

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

For the Christian Guardian. INSTRUCTIVE AND AFFECTING CONTRAST BETWEEN A YOUNG INFIDEL AND AN AGED CHRISTIAN.

I. THE YOUNG INFIDEL MISERABLY LONGING FOR NON-EXISTENCE.

The following lines are said to have been written by Lord Byron. They display the deteriorating influence of infidelity on the human soul; shutting out from its view all that is cheering in Divine Providence, Grace, and Glory; and leaving it to those just and natural consequences of its enmity to God and man—disgust, and despair, and DESPERATION!

My soul is sick of this long day; I'm weary of its lingering west; And, loathing life, I turn away To weep, and wish for—REST!

I long to lay me gently down, To slumber on my mother's breast; And would exchange an empire's crown, For over-lasting—REST!

Though but in manhood's morn I stand, I've lived the laurel-wreath to gain; My songs are known in every land, And beauty breathes the strain.

Her smiles, and sweeter tears, are mine; And yet, of love, youth, fame, possess'd; O, gladly would I my heart resign!—All—! for end—!—REST!

The dreams for which men wish to live, Or date to die; the gilded cloud Of honour o'er the tomb, I'd give For—SILENCE and—a SIAUCU!

I ask no Paradise on high, With being's strife on earth apprest; The only Heaven for which I sigh, Is—REST! eternal—REST!

My natal day with tears I keep, Which I rejoice'd in, when a child; And each return, the birth I weep O'er which my mother smile'd!

Bid Heaven take back the breath it gave, That I, a cold and silent guest, Within my father's house, the grave, May find a long, long—REST!

Without my own consent I came, But with my wisest wish I go; For I would fainly be the same I was, ere born to woe!

My cold, hush'd heart, with no pale gleams Of consciousness, to wake and waste; I would have sleep, without its dreams, And—REST! eternal—REST!

II. THE AGED CHRISTIAN HAPPILY IMPROVING PRESENT EXISTENCE.

The following letter was written by the Rev. John Wesley, the venerated Founder of the Wesleyan-Methodist system. It was addressed to Mr. Greathead of Sheerness, in England. Mr. G.'s mother, to whom it makes so honourable a reference, was Mrs. Ruth Greathead—truly a mother in our Israel at Leeds, in Yorkshire; and one of the earliest of its members in that town.

It will be seen that this letter exhibits the benignant influence of a genuine Christianity, supporting the soul under the various infirmities of declining age, and expanding the heart with unaffected good-will to all mankind. It was written but a few weeks before its aged and invaluable writer was removed to a better world!—aged 88.

"London, Jan'y 22, 1791.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—I am half blind, and half lame; but, by the help of God, I creep on still. You have great reason to thank Him for the blessings He hath given you, from your youth up until now. Undoubtedly, many of these were sent, as you observe, in answer to the prayers of your good mother. Now do all the good you can to your poor neighbours. A word spoken in season, how good is it! Wishing you and yours all happiness, I am, your affectionate brother, J. WESLEY."

I copied the foregoing letter from the original, in the possession of Mr. Thomas Greathead, of Reading, Berkshire, in England; and shall be happy to see it among those highly useful articles with which you are constantly enriching your weekly columns.

I remain, with real respect, A FRIEND OF THE GUARDIAN. Belleville, March 2, 1838.

[One cannot avoid sympathizing with the unfortunate parties who groan under the "despotism" so graphically described in the subjoined communication. With no superior authority to which they can appeal for protection, and without the slightest hope of success in attempt at open rebellion, their only earthly consolation appears to be, that their allegiance is due only to the now reigning sovereign, and that on his demise the transfer of it to another is a matter that depends mainly upon their own inclination.—Ed. GUA.]

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Kingston, March 5, 1838. SIR,—Should you think the following worthy of a place in your useful and widely circulated paper, you will, by inserting it, oblige an admirer of harmony and affection in the domestic circle.

G. C. T.

EVILS OF A DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.

But what have we, as subjects of Great Britain, to do with such a government as this? Are we not under the protection of just and equal laws, which secure the free exercise of our rights and privileges? Undoubtedly this is true of our condition, but, nevertheless, a portion of the inhabitants of this favoured land are groaning under a despotism which seems to be modelled precisely after that of the Autocrat of Russia, or the Grand Sultan of Constantinople. We allude to the tyranny exercised in the Home Department, where lordly man, "clothed with a little brief authority," rules his trembling subjects with a rod of iron,—conscious of entire impunity, and exulting in his fancied superiority. He, who but a short time since was the obsequious and devoted lover, by becoming invested with the matrimonial prerogative, is transformed into the haughty and overbearing master. The apostolic injunction, "Wives, be in obedience to your husbands," is his motto on all occasions; and if one might judge by this particular instance of his reverence for the Sacred Volume, he would be esteemed a model of excellence.

Should the wife of his bosom venture to offer advice, however delicately, or even to express an opinion, she is instantly and unceremoniously reminded of her inferiority, and remanded to her proper place, the feet of Gamaliel, where she is "to learn in silence, with all subjection." All the details of business, all the plans and prospects of the husband, are studiously concealed from her who has an equal interest in them, and who would cheerfully sacrifice her own ease and comfort to promote them. Instead of regarding his wife as an help-mate for him, an equal sharer in his joys and sorrows, he looks upon her as a useless article of furniture, which is valuable only for the benefit derived from it, but which may be thrown aside at pleasure. The man we are describing is not a gambler, a drunkard, a libertine, or even a man of the world; no—he is often a professed follower of the meek and lowly Jesus; and, perhaps, one who publicly ministers at the altar. We mean not to reproach. He is kind and affable to those who are not under his immediate control, but the ebullitions of his anger and self-will are reserved for the helpless beings who are dependent on him for their earthly happiness.

For a wife so situated there is but one safe confidant,—her Father in Heaven; and but one place of refuge,—the silent grave. She must toil on in silence, with the arrow in her heart: for her load is one that none can help her to bear, since he who should be her stay is the instrument of crushing her to the earth.

We have been in families where this tyranny was exercised by men, in every other respect most worthy of esteem, but who, from a naturally overbearing disposition, and a wrong estimate of the relative position of the sexes, carried the doctrine of passive obedience to the fullest extent. They seemed entirely unaware of this feature of their character, and perhaps would be the last to recognize themselves in this picture of the "iron rule." The husband is accustomed to command, and the wife is accustomed to obey, and he at least, never dreams that there is "a more excellent way." But though he may enjoy the sweets of unlimited and undisputed authority, there are blessings in domestic life, of which he is entirely ignorant. The "order" which "reigns at Warsaw" is that of the calm when the tempest has done its work of death—it is the silence of crushed hearts and blasted expectations. The delights of mutual love and confidence, the consciousness of making a beloved object happy, the pleasure of denying himself for the happiness of others: these are all unknown to the domestic tyrant. He may have an affection for his wife and children, but it is rather because they belong to him, and are appendages of his being, than for any reason existing out of himself.

Setting aside the question of the equality of the sexes, it is impolitic, ungenerous, unmanly, and unchristian for one human being thus to treat another, with whom he is connected by the strongest of all earthly ties. If woman is the weaker vessel, then her very dependence should appeal to every nobler feeling of the heart in her behalf. But if her inferiority is only an official one—the mere inferiority of station, then surely it is the height of arrogance and presumption, for him to whom her social rights are delegated, to assume the exercise of despotic authority. Even the selfishness which is the root of all these evils, should lead him to pursue a different course. He would lose nothing by the change, for the wife who is drinking this bitter cup could tell him, if she dared, that it is far easier to obey from love than from fear, and that a silken cord is a more efficient tie than links of iron.

We wish those husbands who are in the habit of using those little words, I and my, so frequently and so loudly, would for one week make trial of the opposite system.

"The wind and the sun contended which should compel the traveller to lay aside his cloak. The wind raged and blustered, which only made the traveller wrap his cloak more closely about him; but

the benignant sun poured his warm rays upon him, until he was forced to free himself from the useless incumbrance." This is not the only case in which mild measures are altogether the most effectual in securing the desired object.

From the Watchman of the South.

OCCASIONAL THOUGHTS.

1. False zeal writes God's name upon every stone in its building, and over every gate, and in all the apartments—yet builds upon its own foundation—after a model of its own devising—for its own ends—and excludes all of God but His name.

2. The Saviour does not despise "the day of small things," provided there be a principle of life and growth which secures the attainment of greater.—He cherishes the tender plant which promises to become a great tree. But when diminutiveness results from the absence of a spiritual life, it is apprehended that he will say, "Let no fruit grow on thee, forever."

3. Those who are naturally most amiable and excellent, constitute, when converted, the brightest trophies of grace, showing by the additional lustre imparted to their character, that grace can far outdo the highest efforts of nature. It is like throwing the beams of the glorious Sun over a landscape, charming even in twilight dimness—or imparting a soul to a body lonely in death—or giving wings to the swift-footed cherubim.

4. Those who would improve on God's word resemble the old woman in the nursery song, who went up "to sweep cobwebs from the sky."

5. In the night of trouble, faith needs to be stronger than when all is bright and serene. The cloud was sufficient for the Israelites by day, but they required the fire at night.

6. Prayer. Some appear to think that all is gained if they excite their minds to agitated feeling. But a vessel cannot advance itself on its course by lashing the surrounding sea. Calm, believing prayer opens the hand which holds in its hollow the winds of spiritual influence.

7. Many men are Jobs until the Sabean are upon them.—They are Abrahams until the Isaacs are called for, and Stephens until they stand before the Sanhedrim.

8. Some sinners comfort themselves by the occasional lapses of saints. But denials of Christ do not make a Peter, nor hastiness of speech a Moses.—Mark the general course, in determining character, not the emergencies and extreme cases. A vessel may leak somewhat in a heavy storm, and yet be good and staunch, and capable of conveying many a valuable cargo into port.

9. Christ's burden is heaviest to those who bear least of it—just as thought is, above all, difficult to those who think least, or manual labour to those unused to toil.

10. The most spiritual and precious parts of religion are overlooked by all but the children of God. The ark, which David so loved, (see Psalm 132,) was not regarded by Jerusalem's invaders in their search for gold.

11. Some serve God for profit.—Like Ephraim, they "love to tread out the corn." They will help to build the Lord's temple, provided they may display themselves on its pinnacle. Every benevolent deed is baptised with their own name, and their good works are hung as ornaments about their own person.

12. If God's benefits were proportioned to man's gratitude, there would be few large estates.

13. The relation in which most desire to stand to God, is that of executioner of His wrath. Fire enough has been invoked upon the heads of enemies, to go towards exhausting the bottomless pit.

14. If infants be not sinners then, dying, they enter Heaven as *unfallen*, not as *redeemed*.—What strange separations will thus be occasioned. The believing mother and her child cannot be associated in the same company, nor unite in the same song. To its lips the anthem of Angels, "Worthy the Lamb that was slain," may be appropriate, but not the "new song" of the ransomed. "Now unto him who loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, be honour, &c."

From the Christian Guardian. [Eng.]

THE HAND OF GOD IN EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN THE HAND OF GOD.

In order to make a right improvement of whatever events befall us, it is essential that we trace the hand of our Almighty Father, in bringing them about. We are wont to speak of events as taking place by chance, but so long as we are under so mistaken an idea, instead of acknowledging, we entirely overlook the hand of God, who ordered all things. How delightful the idea, that we need not wish any event to be otherwise than it has fallen out. If we are the children of God through faith in his dear Son, all things shall work together for our everlasting good. Inasmuch that we may rest assured, that although afflictions and even fiery trials await us, we shall with Eli, be enabled to submit ourselves under them, and to say, "It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good." How different an aspect does a real Christian

present, when visited by the chastening hand of God to that of the man of chance, when overtaken by affliction. The former by the grace of God is enabled to say, "Speak Lord for thy servant heareth," and to banish the very wish that the dispensation should have been ordered otherwise than it has been, knowing that however mysterious it may appear for the present, God has said, "What I do thou knowest not now but thou shalt know hereafter;" and thus it is that the Christian comes out of the fire of affliction purified of his dross, and made more meet for his heavenly inheritance.

How contrary are the feelings of the latter! If there is even an apparent submission under the afflicting hand of God in the man of chance; yet the trial is rather looked upon as an accidental evil which must be borne, or what is termed a misfortune, or even a hard lot, and thus the hand of God is not being discerned in it, he looks not to him who smiteth him; and his affliction, instead of producing a 'godly sorrow which worketh repentance unto salvation not to be repented of,' is too often succeeded by the sorrow of the world which worketh death.

ON GENTLENESS.

Gentleness will be much promoted by frequent views of those great objects which our holy religion presents. Let the prospects of immortality fill your minds. Look upon this world as a state of passage. Consider yourselves as engaged in the pursuit of higher interests, as acting now under the eye of God, an introductory part to a more important scene. Elevated by such sentiments, your minds will become calm and sedate. You will look down, as from a superior station, on the petty disturbances of the world. They are the selfish, the sensual, and the vain, who are the most subject to the impotence of passion. They are linked so closely to the world; by so many sides, they touch every object, and every person round them, that they are perpetually hurt, and are perpetually hurting others. But the spirit of true religion removes us to a proper distance from the grating objects of worldly contentions. It leaves us sufficiently connected with the world, for acting our part in it with propriety; but disengages us so far, as to weaken its power of disturbing our tranquillity. It inspires magnanimity, and magnanimity breathes gentleness.—It leads us to view the follies of men with pity, not with rancour; and to treat with the mildness of a superior nature, what in little minds would call forth all the bitterness of passion.

Aided by such considerations, let us cultivate that gentle wisdom which is, in so many respects, important to our duty and our happiness. Let us assume it as the ornament of every age, and of every station. Let it temper the petulance of youth, and soften the moroseness of old age. Let it mitigate authority in those who rule, and promote deference among those who obey. I conclude by the caution, not to mistake, for true gentleness, that flimsy imitation of it called polished manners, which often, among men of the world, under a smooth appearance, conceals much asperity. Let yours be native gentleness of heart, flowing from the love of God, and the love of men. Unite this amiable spirit with a proper zeal for all that is right, and just, and true. Let piety be combined in your character, with humanity. Let determined integrity dwell in a mild and gentle breast. A character thus supported will command more respect, than can be procured by the most shining accomplishments, when separated from virtue.

ON STUDY.

Some there are, who plead exemption from study, because their fortune makes them independent of the world, and they need not be beholden to it for a maintenance—that is, because their situation in life exempts them from the necessity of spending their time in servile offices and hardships, therefore, they may dispose of it just as they please. It is to imagine, because God has empowered them to single out the best means of employing their hours: viz. in reading, meditation, in the highest instances of piety and charity; therefore, they may throw them away, in a round of impertinence, vanity, and folly. The apostle's rule, "that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat," extends to the rich as well as the poor;—only supposing, that there are different kinds of work assigned to each. As we are all joint traders and partners in life, he forfeits his right to any share, in the common stock of happiness, who does not endeavour to contribute his quota, or allotted part to it.—the public happiness being nothing but the sum total of each individual's contribution to it.

An easy fortune does not set men free from labour and industry in general;—it only exempts them from some particular kinds of labour; it is not a blessing, as it gives them liberty to do nothing at all; but, as it gives them liberty, wisely to choose, and steadily to prosecute the most ennobling exercises, and the most improving employments, the pursuit of truth, the practice of virtue, the service of God, who giveth them all things richly to enjoy; in short, the doing and being,

every thing that is commendable, though nothing, merely in order to be commended.—That time which others must employ in tilling the ground, (which often deceives their expectations) with the sweat of their brow, they may lay out, in cultivating the mind; a soil, always grateful to the care of the tiller. The sum of what I would say, is this: That though you are not confined to any particular calling, yet you have a general one; which is, to watch over your heart, and to improve your head;—to make yourself master of all these accomplishments—an enlarged compass of thought, and a heart flowing with humanity and generosity, are necessary to become a great fortune; and all those perfections: viz. moderation, humility, and temperance, to bear a small one, patiently; but, especially, it is your duty to acquire a taste for those pleasures, which, after they are tasted, go off agreeably, and leave behind them a grateful and delightful flavour on the mind.—Presbyterian.

THE HAPPY MAN.

How happy is the condition of that man, who through God's mercy has attained to a state of communion with the Father of spirits! What can he want who enjoys him that possesses all things? 'In thy presence is fulness of joy,' saith the Psalmist: on the contrary, in his estranging of himself from us, there is nothing but grief and horror. It is with God and the soul as betwixt the sun and the earth. In the declining of the year, when the sun draws afar off from us, how doth the earth mourn and droop; how do the trees cast off the ornaments of their leaves and fruit; how doth the sap of all plants run down to the root, and leave the bare boughs seemingly sere and dead! But at the approach of it, in the rising of the spring, all things seem revived; the earth decks herself in her fresh habiliments of blossoms, leaves, and flowers, to entertain those comfortable heats and influences. So, and more, it is in the declining or approach of this all-glorious Sun of Righteousness. In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence nothing but grief, desolateness and despair. If an earthly being do but withdraw himself from us for a time, we are troubled; how much more if the King of Glory shall absent himself from us in displeasure. Surely, nothing but our sins can estrange him from us; our miseries do rather attract him to us; our sins, and they only, do separate between God and us. Lord, what can we do without thee? O do thou draw us unto thee, that we may come; do thou enable us to draw nigh unto thee upon the feet of our affections, upon the hands of our actions, upon the knees of our prayers; that so thou mayest draw nigh unto us in thine ordinances, in thine audience, in thy grace and mercy, in thine aid and salvation.—Bishop Hall.

DON'T BE TALKING.

One half of the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half of all the difficulty we get into, as we go along through life, is the result of our saying what we might just as well not have said. There is much wisdom in the old maxim,—"Keep your mouth shut and your ears open"—there is, rely upon it. I do not know any body, in any situation or profession in life, to whom the advice is not applicable. It is sometimes said that the lawyers live by talking, it is their trade, and so on—but the fact is, the lawyers are as apt to talk too much as any body, and suffer as much by it; to spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into the habit of dealing in fancy more than facts—saying things about parties and witnesses that do much harm and no good, and their reputation for candour will generally diminish in the same proportion as that for loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar, you would suppose that if they were held up by their feet, the words would run out of their mouths by mere force of gravity, for a week at a time, without disturbing their brains at all. A preacher may talk too much. One of the best sermons ever delivered in the world was the sermon on the Mount. You may read it as it is reported, in fifteen minutes. And though its style and power is irreproachable, its brevity might well be oftener imitated.

Our legislators talk too much. About nine-tenths of all the speeches made in our house of legislation, is the mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of vanity and egotism. Your really sensible men never get up unless they have something to say, and always sit down as soon as they have said it.

Our politicians talk too much. It is really refreshing to hear a sensible man talk on this topic for fifteen minutes. But if one listens to the absurd rant of the day, the whole science of politics seems to have become twisted into a Chinese puzzle, so that nobody can find its beginning or end. When I find a neighbour caught in the meshes of a slander suit, I feel more sympathy than indignation. He has probably said, in a moment of excitement, what his cooler judgment would have restrained, and what he does not deliberately approve himself and probably is sorry for. But the thing is said, his pride is up, and he has in the end to open his pocket. If he should listen to my short lesson, he

will not be caught in such a scrape again. Don't talk too much.

When I hear that a man and his wife do not live happily together—read of an application for a divorce—am told of agreements for separation—or any thing of that kind—I am always suspicious that I know the cause, that I perfectly understand the true secret of the difficulty. Mister is occasionally petulant and huffy, and Madame lectures him instead of humoring him. Each party stands upon the martial bill of rights, until it ends in a legal bill of divorce. There is no interfering in such matters. But I wish I could whisper in the ear of every husband and wife—"Don't talk too much."

BEING IN DEBT OFTEN LEADS CHRISTIANS GREATLY TO DISHONOUR RELIGION. Franklin has well said, in reference to this subject, "It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright." And from reasons already suggested, it is not wonderful that pecuniary embarrassments sometimes lead Christian professors to acts which cover them with shame, and bring wide-spread reproach on the name of Christ.

But this is not all; the causes of pecuniary embarrassment, at the present day, show, in numberless instances, flagrant violations of the precepts of God. As a general fact, it is not necessary to usefulness or comfort, that men become embarrassed—endorsing for others, protracted sickness, or extraordinary misfortunes, may have produced the result. But that a great part of the dishonored obligations of the debtor, are a proof of wickedness, may be evinced from the considerations, that they result either,

- 1. From indolence—a desire to be freed from a life of honest industry; or,
- 2. From pride, which forbids labour with one's own hand; or,
- 3. From contracting debts on the strength of what is hoped may be gained in the coming year; or,
- 4. From sheer neglect of the interests of others: and strange and criminal thoughtlessness in regard to one's promises; or,
- 5. From hankering after fashionable apparel—superfluous furniture, and continual indulgence in expensive entertainments; or,
- 6. From the spirit of speculation—the present system of gambling in stocks, lands, produce, &c.

RELIGIOUS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor.—In company with the Rev. S. Brownell, I have lately made a kind of Missionary visit to Clarendon and Pembroke, a distant part of the work, which the labours and extensive character of this district will allow me to visit only once during the year. I send you the following extracts from an apology for a Journal of the tour. If you deem them worthy of a place in some corner of the Guardian, perhaps a few might read them. Yours, with respect,

H. WILKINSON.

Brockville, Feb. 15th, 1838.

Wednesday, Jan. 24th.—Having just enjoyed a pleasant meeting in Lanark, at which I pleased Almighty God to awaken and justify more than 20 sinners, and signify to comfort and revive the Society, we left the house of our kind host, Brother Mansell, in Ramsey, for Pakenham, where we preached in the evening to a small assembly. Lodged with Brother Ross, an old servant of the King, who, having lost an arm in some sanguinary conflict, is now in the reception of a small bounty from the Government. If called to it, this Brother would cheerfully lose the other arm in support of the Queen and Constitution; but, what is, beyond compare, of more worth,—he would lay down his life for King Jesus, and evidences this by doing all within his power to plant the "Rose of Sharon" in the wildernesses around him. This once-armed brother and his faithful mate, by means of experimental piety, enjoy a felicity, in their one-roomed log hut, unknown to thousands who live in "ceiled houses and fare sumptuously every day."

25th.—This day we made but 17 miles to the Chate Rapids, alias Fitzroy Harbour. At this place the Mississippi empties itself into the Ottawa River. Here is a rising village, which, from its situation, must, at no distant day, be a place of considerable importance. There is a small Class of Methodists here. A very respectable congregation gathered for preaching in the evening. We spent the night very comfortably, and I trust not unprofitably, in the hospitable mansion of the Sheriff, of whose kindness and that of his family I cannot speak too highly.

26th.—This morning we crossed the Ottawa into L. C., and on that side made our way like way past the Chate, and then up the Chate Lake towards Clarendon. The Chate is so named from the caps on the water, which are occasioned by the terrific tossing of that element, as the Ottawa pours along, in awful sublimity, among a thousand craggy rocks, and down as many fearful chasms. Arrived in the corner of Clarendon we found two appointments for preaching were out for us, a few miles distant. Brother B. pushed bravely on seven miles to one, while I attended to the other in the neighbourhood of Brother McConnell. This evening I administered the Lord's Supper to about 15 communicants at the close of sermon, and baptized 17 children.—The people are right glad to enjoy the ordinances of Christianity. At Brother McConnell's this evening met with Br. Howard, the preacher on C. Circuit, and was glad to find him in pretty good health, in body and soul, and somewhat encouraged by brightening prospects of fruit in the rugged lot assigned to him, to clear and to plough, to sow and to reap.

27th.—Eleven miles more to the place of the C. Quarterly Meeting. Here met Brother B. again. Hearty welcomes from the ex-

fecting sheep in the wilderness. May they not look up hungry without being fed—

25th, Sabbath Day.—Hail, thou best of all the seven! Especially found to be so when a Love-Feast is connected with its many precious privileges.

Looking at China, with its three or four hundred millions using one written language; and the Islands of the great Eastern Archipelago, with not far from fifty millions more, we see, at Singapore, ten missionaries;

At the Sandwich Islands are fifteen stations and ninety missionaries and assistants from the United States; labouring, through the blessing of God, to bring the whole population under the influence of the Gospel.

Among the Nestorians in Persia, a remnant of the ancient church at Antioch, is a mission full of promise, with a press and Syro-Chaldae type, anxiously waiting the arrival of a printer, that they may meet the demands of a people earnestly desiring the Scriptures and other Christian books.—Epi. Rec.

gratitude to God as we contemplate what has been already achieved, and the pleasing prospect of rapid success which are every where opening to those who "go forth in the name of the Lord" proclaiming the word of life, to the multitudes of our fellow sinners who are dwelling in spiritual darkness, and in "the shadow of death."

MISSIONARY FRUITS. Looking at China, with its three or four hundred millions using one written language; and the Islands of the great Eastern Archipelago, with not far from fifty millions more, we see, at Singapore, ten missionaries;

At the Sandwich Islands are fifteen stations and ninety missionaries and assistants from the United States; labouring, through the blessing of God, to bring the whole population under the influence of the Gospel.

Among the Nestorians in Persia, a remnant of the ancient church at Antioch, is a mission full of promise, with a press and Syro-Chaldae type, anxiously waiting the arrival of a printer, that they may meet the demands of a people earnestly desiring the Scriptures and other Christian books.—Epi. Rec.

THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1838.

The Court before whom the persons charged with High Treason are to be tried commenced its sitting on Thursday the 6th instant. The bench was occupied by the Honourable the Chief Justice, with the Honourable Justices SHERWOOD, JONES and McLEAN.

REFINED BARBARISM.—A most atrocious murder has recently been perpetrated at Washington under the name of duelling. The duellists were Messrs. Graves and Cilley, members of the United States House of Representatives.

The infatuated man, Sutherland, who acted under the assumed title of Brigadier General among Mackenzie's supporters in the United States, was, with his Aid de camp, Spencer, brought to this city on Monday last under a guard of the incorporated Militia, and arraigned yesterday before a Court Martial composed of Militia Officers, to be tried under the recent statute.

Lower Canada has been again invaded by a party of men from Vermont, whose numbers are variously stated at from 800 to 1500. They remained about 24 hours in the Province, when, hearing that a force was on the march to attack them, they returned "to the place from which they came;" where they were disarmed by General Wool, of the United States Army!

Quere.—Why was this not done prior to the invasion? General W. was there before they left Vermont for Canada, and had interviews with their leaders! These things are hard to be understood by plain folks.

Frontier Men.—We copied the most important news which was about last week touching the recent outbreak on the frontier. Most of them will probably prove what some of them have proved already—false.

We have long been in a wonderment that our friend of the Banner did not suspect the probability of the falsehood of the numerous rumours which have graced its columns, and trust that in future he will scan more carefully the character of the Rochester, Lewiston, and Buffalo Journals before he gives currency to the inflammatory and war-exciting paragraphs with which, at the instigation of Mackenzie, et id genus omne, they have recently abounded.

Attempt at Murder.—It is said that a shot was fired at Col. Dowson a few nights ago by some evil minded person near the site of Montgomery's Inn.

The Bill passed by the House of Assembly, appointing Mr. Speaker MacNan to proceed to England to represent the state of the Province, was lost in the Legislative Council.

The following account of the recent defeat of the Pirates at Point au Pelé Island, has been furnished to us by a friend for whose veracity we can vouch, and who having been present, is enabled to speak confidently:—"A few days ago intelligence reached here that the rebels had taken possession of Point au Pelé Island, in Lake Erie, about 40 miles from this place. Their numbers were variously stated to be from 400 to 1000. On the 2nd inst., Col. Maitland, with 5 companies of regulars, 1 company of the Essex militia and a company of the St. Thomas cavalry, left just at sun-set, and arrived on the Island at sun rise the next morning.

It is not my intention, Gentlemen, while we are thus upon the threshold of the investigation committed to us, to enter minutely into the particulars of those events which have recently disturbed the peace, and threatened the security of this Colony; on the contrary, I desire to avoid, so far as can be properly done, any allusion to those specific facts which it will be necessary for you to inquire into, in order that you may approach the discharge of your duty with minds as much as possible unbiased.

Until the close of the past year, this province wore the appearance of a neutral power, and of perfect security; the pressure of commercial difficulties which so much distressed the neighbouring country, was of course felt by us, but in a much less degree: our Legislature had occupied themselves sedulously in advancing various works of public improvement, and in endeavouring to ward off from this province the difficulties which seemed to beset almost every other country; the laws were every where submitted to; and justice was administered through its usual channels, as free from any circumstances to create excitement, or disturb its ordinary course as could have been the case in any country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. P. S.—I will accept our thanks for his kind communication. He will observe, however, that one on the same subject, previously received, renders his insertion unnecessary.

G. C. T. has perhaps not been in the habit of writing for the press; her (or his) article on our first page ought not to have been sent so much in the guise of originality, since it was copied,—as we perceive by one of our exchange papers to-day.

M. Ricker's interesting communication came too late for insertion. It shall have a place next week.

CHARGE Of the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Special Court for the trial of persons committed for High Treason,—delivered at Toronto, March 8th.

Under a Statute lately passed, the Special Commission which you have just heard read, has issued into this District for the trial of all offences of High Treason, misprision of high treason, or treasonable practice, committed in any part of this Province.

You will observe two peculiarities which distinguish this Court from those convened under the ordinary commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery.—Its jurisdiction is in one respect more comprehensive, as you have authority to inquire into offences committed out of the limits of your District.—In another respect it is much more confined, as the Commission gives you no power over any other crimes than those which it especially enumerates, namely, High Treason, misprision of treason, or treasonable practices.

The humane care of the Legislature to provide every reasonable safeguard for persons who may be innocently accused of the highest crime known to the law, has led them to give to prisoners various facilities, and means of

preparation for their defence, namely, a copy of the Indictment found against them, with a list of the Jury, and of the witnesses for the prosecution; all which they must be furnished with ten days before their trial; and the time which must thus elapse, between their being indicted and arraigned, occasions a greater delay than is consistent with the necessary despatch of business upon the circuits.

Trials for High Treason are happily not very frequent in any part of the British Empire. A generation has nearly passed away since a Court similar to the present was convened in this province, the only one which, until this occasion, it has been found necessary to assemble in Upper Canada.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the prisoners into whose cases it will be your duty to inquire can not be charged with the same description of treasonable acts; that is, they can not have been adhering to the public enemies of the Queen, because Great Britain is engaged in no public war.

It is not my intention, Gentlemen, while we are thus upon the threshold of the investigation committed to us, to enter minutely into the particulars of those events which have recently disturbed the peace, and threatened the security of this Colony; on the contrary, I desire to avoid, so far as can be properly done, any allusion to those specific facts which it will be necessary for you to inquire into, in order that you may approach the discharge of your duty with minds as much as possible unbiased.

Until the close of the past year, this province wore the appearance of a neutral power, and of perfect security; the pressure of commercial difficulties which so much distressed the neighbouring country, was of course felt by us, but in a much less degree: our Legislature had occupied themselves sedulously in advancing various works of public improvement, and in endeavouring to ward off from this province the difficulties which seemed to beset almost every other country; the laws were every where submitted to; and justice was administered through its usual channels, as free from any circumstances to create excitement, or disturb its ordinary course as could have been the case in any country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. P. S.—I will accept our thanks for his kind communication. He will observe, however, that one on the same subject, previously received, renders his insertion unnecessary.

G. C. T. has perhaps not been in the habit of writing for the press; her (or his) article on our first page ought not to have been sent so much in the guise of originality, since it was copied,—as we perceive by one of our exchange papers to-day.

M. Ricker's interesting communication came too late for insertion. It shall have a place next week.

CHARGE Of the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Special Court for the trial of persons committed for High Treason,—delivered at Toronto, March 8th.

Under a Statute lately passed, the Special Commission which you have just heard read, has issued into this District for the trial of all offences of High Treason, misprision of high treason, or treasonable practice, committed in any part of this Province.

You will observe two peculiarities which distinguish this Court from those convened under the ordinary commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery.—Its jurisdiction is in one respect more comprehensive, as you have authority to inquire into offences committed out of the limits of your District.—In another respect it is much more confined, as the Commission gives you no power over any other crimes than those which it especially enumerates, namely, High Treason, misprision of treason, or treasonable practices.

nine prisoners whose names are on the calendar returned by the Sheriff, I will in a few words state what has now become matter of history, that many hundreds of persons in this District, and in the District of London, arrayed under leaders who have since, with few exceptions, fled from justice, appeared openly in arms against the laws, for the purpose, unreservedly avowed, of subverting by force the Government of their Sovereign, and of destroying the constitution of this Province.

I need not recall to your mind by what cruel and wicked means they were willing to carry these criminal designs into effect. It cannot be forgotten that at the very moment when the highest civil and criminal court of this Province was in actual session, a large armed force was hovering around this capital in open defiance of the laws, and threatening the destruction of the Government, plundering the public mails in the Queen's highway, burning the dwelling houses of their fellow subjects, and not hesitating to incur the guilt of murder. Happily their efforts were frustrated before the measure of their intended crimes was full.

Trials for High Treason are happily not very frequent in any part of the British Empire. A generation has nearly passed away since a Court similar to the present was convened in this province, the only one which, until this occasion, it has been found necessary to assemble in Upper Canada.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the prisoners into whose cases it will be your duty to inquire can not be charged with the same description of treasonable acts; that is, they can not have been adhering to the public enemies of the Queen, because Great Britain is engaged in no public war.

It is not my intention, Gentlemen, while we are thus upon the threshold of the investigation committed to us, to enter minutely into the particulars of those events which have recently disturbed the peace, and threatened the security of this Colony; on the contrary, I desire to avoid, so far as can be properly done, any allusion to those specific facts which it will be necessary for you to inquire into, in order that you may approach the discharge of your duty with minds as much as possible unbiased.

Until the close of the past year, this province wore the appearance of a neutral power, and of perfect security; the pressure of commercial difficulties which so much distressed the neighbouring country, was of course felt by us, but in a much less degree: our Legislature had occupied themselves sedulously in advancing various works of public improvement, and in endeavouring to ward off from this province the difficulties which seemed to beset almost every other country; the laws were every where submitted to; and justice was administered through its usual channels, as free from any circumstances to create excitement, or disturb its ordinary course as could have been the case in any country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. P. S.—I will accept our thanks for his kind communication. He will observe, however, that one on the same subject, previously received, renders his insertion unnecessary.

G. C. T. has perhaps not been in the habit of writing for the press; her (or his) article on our first page ought not to have been sent so much in the guise of originality, since it was copied,—as we perceive by one of our exchange papers to-day.

M. Ricker's interesting communication came too late for insertion. It shall have a place next week.

CHARGE Of the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Special Court for the trial of persons committed for High Treason,—delivered at Toronto, March 8th.

Under a Statute lately passed, the Special Commission which you have just heard read, has issued into this District for the trial of all offences of High Treason, misprision of high treason, or treasonable practice, committed in any part of this Province.

You will observe two peculiarities which distinguish this Court from those convened under the ordinary commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery.—Its jurisdiction is in one respect more comprehensive, as you have authority to inquire into offences committed out of the limits of your District.—In another respect it is much more confined, as the Commission gives you no power over any other crimes than those which it especially enumerates, namely, High Treason, misprision of treason, or treasonable practices.

industry, and to divide it as booty among those who should join with them in their undertaking.

I have thought it by no means inconsistent with our duties here, to address to you these general observations upon matters which most deeply interest the inhabitants of this province, and which are of such public notoriety that they have engaged the most earnest attention of our Legislature, and have kept a large portion of our population for some months under arms.

Whether the conduct of each, or any one of the persons whose cases will be brought before you by Her Majesty's Attorney General, has been such as to implicate him in the designs and proceedings to which I have adverted, and to what extent are questions which you will have to determine according to the best of your judgment, after a patient hearing of the evidence, and a conscientious and dispassionate consideration of its tendency.

Notwithstanding the use of the general term "treasonable practices" in the Commission, and in the Statute under which it has issued, I take it for granted that the only charges which will be brought before you, will be for the well defined offences of High Treason, or Misprision of Treason.

With regard to Misprision of Treason, it consists in the bare knowledge and concealment of Treason, where no assent is given, or act done which can amount to a participation in the crime, for any assent makes the party a principal; and the concealment the mere concealment did at the common law, upon the principle that it was held to be an aiding and abetting.

But now, by Statute passed in the reign of Philip and Mary, a bare concealment of treason is declared to be only a misprision. A person is guilty of this misprision when he is apprised of an act of High Treason and does not as soon as conveniently may, reveal it to some Judge or Justice of the Peace; but if there be any probable circumstances of assent, as if one goes to a treasonable meeting, hearing before-hand what is intended, or being once in such company by accident, and having been a treasonable conspiracy, meets the same company and hears more of it, but still conceals it, this is an implied assent in law, and makes the concealment guilty of actual High Treason. I give you this account of the offence of Misprision of Treason very nearly in the words of Mr. Justice Blackstone.

You will observe, he says that any assent makes the party a principal. That follows from a principle uniformly applied to all crimes, to the crime of High Treason, namely, that all who are concerned in it are principal traitors. On account of the enormity of the offence the Law refuses to make a distinction, and to establish different degrees of guilt.

The same conduct which in cases of felony would make a man an accessory before or after the fact, will make him in High Treason a principal; a still very important to be constantly kept in view during your inquiries.

To come now to the crime of High Treason itself. I shall perplex you with a multitude of directions, or attempt to foresee in many respects the cases of these several prisoners may possibly be presented to you; but I shall content myself with endeavoring to state shortly, and intelligibly, a few leading considerations, which I hope may enable you to apply with precision such evidence as may be brought before you.

The Statute of Treasons, passed in the 25th year of King Edward the Third, was humanely and wisely intended to protect the subject against being liable to a multitude of charges of unadvised treason, which placed his life in the discretion of a judge and jury—a discretion which, in times long gone by, was too often corruptly exercised. This famous Statute undertakes to define what shall be adjudged treason, and it leaves all cases which do not come within the description of any of the Acts thus specified to be dealt with before the King and his Parliament.

When our Legislature in 1833 passed an Act declaring what offences shall be capital, they adopted from the Statute of Edward the Third, (and in close to its language with becoming reservation) all that it will be material for you on this occasion to attend to. They repeated in words which, from long and frequent application, have now an understood and established sense, "that if a person do compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King," "or if a person do levy war against our Lord the King, in this Province, or be adherent to the King's enemies in this Province, or elsewhere, and thereof be provably attainted of open deed by people of his condition, such person so attainted shall be deemed guilty of treason, and shall suffer death."

ny part of the Queen's dominions beyond the Kingdom of Great Britain, it would seem to follow that it must have an universal application within the circle of the empire.

It is only because it may possibly happen from the peculiar circumstances of some of the measures necessary to avert the bearing of this branch of the Statute, that I have thought it right to notice it. It does not seem to me likely that such a necessity will occur, though I can conceive a case in which it may, since the design which we may suppose have given rise to most, if not all of these cases, have resulted in an actual levying of war; and when the evidence establishes a participation in a treasonable plot, which has broken out into action, there is no objection to consider what would have been the effect of merely contriving the insurrection, as applied to this first branch of the Statute—the compassing or imagining the King's death.

I proceed now to the second specification of High Treason, namely, "levying war against the Queen in this Province;" and this you will at once feel to be the most clearly relevant to the subject of your enquiries. To make the levying of war treason, the object in view must be treasonable. It is not merely the using warlike weapons unlawfully, to accomplish an evil purpose, that will constitute the levying of war, however numerous may be the party engaged. We must consider an effort upon a private person, or a like purpose not public and general in its nature, it will amount but to a riot. But if the object be such as makes it a rebellion against the State, an invasion of the Queen's authority, then it is a treasonable levying of war within the Statute. Upon this point I will not further enlarge.

If a treasonable levying of war shall be established, you will next have to consider in each case by what act and in what manner the individual accused is connected with it by the evidence. When he has been one of the party engaged in the levying of war, the case will be simple and direct. If he were not thus engaged, what you will hear in mind the principles I have already alluded to, that all who are accomplices in the levying of war, all who would be accessories before or after the fact, if the crime were felony, incur the guilt of the principal traitors; though it will be proper that the indictment should describe their conduct according to the facts, and not charge them with the actual levying of war, unless they were engaged in it. Any acts of assistance, as by furnishing arms, provisions, money, ammunition, intelligence or advice, assenting to and countenancing the design, persuading others to join in it, corresponding with persons with a view to promote it, even though the letter be intercepted, and have no effect, and generally any act in furtherance of the rebellion, either during its existence, or also the knowingly affording assistance or protection to any traitor after the fact, all these things make the person so acting a partaker in the treason.

With respect to the third specification in the Statute, "the adhering to the enemies of the Queen within this Province," I have already explained that public enemies are here referred to, not rebels or traitors—there is still however a possible case, in which this branch of the statute may come to be considered, and that is, where the subjects of another Government, which is at peace with us, invade this Province, and carry on war without the authority of their Prince or State; there they are looked upon as enemies, (for owing no allegiance, they are not traitors,) and the subjects of Her Majesty adhering to them, either by aid and comfort within this Province or elsewhere, will come under this division of the statute. But the offence of merely inciting foreigners to invade this Province, if these foreigners belong to a country at peace with us, can only be treason as an overt act of compassing the Queen's death, with respect to which, and indeed to all that I have said on this head of treason, and its possible application in this Province, I wish to be understood as speaking subject to a more deliberate consideration of any such question that may happen to present itself.

I would here, Gentlemen, gladly conclude this very imperfect sketch, which I am sensible has extended to a tedious length; but I must touch, however shortly, on a few more points touching the subjects of this Province.

British subjects, whether by birth or naturalization, owe an allegiance to the Crown, and therefore incur the guilt of treason by rebelling against the Queen's authority. So also the subjects of foreign countries residing under the protection of our laws; they owe in return for that protection a local allegiance, and incur the same penalty as natural born subjects, if they violate that allegiance.

But the mere subjects or citizens of a foreign country in amity with Great Britain, making war upon us without a commission from their Government, can not be treated as traitors, because having received no protection, they owe no allegiance; their hostile acts place them at the mercy of our Government, whose rights they have violated; but they come not within our jurisdiction, under this commission. There is a late statute passed in this Province with a view to the prompt and convenient punishment of such offenders acting in conjunction with rebels; but we have no concern with it, sitting under this Special Commission.

You will bear in mind that by law the proof of foreign birth lies in all cases upon the prisoner, when he rests his defence upon it. In other words, when charged with any crime committed within the Queen's dominions, he will be presumed to be a British subject until he shews the contrary.

I need scarcely remark to you that acts, however treasonable in their nature, when they are shown to have been committed upon compulsion, do not incur the guilt of treason. I may also be committed from the fear of death, and while the party was under actual force, so that he could not escape but with great difficulty and danger; but an apprehension of having property destroyed, or of any other mischief of that kind, will not excuse the joining with rebels or enemies.

I have left to the last the statement of some very important and humane provisions of the Statute Law of England, because they are such as it is most necessary, on behalf of the prisoner, that you should bear fully in your minds. The statute of 7 Will. III. c. 3, enacts that no person shall be indicted of any such crime of high treason as I have referred to, or of misprision of treason, unless upon the oath of two lawful witnesses, either both of them to the same overt act, or one of them to one, and the other to another overt act of the same treason, unless upon his own confession of his guilt, which confession it has been determined is admissible in evidence, though not made upon his arraignment in open court; but it will not be sufficient alone, unless it be satisfactorily proved by two witnesses. By overt acts are meant open deeds, for the treason must proceed beyond the mere imagination of the heart. Neither can mere words, however treasonable in their import, constitute of themselves an overt act of treason; but words of advice, consultation, encouragement, persuasion, or information, spoken in furtherance of a treasonable purpose, may constitute an overt act of one or other species of treason.

The same statute also provides that the prisoner shall have certain advantages for conducting his defence, to which I have already alluded, and which the Court will be scrupulous in attending to.

haved me to trespass so long upon your attention, but a strong sense of the painful responsibility of your duties, and of their great importance to the future peace and safety of the Province on the one hand, and on the other hand to the lives and fortunes of the parties accused: I am sure there can be none who are concerned in the determination of justice upon this solemn occasion, who do not deeply lament the wicked insurrection in which these prisoners are charged, whether justly or not, and participated, and the miserable consequences which it has entailed upon a multitude of persons who might have been living at this moment in the enjoyment of peace, health, liberty, abundance, and security, but who are now either fugitives from their families and their country, or evading, amidst painful privations, the process of the law, or after many weeks of tedious confinement are at length about to be arraigned at the Bar of Justice. How much happier would you all have been if no occasion had arisen for your discharging such painful duties as are now imposed upon you! And how incomprehensible almost does it seem, that in a momentary session as this is, such an occasion could have occurred!

There is no exciting limits to the irregular desires, and unreasonable expectations of ill-constituted minds. If it were otherwise, one would have supposed that rebellion against the Government of this Province could scarcely have found a single adherent. I have long been intimately acquainted with that portion of this District, from whence the principal armed band of people came to threaten this town with devastation, and to insult and defy the laws, under whose protection many of them had lived in security and peace from their childhood. I have always regarded it as the most favoured portion of the Province. Enjoying the advantage of a climate as decidedly healthy and agreeable as can be found in this Province, or perhaps upon this continent, and a soil remarkably fertile, with the general aspect of the country such as can not be seen without attracting admiration, I have often thought the industrious possessors of this inviting land were perhaps the most to be envied of any of the people of Upper Canada; and I must confess myself to have been among the last who could believe it possible that those who were in the enjoyment of such blessings, could prevail upon themselves fatally to renounce them all, either for the gratification of some unaccountable resentment, or in the mad and guilty pursuit of such imaginary advantages as no form of Government ever did, or ever can confer. But I will not urge these reflections farther.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the wound which has thus been most unexpectedly inflicted upon our social system, may be speedily and effectually healed, and that the suspicious and transgressions may soon give place to a sense of full and permanent security. Nothing can tend more to the accomplishment of this object than the just, firm, and unprejudiced administration of the laws; so that it may be seen and felt by all, that while nothing is yielded from indifference or fear, so also nothing is urged in a harsh and vindictive spirit. Our excellent system of jurisprudence affords us noble landmarks; and with that independence of mind which the consciousness of just intentions inspires, you will not fail to attain the ends which Courts of Justice have alone in view, wherever the British Constitution maintains its ground, namely, the just punishment of guilt, and the full protection of innocence. You have no other duty to discharge; and you feel a confident assurance, Gentlemen, that you have no other wish to gratify.

Her Majesty's Attorney General, I have no doubt, will do all in his power to facilitate your arduous task; and whenever in the progress of your enquiries the Court can render you assistance, it can be readily afforded.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Titles of Bills passed during the recent Session of the Provincial Parliament.

- 1. An act to authorize the apprehending and detention of Persons suspected of High Treason, Misprision of Treason, and Treasonable Practices.
2. An act to amend the Act in relation to the Imprisonment of Persons charged with Treason and Treasonable Practices, committed in this Province.
3. An act to protect the inhabitants of this Province from the annoyance of the Subjects of Foreign Countries, at peace with Her Majesty.
4. An act to continue the expiring Laws.
5. An act to regulate the future erection of Gaols in this Province.
6. An act to repeal part of an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
7. An act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose.
8. An act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose.
9. An act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose.
10. An act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of Arms, and to the practice of Military Exercises and Evolutions, and to authorize the Justices of Peace to detain Arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace.
11. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
12. An act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose.
13. An act to erect certain Townships now forming parts of the Districts of Barabara, Johnson and Ottawa, into a separate District, to be called the District of Barabara, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
14. An act to authorize the establishment of Boards of Health in each of the Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Acts in relation thereto.
15. An act to remove doubts respecting the validity of the late Elections for the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of Toronto.
16. An act to protect the public against accidental injury from Machinery used in mills, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
17. An act to incorporate sundry persons under the name of the Waterloo Bridge Company.
18. An act to incorporate certain persons under the name and title of the Waterloo Bridge Company.
19. An act to authorize the Surveyor of Highways in and for the County of Wentworth to convey to Allan N. Meneah, Esquire, certain allowances for road in the Township of Barton, in the District of Gore.
20. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
21. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
22. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
23. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
24. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
25. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
26. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
27. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
28. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
29. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
30. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
31. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
32. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
33. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
34. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
35. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
36. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
37. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
38. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
39. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
40. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
41. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
42. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
43. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
44. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
45. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
46. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
47. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
48. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
49. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
50. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
51. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
52. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
53. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
54. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
55. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
56. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
57. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
58. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
59. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
60. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
61. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
62. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
63. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
64. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
65. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
66. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
67. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
68. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
69. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
70. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
71. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
72. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
73. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
74. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
75. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
76. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
77. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
78. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
79. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
80. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
81. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
82. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
83. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
84. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
85. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
86. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
87. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
88. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
89. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
90. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
91. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
92. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
93. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
94. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
95. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
96. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
97. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
98. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
99. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
100. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
101. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
102. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
103. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
104. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
105. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
106. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
107. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
108. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
109. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
110. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
111. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
112. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
113. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
114. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
115. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
116. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
117. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
118. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
119. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
120. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
121. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
122. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
123. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
124. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
125. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
126. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
127. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
128. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
129. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
130. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
131. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
132. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
133. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
134. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
135. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
136. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
137. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
138. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
139. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
140. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in force for that purpose."
141. An act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act in relation to the holding of the

DESTRUCTION OF THE CAROLINE.

[This transaction, on the justifiableness of which a difference of opinion seems to exist between the United States Government and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, will, as we remarked in our last, be impartially investigated and decided by the British Government. We have no doubt as to what that decision will be, and as little as to what that of the American Government ought to be, if they take a dispassionate view of the whole case, and adhere to principles which they have formerly officially sanctioned, and solemnly defended, under very similar circumstances.]

There is a fact in American History which will be quite familiar to many of our readers, while to others a statement of it will probably be new, and which is peculiarly adapted to guide to a correct view of the propriety of Col. MacNab's conduct in the matter pending,—American themselves being judges.

In 1818, General Jackson was entrusted with the command of a body of United States troops and volunteers, for the purpose of resisting aggressions made upon their territory by the Seminole Indians. At that time Florida was a Spanish Colony, and between Spain and the U. States there existed a treaty of peace and amity. The invading Indians were in the habit of taking shelter in the Spanish territory; and by information on which he could rely, General Jackson was satisfied that by the inhabitants of that Colony they were furnished with arms, ammunition and provisions. Incensed at this conduct, General Jackson marched into Florida, took possession of the Spanish Forts on the Frontier, occupied them with American forces, and put to death two British subjects—Ambriester and Arbuthnot—who were proved to have been aiding and abetting the Indians in their invasion of the United States.

For this the Spanish Government demanded satisfaction and reparation from the United States, which on their part was peremptorily refused, on the ground that the proceeding was justified by the necessity of the case, as a measure of "self defence." The letter of Mr. Adams, then Secretary of the United States, in defence of the conduct of General Jackson, has been justly considered an able document, and with very little alteration other than the substitution of "Colonel MacNab" for "General Jackson," is a triumphant justification of the capture of the piratical vessel referred to.

From a communication of a correspondent in the Halifax Times, we copy the following extracts from Mr. Adams's letter, with the adaptation of it to the matter in hand, with accompanying remarks. As the affair may yet assume a serious aspect, we have felt desirous to place it fully before our readers, as an aid to the formation of a correct judgment, with regard to its merits.

Please read the paragraphs in the left column throughout; and then read each paragraph in connection with that in the opposite column, and the accompanying remarks of the correspondent of the Times.—[Ed. GUARDIAN.]

Extracts from Mr. Adams's letter, 28th Nov. 1818. Adaptation of Mr. Adams's letter to the affair of the "Caroline" in 1838.

"The occupation of these places in Spanish Florida by the commander of the American Forces, was not by virtue of any order received by him from this Government to that effect, nor with any view of wresting the Province from the possession of Spain, nor in any spirit of hostility to the Spanish Government.—It arose from incidents which occurred in the prosecution of the War against the Indians—from the imminent danger in which the Fort of St. Marks was, of being seized by the Indians themselves, and from the manifestations of hostility to the United States by the Commandant of St. Marks and the Governor of Pensacola, the proofs of which were made known to Gen. Jackson, and compelled him, from the necessities of self-defence, to the steps of which the Spanish Government complains."

"The necessity of crossing the Line was indispensable; for it was from beyond the line that the Indians made their murderous incursions within that of the United States. It was there that they had their abode, and the territory belonged in fact to them, although within the borders of the Spanish jurisdiction."

"The next passage is so applicable to both cases, that I need only repeat it to prove its applicability."

"By all the Laws of neutrality and of War, as well as of prudence and of humanity—he was warranted in anticipating his enemy, by the amicable, and that being refused by the forcible occupation of the Fort—(Boat.) There will need no citations from printed treaties on international Law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraven in adamant on the common-sense of mankind,—no writer upon the Laws of Nations ever pretended to contradict it—none of any reputation or authority, ever omitted to assert it."

"So far as all the native resources of the savages extended, the war was at an end, and Gen. Jackson was about to restore to their families and their homes, the brave volunteers who had followed his standard, and who composed the principal part of his force." "It was not in his (Gen. Jackson's) judgment, sufficient to leave the regular portion of troops to garrison his line of forts, and two small detachments of volunteer cavalry to scour the country round Pensacola, to sweep off the lurking remnants of savages who had been scattered and dispersed before him,—if they could be suffered to rally their numbers under the protection of Spanish forts, and to derive new strength from the impotence and ill will against the United States of the Spanish authorities. He took possession, therefore, of Pensacola, & the Fort of Barrancas, as he had done of St. Marks, not in any hostility to Spain, but as a necessary measure of self-defence."

"The President will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon General Jackson for that conduct, the motives of which were founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the Law of Nations as well as in the Law of Nature—Self defence."

"The obligation of Spain to restrain by force the Indians of Florida from hostilities against the United States and their citizens, is explicit, is unqualified. The fact that they have received shelter, assistance, supplies and protection in the practice of such hostilities from the Spanish commander in Florida is clear and unambiguous. If, as these commanders have alleged, this has been the result of their weakness rather than their will, it may serve in some measure to exculpate individually, those officers, but it must carry demonstration irresistibly to the Spanish government, that the right of the United States can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy."

"But there is a subsequent portion of this Letter, which the British Government should, and I trust will adopt, in the course of the negotiation with the American Government upon this subject."

"The United States have a right to demand, as the President does demand of Spain, the punishment of those officers for this misconduct, and be further demands of Spain a just and reasonable indemnity to the United States for the heavy and necessary expenses which they have been compelled to incur by the failure of Spain to fulfil her engagements to restrain the Indians; aggravated by this demonstrated duplicity of her commanding officers with them, and their hostilities against the United States."

"When we read such language used by the United States in vindication of their right to enter a neutral territory in order to prevent attacks upon themselves, from persons sheltered there.—When we hear the American Secretary of State justly asserting that "it needs no citations from printed treaties on international Law to prove the correctness of this principle, because it is engraven in adamant on the Common Sense of Mankind,"—what indignation must we not feel when we find the Governor of New-York in communicating this occurrence to the Legislature, announcing that "the territory of that State had been invaded, and some of its citizens murdered by an armed force from the Province of Upper Canada—that the crew and other persons in the steamboat Caroline, amounting to thirty-three, were suddenly attacked at midnight, after they had retired to repose, and probably more than one-third of them wantonly massacred."

"It had such language as this appeared in any one of those newspapers which prostitute themselves to party purposes—which under the guidance of men alike regardless of truth and decency, are solely devoted to mislead and inflame the public mind; had it been the production of one of those numerous panders to public lust which disgrace the press in both countries, it might have been deemed unworthy of notice. But when it emanates from the highest authority in that State—when we see an act, which upon principles asserted and acted upon by themselves, should be considered as one of patriotism, I might add—of heroism, characterised as murder and wanton massacre, by a Governor in an official communication to his Legislature, can we forbear asking ourselves whether this most enlightened people deem an adherence to truth and decency to be unnecessary in that high state of refinement of which they so loudly boast."

"The Governor of New-York not only indulges in such unadorned and unwarrantable expressions as murder and wanton massacre, but, as if desirous of inflaming the people to madness, he assures them that the authorities, not only of that State, but of the United States, had felt an anxious solicitude to maintain the relations of peace and strict neutrality with the British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada at all times since the commencement of the civil disturbances therein, and that they had in all respects done what was incumbent upon them to do to sustain these relations! Thus endeavouring to impress upon the Americans a belief that this murder and wanton massacre had been committed without any excuse or extenuation, upon a friendly, inoffensive people."

"The United States and the State of New-York had, in all respects, done what was incumbent upon them to do, to sustain the relations of peace and strict neutrality!!!" "The Canadian Rebels are dispersed. They fly into the State of New-York. Public Meetings are there convened to advocate their cause. Numbers of American citizens flock to their standard. They are permitted to enter American arsenals (for they are not prohibited from so doing) to procure supplies of arms. Heavy pieces of ordnance (not the work of a moment) are transported from those over the American, and planted in hostile array upon the British territory. Yet the authorities of that country have in all respects done what was incumbent upon them to do, to sustain strict neutrality!! and an attempt on the part of the British to resist these hostile acts, by depriving the invaders of part of their means of invasion, is, in the language of Governor Marcy,—"An outrage, that has not been provoked by any act done, or duty neglected, by the Government of New York or of the Union."

"America has preserved strict neutrality between the British Forces and the Rebels!!" "Let us suppose that Colonel MacNab had been worsted in the contest—that he had crossed the Niagara River, recruited his forces there, had entered American arsenals, and procured from them "the clandestine possession of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, belonging to the State of New York." "Would not the American Government have loudly complained, and justly too, of this violation of their territory, and robbery of their property. Yet the rebels and their abettors have done all this without producing any Message from Governor Marcy to the Legislature. They have obtained in and from America, these means of continuing their attempts to murder and massacre British subjects, and to subvert the British Government in Upper Canada, which the majority of the inhabitants of that Colony wish to support; and yet, while America has permitted all this, we are told that no duty has been neglected to preserve neutrality!"

"It was the duty of those in authority in America, to preserve strict neutrality between Great Britain and those in rebellion against her. She has not done so. Without her aid this foul rebellion would now be talked of as a past event, and the inhabitants of Canada, instead of enduring the hardships of a winter campaign, would long ago have been in their respective homes, pursuing their peaceful avocations, surrounded by their wives and children. We know the inability of the American Governments, both State and Federal. We lament that the laws are powerless there, whenever the mob chuse to assert their sovereign sway, and to doom either the life or the property of any citizen to destruction. We are aware that the rulers of that country, if rulers they can be called, are frequently unable, either to preserve order at home, or to fulfil the duties they owe to the great community of civilized nations abroad; and we are in consequence disposed to make every reasonable allowance for them, and to attribute the non-fulfilment of those duties rather to inability than to discrimination. But when those rulers, instead of giving a right direction to the public mind in that country, lend themselves to whatever may be the popular frenzy of the day, and simulate rather than repress the spirit of outrage so prevalent among them, we must then tell them in the language of their own Secretary of State—"That we can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy."

"See the Letter of General Arcaurias, Comy Gen. of the State of New York, to Col. MacNab, written pursuant to the commands of Governor Marcy, on the very day that Governor's Message to the Legislature, 24 Jan'y, 1838."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24th, 1838.

The bill to restrain private Banking, and the Farmers' Bank Bill, (reported by the Banking Committee on the 21st inst.) were both read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

Petitions brought up—by Mr. Aikman, of John Reid, of the town of Hamilton; and by Mr. Solicitor General, of Eastwood and Skinner, Paper Makers, of Toronto.

Petitions read—of Thomas Dalton, proprietor of "The Patriot" newspaper, of Toronto, praying that a certain claim made by him in the present session of the Province, might be allowed; and of Sarah Deithman, of the city of Toronto, praying remuneration for the loss of certain property destroyed by incendiaries during the rebellion.

Mr. Burwell discharged the Finance Committee from the consideration of the petition of J. F. Maddock and G. Hamilton, and referred the petition to a Committee of Supply tomorrow.

The committee on petition of Col. Chisholm presented a report, which was ordered to be printed, (300 copies) and a copy sent to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor; to Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces; to Comy General, and to Col. Foster, commanding in Upper Canada.

The committee on the state of the Provinces reported certain resolutions, and an Address to Her Majesty.

Mr. McKay referred the resolutions to a committee of the whole forthwith, and the chairman reported the resolutions and address.

The resolutions were put and carried as follows—

1. Resolved—That it is the duty of this House to take into their most serious consideration the causes which give rise to the present state of the Province, and the condition of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with the view of addressing Her Majesty's Government, and the Legislature of Lower Canada, to avert a similar occurrence in future, and restore the inhabitants of these provinces to that state of peace, happiness and prosperity which they are most justly entitled to enjoy, and to the enjoyment of Her Majesty's Crown and Government, as from the peculiar advantages which the said province possess in soil, climate and situation.

2. Resolved—That in the opinion of this House the chief causes of the evils under which these provinces have suffered, may be traced to their unjust division into separate and distinct Colonies in 1791, when with a limited population, a line was drawn a few miles above the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, and all the wealth and the means of supporting a large and civilized population, the French, and a mere wilderness allotted to the English portion of that population.

3. Resolved—That the result of this injudicious division, together with the impolitic course pursued by the British Government in relation to this country, has been to foster and maintain the French population, encourage their language, encourage the use of the French press, and to create a hostility to British interests and institutions, and thus create and maintain a national character of French origin.

4. Resolved—That by this division a large proportion of the revenue arising from our industry, and our commerce, has always been most unjustly and unjustly placed under the control of the Legislature of Lower Canada, although four-fifths of the revenue is derived from the growth and productions of Upper Canada; thereby supporting the Government of the said province without any adequate consideration being made for the interests, feelings, and paralyzing their energies, as proved by their having undertaken but a few public improvements.

5. Resolved—That although the Legislature of Lower Canada have hitherto had no share in a proportion of this revenue at their disposal, it has not been appropriated in any manner to the advantage of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, or for the joint interests of the two provinces.

6. Resolved—That one impost and export must inevitably pass through that portion of Lower Canada which lies between us and the sea, nor would the completion of a canal in that province, in connection with the one now nearly constructed in Upper Canada, out of the revenues of the Lower Province, remove the difficulties under which we labour, in the sale of our produce, and the collection of duties, would in fact be improved on our exports and imports, which alone would be transmitted by that canal.

7. Resolved—That so long as this division line exists, it will be impossible for the Legislature of this province to place their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of one province may impose one rate of duty on any one article from the United States, and the Legislature of the other province impose a higher or less duty on the same article imported; together with the impolitic course pursued by the British Government in relation to this country, it is impossible for the Legislature of either province to estimate on any correct data the probable amount they may receive for any given year.

8. Resolved—That it is in vain for the Legislature of this province to attempt to collect any revenue from Foreign Commerce, to pay the interest on the debt they have contracted for the various public improvements, or to have another Legislature with separate interests, control our sea ports.

The ninth resolution was put and lost.

10. Resolved—That the practical benefits or disadvantages of the present division of the Province, under the jurisdiction of the same Legislature, may be more strikingly illustrated by a comparison between the State of New York and the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada lying on the shores of the same Lake Erie, and the shores of Lake Erie and Ontario. In 1815 the trade and commerce of the entire country bordering on

those great Lakes, passed down their natural outlet, the St. Lawrence; and as well as the trade, as well as the shipping of Lake Champlain, was diverted to the Hudson by the construction of a canal by the Legislature of the State of New York, without the collection of any tolling of duty from foreign commerce. On the other hand, had not the Legislature of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have not to the present moment adopted any measure in connection with the canal to its natural and original destination, although they have had for many years at their disposal a revenue derived from foreign imports to the amount of at least 100,000,000,000.

11. Resolved—That a great saving would be effected in the Governments of the two provinces by uniting their Legislatures, and abolishing the separate sessions, and pushing any measure by a direct communication with the Home Government, in place of waiting years to obtain the sanction of two Legislative bodies, and of obtaining their assent, and separate enactments.

12. Resolved—That the currency of the two provinces—the management of the Post Offices—together with every other internal regulation—never be placed on a permanent and beneficial footing so long as their separate interests prevail.

13. Resolved—That although this House entertains the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and feel that they will gather strength from year to year—so strong is their apprehension that a union of those provinces would prove injurious to their best interests, unless a decided majority in the Legislature is attained to this Province, as recommended in the Report of the Select Committee of this House, they have not to the present moment adopted any measure in connection with the canal to its natural and original destination, although they have had for many years at their disposal a revenue derived from foreign imports to the amount of at least 100,000,000,000.

14. That the principles of our Constitution be maintained inviolate, and that the Government of the Province be conducted on the principles originally intended by the Act of the Imperial Parliament that all future appointments to the Legislature be made in such manner that the different districts be equally represented, and that the interests of the provinces be equally protected.

15. That the Canal, Territorial, and every branch of the Revenue be placed under the control of the Legislature upon the same principle as Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to concede them to the provinces of the British Empire.

16. That in order to give full scope to British enterprise, the English language should be the language of the Legislature, in Courts of Justice, and in all legal proceedings, which in a few years would produce the beneficial result of converting Canadian Provinces into one truly British Empire, and the British Empire into one truly Canadian.

17. That for the encouragement of enterprise, the introduction of a new mode of settling the property, and the abolition of the Feudal Tenures, and the establishment of Register Offices, be indispensable.

18. Resolved—That a humble Address be presented, with a Report adopted by this House on the petition of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having reference to the same subject, and earnestly praying Her Majesty graciously to be pleased to take such measures as in Her Majesty's wisdom be deemed necessary to carry out the views of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, and thereby permanently secure these provinces and the other North American Colonies as dependencies of the British Crown.

The Address to Her Majesty was read twice and ordered for a third reading to-day.

A message was brought from the Honorable the Legislative Council, stating that that Honorable House had passed the bill granting pensions to the widows of the late Captains MacNab and Church; and requesting a conference on certain bills granting annuity to macdonalds various roads.

Mr. Robinson referred the Message of His Excellency respecting the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia to a committee of Supply for the first time on Monday.

Mr. Rutten referred the report on petition of Col. Ward to a committee of supply on Monday.

Mr. Robinson referred the report on petition of Thomas Phillips and others to a Committee of Supply on Monday.

Mr. McKay gave notice that he would move the House into a Committee of the whole to appoint one or two Commissioners to England and to carry into effect the Resolutions and Address, and that it be the second time on Monday.

The Committee on the petition of Mrs. Washburn—of William Burrows—of Powell, Cairnes and Bailey—of Claghoon and Blain—of Thomas Collins—of McNeerson and Collins—of James Robinson—of John Linford—and of Edgeworth Usher, presented a report, which was referred to a Committee of Supply on Monday.

The Committee to draft Addresses and Bills on the Resolutions of yesterday, reported the same, and the following Addresses were read twice, and ordered for a third reading to-day:—

1. To Her Majesty, on Loans, on Trade, on the Post Office Department and Franking, on Messrs. Glynn and Co, on levying an additional duty on Imports at Quebec, on Casual and Territorial Revenue, on investment of certain moneys in Provincial Debentures, and to His Excellency to remove Collectors in default.

The following bills (reported from the same Committee) were read twice and committed, reported amended, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.—

A bill to authorize a loan of £1,000,000 to be raised at reduced interest.

A bill to withhold further advances on public works in arrears.

The Committee to draft a bill on the resolution granting pensions to the widows and children of Militiamen killed in defence of the Province, reported the bill, and it was read twice and committed, reported amended, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a bill to amend the Road Act of last Session, which was read the first time.

Mr. Thornburn moved that it be read a second time forthwith; Carried, and the bill was read the second time and committed, and the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

Mr. Sherwood brought in a bill to enable John Prince, Esq. to act as a Barrister and Attorney, which was read twice and committed, reported amended, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Boulton brought in a bill to alter the mode of paying wages to Members of the House of Assembly, which was read twice and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

The bill granting a retired allowance to Col. Coffin was read the second time and committed, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Aikman moved that Messrs. Rykert, Richardson, Thomson, and Chisholm of Halifax, be a Committee to meet the Conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council on the several bills respecting Macadamized roads.

Carried.

Mr. Merritt brought in a bill to extend the time for completing certain public works and improvements in this Province, which was read twice and committed, reported amended, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

The bill to authorize the board of Police of the Town of Hamilton, to borrow a sum of money to complete the Market house therein was read the second time.

At a quarter before 11 P. M. the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD COUNTRY AGENCY.

THE Subscriber intending to leave Canada about 25th April next (to return to the Falls) on his second Tour in the Old Country, visiting London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Hull, and Norwich, again offers upon reasonable terms to take charge of Powers of Attorney, and to transact such Law Business and other reputable Commissions as may be entrusted to him.

Unexceptionable references and further information may be obtained by personal application, or by letters (post paid) addressed to

EDWARD B. PALMER, Notary Public, &c. Oakville, Gore District, U. C. 430 tf

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STEAM-BOAT COUBOURG will take place at the North American Hotel, on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, at Twelve o'Clock, when a Statement of the Affairs of the Boat will be laid before them.

By Order of the Committee, DAVID M. PATERSON, Secretary. Toronto, 19th Feby., 1838. 4w

Superior Patent Pumps,

FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c. THE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article—an assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C., where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and ease with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in the coldest weather. They occupy but a small space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order.

N. B.—It is necessary that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps should give accurate measures of the same, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the Shop.

A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge.

A. M. MILLS, St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1838.

The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:—

Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto. A. CARPENTER, Hamilton.

All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order at the above Establishment, with neatness and dispatch.

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARE, and WATKINS & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 7/1d per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7/1d per foot for pipe.

Toronto, January 17th, 1838. (131)

THE Subscriber having taken the premises, 181 King Street, lately occupied by S. E. Taylor, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has just received an extensive and well selected Stock of Bread Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Molesters, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c., which he now offers to the public at very low prices for cash only.

414 tf H. STEWART.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine his goods and prices before they buy.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprise them that he has removed to 193 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours.

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. 417tf

MONEY! MONEY!!

LATE ARRIVALS, at the CHEQUER-AND WINTER GOODS, which will be SOLD CREAM FOR CASH. GEO. B. SPENCER. Toronto, Oct. 13, 1837. 15tf

CAME into the enclosure of the

Subscriber, about the 1st of August last, TWO YOUNG COWS, one is a Black Cow, about Six years old; the other is a Spotted Cow, about Four years. They have been duly advertised at John Bells, on the Canada Road, in Toronto, and at Lewis Mill, on the Don. The Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDWARD PROBERT, Four-Mile-Tree, March 2, 1838. 3w3d

ALEXANDER GRANT BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837. 385-4f

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO. July, 1835. 296tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

H. HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes.

Also, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER. All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393tf

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings—situated on the Niagara Frontier, between Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON, Queenston Heights. February, 1838. 1p431

A COMMERCIAL GENTLEMAN,

about to proceed to England in a few weeks, is willing to accept Commissions on Business from any Merchant, Tradesman, or others, requiring confidential and respectable reliance. For particulars, apply to OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS, Coach Builders, King St. Toronto, Feb. 19, 1838. 32 pf

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES,

From the Foundry of JOSEPH VAN NORMAN, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of

22 Inch Plate Stoves—elegant patterns. 24 do. 30 do. 33 do. 40 do.

Oval Stoves—double plate. Also,—All sizes of the very justly celebrated VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE,

which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the Market.

Dog Irons, Bake Pans, Belfy Pots, Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advantageous terms.

CHAMPION BROTHERS & Co. Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 409

Piana Forte Maker.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Country of Toronto and its vicinity, that he intends to remain in this City during the ensuing winter, and will follow his business, in instruments tuned and repaired on moderate terms.

TIOS. BROWNING. 34 York Street, Nov. 3, 1837. 17tf

FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE,—being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWN-SHIP OF TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STRENSVILLE,—containing One Hundred Acres, sixty of which are in high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young Orchard.

Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a half. Both Farms are well watered.

This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. HENRY SHELL. Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. 20tf

LANDS FOR SALE,

IN the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Altonborough, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; & 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon.

Also,—In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 19, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to H. SPAFFORD, Esq., Brockville, April 20, 1837. 389