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From Zlon's Herainld.

DRAWING NEAR TO GOD. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh unto you.

says the inspired penman. This supposes a separation, a distance between God and man. A natural and a moral distance certainly exists. The nature of God is so far superior to that of man, that we never can materially lessen the natural distance between us. But the moral distance is different. True we can never be infinite in holiness, and therefore never can equal God in mornl excellence; but man has fallen from that point of moral perfection where the Great Creator placed him at first, and to recover that point, as well as from that to make such progress as we through grace are capable of, devolves upon us in our present and future existence. We shall not in this world recover all that Adam lost, but at the resurrection we may go beyond it. Yet the moral distance between man and God, in this life, is altogether greater than it should be. Here we are in fault. Unregenerate men are acknowledged to be "far from God by wicked works;" but then wicked works separate good men from God, if they cominit them. The same cause has the same effect in all cases; only the same sin is worse in a good man, and every way has a worse effect, than in the unregenerate, because attended with aggravating circumstances. By good men, I mean those who have become regenerate, and are striving, with more or less fidelity, to serve God; but they do not retain this character when they fall into wickedness. Those who are good men in the above sense, are generally much further off from God in a moral point of view, than they should be. They commence with God, but then it is at a distance; they are friends, but not bosom friends, like John; not intimate, like Abraham and Moses. They have peace, not like a river; righteousness, not like the waves of the sea; joy, not always unspeakable, and full of glory. Some in old time feared the Lord, and served other gods; these serve God in a measure, and fear man, the cross, death, &c. Certainly this is not the best way for a christian. Some think we can do better than this in the present world of tempration; but that is evidently a mistake. The scriptures require better things of us, which proves us capable of doing better. Experience teaches some few believers that God is blameless. Matter of fact shows that some Christians stand on a moral elevation far above the multitude of professors. They are more humble, serious, watchful, loving, prayerful, honest, &c.

By this time, I may have touched a chord in some Christian's heart, (for true Christians are much interested in experimental discourse,) and his soul vibrating with hope, fear and desire, he may say, " Who will shew me tho way of drawing nigh to God, for I am too distant from him." I will waive my discourse, at the instance of such merous family clinging round her, and the water he tries to present the thing so that all may know an one, and for the present confine myself to giving him some directions.

1. Be deeply sensible of your partial, perhaps great distance from God. It may be you have been far up the mount of God, until your very visage shone with the impress of his glory; but you have come down and mixed with the people. In your near approaches to the Deity, you were shown a pattern of heavenly things; you were lary, which my mother had received—and when, shown what a Christian should be on earth. You came down with the law of God written on your inmost soul, with a full purpose to do his will in all things. But you found others had made and were worshiping gods of their own; you, perhaps, found those who should have been lights, and leaders in Israel, carried away with the general unfaithfulness. You were discouraged. You gave up that blessed work which God had wrought in you.

Or perhaps you never were deeply spiritual. It may be you never thought of being a whole Chris. Therefore be deeply sensible of your situation.

your present feeble state of grace, the Christian soulless. tempers are not as vigorous and regular as in one

of grace. In them be sincere, active, constant, ther to reap the small crop which they have raised. persevering. A dull routine of occasional servi. Thus they are in danger of indolence from dis. interesting season, when your meetings were full, leading to ill humor—and more especially before to any shape. Judgments break, mercies melt; ces may carry you to perdition, where lukewarm couragement. 2. Their studies and labors are and every Christian was ready to take a part.souls are sure to go. A lively, hearty, faithful peculiarly exhausting in their nature; and when Were the same complaints made then about your in ordinary life, more revolting than disputes in attendance on all the divine ordinances, and the Sabbath is over, they are apt to yield to their minister which are made now? Did he then company between man and wife. means of grace, from a principle of living faith feelings, and neglect study and labor, as much as preach as plainly and as personally as he has in God, and with a single purpose to please him, possible during the early part of the week, to re- since? will certainly meet with his acceptance and bless-sume them only when compelled. The season

life; into the domestic circle, your secular busi- tion. 3. Another cause of discouragement and not always have such times as we had then. ness, and all your intercourse with men. In no ultimately of indolence, is the constant, and just other way can you honour the Christian profes- feeling, that their services are neither understood, is neglecting the duties and labors which he per- vances. There is scarcely a more prolific source his fatigued soldiers, when from the range of moun-How many say, "Lord, Lord," are frequent at These are certainly trials. But the minister faithful, and are the members of the church as "spirit," the legitimate offspring of pride and want vale of South Munster and said, "Soldiers of Ispublic worship, make many and long prayers, of God must expect trial, if faithful. This has much devoted to spiritual things? It is desirable of feeling. sion, in no other way can you be a Christian. - appreciated, nor rewarded.

gious subjects; but are wanting in circumspection expect pleasant sailing. If he has fair breezes, must be guilt somewhere, and the inquiry of each ried state, might be compressed in these two of character at home, in honest, fair dealing in let him go on his way rejoicing; but if storms one should be, Lord, is it I? Perhaps your min- maxims- Bear and forbear'-and let the hustheir business, in self denial, meckness and hu. and culms alternate, and his life is spent in tossing mility before men. They are a burden to the on a sea of trouble, still let him take courage. A church, a scandal to religion. Be not like them. few more days and nights and the voyage will be If some men without faith, heathens, infidels, and over. "A tew more storms and calms, and then

Pharisees, make a splendid exhibition of good, a harbor." external morals, certainly you cannot be a Christian, except your outward righteousness be equal to theirs; nay, abundantly superior, as springing Usually, you may judge of the activity and even from an inward principle of holiness.

for that blessed reward beyond the grave. Sub. a man's motions are such that he seems every mit, as above, with all patience and long suffer. moment in danger of falling in pieces, it is hard ing. The conflict may be sharp, but not long.— to believe he has a soul of much activity within, ing. The conflict may be sharp, but not long .-Death is near; the Judgment, the eternal crown, an everlasting throne of rest and glory are near This day may be your last. To-morrow you may be in eternity. Take then the consecrated cross. It will lift you to the skies.

6. Believe. Do all in faith. God is drawing nigh to you this moment! Do you not hear his If you have entered into the spirit of my remarks dicative of downright indolence.—Now there are thus far, be assured God is coming to bless you. He sent me to apprize you of it, that the meeting might not be delayed, but that you might be stirred up to draw nigh to God.

ALL THINGS WORK TOGETHER FOR GOOD TO THEM THAT LOVE GOD."

The following particulars are from a sermon

reached by the Rev. W. Thorpe :-"We know that all things work together for good to them that love God; to them who are the words," the preacher says, "are doubtless intended for the common benefit of the Christian tian ranks, if not fewer hypocrites. church; but I have looked upon them likewise as a kind of family heritage. It was the favourite text of my venerated father, who found in it consolution and support, in the course of a difficult and laborious ministry. It was no less dear to the heart of my mother, who used to quote it in the weight of affliction overcame her feeling in their people. the hours of trial, she used then to say, 'Let me sit down and rest myself, for we know that all things work together for good to them that love God; to them who are the called according to his purpose.' My father was removed in the middle of his pious career, and in the vigor of his manhood, leaving behind him little of the goods of this earth, but leaving a large and uneducated family. My mother was then confined in childbed, having been delivered the day before my able to sanctify them wholly, and preserve them father expired. The last words uttered by him to my mother, in this distressing situation, were, Call the child Christiana; -all things must work together for good to them that love God.' To make the measure full, it happened that all the rivers of the neighbourhood were overflowing at that season, causing on all sides inconvenience, damage and distress. Contemplate, then, for a moment, I beseech you, this scene of domestic foot deep in the ground floor of the house; Still, she always affirmed that the happiest period of her life was this season of calamity, in which she derived the fullness of consolation from the words of our text; so that when a few days after my father had been carried to his place of rest, our house was robbed of every thing that could be borne away, and also of the last quarter's sahaving discovered our loss, my eldest sister ran breathless into her mother's chamber, exclaiming, Mother, the thieves have stolen all we had in this world! will this also work together for good? -this Christian replied, 'Yes! for we know that all things work together for good to them that love God.' And the result justified her confidence."

From the Watchman. HINTS TO MINISTERS.

INDOLENCE. No class of men are exposed to greater temptatian. If you were as religious as professors in tions to be indolent than ministers. To them, in general, and accepted as a member of the church, particular, the language of our Lord's prayer, is peradventure you thought of nothing more. But most happily adapted; "Lead us not into tempta-the Bible would have taught you better. Remember tion." I have formerly spoken of the dangers ber, then, you are going to the Judgment, to the and evils of becoming bookish men,-mere ser- others? presence of a holy God; you hope to go into the monizers. I have long been accustomed to regard New Jerusalem; into the kingdom of eternal glo. those of whom it is said "they are giants in the have thought he was rather hard upon me several ry. And are you prepared? Are you holy? Are pulpit, but good for nothing out of it," as monsters times. you wholly sanctified, in body and spirit; doing in the ministerial part of creation. But there is all things, whether you cat, or drink, or whatever a subdivision of these book ministers, who, from perfectly justified in doing, or what you thought you do, to the glory of God? "O, I am not such being great students degenerate into habits of the a Christian." Then you are vet too far from God, most intolerable indolence; and are, in effect, for your present happiness or future safety.— almost useless either in the pulpit or out of it. passed by some things without saying so much home agreeable—and gratefully reciprocate his holds back the arm of mercy. If you would see They retain, indeed, the form of ministers, but about them. Perhaps I might have been out of kindness and attention. 2. Draw night to God in the exercise of all the not the power.—There is a voice; there are words; the way some: but who wants to have every thing christian graces. The body, the mind, and the there may be expostulation, and entreaty, and even called up? or who can bear to have the minister his inclinations, in regard to food and cookery, in the case of graces are strengthened by exercise Though in tears; but much of it is theatrical, or at least always meddling with every thing he does? I the management of her family, in her dress, man. have occasion to ask, "What encouragement have

cise always every holy temper, and resist every thing to do, and little doing. They toil and sow every hody. I know we all need reproof some evil one.

evil one.

evil one. 3. Be diligent in all the divinely instituted means sometimes an ungrateful community allow ano. our infirmities. of indolence is apt to increase upon them, and but people would bear it better then. Almost of it. ot indolence is apt to increase upon them, and but people would be a seemed to want plain dealing. We can-

I know well that a person may have an active mind in a lazy body. But generally it is not so. 5. Submit to the labours, sacrifices, and trials, of his physical frame. Ministers are men. They more good. to which, as a Christian, you are called; looking are, to some extent, like other men. And when Min. We be he layman or minister.

Not a few ministers who walk the streets of New England are of this description. I am sorry to say so, but so it is. They do not walk with the busy step of the mechanic, or the enterprising lished in my own mind. step of the man of trade, or the strong step of the strudy farmer. They often move with a mochariot wheels? Then draw nigh and meet him, notonous pace, or with one which is still more inno men that ought to walk with more activity, and firmness than ministers.

I have already intimated that there are exceptions, more or less numerous, to the truth of these remarks. There are ministers who move ed.—The question then is, shall a man be enas if they had as important a work before them as couraged in evil-doing by the timid silence of his the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant; and minister? were as hearty in it. I wish the proportion was greater than it is. I wish that, in this respect, the profession, as a body, exhibited equal proofs of devotion to their sacred cause, with those exhibit he reprove an evil in general terms, he containly called according to his purpose."-"These ted by men of some other professions less sacred. Then we should have fewer sceptics in the Chris-

Ministers, though they should be much among heir people, should be hard working men. There is no incompatibility here. In some other employments men of business are the very persons who find most leisure for social enjoyment. Let min. his own character laid open to his view. Now, isters labor assiduously to be constantly active and her easy chair, and on her pillow of rest. When laborious ;-in the study, in the pulpit, and among

A DIALOGUE.

Dea. Good morning, Rev. Sir. I am very glad o meet you again; for I want to say something more to you about our minister. Since I saw you the other day, I have thought of several things more particular than what I mentioned then.

Min. Well, Deacon, I can stop but a few mo ments, and must request you to be very concise : and I wish in the first place to caution you against indulging any prejudices against your minister without particular reasons. If he is really in the

wrong, you can easily specify in what it consists. Dea. This is the very thing why I wanted to see you again; and I will mention one thing, which has been, I think, more injury to our minister than any thing else; and that is his personal preaching. He offends somebody almost every time he preach calamity! My father, the supporter of us all, es, by coming out so pointedly against some of dead! My mother confined in child bed—a nutheir principles, or their conduct. It seems as if whom he is lashing.

Min. Does he call men by name, or by profession, and tell them that they have been guilty of such and such things, or does he falsely accuse

Dea. Oh, no, Sir. But it seems to amount to about the same thing; for he describes the characters and conduct of many so fully, that they cannot mistake who he means; and if any of us go out of the way a little, we are sure to hear of it.

Min. Well, Deacon, can you tell just how you would have a minister preach in relation to the sins of his church and people? Would you have him avoid speaking against some vices, because some of his hearers were guilty? Or would you have him so manage his discourses, that those who were doing wrong would feel no reproof?

Dea. No Sir, but it seems as if he might preach good sermons without coming out so plain as to appear to be personal and give offence. People will not be driven, nor will they bear quietly such his wife. reproof. He must loose his support among us, if he continues to be so personal.

Min. Are you, as an individual, troubled with this preaching; or is all your concern about

Dea. I don't know as I ought to complain, but I

Min. Did he severely reprove what you felt pending. was right in the sight of God?

Dea. Why, I thought he might as well have oulless.

Now I am not wholly ignorant of the peculiar is it his concern what every body is doing? We 3. She will never attempt to rule, or appear to more sanctified, "hold fast that whereunto thou situation of ministers and their temptations to are weak and frail beings, and we cannot be ex. rule her husband. Such conduct degrades hushast attained." You sometimes feel pride, anger, become indolent. 1. The work before them is pected always to do right. It seems sometimes as bands—and wives always partake largely in the impatience, worldly mindedness, &c., but exer- one of tremendous responsibility. They see every if our minister would make a public example of degradation of their husbands.

Min. At our former interview, you spoke of an

have a reputation for religion, talk well on reli- been his lot for 1800 years. He must not always to know what has produced this change. There | Perhaps the whole art of happiness in the marister discovers these causes, and is trying to remove them; and those who feel guilty, think he with as much respect and attention as he would is personal. Would you have him stupid, and a strange lady, and she would a srange gentleman. idle, and unfaithful, because his people are so? Should the conduct of men be his rule of action?

Dea. By no means. But I should think he ought

Min. Well, Deacon, I do not wish to sit as a very common; and I will tell you some things which I have often noticed in relation to them, and some general principles which I have estab

The office of a minister of the Gospel is, to contend against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. If he reproves what does not exist, certainly no one can be offended. His discourse applies to no one. If the evil exists, no one can e troubled with his reproof, unless he is guilty. No one, who has a conscience void of offence re lative to the evil in question, is likely to be offend

did not mean you, unless you are guilty; so that his preaching never need trouble you, while you are doing right. I have never known one, who manifested a penitent spirit, disposed to complain of personal preaching. White he wished to re-pent of all his sins, his prayer is, "shew me my transgressions and my sins." He loves to hear Deacon, before we part, I have three things to say by way of advice.

First, Try your minister faithfully by the Bible; search and see whether he preaches the truth; but do not judge him by the whims and notions of the people.

Secondly, When you think he does wrong, go o him and have a plain talk about it.

Thirdly, Go and live and labor just as you

THE RUSBAND.

1. A good husband will always regard his wife

s his equal, treat her with kindness, respect and attention, and never address her with an air of authority, as if she were, as some husbands appear to regard their wives, a mere house-keeper. 2. He will never interfere with her domestic concerns, luring servants, &c.

2. He will always keep her liberally supplied with money for furnishing his table in a style proportioned to his means, and for the purchase of hours.

dress suitable to her station in life. 4. He will cheerfully and promptly comply with all her reasonable requests, when it can be done, time shall be no more! without loss, or great inconvenience.

5. He will never allow himself to lose his temper towards her, by indifferent cookery, or irregularity in hours of meals, or any other mismanage. | your soul must soon be ? ment of her servants, knowing the difficulty of making them do their duty.

6. If she have prudence and good sense, he will manac. consult her on all great operations, involving the risque of ruin, or serious injury in case of failure. Many a man has been rescued from ruin, by the

7. If distreased or embarrassed in his circumwith candor, that she may bear his difficulties in away and blush for thy unfaithfulness. mind, in her expenditures. Women sometimes better than they really are, expend money which

4. She will, in every thing reasonable, comply with his wishes-and as far as possible anticipate)

them. 5. She will avoid all altercations or arguments company. It is difficult to conceive of any thing

6. She will never interfere in his business unless he asks her advice and counsel, and will Dea. I don't think there was much difference; never attempt to control him in the management and rely on your pikes," was on one occasion

Min. What has occasioned the change? Who the most spirit, but who will make the first ad-

hand treat his wife and the wife treat her husband

CONTENDING AGAINST SIN.

Never let us reckon that our work in contendmind in a lazy body. But generally it is not so. to know better what people will bear, and wisely ing against sin, in crucifying, mortifying, and Usually, you may judge of the activity and even and prudently accommodate himself to the state subduing of it, is at an end. The place of its the force of a minister's mind by the movements of things among us. It seems to me he might do habitation is unsearchable; and when we may think that we have thoroughly won the field, there is still some reserve remaining that we saw not, udge of your minister. He may be in fault; and that we knew not of. Many conquerors have been I would not justify him in doing wrong. But I ruined by their carelessness after a victory! and want you should examine the subject fully before many have been spiritually wounded after great you condemn. Such complaints as you make are success against this enemy. David was so; his very common; and I will tell you some things great surprisal into sin was after a long profession, manifold experiences of God, and watchful keeping himself from his iniquity; and hence, in fact, hath it come to pass, that the profession of many hath declined in their old age or riper time. They have given over the work of mortifying of sin before their work was at an end. There is no way for us to pursue sin in its unsearchable habitation, but by being endless in our pursuit. It may be, under some great affliction, it may be, in some eminent enjoyment of God, in the sense of the sweetness of blessed communion with Christ, have we been ready to say, That there was an end of sin, that it was dead and gone forever. But have ve not found the contrary by experience? Has If your minister mistakes, or misjudges, go to it not manifested that it was only retired into some him and talk the matter over, and quiet yourself unsearchable recesses of the heart, as to its inbeby appealing to the judgment seat of Christ. If ing and nature, though it may be greatly weakened in its power? Let us then reckon on it, that there is no way to have our work done but by always doing of it, and he who dies fighting in this warfare, dies assuredly a conquetor .- Dr. John

IF YOU COULD HEAR HIM PRAY.

About eight years since, in obtaining subscriptions for a benevolent purpose, I called upon a gentleman in one of our largest cities, who generous. y contributed to the object. Before leaving, I said to him, how much, think, will such an individual subscribe? 'I don't know,' said he, 'but could you hear that man pray, you would think he would give you all he is worth.' So I called upon him, but to my surprise, he would not contribute. As I was about to take my leave of him, I said to him, as I came to your house, I asked an think God would have you, and then see whether you are troubled with personal preaching. Adieu.

Vermont Chronicle.

RULES FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

That is man pray, you would probably give. 'I don't know,' said he, 'but could you hear that man pray, you would think he would give you all he is worth.' The man's head dropped, tears gushed from his cycle, he took up his pocket book, and gave me \$75. He could not withstand the argument. His heart relented and his purse

> Time and Eternity.—Our life is a passage eternity; it ought to be a continual meditation on eternity, and a constant preparation for it.

Those hours which you spend in communion with Gon, are the golden spots of your time, and will have the sweetest influence upon your last

Look back, and time was when your soul was uot : look forward, and your soul shall exist when

What is THE WORLD to those who are in the grave, where your body must soon be? And what is the world to those who are in eternity, where

Nothing upon earth seems great to him who dwells much upon eternity. - Churchman's Al-

THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.

"What encouragement have I to labour?" says wise councils of his wife. Many a foolish hus the cold hearted Sabbath school teacher. What band has most seriously injured himself by the re-lencouragement have you? Go ask the teacher jection of his wife's council, foolishly fearing, of Morrison! Go ask Gabriel! yea, the Lamb lest he followed it, he would be regarded as ruled of God, before whose throne are bending an inby her. A husband can never procure a coun-numerable multitude of little children, what enciller more deeply interested in his welfare than couragement you have! Go ask him who stands at the gates of death, how many Sabbath school children have entered into the kingdom of heaven; stances, he will communicate his situation to her and when told that it is made up of such, turn

What encouragement have you? Go ask him believing their husband's circumstances to be far | who lived a patriarch's life, and yet never saw the . righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread!cannot well be afforded, and which if they knew Has God forgotten to hear prayer? Has he ceatheir real situation, they would shrink from ex- sed to crown with his blessing the labours of the faithful? Nay; but the fault is thine. Hast thou toiled and laboured, as a man toileth for his life?

1. A good wife will always receive her husband If not, "thou art the man," who hinders the with smiles-leaving nothing undone to render blessing. Thine own indolence and unbelief

> JUDGMENTS AND MERCIES .- If we felt nothing but fears, they might make us despair; if nothing but mercies, they would make us secure. If the whole year were summer, the sap of the earth would be exhausted; if the whole were winter, it would be quite buried. The hammer breaks metal, and the fire melts it; and then you may cast it inand then, if ever, the soul is fit to cast into God's mould .- Rishop Reynolds.

CROMWELL'S ORATORY-"Trust in the Lord Cromwell's address to his soldiers on going into Should differences arise between husband and battle. On another occasion his general address wife, the contest ought to be, not who will display was,—"Trust in the Lord, and keep your powder the most spirit, but who will make the first addry." Equally characterestic was his remark to formed then? Is your minister as active and of unhappiness in the married state, than this tains called the Galtees, he pointed to the fertile

LOCAL PREACHERS, UNION, &c. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. Sta :- I thank you for the kind attention you have thought proper to bestow upon my letter, of last week. when I wrote, I was not so fully apprised of the feelings and impressions of my Local brothren in reference to the resolutions which are now the topic of considerable speculation and debate, in the Bay Quintie District, as I am at present; and consequently was not so fully prepared to state my views of their merits, or the taken of them by my brethren. I hope you will pardon me for obtruding the subject once more upon your kind notice, and upon the attention of your numerous readers. Although you may properly say, that the subor-dinate branches of the Church ought not to demur at the legislative acts of its Supreme power; and that such a course is dissonant to the apirit of its constitution; yet I cannot presume that the Conference will ever put itself beyond the line of reasonable and respectful enquiry, or shut out any humble remonstrance founded in honest sincerity, or lift itself above the pious scruples of the most humble brother. I trust you will believe me, when I say, my metives are of the purest kind. So far as the subject affects myself, it is of minor consideration. A few years more will throw me beyond the turmoil and the mutations of the present world; but for my Local brethren, and es-pecially such as are just entering upon the threshhold of their various labour, with those of my travelling brethren who through infirmity or family impediments may, like myself, be obliged to seek an assylum in the Local Connexion; for these I say. I sincerely desire to see that va-luable branch of the Church made as respectable as the matter of their circumstances will admit. In these remarks, I anticipate fully your ready concurrence, and will now proceed to describe an outline of the view taken of the subject, by sixteen Local Preachers of this District, whose claims on your attention and on the Conference are, in my opinion, tantamount to those of their brethren in the other Districts of the Province. The first in order will be the nature of the assurances given at the Hallow-

Now whether the Conference at Hallowell intended, in adopting a Resolution for the security of the present standing of the Itinerant and Local Preachers, that no innovation of former usages should accrue as a consequent of the Union, I am unable to say; but so it appears to have been understood by all the Local brethren there prosent, and hence it is not surprising that excitements should arise at even the appearance of a departure from what they

understood to be an engagement. It is very possible, however, that my brothren might have understood the Conference to have given stronger and more permanent pledges than it intended; and it is also possible that the Conference at that time did not con template so great an innovation of privileges, as the Resolutions would seem to indicate. So far as the Resolu tions affect the privilege of local ordination, I agree fully with you in your remarks, i.e. that the Conference have always (notwithstanding the Discipline states that a candidate shall be eligible at the end of four years) possessed a discretionary power; and that indiscriminate ordinations of the Local brethren cannot be claimed as a maxim or ar established rule of the Church. I concur still further with many of the travelling brethren, that ordinations of this kind have in several instances been improperly and injudi ciously conferred, where qualifications were notoriously And still further, that the exigencies of the Church, and not the inclination or interest of individuals is the principle of determination, as you assert; and while I concade all these, I cannot reconcile to my feelings an entire surrender of this privilege to these who make the requisite improvement, from merely the consideration of lawful secular avocations, as an objection. Neither can I consent to throw out of the Discipline the recognizance of the principle, or that the argument drawn from the wants of the Church should be so construed or pushed to such an extent, as to make the subject obsolete; for were this the ease, not only would the Local hody lose one of the most respectable badges of its profession, which they have possessed exeval with the existence of the Church in Ameri ca, and which our fathers agreed to think fairly deducible

ped up forever. -You will agree with me, no doubt, that all the co-ordi nate branches of the Church are entitled to a respect commensurate with their usefulness and the limit of the sphere in which they move; and that it is alike the interest and policy of the whole to preserve to each those principle and privileges, in the proper use of which its respectability may be secured.

from legitimate scripture inference, but it is plain, that by such a measure one of the avenues to lawful incentive

and honest emulation would, with respect to them, be clo-

The most valid objections I have heard are urged agains the first and the fourth Resolutions. With respect to the first, it is stated to be an opinion, that it subjects the Lo cal Preachers in reality to a quarterly examination of character; a stricture, they conceive, from which other offi cials in the Church are exonerated. Again, with respecto the forming of the plan. It is supposed that this is the business of the Superintendent, and the fact that some o the Preachers in charge having proceeded to form plans without consulting the inclinations of the Local Preachers, has confirmed the suspicion; and in objection to this it is contended that the Local Preachers themselves are the dges of the scenes of their own labour. being for the most part in advance of the travelling con nexion into destitute portions of townships, and from their circumstances better acquainted with the wants, from a more accurate knowledge of the localities of a place.many of the travelling ministry I am of opinion that the present local system is deficient in producing all the good which it might; and that some plan ought to be adopted, to give greater efficiency to that part of the Church. I think a measure might be resorted to, which would secure all the advantages of the one embraced in the Resolution, and at the same time obviate its objection able parts, if the Discipline should compel the Local Preachers on each circuit, at the call of the Superinten eent in the commencement of each Conference year, to meet together and make out a digest of their labour fo that year; while it should be the business of the Preacher in charge to see that the plan thus made out was properly attended to. This measure, while it would secure to the Superintendent in a great degree the control of the local operations, would afford to each brother the privilege of January his own labour, and with it a chance would be afforded to follow in some sense the guidance of the Spirit.

Against the fourth Resolution, which provides for the trial of an accused Local Preacher, some specific objections are made. One objection consists in making th Superintendent by his casting vole one of the Jury in the case; a measure which it is thought will often bring him into collision in abstruce cases, with the relatives of the delinquent. It is thought to be what would be termed in law, a dangerous power, constituting him the Procurer, Judge, one of the Jury, and the Executioner; and from which if he should not prove to be so good a man as he ought, little chance of justice could be expected. I think it extremely requisite in all cases of trial, that Superin. tendents of Circuits should, like Judger in ordinary courts of law, be placed in circumstances beyond suspicion; otherwise bars to their usefulness must more or less onsue.

With respect to appeals, I should certainly prefer a reference from the Local Preacher's meeting to the Dis trict, rather than to an intervening Quarterly Meeting; and for this reason, that with the exception of the couns of the President, and the two incumbents of the circuit. the Quarterly Meeting is an inferior tribunal; a majority of which in almost all cases, consists of persons of little in dependence of mind, where ignorance might vote away, for time and Eternity the character, interest, and felicity of an accused though perhaps innocent fellow Being, 'Ti true, the privilege of choosing two of the Committee, is a favour not hitherto possessed, and would appear to be an extension of privileges, but objectors contend, that the thus proposed, is more than counter balanced and lost, by the dangerous power invested in the Superintend

In reference to the other Resolutions, I have heard little or ne objections; as they embrace a morality which every christian must accede to; but with regard to the whol of them as a distinct section, of Discipline, I am sure much repugnance is felt. It appears to be the unanimous opinion, of all the Local Preachers I have consulted with, that they are the effect of a design to reduce, and subjugate the Local Connexion more decidedly to the dominancy and control of the Itinerancy; and to widen and extend the distance, between the two bodies; the ultimatum of a practice, which has by slow gradation grown into existence, which is the neglecting, for the most part, the Local Preachers, in the public ministrations of the Church: while it is insisted, that the closest affinity ought to subsist for the security of mutual confidence, and the hermony

How far these conjectures are entitled to credence of

them, that further opportunity may be given for explana Preacher.

With respect to the differences between our former usuers consider a surrender, not a necessary consequence of the Union. The Union, being but a union; sacrifices are not implied; that the noble generosity of the British Conference, in giving us (as it was said) more than we asked, contemplated not for a moment, any abandonment of former privileges, as a term of the Confederacy. And while the novelty of some of our principles, may occasion the amended rules require the Chairman or Presiding in the minds of our English Brethren, a temporary doubt Elder to inquire into the conduct of the travelling of their expediency; we cannot but assure ourselves, that preachers on each circuit quarterly-and require the the liberal and tolerant spirit of Englishmen, will respect the humble, though honest scruples of the lowest Canadian

I have now done with the subject, and hope my dear, Sir you will pardon me, for trespassing so much on your time. If the subject were of ordinary import to Local Preachers, my officiousness and the prolixity of my letter, would be inexcusable; but feeling as I do for those, whom I have known as labourers in the vineyard of my Lord for twenty years, who have borne with the foibles of my youth, benefitted me much by sage advice; and whose kindness in various relations, hath elicited an attachment, cemented by time, and indelibly stamped on my soul, I cannot but lend them my pen, as the humble organ of their conscious apprehsions; hoping that the Conference, their conscious apprehsions; hoping that the Conference, measure be gladly welcomed that will tend to promote the with unanimous consent, will remember that they are strictest Bible and disciplinary morality; and does not brethren, partners of the same hopes, subjects of the same disquietudes, born of the same Spirit, guided by the same decirine, and bound for the same Heaven; and that the altertions made in the Discipline, will be so modified, as the last rule we should have supposed, that men "hav-that general satisfaction will be the result, and every ing the form and seeking the power of godliness," that general satisfaction will be the result, and every member of our militant church may be preserved, to the praise of that glorious Grace, which is our crown of re-joicing, in the present, as we hope it will be in the Eternal World.

I am dear Sir. vours respectfully. I am dear Sir, yours respectfully, J. Lockwood.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN. The Editor's absence has occasioned a week's delay in We the publication of the above communication. readily insert it for several reasons. It comes in the Travelling and Local Preachers, and Exhorters; these spirit of brotherly affection, and in the language of are all made out in connexion with each other, and spirit of brotherly affection, and in the language of christian candour;—it comes with the professed sanction of sixteen respected brethren ;-it rails not against is not to superintend the making out of this plan, two the Conference, nor denounces the Union ;-it avows consequences must at once follow, which are alike opno schismatic separation upon the point of Episcopacy, nor talks of the election of a Bishop ;-it courts investigation, and is desirous of full explanations-indicates rectify any misconception. We are also always deci-each circuit as independent of each other as if the dedly in favour of free discussion. We regard it as the Travelling and Local Preachers belonged to two distinct impregnable fortress of truth; and, in all cases, the churches. best defence of the purity, wisdom, and strict disciplinary order of the proceedings of our Conference. The discussion of the proceedings of Conference of late years, in the Ryan affair, produced universal satisfaction, even in the minds of many who were at one time greatly agitated and disquieted; and we are persuaded, the most perfect knowledge of the nature, and all the circumstances connected with the proceedings of the Conference in any other question, will only serve to strengthen and confirm the confidence of every friend to Methodism in its integrity and disinterested devotion to the interests of the Church and of our common christianity. For we are persuaded we speak the sentiments of every member of the Conference when we say, that so far from being disposed to "put itself beyond the line of reasonable and respectful inquiry-or shut out any humble remonstrance founded in honest sincerity-or lift itself above the pious scruples of the most humble Brother"-so far from such a spirit as this, the Conference, in every way, and especially through its official contains precisely the plan at length proposed by our organ, has sought to answer every enquiry,-to give every information .- to attend to every "pious scruple." In what instance have we ever declined giving all the info: mation in our power on any point? or answering and subject to revision quarterly, so as to embrace any meaning brethren had made enquiry before assertion, and had sought for full information before adopting resolutions, and had shown as much willingness to in an improper jealousy and misapprehension of the rule understand and to do as they would be done by, as to censure and criminate, they would have saved themselves fromdisappointment and mortification, and much uncharitableness, and their Ministers from unjust reproach, and the Church from causeless evils which they may not be able to atone for. The direction of "dangerous," though possessed by every chairman or scription lists the names of all subscribers who are 18 the Conference to have the resolutions laid before offi. president of every conference, council, assembly, meet. months in arrears, except cases in which Agents have cial members on the several circuits, proves the very of the Conference of the Confe It is alike the interest, and duty, and aim of the Conference, to promote the "respectability," and purity and advancement of the whole and every branch of the

It is to be recretted, that with the spirit of kindness and candour that appears to pervade the above communication, the first objection to the Regulations should be founded on a misapprehension, and consequently a misrepresentation of fact. Regarding the "pledges of the Hallowell Conference to the utmost extent represented, were they not fully redeemed? Did not the British as well as the Canadian Conference unanimously resolve to "preserve inviolate the rights and privileges of the Canadian Preachers and Societies?" We have also stated explicitly, some weeks since, and his case is decided upon, leaving him the privilege of now repeat it, that the resolutions which have been appealing to the ensuing District meeting of travelling We have also stated explicitly, some weeks since, and adopted by two-thirds of the Quarterly Meetings, were not considered by a single Preacher as implied in the Articles of Union with the British Conference-were never so adopted by the Conference-were not mentioned or suggested in England, or by any member of suspend until the ensuing District Meeting. Is not the the British Conference—and might have been adopted Conference therefore more liberal towards the Local the British Conference—and might have been adopted or not by the Quarterly Meetings without in the least interfering with the Union. These facts, we think, will exonerate the Conference from the unjust imputa

tions in regard to "violation of pledges."

But whilst the Articles of Union secured to Itinerant and Local Preachers, and Members, their every right course in all cases. An appeal is a discretionary priviland privilege, neither did they infringe upon the power of the Conference and of the Quarterly Meetings (they from an inferior to a superior tribunal. This in the had heretofore possessed) to adopt such regulations from time to time, for the promotion of the best interests of the Church as would seem to be supposed and ly Meeting is no "intervening" tribunal of "appeal," maintained in the allusions of the above communica- but one of proper trial; and this is a standing body, and tion to the proceedings of the Hallowell Conference. Every regulation adopted by the Conference and Quar- | casion. Every regulation adopted by the Conference and Quarterly Meeting is said to be an "inferior" missionary labors, success, and prospects of the Wesleyan as after the Union, had the general revisal of the Distributed to the Local Conference. From this assertion Methodists throughout the vast field of their benevolent ditch. The Governor General's house is 120 feet long. cipline been taken into consideration. The Union, therefore, and the controverted regulations, are totally distinct questions; nor can the proceedings in the one invested with the same and in some respects much be identified with those in the other.

We have ex-The next question is ordination. satisfaction of the deputed writer of the above communication, that it is unnecessary for us to repeat in this place what we have already stated at large. We are as much in favour of any fair argument, on the question of our local brethren object to the power of even a of ordination, as our correspondent; but we beg to say, that what he asserts is "coeval with the existence of and object to the Quarterly Meeting as an "inferior the Church in America," is of comparatively recent tribunal," they totally object to cass-leaders and stewdate, and that the Local Conference itself has only ards having any voice in any thing that concerns them, existed in the United States since 1816; and we have because, (as they state,) a "majority" of the class-good authority for saying, that at least two of the leaders and stewards, "in almost all cases consists of Bishops (one of whom is known and justly esteemed persons of little independence of mind" and of "igno. by many in Canada,) regard it as a burden and an rance." This we regard as an unjust and unwarranta evil rather than a good. Never have we intimated (as ble reflection upon the Class leaders and stewards of has been asserted) that an engagement in any secular our societies, who we believe in general will not suffer business was incompatible with the exercise of the from a comparison in piety, intelligence and independ. Ministerial functions. What we have said, is, that ence, with their brethren of higher pretentions to indeany one who takes the ordination vow upon him, must feel himself peculiary obligated to "lay aside the study of the world," and to labour to the utmost of his power | ent, and contempt of the Quarterly Meetings, and espe-

We believe that many Local Preachers, without this "badge," are as "respectable" and useful as others are with it; and that respectability and usefulages, and those of our British Brethren, the local preach, ness, and the "avenues to lawful incentive," require them more decidedly to the dominancy and control of other qualities than an external "badge."

It is next objected to the Local Preachers being subect to a quarterly examination of character. This ontakes place when there is a quarterly meeting of local preachers on the circuit. And we may observe that the amended rules require the Chairman or Presiding preacher in charge of each circuit and station to inquire quarterly into the conduct of each class leader by name, is faithfulness, punctuality, &c. Hence the above statement in regard to the "other officials," is quite erroneous—the local preachers are not liable to a more frequent examination of character than their brethren this examination takes place before themselves when they are disposed to meet quarterly. And besides is not this a very unreasonable ground of complaint? Should not every professing christian so live as to be prepared to undergo a daily examination before a more strict and penetrating tribunal than that of any local or travelling preachers' meeting; and should not every an objection to an examination of faithfulness which is as important at one quarter of the year as another, constitute an argument for rather than against it. This is would object to. What are our class and band meetings, in one sense, when conducted according to Discipline, but individual examinations ! Yet are they not

eans of grace, rather than objectionable "strictures!" 'Again, it is objected to the Preacher in charge of a circuit making out a plan of appointments for the Local Preachers on that circuit. It is well known that every plan of a circuit embraces the appointments of both the posed to Methodism and the harmony of the Church. 1. The Superintendent has not the charge of all the Local Preachers, Exhorters, Leaders, and Societies on his circuit, as the Discipline has declared from the a willingness to retract any erroneous step, and to beginning. 2. There will be two plans of labour on We ask, is this promoting the closest 'affinity" between the Travelling and Local Preachers! Is this a state of things that our brethren who authorised the above communication contemplated?

think not. But it is said that the Local Preachers are better acquainted with the "work and wants" of each circuit than the Preacher in charge. We doubt this: we know the reverse. Is the author of the above communication as well acquainted with the "work and wants" of Cobourg circuit as the Rev. R. Jones! or any Local Preacher on Bay of Quintie circuit as the Rev. M. Whiting? It is, however, intimated, that Superintendents have made out plans for circuits without consulting the Local Preachers. If this be so, such Superintendents have departed from the Discipline. The rule is explicit on this point, which we think our objecting ocal brethren ought to have inquired into before they indulge a spirit of unfounded jealousy and hasty objection. The rule is as follows, under the head of du-ties of a Superintendent: "18. To make out a regular plan of appointments for the Local Preachers on the circuits, with the counsel of the Local Preachers' Meeting, or of the Quarterly Meeting, where there brethren in the above letter, with this difference, that where the Local Preachers cannot be called together. the plan shall be made out at the Quarterly Meeting. explicitly and fully any question ? And if some good new providential openings, or to leave the plan or digest made out at the commencement of the year unaltered, as circumstances may suggest. Hence, then, the objections to this part of the regulations have originated complained of.

The next objection must surprise all who know any thing about and are willing to abide by Methodism. It lies against the superintendent having a casting vote in case of an equal division of the Committee on the trial of a local Preacher—a power never before called Europe and America. Suppose a committee be equaly divided and the chairman have no casting vote, what s to be done? Again, the unreasonableness of this objection will also appear, when we compare the present with the former rule, and with the method of bringing travelling preachers to trial, when charged with irre. gularity. The discipline heretofore authorised the Superintendent to select all the committee, have a casting vote, and suspend the delinquent until the next local conference. The present rule allows the accused to select half the committee, (which is properly a committee of investigation) and only authorises the committee to suspend the delinquent until the ensuing Quarterly Meeting, where his proper trial takes place, and preachers, but allowing no such advantage to his accuser. But in the trial of a travelling preacher, the chairman scleets all the committee and has a casting vote in case of an equality, and the committee has authority to Preachers, than towards its own members? How un-

reasonable then are such objections, and such jealousy. In regard to "appeals," our brethren are also mista. ken. The reference of a case from a committee to the Quarterly Meeting is no "appeal," it is the disciplinary ege allowed to a party in certain cases to remove a cause cases under consideration can only take place from the Quarterly to the District Meeting. Hence the Quarter. not selected by the superentendent for a particular oc-

we totally dissent. Quarterly Meetings were estab- jenterprize in general, and, I need scarcely add, with the land in front of it is a terrace overlooking the Lower Town lished long before local conferences; have always been greater authority; and are composed not only of local preachers, but leaders and stewards, and travelling ressed ourselves so fully on this point, even to the preachers. The local conferences never had authority to legislate; the Quarterly Meetings have, as in the case of the Resolutions under consideration.

It is still further passing strange, that while some 'casting vote" on the part of the preacher in charge; pendence and knowledge.

From this jealousy of the power of the Superintend-

red for the insimuations in the succeeding paragraph about neglect of Local Preachers in the " public ministrations of the church," and a "design to reduce and subjugate the itinerancy." We ask, if meeting the Local Preach ers once a quarter when practicable, and by mutual consultation planning the work, with mutual social prayer, merits the insinuations of a "design to reduce and subjugate to dominancy, "&c. ! And as to the public "ministrations of the church," we believe a due courtesy has always been observed. But on circuit preaching days, do not the people expect to hear the Circuit Preacher; and is it not his duty to preach, whether he be a good or poor preacher; and does not the Discipline make it his duty to attend to every part of the service, even to the reading of the hymns, when his health and trength will permit! The Discipline allots to every man his work; and it is strange indeed if a man cannot perform it without being charged with a design to do-minate over another branch of the church. We believe that the too common fault (if it may be called one) among Travelling Preachers, has been a disposition to impose those duties on others which the congregations expect and the Discipline requires of them. And while we regard with all our heart every Local Preacher as a fellow-labourer in the vineyard of our common Lord, ve connot but condemn that spirit, whether in a Travelling or Local Preacher, or any other Member of the Church, which seeks a vain pre-eminency of public notice, even in its own native or adopted neighborhood, instead of seeking

Loved and prized by God alone."

If such a spirit should pervade the Church, farewell to its purity and glory.

The remarks by our correspondent on the Union are no Englishman has any claim to either praise or blame in regard to the regulations reviewed.

We trust and hope that our brothren will pause, and think, and pray, and consider before they take another step. They can gain nothing, and may lose much in he peace of their own minds and the interests of the church. Why should they destroy themselves and perhaps some innocent souls, as some are doing to the west, who have precipitately thrown themselves out of he membership and privileges of the church-and why ? Because, forsooth, the Conference, in accordance with he very letter of Discipline, has adopted an annual Presidency in name as well as in fact-for the Conference has elected a President annually since 1828, and prospered under it: and having enjoyed the partial benefit of it so long, has adopted the name likewise-the duties and accountability of a President, being precisely the same as those of a Bishop. In this consists the sum and substance of the Union, as every article of faith and general rules of the Church remain the same.

How much more divinity is there in the word Bishop than President; or in the terms Methodist Episcopal Church, than Wesleyan Methodist Church? And shall men consume their own religion and that of othersmany of whom may not be informed-by strife about words, instead of striving to enter in at the strait gate? For words shall they strive to destroy what God hath built up? And listurb and destroy those who have been walking in the comforts of the Gospel of peace? Is this the best way to live, not to themselves, but to him who died for them and rose again? The Conference has passed more than once through the ordeal of misrepresentation and calumny, and has as often come out as gold tried in fire .- So, through the Divine blessing, will it be now .- We are aware that the causes of these lengthened remarks are confined to a few neighbourhoods; but we are grieved at the thought of the most humble brother being led astray;—and we would strive escaped with trifling damage the seiges of 1759 by Wolf, by all means to "warn them (whether many or few) that of 1775 by the Americans, and the bombardment of Sir are unruly, to support the weak, to restore them that are William Phipps in 1690. Its site, since the earliest discovery of the country, had been successively the head by all means to "warn them (whether many or few) that the bonds of peace.

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5:5, 1834.

We regret that our late return to York, and other circumstances, have prevented the insertion of that quantity and variety of original and editorial matter, which should accompany each number of the Guardian. Several Edit. orial notices are excluded.

To Agents and Susscriners .- According to a resolution of the late Conference, we have erased from our subsuccess of the establishment. It is possible that, through mistake, the names of some who are not delinquent may be struck off. Should any such instances occur, we hope no offence will be taken, and the error shall be rectified as soon as we are notified of it, and the back numbers sent. This is a favorable time for Agents to make vigorous exertions to collect arrearages and enlarge the subscription list. To every delinquent subscriber we would say, your paper has been printed and paid for, together with the postage, and sent to you, and can you consist. ently with even a heathen sense of justice and manly honor, retain or not make immediate arrangements to pay what is due to a religious and charitable establishment? To Agents we would say, demands against and for the establishment are imperious, and altogether beyond what they have hitherto been, and must be met.

HAMILTON CIRCUIT AND MISSIONARY MEETING. Extract of a letter from the Rev. H. Wilkinson, dated Hamilton, February 3d, 1334.

"I feel happy in being able to say that this Circuit is now enjoying rest and quiet. The Classes, with one or two exceptions, are growing in spirituality and fervor;

evening of the 27th of January, exceeded in its results the by the wind, or by the falling and bluzing timbers, which expectation of many. The meeting was opened at six descended down the steep declivity on the tops of buildings o'clock with prayer by the Rev. E. Evans, when Elijah or into yards. Fortunately, the snow on the houses pro-Second, Esq., was called to the chair. Several resolutions teeted them, and no further accidents have occurred. Had were then officed and spoken to by the Roy. Edwards the fire taken place in summer, there must have been a Marsh, Presbyterian Minister of Hamilton, and the Rev. great destruction of property in the Lower Town. erends Mr. Case, Stinson, Prindal, and others.

" Mr. Case went into many interesting details, connect. ed with the Missions of our own particular field of labor

exclusive of what the collectors obtained the day or two

little girl, about nine years of age,) which, when opened and counted, told upwards of eight dollars-the avails of her individual exertion for a few months only. Of course the meeting passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the little Miss for her praise worthy exertions. How many children will go and do likewise?"

The collection at the Hamilton Missionary Anniversary xceeds that of York about £5--the latter being £28. These collections are the largest that were ever made on similar occasions in Canada, This speaks much for the increasing liberality of a religious and enlightened public. It shows that there are the resources and disposition in the Canadian public to increase to an immense extent the means of preaching the gospel to the poor. All that is wanting is systematic and general efforts. These facts present us likewise with an earnest of the beneficial results of the Union, and the estimation in which it is held by an for the benefit of the Church. And so saith the Scrip- | cially of the Class-Leaders and Stewards, (many of intelligent and benevolent public. Let the friends of mishow far they are borne out by facts, I cannot decide; I ture. Nor are we prepared to say that ordination is whom are regarded by the authorities of the land as fit to sions be diligent and prayerful; and the Lord of missions have however thought it my duty thus plainly to state "one of the most respectable badges" of a Local judge in cases of life & death,) we were somewhat prepa. will not forget their work of faith and labour of love.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Brantford dated Jan'y, 29th 1834.—"I am extremely happy to learn that the regulations of the Conference have been adopted by so large a majority of the official members, and others of the Church.

"We have but a small society in this place, but we are endeavouring to live by faith and prayer. The work of Grace is evidently going on-in addition to our small soiety, the Presbyterians are considerably numerous, also the Baptists, and all are apparently growing in grace. The cause of Temperance is also gaining, we number rising of one hundred members in the Village and its neighbour-hood. We meet once a month, and a few of us alternate. ly deliver lectures. This is evidently the cause of God, and a handmaid of the Church. If arcent spirits could only be benished from our Country, it would be a day of grace indeed .-- The Gospel would find free access to the people's hearts. But while they continue to make, sell, and drink, they will continue to "resist the Holy Ghost."

We are requested to intimate that the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society will hold its annual Meeting in St. Andrew's Chapel, York, on the evening of Wednesdy the 12th inst., the chair to be taken by the President of the Society at seven o'clock. An increased interest will be felt in this Society, as its operations are now extending. It has a few auxiliaries throughout the Province, and four auxiliary District As. sociations in town have just commenced a monthly distribution of Tracts.

Fire!-The house occupied by Mr. A. McDonald, Auc. tioneer, in the east end of the block of brick buildings on King Street, fronting the Jail, was consumed by fire on just-it involved no sacrifice; but his appeal to the Friday morning the 31st ultimo, with all the goods and noble feelings of Englishmen is quite unnecessary, as furniture deposited in it. The prompt and efficient exertions of the Fire Companies prevented the destruction of the whole block. The property was insured to a small amount only.

> Foreign News .- English papers have been received at New York to the 27th of November; three days later. than the provious advices. The contents are unjuport. ant. The aspect of affairs in Spain and Portugal are not materially changed.

To Correspondents .- Jacobus and Juvenis are in ype, but excluded for want of room. Truth will also ap-

From the Quebec Gazette, Jan. 24th

DESTRUCTION OF THE CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS DY FIRE. This building, the residence of the Governors General of B. N. America for the last 150 years, and so prominent an object in the view of the city of Quebec from the har-bour, as it surmounts the brink of the precipice between the Lower Town and the citadel, has fallen an entire prey to the flames. The fire broke out yesterday about noon, in a room at the south end of the building, in the third story, occupied by Capt. M'Kinnon, A. D. C.; and though early discovered, and every means taken to arrest its progress, it flew with astonishing rapidity through the upper story, and continued to burn downwards, in spite of all the exertions of the troops and about a dozen fire engines, until this moment. It now presents its hundred openings, tall bare chimneys, and its sooty and ruined walls--a couple of engines still struggling to subdue the

flames in the south wing.

It was originally built by the French at a time not er. actly ascertained; and though somewhat altered in form and improved—particularly in Sir J. Craig's administration, at an expense of about £10,000 to the Province—the original walls, we believe, all reman, having successively quarters of the whole French possessions, at one time extending over the present British North American possessions, including Louisiana and the territories on the Mississipi; and between 1759 and the American indepensince in 1778, was the seat of the principal command of he whole continent of North America.

It was tenanted, when the fire broke out, by Lieut. General Lord Aylmer, Governor in Chief, and Lady Ayl. mer: Cant. M'Kinnon, Grenadier Guards, and Cantain Dole, 24th Regt. Aides.de.Camp, and Lieut. Paynter, ex. tia Aide de Camp; with the different domestics of the establishment. The Military Secretary (Capt. Airey) oc. cupied apartments in what is called the Old Chatenu, a building erected by the English after the conquest, and eniefly used as dancing and dining halls. The public documents belonging to the Administration were moved, as was the plate, and by much the accuser part of the furniture, but the latter was damaged. His Excellency had £3,000 insured on the forniture, (which is purchased

220 below zero, and, during the whole time it lasted, continued from 20 to 80 below zore, with a strong piercing wind from west to south-west. Many of the engines were oon frozen up, and the hose, and every thing connected with them, could only be kept in any thing like order by the use of warm water, which was generously furnished from the breweries of Messrs. Raccy, M. Callum, and Quirouet, and by the religious communities. The citizens and troops distinguished themselves by their services; but from the impossibility of reaching the part of the building overlooking the precipice, it soon became apparent that any successful attempt to arrest the progress of the flames was hopeless.

It will probably cost £25,000 to £30,000 to erect a new building, but the beauty of the situation, and the extent of the grounds will afford an opportunity of erect. ng one of the most ornamental and prominent public buildings in the city, of which Quebec is really lamentably deficient. The site belongs to the Military Government. Lord and Lady Aylmer remained for some time yester. day with Colonel and Mrs. Craig, where her Ladyship, we understand, slept last night. Lord Aylmer is at present at the residence of the Hon. Col. Gore, Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces.

The fire raged with considerable violence during last night, and frequent alarms were given, some fear being felt that the houses in Champlain and Mountain Streets, and some of them have realized an increase of numbers.

"The Missionary Meeting, held in this place on the tle is built, would be set on fire by the embers carried over tected them, and no further accidents have occurred. Had

Description of the Castle in 1723, from La Potherie. (Furnished by a Correspondent.)
"The chateau is on the top of a hill rising steeply to

and the River. The building looks very well, both inside appiest effect.

"The avails of the meeting amounted to upwards of £33, and outside, owing to the wings (pavillens), which outside of what the collectors obtained the day or two shoot the main building, both in the rear and in the front. following, which we believe is very considerable.

It is two stories high; and a wing 33 feet long remains to be built. There is a battery of 22 guns along side of Missionary Box was presented by Miss Jane Bailey (a the house, partly within the cluteau and partly out of it, which commands the Lower Town and the River."

[In La Hontan, who visited Canada from 1683 to 1693, there is an engraved view of the Castle, which had then but one story. The view of it in Le Potherie gives it two stories; and it was in 1809 that it was raised to three, and since then had retained the appearance it had a few days

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, January 25th. WELLAND, CANAL.

The committee of the whole house, on the resolutions roposed for purchasing the Welland Canal and making it a Provincial work, resumed to-day, and the debate was continued.

Mr. McNab, when the Reporter took his seat, was speaking of the house being bound to support the canal. The credit of the province was concerned in the completion of the work, and no argument of its being only a local benefit, should induce the house to abandon it.

by refusing further necessary aid. It was the great counties of Lenox and Addington, which I have the ho- (you that I did not know, till he told us, what he was go- said was, that there was a prejudice against the comocean; and as representatives of the whole province, thing. Had the money been laid out on roads, we or whether he would happen to be absent when the vote &c. which would not be the case if the canal was made they should consult the welfare of every part. It would should not have been told after it was expended, that was taken; yet he comes out in this way, and denounce a public work. And then the hon, and learned gentlenot directly benefit the country he had the honour to re- all was last and could not be secured without granting es all as enemies to the country who would oppose this man said a good deal about economy, which no doubt present; but he legislated on higher considerations a further sum. It is because I am for expending the extravagant grant. He even looked up to heaven and he wished to go to the country, as he was in favour of than to oppose any public work because it would not public money on works of real utility, and not on works down to the earth, and seemed at a loss what to comconfer any benefit on his own immediate neighbourhood. of doubtful expediency like the Welland canal, that I pare them to; and despairing to find words to give subsent canal despairing to g of supporting the canal, he would say, he thought that posed them were the friends of the country, as is admit. I call it, what name shall I give to such conduct?" what was said by the hon member for Lanark yesterday, ted by the resolutions on the table before you, and by But such denounciations shall not deter me from votwas entitled to great consideration; and although that the speeches of hon, gentlemen, for it is confessed that ing against these resolutions. hon member was opposed to the work, as he believed all that has been granted is of no use. What greater cent. on the capital advanced. But he was not pre- the sake of preventing a great public debt. pared at present to give an opinion on that question, and wished to hear the sentiments of others before he

negativing the resolutions, they only said they would our public debt, and it is now proposed to be increased much money had been expended on it, which must be other things passed through the canal last season, and not sink all the means of the country in the Deep cut by voting £350,000 to the St. Lawrence, £315,000 the case if the country did not take it. The hon, and they could not very well take them across the portage might be called, as they were by the hon, member for thousand as proposed by the magnificient seeme of the Wat means the company had resorted to in order to through the canal, it must be a very great saving to that Oxford, enemies of the country. The first resolution learned doctor. (Macadamising the roads.) Or is get assistance; but he (Mr. Boulton) did not blame part of the country at any rate. The hon, and learned says, that "to ensure general confidence in the Welland Canal, it is expedient that it would become wholly our credit I hope not, for it was announced more pome the country at any rate. The hon, and for them, as they were driven to do so, or they would never that to be abandoned? ("No.") He says no, and for them, as they were driven to do so, or they would never that to be abandoned? ("No.") and for them, as they were driven to do so, or they would never that to be abandoned? ("No.") and for them, as they were driven to do so, or they would never that to be abandoned? ("No.") and for them, as they were driven to do so, or they would never the country at any rate. The hon, and learned them the canal, it must be a very great saving to that the country at any rate. The hon, and learned them the canal, it must be a very great saving to that the country at any rate. The hon, and learned them the canal, it must be a very great saving to that the country at any rate. The hon, and learned them the canal, it must be a very great saving to that the country at any rate. The hon, and learned them the canal, it must be a very great saving to that the country at any rate. The hon, and learned the country at any rate. The hon, and the canal, it must be a very great saving to that the country at any rate. The hon, and the canal, it must be a very great saving to that the country at any rate. The hon, and the canal, it is a very great saving to the country at any rate. The hon, and the canal, it is a very great saving to the country at any rate. The hon and the canal, it is a very great saving to the country at any on it. On what ground do they go? It is that we will at least to pay the debts of the company. It appears lie work undertaken for the good of the country, and He hoped none would be ferrified by the denunciations be bound to keep the canal in repair, as the public will they have contracted a debt of £20,000 beyond what the country would reap the benefit of it at some period of that hon, and learned gentleman about the displeanever be satisfied unless we bind ourselves to the Wel- they had ability to discharge; and I say we have no or other, and would see good grounds for taking it into sure of their constituents. He (Mr S) was pledged to land canal by every obligation that a Legislature can do; right to pay it—it is £20,000 more than they had mo. their own hands. As an inhabitant of the country and his constituents to promote their local measures; but from the Act of Parliament granting £50,000 for the into an expense of £20,000 more, after we had given he was in favor of the measure proposed; for then the the revenue; but he could see nothing inconsistent in purpose of completing the canal, a clause which he them £50,000! I say sir, they have no claim on us to company would be relieved from the necessity of mait, for by lowering the rate of toll the transport through member for Wentworth, (Mr. McNab) that personal sum of money to complete the work than to get the Disecurity should be given to the Government for the
rectors out of it. The hon, gentleman from Haldimand engineer, that the money had not been uselessly exestablish a duty to pay the necessary loan; but he did the Legislature, and asked, why was it not enforced? had not been prosecuted by their creditors. Why sir, It would stand on the statute book as a monument of who would ever think of suing the Welland canal comdisgrace to the canal. He did not believe it was ever pany, and selling the canal for the deht, when it stands intended to be enforced, but introduced into the bill that those who voted away so large a sum of money sum of money to the canal on the principle, that to give St. Lawrence in the Welland canal, and thus endeavor without knowing what amount will be needed, as ap thought of in England than in this country; but I think bility will rest with us, without our knowing what the tish Government because it had increased the value of and Addington, or the opinions of an engineer of high amount of that responsibility will be. We are now the waste lands of the Crown. But is it not monstrous standing in his own country! He would take it for voted that sum (the £25,000) will vote any further that arising from those lands, thus enhanced in value, is apmay be asked for. I am sorry to take up the time of plied to the canal. Let I on, members come forward and again on the floor of this house, that it is no use to under the control of the Legislature, and then make talk to honorable members. Often have we been grants to the canal and other public works in the proare made up;" but they shall not have it to say have no expectation they will do this, when I see them likely the hon, gentleman who cried "hear, hear," had hereafter that I omitted any thing to prevent this pro- oppose any thing of the kind when it is introduced.position being carried into effect. If we do lay out this It is from the casual and territorial revenue that such that there was not a full representation; but whose £25,000 in paying the debts of the company, the public works should be made, instead of it being appropriated fault was that? (Hear, hear.) He thought Upper Cathe stockholders from their obligations to individuals; vince are a positive injury to it. He cites us to the for a new writ after the expulsion, that hon, and learnand the province will derive no advantage-it just puts state of New York for an example of the benefit which ed member abandoned his duty by leaving the house. and the province will derive no suvantage—it just poils our necks into the yoke completely. Hon, members a country derives from canals. But the Governor's message states that all except the Eric canal I believe, that hon, and learned member was going to move a new plied to the state. I am surprised that any or the expulsion could have carried a resolution for a particular case. He explained the bill, and at any rate, the same majority who voted the particular case. He explained the bill, and at any rate, the same majority who voted the particular case. He explained the bill, and at any rate, the same majority who voted the particular case. He explained the bill, and at any rate, the same majority who voted the particular case. He explained the bill, and at any rate, the same majority who voted the particular case. He explained the bill, and at any rate, the same majority who voted the same majority who was a same majority who was a same maj ward? There is another thing which has been suggest. £300,000 on it, will atterly perish if there is not more out the votes of the minority, who could not support it, to pay the debts of the estate, and to hand the ballance ed to me by an hon, member:—while we are going on given; yet this very work is to be so productive that buying the interest of private stockholders, they have been member for Haldimand tells us none will doubt would not admit there was a vacancy by voting for a quite a different thing from enabling them to hold lands, never asked us to do so. I know it is enough for the it two years hence. That may perhaps satisfy this new election—there had been many opportunities since as there was no fear of money accumulating. Welland canal company to make known their wishes house, but it seems to me to be very absurd. Another had he wished to move it. on the floor of this house, in order to have them comply-ed with; but I think respect for public opinion should papers in favour of the canal, and that is a reason for viduals without a respectful polition from the persons it to get a paragraph into a New. York newspaper if it concerned, though indeed I know their wishes or inter- is paid for, as I believe some of them are in the pracests have been very little regarded from the very first. Lice of inserting puffs when it serves their interest .-Why was the canal taken to the Twelve mile Creek 1 but then comes the great argument, that we have ex-Why was it I ask? Let the hon, member for Haldipended so much on it already that we cannot now draw mand tell us. It was proposed by my hon, colleague at back without losing all we have given; and I suppose the time of chartering the company, to leave it to the this argument will prevail with hon, gentlemen, and in- both sides of this question that it was perhaps unnecesstockholders to say where the canal should terminate; duce them to still go on, and justify their conduct to sary to say any more; yet he was desirous of giving but it is forced down on us, as every thing clse is by the their constituents by saying, "we have got into the his reasons for the vote he was about to give. And he out it is forced down to its, as every thing the table to the conference, majority of this bouse, that it should terminate at the scrape and cannot get out of it; you must excuse us, would say at once, that he was not only prepared to rity of the society should dissent from the conference, and establish themselves under a form of church governdrive through every thing concerning the canal, taken | could not get out, and therefore had to get deeper and the St. Lawrence too whenever it was brought before any stock in it? (Hear, hear, from Col. Burwell.) flounder a little more in the mud." There is another them, as he looked on it as one and the same thing—Yes sir, has that hon, gentleman taken any stock, and reason why we should not proceed. We should wait the only means of our getting to the occan. With this shown his zeal for public improvement? I wish it had until the report of the Finance committee is printed, view of the question he was willing to vote and pledge been enquired into, and the information laid bofore us, what amount of stock every member on the floor of this ing the great demands against us. We are told if the ca- ney. The hon, and learned member for Lenox and Adhose had taken, and then we would see how much read nat is made a public work there will be no more oppodington said the work was of doubtful character. If son some hon, members have to stigmatize all as ene-sition; but I am not aware that there has been any op- that hon, and learned gentleman would look at the remies to public improvement who refuse to make large position on account of the individuals concerned in it; report of the commissioners he would see there was no extravagant grants of money to the canal. The hon, on the contrary one has received great praise for his doubt expressed concerning it; it was only said that the member for Haldimand tells us the canal never cost us exertions in that work. But is it the sentiment he means of the stockholders were expended, and they any thing, just as he tells us we are not in debt. We wishes to send to the world, that the overwhelming in- were not able to go on with the work. And when they may, perhaps, get along increasing our deat at this rate fluence of the Government will bear down all oppositions into consideration the exertions which that comfor the Welland canal; but if we do, every other public tion ! That any member will be marked, who dares to pany had made against every obstacle, it should not be work and improvement in the province must be neglect. raise his voice in the house of Assembly against any a matter of surprise that such was the case; nor should ed. I doubt the ability of the province to pay this sum; grant of money that may be asked, his prospects will that not the least idea we shall be able to meet it, the blasted, and he be hunted down: if that is it, let unless maked the population should increase as it is it be know to the world. There is no necessity for takexpected by the hon member for Oxford, so that we ing any further steps to make the canal a public work; to expect a canal to be made without any expence to would have thirty millions in forty years. There is it is public enough already all over the world from the the province. When it should be completed as was another reason against this measure; you are voting advertisements of the hon, member for Haldimand in contemplated the people of Upper Canada would feel riff against that property for the debts of the whole esso large a sum when the representation of the province is not full; two counties are not fully represented; and that is an important reason, especially when this is only to be given as a pleage for other grants that may be required. I protest against it as unconstitutional.-When a member was elected by the largest county in the province who was known to be opposed to it, I can faster. If we grant the sum asked, and assume the known that the fonds of the company were exhausted; now see why the hon, member for Haldimand showed so much zeal to have him expelled; he was apprehensive his single vote would prevent such vast expenditure, and save the province from being plunged into an enormous debt. That is a sufficient reason in my mindwhy belong to us. The great prosperity of the Erie canal hon, and learned member for Lenox and Addington askwe should not go on-it is unconstitutional for the people of York county, which contains a population of but I don't know but that if it had been in the hands of is loaned at 40 years the revenues of the country will more than 40,000 souls, to be made responsible for a private company, the individuals concerned would not be burdened by it. The plan he would propose (for anniversary meeting on the 13th ult. It was numerously any part of this, when they have not their full share of have looked to it just as well as commissioners appoint he did not agree with the resolutions on the table) would attended appearances of an increased interrepresentation in this house. Should the 1,200 people ed by the Government. What sort of a representation be to give the debentures at the rate of 3 per cent. for est in the cause were evident. Several addresses were dewhom you represent, Mr. Chairman, (Mr. Jones, member for the town of Brockville) have more influence on this question than 40,000 inhabitants of the county of York! There is another reason: The Welland canal stands against all other improvements. Have we not eeen a great improvement proposed to be made by a company of private individuals (the rail road from Chippewa to Queenston) opposed because it would injure the canal? Then the more you give, the deeper interest the province has in the canal, the more you strengthen ation, and when we do not know whether His Majesty's of the hon. member for Haldimand. He wished to know that argument. I am for some little pause; and I put it Government will not do something ! I shall say no if it was intended by getting the canal into the hands to hon ble members, whether if the money had been more, and would probably have said nothing, had it not of the Government to bear down all opposition. That expended on the roads it would not have done more good to the province; and let it be observed that bene- been for the unmeasured terms of abuse heaped on us was not the meaning of the speech of the hon member posite Mr. Vilas's tannery, on whe fit would have been equal. What advantage does the by the hon and learned doctor; although I declare to for Haldimand, for he said no such thing. What he held—Verdict, Accidental death.

manner worthy of the house, and that those individuals cause forther grants would be required, and it would not pose. He (Mr. Boulton) had said before, and would who had taken stock in that work would be properly be prudent to make them. We are willing to submit to the denounciation of being enemies to improvement, early a period; but it had been begun, and now let it be although he had the accounts lying before him which from those who are illnatured enough to call us so, for finished, which could only be done properly but by the leg. showed the revenue to be in a flourishing condition. He dealt with, and no unfair advantage taken of them. to the denounciation of being enemies to improvement, He hoped the house would afford them at least six per from those who are illustured enough to call us so, for I know we have been told in this house that economy is a paltry virtue, and it has been sneered at; but inissioners appointed to examine the state of the work work would be; but who said it was not correct? could decide to give his vote that it was best to assume notwithstanding I am still for it—give me economy as and report to the house; and he thought it was paying hon, member for Haldimand, he believed, did say that the work altogether. He could not, however, consent the first cardinal virtue of a state—it promotes good a very sorry compliment to them to say it was in such the locks would not cost so much as they had been es. to abandon it, for to do so would be injurious to Upper government and the happiness of the people, more than a condition as had been described by those hon, mem-timated at by Judge Wright; but that was a mere mat-Canada, and call down on them the indignation of all those large grants of money. When I see under cover bers who opposed it, when their report was quite the ter of opinion. He (Mr S.) was astonished to hear the of friendship for improvements such grants made with. reverse; and it should be remembered that one of the hon, member for Lanark say that the only benefit to be Mr Bidwell said, the question before the committee out providing any means to pay, I look forward to op- commissioners had always opposed the canal. It would derived from the canal was the saving of carriage at was not whether the canal should be abandoned. By pression in the country; I look forward with slarm at be perfectly absurd to let the canal go to ruin after so the portage. Forty-three rafts [Mr Samson mentioned -that was all; though those who voted against their to the Welland canal, and some five or six hundred learned member for Lenox and Addington had told them he was inclined to think; but by being allowed to pass the property of the province, by which means the responsibility of keeping it in constant repair would rest wholly with the Legislaure," &c. Then it seems, and the most unbounded generosity to the insatiable determined that the constant repair would rest wholly with the Legislaure, and the most unbounded generosity to the insatiable determined of the province except what he would now say was, that there was no use in a representative of the province generally, he must vote wholly with the Legislaure, and the most unbounded generosity to the insatiable determined of the province except what he would now say was, that there was no use in a representative of the province generally, he must vote wholly with the Legislaure, and the most unbounded generosity to the insatiable determined of the province except what he would now say was, that there was no use in a representative of the province generally, he must vote wholly with the Legislaure, and the most unbounded generosity to the insatiable determined of the province except what he would now say was, that there was no use in a representative of the province generally, he must vote wholly with the Legislaure, and the most unbounded generosity to the insatiable determined the most unbounded generosity to the insa that by the confession of its friends in this resolution, mands of the Welland canal? for it is as insatiable as meaning of the resolutions, and he was in favor of them, he would vote against it, or if any thing that would that there is not general confidence in the canal, after the grave. (Hear, hear.) Let us now do something for he believed the canal would ultimately become probe benefit his part of the country was proposed, whether he all the vast sums of money which have been expended for other parts of the province. We are told we ought inctive; but however that might be, it was a great puband I do not see how any thing could be proposed more then the Legislature and one interested in its prosperity, he felt that the country on public works he considered himself a representative derogatory to that work than this resolution. If this be therised them to expend, or as honest men they had a claim on that house to finish the canal. It appears the case, it is high time we panse. Mr. Bidwell read right to expend. Should they be allowed to force us peared that the company could not do it, and therefore dictory argument that lowering the tolls would increase said was inserted into the bill on motion of the hon. pay this debt; and I would be more willing to grant a king future applications. (Hear, bear.) He was hap- the canal would be increased, and consequently the completion of the work without any further aid from said it was highly creditable to the company that they pended, but that the quantity of work done for it was not think when there was a surplus revenue they should pledged to the British Government for £50,000? The hon, member also tells us that the canal will be a great might have some ground on which to justify their votes benefit to the St. Lawrence; and this is a very good arto their constituents. We are now asked to vote a gument for the purpose of interesting the friends of the security to merchants and others we will vote any fur- to carry the canal through the house on the shoulders of ther sum which may be required to keep it in repair, the St. Lawrence. He tells us the work is better pears from the report of Judge Wright, a first rate engineer. The resolution says, "the responsibility will best known it is least thought of. We have been told rest with the Legislature." Yes sir, the responsition, that the canal was favorably regarded by the Bri got to the precipice, and must jump off without know- that the province should be taxed to render the Crown granted, those of Judge Wright. The hon, and learning how far we may fall; though I suppose those who fands more profitable? Not one furthing of the money committee, because I know, as has been said again resolutely, and ask his Majesty to have those lands put told, "what is the use of your speaking, our minds vince out of the proceeds of the sale of them. But I (Hear, hear.) He did consider it such, and it was most will receive no advantage by it, as it will only relieve to purposes that so far from being a benefit to the pro- nada should be fully represented; but when he moved nish the canal, why are these resolutions brought forteach us not to interfere with the private rights of indi- voting so large a sum of money to it : but how easy is ficulties; but though he was in the minority on the that we might see whether we have the means of meet- the revenues of the province for the interest of the mothe Ohio papers, and handbills scattered through the the benefit of it, and give full sanction to the acts of country, announcing that it was finished and ready for their representatives in supporting that work. One arvessels to pass through; and I should think it was public from the grants to it from England and Lower Cathey were to give £50,000, either as a loan to the comnada, I need not speak of grants from this house, for the pany or in taking stock, it would not do that good that thought it would do more harm than good to oppose it, money was given as fast as asked for, and sometimes inaking it a provincial work would. So long as it was work as contemplated in the resolutions, we cannot merchants and traders would rather take a more circuit-then take it until we pay £50,000 to the British Good and expensive route than by the canal, if there was vernment with the interest, as they are a favored cre- no confidence of a safe and speedy passage through it, on monday. On Monday they were read a third time ditor and would have to be paid before the canal would and that any breach would be quickly repaired. The and passed without opposition, we are told is in consequence of its being a public work ; ed, what would become of the roads? But if the money does he give us of the people in his part of the country, the first six years, and 6 per cent, for the remainder of livered on the occasion, and about forty names added to of those who are his neighbours? He tells us they combined together to extort money from the company who for six years the tolls would be double, and the increased are embarrassed and in debt, which they would not trade would be sufficient to pay the amount of £3,900. have done if it had been a public work. But is it not the interest of the loan. But would there not be some often declared when money is to be paid by Govern-thing still for other purposes? (Hear, hear.) The ment it makes no matter; and extravagant charges at hon, and learned gentleman had given a good deal of arbitrations have been justified on the ground, that sarcasm in his speech, but that would not go down in when the public had to pay it was no difference. Will financial affairs, and he had not attempted to refute one

ghway from the western part of the province to the nor to represent derive from the canal? Not one far ling to do; whether he was for the canal or against it,

Mr. Boulton, said, if any thing was wanted to make conscientiously, still his remarks were entitled to con-demonstration do we want, that the course we pursued an unfavorable impression on the minds of hon memsideration from the house. The great question to be was a proper one? We have never opposed the grants bers in order to deter them from voting for the resolu- but if they did so it would give those on the other side decided was, whether the legislature should assume the to the canal because we were opposed to improvements thous, the speech of the hon, and learned member for of the river an opportunity of raising an opposition; it If they did so, he hoped it would be done in a in the country, no never; we were opposed to them be- Lenox and Addington was calculated to serve that pursay again, that he thought the canal was begun at too islature taking it under their own controll. A sum was also said the report of the engineer was not correct, and voted last session to put the canal in repair, and com- they did not know what the expense of finishing the very great; and he hoped the Legislature would take it into their own hands, and complete it in such a manner that it could be depended on at all times to go the expense, but he did not think it would be necessary through it without loss of time. These being his sen- to impose any tax at present. timents, he felt perfectly justified in voting for the re-

Mr. M'Nab thought the question for consideration was whether the canal should be completed; and though he was decidedly in favour of finishing it, he was not prepared to say how it should be done. What would be the effect of abandoning it? Destruction to the canal and loss to the country. He would like to know which was most to be depended on, the representations of the hon, and learned member for Lenox ed member said a good deal about the security given for he £50,000, and that the clause was introduced by him. (Mr. McN.) It was; and what was it for ! To bind hose persons to complete the canal. But it had not been completed, and what then? Should they therefore abandon that great and splendid undertaking? not seen it. The hon, and learned gentleman objected

Mr. McNab said, that hon, and learned gentleman vas always ingenious in extricating himself out of difquestion of expulsion, yet it was his duty to bow to the decision of the house. He also endeavoured to throw ridicule on the speech of the hon, and learned Doctor; but he (Mr. McNab) thought it was the best speech he

ver made in that house. Mr Samson said, so much had been said already on not the house pause, when there is not a full represent. calculation brought before the committee in the speech

pany, they were looked on as "Yankee speculators," paying reporters, and told the committee that it had been called a paltry virtue; but he (Mr S.) did not be-That hon, and learned member would be for hoarding up all the revenues like a miser, instead of laving them out in improving the country; but if that was economy, it was not such as he (Mr S.) would like to see practised. He (Mr B.) thought the house ought to pause; would lose the tolls next season, and besides would lose public confidence in the canal. He asserted that the province was impoverished and its revenues exhausted, would expect all the western members to vote against it. resort to taxation. Those who would be benefited by the canal some years hence should have to bear part of

Wednesday; Jan. 29th. The resolutions introduced by Mr Robinson for purhasing the interest of the private stockholders in the Welland canal, and making it a provincial work, were withdrawn to day; and Mr. Berczy submitted a series of resolutions, the object of which was, that the province should subscribe £50,000 additional stock, for the purpose of paying off the debts of the company and completing the canal in as efficient a manner as that sum would do during the ensuing season, which resolutions were finally carried.

to impose any tax at present.

Saturday, Feb. 1st.

STOYELL ESTATE BILL.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to his bill were read a second time, and the house resolv-

ed itselfinto a committee of the whole upon them.

Mr. John Willson, spoke of it as being a matter of very great importance, and of the great evils which had resulted from the accumulation of power and wealth in the hands of the clergy in past ages and in other countries, and thought the house should not sanction any thing that might produce the same effects in this country.

Mr Samson moved that the committee rise and ask

eave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr Bidwell opposed the motion for rising, and hopwhich was to enable the executors to sell the property

Mr Perry said, when the bill was brought in at an early period of the session he opposed it, and notwithstanding all that had been said in the Christian Guardian which called itself the organ of the Conference, to explain the bill, the reasons for which he opposed it had not been done away. A certain public print had said, that he opposed it because the Methodist Conference had changed its name by joining the British Methodists, and therefore should not have the estate. But that was not his reason; and if the debate had been given instead of the editor's own version of if, such a charge would have appeared to be unfounded in fact. He opposed it on the principle, that if a majority or even a respectable minority of the society should dissent from the conference, and establish themselves under a form of church government similar to the form which existed when Dr. Stoyell made his will, that he considered they should have the property; and therefore he thought it would be better to let the matter lie over for another year. When the bill was brought in he would have made no opposition to it, had not a respectable member of the Methodist sorciety called on him at the bar, and wished him to oppose it for those reasons; and at the second reading of the bill a netition signed by two year respectable member of the Methodist sorciety called on him at the bar, and wished him to oppose it for those reasons; and at the second reading of the bill a netition signed by two year respectable member. nose it for those reasons: and at the second reading of the bill a petition signed by two very respectable members of the society was put into his hands, praying that the bill might not be passed. He therefore opposed it for those reasons which he stated at the time; and if he did not do so now, it was not because he had been taken to task in the public print alluded to-not by any means-but for a different reason. Mr. Perry here that there were now executions in the hands of the shetate; that the Doctor previous to his death had sold several lots and had not given the purchasers deeds for them, which could not be obtained otherwise than by by given, that the undermentioned Lots in the Town-the passing of this bill. Under these circumstances he ship of SEYMOUR, in the Newcastle District, will be them, which could not be obtained otherwise than by and these were the reasons why he would change his

The amendments were passed through the committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time

ITEMS.

Brockville Temperance Society .- This Society held its the Society's list. A gentleman who intended to establish a distillery in the vicinity has found public opinion much opposed to it. The influence of the Society has changed public sentiment, respecting the use of ardent spirits, to a considerable extent. We hope it will continue to do so till it establishes by common consent the uselessness of such a beverage .-- Mon. Cou.

Drowned .- On Thursday morning the 23d ult. while rossing on the ice between Prescott and Ogdensburgh, Mr. Charles Stacey, a very respectable and promising young man, a native of Williamsburgh. His body is not ав yet found.

On the same morning, a French boy, while skating opposite Mr. Vilas's tannery, on whose body an inquest

A CARD.

THE YORK Engine and Hook and Ladder FIRE Cont. PANIES tender their thanks to Wm. C. Ross, Esq., for a donation of £10; and to C. McNeilleger, Esq., M. P., for £5; and also, to Mesers. Catheart, A. E. McDonald and Henderson & McKenzie, and Wm. C. Ross, Esq., for Refreshments furnished at the late fire:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, By order. Sec'y. Engine Comp'y.

JOSEPH H LAWRENCE, Fork, February 30, 1834. Soc'y. H. & L. Comp'y.

MARRIED, By the Rev. A. Irvine, Jan. 20th, Mr. Abraham Orth to Miss Jane kutledge, of Toronto. By Rev. M. Biegar, at Mount Pleasant, Dec. 25th, Mr. John Camp ell, to Perrina Rose.

On the 23d. Inst. in Si Mark's Church by the Rev. Thomas Creen,

Mr. Thomas Read of Port Dalliousie to Rosanan Hamilton of Niagara On Wednesday 29th list. by the Rev. Mr. MoGill, Mr. Faul Glas ford, to Miss Kaney Aon Vankeuren, all of Niagara. DIED.

On Saturday the Ist. Inst. David Stegman Eig., Merchant of this

town, of Small Poz.

At Stamford, October 30th, IS33, Mrs. Elizabeth Peterson, aged forty seven years.—Mrs. P. was born at Bay Quinty, IF86,—born again at Stamford 1818. She unlited herself to the M. B. Church, and by a uniformity of conduct bore testimony to the power of divine grace.—I visited her a day or two previous to her death, and found her waiting with caim resignation for the wolcomed hour, that sticuld turn her faith to vision. Sie said "the fear of death was gone," her confidence was unshaken unit she ceased to breathe, to breathe with Hins whom her soul loved.

On the 23d ult, at Drummondville. Mr. George Jones, late from En-

whom her soul loved,
On the 23d ult, at Drummondville, Mr. George Jones, late from En-On the 23d uit, at Drummondville, Mr. George Jones, into atom gland. He went to bed on Thursday eventing leaving at pot of charcoal burning in the room, and in the morning was heard by a person steeping in the adjoining from, making a strangling mosm, who, on opening the door, found him gasping for breath-Medical aid was immedicately called, but to no purpose; he continued insensible Friday and Saturday—and Saturday evening he breathed his last. Thus in the widst of life we are in death.

unust of life we are in death.

On Saturday last, Louisa, daughter of Elias Jones, Esq. of this township, in the 20th year of her age, after a fingering and painful lifeness of many months. This is the third daughter of whom Mr. Jones in less than two years, has been untimely bereaved.

In Beverly, on Thursday the 7th instant, in the 72th year of his age Mr. Robert Kemp.

Mr. Robert Kemp.
On the 18th instant, Mr. Michael Moran, Auctioneer, aged 45 years.
Early on Wedneeday morning, suddenly, at his residence in this
Town, Mr. John Livingston, Tanner, aged 36 years. He was son to
the late Mr. Joseph Livingston, of Dromore, County of Down, Iroland
and removed to Upper Canada in 1820. Mr. Livingston was remarkable for the peaceableness of his demeanor, and the kindness of his
disposition; as well us for his industrious babits, and the uprigitates
and integrity of his dealines. He was a manloved in file, and is much
recretted by all who knew him. He has left a widow and three childdren to deplore his loss. His remains were numerously and respectably attended to the place of interment (the Presbyteriam buryingground) on Thursday aftermook 16th inst.—(Cont.).

NANCY BARLOW, the subject of the following memoir, was bor Mailida, on the 20th of September, 1799. She was bereaved of affectionate mother when but six years old, and went to live a her unche, Peter Shaver, Eeq., M. P., with whom site resided till marriage with Mr. Jacob Browse, in the year 1818. She was on the first fruits of the great revival of religion which too Matilda in the year 1823. Her first religious impressions we at a Quarterly Streting, where she formed the determination her heart in God. On going home she immediately made i feedings to her husband and her neighbors, at which some sized and stretched. Design the week she had Missingly and the mediately made in the stretched for the property of the stretched for her heart to G-d. On going home site limitediately made known as feedings to her husband and her meighbors, at which some were surprised, and some rejoiced. During the week she had Allien's Alarmout into her hands by a friend, which she read with many prayers and lears; doing linke through the week but read, pray, and search for promises and instructions touching her case. The next Sabsain, while in class-meeting, she obtained the winces of the pardon, of sine and be disposed of that night. He replied to the remarks of Mr. Willson, which he observed applied only to the general principle, but not to this particular case. He explained the object of the bill, which was to enable the executors to sell the property to pay the debts of the estate, and to hand the ballance to the Methodist Missionary Society,—doing so was puite a different thing from enabling them to hold lands, is there was no fear of money accumulating.

Mr Perry said, when the bill was brought in at an early period of the session he opposed it, and notwith—

"If heaven be thus so glorious Lord Why should we stay from thence !-What folly is this that I should dread To die and go from hence!!"

May the reader and writer live her pious life, and die her happy leath,—so prays your affectionate brother ANSON GREEN.— Mutida, Jon. 24th, 1834.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Feb. 5, 1834.

J. S. Atwood, L. Burwell, R. G. Kirkland, J. Evans, H. Dean, * S. Bishop, J. Armstrong, J. Currie, (W. D. owes 5s.) II. Biggar, M. Whiting, E. Ryerson, H. Wilkinson. * A. Clark's paper has been sent to Amherstburgh post office. In that right ?

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—Notice is hereoffered for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Colborne, Cramahe, at Ketchum's Ian, on Saturday the 1st of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the upset price of 12s. 6d. Currency per Acre, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the usual terms of payment,

Lot 21, 2nd Concession,......200 Acres " (a Clergy Reserve) 209 " 22, " . 23200 " 22, 3rd " 14. 9th Broken Lot 15, " * Commissioner of Crown Land's Office, 1st February, 1834. 221.4w

AND FOR SALE, in the Township of MARKHAM, being the East half of Lot No. 2, in the second Concession, containing One Hundred Acres, upon which there is a clearing and a Log House.—For terms and further information apply to W. EWART. York, Feby. 3, 1834. .

THE Subscriber continues his LAND AGENCY OFFICE at Brantford as usual. LEWIS BURWELL. February 1st, 1834. 221tf

CASKS of Cut and Wrought NAILS, 200 assorted sizes, for sale below the market S. BURNHAM. York, January 18th, 1834. Alk.ou.

(Extracted for the Guardian from Messiah's Kingdom a poem by Agnus Bulmer.)

Strike the harp for the fall of the proud! The oppressor of Jacob is low! The head of the mighty is bow'd, And his diadem circles the brow of the foe.

Strike the harp! for the staff of his power, The sceptre, is wrench'd from his hand! His wrath was the wrath of an hour, But how hath the violent-ceased from the land!

He is fallen! and no helper is nigh, No not one in distress to befriend! The nations stood silently by, And rejoiced in the stroke, as they saw it descend.

Strike the harp! for the city of strength, Whose towers the invaders defied, Is given to destruction at length. And the robber hath seized on her treasures of pride. Strike the harp! for the earth is at rest;

It werbles the carols of morn; The eagle is pluck'd from his nost, And the rock of munition by earthquakes uptorn. Strike the harn! for the forests rejoice,

O daughter of Zion, with thee: And Lebauon utters his voice; From the axe of the feller his cedars are free. But hark! in this chorus of joy. This triumph o'er terror and pride,

Notes, such as ye never employ . In concert exulting, with yours are allied. Stay the band of the minstrel! and cease. Ye choristers, swell not your song! Thou mountain of Lebanon, peace!

For the caverns of Ilades your echoes prolong! See! hell from her deepest recess Is moved the dread stranger to greet! Her dead she disturbs, to express Their terrible pleasure when reprodutes meet.

See! the chief ones of earth from their thrones. Firm fix'd as the pillars of hell, Upraised to salute him with groans Or murmur a welcome with demons to dwell.

Hark ! the thunder that bursts from the cloud, And startles the shipmen at night, Less fearfully murmurs, and loud That this dirge of the dead for the first born of might Lo! the kings of the nations draw near:

The worm is thy company here, "Tis thy couch of repose, and thy purple of pride "Ha! thy pomp is brought down to the grave, "The noise of thy viols hath ceased; "The monarch is vile as the slave, "And darkness prevails in the ball of the feast.

Comest thou in these caverns to hide?

'The Star of the Morning is dim, "It sets in the suburbs of hell! "Aspiring to glory supreme, "From the circle of heaven to chaos it fell! · Is this the oppressor that shook

The nations with terrible sway? "Who tremblingly shrunk from his look? Ye spirits of darkness, come hither and say. "Is this the destroyer whose breath Corrupted the fruits of the ground ?

"Whose prisoner withered in death?

Ye victims, reply from your caverns profound! "Lo, the kings of the nations, even here, In the house of their solitude laid, "With ensigns of glory appear, "And the diadem gleams in the sepulchre's shade.

"But thou, who thy people hast slain,
"Who hast covered thy land with a cloud, "The grave casts thee out with disdain; "No burial is thine but the feet of the crowd!

"No herald emblazons thy fame, Nor trophies thy memory crown: " For the lot of the wicked is shame, 4 And the seed of the sinner is robb'd of renown. 4

DELIGHTFUL LETTER OF THE LATE ADAM CLARKE

TO HIS GRANDSON.

mamma tells me you have but one such bird; what the Bible, but also what is meant in every place. Indice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. great-care of others also, if you had them. Well, Some and the such plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831.

York, Nov. 5th, 1831. great care of others also, if you had them. Well, my dear Adam, I have many beautiful birds, which have been sent me from countries very far Adam. I much like these little birds. It is because they have very beautiful feathers, and beaks, and legs? or that because when they were alive they sang so delightfully, ran so fast, and flew so swiftly? All this, indeed, I love, but I love them because it was the same good God who made them, that made myself; and he who feeds me feeds them also, and takes care of them; and he made them beautiful that you, and I, and all people might be pleased with their fine feathers and sweet singing. Now, a man who has a great deal of money, may go to places where people sing for money, or have music in the house, such as dear Cecelia plays; but there are a great ma. ny poor people in the world who, have scarcely money enough to buy bread when they are hungry, or clothes to keep them warm in cold weather .-Now, my dear, these cannot hire people to sing, nor can they have music in their houses like your mamma; yet they love to hear music; so would it not be a pity that they should not have some also? See, then, why the good God who made you formed so many little birds with such sweet voices to sing the sweetest songs; these are the poor man's music; they sing to him for nothingbeen learning in your A B C, and often would I saving them afterwards from famine. lift up the window and cry, "Bobby, Bobby,"and the sweet red breast, so soon as he could hear

TRIUMPHAL SONG FOR THE DEATH OF BELSHAZZAR look just as if the birds were alive. Now I send them, till she could neither stand nor walk, and you several of these beautiful stuffed birds, and her pigs running and squalling in alarm, the little they shall be your own, and you must take care girl cried, "Mother, Mother! come to the win- of York, that he intends to open, at an early day, an of them, and keep them for the sake of your lov. dow." "Why, what's there, my dear?" "O neonle of both sexes, on the principle of mother instrucing and affectionate grandfather.

ADAM CLARKE.

WINTER EVENINGS. tute one redeeming trait in our cold varying cli. thus far has ceased to drink. mate. Our winter evenings are sufficient to reconcile us to our locality on terra firma, so valuable are they as the seasons for fireside amusements and intellectual improvements. What a pity they are so generally wasted. We have known many at eight o'clock, while his pains taking spouse newspapers annually to each inhabitant. would work till eleven or twelve; and many a farmer's wife will work till midnight, while her husband dozes in the channey corner. This dozing will not be accountable for any debts contracted on my would work till eleven or twelve; and many a is a bad habit. If you need sleep go to bed and have it, and then be wide awake when you get up. Don't allow yourself to snoar in the corner—it is ill-bred and indolent. A man who will sleep like an animal while his wife is hard to work don't deserve to have a wife. Take a book or newspa. BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, King's Cross, London, may ner, and read to her these long winter evenings. It will be a mutual benefit. It will dissipate much of the gloom and inquietude too often engendered by care and hard labor; it will make you more happy, more useful, and more respected. Our farmers are too apt to misspend these long evenings in idle grumblings at hard times, high taxes, and modern degeneracy. Finding fault wont mend the times. They must read, improve, themselves, and educate their children, that the next generation may be wiser than their fathers. Our farmers are but half acquainted with the rich resourcer evenings to the reading of books which treat on men of out country were sound practical farmers. But they were not ignorant farmers. They were men whom great emergencies called from the seclusion of private life to take part in great nationil affairs, and when the state of the country no longer required the exercise of their talents, they returned again to the healthful and honorable labor of the farm. When our farmers are better informed, and not till then, may they hope to take that rank, and exert that influence in society, to STORE, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C. which the respectability and importance of their occupation so justly entitle them. We again say let our apprentices, our mechanics, our farmers, read-spend their winter evenings in acquiring knowledge, as the best preservative from felly, vice and dissipation of every kind.—Portland Cour.

Power or Memory .- Seneca says he could in his youth repeat a thousand names in the same order as they were read to him. Themistocles made himself master of the Persian language in a year's time. Mithridates understood as many Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; languages as he commanded nations; that is no less than twenty two. Cyrus retained the name of every soldier in his army. Tully says of Julius Cæsar, in his oration for Ligarius, that he never forgot any thing but an injury. A girl at a Sab. bath evening school in the north, repeated the dies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets; 119th Psalm without a mistake. A blind man who lived in the town of Sterling; could repeat the whole Bible, which he acquired by hearing child. ren read at school. He used to say, that if he heard any thing read twice, he never forgot it. But, though he could repeat the Bible, he seemed very ignorant of its great truths, not aware of their value. Mr. Wesley remarks, "Thomas Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal My dear little Grandson-Your father and moth. Walsh was so thoroughly acquainted with the patronage with which he has been favoured since his com er tell me that you are fond of birds, especially Bible, if he was questioned concerning any He. moncement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten pretty little birds that have pretty feathers—blue, brew word in the Old, or any Greek word in the continuance of their generous support. the birds that have pretty feathers—blue, brew word in the Old, or any Greek word in the continuance of their generous support.

Ith nice bills and beautiful legs; but your left in the one or the other occurred in legs would be an extensive supply of BOOKS, STA
Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A lells me you have but one such bird; what the Rible but also what is mount in overwarder.

Ith nice bills and beautiful legs; but your legs what is mount in overwarder.

Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A lec; which they will furnish either by Wholesale or Re
chelle me you have but one such bird; what the Rible but also what is mount in overwarder. green, yellow, red, fine glossy black, and fair lily New Testament, he would tell, after a little pause,

> STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE .- The population of of the globe is estimated variously from 600 to No. 70, corner of Vonce and Lot Strole Europe, 61, Asia 27, Africa 10, America 3, Mitts, Gloves; a great variety of Top Coats, and Wearing Oceanica less than 1; the average of all about 17. The densest population in any whole province or state, is in Hamburg, where it is 1302 to a square mile. It is 980 in Bremen, 783 in Frankfort, 523 in Lubec, 464 in Lucca (Italy,) 292 in Belgium, 314 in Saxony, 277 in Holland, Russia 37.

In Asia some provinces have a population of from 200 to 500 to the square mile; Japan 139, China 42, Siam 57, English India Empire 135. In Africa, Morocco has 46, Tunis 45, and some of the interior kingdoms a little more. In America 12, Chili 10, United States 71, Mexico 6.

The votaries of the different regions are reckoned as follows by Pinkerton :—Christianity 235,-000,000, Judaism 5,000,000, Mahometan 120,. 000.000. Brahmanism 60,000,000, Buddhism 180, 000,000, all others 100,000,000.-Mer. Journal.

DISCOVERY OF INDIAN CORN.-Previously to the they do not even ask a crumb of bread from the settlement of the Puritans in New England, they poor man; and when he is going to work in the formed parties for the purpose of exploring the poor man; and when he is going to work in the tornied parties of the morning, they sing to encourage him; and when country. Captain Miles Standish, who may be no morning home in the evening very weary, called the "hero of New England," commanded because he has worked very hard; then they sing one of them, consisting of sixteen men. In their they sing the morning has an and wrapping parties.

N. B. Country Morchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper.

Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. again that he may be pleased and not grieve nor progress they met with several small hillocks, fret. Now is God not very good for making these supposed by them to be burial places for the Indipretty little musicians to encourage and comfort ans; but as they advanced, finding many more, the poor laboring man? And will you not then they closely examined them, and discovered that love this God who made them for so kind a pur- they contained Indian corn. Being buried in the pose? * * * * Now you must know, Adam, ear, it excited their curiosity, and by some of the that I am very fond of these nice little birds, and party was thought a valuable acquisition; while often take crumbs of bread, and scatter them un. others who ate it in a raw state, did not relish it, der the windows, that they may come and peck and thought it worth little or nothing. They sethem up; and once I put a stick in the ground cured, however, some for seed the ensuing spring. before the parlor window, with a cross stick on the top of it, just like your letter T, that you have culture of it; and it was, probably, the means of

THE DRUNKEN SOW AND HER POOR PIGS .- A my voice, would fly near the window and sit on woman, who drank deep at the wine cup, as well the cross-stick; then I left the crumbs and bits as the brandy bottle, was the mother of a lovely of cheese, of which they are very fond, upon the little girl about 10 years of age, who often wept in ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the ledge of the window, and when I had shut down secret at her mother's degradation. One day, Executors. the sash, then Bobby would come and eat them all observing the grocer, where her mother used to up! * * * I have told you before, that I love get her supplies, empty a quantity of cherries into little birds; yes, I love them, even when they are the street, that had been in a barrel of rum, and dead; and I get their skins stuffed, to make them a sow with a brood of pigs, cagerly devouring

mother, see, see that sow; how my heart bleeds tion, so successfully practised by the celebrated Mr. Wood Long cheerful winter evenings. These consti- ther." The rebuke was effectual; the mother

American Press.—The different newspapers printed in the U.S. amount in number to nearly 1,000, and the aggregate number printed annualan indolent mechanic who would tumble into bed press to every thirteen nundred persons and four street, next to that of John Powell, Esq.

account, without a written order from me

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

MPORTANT.—The public are respectfully be had of Mrs. II. TAYLOR, (No. 181, King-street,) who is the only authorized Agent for the College in York.

The above College, since its institution in 1826, has cured, according to a late Report, by the use of this one

Medicine, upwards of Three Hundred Thousand patients. The theory of Mr. Morison, the inventor of the Veget. able Universal Medicine, is so simple that a few words will suffice to convey an idea of it. The source and support of animal life is the blood; and while it is kept pure, and in constant circulation throughout all parts of the body, and while respiration is unimpeded by ontward causes, the health of the body and the full play of all its faculties will be sound, active, and entire; but should the veins, glands, and finer passages through which the blood circulates, became choked by corrupt humours, settling, es of their soil. Were they familiar with the most festering, and spreading inflammation to the surrounding improved system of husbandry, and they might parts, disease commences, and until these humours be readily become so by devoting these long wint carried off, it must continue till it terminates in death. Thus ALL DISEASES WHATEVER originate in bad humours, secreted in channels through which the blood ought to this subject, they would have less cause to com. flow, and hence all that is required in curing disease is to plain of the times. Some of the greatest and best draw off these humours. The Vegetable Medicine is a sufficient agent to effect this purpose, no matter in what part of the human constitution the obstructions settle.

Such is Mr. Merison's theory, and such his Medicine BT The Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold in Boxes at 1s 6d., 3s 9d. and 6s 6d. each. Family packages, 15s. and the Aperient Powders at 1s 6d. per box. York, December 18th, 1833.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for SALS, Wholesale & Retail, at WILLIAM LAWSON'S BRICK WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor,

Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, G. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseymeres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Fetershams, Flushings, Woolen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velvet. Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and Cotton Shawis; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assort-ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; Laand orders to Measure executed with despatch, and according to the latest fashions. York, November 5th, 1833.

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

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully begs to return his thanks to the Ladies and tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a

which have been sent me from countries very far of the globe is estimated variously from 000 to 800,000,000; the geographical square miles at nearly 38,000,000, or 49,000,000 English square issting of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Adam. I much like these little birds. It is be-Apparel of all kinds, Groceries, &c. &c.

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

FIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, AND WOL VERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, YORK, U. C. 292 in Belgium, 314 in Saxony, 277 in Holland, Ridout, Brotheas, & Co., beg to announce their re-257 in Great Britain, the Sicilies 236, 208 in moved to the Brick Building at the N. E. corner of King France, Austria 165, Prussia 155, Portugal 121, and Yonge Streets, where they are receiving from their Denmark 119, Spain 101, Turkey 63, Greece 51, House in England, large additions to their already select and extensive stock of Heavy and Fancy Hardware, Shir Chandlery, &cc. York, Nov. 5th, 1833.

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

country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. 185.tf.

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

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, From Farr's Ta vern, on Dundas Street, Township of York, about two or three months since, an IRON GREY HORSE. witch tailed with three small while spots on his back caused by the rubbing of the saddle; one of his hind feet white and 5 years old. \$10 Reward will be given to any person who will return said horse to the subscriber, near Farr's mills, Hamber.

3d Concession, west Yonge Street, Jan'y 25th, 1834.

LANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebt

W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE. or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832.

York, 9th January, 1834.

N. B. With regard to Book keeping, Mr. M. intends to give instructions in the Scottish mode of Banking, for which he is equally qualified, as in mercantile matters, 218-tf. principal Banks in Edinburgh.

R. TODD, from England, having had considerable experience in the following branches of he ARTS, purposes giving private lessons in WATER informed that the HYGEIAN MEDICINE of the Color Drawings, both Figure and Landscape, in a style rush College of Health, King's Cross, London, may simple and peculiar to himself: to which he will add Painting on Ivory, or in Miniature, Mezzotinto glass, and Etching; with a new process for preserving, from the sun and fly, all kinds of drawings. He is now form-ing a Class at his residence, No. 35, Newgate street, York. Families also attended in the various branches constitu-

ing a Liberal and Commercial Education.
MASTER TODD, pupil of Dr. Busby, of Oxford University, gives lessons on the Piano forte. Newgate-street, York Nov. 12, 1833.

SYSTEMATIC WRITING.—This Art, by which the worst and most unintelligible scrawl can, in six easy lessons, be rendered into a clear and beautiful running hand, taught, by an English master, of long and considerable experience in Education and Instruction.—Trans, \$5 the course.

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

OCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered before the late meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pamphlet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town. Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the President, Mr George Bostwick, (at Parker's Store,) or the Secretary, Mr. Charles Hunn, (Apothecary.)
Price 2s 6d. per dozen; and 15s. per hundred.
York, Sept. 25, 1833.

PALL AND WINTER GOODS (WHOLESALE & RETAIL) just received at 181 King-st SAMUEL E, TAYLOR, grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous

to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to e extremely chear and well selected. Fine and superfine Woollen Clorus, broad and narrow f nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark

ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment; in fact, all he wants is an examination of the price and

QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance o that custom which he has beretofore had. N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked for each article, and no second price made. York, 7th October, 1833.

OR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Boot and Shoe Wakehouse, 183 and 185, King-street: 250 pairs Ladies' and Children's Snow Boots,

Indian Rubber Boots do. do. Prunella Boots, 160 do. do. do. do. Shoes. " Children's Morocco Shoes, do. Calf Skin do.

Gentlemen's Galoc do. together with a very extensive assortment of Men's, Wo men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots, suited to the season THOMAS THOMPSON.

York, December 18th, 1833.

LESSLIE & SONS, in announcing their removal to No. 110] King street—the first Brick building west of the Jail and Court House—would be acknowledge the sense they at the same time gratefully acknowledge the sense they retain of the liberal and extended support which they have uniformly received during the 14 years they have

ENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISH-MENT, 71 King street, East of the Market square. ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encou-ragement 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

WINTER 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 himself that general satisfaction will be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storckecpers supplied wholesale on

moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest ice, in the neatest style. York, June 26, 1833.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from a seven monta's absence in Britain, during which time be has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of GOODS, suited to the trade of this country, which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be ound uncommonly low.

has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al-ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO, York, 6th June, 1832.

CHEAP 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 --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. 168-tf, York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

NEW STORE, in the Village of Oakville-The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort. ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of-fors low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833.

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

WILLAGE OF THOROLD.—This flourishing for these poor pigs." "And why do you feel so much for these poor pigs." "Because, to think how ashamed they must be to have a drunken mother." The rebuke was effectual; the mother there." The rebuke was effectual; the mother there is necessarily practised by the estebrated by the ducted the counting house departments of the late John great and important advantages from its extent of water Waugh Brougham, Esq. (brother to the present Lord power, it possesses many natural advantages, being in a Chancellor.) This absolutely necessary branch of educa-direct line between the city of the Falls and St. Cathagreat and important advantages from its extent of water tion in a commercial community will be conducted on no rines, and about 8 miles from the former place, in the vel principles, so as to make the pupils comprehend not heart of a wealthy and flourishing country, and affording only the theory but the practice also. The terms will be every facility for sending off produce to different markets, ly is estimated at fifty millions, which is about one known on application at Mr. MacIntosh's house, William having a direct communication by water to both lakes .-From its being elevated upwards of three hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario, it has a fine commanding prospect, with good pure water and a salubrious air. It is now scarcely three years since its commencement,

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

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

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

Thorold Mills, Jan. 3, 1834. 217-15w.

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

8th 180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling Houses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all under rent; a large frame Barn; two Blacksmith Sh ops

Morchant Shop, with various out buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to call and examine these premises.

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT. ot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres. North half of 14, in do. do. Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Burford, 200 7th do. 7th do. Nissouri, 200 Half of 18. do.

IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE. Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquesing, 200 Acres. IN THE HOME DISTRICT. Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres.

· IIth do. Reach, 200 All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner.

SMITH GRIFFIN. Smithville, August 9th, 1833.

NO BE LEASED or SOLD, 100 town lots in Scarborough, lying each side of a gravel spring, on Kingston road, east of the Highland Creek. Also, Thirteen Town Lots in the centre of York, to leased. Enquire of JORDAN POST, e leased. Enquire of

December 9th, 1833.

Scarboro'. 213.1f FARM FOR SALE in the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of numbers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. En quire of the Subscriber on the premises

JOHN FRANK, Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

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

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck,

West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-

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

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

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

Nonember 12, 1832. 209tf

OARD and LODGING for Gentlemen in a respectable private English family, No. 35 Newgate. York, Nov. 12, 1833.

ANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or 5 years, from £200 to £1000, on good security, for which a premium of £12 per cent. will we given. Apply to this office. 2111f York, Nov. 25, 1833.

MERCHANTS, STORE-KEEPERS, &c.

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

York December 14, 1893. 214

\$10 REWARD.

TOLEN, from the pasture of the subscribers, on the night of the 4th October, a Bay Horse Colt, three years old, about 13 or 131 hands high; he has a bunch on is left hind foot resembling a ring bone, and a small He flatters himself that from the long experience he lump on the inside of the same leg between the fetlock as had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been and gambril joints, occasioned by a kick; has no white on him, is a middling trotter, black mane and tail; the hair is somewhat were on his sides and shoulders by the One half the above reward will be paid to any person

returning said horse or giving information where he may be found, and all necessary charges paid; the other half for the detection and apprehension of the thief. Any information respecting said horse can be forwarded.

Toronto Post office, addressed to the subscribers, and ill be thankfully received. BRIGGS & GILSON, will be thankfully received. Toronto, 39th Oct., 1833. Tanners, Dundas.st. P. S. 'Three or four Journeymen Shoemakers

vanted immediately.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CIRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:—The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance: or, fifteen shillings if paid in six months: or, sownean shillings and six pence in obtained before the end of the year: exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number with be considered in advance.

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

All travelling and local Peachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptions: and to all authorised Agents who shall procure for responsible Subscribers, and aid in the collection &c., one copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arroars are paid up Agents will be careful to attend to this, BCF All communications, unless from authorised Agents, wast beyost paid.

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