."

As I could not be gratified with more conver sation with you on my arrival from Europe in your city, a short time since, by reason of the pressure ing a little more freely with you in this artificial way, hoping that the perusal of this may, at least,

account of the great prostration arising from previous confinement, accompanied by great sufferaccordingly found the Rev. N. Sibly, who had recess altar, appropriated to that special purpose. Keefe Thomas 2 Kehoe Patrick just returned from conference to take charge of his kind family, I proceeded toward London. I ject doubtless is ever fresh upon your mind.

Conducted by a kind Providence, I arrived in the great metropolis on Soptember the 13th, and took lodgings with the excellent widow of the Rev. John James, where Peter Jones had lodged du. ring his stay in that city a few years since.

On the day following, being Sunday, I heard two Sunday school anniversary sermons preached in Islington chapel, Liverpool road, the one in the morning by the Rev. Joseph Taylor, the venera. things to my soul; and to say the least, the manner and matter of both sermons appeared such specimens of the plain old fashion of Methodist preaching that my first object for visiting this great city was fully gratified. By request, in the afternoon, I addressed a large and flourishing Sunday school in the same chapel. The respectability as well as the seriousness and devotion which characterized the great number of officers, they offer for sale by the package only. teachers; and scholars was truly gratifying to a stranger. Being afterward invited by a Mr. Eng. land to tea, I met here assembled, as I was told was the custom with this gentleman, to have at his house on each anniversary all the teachers of this Sabbath school, both male and female, as well as a good many of the scholars and singers. Instead of asking a blessing at the table in the common way, they sung a few verses of the hymn-

"Be present at our table, Lord, Be here and every where adored."

thanks, by singing a few verses of the hymn-

"We thank thee, Lord, for this our food, But more because of Jesus' blood,"

which I was afterward told was a practice very common in England in large religious companies. The day following I visited the excellent Rev. Atkinson, John Robert Alder, one of the resident secretaries of Atcheson, John the Wesleyan missions, who kindly introduced Archibald, John me into the mission house, Hatton Gurden, where, Byrne, James head between your hands, and move me, for it pleaseth among many other curiosities sent home by foreign Byrne, Michael me to sit over against the place where I was wont to pray, missionaries, I saw three heathen deities, before Byrne Sarah whom thousands had lain prostrate and performed Burns, William their devotions from time immemorial; one was Burns, Charles 2 Brennan, John their devotions from time immemorial; one was Buchanan, John 2 Bellard, George sent from Ceylon, the other from Madras, and the Buchanan, Andw. Ballard, George place of the third I have now forgotten. For a Buchanan, Jane Boice, George moment I could scarcely believe my own senses. Buchanan, A. W. Bulteel, Dr. E. J. I had often heard and read of gods of stone, but I never before expected to live to see them with my own eyes, and handle them with my own hands. Well, thought I, while gazing at these objects of idolatry, man it seems is willing to have objects of idolatry, man it seems is willing to have lived at a god rather than none: he will wor.

Buchanan, James Birrell, Encenezer Danguer, William Baldwin, Charles Bellchambers, Bayly, Henry R.

Bayly, Henry R.

Baldwin, Charles Bellchambers, Bayly, Henry R.

Baillie, Robert Bate, John Bracken, John Bowrke, Mrs. M. Bradley, Henry Burke, Thomas 2 Budd, R.

Borke, J.

Boynke, J.

Boynke, J.

Boynke, J.

Boynke, J.

Boyd, Robert Bellingham, James Birrell, Encenezer Danguer, William Baldwin, Charles Bellchambers, V.

Bayly, Henry R.

Baldwin, Charles Bellchambers, V.

Bayly, Henry R.

Barke, John Bracken, John Bowrke, Mrs. M. Bradley, Henry Butter, James Barrell, Elizhambers, V.

Bayly, Henry R.

Baldwin, Charles Bellchambers, V.

Bayly, Henry R.

Barke, John Bracken, John Bowrke, Mrs. M.

Beckett, Elizh Bellingham, James Barrell, Elizhambers, V.

Bayly, Henry R.

Barke, John Bracken, John Bowrke, Mrs. M.

Beckett, Elizh Borke, J. I had often heard and read of gods of stone, but Buchanan, James Birrell, Ebenezer Badder, William ship something out of himself, should it even be a Burke, Patrick cat or a stone; an Atheist, therefore, if such a Brown, Wm. 2 being ever existed, is the greatest anomaly in hu. Brown, Thomas man form! Two of these idols were made of a Brown, John kind of transparent marble of very plain workman. ship; the other was so old and rusty that I could not possibly discern the sort of stone of which it Campbell, Andw. Currie, Samuel was made. They had a sitting posture, much Cooper, William Campbel. Colin like a tailor upon his shopboard, and weighed from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds each. I also saw there the whip used by Mr. J. Wesley when riding upon horseback. It was Clark, Robert 2 Steamboat 1 presented to the mission house by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mrs. Susan Colborne, Marsden, and is there very properly preserved as a very sacred missionary relic.

On the evening of the same day I went with Mr. A. to the celebrated Great Queen-street chapel, Lincoln's inn fields, to preaching. The Rev. George Cubitt was to officiate; but he put Rev. George Cubitt was to officiate; but he put Commins, Pat'k. Connor, Thomas Conry, Margaret the burthen upon Jonah, who knew not how to Commins, James Crawford, Sam'l. Condon, Daniel refuse his respectable seniors. The peculiarity Collins, John of my dialect and manner soon attracted some at. Collins, Margaret Cade, James tention toward the pulpit; but when I took occa- Darndford Lieut. Davoy James 23 Devany Patt sion to mention the state of religion in the wes. tern mountains of North America the attention Donoher Maria was increased many fold, for which I was unable fully to account until a day or two afterward, when Denoven Joseph Doolan Edw'd. 2 Doyon Joseph was told that some had taken me for an Indian. Indeed while I am upon this point I must remark. Dixon James 2 Dorny Luon Indeed while I am upon this point I must remark. Dunn Mrs. Mary 3 Downs Mr. that most people in England appear still amazing. Davis John in the United States, to the Rev. Dr. Baros, giving an ly ignorant about America. In France I was Davies William account of a short visit to England and France, which at several different times asked whether I was Davis Daniel he made for the benefit of his health. We have omit: a real American; and when I inquired the rea. Daly Timothy son of such a question, they told me that I was Daly Mary too fair, and, they had known people as black as Eliot Ann crows professing to be Americans. The fact is Eliot James that many blacks and mulattoes, from the West Elhott F. Gore Indies and elsewhere, going to France and Eng. Edmonson Andw. Elson John land, pass themselves off for fair specimens of Franks Charles 2 Feeney John Americans, and American complexion.

Beside the many other curiosities I saw in that Ferris Jerry Fury John great city, I visited the graves of our fathers, of Farnsworth Ebe. Finch Samuel Wesley, Benson, Clarke, Watson, and others in Fraser William Forsyth John the graveyard in the rear of City Road chapel. Franklin Charles Fitzpatrick Jas. of your business, being now comfortable scated This sight had long been an object of intense de-Gordon John by the fiveside. I do myself the bleasure of talk sire with myself. I cannot describe to you my Gordon Alex'r. first emotions on this interesting spot, which I Greer James felt to be no other than holy ground. After gaz. Griffiths Win. F. Groat William afford a little variety to relieve the monotonous ing awhile upon their very plain tombs and epi. Gurvin Bess Gray Thoma call of duty ever ringing in your office. taphs, corresponding in simplicity, I thought that Although my general constitution remained if I could command the power of Omnipotence Graham B. unimpared when I left here in July last, yet on but for one moment, I would certainly call up the Graham A. venerable dead, that I might enjoy the still higher Graham Ann gratification of conversing with them one hour; Harrison George Herrin Susan or Hopkins William ing, a sea voyage was thought advisable; and but upon reflection I was even vexed with myaccordingly I sailed from Baltimore on the 29th self for desiring to interrupt the ashes of the blessHarrison Edward of July, in a French merchant vessel, and landed sed dead who died in the Lord, and rest from their Hughes John 2 Hardwick John 2 Hicks Thomas in Havre on the 11th September with my health labor, and endeavored to restrain my boundless Hughes Thomas very much improved, even beyond expectation, carnosity by promising mysent me pleasure of I-had the happiness of becoming acquainted conversing more freely with them in the invalu. Hall Charlotte I had the happiness of pecomining acquainted able productions of their pious labors, which, Hall Thomas with the excellent Rev. Mr. Mines, an American able productions of their pious labors, which, Hall Thomas while they follow them to be even to be there remissionary, then residing in that part, but now while they follow them to heaven, to be there re removed to Paris. Being persuaded that it would warded, are also left with the Church as an im-Harris Robert Hawke R. J. Hazieton H. not be necessary for me to remain long in Eu- mortal legacy. I could not quit the solemn spot Holdam Alex'r. Hill John rope, I determined to visit England, a land so without promising to the Lord to follow on more floldam James interesting to us on many accounts, and accord. faithfully than ever in the footsteps of their piety Heron Gilbert ingly, after some days, I left in a steam boat for and zeal, that when my ashes should repose be. Ingrim Robert Irvine Roseanne Irwin William Southampton. On this little voyage of only se-neath the ground, my spirit might mingle with Ives John (Capt.) venty-five miles, I was more seasick than I had theirs in the immortal throng around the eternal been in crossing the Atlantic a tittle before; throne. The City-road chapel is large, commowhich was, no doubt, owing to the fact that the sea dious, and well built, and for neatness not excelwas very rough, and the boat much smaller than led anywhere. Its chief ornaments are the mar- Jackson Robert our ordinary American boats.—Finding South- ble monuments of the venerable dead of the Jackson Henry ampton a port so large and respectable, and think. Church, of which there are a great number and Johnson Wm. 2 ing it likely that Methodism had spread its leaven variety; some of which are fixed to the wall bethere, I inquired for a Wesleyan preacher, and tween the lower windows, and others stand in the Kurtz Jacob 4

When my eyes were wearied with seeing new Kelly Mary or that circuit. He proved to be one of the most scenes in London, I returned to France, and prounaffected and devoted friends to a stranger I ceeded toward Paris; but I regretted to see a Kelly Robert had ever met with; and after receiving some ex-cellent advice relative to my future movements two neighboring nations. In England, the con-Lynch Michael in England, and partaking of a light repast with try, the towns, the streets, and I may add, the Lynch Morty countenances of the people present the appear. Lyons William 2 his kind family, I proceeded toward London. I require the strangers of the proceeded toward London. I ance of neatness, order, and godliness, and the manner of travelling in this country, as that suband obliging to strangers. In France, notwith. standing its many advantages, you are shocked Lamphire Elisha with the filthiness of the streets in the cities, and McKay Catharine McIntyre Peter Miller William the many nuisances committed in them, even by McKay Mrs. 2 broad daylight, and by every rank and sex; and McKee Joseph instead of contented and peaceful countenances, every eye seems to sparkle with an eagerness to gain an advantage over another. Indeed a gen. McDonald A. E.2 McMaster James tleman who had a right to know told me that the McDonald Mrs. French nation had adopted as a rule in business McDonnell Mrs. McDivit Daniel Marray Geo. ble president of the conference; the other in the evening by the Rev. Theo. Lessey. In both is, "Do as you expect to be done by." Well, McCarliney Park. these sermons I was entertained by a faithful and says every one, I expect to be cheated, and there. McKenzio Muri'k McCrane John affectionate exhibition of the simple truths of the fore I have a right to cheat all I can. And as to McKenzie John 2 McCullough Jas. Gospel'; indeed they were all marrow and fat the thousands of licensed as well as secret criminals, whose abominations curtain the heavens, and carpet the earth with sackloth, I am even ashamed to speak of them.

# Advertisements.

L. PERRIN & Co. have just received a quantity of Crockery asserted in crates and hogsheads, which

IF J. L. P. & Co. Beg to state that they are selling off the Stock of Crockery, which has been opened for retail. ing at reduced prices. CHEQUERED HOUSE, TORONTO, July 22, 1834, 245-tf.

The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Cakville, would inform his friends and the Nichol John Nothard Jacob Noble Donald public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort-ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Modicines, mostly used in the country, which he offors low for Cash.

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.

Oakville, June1, 1833.

The same method was also followed in returning LTTERS remaining in the Post Office Paddock Warren Parsons Mary thanks by singing a few verses of the hymn— at the City of Toronto, December 5th, 1834. Patrick William 2 Petry Mr. 937 Persons calling for any of these will please say

they are advertised. Allan, John Archibald, Robt.2 Arthurs, James Allingham, J. D.2 Armstrong, Saml. Atkins, Mr. Atkinson, Wro. Arnold, Ann Armstrong, Blyth. Arnold, Sarah Armstrong, Anne Arnold, Elizabeth Armstrong, T. 3 Arthurs, William Brown, Jane or Baker, Robert 2

Bell, P. [John Barefoot, Jas. and Bell, John Bain, Chs. [John Brennan, Mr. Bows, William Barry, Christ'r. Buce. William Brown, R. Bennedick, Ann Brown, Mary Baker, Albert

Cooper, John Cairns, James Cooper, Mrs. A. 2 Clendillon, Pat'k. Calbick, Arthur Cooper, Rev. Mr. Cameron, Chas. Conway, Mary Cooper, Nathan'l. Christow, Wash. Chandley, Richd. Clark, Robert 2 Steamboat Lady Chandler, Mr. Clarke, John Clark, Converse Coates, Thomas Coates, John Cunningham, Jan Coulson, John Conningham, W. Curran, Dennis

A. M. J. Donovan John Dixson William Dowson John 2 Dodsworth Sarah Dixon James 2 Dority Thomas veyor. Deary Thomas Drysdale David Duffey William

Ellis James Elder William Fairman John 2 Flannery Thomas

Greenup Mr.

or Capt. Wm. Gray Joseph Graham B. B. 2 Gray Robert Guild James

> William Harrington Chas. Heath Charles Hollyman John Hume Rev.Q.D. Hutcheson Alex. Henderson Mr. Sm. Bt. St. Geo. Higday George Hugill John Hacon Hawke R. J. Hazlet

Jackson Mr.

Maria

McFall William

Klock Jacob Lloyd Owen Lawson William Laffity Sereh Lainy William Littlejohn Gavin

McKay Andrew McKay Jacob McDonald John 4 McBrian Adam McFarlane Walt. 2 McVean Alex'r. McFarland Mr. McIntosh John McMallin Mrs. McGill Thomas McCain Mary McMillan John McMillan James McDonagh Martin McSherry Peter McClane George McLaughten Den. McLean James McLeod Angus

Macnamara Mic'l. Marlton Edward a let'r to care of. Mairs John McLeod Duncan McAdam John McAuslin Wm. 2 McCuay Alex'r. McCormick T. McCohe John McCormick Mary McViear Duncan Mallely Peter McGovern Mary McDougal David Mitchell Ellen of McPhedran Arch. McDougall Dunc. McCutchen Geo. McGeachy John 2 Mitchell David 2 McJullin Michael Miller Jacob or Mitchell Denis 2 McDaniel Patrick Mills Benj. [Jane.

Norton Edward Nesbet James Ogle William

Oliver William

Oswald James

Pinney Ovid Pies Mr. Playter Richard Peterkin William Power James Purcell John

Quin James

Reed Eliza Reld Nicholas Read Archibald Ratherford James Rutherford Peter Ross Thomas Ross Pensioner W. Ranson George Robertson Angus Smith Harvey 4 Steward Hugh or Street Timothy Smith Geo. R. 2 Miss Sommerville Ro

Smith John Smith David Baldwin, Charles Bellchambers, W. Smith J. Smith Robert 2 Beckett, Eliz'h. Smith Martha Bellingham, Jas. Boyd, Robert Scott Arch'd. H. Scott James Bone, William cott Mr. A. Scott Jno. & Wm Stuart Edward Blackhill, Robt. Bagnell, Humphr. Bate, Emily tewart James or Bolls, Stephen Mattthew

Cornhill, Edward Coles, James Cope, John Cotter. John Charless, Jno. W. Chapman, Thos.

Boynton, Wm.

Bain, Che. [John

Backley, Thomas Bacon, Mrs.

Beatty, George

Bond, Elizabeth

Black, James

Brady, Patt 2

Charless, Juo.
Card, John
Cuckeey, Wm.
Crofts, Mr (Jonas)
Cuthry, John
Cruis, John
Cruis, John Cannon, Miss L. Colbert, Timothy County, James

Doyle Cathar'e 2 Denham W. Donnalson Jos. 2 Darby William Dockrill Jos'h. 2 Dyson Mrs. T. Dwyer Jeremiah Dittery Thomas Devine Jno. Sur- Davidson James Dennis Thomas Dolphin Henry Dare Saml, Esq. 3

Evans Barnard P. Eakins Jane Edwards John 2 Edward George

Fitzgerald Maur Ferely Mrs. Furnes Joseph Finley John · Fewster or Foster Thos. or Wm.

Gleeson Edward Grant Mary Anne Galloway James Glover Wm. sen. Girnes Jas. Esq Gunning Rev. H Gray Thomas Gardiner Mr. George John George William Gibson James Gibson Katharine

> Howard Jas.Geo. Henry Samuel

Hamilton Thos. Hamlet Eliza Hagaman Isaac Hulbert Alonzo

Johnson Mrs. G. Jeffers John Jackson A. M. Johnson Widow Jones Mrs. Jackson William Johnston Almira Jones Edward Johnson Mrs. Jack Robert Jeffery George 2 Jennings James

> Kendall William King W. G. Keys Margaret Keenan Hugh Kurron Frances Kindrick Ann Kirbyson David Kennedy Bridge Kells Christophe

> Lamanze Andrew Lusty Thos. King Lawler William Lownton Charles Lighter George Lowrie James Long II. Little John Liven John Lake James E.

McGaffan James Mills Parker McGuire Susanah Merrony Wilham McMurtrie Maria Muns William McDermott, And. Marrin Mary 2 Minnie Mary Milne Androw More Elizabeth Moore John Madden Eliza Mortison Robert Martin Richard McCallumDuncan Morton Mary An Molloy William McDenaugh Fr'is. McShane Alex'r. Mercer Thomas Mathews Heary Mann Captain Monteath John

Murray Mary A. Widow Mackey Mitchell Thomas

O'Rourke John O'Leary John O'Brien Stephen

Pelkenton Henry Porter David D.C. Phelps James T. Palmer Edward Peggreahen .

Petty Thomas Peirson Robert

Fratt Charles

Ryburn Alexande Ruddock Mary

Ramsey William

Sommerville Robt

Sarl or Torl Mr.

Somersett Mrs. J.

Speers William

Sullivan Thomas

Stevenson George

Stinson W. II.

Stark John

Sloan James

Trench Joseph

Tighe Ed. or Mary

Taylor Duncan

Taylor Eliza Ann

Williard William 2

Whitesides Wm.

Walne Lionel

Walle Roseann

Whitney Paul Writ Thomas

Western Mr.

Wyatt E. R. illiston M.

oodley J.

atson Leonard

aterhouse Wm.

Wallaco Edward

Woodside Elizb'h.

Turley Edward Taylor G. E.

Taylor James

Sawyer Henry

Sharp Adam

Rankin Esther

Richards R.

Polin P.

Robertson James Rogers Samuel Rennoll Richard 2 Roason John Rubidge Alfred Rohan Peter Ryan Thomas Rouviere G. B. Risk Henry

Sandayer T. 2 Strong Josiah 2 Slizw Thomas Shaw W. M. Sparks Mr. onrkes James Sparkes John Saunders W. H. Saunderson Mary Saunderson James Simpson William Swales Robert Spotten William Shirreff Chas. H. Scadding John tewartAlexander Sweeney Daniel Stanley Robert Short Phillis

Stewart Charles Swift Mr. Stanton Joshua 2 Skirving Wm. W. Supple Margaret Thompson Mrs II. Thomson John Chompson Misses Thornton Mrs F.2 Tomblin John Thompson Mrs T. Thornton John Thompson Mr. 2 Todd James Thomson Andrew Tods Mr. Thompson Win. Thomas Charles Thompson George Thomas Andrew Thompson C. Esq. Talbot D. for the Blksmith Timoney Timoney Patrick

at Gallows Hill. Tulloch Mrs Ann VanHorne Thos. 2 Vance Jas. or Robt. Usher Richard Wright James Watt James 2 Wright E. Wilson William 2 Williams Richard Williams Alice Wilson Arch'd. 2 Wilkinson Thos. Willson George Wilkinson George Wilkinson George Wood J. Woods John Wells Samuel Wells Matthew Wood Charles Wood William Weir William H. Wier Nelson White Samuel Whiting Jacob or Webster Timothy

John Whiting Orson Whyte John Ward Thomas Wingete David Wakelin Thomas Vard James Wrighton Wm. T. Williscams Marg't. Ward Bryan Wooffenden Eliz Yeatman Henry Yorke Henry Yeatman William Yarham William Young Mrs. Young Daniel

Young Cordelia J. S. HOWARD, Post Master.

CEORGE SAVAGE & Co., JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS, beg loave to inform the public that they have rented the Store, 151 King street, lately occupied by Mr. W. C. Ross; where they have on hand an elegant and fashionable assortment of

London Made Watches, Clocks, Jewellry, Plated and Bronzed Ware, Lamps, &c. and hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a share

of public patronage.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired. Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1834.

O LUMBER MERCHANTS, CANAL CONTRACTORS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and other Dealers. The Subscriber has now on hand and is daily Manufac-

luring a very extensive assortment of STRONG PEGGED BOOTS, HALF BOOTS, AND SHOES,

and can furnish at short notice any number of dozens that may be required through the winter at the undermentioned uncommonly low prices. Mon's Pegged Boots assorted sizes, 135s. to 165s. per

Dozen Pairs; Do. Pegged do. Half Boots, 82s. 6d. to 90s. per do. Shoes, 67s. 6d. to Sig. Women's, Boys' & Girls' Boots & Shoes at equally

low prices.

The above are made in his own manufactory, of the best materials and workmanship.

The following are the only terms that the above Goods can be sold at - Cash, or Endorsed Notes, at 90 Days. In order that the customers in distant parts of the Province may not be disappointed and put the Subscriber to unnecessary expence of Postage, he is determined to send no small parcels of Goods out of Kingston, without a reference for payment in Town, unless to Wholesale

He avails himself on the present opportunity return. ing thanks for the numerous favors he has received from all parts of the Province, and begs a continuance. A. J. FERNS. Kingston, November 24th, 1834.

LEXANDER McLEOD, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER. &c. (formerly of the Market Square,) begs

264-8w.

ENERAL CLO'PHING ESTABLISH-MENT.-No. 71, King street, East of the Market. Sauare, Toronta

ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and has at present a neat assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of various sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection, which can be warranted prime articles. His

WINTE CLOTHING is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally received to the present; and as he is determined to sell, not only his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he flatters him

is tain, and by Goods, at a low prome he factors min-self that general satisfaction will be given to purchasers. To Country Store-keepers supplied Wholesale, on mo derate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest notice, in the neatest style. Toronto, November 1834.

CHEAP GOODS-Wholesale and Retail. NEW ARRIVALS AT 181 KING STREET.

S. E. TAYLOR is now beceiving a large and general assortment of Broad and Narrow Finz and Su-persing WOOLLEN CLOTHS, of almost every colour and quality. As also, BLANKETS, FLUSHINGS, FLANNELS PETERSHAMS, single and double fold; Merinos; Thibet and other Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Plaids; printed, white and grey Corrons; Linens, &c. &c. &c. which he intends selling at the same LOW PRICES which have hitherto gained him, so great a share of public

natronage. Toronto, 4th Nov. 1834.

CII EAP. WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost, E. L. & SONS.

York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168.tf. ENNIS WYATT (a coloured man) left St. Louis, U. S., about a year since for Canada. His wife is now in this City, and will thankfully receive any information of him directed to this Office.

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1834.

OTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late DANIEL CLARK, of King, by Note, Mortgage, or Book Account, are required to make pay-ment without delay; and any person to whom the said Priestman Martha Estate may be indebted will present their accounts, duly Pendergast James Plunket Mrs. authenticated, to the Executor, EDAWRDS CLARK. King, October 28, 1834.

NOTICE.—The School in the Town of London, in the District of London, under the charge of George Boyce, Esq. (who resigns), will be vacant at the termination of this year. A Teacher will receive liberat encouragement who can teach English Grammar, Arithmetic, Fractical Mathematics, Latin and French; also produce recommendations and certificates as to character, on or before the first day of January next, when an Exa. mination will take place. London, 1st Dec. 1834. J. B. ASKIN,

PRITISH SADLERY WAREHOUSE, King Sreet, Toronto.—ALEX. DIXON, Sadler and Harness Manufacturer, respectfully informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada, that he has just received (direct from England) a very extensive assortment of Saddler, silver plated, brees and black Harness Furniture, of the first quality and latest patterns.
Silver mounted and plain Ladies' Whips.

Gig and Tandem ditto. Breaking Brished, cavasons.

Horse Brushes, water and spoke ditto, &c. &c.

The whole of which he is determined to sell on as

easonable terms as the quality of each article will admit. A. D. has constantly for sale, silver plated, bruss, and lack mounted double and single Harness; Waggon and Cart ditto, manufactured in the best manner. Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1834.

AMES BEATTY begs leave to inform the public, that he has received an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited for the Full Trade; which on examination will be found the best assortment in this Market, and will be positively offered at very reduced

Toronto, November 4th, 1834. JUST PUBLISHED, a New and Concise System of ARITHMETIC, calculated to facilitate

the improvement of youth in Upper Canada.
This Arithmetic has been published under the patronage This Arithmetic has been published under the patronage of His Excellency Sir John Colbonne, K. C. B.; the Hon. and Venerable the Archdeacon of York; the Rev. Dr. Harris, Principal of the Collego, &c.

Price, Ten Shillings per dozen, half bound.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1834.

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VORK PAPERMILL WAREHOUSE. EASTWOOD & SKINNER, Paper Manufacturers, respectfully inform the Printers and Merchants of Upper Canada, that they have opened a Paper and Stationary Warehouse, on the East side of the Market Square, Toronto, where they will keep Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper; also, such School Books as are, or may be manufactured in Upper Canada, for sale, on iberal terms.

OF RAGS hought, and taken in payment.

Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1834.

NEVER AND AGUE CURED IN EVERY Instance by the use of the Genuine "Rowand's Tonic Mixture," To which already more than ten thousand persons are ready and anxious to testify.

In consequence of the attempts which are always made

by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for Fever and Augue, or Bilious Intermit. tent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sec. tions of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to an. ounce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and the other parts of the country adjacent theroto, that Messrs. Lesslic and Sons, has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.

JOHN B. ROWAND, IFJ. O. FRAY, General Agent, No. 208 Greenwich st. New York.

TO HUNTERS.—WANTED, TWO LIVE BEAVERS.—TWENTY DOLLARS WIll be given for a Male or Female, or Forty Five Dollars for a Male and Female. Either young or old ones will answer, but they must be in good health and unmutilated. Enquire of the Editor of the Guardian.

May 21st, 1834. 236if

THE UPPER CANADA CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, FOR 1835,

Published by the Tract Society, Toronto, FOR SALE at the Depository, No. 147, King street, at 2s fd. per doz.

Also, just received, a fresh assortment of Books and Tracts from the Society in London. Toronto, September 22, 1834.

HIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE One Shilling and Three Pence, and may be had at the Book Stores of Messis, Stanton, Stanks, &c., the Ontario, British Coffee House, and Steumboat Hotels, to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 110, King street, where by strict attention to his BRATED LETTER of Mr. HUME, to WILLIAM L. business (having excellent materials), he hopes to ensure a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. A choice assortment of Fancy Jewellay on hand.

Only and the Mother Country!" with the comments of the Press of Upper Canada on the pernicious and treascnable tendency of that Letter: together with the Speeches, Resolutions, and Amendments of the Common Council of this City, which were the result of a motion of that body to disavow all participation in the sentiments of Mr. Hume.

Toronto Recorder Office, Market-House, July 19, 1814. OTICE .- All the Notes and Accounts belong.

ing to the Estate of the late DAVID LACKIE having been placed in my hands for collection, I hereby give notice that the necessary law proceedings to enforce payment of the same will be taken forthwith, unless other. wise arranged. · JOHN BELL, Attorney, 123 King.st.

Torento, October 13, 1834.

OTICE .- The Subscriber having removed from Town to Scarboro', has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Baldwin; and those having demands on him will present them as above.

JORDAN POST. City of Toronto, May 22nd, 1834. 237-tf . .

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

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, 100 acres.
- West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda,

100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in Deorestville.

The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal The above lots of Land will be disposed of on motion terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.

CYRUS R. ALLISON. subscriber. CYRI Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

LANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

J. H. LAWRENCE, -PRINTER,

Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 4, Toronto Street, West side of the Gaol.