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## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:




## From the Saine Westeyan Journat. ON TIIE DUTY OF MOTIIERS. The first important requisite of a mother,

 by a few out ward forms of doty; bunt andent,byeep, devoted piety. The second is a cultivaled and well disciplined mind. Withou this latter qualification, she woud scarcely be
nble to perform her maternal ddutee, however
conscientionsly slie mighte endeavaur to do so. However bolicitous for the welfare of her
children, however prayerful, and how much gious and moral culture, unless the mean Were appilied with judgment and discretion, influences: 1 have krown many a pious
mother, whose absorting earthy desire was
the welfare of her offspring, and whose pray. cra were daily offered up for their canversion,
And their preservation in the way of virtue, produced, by inconsistency in the exercise of
parental authority, and manner of giving add vice; some by undäe severity, some by yudue
indulgence, and others by the exercise of both according to the humbur of the occasion
Children must be led in the way of sirtue, not drivon. The latter miethod will not, cann
succeed; but in adopting the former, ca thould be taken not to lay the reins upon
their necks. A pious and affectionate mother
will present ber dialy orisons for the preser will present ber daily orisons for the preser.
vation, future usefulthess, and eternal salvation of her helpless infant: but if, in consequence
of the want of proper culture, her judgment
hus not aequirced strenglt, or her naural pase sions have not been eubdued; slee may be
unconsclous of her weakuess, or incapable of exerting that degree of energy necessary to
overcomme it. Under theos circumstances, thought stie may endeatour to instruct it in
the principlet, of goodness, if elie reprove it
with a half supprese.s
 spirite of anger and with exprestions of wor.
kindiness; she will most surely mar the work
of piety, which it is lier desire to inculcate. cultivate her understanding A luird asd indispensable requisite, is deci-
sion of character. If this is wanting, Fittle
can be expected from the possession of the qualifications above mentioned. They will,
ungquestionably, produce an influence, Lut liey will not be sufficieut to perfect the work of
education, in "training up children in the way they should go."
The very firs lesson ence. A mother qualified ac as 1 have obedi
sented above, will vot exercise an arbitrary, her power felt, or grutifyiug the eelfisis and never requiring any thing but what is for her
children's benefit; but she slould make them to know, that when the word bas gone out of
her mounh, it is irrevocable. I would not be
understood to mean that a mother should never change her mind, alier laving expressed
it, or denied somegthing to. a child ; though - in when a coonmand is grven, instant otedience ehould be required. Nor would I have her
decide hastily upon all matters of trifling
importance in themselves for these frequenty require more consideration than most parents
are willing to hestow apon them; and the thappiness of children slould not be sacrificed
to the caprice and indulence of a parent; but where the proper course is plain, she stoould
decide, and make it felt hat that decision is ${ }^{\text {fand }}$ obeerving and reffccting mind presents to every of entinual investigation. It is casy to per-
ceive thal a course pursued successfully with one child, will not always be the most judi-
cious method to be adopted with another. The impatient, restless and impetuous dispo.
sitions of some children, exshibit themselves passionate crying. Tley soon acquire a suf ficicient intelligence to understand the nature
of the command, " bush;" and when it can be reasonally supposed that they do under-
stand, they Elould be made to obcy. Again obey with once speaking to. If a chly is told time, and ulis faule is overlooked, the nest time it will require speaking to the third time.
and the next the fourth ; and at lengh it will the parent becomes an object of conter, and the cliild, and the child an olject of dislike and disgust to all that know him. Parents, there
fore, should possess decision of character. Punishment, when necessary, should no be crutl, and \&houid never be administere
under the intuence of passion. The paren
who exhibits anger towards children, or dis plays it in their presence, instructs them in th plays it in their presence, instructs hem in the
indolgence the pessioss, (which hit stould be
the design of education as much as posible to

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 27, 1836.
eradicate, and
pinesa
to both
piness ta both.
Molthers should not deny their children any
innocen anusements that cas consitenty
and amisements conducive to instruction; to the






 sions firom correct preeepts will be indelibl
nade, and that the infuence of bad dexampl










 prove ungrateful) and disippoint their creso
abte expectations. Cbildren, from the ve




 with suspected faults, ond making them wit
neesses against themselves, $i s$ an alinost certain

 subltety to evade the snave, it escapes; ind
if,
lom that time. it becures an incorrigble
liar what bas she to blone
 1 would not bo laphale an evil.


 denial.
Childr


 parents for justice when a gegriesed. $A$ pruden brotier or sister may give a prent warning op
ann jinprudence or danger into which another
ace


Where the eller chitren in a fanaily assome and exerciso an authorily over their juniors or attempt to do so, feelings are engend
which somelimes. nothing but deaih, change in the effections from nature to gr
has power to suduce
 unkind feelings are not unfrequently
between fraternal and Slial disfilet.














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crifuli instrument for concilititing the good will
and promoting, in various ways, the best in


antilinent or Eirope, no long practising unde
 an ordinary possesion of f ood enene.
Fever persons
tother han ministers can

 and profitable to ny sout, it romovel some
doubs I tidd, now $I$ can go to the Lort's $S$ Sup. per with more contidence." "You spoke","
says another, "agaiost the fuly and sinflese
of indidel ; one of that wretched class has been here, and the arguments you advancedo
Sunday has enablcd me to answer him." "One of my fanils," says another, "had som
intentions of quiting the church. IIe ha Len pestered byy persons of another denomi
nation on the subject of baptism; your argu and prinitive authority of the practice of the cliurch, and be now appears contented to
remain with us." : Every one must avow, hat if religion dwel
on earth, it is in the breast of that man, who in imitation of his Divine Master, is emplog
in going about doing good. The writer


 Mothers should be muct in prayer, not only ${ }^{\prime}$ for, but also woith their children; not merely
the facily altar, but in the closet. They
hould pray and converse with them with many cears. The child that can resist the tears of
piety thed by a miother, must be an incarnate
biend. But beware that your tcars are not beware that you pray not under the induuence,
of pride, or passion ; for if you so mistake,
our children will not. And that you may eecure your children in the ways of virtue,
enteavour to siceure them againss the enfluence
of bad examp:e. The example of viciou, chil-
dren is a walking peatilence, which scatters invrol disease, death, and desolation, in every
direction.
Every duty in the public assembly, and have preach.
id "from ho:se to house," the unsenchable
iches of Clue


## he sons and daug "to sing with joy." What is most in

## of the Chrisitian pastor rhthould be made with an eye single to the glory of God; let him

 endeavour by tevery means to promote the spi.ritual good of his parishioners and frienda if not there, yet in the etterache world, hiat " bi,
labours have not heen in vain in the Lord."
J. M. D.

| arded as one of the highest, purest, best. mpels man (who without it would be little ere than an animated lump of clay,) to high glorious, yea, godlike actions. It seems nk of that chain which binds his soul to its ker. It compels even those who scoff at religion of Jesus Christ to honour ita pre. ce, and thougla foth to laud virtue in any m, they are yet foreed to yield a passing ute of respect to him whose character ëvolence adorns. A man exercising this tue in its perfection, would bo an angel in nan form; and beams of heaven's purest t would shine around bis steps to irradiate pathway to the ekies. And would the diden of this world have any thing in comn with such a spirit? No! they would their eyes to the purity of his character, stop their ears against the soul-enchant. melodies of his voice, while he was en: ating them to turn and live. Should any the this position, It me refer ihem to the n of God, possessed of not only perfect enolence, but of a! the otider virtues which ght render him glorious. His benevolence uld not be confined within the limits of raven, and ho feew on wings of love to this ver world, to rescue fallen man from the gradation and woe into which he liad brought imself by disobicdience. But how was he ceived? Did the sons of men ascribe to inat glory which was his due? Did they at him as it became them to treat the only gotten Son of God, an ambassador from the out of heaven? Far from it. "He was a an of sorrows and acquainted with grief, d we hid as it wére our faces from him was despised and we esteemed him not." ad while his persecutors were reclining on eir coucles, rich with the gold of Ophir, a anger was his only cradte, and "the dew-opping shy bis only canopy;" and afler any attempts upon his life he was finally taken by wicked bands, and crucified and in;" and all this because le came to bring thave now taken a cursory view of what enevolence can do among men, and what ere the feelings of an ungodly world towards ne who was actuated by its purest motives $t$ us reverse the picture and take a view of ur own shot-cominge in this respect. And seems to me that Christians at the presen |  |
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Whole No. 337.

$\qquad$
want of this early disciptine, that so many want of this early discipline, that so many
children of the pious are seen in a career of
wickedness and wickedness and ruin. It wass not beceagef
their father was unholy or unprayerful, that their father was uaholy or unprayerful, that
Eli's sons becaine a proverb of impiety. from the blasting infuence of parental exam Irom the blasting infurence of parental exam.
pie. Lift the vell from the inpurities and
abominations that prevail in the houses from abominations that prevail in the houses from
which many of these children are taken, and can you doubt that this withdrawal from such
scenes is a blessing to them and to the com. munity ! They are taken from the confines
of holl and put on the road to heaven. And the schoota now existing are but examples of
what mgatt be done: for the ameme purifying whole city - on the whole world.
whole city-on the whole world.
5. In these schools the social fcelings are
cutivated with safety. cultivated with safety. Social intercourse is a necessity of our nature, and ought to be the case of children, it has always been at
tended with great difficulties and danyers, In this view what a blessing is the safe nand health-
ful intercourse cherished by the Infant Schoo
$\qquad$ mense-enough to repay a hundred fold, tho
expenge, cven were thero no seeds sown to nity with their rich and glorious fruits.


|  | CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. |  |  |  |  |
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|  | such a course: and they hav |  |  |  |  |
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| Wednesday, April 27, 1830. <br> $\rightarrow+\infty$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { of equal justicc, as the partial, the shanaefuly } \\ \text { one-sjded report of the Committee, will be } \\ \text { disgracefu! to those who presented, and those }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
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| We Jay before our readors, this day, two debates which took place in the House ofAssembly, one upon the presentation of the |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Assembly, one upon the presentation of the Report of the Commitice on Government |  |  |  |  |  |
| other on a motion to read a petition which we folt it our duty to lay before the IIouse, as the only means in our power to obiain that justicewhicls we had sought in -vain from the Com |  |  |  |  |  |
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| whicls we had sought in -vain from the Com aid us in this attempt, we tender our gratefu! |  |  |  |  |  |
| acknowledgmente, and bave only to regret mentary manoeuvre, in preventing the prayer |  |  |  |  |  |
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| We are happy to find by reading the reporlof those debates, so fully and frithfully given . that much of what we bad designed ta say in reference to the dishonourable conduct of the |  |  |  |  |  |
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| refercnce to the dishonourable conduct of the Committee is there clearly stated, and that consequently we are relieved from much of what would have been to us an irksome, but an in |  |  |  |  |  |
| would have been to us an irksome, but an imperatíve daty. But we still feel it- necessary to offer a few observations in order to set this |  |  |  |  |  |
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| iniquitous proceeding in a proper ligit beforethe pablic; when we shall leave them to judgeof the real motives of men who, will the |  |  |  |  |  |
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| highest professions of patriotism on theirtongues, who, white they gtand forth as the chompions of civil and religious liberty, and by special professions of friendship for M |  |  |  |  |  |
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| by special professions of friendship for Me beve obtained by its infuence th power they now possess, will thus combine i |  |  |  |  |  |
| a crusade against the dearest and most sacredrights of the most numerous body of cliristian ministers in the Province, and sanction the |  |  |  |  |  |
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| rcputation of the ministry is the most effectua! progress of Methodiem. |  |  |  |  |  |
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| place on the adoption of the Grievance le-port; and it is known to come, though perhapsnot to olhers, that in addition to the large |  |  |  |  |  |
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| number of that slanderous document which was circulated last year, an order of he househas been iasued to forward a quantity of them |  |  |  |  |  |
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| to members of the Britisli Government, andof the House of Commons; and thus to defame the character of the Wesleyan Ministry |  |  |  |  |  |
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| an <br> of self deferse. <br> After these evidences of the determined |  |  |  |  |  |
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| hostility of the majority of lise House, all our hopes of obtaining redress from them dizap. |  |  |  |  |  |
| peared; and the only course which suggesteditself was to make the public folly acquaintedwith the facta, and leave the case to their can. |  |  |  |  |  |
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| did decision. : With these views, we confesswe were some what surprised by the appeint.ment of a comrnittee, who, as we were inform. |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ed, were to examine the ground of the corm |  |  |  |  |  |
| body, with a view to malle reparation for any <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| promote truth, bas obtained the formation ofa Committee; of which alt the Methodists inthe House are members, to make the fullest |  |  |  |  |  |
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| We pat it to the good sense of the country, whelhier such a Committee could have been |  |  |  |  |  |
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| upon their own conduct,--that their public <br> sion, -that their own credit, and that of the |  |  |  |  |  |
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