CHRISTIAN

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA .--- E. RYERSON & W. SMITH, EDITORS,

VOL. II. NO. 8.

YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 60.

GUARDIAN OFFICE, March-street, north of the New Court-House. W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

For the Christian Guardian.

THE REV. ROBERT BRUCE. In reading the memoirs of the memorable John Bun yan, which appeared in the 58th number of your paper I was forcibly reminded of a remark made by the Author of the "Course of Time"-"The lives and memories of our Christian ancestors, who suffered so much for the blessings of that civil and religious liberty, which the inhabitants of Britain now enjoy, ought to be pecu liarly interesting and sacred to us their posterity."

There is something unusually interesting in the his tory of those christian heroes of England and Scotland who sacrificed their lives to the liberties of their counreign of the treacherous Charles the Second. The perusul of such sketches always has a happy influence in establishing my mind in the unfailing promises of God to his people; it also animates my desires and adds the carnest of an assurance to my longing hopes for the final triumph of that liberty, in the opening campaigns of which our ancestors fought so valiently, and so nobly 1 1 1 N C died.

One of the most distinguished of the Scottish vetcrans of the truth, who survived that reign of cruelty and darkness, was the Rev. Robert Bruce. His was a day in which Mr. Pollok says, " The ejected Clergy were forbidden to preach even in the fields : the people, under the severest penaltics, were forbidden to shelter them, or even to give them a morsel of bread. People of all ranks and conditions in life, who would not comply with the tyranny of the times, were driven from their houses, and were every day perishing by the hand of the executioner." But Mr. Bruce outlived the brutal carnage of the prelates and bigots of Charles' reign, and was at length gathered to his fathers in peace .-The following particulars respecting this eminent Minister, are recorded by the Rev. Robt. Fleming, in a book, called "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures." They are submitted for your disposal by A CONSTANT READER.

Yonge Street, Jany. 4th, 1831.

Whilst Mr. Bruce was in the ministry, at Edinburgh, he shone as a great light through the whole land : the power and efficacy of the Spirit most sensibly accompanying the word he preached ; so that he was a terror to evil doers. And the authority of God did so appear upon him, and in his carriage, and such majesty was in his counten. ance, as forced fear and respect from the greatest in the land, even those who were most avowed haters of godliness ; yea, it was known with what reverence King James regarded him, and once said, before many, that he judged Mr. Bruce was worthy of the half of his kingdom.

stay, the bells having been rung long, and the which I shall relate. I am perfectly aware that from finding his chamber door shut, and hearing a volves, has often to my own knowledge, occurred in va Bruce often, with much serionsness, say, " I pro-test I will not go except thou go with me." Whereupon the man, supposing that some person was without harting the feelings of the person more imme in company with him, withdrew without knocking at the door; and being asked at his return the A young man lately from England attende cause of Mr. Bruce's delay, he answered he could not tell, but supposed that some person was with him, who was unwilling to come to church, and he was engaged in pressing him to come, peremptorily declaring he would not go without him. try and the unbending principles of their faith, in the Mr. Bruce soon after came, accompanied with no of the gospel of Christ; and his speech and his preaching were in such evidence and demonstra-Indeed, he preached ordinarily with so much life and power, and the word spoken by him was ac-

companied so manifestly with the presence of God, that it was evident to the hearers that he endeavored, to the utmost of his power, to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus. For though he was no Boancerges as to his voice, using a slow and grave delivery, yet he spoke with so much authority and weight, that some of the most stouthearted of his hearers were often made to tremble, by having the secrets of their hearts made manifest, and went from hearing him under a deep conviction that God was with him of a truth.

The Rev. Robert Blair, another eminent minister, says upon his first going to preach, he had by a remarkable providence, Mr. Bruce for a hearer, and as he was very desirous of having the judgment of so great a man concerning his discourse, They were, "I found your serman very polished and well digested, (which was very easy for one the Spirit of God, I found not that." ' This, Mr. Blair often mentioned to others, and said, it helped him to see it was something else to be a minister of Jesus Christ than to be a knowing and eloquent preacher.

A little before his death, when he was at Edin. burgh, and through weakness kept his chamber, there was a meeting of several godly ministers there, upon some important concerns of the church; who, hearing he was in town, waited upon him, and gave him information of those things which caused them considerable uneasiness. After which Mr. Bruce prayed, and in his prayer mentioned to the Lord the substance of what they had said,

came to breakfast, and having as usual, eat one egg, he said to his daughter, "I think I am yet

hungry, you may bring me another egg ;" but in.

stantly after, falling into deep meditation, he said,

"Hold ! daughter ! hold ! my Master calls me !'

The great success of his ministry, at Edinburgh. being a sad representation of the state of the Inverness, and other places, whither Providence church ; at which time there was such an extracalled him, is abundantly known. Whilst he was ordinary influence on all present-so sensible an confined at Inverness, that poor, dark country was outpouring of the spirit of God, that they could marvellously enlightened : many were brought to scarcely contain themselves ; yea, and which was Christ by his ministry, and a seed sown in those most strange, even an unusual influence on those that were in other parts of the hou aces which even to this day is not wholly lost. shall here set down one passage concerning the acquainted with the cause thereof at the very infamous Mr. Henderson, who was brought into stant; one Mr. Weems, being then occasionally minent danger of falling into the gulf of eternal perdithe ministry by those high in power, and against present, when he went away, said, "O how strange the parish's consent, so that on the day of his ad. a man is this ! for he knocked down the spirit of joy may probably be referred to the moment when the mission, the church doors being shut by the peo. God on us all ;" expressing himself thus, because, burden of guilt was removed, and when darkness was plo, they were forced to break in by the window in praying, Mr. Bruce divers times knocked with turned into day. Under either of these circumstances, to get him entrance ; but, little after this, upon his fingers on the table. What follows respects uncommon expressions of concern or gladness would, the report that Mr. Bruce was to assist at a sacra- his death : mental occasion, Mr. Henderson wished to hear Being now aged, and through infirmity of body and see him, and therefore went secretly to the confined to his chamber, where he was frequentchurch, and placed himself in a dark part of it, ly visited by his friends, to whom the abundant where he might not be known. When Mr. Bruce grace of God in him had endeared him, and being was come to the pulpit, he, for a considerable asked by one of them how matters now stood betime, kept silence, as his manner was, which as twixt God and his soul, he, with holy confidence tonished Mr. Henderson ; but much more when and joy, made this answer, " When I was a young he heard the first words wherewith he began, man, I was diligent, and lived by faith in the Son which were, " He that cometh not in by the door, of God ; but now I am old, and am not able to do but climbeth up another way, the same is a so much, yet He condescends to feed me with thief and a robber ;" which, by the Lord's bless- lumps of sense," meaning by the expression, sening, so greatly affected Mr. II. and left such an sible influences of the Holy Spirit, and abundant impression on his heart, that it was made the consolation. means of his conversion. The morning before the Lord removed him, he

sage. One instance was as follows: Being to vine influence, "as iron sharpeneth iron, so doeth time to a very low voice. Some words or sentences preach on a solemn occasion, he was late in com. the countenance of a man his friend." On one occa- will be lost, which will render what is heard less intel-

time far spent, the beadle was desired to go and its local nature a recital can, in itself, be of no interest see the reason, who coming to his house, and to your readers; but as the supposed evil, which it insound, drew near, and listening, overhead Mr. rious parts of Canada, as well as in several European countries, I beg at once to call the attention of public members of every religious denomination to the subject,

A young man, lately from England, attended accilentally our last meeting; and as he had been in the habit of officiating publicly, we gladly availed ourselves of his offered assistance in the performance of one of the most important of all duties, that of "speaking to Gop" in behalf of the persons assembled. Considering man, but he came in the fulness of the blessing the awful disparity which exists between the Creator of unnumbered worlds, with all their appendages, and sin-) ful "creatures of a day whose foundation is in the dust," ion of the Spirit, that it was easy for the hearers | it appears to me necessary to preserve in every devo to perceive he had been in the mount with God. tional exercise the utmost reverence in speech and be haviour, as well as in heart; and even viewing GoD in the character of Father, to his believing and obedient people, docs not by any means annihiliate a sense of the necessity of avoiding all improper freedoms in our addresses at a throne of grace. But though the person alluded to is, to all other appearance, truly religious, and possesses in a general sense acceptable abilities as to the matter of his prayers; yet his manner when engaged himself was so boistrous, something similar we may suppose to that of the prophets of Baal in the days of Elijah, and he made use of so many expletives and endearing expressions when others were addressing the Deity, that my mind was very much disturbed, and I formed a resolution, after some struggle from the delicacy of the case, to express my views and feelings at the conclusion of the service, in as mild a manner as l could. As I had hoped, he listened to my remarks in he inquired what it was, and should never forget a christian like spirit, but rather seemed to think that his words, they had been so much blessed to him. It was owing to some defect in myself that. I did not imitate him in what appeared to me so much a matter of censure ; and he expressed a resolution to persevere of his parts,) but one thing I missed in it, to wit, in the same course, since nothing that I and others offered was to him sufficiently convincing. Thus my well-meant attempt was entirely frustrated.

Though it is matter of primary importance to have the mind properly disposed and affected in the exercise of religious worship; yet it is also very desirable that such as engage in it publicly, as leading members, should not by any remarkable eccentricity do injury to others. Religion is order, harmony, and love; but the bawling of one person, or of several at once, exhibits little but opinion they could not take a more inauspicious method of rendering it apparent ; and it is an unfortunate circumstance that what some consider to be light, reflected from the Sun of Righteousness, is often in reality produced by a few miserable sparks of their own kindling.

Most of the uncommon vehemence, mentioned in the New Testament, seems to have occurred when persons were first convinced of their lost estate, and their imtion. In like manner all excessive demonstrations of even at the present day, be very exhibitanting to every pious mind. Subsequently, however, to the time when first in regard to Divine acceptance,

ing to the congregation. Some of the people be- sion, last week, our harmony and peace were in some ligible and agreeable. If the speaker can be heard by ginning to be weary, and others wondering at his degree interrupted undesignedly, by a circumstance the person farthest distant from him the rest will hear of course." As it is to be regretted that religion, which is in every respect amiable, should be falsely charged with so much deformity, as is here spoken of in a brief and cursory manner, probably should you insert these remarks some

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able correspondent will further clucidate the subject. Let it be borne in mind that a voluntary and extravagant noise and confusion made by professors of religion, who ought to know better, are chiefly what the proper exercise of the passions in divine worship, or to introduce a formal manner devoid of life and spirit.

> I am. Rev. Sirs, Respectfully yours, &c.

> > D. A.

From the New England Christian Herald. THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES OF AN ITINERAL MINISTRY.

Nothing is more obvious, than a diversity of talents among men: a diversity of manner in the exercise of talents, is equally obvious. To dis. tribute as equally as possible for the general good, ject of all associations of men. And the more im. portant the business to be transacted, the more mportant the domand for this equal distribution. In just the proportion the interests of time bear to the interests of eternity, in the same proportion, is this consideration of more importance to the Church of God, than to the concerns of time. Itinerant Ministry. And this will be done by first noticing the benefits to the Church, and secondly, to the minister himself.

. I. To the Church. It promotes in a manner superior to any other system, this general distribution of talents. Some are peculiarly fitted by nature and grace for informing the understanding, and gaining the assent of reason. After such an one has overthrown the fabric of infidelity, and estab. lished the truth of his system in the heart of a peoble, let him have a new sphere of action, and be go even to the end of the earth. ollowed by a Boanerges, thundering as from Sinai the terrors of the Law; teaching men how fearful a thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God, and pointing also to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. Thus men denominations, even those who make this objecare first taught to know and then brought to feel. tion, are nevertheless obliged to adopt the princi-After these sons of the forest are thus felled by the axe of gospel truth, a wise Master builder, peculiarly calculated to frame together God's spirit. Hing evangelists, which of lato years have greatly disorder and discord. Possibly they might possess the ual Building, following in turn, establishes the increased, and are travelling from parish to paressence of religion at the same time, but in my humble church of God, giving it a permanency and beau. ish, to stir up the people; and hence also their ty, which few could have done alone. Or to extensive, and in some cases, their systematic change the figure, when a Paul hath planted, let an Apollos water, and great will be the increase. than it could otherwise be done. There is not a has in these cases overcome theory, reluctance, life is needed. Neither could there be a preacher very men who thought to live and die in their nests. supported in every district. There are in every into the wide field of missionary labor. the infirm, and the could not, and many careless who would not, at. tend the ministry of the word at a distance. But when the trumpet is blown in their districts and houses, the aged and infirm can often attend, and the careless from curiosity or other motives, often do attend, become awakened and converted, or are greatly restrained from sin. It is confidently believed, that were this system universally adopted, we should have fewer ' moral wastes,' and 'spiritual desolutions.' With the same pecuniary aid, the Gospel can be preached to a much greater number of people by itinerant, than by a settled ministry. 3. It tends to cement the church together by destroying local prejudices, and uniting benevolent feeling, and christian sympathies in one common interest. The people feel interested in all the ministry, the ministry in all the people. Thus union of feeling produces union of action; the church moves onward in a phalanx, and before her the enemies of the cross must give way. 4. It is calculated in its nature to prevent those heresies from gaining admittance, or spreading, which have in different ages, and especially in the present, almost driven pure religion from ma- I attended to family duties. I also loved the pray. ny sections of the church. If a minister embrace and commence propagating error, he is amenable to a higher tribunal than his own congregation, whom he may by his eloquence and sophistry have corrupted, and thus the spreading plague is arrested and stayed. 5. An itinerant ministry is calculated to keep tirelings from taking the place of shepherds, to me "Let us go unto the house of the Lord." Where labors and privations are abundant, and I then delighted in the company and communion there is no hope of wealth, hypocrites will hardly of saints. My feelings glowed with love to the endure the former, nor will they relinquish the brethren; they seemed like the children of my hopes of the latter. So this system is calculated to prevent one of the greatest evils that ever befel the church of God. For whenever the sacred office has opened a door to wealth and worldly ease, the standard of holiness has been lowered by unholy men and the blind leading the blind, they 6. It is calculated to keep the church alire. It is a well known fact, that few men have variety of matter and manner sufficient to make their dis. course lively and interesting to the same hearers, year after year. The same preacher has often continued in the same place, till many of his hearers are not only perfectly acquainted with his manner, style, and phrascology in his prayers and sermons, but can also on most points of theology, anticipate his arrangement and arguments. In this way much interest is lost, much indifference prevails, which might be prevented, and is pre tle power of the Spirit, though the voice should be II. THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ITINERANT SYSTEM TO THE MINISTER HIMSELF.

2. By being more constantly with the people, going into different neighborhoods and towns, his general knowledge of the state of the church, and the condition of a sinful world, becomes superior to the information of one confined to a particular parish.

3. This peculiar work of the itinerant, helps to keep his own soul alive in his work. A preacher having been some time with a people, and having spoken frequently on most subjects of theology, aving often warned the same ungodly persons, and instructed the same church, his manner also, having become familiar, cannot find, in such circumstances, so much to call forth the energies of writer objects to; and that he has no desire to exclude his mind, as the itinerant, who finds new scenes to waken his attention, and call his powers into action. Continual and various crosses, labors, duties, and contacts with sin and sinners, call for fresh supplies of faith, patience, and love.

4. The itinerant becomes best acquainted with what, next to the science of salvation, is the most important of all sciences for the gospel minister -the knowledge of human nature. On the pages of real life, the only volume which delineates per-

feetly, the human character; he takes extensive and interesting lessons. This teaches him the way to the heart, enables him to lay his plans of attack upon the enemics of truth, and the empire the exercise of useful abilities, ought to be the ob- of sin, and prosecute them with uncommon suc-Thus his spirit of enterprise is kept awake, cess. and his skill in his spiritual warfare is perfected. 5. It is according to Apostolic example. Wit. ess for instance the journeyings of St. Paul, with what indefatigable labors he travelled from place, to place, to spread the gospel. Had the twelve Apostles settled in twelve small parishes, the gos-With these considerations in view, let us proceed pel we believe, would not have spread as it did to notice some of the peculiar advantages of the while the world was their parish, and its inhabi, tants their parishioners.

G. It is according to the original tenor of the gospel commission. Since the command says, go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,'--- 'go teach all nations.' and 'as ye go preach,' and since God hath so peculiarly dessed this system, we dare not say 'settle in this or that parish'-but we say, notwithstanding all the hardships, and inconveniences to which it exposes us, 'Lord be thou with us, and we will

7. So important, and indeed so indispensable is a travelling ministry, that although it has been a ground of serious objection against one denomina. tion, that its pastors are all itinerant; still other ple. Hence their extensive missionary operations, domestic and foreign ; and hence too their travelcourse of exchanges in ministerial labors, between different pastors. These are important arguments 2. It spreads the gospel with a greater rapidity in favor of the itinerant system, because necessily parish minister in every town where the bread of and long established habit, and has thrust out the

Philo Ale

He was one that had a spirit of prophecy in a great measure, and spoke of many things which afterwards came to pass, as hath been attested to me by sober and grave Christians, who were familiar with him. And divers persons afflicted with lunacy and other disorders, and who were With these words his sight failed him; whereuppast all hopes of recovery, being brought to Mr. on he called for the Bible, but finding his sight great length of prayer necessarily involves much same-Bruce, and after prayer by him in their behalf, gone, he said, "Cast up to me the 8th chapter to ness, and idle repetition, which seems to imply ignowere fully recovered.

He endeavored, when he was to appear in pub- 1 am persuaded that neither death nor life,' &c. lie as an ambassador of Jesus Christ, to have his ' shall be able to separate me from the love of God, of witnessing the consistency of the Doctor, both at spirit deeply impressed with the majesty of that which is in Christ Jesus my Lord." Now," said his own house at St. Helens, near Liverpool, and in God of whom he was to speak, and with a sense he, "is my finger upon them?" When they told various places of public worship. He is free from any of what high import it was to the souls of men to him it was, without any more, he said, " Now God of the faults above hinted at, yet no person can pray have the mysteries of salvation unfolded unto be with you, my children, I have breakfasted with with greater energy. them; not with the enticing words of man's wis- you, and shall sup with my Lord Jesus Christ this dom, but in demonstration of the Spirit & power ; night ;" and afterwards died : death shutting his without which he believed the gospel, though in eyes that he might see God. itself the word of life, would never be the pow-. Thus that valiant champion for the truth, who. er of God to men's salvation. And, therefore, in his appearing to plead for the honour and interthough he was known to take much pams in est of Jesus Chris, knew not what it was to be scarching the scriptures, that he might know the daunted by the face and frowns of the highest and end is attained, a greater elevation of the voice is mind of God, by comparing spiritual things with most incensed adversaries, was, by his Master,

spiritual, and in preparing suitable matter for the taken off the field as more than a conquorer; and gleet, yet this was the least part of his prepara- the souls of others, and much pains and serious. soul wrought up to a suitable frame for preaching sure, he had an entrance ministered unto him, the unsearchable riches of Christ, and making abundantly, into the everlasting kingdom of his manifest the mystery of the gospel as he ought ; Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." that so his Master, by his service, might see the fruit of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied. And knowing that the success of preaching depended wholly upon the presence of God accompanying the dispensation of the word, and the ad. Rev. Sirs :--

ministration of the ordinances, his manner was much for assistance to the messenger as the mes- ostentatious individuals : for in connexion with the Di- wearies the attention, to be listening for a length of being extensively useful.

"Meridian evidence puts doubt to flight" And ardent hope anticipates the skies

the tendency of religion, in most persons, is to produc a placid serenity of mind; so that professors would generally preserve proper decorum in public or social worship, did they not voluntarily choose to do otherwise. Many such seem to think that the exercise of tentorian lungs will either move the Diety or frighter the hearers into devotion ; both of which evince a most egregious mistake. A hearty Amen, on proper occasions, is very becoming ; but extravagant gestures, exclamations, and groanings, which might be heard at a great distance, seem to be disgusting to every well inormed person, who is concerned for the honor of the cause of Gop.

In reference to another point connected with this subject, Dr. Adam Clarke somewhere observes, that the Romans, and set my finger on these words, rance or inattention in the Diety: and the writer of these remarks has been favoured with an opportunity

The late Rev. Mr. Newton, a Minister of the English Church, has remarked in regard to prayer, that " Very loud speaking is a fault, when the size of the place, and the number of hearers do not render it necessary. The end of speaking is to be heard ; and, when that have plunged together into the pit of min ! frequently hurtful to the speaker, and is more likely to confuse a hearer then to fix his attention. I do not edification of his hearers, which he durst not ne and as the reward of much faithful diligence about deny but allowance must be made for constitution, and the warmth of the passions, which dispose some pertion.work. His principal concern was to have his ness about making his own calling and election sons to speak louder than others. Yet such will do well to retain themselves as much as they can. It may seem indeed to indicate great earnestness, and that the heart is much affected; yet it is often but false fire. It may be thought speaking with power; but a person who is favored with the Lord's presence may pray with power in a moderate voice; and there may be very lit- vented by the system under consideration. heard in the street and neighbourhood.

"The other extreme, of speaking too low, is not so before he officiated in public; pouring forth his er, which we have found to be generally attended with frequent; but if we are not heard, we might as well be a gratification to him if he have the love of retirement, in realing the word of trath, or in heart before God, and wrestling with him, not so a beneficial effect in reference to a few sincere and un- altogether hold our peace. It exhausts the spirits, and God burning in his soul, to have the privilege of praying men to be reconciled to God; all is for

1. It enlarges his sphere of action, and must

Willraham, 1820.

From the New York Observer

" O THAT I WERE AS 'IN MONTHS PART."

How was I in months past ?- In months past I lelighted in the duties of religion : the candle of the Lord shone round about my habitation ; I lov-

ed the closet ; then I could linger with satisfaction in the place of retirement; I loved to hold long seasons of communion with him who sees in secret ; my seasons of secret prayer were frequent and interesting; like David I could pray seven times a day, and find that it was no vain thing to

erve the Lord. Then I loved to commune also with my own heart. Self-examination was made a daily business. I then loved the Bible; it was my daily and frequent companion ; its truths were precious to my taste ; yea, sweeter than the honey and the honey comb. My heart was then drawn out towards the Saviour. He seemed to me just such a Saviour as I needed. He was to me the chief among ten thousand; yea, altogether love. ly. Then I was punctual in family prayer and instructions. As regular as the sun rose and set er meeting, the conference, and the stated lec: tures." My place was seldom empty. Neither was my constancy in religious duties a weariness or burden ; it was my meat and drink. Then I hailed with gladness the approach of holy time.

The Sabbath was a delight, the holy of the Lord. and honorable. I was glad when it was said no, Father-like sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty. I then felt a deep interest in Sabbath Schools ; I looked upon them as the hope of the church, of the country and the world. My heart leaned for joy to hear of revivals of religion, the conversion of sinners and the triumphs of Christ over the powers of darkness. I could then feel for all men, and pray for all men, and contribute cheerful of my substance to send the gospel to the destitute.

But how is it with me now ?- At present I am not as in months past. Instead of animating views of God and divine things, my affections are languid and my heart chilled. Every thing is disordered; the glory is departed, and all is like the darkness of Egypt which might be felt. I have now no ardent love to God, or holiness, or Christians, or duty, or any thing good. I ant ready to exclaim-Son of the morning, how one how fallen! how changed. Instead of the freshness and delights of Eden, all has become a dreary and barren waste. No comfort in prayer, in christian conversation, in self-communion, in mality and death.

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian. SOCIAL WORSHIP.

A weekly meeting has been recently established in to be much in prayer and supplication in private, the town where I reside, for the purpose of social pray-

How has this sad change been produced ?--- When I enjoyed the smiles of Jesus, I spent much time in religious duties; but at length I saffered the world to take possession of my heart and crowd the Saviour out. Whereas I could once find time to pray, frequently and long, I gradually reduced my seasons of retirement to three in a day; and the length of time spent in the closet was reduced Richmond circuit I think that my nind was never more in the same proportion. Instead of faithfully and seriously impressed with a sense of the importance of regularly attending family prayers, and the seve. my station, knowing that it not only required grace to ral meetings which were held during the week, I stimulate, but wisdom to direct and strength to execute, gradually came down to praying but once a day in the family, and attended only one meeting du-ring the work in Conference, our official memin the family, and attended only one meeting du-ring the week. I used to be guarded in my ap-bers were industriously engaged in their calling, and pearance and conversation; but I became more their labour was not in vain in the Lord. Many were and more conformed to the world both in dress, hopefully converted to God through their instrumental appearance and conversation. I occasionally in ity and are now walking in the fear of God. In one of dulged myself in jesting and laughter, which the first meetings that I attended after my return from struck a death blow at all religious feeling. When I first left my ardor and zeal to go away from God, and at one Quarterly meeting ten-and since several I used to look back with mournful sensations to more. Our increase now on this circuit for about a the beavenly places which I once occupied ; when yoar past, exceeds three hundred souls ; and, blessed be 4 had wandered as far off as the streams of Baby- God, the work is yet spreading fast. Our circuit now lon, I there sat down and wept when I remember imbraces in part, or in whole, Beckwith, Goulburn, Zion. Once my heart was the temple of the North Gore, Marlborough, Nepean Marsh, and Huntly, Holy Ghost. The Holy Dove then warmed my affections, and quickened me to duty. I then walked in the Spirit, and enjoyed sweet intercourse with the Father of lights. But now I am left of with the Father of lights. But now I am left of under God much is owing to the Temperance Societies God to mourn my folly for grieving and abusing in the suppression of that diabolical practice, intemper-

the Holy Ghost. How can I become as in months past ?- I can repent and humble myself under the mighty hand of God. I will arise and go to my Father, and will say to him, Father I have sinned, and am no At length I was asked to address the company, & ho who more worthy to be called thy son. God be mer-attended the wedding at Cana of Galilee was soon found ciful to me a sinner. I will pray more, and will to be spiritually presat. Several cried to God for merexercise more faith in prayer. Lord teach me to cy; and we invited the penitents forward to be prayed pray, for I know not how to pray, or what to pray for; and behold, to our surprise, the Bride and the for as I ought. May the Holy Spirit pity and help Groom composed a part of the number, and it was a my infirmities with groanings which cannot be uttered. I will seek more frequent conversation with-Christians, and endeavour to stir up their minds and to have mino stirred up by them. will talk more and with more earnesiness and feeling with the impenitent. I will be more punctual Messrs Editors, in prayer, and attending religious meetings. 1 will watch against temptation, and not give way to foolish talking and jesting. "I will live sober-ly and righteously and godly in the world." And now, Lord, " Draw me and I will run after thee." "Hestore unto me the joys, of thy salvation, and debts before their conversion, which they are now anxiuphold me by thy free spirit; then I will teach ous to liquidate. They are expected back about Christtransgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee."

A WANDERER.

GO ADOUT DOING GOOD.

In York Minster, or Cathedral, in England, are twelve ninches near the ceiling of one of the apartments, in which formerly were placed the apostles, in silver... It is said that when Oliver croinwell visited this ancient edifice, he looked ing is at present manifested in our meetings. About up and inquired, Who are those fellows yonder? And on being informed, he exclaimed "Take them down, and let them go about doing good."---Accordingly they were melted down, and put into his treasury. Is this not a good example for Christians? Let them go through their houses, survey their plate, curtains, costly pictures, ornamental furniture ; consider the destitution of their fellow men of gospel privileges; and resolve that these useless articles shall be converted into mo. ney for the Lord's treasury, and thus go about do. ing good after the example of Christ.

New-York Evangelist.

IT IS WORKING, BUT CAN'T BE HELPED.

A merchant who is a professor of religion, ex. cused himself for not attending the usual meetings of his church hy stating that his business was Sunday School Journal, from Hartstonge Ro. such, that he was obliged to be at his store every binson, Esq. Secretary of the Sunday School the author of An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the evening in the week, except that of the Sabbath. Society for Ireland, the following extracts are photon the State of the Nation, which went through nu-"I know it is wrong," said he, " but it can't be made : o arrived home in a steam j helped."-Ib.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE For the Christian Guardian.

Richmond, Dec. 7, 1830. Mr. Editor,---I take the liberty of communicating to on the following. If you think it worthy of insertion in our very useful paper, it is at your disposal.

After I received my appointment to return to the -a tract of country that called for labour which was op pressive, until Brother Géorge Jones was sent to help us.

At present our circuit is in a prosperous state; and

ance. The happy influence of Temperance Societies is acknowledged by their professed enemies. Allow me to tell you of a late and happy wedding which took place here. We spent a part of the even-ing very cheerfully in conversing on religious topicks. happy wedding indeed for many,

We have peace among ourselves and live in union, and wish to do so with all good Christians. 👘 I subscribe myself yours in Christ, with respect, &c.

JOHN H. HUSTON. Muncytown, December 21st, 1850.

The state of affairs in this place continues much the same as it has for some time past, to which references have been made in some of your late numbers.

After receiving their presents, the Indians proceeded to their Fall Hunt, where the most of them still remain. The reason of their staying so long is, they contracted may. For this reason the school was discontinued for a while. The number at present is 8 or 9. The aver-age number last summer was about 18 or 20, three of whom can read in the English Reader and five in the Testament, the rest are less advanced.

There have been some instances of intoxication unong the Christian Indians, but when their peculiar exposure and the means employed to ensuare them are considered, it will not appear extraordinary. Notwithstanding our numbers have remained unbroken, besides two months since the wife of the principal Chief professed faith in Christ. This rejoiced us the more as she would be likely to be a help to her husband, who was converted a year ago.

The Government contract for 10 dwelling houses and school house is nearly completed. Last Friday one house was burnt to the ground, which happened as the Mason was building the chimney, by some shavings getting on fire under the floor. If escaped with his hair singed and a little burnt on the forehead.

The school is at present in the old school house, as there is no stove for the new one. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS HURLBURT, Teacher.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND. From a letter received by the Editor of the

In one year, from the 1st Sabbath in April, 1828, seventy-four persons who were connected with the school, professed to have hope of salvation in the Lord Jesus," One thing he notices as remarkable—" noly one person of the seventy four has backslidden." The school, now consists of 140 scholars-41, in a Bible Class.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1831.

IMPORTANT AND GRATIFYING NEWS FROM ENGLAND! By the last arrivals we have the cheering intelligen hat a complete change has taken place in the Brillsh Ministry :--- a change as sudden, and we trust as beneficial as the late wonderful revolution in France. The Military Premier no longer wields the destinies of the English na. leading members of the Great Whig party in both Houses of Parliament, and the friends of the late Mr. Canning. Men whose names are a pledge, that every practicable neasure will now he adopted; to use the words of our Sovereign, "to assure more and more the guarantees of we trust its genial influence will extend to these colonies.

Liberal and patriotic men have for some time past been eriously apprehensive that the British Government was radually tending to a species of Military despotism-but he change in the councils of the nation, which we have he pleasure to announce to our readers, propitions to the British Empire-to the liberties of mankind-and to the peace of the world, will, we confidently believe, forever dissipate these fears.

The advocates of liberal institutions in this province will rejoice to see in the list of the new Ministry, the names of those tried friends of religious liberty—The Mar. Mr. Brougham, &c. &c. We hope it will give a renewed he British Parliament, on the subject of religious liberty.

Earl Grey, the new premier, was born in the year 1764, only one priesthood, and is consequently about 66 years of age. He is a na. tive of Northumberland, and educated in Scotland. He the policy of Mr. Pitt. He has been a uniform and able land. advocute of parliamentary reform and of civil and religious liberty.

the manliness and impartiality of his conduct; and the cloquence of his speeches, contributed mainly to the turn which that unfortunate business had taken, and establish ed more firmly than ever his lordship's reputation. He may be called the head of the Whig party, and, is as well its principal ornament as its strongest support."—Reposi-tory of Modern Literature, vol. II. p. 261

Mr. Brougham, the present Lord Chancellor, is a des. cendent of a respectable family in Westmorland, and has highly distinguished himself, both in the House of Commons & at the Bar, as an orator and a lawyer, particularly by his monly and able defence of the late unfortunate and religious liberty.

"As a literary, character he has also dsplayed consider, able talent ; some of the best articles in the Edinburgh Re view- at a time when that celebrated publication was rapid. y rising in estimation, having proceeded from his pen. He ilso wrote several papers in Nicholson's Journal, and the Philosophical Transactions: in addition to which, he is nerous editions, and was highly applauded by the Whig

Societies. On the whole, the time I have spent in read. | olation of treaties with those Indians. ing that paper has been well spent, and if properly improved, it may be useful to myself and others. Thereore, I wish you to continue sending the paper for another year, and I will soon transmit to you the sum required or to your agents.

I have received other benefits by perusing your paper; has frequently led me into a train of reflections, some of which I would lay before you. I hope they will injure no man. What I refer to in particular is found in the first volume, No. 50. "The case stated." It appears that Mr. Burwell, Editor of the Sentinel, has spoken his sentiments & those of his brother Clergy hen upon that long disputed point, respecting the public lands in this Prov-ince,& given his opinion in full how these denominations. hich they please to call dissenters, should be treated. le appears to be confident that the clergy of the Church of England has as just a claim to the reserves in this country, as the Levitical Priesthood had to the titlies and offerings under the former dispensation. This led me to think, possibly that this writer may be consistent with himself, if not with the truth. I suppose he con Premier no longer wields the destinies of the English ia. with himself, if not with the truth. I suppose he cont tion. A new administration has been formed combining siders the Christian church, is the Jewish church con-to our constitution and laws. The constitution does not a splendid array of talent and patriotism, embracing the linued. If he can prove this, and that the church of give the President power, "by and with the advice and England is that church, then he has in part gained his point. But we are no where informed that the Leviti- treatles. If therefore our compacts with the Indians be al Priesthood had any land granted them in their char- not treaties, our Presidents and Senates, from Washington ter, but to the reverse ; they had their support from the offerings made by the other tribes. Mr. Burwell may reply that the land is granted instead of the daily offercivil and religious liberty to the people," The iron age ings. This looks like many other things that take place of high toryism in Great Britain, has passed away, and a in this Jewish church continued. Here is great wisdom brighter era has dawned upon our mother country, and displayed. I admire the prudent measures pursued by the powers that created the present Priesthood ! In the former dispensation when the people became corrupt and did not present their offerings as God had com-manded, the priest was obliged to repair to the fields to from the absence of all evidence to the contrary, it is clear obtain his bread. But O ! ye sons of Levi, you see bet that both parties have from the first and uniformly under-ter days. The British Parliament, that created your stood it to be a treaty, in the proper and well-known sense ter days. The British Parliament, that created your priesthood, saw further into human nature, than he who of the term. consecrated your ancient brethren. You have a large share of the soil of the Canadas. You will have bread while time lasts.

But here another difficulty appears. How shall we, gnorant people, know for certainty that the church of England is the Jewish church continued ; this must be known in order to put the question at rest; for that is quis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord John Russell, the only claim which they can produce from the Scrip-Mr. Brougham, Scc. Scc. We have it will give a renewed tures to these public lands in Canada and the tithes of mpulse to their exertions in circulating the petitions to the old world. Perhaps Mr. B. will say, the Jewish church was a national establishment, so is the church of England. My thoughts respond, the Jews had but one church that was recognized by their law giver, and

But now Rome, Greece, and Scotland have national stablishments. How do we, unlearned people, know was elected a member of Parliament for the county of but they had as good authority from the Scriptures to was elected a memory of a unique of ninetčen. He die Notthumberland at the early aga of ninetčen. He die of the above order of priesta is as likely to be the des-tanguished himself by a bold and persevering opposition to the die of Levi as the Clergy of the Church of Eng-

My thoughts have been occupied about the appella tion Dissenter which is given to all denominations of that honorable and learned gentleman, that he was born "In 1807 Lord Grey, succeeded, by the death of his fail, Protestant Christians that do not stand connected with ther, to the estates and the title of his family, and, of course, took his seat in the House of Peers. Here the scene of his labours being necessarily limited, he has been then the Church of England. I am at no loss as to what the Chu Protestant Christians that do not stand connected with in England. We adverted to the circumstance from the scene of his labours neing necessarily infinited, by its been than a function of England dissents as far from us as Masting or the Provincial Pantiament – Agrocably pass without exercising that vigilance which he thinks we do from them. I suppose they consider themselves to the Royal Proclamation, the Parliament met yes. accessary, and expressing his opinions upon the affairs of a more ancient order. As they dissented from the Church the government. Upon the occasion of the Queen's trial, of Rome, they think all others have dissented from them. But this will not be acknowledged by all. I know of one denomination who will never acknowledge that His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, will deliver the they, as a Church, ever stood connected with any na. opening speech this day at 3 o'clock, tional establishment. They trace their origin back to a church that existed some centuries before there was

any christian church established by civil law. I should be well pleased if Mr. B. was agreed to have a Board of wise and impartial men appointed, and let each denomination depute one of their number to speak for their brethren, and let us have a scrutiny; and that denomination which bears the nearest resemblance to the apos-tolic church, let them be acknowledged the most anci-Queen Caroline. He has been a uniform Whig, and con- ent church, and all the others fall in with them, or be equently an avowed advocate of the principles of civil content with the name dissenter. Do you suppose, Mr. Editor, that if such a proposal had been made by Rehoboam to Jeroboam, that the former would have consent-ed? I have my doubts. I think he would have endca-

voured to satisfy the uneasy minds of his people, by saying, we have ten tribes, we have a priesthood, and an altar, and Samaria is as nigh to heaven as Jerusalem. I am yours truly,

WM. MARSH.

STILL LATER AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. London papers to 1st December have been received at good, it kills all your prayers, they will not help you." interest, to which he has been steadily and consistently N. York, by which it appears that a general war in Europe is considered as almost inevitable. This is the what the Governor speak to us."-Communicated.

relying on the promises of God, he persevered, associations, the formation and success af Temperance claims the Administration asserts to be valid) involve a vi-

We have neither leasure nor linclination just now to follow the course of the President's remarks; (which seem to us to be full of errors): we only observe that he has not any where touched the real point of issue. On that

wint we will say a few words. The constitution of the United States declares treaties to be part of the supreme law of the hand. From the na-ture of a treaty, neither purty to it can disregard any of ts provisions without forfeiting its good faith. what we call a treaty with the Indians, really such, according to the meaning of the term in the constitution, and in the diplomatic intercourse of nations ? We an. swer, yes; and for the following reasons.

Because from its title, it purports to be such. The word treaty is used without any explanation or limitation, and is therefore to be understood in its ordinary sense. 2: Because it has the form of a treaty,-the same form,

ssentially, as treatles with Great Britain, France, & c. 3. Because it is negotiated like a treaty,---in due form, and by the highest functionaries of the governments concerned, or their authorized agents. 4. Because it is ratified like a treaty.

onsent of the Senate," to make any other compacts than downward, have all been habitually and systematically violating the Constitution. Credat Judaus !.

6. Because it is called a treaty, without any explanation of the term, wherever it is mentioned in our public documents and records. These documents furnish no evidence that the word has been used in one sense in reference to a compact with France, and in another and entirely differ. ent sense, when a similar compact with the Cherokees is mentioned. 7. Because, from all these and other circumstances, and

But were all this of no weight, yet if the compact un-der consideration has been legally made and sanctioned, it would be strange logic to conclude, because it is not a reaty, that we are therefore not bound by it! Suppose I were to refuse to pay a note of hand, on the plea that it is not a bund?

So long, then, as the Indians insist on our abiding by hese compacts, we must do so, or forfeit our good fuilli. It is a naked question of right."

On November the 22, the New Prime Minister, in an elaborate speech to the House of Lords, declared the in. tention of His Majesty's Government to introduce mea. sures of reform, and to enter into immediate enquiries respecting the causes and remedies of the prevailing distress among the labouring classes.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF UPPER CANADA .--- We men. tioned last week, that we understood the Attorney General of U. C. was a native of the United States. ... We beg to correct this statement. We have since been informed by best motives-and we are persuaded in that light it was understood by the exalted individual to whom we alluded.

terday at 3 o'clock, in the new Court House. Archibald McLean, Esq., of Stormont, was chosen Speaker .--

THE LIEUTEANT GOVERNOR, SIR J. COLBORNE, A PREACRER OF TEMPERANCE.

I was much pleased with a conversation which I lately had with a Mohawk Chief. Like most of the Six Nations, he had been intemperate, but now appears to be carnestly seeking religion. - I was explaining to him the necessity and nature of regeneration, and the impossibility of effectually resisting sin without faith in Christ, and the love of God, and the grace of the Spirit in our hearts. Says the Chief "I always remember one thing what the Governor say to us,---About one year ago we had a great council of all the Chiefs of the Six Nations and the Governor tell us-" If you pray one whole year to the God, and then get drunk only one day, it kills all your proyers ; they will do no good; and if you pray all the time every day and then get drunk sometimes, your prayers are no

30

A THING WHICH NEEDS CORRECTION.

14.141

because the pulpit may be occupied by a minister and Scriptural instruction, is much advanced. [In such conduct, that the worship of God, was not an increase of the school and scholars, but a more the object, but our own personal gratification .- general impression as to the unportance of the For the world to act thus selfishly; is not extraor. system, and more matured plans for its advance. dinary; but for those professing Christ's name to ment are at present in operation. do so is quite inconsistent. Our enjoyment in the "In many places, Sunday School Unions and sanctuary depends upon the presence of Christ, associations have been formed. In this city there and not upon the minister. We may be highly have been established, within little more than a entertained with a preacher's ingenuity and talents vear, nine Parochial Associations, and besides a and his discourse may accord with truth; and yet number of children, nearly 700 adults have been no acceptable worship may be offered by us.- brought under scriptural instruction. In the coun. The pleasures derived from it may be merely in. Ity and city of Cork, like measures continue to pro. tellectual, not spiritual . And we not unfrequently ceed with vigor ; and in the city (Dublin) alone, decieve ourselves, by mistaking mental for spiri- between 5 and 600 adults have been brought into tual profit. Our minds go out in admiration of attendance upon Sunday schools. the creature, and we fall short of the elevated and "A clergyman from the North of Ireland has exclusive homage claimed by the Creator. spirituality, under the pernicous fitfulness this evil spent their Sabbath in idleness or vice, are now is begetting. It must be corrected. It is a grow. enjoying the benefits of Sunday school instruction. ing evil. It would speedily be cradicated, if every These facts, we trust, will prove interesting to Christian would call to mind his covenant obliga. tions, and act with referance to Gods glory.

N. Y. Bap. Reg. CONTENTMENT.

When Mr. Travers, a non-conformist minister, had been ejected from his living at Brixham, a gentleman of God in this country. But that which now letprocured him the liberty of preaching at a little place near Brentford, in Middlesex, which he did without any emolument. The gentleman meeting him sometime after. inquired what he had for supplying the cure ? To which Mr. Travers readily answered, that ne had very much; "for," said he, "I never preached to more attentive people in my life."---- But, "said the gontleman, "what do they give you?" .Mr. Travers said, Sir J. Harvey thrice invited him to dinner; and being told that was no you, that I may preach the gospel. I have dined to tal to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. day, and God will provide for to-morrow." Although Mr. Travers is described as, at that time, very meanly dressed, "with a few buttons to his doublet, and a blueleather point to keep the sole and the over-leather of one of his shoes together," yet he was always choer. ful, and displayed resignation and content both in his countentance and actions:-London Magazine

"You will perceive that we have had an in. boat on Sunday, said, "it is very wrong, but my crease during the last year of 135 schools, 10,906 business was urgent." Mark the sequel. The scholars, and 1,157 gratuitous teachers, making first was soon laid up by sickness, and the other in the whole, connected with our Society, on the was frustrated in the ebject of his journey. Will 1st of January last, the period of making up our Christians never learn, and act upon it, that there return, 2418 schools, 198,396 scholars, and 17,is an overruling Providence, who takes cognizance 094 gratuitous teachers. Our progress since has of their actions, and often baffles their enterprises been considerable, and we continue to receive when they neglect duty or commit sin ?- God, is from our correspondents, the most gratifying acnever put off, though men may be, with the ab. counts of the increased effects of the system. We surd remark, "I know it is wrong, but it can't be are happy to perceive a growing spirit of inquiry amongst many of our population, and we have

reason to believe that notwithstanding the ignorance and superstition still existing in the country, The forsaking our customary place of worship, the influence of the circulation of the Scriptures whose gifts do not suit us. It would seem from reference to our own Society, we have not only

lately informed us, that in his neighborhood, near Our churches are actually withering in their ly one thousand children, who, twelve months ago, you, and may serve, in some measure, to exempliiy the present state of our Society's proceedings. But though such circumstances are encouraging, and call for much thankfulness, there are many obstacles still opposed to the progress of scriptural knowledge, and the free circulation of the word teth, shall, we trust, be taken out of the very ; the people that sit in darkness shall, ere long, we indulge the hope, come to the light, and Ireland, blessed in the enjoyment of her growing privile. ges, shall shake herself from the dust and seek the salvation of God." We sincerely hope the cause of Sunday school instruction makes progress amongst our Trans Atlantic brethren, and may it

sitached."-(Repository of Modern Literature, Vol. 1. p. £18.)

he son of a dissenting Clergyman, and was born in the the liberal and enlightened friend of the Colonies, is too well known in this country to need any commentary .---The Marquis of Lansdowne is an eminent whig nobledifferent times presided at the Anniversaries of the London Society for the protection of Civil and Religious Liber. ty-a Society, for advocating the noble principles of which, the writer of this article, with numerous other friends o the liberty; happiness and prosperty of Canada, has been the target at which the arrows of releniless abuse & alumny have been shot with an astonishing perseverance. We know not how those Editors in this Province, who have so zealously employed their pens in abusing the friends of Reform, will adapt their tunes to the New Ministry.

We have no room for further sketches or remarks.

We are pleased with the christian and liberal spirit, which breathes throughout the following letter from the Rev. Wm. Marsh, a Minister of the Baptist Church, in Canada, we think, are much to the point. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR, ⁹ Whitby, Dec. 10, 1830. I think I began to receive your paper about the first of January, 18:0, the year is now almost expired. The another year? I noticed in one of your columns a piece headed "Pay as you go." I admired its contents.-The question arises, have I the Money to pay another year in advance? The answer is, my resources are small, I have no share in the public revenue, the greater part of my time is spent among people in low circumstances; in my advanced years I must use strict econoof information ? Certainly in my situation I ought to are to be consulted rather than treaties or specific agree. know what is passing in the religious world, if no more. main-tenance, "Sir," said Mr. Travers, " I thank God & throughout the world, be made happily instrumen. The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-

Lord Plunkett, the new Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is opinion of a well informed Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, who gives very strong reanorth of Ireland in 1760, and is consequently 70 years of sons for his opinion, which we regret we have not room age. In talents & acquirements he ranks amongst the first to insert. ... He recommends an alliance between Engorators and statesmen in the nation. He is a whig, and land and France to oppose Russia, Prussia, Austria, has greatly distinguished himself by his able advocacy of and other continental powers. From the general as-Catholic enancipation and of religious liberty genearily. peet of affairs such an alliance seems by no means im-Lord Hoiland is the nephew of the celebrated Cherles probable. The views expressed by the new ministry Fox, and like him a decided whig and an uncompromising in regard to the affairs of France & Belgium increases friend and advocate of civil and religious liberty. He the probability of such an event. The most active pre

The Morning Herald of Dec. 1st, states, editorially, and without qualification, that "The Emperor of Russia has already published, a sort of manifesto, in which man and firm and zealous friend of civil & religious liberty. he states that, besides forcing upon the free people of Lord Holland and the Marquis of Lansdowne have at Belgium a dynastry which they, detest, he is also concerned for the honor and authority of the French government, and would save it from measures which the impetuosity of the French people might oblige it to a-

> Thankful should the people of Canada be, that they are far removed from the horrors of revolutionary strugries and the din of martial contention.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S MESSAGE .-- We have given such extracts from this famous document as our limits will permit, and we have thought would be interesting to our readers. The Message seems to be a laboured vindication of the Executive measures, rather than a straight forward statement of facts, such as we usually find in state decunents of this kind. The greater part of it is taken up with the subjects of Internal improvement and the Remo- minutes before five, and took his seat on the Ministerital of the Indians. His defence of the policy of the Uni- al Benches. In a very few minutes afterwards he rose, Whitby. His remarks on an Established Religion in ted States Government in removing the Indians to the and in an instant the most profound silence prevailed. West of the Missisippi is very ingenious and eloquent. His Grace was very hoarse, looked ill and in an almost He observes, "it gives me pleasure to announce to Con. inaudible voice, we understood him to say, " My Lords. gress, that the benevolent policy of the Government, it is my duty to state to the House, that in consequence gress, that ing penevoient poincy of the detain to the of what occurred last ingits in the standard of what occurred last ingits in the diament, I have thought it my duty to wait on His Maquestion occurs, shall I continue reading your paper approaching to a happy consummation"-and affirms, that "rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the rod man is not only liberal but generous." On this very important, question, which excites considerable interest in this country, we will not offer any opinion. But there is so nuch good sense in the following remarks from the Editor of the Journal of Humanity, my to procure the plain necessaries of life; I must not that we venture to insert them. They are applicable to contract debts without the prospect of paying them. any national policy, that proceeds upon the assumption, What shall I do ? Must I deprive myself of the means that "might gives right," and that expedience and interest ments, or implied understandings.

The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-tal to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-tal to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-tal to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-tal to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-tal to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-tal to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The thought occurs, have I received any benefit in read-tal to the extension of the gas the formation from almost every part of the A correspondent of the Southern Religions Te. legraph, writes from North Carolina, that he has superintended a Sabbath School nine years. For soveral years he had many discouragements but

Now this is true; and I always remember this word

REMOVAL .- The Guardian Office is this day re. moved to the New Brick Building, over the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King-Street, a little west of the Court House.

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from

following persons, during the week ending Jan. 7. W. C. Brown, Wm, Ryerson, T. Waddel, S. Falcon bridge, T. Bevitt, R. Hyland, J. Richardson, D. Youmans, EJwy Ryerson, Wm. Marsh, W. Williams, J. A. Keeler, J. D. Gilbert, M. Whiting, D. Wright, D. McMullen, T. Madden. $\oplus T$,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. TWENTY-THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Since their last publication, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of Lonion and paris papers, the former to the 23d of November, and the latter to the 18th of the same month.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND: The Genius of Reform has shaken his wand over Great Britain, and the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues have been driven from their places by the irresistable force of public opinion.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Nov. 16. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack, at ten minutes to five. The space below the throne Members of the House of Commons.

The Duke of Wellington entered the House at five jesty this day, and to tender to His Majesty my resigna-tion of the office I hold. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of the same, and I now hold the office only till my successor is appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-Tuesday, Nov. 16. Shortly after four o'clock Mr. Secretary Peel addresed the Speaker as follows :--- It is, Sir, with the most unfeigned respect to the House, that I take the earliest opportunity of publicly stating, in consequence of what occured last night; that I felt it my duty this morning to wait upon the King, and humbly and respectfully to inform his Majesty, that I could no longer undertake, as far as I was concerned, the administration of pubic affairs with satisfaction to myself, or advantage to

HOUSE OF LORDS .- NOVEMBER 2. HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH:

The MARQUIS OF BUTE rose to move an humble Address to his Majesty in reply to his gracious Speech ... LORD MOMSON seconded the address.

The DUKE OF RICHMOND said it was in no spirit of faction that he appealed to their Lordships in behalf of the distressed working and labouring classes of the country. There was a feeling abroad he regretted to say, that superiors did not sympathise as they ought to do with their inferiors ; he knew that such a feeling was an erroneous one, still it had gone abroad, and it could not be denied that some cause was to be found for such a feeling, all enquiry into exising distresses being refused last year.—(*Heur, hear.*)—He was satis-fied that the county of Kent had been disgraced by the outrages committed there, for he was the last of their Lordships who would contend that distress, however severe, was an excuse for such conduct; for his own part, he felt no alarm in consequence of those and other disturbances in the country. IIe had confidence in the people that they were actuated by the firmest attachment to the present illustrious Prince who sat on the throne of these realms; they believed him when be said hat he only wished to reign in the hearts of his people. The Noble Duke concluded by remarking on the great necessity there was for instituting immediate inquiry into the distresss of the country, and expressing a hope the Noble Dake at the head of the government would that night give an assurance to that effect.

Earl DARNEEY was of opinion that the refusal of their Lordships last year to grant an inquiry, was one cause of the existing distress; he sincerely trusted, however, that it would not for a moment be believed generally that the house was careless of the grievances that afflicted the laboring community. He trusted that the present distresses of the country would meet with the speedy attention of the legislature.

The Duke of LEINSTER adverted to that part of the speech relating to the state of Ireland. The Noble Duke stated that at a private meeting which he had thought it his duty to call, the expression against any repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland wis unanimous--(Hear.)-Still, unless his Majesty's Government' took active steps to put an end to the attempts made for a repeal of the union, it would be injurious to the interests of both countries.

Lord FARNHAM said that all Europe was in arms and it was not fit that England alone should remain with open bosom unprepared. With regard to our do-mestic policy, he contended that it was not so much the weight of taxation as its unequal pressure, that was the cause of our present distress. The present were not ordinary times, therefore extraordinary measures ought to be adopted; the tithes, the poor-rates, and land-tax, must be all revised.

Earl GREY said he considered that the circumstances under which they that night assembled amounted to a degree of importance and danger higher almost than at any period within his recollection. To avert the dangers of their situation would require all the fortitude, all the cantion, and all the wisdom probably it would be in their power to command. Upon the good sense, the good feeling, the loyalty and attachment of the people of England to the constitution, he had the firmest reliance. His fears did not spring from that siource; it only remained for that and the other house of Parliament to force his Majesty's ministers, should they not be inclined, to do their duty, and all difficulties would be surmounted .- (Hear, hear.)-He had no hesitation in adopting the very words of the speech from the throne wherein his Majesty express-ed the "grief and indignation," with which he view-ed the efforts made to create disaffection, and to separate and alienate the affections of a great and loyal por-tion of the people ; and he would lend every assistance in his power to the government to extinguish the at-tempts made for that purpose-(Hear, hear.--) He deprecated the employment of force, which, upon all occasions, caused irritation; but he exhorted the Noble Dake and those who acted with him to persist in the course they had adopted of setting themselves at the head of the sound part of the community against the hostile designs of the other part.-(*Hear*, hear.)-No time should be lost, but they ought speedily and firmly to come forward and at once put an end to practices which, if continued and attended with success, must bring down ruin upon them all, and in the first place upon those who have originated them. Agreeing, however, as he did with that part of the address which deprecated the designs of the agitators, he was yet sorry that there was no allusion, on the other hand, to an intention to introduce measures of relief. ' He trusted his Majesty's government would in this particular pur-sue the course which had been recommended to them, and thus give undeniable proofs that they were not inattentive to the wants of that portion of the empire .--The speech from the throne dealt in professions of economy, he trusted this session would show that these were not merely professions. The country has derived considerable rolief from the remission of the beer tax, but in his opinion there were other taxes of more general pressure which might have been dispensed with. It was not then the time to discuss any new mode of taxation, but he must take that opportunity of observing that he had a decided objecction to a property tax .-(Hear, hear.)-Whether his Majesty's Ministers intended to undertake to bring forward a measure of reform or not, he did not know. They would be forced to do so at last, and probably under circumstances which would make it much less safe than at present .--(Hear. hear.)-The best preparation and defence then for coming danger would, in his opinion, be to fortify the constitution, to extend its blessings, and acquire the confidence of the people, thus presenting to the enemy the barrier of a people content with the blessings of a free constitution, and a King for whom they entertain an unlimited affection. (Cheers.) He must confess that he experienced some abatement of the satisfaction he felt upon the conduct of the government towards France in the policy which it seems to be their inten-tion to pursue towards the Notherlands, with respect to which it appeared the principle of noninterference adhered to in the case of France was to be departed from. He confessed he could not understand upon what construction of the treaties into which we had entored we are bound to interfere in the internal movements between Holland and the low countries. (Hear, hear,) No man could regret more than he did what had happened in these countries. . To re-unite them the union would not last long. To attempt this, how-ever, by force, would be departing from the established principle of non-interference. If their lordships wished to see that principle well argued, he recommended them to read a letter of a noble friend of his upon the affairs of Holland, written some time ago, when the ar-The rangements in question were under discussion. noble earl here read a passage from the work alluded to, ridiculing the idea of an union between two states totally opposed in character, language, religion and interests, heartily despising each other, and forming a Parliament in which one half of the members did not a armament in which one han of the memoers did hot understand a word uttered by the other half. In his Majosty's speech respecting the Netherlands, his Ma-jesty was made to "lament that the enlightened admin-istration of the King should not have preserved his dominions from revolt." This was deciding the merits of the question, and pronouncing sentence of condemnation upon the Belgians. It was a departure from the principle of non-interference. If there was any real intention on the part of his Majesty's government, he ho. ped the House would not sanction such a cause and he was sure the Noble Duke would find no support from was sure the Home Dane would him ho support from r resident of the Board of Trade-Lord Auckland, any part of the enlightened portion of the country. By using such language, stigmatising the conduct of one party as a revolt," and praising the other as an "en-lightened administration," this government had disqual-Lord Chamcellor of Ireland-Lord Plunkett. ified itself from exercising the functions of a mediator. He condemned the expression as uncalled for, unjust, in bad policy, and contrary to the best interests of this country. (Hear, hear.) If the noble duke, in concert with his Allies, should interfere between the two people, it would be uninstifiable, and an act most likely to dis. will be Mr. Robert Grant; and Sir James Mackintosh, most stable character.

turb the peace of Europe. To this part of the speech Judge Advocate. The Ministers kiss hands to-day at he should, therefore, say not content. The noble earl half past 2 o'clock, and the Lord Chancellor takes his next adverted to the allusion in the speech to the men- seat in the Lords at five; tion of Portugal. It appeared that, an amnesty had

been determined upon, which meant that it had been larity was very sudden, and was mainly brought about promised by Don Miguel; but whether that promise by his unfortunate speech in the House on the 2nd. We would ever be performed or not, who could say. But, have inserted it above. The sound part of the country here again was a departure from the principle of non- went with him up to that period. Much of the popular interference; for what right had we to dictate an am- excitement sprung from that circumstance : the abannesty to a foreign sovereign ? Did the noble duke mean donment of the King's visit to the city, and the result to, enforce the performance of the condition ? . In the of the debate on the civil list rendered the Dake's posipersuasion that satisfactory explanations might be made tion no longer tenable. upon the topics to which he had adverted, he should of-

er no opposition to the address. The following are extracts from the speech of the is to be used egainst Belgium. The five allied powers, justice and magnaning of regenerated France, I regret Dake of Wellington in the House of Lords, which including France, are deliberating in Leudon, and the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the gave so much dissatisfaction in England : It was in rebly to Earl Grey.

With regard to the affairs of the Netherlands, he ras surprised to hear the noble Earl contend that the King, although a close ally, was not entrue to the differences between "First—That Belgium is separated from anomalo, "First—That Belgium is to be an independent of the occurrences, and it would be found that the State; "Third—That the Belgians are to choose their futhen gave a history of the subsequent proceedings in peace ; Belgium up to the present time. Here was the case of "For a sovereign at amily with us, whose general conduct, vernment shall be admitted to the conferences ; and, none could deny; was wise and good, and whose partiular conduct was such as must be considered calculated to procure good and peaceable results.—To him this country had bound itself by the treaty of 1814, whereby the cession of the Belgian Provinces to the united Boundary question. rovinces of Holland was acknowledged to form, with the latter, one sovereignty under the King of the Netherlands. This treaty by the four powers of Europe, to guarantee those arrangements, was afterwards recog-nized by the treaty of eight articles, and these stipula-Goods imported into the West tions were held to be applicable, to the whole of that kingdom. There could be no doubt then that we were bound by that, arrangement-and, subsequently, this Wheat, per bushel ...

reaty was recorded in the act of Congress of Vienna, do. imported from N. A. Co. o which France herself was a party. Could there be hen an act of diplomacy more clear ?

No man, either in that country or this, could be more a nfully aware than he (the Duke of Wellington) was of the extreme poverty of the Irish, and of the great Goods imported to the Northern Colonies, brought in nconvenience and danger to the empire, resulting from the deplorable state of the lower orders, -no person could be more sensible of all this than he who had now the benown of addressing the baseline who had now for a contract of the lower orders, -no person Flour or meal, not of Wheat the honour of addressing the house; but he must beg Peas; beans, rye, oats, bar-the Noble Lord to reflect, that it was not by coming to here and Indian corn new that house, and by talking to their Lordships of the poverty of the people, that the poor could be relieved, or that the evils resulting from that poverty could be remedied. If they wished to tranquillize Ireland, the way was to persuade those, who had money to buy estates and settle in that country, and to employ their capital in its improvement. By transferring capital and exciting industry in Ireland, they would soon change the state of the case. If persons of estate and proper-ty in that country would reside in it and spend their incomes there, they would do more to tranquillize it than all the measures which His Majesty's Ministers could

With respect to the question of Parliamentary reform, the Noble Earl had been candid enough to acknowledge that he was not prepared with any measure of reform, and he (the Duke of Wellington) would have as little scruple to say that his majesty's government was totally unprepared as the Noble Lord. Nay, he on his own part would go further, and say that he had néver read or heard of any measure, up to the present moment, which could in any degree satisfy his mind that the state of the representation could be improved. or rendered more satisfactory to the country at large than at the present moment. He would go further and say, that the legislature and the system of representation possessed the full and entire confidence of the country, deservedly possessed that confidence, and the discussions in the logislature had a very great influence over the opinions of the country. He would go still mposed upon him a duty of forming a legislature for any country, and particularly for a country like this. his great endeavour would be to form some description of legislature which woold produce the same results. Under these circumstances he was not prepared to bring forward any measure of the description alluded to by the Noble Lord. He was not only not prepared to bring forward any measure of that nature, but he would at once declare that, as far as he was concerned, as long as he held any station in the government of the country; he should always feel it his duty to resist such measures when proposed by others." The address was then agreed to, nem. con, and at half-after nine the house adjourned.

The decleasion of the Duke of Wellington's popu-

It is explicitly declared that no intervention of force Provisional Government.

" That the Congress of Ambassadors, united in Lon-

pearance of a not, which the troops were employed to ture Sovereign from amongst Nasseu Family; but their ment of the family of the externing of overlap put down, but were overpowered. The noble Duke refusal shall not be an obstacle to the preservation of be interposed.

"Fourth-That the Envoy of the Provisional. Go. "That a Republican Government shall be excluded

from Belgium. Sir Howard Douglas has sailed for the Netherlands attend his duties as British Commissioner on the

Funds on the 22d November, nearly 33.

The West India Trade has been declared open to the Americans, and the following are items in the scale Goods imported into the West Indies and Southern

Colonies.

Present duty. Proposed daty ..£0 1 04. £0 1 2d.

lonies,..... 0 1 - 0 do. fm N. A. C. except New-

free.

bashel, 0 0

Flour per barrel, ..., 0 5 0 £0 0 5

UNITED, STATES,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was delivered on Tuesday, a 12 o'clock It was conveyed from Washington to Balti-more by express; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by a steam heat; and from Philadelphia to New-York, by exess, in six hours and twenty minutes. It was received

n Albany on Thursday morning. The message is of great length, occupying nine and half closely printed columns of the Albany Daily Adver.

Fellow.Citizens of the Senate. and House of Representatices;

"The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties, is much brightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country justly inspires. The beneficient Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, seace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free

institutions. With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of further and say, that if at the present moment he had enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and corresponding ef. fects upon the genious and laws of our extended republic.

" In the midst of these 'lessings, we have recently witressed changes in the conditions of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigitance, vision, and unanimity, in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.",

FRANCE.

The late revolution in France is the next topic; and it

Denmark .- A treaty has been made with Denmark, by which \$650,000 are secured to the U.S., us an in. demnity for spoilations committed upon their commerce, in the years 1808, '9, '10, and '11 ;" while Denmark was compelled to adopt the continental system of Napoleon. CLAIMS ON FRANCE. "The negotistion with France has been conducted by

our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favourable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter pretonsions, to which the United States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory selflement with the late Government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the Mr. Breeson, with the following propositions to the consistent with this expectation, has been taken and I do provisional Government. es. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible jus. tice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Covern. ment an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen, is not dispued ; and whatever distinctions may have been heretofore set up with regard to the liability of the existing Govern.

CLAIMS ON SPAIN.

"The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and properiety and the strongest assuran-ces have been received of their early and favorable consideration.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

"The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the decision, but our minister at the court of the distin mished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty,

) RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

"I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favourable, and, I hope, lasting change, has been effected in our relations with the neighbouring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded sus-picions in regard to our disposition, which it became my ainful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the government of Mexico has been mado to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence.

TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

"The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded ast year with Austria has not yet taken place. The delay as been necasioned by the non arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time prescribed by the trea-ty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the repreentatives of Austria.

PORTUGUESE DEFREDATIONS.

"Several alleged deprecations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portu-gal. They have been made the subject of, immediate renonstrance and reclamation.' I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definite opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it.

The message concludes as follows ; , "In conclusion, fellow citizens, allow me to invoke, in hehalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness, which is the gift of patriotism.-Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus fur been signalised in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal." 1

ANDREW JACKSON.

COLONIAL & DOMESTIC.

Meeting of Lawyers in Quebec .- At a meeting of the Quebec Bar held on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved, that their Commissions do not come within the lesignation of those alleged to expire in consequence of the demise of the crown, being of the nature of a cer-tificate of qualification required by law, for the exercise of their profession, and not bestowing an office at the pleasure of the crown. Notaries, Medical Practition ers, Surveyors, Cullers, Pilots &c., come under the same description, and form probably about half of the persons whose Commissions were supposed to be required to be renewed on paying a fee of three guineas, two thirds of which gous to the Attorney. General and one-third to the Provincial Secretary. I'robably about

two thousand pounds will be saved to the parties, if the distinction taken by the Bar is correct. We believe there is no doubt that an Act was passed in England at

	YORK.	MONTREAL.
	£sd	£ o d
Askes, Pot, per cwt Pearl	000	190
FLOUR, Superfi. per bbl.	000	1 13 9
Fine	1 3 9	1 12 6
Middling,	150	1 10 0
WHEAT, per bushel	048	059
OATS.	012	014
BARLEY,	035	026
RYE,	0 3 5	0 2 9
PEASE,	0 2 G 8 3 9	034
INDIAN CORN,	$\begin{array}{c}0&3&9\\0&1&3\end{array}$	029
POTATOES,	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$	0 0 0
TURNIPS,	0 3 9	10 0 0
Porr, Mess, per bbl	400	4 5 0
Prime Mess,	1 3 9	3 19 0
Prime,	0 0 0	3 1 3
Cargo,	0 8 0	2 12 6
BEEF, Mess, per bbl	000	2 16 3
Prime Mcss,	0 0 0	2 1 3
Prime,	0 0 0	1 16 3
in market per lb.	004	0 0 3
MUTTON	0 0 3	0 0.0
YEAL	0 0 8	0 0 6
BUTTER,	0 0 5	0 0 3
LARD,	0 0 5	0 0 4
TALLOW,	000	0 0 51
BEES WAX	0 1 3	0 0 0
CANDLES, moulds	0 0 84	0 0 7
Dips	0 0 71	0 0 63
TOBACCO, U. C. Leaf,	0.0.0	0 0 4
Hay, per ton	2 10 0	2 0 0
FIREWOOD, per cord	0 15 0	lit o.n

PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF LOT & YONGE STREET, YORK MILE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Town and

L. Country Merchants, that he has lately received a choice assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS, which he is selling off at; and below, Montreal prices, (with the exception of some heavy articles, on which a small per centage is added for freight.) ALSO:

A few Hogsheads of Sugar, A beautiful assortment of Combs, and fifty Thousand Russia Quills, All of which he is selling off wholesale only for CASH.

or approved indursed notes. WILLIAM RUSSELL. 'N. B -Mercha: Is who wish to replenish or add to their resent Stock will find it to their advantage to call as soon s possible, as he finds his present stock too small for the emand, having sold out many articles almost as soon as

W. R.

69.

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NEW CASH STORE.

hey we e opened.

York, 30th Dec., 1830.

WHIC Subscriber having taken the Store lately over-pied by C. H. Leonard Esq. at Drummondville, has ecently received a General Assortment of Merchandise buildle for the scason, which he respectfully offers to bis friends and the public, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or produce:

SAMUEL FALCONBRIDGE. Drammondville, 6th January, 1831. .00.3w.

STRAY COW

AME into my enclosure, some time last October, a Red lined back COW, rising 4 years old. The own-is requested to prove property pay charges and take her No. 16, 2nd Concession North of Dundats St. Toronta: Dec. 21, 1830.

MONTREAL, KINGSTON, AND YORK MAIL STAGES,

FIVE TIMES A WEEK:

EAVES Montreal, Kingston, and York every day LA except Saturdays and Sandays, at 4 b'clock, A: M. and arrives the following days. Soats taken at the Up, per Canada Coach Office, Montreal; Kingston Hotel; Kingston ; and the General Stage Office, York. *** Extras furnished on reasonable terms. All baggage at the owner's risk.

H. DICKINSON, Montreat. H. NORTON & Co. Kingston. W. WELLER, York

December 24th, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

FAMILE Subscriber bogs foure to inform his friends and and the public that in addition to his former stock in trade, he has just received from Europe a quantity of CLUTHS, with Threnty four Suits made up, in the latest London Fashions.

81



Q 6 0 free.

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free.

free.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,--November 15. On the evening of the 15th the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House of Commons should go into Committee upon the civil list, on which Sir Henry Parnell made some comment upon its extravagance and wished to refer it to a select committee. the majority of which would be whigs and reformers .tested, and they went down, for the good of England and the peace of the world.

On Sir H. Parnell's amondment the House divided. and the Yeas were 233. Nays 201. Majority against ministers 29. This announcement was hailed with loud cheers in the House, and the select committee was nominated, and consists of Sir. II. Parnell, Mr. Joseph Hume, Mr. Franklund Lewis (of the Canada Committee,) Lord Althorp, Mr. Williams Wynn, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir John Newport, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Littleton. Five to be a quorum

It is said the defeat would have been more signal still, had all the members been in. The Chronicle names ten others who would have voted with Sir H. Parnell, had they been in the house. The defeat seems not to have been anticipated by the Ministers. The last paper asserts that "they were evidently as little prepared for this result. as the Duke of Wellington was for the inlignation which the King's Speech and his insolent Declaration against Reform, have excited throughout the country.

The result of these proceedings, and of this defeat so far as the Ministry were concerned, was communi-cated to both houses of parliament, on the day following, as the reader has seen at the commencement of this article.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

From the Times Nov. 22. The following list is not complete, but it is correct

as far as it goes : First Lord of the Treasruy—Earl Grey. Lord Chancellor-Mr. Brougham. Chancellor of the Exchequer-Lord Althrop. Home Secretary-Lord Melbourne. Foreign Secretary-Lord Palmerston. Colonial Secretary-Viscount Goderich. First Lord of the Admiralty-Sir James Graham. President of the Council-Marquis of Lansdownc. Lord Privy Seal-Lord Durham. Master of the Ordnance-Duke of Richmond. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland-The Marquis of Anglesca. Chief Secretary for Ireland-Mr. Stanley. Attorney General-Mr. Denman. Solicitor General-Mr. Horne. Commander-in-Chief-Lord Hill. President of the Board of Trade-Lord Auckland. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster-Lord Holland. Attorney General of Ircland--Mr. Pennefather. Mr. Edward Ellis and Mr. Spring Rice are to be the joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Lord John Russell, we understand, is to be Paymaster tions." of the Army. ' The Secretary at War, it is understood,

alluded to in the following terms :

1. Y

has naturally elicited from the hindred feelings of this nawhich you have participated. In congratulating you, my follow-citizens, upon an event so suspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slight, est degree, that salutary mazim of the illustrious Wash. noton, which coloins in a stinence from all interference Then was the strength of the tories and their chief with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of

self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud haracteristic, under the favour of heaven, much of the appiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by a beroic inderstion, which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the etrong assurances which, the man we so sincerely love and justly admire, has given to the world of the high charactor of the present King of the Freuch, and which, if for several years is likely to be entered into.-Ib. sustained to the end, will secure to kin the proud appella-tion of patriot king; it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne, the paramount authority of the public will, that the American change Coffee House on Thursday evening, to find s peopla rejoice."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

This subject occupies a large space in the message. It ommences with

Great Britain .- " An arrangement has been effected with Great Britian in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North-American

"This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negociation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favourable to this country than any on which it ever stood : and our comnerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of

Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations. " It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you, that the negociation has been, throughout, characterised by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of s sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fulest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it + privilege to discharge."

The correspondence is to be laid before Congress, as oon as the evidence of the execution of the arrangement on the part of Great Britain is received. It appears, how. ever, that the subject is to be regulated by legislative acts of the two countries, and not by any treaty stipulations : that point having been insisted upon by Great Britain, and conceded by the United States.

Turkey .--- A troaty has been made with Turkey, by rhich " time, to the United States, to and from the Black see, in. cluding the navigation thereof; and our trade with Tur. key is placed on the footing of the most favoured na.

Russia .- The relations with Russia are said to be of the

"The important modifications of their government, ef the last Session, for a renewal of Commissions without facted with so much courage and wisdom by the people of fee, but it may be probably held, that although the re-France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and newals of Commissions on the demise of the Crown is in consequence of the English Law said to be in force tion that epontaneous and universal burst of applause in in the Colonies, the Act for their renewal gratis does not extend to them.

A Meeting of the Notaries of this City was held today at the office of Mr. Glackemeyer, St. Peter Street, when it was resolved in substance, that the Notaries ought not and will not take out new Commissions.

Neilson's Gazette.

Colonial Agent in London .- A meeting of the Mer. chants took place on Tuesday last. at the New Exchange, Sir John Caldwell in the Chair, to name an Agent in London. Six Gentlemen were ballotted to assist the Committee of Trade in corresponding with the Agent. It is understood that the gentleman to be appointed is Mr. Bliss, Barrister, of London, well known as an active supporter of Colonial interests by his writings, and also known as Agent for New-Brunswick. The expenses of the Agency, will, it is understood, be defrayed by private subscription, and is estimated to he about £300 sterling annually; and an arrangement

Indics' Sewing Society in Montreal .- We were much gratified, on entering the large dining room in the Exlarge an assemblage at the sale of fancy articles held there that evening by the Ladies' Sewing Societies. On proceeding up and down the room, along two sides of which tables were ranged, we noticed on each a profuse durates of articles, some presenting clume to attention display of articles, some presenting claims to attention from their usefulness, while beanty and delicacy of forma tion were the distinguishing characteristics of others. All the eloquence and powers of persuasion possessed by the Colonics, which has settled a question that has for years fair vendors were successfully put in requisition in dispo-afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted sing of the produce of their industry; and we were pleased iscussion, and has been the subject of no less than six to notice that a great proportion of the beautiful articles regociations, in a manner which promises results highly displayed at the different tables found purchasers in those avourable to the parties. Before leaving the room we learned with much satisfaction, that the sale would enable the ladies to contribute between £60 and £70 to the funds of the Domes. tic Missionary Society .- Montreal Gazette."

MARRIED.

Lately by the Rev. Wm. Bell on the Rideau, Mr. John Nettles to Miss Jane Ingrain, both of Elmsley. By the same at Perth on the 10th Decr. Mr. Peter Mc. Kinlay to Mrs. Sarah McNicoll of Burgess By the same on the 20th, Mr. Joseph McDonnald to Mis Maria Chesley, both of Elmsley, By the same on the 30th, Mr John Clark to Miss Ann Fisher, both of Perth.

On Monday the 3d inst, at his residence, Richmond Hill, Mr. Bennjamin Barnard, Merchant, a native of England.

Spectfully informs the Inhabitants of Drommond. ville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Manu. facturing of Boots & Shoes in the House lately occupied a free passage is secured, without limitation of by Mr. Melville, where he hopes by promptness and at. he United States, to and from the Black see, in. tention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. To be sold or rented on the first of April next a commodious Cottage with two acres of improved land. Ap. plication to be made to the Subscriber

WILLIAM FALCONBRIDGE, Drummondville 6th January, 1831. CO. 3.

Also, Silk and Waterproof HATS and BONNETS with a general assortment of Goods suitable to the slavou too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold at the lowest Fork prices for Cash or Country produce. SINCLAIR HOLDON.

Recseville, Markham, December 21st, 1830.

NEW IRONMONGERY.

FILE Subscribers have just received at their Store in B. King cast of Yonge Street, direct from the Manu-factuers in England, a general and choice assortment of IRON-MONGERY AND HARDWARE GOODS, which they offer for sale on low and advantageous terms, and ; to which they beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public whose patronage they respectful, ly solicit.

JOSEPHI D. RIDOUT & Co... York, 25th September, 1830. 45.10 45.16.

59.3

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

REMOVED. FILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, respect fully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his New BRICK Store, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jail, and solicits their at-tention to his much enlarged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the sea-son, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASH. York, Dec. 10, 1830. 4 ti



THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public: for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, conceives it his duty thus publicity to announce to them, that he has again, at the solicitation of his friends; leased the above well known HOUSE, which has this season been enlarged by an addition, and made very commedious, and by being furnish. ed with a new supply of Beds and Bedding, will be able to intertain all who may honor him with their patronage, and he confidently hopes that his treatment to his custom.

But, as usual, begs leave to add, that all gamblers, tip. lers, grog-bruisers, drunkards, and such like idle and use. less characters, are warned against calling on him, as he does not, in the least degree, want their custom, and will take it us a particular mark of their esteem, if they will always pass his House without noticing it-they are in. formed there is no room for them in

STHE GROVE INN.

17 He has an excellent, soler, steady, trusty, and erre-rienced Yorkshire Lud, to take charge of his customers Horses, and they may rely upon their being well attended o. W. J. SUMNER, Grave Inn, Nelson, Nov. 22, 1830. 3w

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS RE-WARD.

TLER, a notorious Villain, about thirty years of age, da. s complexion, black hair, a singular look ont of his eyes, five feet eight or nine inches in height. Any person or persons apprehending the said Buttler and bringing hard back to the said gaol shall receive the above reward EPHM. FARRAR, Guples. Amherst, Hec. 3, 1833.

DIED.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

POETRY.

From Pollok's Course of Time. THE DYING MOTHER. She made a sign

To bring her babe-'twas bronght and by her plac'd, She look'd upon its face, that neither smiled Nor wept, nor knew who gazed upon't and laid, Her hand upon its little breast and sought For it, with look that seem'd to penetrate The beavon, unutterable plessinge, such As God to dying parents only granted, we For infants left behind them in the world. "God keep my child," we heard her say, and heard No more; the Apgel of the Covenant Was come, and faithful to his promise, stood Frepared to walk with her through death's dark vale. And now her oyes grew bright, and brighter still, Too bright for ours to look upon, suffused With many tears, and closed without a cloud, They set as sets the morning star, which goes Not down bohind the darken'd west nor hides Obscured among the temples of the sky, But melts away into the light of Heaven.

DEVOTION.

Of there is in Devotion a pleasure so dear, It so lightens the bosom o'erburdened with care, To the soul, mid its sorrows, such peace it affords, That the one who will seek it, it richly rewards.

When troubles assail, and when sorrows depress, And griefs great and numerous the bosom distress And verations and crosses press home on the heart, O! then what relief does Devotion impart!

Should the tongue of foul slander our credit alloy, Or a world, arm'd against us, our comforts destroy, Should e'en friends all forsake us, and leave us alone Still the sweets of Devotion their loss would atone.

O peaceful Devotion ! sweet souther of wo; My blest portion be thou while sojourning below : And when I am call'd to a seat in the skie To those realms, I, inflam'd with Devotion, would rise.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

IRRESOLUTION OF YOUTH.

The most usual way among young men, who have no resolution of their own, is first to ask one friend's advice, and follow it for some time; then to ask advice of another, and turn to that; so of a third, still unsteady, always changing. However, every change of this nature is for the worse ; people may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupations in life ; but heed them not ; whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth, and comfort in age. In learning the useful part of every profession, very moderate abilities will suffice : great abilities are generally obnoxious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race, but the allusion still improves by observing; that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from the course. To know one profession only, is enough for one man, and this, whatever the professors may tell you to connected with as many nerves, and 40,000 antenthe contrary, is soon learned. Be contented, na. therefore, with one good employment; for if you understand two at a time, people will give you bu-siness in neither.—Goldsmith.

"MIND YOUR MANNERS."

More depends on address than on talents. The world is so fond of being pleased, that if a man has, at his first setting out, an agreeable address, it often decides his fortune. If his carriage be graceful and winning people are hurried into persuasion, involuntarily, that he has merit, which he may not possess; while on the other hand, if he be awkward and abrupt, they will be immediately prejudiced against him, and deny his claims, though he may possess the most sterling integrity. Hence, it is of importance that a young man should be particularly careful of his manners. when he goes into company. Let it be respectful without meanness, easy without too much familiar. ity, genteel without art or design. Thus, by a

reflect whether you would do right to fulfil your much given to intemperance, has completely threatening. "If you are a good boy you will be glad you

for the time to come, and try to 'recollect these ines, "I will be even with my bitterest foe, Revonge exclaims, and quick returns the blow. superior should the Christian say,

D. And mild forgiveness readily display."

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

vingil.

Virgil was of a swarthy complexion, tall and thletic, but of a weakly constitution. He was so bashful, that when people crowded to see him, he would slip into some passage or shop to avoid them. His studies, sickliness, and the troubles he met with, turned his head gray before the usu al time. He had a hesitation in his speech, like many other great men; it being rarely found that a very fluent clocution and depth of judgment meet in the same person; his aspect and beha-viour were rustic and ungraceful. He was of a thoughtful and melancholy temperament; spoke little, loved retirement and contemplation, and was an enemy to those talkative impertinents from which no court, not even that of Augustus, could be free.-Family Classical Library, No. 8.

THE NATURE OF FLAME.

Flame is the rapid combustion of volatilized matter. The tallow or the wax is melted and frawn up to the top of the wick: of the candle. Here it is boiled and converted into vapor, which ascends in the form of a column. This vapor is raised to such a temperature, that it combines rapidly with the oaygen of the surrounding atmosphere, and the heat evolved is such as to heat the vapor to whiteness. Flame then is merely vola ile, combustible matter heated white hot. The combustion can only take place in that part of the column of hot vapor that is in contact with the itmosphere, namely, the exterior surface. 'The flame of a candle, then is merely a thin film of white hot vapor enclosing within a quaintity of hot vapor which for want of oxygen is incapable of burning. But as it advances upward in consequence of the outer film being already consumed. gradually constitutes the outer surface of the column, and assumes the former of flame.-And as the supply of hot vapor diminishes as it as cends, and at last fails altogether, the flame of a candle gradually tapers to a point .- Dr. Thomson m Heat and Electricity.

Cuvier, the celebrated French naturalist, is said to have dissected an insect which, though but an inch long, contained 494 pairs of muscles,

TEMPERANCE.

A GOOD OFFER.

At a meeting of a Town Temperance Society, not far from Rochester, a few days since a tavern-keeper came forward and subscribed to the constitution. But he did not stop here; he offered every man, who was indebted to him for ardent spirits, who would, in good faith, join the Temperance Society, to forgive him the debt. How many accepted the offer we are not inform ed. This tavern-keeper, it will be remarked some weeks since, among many others in the same place, resolved to renounce the service of the world, and declared himself wholly on the Lord's side, and the very day he made this resolution he banished ardent spirits from his bar and house. He did not long doubt whether he could keep his resolution to serve the Lord and him only, and hitle attention to things in themselves of no great moment, at first setting sail on a voyage of life, and paupers. We may add, this is by no means to make the particular of solitary instance

changed its aspect. It far surpassed formerly, great part of their time in retirement are often ig. many of the surrounding villages for drunken. norant to a degree that is scarcely credible of the sin is found out so soon, and will guard against it ness; now it is pleasing to relate, it as far sur- most common affairs of life. Dr. Chalmers havpasses them for temperance. Our Saturday nights ing, when in Kilmeny, returned home from a jour. habitual drinking, are now completely changed, horse from him, nor the key of the stable, turned side Our people are more comfortable than they were it into the garden, When the circumstance, on wont to be; they are better clad, and better fed, his sister's coming home was made known to her, and seem to enjoy peace and happiness in their she said, ' Had you really so little sense 'Tam as families. There is a great diminution in the sales to put the beast into the garden to destroy the of spirits, but to what extent we cannot precisely beds,' and of she ran into the garden, followed by say. Many whose habits were dissipated, seem her brother, and found that the horse had indulged to be totally altered, and we hope our grog shops in a latitude of perambulation from which every will soon disappear from amongst us.'

IRELAND.

The Methodist Conference, at their last meetand re-print the fundamental rule of their society, which prohibits "drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, except in cases of extreme necessity." They have also passed a resolution, recommendatory of Temperance Societies.

Such is the change which Temperance Socieout all services of spririts at wakes and funerals. In some places, the Roman Catholic priests have expressly forbidden the use of ardent spirits at funerals. It is no small evidence of reform, that t is becoming customary in mixed parties to call the bill before the punch, and not after as formerly. -Record.

MISCELLANEOUS. · --

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF RESTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. Sir,-You will oblige me by the insertion of the enclosed letter, which will be found at once extraordinay and interesting. In it will be seen a most appropriate reference to the Holy Scrip. tures, which require not only the exercise of repentance, but also that of restitution. A deep eeling of remorse for injustice, and a conscien. tous return to correct moral conduct; are, in this Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. letter, most justly, and with great force of expres. sion. referred to the influence of the gospel on the heart, and this account, it is hoped, will produce in others who have been guilty of similar acts, the same evidence of contrition, and furnish the innocent with additional reasons against the seduction of all selfish vice. I have, according to the solemn direction of the unknown writer, de. ivered the money into the hands of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., who has most benevolently devoted it to the following charities :-

"The half of a sum of money, specified to be Restitution to Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., paid through the hands of the Rev. J. Gaulter, of Spitalfields, to be paid to the Subscription for reliev. ng the distressed Weavers of Spitalfields, £24. "The second half to be paid to the Widow

and Orphans of the poor Clergy of Essex, £24." I am yours, &c.. J. GAULTER.

Spitalfields, April 20, 1820.

To the Rev. John Gaulter. REV. SIR,

I charge you in the name of God, and on the

onor of your holy profession, (after reading Lev. vi. 1-7,) to deliver this money into the hands of individual on whom the glorious gospel of Christ has effected this happy influence.

Should he refuse what is indeed his own, I leave

£48 10s.

Dr. Chalmers .- Studious persons who pass a well-bred animal that enters a garden feels it his duty to abstain .- It had completely frustrated the

labours of the gardiner by trampling and rolling on the beds .- 'I could not have believed,' said ing, we understood, in Dublin, resolved to revive her brother, that the horse would have so little sense as to move from the walks.'

Had a I careful and pleasant, companion, that would show me my angry face in a glass, I should not at all take it ill ; some are wont to have a look. ing glass held to them while they wash, though to little purpose ; but to behold a man's self so unnaties have offected, that whole parishes have voted turally disguised and disordered, will conduce not a little to the impeachment of anger.-Plutarch.

York Post Office, December 24, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 5th of Janua. ry next, the Mails will be despatched from, and arrive at this Office in the following order :-

The Eastern Mails will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, et 4 P. M. The United States, or Southern Mail, (via Queenston and Lewistown) and Mails for the intermediate Offices, will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 11 A. M. The Western Mail, that is for Ancaster, and West of

also, Mails for Branch Offices on this route, and on the Southern Mail route, will be closed on Mondays and

The Eastern Mail will arrive on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, between 4 and 5 P. M. The United States Mail, and Mails from the intermediate Offices . will arrive at noon on Tuesdays. Wednesdays,

Offices on this route, and on the Southern Mail route, will arrive at noon, ou Tuesdays and Fridays. The Northern Mail will arrive on Wednesdays and Sa

turdays, at 2 P. M. J. S. HOWARD. Post.Master.

THIE CANADA COMPANY have for Sale in Upper Canada, about two millions five hundred thousand acres of Land, of the following description.

res; these are situated in the Townships of the Western Districts, and in the Township of Wilmot, in the Gore

Gore District, in which there are already nearly 800 Set. tlers; with almost every kind of tradesmon and mechan. ics; Taverne, Stores, Schools, Saw Mills, &c. and a Grist Mill is in progress. This is a desirable location for set-tlere with small capitals, as la orors and servants are easi ly procurable ; and lots, partly improved, can be purchased at a reasonable price."

Fourth, The Huron Territory ; containing one million, one hundred thousand acres in the shape of a triangle, the base resting for upwards of sixty miles, on the bank of

lake Huron. The Town of Coderich has been commenced on the side of the harbor, formed by the configence of the river Maitland and the Lake; and as a road is already cut to the Gore District; and another is in progress to the Lon-Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., if still living. Tell don District, it has already become the centre of Settle. him it is his: to make no inquiry; for, until the ment. There are already about 500 inhabitants in the resurrection of the inst. he will never discover the Huron tract—a Saw Mill is in operation—a Grist Mill building; and several taverns and stores have been estab The Land is admitted on all hands to be equal to any

in the Province; it produces lime, and building stone t to your discretion to appropriate it to any chari. brick earth, and potters clay, in abundance; and the protable purpose (among the Wesleyan Methodists) duce of the country can be carried to market by water through Lake Huron, by the river St. Clair, to the Lakes

57

REMOVAL. NEW AND CHEAP GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

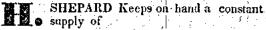
R. ARMSTRONG Respectfully informs of King Street, a little West of the Court House and Jail where he has just received a very choice as-sortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season, amongst which are 120 Pieces of

FINE & SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS. omprising the most splendid assortment ever before ffored for sale in this market. Also; a groat variety of NARROW CLOTHS, KERSEYS, FLUSHINGS, BLANKETS, BAIZES, FLANNELS, CASSAM-ERES, Sc. Sc. Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to detail in an advertisement, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash. York, November 20th, 1830.

NEW CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the Store lately occu L. pied by Mr. Peter McDougal in King Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, have just received a gene-ral assortment of MERCHANDIZE suitable for the season, which they now most respectfully offer to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms, for Cash. W. & W. CRAWFORD,

York, Dec. 21st, 1830.



58-tf

WARRANTED CASTSTEEL AXES. Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by wholesale or retail. H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low

Retail prices to wholesale punchasters; and he respect. ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes. . . York, November 20th, 1830. : 🗇 1-16 🖕

STOVES

THE subscribers have just received a very extensive assortment of STOVES, of every size and description used in the country; a great proportion of them are from the Marmora Iron Works, the quality of which are lighly approved; together with the most extensive and weighty assortment of IIARD WARE which has yet been exhibited in the Province. The whole of which will be disposed of at very low prices and on liberal terms WRAGG & Co.

York, 8th Oct., 1830. 49-tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

(Copital-Five Millions Sterling.)

RUIE Agents of the above Company for Montreal and Depor Canada, announce to their numerous Patrons in the Home District, that they have appointed Samuel Ridout, Esg. as their Agent at York, in the room of Robert W. Prentice, Esq. resigned.

MACKENZIE, BETHUNE, & Co. AGENTS. Montreal, Nov. 21st, 1830. 59

NOTICE.

MULLEN, begs leave to inform the public, that he has received an extensive and general MULLEN, begs leave to inform the public. assessortment of . MEDICINES,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, amongst which, are some of the latest chemical preparations from London and Paris. Should gentlemen of the Medical profession and veterinary surgeons favor him with their patronage, they may rest assured that he will make lib. eral deductions Hamilton, May 17th, 1830. 30.11

VIIE subscribers have for sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Murray's First Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webstor's do. do. New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammer; Also, Writing, Printing, and Rapng Paper.

Rags taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 26th 1830.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. NGLISH, Latin, French, and Greek Elementary Works, such as are in general use throughout the

First, Crown Reserves; being Lois of 200 Acres each; scattered throughout the older Townships of the Province, Second, Blocks of Land; of, from 1000, to 40,000 a-

District. Third, a Town and Township called Guelph in the

sy, and his anchorage in the harbor more secure.

MARRIAGE.

act a harmony between a matried couple. It is a God and the spirit of rum, could not, with the step of such weight as calls for all our foresight and light shed on this abominable traffic, dwell toge, penetration; and the temper and education, especially, must be attended to. In equal matches the men are more generally in fault than the women, who can seldoin be choosers.'

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

I'LL BE EVEN WITH HIM.

" I'll be even with him," said Richard Moore, to one of his school fellows, as they were walking if ever the dictates of conscience get the ascenhome, down the green lane, which led from the dancy over the mammon of unrighteousness. The ship went out of the harbor of Trieste towards school; "what business had he to tell the teacher first class may join, if God ever converts their evening; the next morning Riding was missing, of my playing truant. I'll make him remember it." soulds.

Now it happened that Richard Moore's teacher was walking on the other side of the hedge, and over heard his threat of revenge against the boy who had told of his misconduct. At the end of the field he stepped over the stile, and taking intemperate persons, says :-Richard by the hand, conversed with him as they walked along.

unkind to me. But from what I heard you say Humanity. just now, I fear you only expressed sorrow to es. cape punishment. Edward Jones only did that which he ought to have done, and he would have

even with him,' has brought many into circumstan. countries of Europe .-- ib. ces of peril, an angry word has produced a passionate blow, and that blow has ended in murder. Oh! guard, my dear little fellow, against all feelings of revenge. If any one does you wrong. Religion requires you to forgive, even to seventy beer, is producing the anticipated effect of entimes seven; how improper to think of revenging | couraging a general habit of drunkenness and dis. 900, and without any importation. And at the yourself on a schoolfellow, who only told the truth. sipation among the working classes." Recollect that God sees you, and knows your thoughts : instead of thinking of vengeance, go home and repeat the Lord's Prayer. Think of that part of it- Forgive us our trespasses, as we here, there has been a visible improvement in the whole parishes had passed over from one religion

111 recently devoted themselves to God, and who had been engaged in the sale of liquor, have at once renounced it. They need no argument, no There cannot be too near an equality, too ex- voice of an angel to tell them that the Spirit of ther.-Rochester Obs.

THE THREE CLASSES.

frink ; some because they have large orchards, culty had existed, in consequence of certain muti and can make brandy to sell; and some because nous conduct, formed a determination to leave the temperance institution is new. The last class the ship, which at the time, was in the port of of opposers will join the Society as soon as they Trieste. He was prevented from deserting while become enlightened; the second class will join, in port, by being put in close confinement and not

INTEMPERANCE AND DEATH.

A correspondent in -----, Mass. where, in a

"I can stand on a spot 100 rods from my house, and recollect fourteen persons, who have died "My dear boy," said he, "I had hoped that within the last eighteen years, between the ages you were truly sorry for your fault this afternoon. of thirty and sixty-two, within one & a half miles I thought you felt that to absent yourself from from said spot, all of them hard drinkers-tipplers, school, to break the sabbath, and to add to your themselves being judges; while I cannot rememoffence by afterwards trying to deceive me-was ber one temperate person, who has died within that really very sinful in the sight of God, and very distance, and between these ages."-Journal of

INTEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.

We learn verbally, that Dr. Hewitt, late agent been guilty in concealing the truth when I asked of the Temperance Society, has recently received him to tell me what he knew. I am much grieved letters from Germany, giving the most animating that you entertain such an unforgiving and re- accounts of the introduction of temperance prinvengeful spirit; it is a mark of very deep depra- | ciples there. We have not learned particulars, vity to indulge such passions. Suppose now, to but understand that a considerable number of sohe even with Edward Jones, you were to take an cicties have already been formed, and publicaearly opportunity of beating him, would it not tions issued, on the total abstinence plan, and that make your sin in the sight of God much greater ? there is a prospect of great good being done. "Be assured, my dear boy, that if you encou. How happy it is, when moral revolutions precede rago these wicked feelings, you will grow up to political. We hope soon to hear that the good forts to propagate their doctrines. Conversion to be a very hardened and depraved man. (Pil be work has begun in Sweden and the Northern

> TMPERANCE IN ENGLAND. The London Morning Herald says, that the

late act of Parliament, reducing the excise on

SCOTLAND FINTRY.

in G

forgive them that trespass against us,' and then habits of the people. Our village, which was so to the other .- N. Y. Obs.

Coach hire, &c. 10s.

April 6, 1826.

A FEARLESS SWIMMER.

A case has been in examination before the United States' District Court, now in session here, which exhibits a recklessness of death and danger but seldom equalled. James Riding, a scaman, Some oppose the Society, because they love to between whom and his captain considerable diffiplaced on board till the moment of sailing. The satisfactory. He was known to have been a

population of less than 1,600, there are about 80 the night, when there was scarcely any possibility of his escaping immediate drowning, was a height

of rashness which it was supposed he would not venture. The Gulf of Venice, where the ship then was, is remarkable for a rapid and strong currant ; against which it would be impossible for the most athletic powers long to hold out ; and the impression became general among the crew, that hey should see their messmate no more.

Gulf, on a spar, had been picked up on the morning above alluded to, by a Venitian coaster. He had survived nine hours in the water with no thing to sustain him but this slender spar. The case in court was brought to recover his wages .--Boston Traveller.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.

At the meeting of the Bristol 'Reformation So. ciety, on Thursday, Sept. 9th, Capt. Gordon, of the British royal navy, stated, that the Catholics in England were making the most strenuous cf. the catholic religion in Lancashire, was common to an unusual extent. By a census of that county, taken in 1821, it appeared that it then con-and 3 River Iron, Cable and Rafting Chains, Noedles and the catholic religion in Lancashire, was common tained 3,000 Catholics. In 1829 their numbers were increased to 11,000, and the principal part where there had been but 40, there were then ly low prices. time that a Reformation Society was holding its meeting in Manchester, 52 Protestants in the immediate vicinity were about to be baptised by Ro. "Since the Temperance Society commenced man catholic priests. In some instances nearly

· ~	John Davidson, Esq.	Quebec.
·	Hart, Logan & Co.	Montreal.
	Charles Sheriff, Esq. or } Robert Sheriff, Esq.	Ottawa.
•	Chals. P. Treadwell, Esq.	Longueil.
	Alex. Fraser, Esq.	Ferth.
12	James Samson, Esq.	Kingston.
· :	Allan McPherson, Esq.	Napane.
	James II. Samson, Esq. ,	Bellville.
۰.	🗍 James G. Bethune, Esq. 👘	Cobourg.
	James Kerby, Esq.	Fort Erie.
	John McFarlane, Esq.	Aldboro.
	Francis Baby, Esq.	Sandwich.
Yo	rk, 21th April, 1830.	

\$20 REWARD! STOP THIEF

TOLEN from the Shed of John Smith Inkeeper St. Catharines, on the evening, of the 19th inst. a small sized Red Roaned Mare 7 years old, she has a Switch tail which she carries a litle on one side when trotting, a thin mane, a half moon star in her forehead, a sweany mark, and a triangle scar on her right shoulder (the scar satisfactory. 11c was known to have been a was occasioned by the kick of a horse.)--The above ro. venturesome sailor and expert swimmer ; but that ward will be given for the Mare and Thief or Ten Dollars he should voluntarily throw himself overboard in for the Mare alone by delivering her at Mr. Walter Ditterick's lon, St. Catharines.-Any person who will give information at the Office of the Christian Guardian, where she may be found will be handsomely rewarded. JOHN JUNKIN,

Niagara District, Dec. 21st, 1830. PORTRAITS PAINTED IN OIL, MINA

TURE, AND CRAYONS.

FOSEPHI BATES, (from London,) respect-fully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he will paint *Portraits* in a superior manner, Nothing was heard of Riding, until some time from 1 to \$50. Transparent Window Blinds executed in after, news came that a seaman floating down the a style that must ensure general satisfaction ; their prices will render them an article of economy and highly orna. mental as a sun shade for a drawing room.

All kinds of ornamental Painting will be executed comptly, and every effort made to give general satis. tisfaction.

Portraits and trasparencies will be submitted for in pection by calling on the subscriber, first Brick House on Yongo Street. York, November 27, 1830. .2.tf.

N. B. Profiles in colors and Shade taken with Mathema tical precision by a machine, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

-ALSO-Anchors.

A large and handsome assortment of CASTINGS of all kinds, the whole of which, he assures the public are of at the expense of Protestants. In one parish, the very best quality, and which he will sell at uncommon.

> PETER PATERSON. Market Square, York, Dec. 21st, 1830. 58.tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Debtors in the York Goal, will make application to the next session of Parliament for a further sum as weekly allow. nature York Goal Sep. 1st1830.

Province, have been lately received in great variety, and are for sale on moderate terms, by E. LESSLIE, & SONS.

ALSO :- Juvenile Books both amusing and instructive -Books in elegant bindings suitable for gifts-Sabbath School Library and Reward Books, Tickets, &c-Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and Prayer Books-Methodist and Bantist Hymns. &c. &c. &. The Methodist Harmonist, and Smith and Little's Sa-

cred Music, either singly or by the dozen. P. S. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with

Books, Writing paper, Quills, Peneils, Ink, Inkpowder, &c. &c. on the best terms, York, 28th December, 1830. 59.3m.

NOTICE.-The Temperance Society of Hamilton in the Gore District, will hold their Annual Meeting on the third Tuesday in January next, at the Old Court House, at half past 6 o'clock in the evening, a general attendance of all its friends is requested, and especially its members, as some alteration in the constitution is con-F. LEONARD, Sec'y. emplated. 🕔 Hamilton, Dec. 27th, 1830 - 59

and Testamente mint the CE-Excellent Billes **H** and Testaments, printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, at very low prices, Methodist Hymn Books and Watt's Psalms and Hymns, of different gual. ities and sizes; also Sunday School Hymn Books of dif-ferent kinds, and a small assortment of Sabbath School Books.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Meeting will be held in the second Presbyterian Church, Vaughan, on Wednesday the 12th January next, for the purpose of forming a Society auxiliary to the York Bible Society. Hour of meeting ten o'clock forenoon. The inhabitants of Vaughan are respectfully nvited to attend the meeting. ROWLAND BURR. Dec. 29.

TERMS .-- THE CORISTIAN GUARDIAN is published $\pi \operatorname{cckly}$, on Saturdays, at twetre shillings and six pence, a year, if paid in advance; or fifteen shillings, if paid in six ionths; or seventeen shillings and six pence, if not paid before the end of the year; exclusive of postage. Sub-scriptions paid within one month after receiving the first amber will be considered in advance

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