CHRISTIAN GUARDIA

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Vol. IX.—No. 19.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1838.

WHOLE No. 435.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, ACRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND CENERAL 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.

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 leav. ing it to those just and natural consequences of its enunty to God and man-dis. gust, and despair, and DESPERATION!

My soul is sick of this long day; I'm weary of its lingering west: And, louthing life, I turn away To weep, and wish for-nest!

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

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, giadly wou'd my heart resign
All—all, for endless—REST!

The dreams for which men wish to live, Or dare to die; the gilded cloud Of honour o'er the tomb, I'd give For-silence and -a suroup!

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

My natal day with tears I keep, Which I rejoic d in, when a child; And each return, the birth I weep O'er which my mother smil'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 wildest wish I go; For I would fainly be the same I was, 'ere born to woe :--

. My cold, hushed 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 Greatheadtruly 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, 1 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 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 being, than for any reason existing out believing mother and her child cannot be Greathead, of Reading, Berkshire, in of himself. England; and shall be happy to see it among those highly useful articles with 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. GUAR.]

To the Editor of the Christlan Guardian.

G. C. T.

Kingston, March 5, 1838. Sin,-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.

EVILS OF A DESPOTIC GOVERN-MENT.

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 inhab. itants of this favoured land are groaning under a despotism which seems to be mowhere lordly man, "clothed with a little brief authority;" rules his trembling sub. cied superiority. He, who but a short time since was the obsequious and devoon all occasions; and if one might judge be esteemed a model of excellence.

she is " to learn in silence, with all sub- to the swift footed cherubim. has an equal interest in them, and who cobwebs from the sky." sorrows, he looks upon her as a useless the fire at night. Jesus; and, perhaps, one who publicly controul, but the ebuilitions of his anger Sanhedrim. and self-will are reserved for the helpless their earthly happiness.

For a wife so situated there is but one and but one place of refuge,-the silent the arrow in her heart: for her load is 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 sition, and a wrong estimate of the relaand perhaps would be the last to recog- search for gold. nize themselves in this picture of the "iron obey, and he at least, never dreams that though he may enjoy the sweets of unlientirely 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 large estates. and blasted expectations. The delights of mutual love and confidence; the consciousness of making a beloved object His wrath. Fire enough has been you can to your poor neighbours. A happy, the pleasure of denying himself invoked upon the heads of enemies, to go for the happiness of others; these are all towards exhausting the bottomless pit. unknown to the domestick tyrant. He may have an affection for his wife and dying, they enter Heaven as unfallen, children, but it is rather because they not as redeemed .- What strange separa. belong to him, and are appendages of his tions will thus be occasioned.

Setting aside the question of the equality of the sexes, it is impolitick, ungenewhich you are constantly enriching your rous, unmanly, and unchristian for one that was slain," may be appropriate, but it just as they please. It is to imagine, whom he is connected by the strongest of all earthly ties. If woman is the wea. ker 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 obey from love than from fear, and that hand of God, who ordered all things. individual's contribution to it. a silken cord is a more efficient tie than How delightful the idea, that we need links of iron.

habit of using those little words, I and of God through faith in his dear Son, all kinds of labour; it is not a blessing, as my, so frequently and so loudly, would things shall work together for our ever- it gives them liberty to do nothing at all; sympathy than indignation. He has profor one week make trial of the opposite lasting good. Insomuch that we may but, as it gives them liberty, wisely to bably said, in a moment of excitement,

should compel the traveller to lay aside Eli, be enabled to submit ourselves under improving employments, the pursuit of ly approve himself and probably is sorry his cloak. The wind raged and bluster, them, and to say. 'It is the Lord; let truth, the practice of virtue, the service for. But the thing is said, his pride is up, ed, which only made the traveller wrap him do what seemeth him good.' How of God, who giveth them all things richly and he has in the end to open his pocket.

the benignant sun poured his warm rays present, when visited by the chastening every thing that is commendable, though upon him, until he was forced to free hand of God to that of the man of chance, nothing, merely in order to be commendimself from the useless incumbrance."

measures are altogether the most effectu- say, "Speak Lord for thy servant ceives their expectations) with the sweat application for a divorce-am told of al in securing the desired object.

From the Watchman of the South. OCCASIONAL THOUGHTS.

1. False zeal writes God's name upon delled precisely after that of the Auto. every gate, and in all the apartmentscrat of Russia, or the Grand Sultan of yet builds upon its own foundation—after Constantinople. We allude to the tyranny a model of its own devising—for its own exercised in the Home Department, ends-and excludes all of God but His name.

2. The Saviour does not despise "the jects with a rod of iron,—conscious of day of small things," provided there be a entire impunity, and exulting in his fan. principle of life and growth which secures the attainment of greater .-- He cherishes the tender plant which proted lover, by becoming invested with the mises to become a great tree. But when matrimonial prerogative, is transformed diminutiveness results from the absence

3. Those who are naturally most by this particular instance of his rever- amiable and excellent, constitute, when to be repented of, is too often succeedence for the Sacred Volume, he would converted, the brightest trophies of grace, ed by the sorrow of the world which showing by the additional lustre impart. Should the wife of his bosom venture ed to their character, that grace can far to offer advice, however delicately, or outdo the highest efforts of nature, It is even to express an opinion, she is in- like throwing the beams of the glorious stantly and unceremoniously reminded of Sun over a landscape, charming even in her inferiority, and remanded to her twilight dimness-or imparting a soul to proper place, the feet of Gamaliel, where a body lonely in death-or giving wings which our holy religion presents. Let

jection." All the details of business, all 4. Those who would improve on God's the plans and prospects of the husband, word resemble the old woman in the of passage. Consider yourselves as enare studiously concealed from her who nursery song, who went up "to sweep

and comfort to promote them. Instead to be stronger than when all is bright scene. Elevated by such sentiments, of regarding his wife as an help-mate for and serene. The cloud was sufficient for your minds will become calm and sedate. him, an equal sharer in his joys and the Israelites by day, but they required You will look down, as from a superior

which may be thrown aside at pleasure. agitated feeling. But a vessel cannot the impotence of passion. They are The man we are describing is not a gam- advance itself on its course by lashing the linked so closely to the world; by so bler, a drunkard, a libertine, or even a surrounding sea. Calm, believing pray- many sides, they touch every object, and man of the world; no-he is often a pro- er opens the hand which holds in its every person round them, that they are

ministers at the altar. We mean not to Sabeans are upon them.—They are religion removes us to a proper distance reproach. He is kind and affable to Abrahams until the Isaacs are called for, from the grating objects of worldly conthose who are not under his immediate and Stephens until they stand before the tentions. It leaves us sufficiently con-

beings who are dependent on him for the occasional lapses of saints. But far, as to weaken its power of disturbing denials of Christ do not make a Peter, our tranquility. It inspires magnanimity, nor hastiness of speech a Moses.—Mark and magnanimity breathes gentleness. safe confident,—her Father in Heaven; the general course, in determining char. It leads us to view the follies of men with they only, do separate between God and and but one place of refuge,—the silent acter, not the emergencies and extreme pity, not with rancour; and to treat with us. Lord, what can we do without thee? grave. She must toil on in silence, with cases. A vessel may leak somewhat in the mildness of a superior nature, what in O do thou draw us unto thee, that we may a heavy storm, and yet be good and little minds would call forth all the bitter. one that none can help her to bear, since staunch, and capable of conveying many ness of passion. a valuable cargo into port.

tive position of the sexes, carried the of religion are overlooked by all but the age. Let it mitigate authority in those doctrine of passive obedience to the full children of God. The ark, which David who rule, and promote deference among est extent. They seemed entirely una-so loved, (see Psalm 132,) was not those who obey. I conclude by the cau-ware of this feature of their character, regarded by Jerusalem's invaders in their tion, not to mistake, for true gentleness,

The husband is accustomed to Ephraim, they "love to tread out the world, under a smooth appearance, concommand, and the wife is accustomed to corn." They will help to build the ceals much asperity. Let yours be na-Lord's temple, provided they may dis. tive gentleness of heart, flowing from the there is "a more excellent way." But play themselves on its pinnacle. Every love of God, and the love of men. Unite benevolent deed is baptised with their this amiable spirit with a proper zeal for

12. If God's benefits were proportioned rity dwell in a mild and gentle breast. to man's gratitude, there would be few A character thus supported will command

to stand to God, is that of executioner of

14. If infants be not sinners then, human being thus to treat another, with not the "new song" of the the ransom. ed, "Now unto him who loved us, and 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 who is drinking this bitter cup could tell under so mistaken an idea, instead of not wish any event to be otherwise than from labour and industry in general ;-it We wish those husbands who are in the | it has fallen out. If we are the children

This is not the only case in which mild mer by the grace of God is enabled to in tilling the ground, (which often deordered otherwise than it has been, know to the care of the tiller. The sum of I know the cause, that I perfectly undering that however mysterious it may what I would say, is this: That though stand the true secret of the difficulty. every stone in its building, and over thou shalt know hereafter;' and thus it which is, to watch over your heart, and mouring him. Each party stands upon is that the Christian comes out of the to improve your head; to make your, the martial bill of rights, until it ends in a fire of affliction purified of his dross, and self master of all these accomplishments legal bill of divorce. There is no intermade 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 moderation, humility, and temperature, to God in the man of chance; yet the trial bear a small one, patiently; but, especiis rather looked upon as an accidental ally, it is your duty to acquire a taste for evil which must be borne, or what is those pleasures, which, after they are termed a misfortune, or even a hard lot, into the haughty and overbearing master. of a spiritual life, it is apprehended that discerned in it, he looks not to him who the mind.—Presbyterian. and thus the hand of God not being them a grateful and delightful flavour on The apostolic injunction, "Wives, be in obedience to your husbands," is his motto for ever."

of a spiritual fire, it is apprenented that discerned in it, he looks not to him who smitted him; and his affliction, instead obedience to your husbands," is his motto of producing a 'godly sorrow which worketh death.

ON CENTLENESS.

Gentleness will be much promoted by frequent views of those great objects the prospects of immortality fill your minds. Look upon this world as a state gaged in the pursuit of higher interests, as acting now under the eye of God, an would cheerfully sacrifice her own ease | 5. In the night of trouble, faith needs introductory part to a more important station, on the petty disturbances of the urticle of furniture, which is valuable of Prayer. Some appear to think that world. They are the selfish, the sensual, only for the benefit derived from it, but all is gained if they excite their minds to and the vain, who are the most subject to fessed follower of the meek and lowly hollow the winds of spiritual influence. perpetually hurt, and are perpetually 7. Many men are Jobs until the hurting others. But the spirit of true nected with the world, for acting our part 8. Some sinners comfort themselves by in it with propriety; but disengages us so

Aided by such considerations, let us 9. Christ's burden is heaviest to those cultivate that gentle wisdom which is, in knees of our prayers; that so thou may 10. The most spiritua' and precious parts | youth, and soften the moroseness of old that flimsy imitation of it called polished 11. Some serve God for profit-Like manners, which often, among men of the with humanity. Let determined integmore respect, than can be procured by separated from virtue.

ON STUDY.

Some there are, who plend exemption from study, because their fortune makes them independent of the world, and they The need not be beholden to it for a maintenance-that is, because their situation in associated in the same company, nor life exempts them from the necessity of unite in the same song. To its lips the spending their time in servile offices and anthem of Angels, "Worthy the Lamb hardships, therefore, they may dispose of because God has empowered them to single out the best means of employing washed us from our sins in his own blood, 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 of whatever events befal us, it is essent kinds of work assigned to each. As we ble men never get up unless they have authority. Even the selfishness which is tial that we trace the hand of our are all joint traders and partners in life, the root of all these evils, should lead him Almighty Father, in bringing them about. he forfeits his right to any share, in the to pursue a different course. He would We are wont to speak of events as taking common stock of happiness, who does lose nothing by the change, for the wife place by chance, but so long as we are not endeavour to contribute his quota, or alloted part to it; -the public happiness talk on this topic for fifteen minutes. But while I attended to the other in the neighhim, if she dared, that it is far easier to acknowledging, we entirely overlook the being nothing but the sum total of each

An easy fortune does not set men free only exempts them from some particular

when overtaken by affliction. The for. ed. That time which others must employ heareth,' and to banish the very wish of their brow, they may lay out, in culti. agreements for separation—or any thing that the dispensation should have been vating the mind; a soil, always grateful of that kind-I am always suspicious that appear for the present, God has said, you are not confined to any particular Mister is occasionally petulent and huffy, What I do thou knowest not now but calling, yet you have a general one; and Madame lectures him instead of hu-

rosity, are necessary to become a great wife-" Don't talk too much." fortune; and all those perfections: viz. tasted, go off agreeably, and leave behind

THE HAPPY MAN.

How happy is the condition of that of Christ. 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? rant violations of the precepts of God. 'In thy presence is fulness of joy,' saith As a general fact, it is not necessary to the Psalmist; on the contrary, in his es. usefulness or comfort, that men become tranging of himself from us, there is no embarrassed-endorsing for others, prothing but grief and horror. It is with tracted sickness, or extraordinary misfor-God and the soul as betwirt the sun and tunes, may have produced the result. the earth. In the declining of the year, when the sun draws afar off from us, how d.th 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 3. From contracting debts on the earth decks herself in her fresh habiliments of blossoms, leaves, and flowers, to in the coming years: or, entertain those comfortable heats and influences. So, and more, it is in the of others: and strange and criminal declining or approach of this all-glorious thoughtlessness in regard to one's pro-Sun of Righteousness. In his presence mises: or, there is life and blessedness; in his ab. 5. From hankering after fashionable sence nothing but grief, disconsolateness 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

come; do thou enable us to draw nigh unto thee upon the feet of our affections. upon the hands of our actions, upon the who bear least of it-just as thought is, so many respects, important to our duty est draw nigh unto us in thine ordinances, above all, difficult to those who think and our happiness. Let us assume it as in thene audience, in thy grace and mer-

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 promited and undisputed authority, there are own name, and their good works are all that is right, and just, and true. Let fession in life, to whom the advice is not blessings in domestic life, of which he is hung as ornaments about their own piety be combined in your character, 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 13. The relation in which most desire the most shining accomplishments, when long argument, they necessarily fall into within his power to plant the "Rose of 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 the Ottawa River. Here is a rising village, mere force of gravity, for a week at a time, without disturbing their brains at all.

> 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 profitably, in the hospitable mansion of the 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 the Chatt Lake towards Clarendon. The our house of legislation, is the mere Chatts is so named from the caps on the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of water, which are occasioned by the terrific vanity and egotism. Your really sensi. tossing of that element, as the Ottawa pours 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 if one listens to the absurd rant of the day, the whole science of politics seems to have become twisted into a Chineze puzzle, so

meshes of a slander suit, I feel more rest assured, that although afflictions and choose, and steadily to prosecute the what his cooler judgment would have re-"The wind and the sun contended which even fiery trials await us, we shall with most ennobling exercises, and the most strained, and what he does not deliberate.

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 -an enlarged compass of thought, and a fering in such matters. But I wish I could heart flowing with humanity and gene. whisper in the ear of every husband and

> Being in DEBT OFTEN LEADS CHRIS-TIANS 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

But this is not all; the causes of pecuniary embarrassment, at the present day, show, in numberless instances, flag-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,

strength of what is hoped may be gained

4. From sheer neglect of the interests

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, etc.

RELIGIOUS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Ma. Eurror-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 laborious 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 other respect most worthy of esteem, but least, or manual labour to those unused to the ornament of every age, and of every who, from a naturally overbearing dispo- toil.

an apology for a journal of the tour. If you deem them worthy of a place in some corner station. Let it temper the petulance of Hall. Yours, with respect,

H. WILKINSON. Brockville, Feb. 19th, 1933.

Wednesday, Jan. 24th.-Having just enjoyed a pleasant meeting in Lanark, at which it pleased Almighty God to awaken and justify more than 20 sinners, and signally to comfort and revive the Society, we left the house of our kind host, Brother Mansell, in Romsey, for Packenham, 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 Sharon" in the wildernesses around him, This one armed brother and his faithful mate. by means of experimental piety, enjoy a feli-city, in their one roomed log but, unknown to thousands who live in " ceiled houses and fare sumptuously every day."

25th.—This day we made but 17 miles to

the Chatts Rapids, alias Fitzroy Harbour. At this place the Mississippi empties itself into which, from its situation, must, at no distant day, be a place of considerable importance. There is a small Class of Methodists here. A preacher may talk too much. One A very respectable congregation gathered for Sheriff, of whose kindness and that of his family I cannot speak too highly.

26th.—This morning we crossed the Ot-tawa into L. C., and on that side made our worm like way past the Chatte, and then up along, in awful sublimity, among a thousand craggy rocks, and down as many fearful chasins. 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, bourhood of Brother McConnel. This even-ing I administered the Lord's Supper to about 15 communicants at the close of sermon, and baptized 17 children. The people that nobody can find its beginning or end are right glad to enjoy the ordinances of When I find a neighbour caught in the Christianity. At Brother McConnel's this evening met with Br'thr Howard, the preacher on C. Circuit, and was glad to find him inpretty good health, in body and soul, and somewhat encouraged by heightening prespects of fruit in the rugged lot assigned to him, to elear and to plough, to sow and to

27th.-Eleven miles more to the place of the C. Quarterly Meeting. Here met Brother his cloak more closely about him; but different an aspect does a real Christian to enjoy; in short, the doing and being, If he should listen to my short lesson, he B. again. Hearty welcomes from the ex-



pecting sheep in the wilderness. May they not look up hungry without being fed!—
Jesus has said, His sheep " shall find pasfrom the wrath to come and be saved from company our humble efforts with fervent pray-their sins, two of whom found, by happy ex-perience, that Christ " receiveth sinners by see the salvation of God."

28th, 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. This was our blise today. To be sure it was not in one of our frontier chapels, where all is outward as well as inward comfort--it was in the woods of Clarendon, and in a rude log house of small pelago, with not far from fifty millions more, dimensions: It was literally crammed full, we see, at Singapore, ten missionaries; a The presence of Christ made us forget most printing office of brick, 65 feet by 17, with a The presence of Christ made us forget most beside Him and His great love wherewith He loved us when Ho gave himself for us, and Siamese, Javenese, and Bugis; eleven Chi washed us from our sins in His own blood. The songs of Zion were sweetly sung; many gushing tears spoke of inward emotions that not be fully expressed,-and many Christian experiences were artlessly related last year. Four missionaries of the Ameri that elicited sparks of correspondent fire from every bosom. In a word, a love feast is a love feast in the wilderness as in the city full. The Lord's Supper followed:—and now there island of Borneo. The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff was a feeding upon Christ by faith. It was a and two Baptist missionaries at Macao; four rare privilege to most, and they seemed eager missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal to make the most of it. We partook of their spirit, and were all joyful in our King. At the close of the public service 13 children the General Assembly of the Presbyterian were dedicated to God in the sacrament of Church, now on their way. Baptism. We took dinner with the friends, and prepared to proceed on our journey, which it became necessary to do immediately, as we were 50 miles from our Monday evening appointment, and every prospect, owing to falling snow, of bad roads or no roads on the marrow, in the direction we had to go. We made about 12 miles to the foot of Portage have been admitted to the church; the New de Force, alias Strong Rapids, at which place we were obliged to halt,—as the severe hands of the people; their presses issued the snow storm, the lack of any traces of road on the ice, and the contiguity of the Rapids, forbade our proceeding. We therefore thank fully accepted the welcome of Mr. Stone. who, with several other men, lives convenient to the Portage. Mr. S. treated us with appealing to the American Board of Commis-marked respect, and amply supplied our every sioners, that their work might not be inter marked respect, and amply supplied our every want. We conversed—read a portion of rupled for want of means; he said, with Sociotore—and knelt in prayer with the in. affecting simplicity, "We can try to dispense Scripture-and knelt in prayer with the inmates of our house on the rock, and slept comfortably until morning.

Monday, 29th -- We have thirty eight miles of heavy travelling to-day; nor is that allit is on land, on rocks, on logs, on ice. However, we breakfasted at seven A. M., and at half-past seven P. M. we were at the dare type, anxiously waiting the arrival of a friendly domicile of Mr. Bellows at West-printer, that they may meet the demands of a meath, the place of our destination. took dinner and tea together immediately, and at half past eight commenced the Evening Public Worship in a commodious log school-house which the zeal of these few settlers has enabled them to rear in their new settlement at so early a period.

Some of our congregation to night have not heard a sermon before for the space of a year ; yet the pious part of them have managed to keep alive the spark of grace in their hearts. What a reproof to many more highly fa-

30th. Our Week day Sabbath.-Public preaching at 11 A. M. Love-Feast and Sacrament followed. Our numbers of course in this new place were few. But it was altogether a profitable season. At the close I baptized several children, and in the evening united two of our Society in matrimonial bands. I formed a class of eight persons and appointed them a leader, to keep the few sheep in the wilderness until some suitable brother can be found to serve them as their pastor. Active, untrammelled, zealous young men, whom God calls to labour in His vine.

mence our return. Would gladly spare one day more for the upper part of this Mission-Field; but Perth is more than 100 from this place, and I must be there by Saturday noon. Took leave of Mr. Bellows and his amiable Heaven watch over the seeds of virtue and piety sown in this soil; and may religion keep pace with the rising prosperity of the settlement?

In returning, we take a different rou'e from the one we came. Travelled five miles up Colonel Webb, the Editor of the New York the Lake of the Swamp-three miles rough land road, and then 10 miles up the Muskrat Lake. This lake empties itself, by a river of remarks made by Mr. Cilley during a debate. the same name, into the Zelemet Lake, as it Mr. Graves was the bearer of the challenge, is usually pronounced. " Who can stand and Mr. Cilley having declined meeting Mr. before His cold?" The frost fell painfully in Webb, on the ground of his not being a suffilove with my travelling companion's face, making him blush red and white by turns. At Mr. Allen's, head of Muskrat Lake, we halted--refreshed ourselves, and baptized a child,-then drove on till 9 P. M.; in all, to them. The weapons used were R:FLES; the day, 43 miles. During the evening we possed over what is ironically denominated Bulles's Turnpiks -- i, e. three miles of highway and low-way of nature's roughest construction to Mr. Cilley received the ball of his antagonist.

day, and we were comfortably housed at our friend Mansell's again, where we spent the night. Friday night preached in Lanark, and leave also to report a bill to prevent the recurhere in the morning parted with my esteemed rence of a similar atrocity. The parties are companion and guide, and reached Perth a said to have been on terms of friendship; and few minutes before the hour appointed for yet, on a mere point of etiquette, one has been commencing the services of the Quarterly Meeting. God be praised for all His mercies

MISSIONARY.

For the Christian Guardian, The Eleventh Anniversary Meeting of the propriate to the occasion, and expressive of the interest of the Meeting in the Missionary cause, were moved, and supported by the Rev. Messrs. Miller, Carrol, Stinson, Richey, christian eloquence. The Annual subscrip tions amounted to £9 2s. 5d., the collection to £1 7s. 3d., and a number of " Missionary boxes" were presented, one by Master Joseph Walker, containing £1 1s. 9d., Master James fair trial. Mason 8s. 8d. ;- Master Charles C. Gilchrist 3s. 1d.;—Miss Adeline Spalding 13s. 0d.;— Miss Mary Steele 9s. 0d.;—Miss Mary Pow-ers 7s. 6d.;—Miss E. Strong 4s. 7d.;— Miss Ann Keeler 9s. 0d.;-one the owner not known 1s. 4d. ; -- amount £3 17s. 111d., total collected by the Society £14 1s. 74d. Impressed with a deep sense of the necessity

gratitude to God as we contemplate what has been already achieved, and the pleasing prosnects of rapid success which are every where Preached in the afternoon from Isa. opening to those who "go forth in the name ixvi. 13. Brother B. gave us a sermon at of the Lord," proclaiming the word of life, night, which was succeeded by a Prayer to the multitudes of our fellow sinners who Meeting. And now the good seed, sown by are dwelling in spiritual darkness, and in many faithful brethren for years past in this "the shadow of death;"-we feel disposed soil, was even to spring up. At least eight to try, whatever we have done the past year, individuals manifested their desire to flee to double it in the ensuing one; and to ac-

S. GREELEY, Secretary. February 24th, 1838.

MISSIONARY FRUITS.

Looking at China, with its three or four hundred millions using one written language; and the Islands of the great Eastern Archi type foundry, and founts of type in Malay. nese block cutters, a copyiet, and eight or ten printers actively employed; a large num ber of Scriptural and other Tracts prepared, and not far from 2,500,000 pages printed the can Board of Commissioners, with a pross, at Canton; nine (connected with the Reformed Dutch Church in Java; and three on the missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Chinese, two of them now

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 popula tion under the influence of the Gospel. average attendance on public worship is 14, 500, or 900 in each congregation; 1,078 have been admitted to the church; the New last year 11,606,429 pages, and the missionaries say, "The number who read understandingly is greater than, with three presses, we can supply with books." When the Rev. Mr. Richards, who lately visited this country, was with half the quantity of flour allowed for our families, but we cannot dispense with the use of the press."

Among the Nestorians in Persia, a remnant of the ancient church at Antioch, is a mission full of promise, with a press and Syro Chal We people earnestly desiring the Scriptores and other Christian books .- Epis. Rec.

THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1838.

The Court before whom the persons as by a merciful arrangement under the pro. Wednesday, 31st .- To day we must com- Jury .- We design to publish reports of some of the principal cases, as they proceed.

REFINED BARBARISM .-- A most atrocious murder has recently been pernetrated at Washington under the name of duelling. The duellists were Messrs. Graves and Cilley, members of the United States House of Representatives. The latter was challenged by Courier & Enquirer, in consequence of some ciently respectable antagonist, the refusal was deemed an insult to Mr. Graves, and a meeting consequently took place between distance 80 vards; two shots were exchanged without effect; a third was insisted on, when be at all passable. "'Tis Nature all." and fell dead! An extraordinary excitement Feb'y 1st.—An easy drive of 32 miles to- has been produced. The House has appointed a committee to enquire into the affair, with hurried unprepared into eternity, and the other lives, a murderer in the estimation of all sensible men. Every American Journal which we have seen takes this view of it.

The infatuated man, Sutherland, who acted under the assumed title of Brigadier General branch Female Missionary Society, was held among Mackenzie's supporters in the United at Colborne Feb. 13th, the chair was taken States, was, with his Aid de camp, Spencer, by the Rev. Wm. Case, and the Report of brought to this city on Monday last under a the Society being approved, resolutions ap guard of the incorporated Militia, and arraigned yesterday before a Court Martial composed of Militia Officers, to be tried under the recent statute. A copy of the charges was given to and Sunday, who all, as well as our him, with permission to employ Counsel, and confined, as the Commission gives you no extensive insurrectionary movement was plan-obligation, and so firm a resolution to fulfil it; realm of England. The King, in contemplation much esteemed Chairman, addressed the nuclearly witnesses in his defence. Whatever may power over any other crimes than those which ned, and about the close of last autumn it was object to the country of law, is present every where in his defence, where in his defence is as little occasion to occupy our. call witnesses in his defence. Whatever may merous assembly with heart touching, and be his fate, it is gratifying to know that, in a land which he has been led to consider and to treat as the seat of tyranny and absolutism, there is every disposition shown to afford him a

> 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

Quere.-Why was this not done prior to the preparation for their defence, namely, a copy nvosion? General W. was there before they of the Indictment found against them, with a with their leaders! These things are hard to be understood by plain folks.

Frontier News.—We copied the most important rumors which were affoat last week touching the recent outbreak on the frontier. Most of them will probably prove what some of them have proved already—false. The hero of two islands, Navy and Hickory, is here, in custody of our vigitant and active fellow cirizen, United States Marshall Garrow. His trial commenced to day, (Monday) and has been adjourned we are told, to Wednesday.—[Jabura Banner, of March 7:11.]

that our friend of the Banner did not susother Journals which come weekly under his notice, he would have been saved the trouble of copying so much nonsense, which we were really beginning to fear he would never contradict. -

Attempt at Murder. -It is said that a shot was fired at Col. Dewson a few nights ago by some evil minded person near the scite of Monigomery's Inn.

The Bill passed by the House of Assembly,

The following account of the recent defeat present, is enabled to speak confidently :---

from this place. Their numbers were variously religious, whon they prompted them to join the enemies of their Sovereign, and to turn their arms against the government which had protect. Col., MAITLAND, with 5 companies of regulars, od them. I company of the Essex militia and a company | It is scarcely necessary to say that the priof the St. Thomas cavalry, left just at sun-set, and arreived on the Island at sun rise the next morning. On seeing the "red coats" the rebels immediately began to scamper away. A dotach. the Queen, because Great Britain is engaged in sent to a point near the South-east part of the Island, to prevent any from making their escape, same degree of guilt both in a legal and moral Col. Mailland in person, marched to the centre sery to the community, whose laws are thus of the Island where it was expected the rebels would make a stand and give battle; but they taking a route different from what was expected, are thus upon the threshold of the investigation came upon our little band, then on the ice about committed to us, to enter minutely into the 100 yards from the shore, and near the point particulars of those events which have recently above referred to. The rebels, commanded by their Col. Bradley, were immediately drawn up their Col. Bradley, were immediately drawn up avoid, so far as can be properly done, any allucommenced its sitting on Thursday the 8th line our men, under the command of Capt. necessary for you to inquire into, in order that instant. The bench was occupied by the Baown, were placed about three feet apart, you may approach the discharge of your duty Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE, with the about 80 yards from the enemy. The tug of with minds as much as possible unbiased. But Honourable Justices Sherwood, Jones and McLean. An able charge was delivered to the Grand Jury by the Chief Justice, which they found the "red coats" advanced 12 paces, and we need not affect to be ignorant of what we have inserted to-day. The Petit Jury and when the word was given to Change, the has been too painfully forced upon the attention was dismissed until Monday the 20th instant rebels ran away, leaving 7 dead on the field of ourselves, and of every one around us. was dismissed until Monday the 26th instant, robels ran away, leaving 7 dead on the field,-5 men were found the next day, making in all were the appearance of universal peace, and of confidently say, such another; set of ragged, greasy, wretched, and lawless fellows I never

"The self-styled Gen. Sutherland was subse comes to hand. Two prisoners have been taken -perhaps looking for their General."

Amherstburg, March 5, 1838.

P. S. I was present on the Island-I have here stated can be relied on.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. S-h will necept our thanks for his kind commu nication. He will observe, bowever, that one on the same subject, previously received, renders its insertion G. C. T. has perhaps not been in the babit 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 ex change papers to day.

for insertion. It shall have a place next week.

CHARGE

M. Richer's interesting communication came

Of the Uon. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Special March 8th. .: Mr. Foreman: and

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.— Under a Statute lately passed, the Special offences of High Treason, misprision of high treason, or treasonable practices, committed in any part of this Province.

You will observe two peculiarities which distinguish this Court from those convened

eft Vermont for Canada, and had interviews 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 delay than is consistent with the necessary icspatch of business upon the circuits. For this reason a Special Commission is commonly resorted to for the trial of such offences : and there is another cause, namely, the indulgence permitted to the prisoner of challenging a much greater number of Jurors than is allowed We have long been in a wonderment in other cases, which of course makes it necessary that more should be in attendance pect the probability of the falsehood of the It is desirable, besides, that in cases of this armed force was hovering around this capital numerous rumours which have graced its description, which more especially affect the columns, and trust that in future he will peace and safety of the whole community, the

Trials for High Treason are happily not very frequent in any part of the British Empire. A generation has nearly passed away since a this province, the only one which, until this occasion, it has been found necessary to assemble in Upper Canada. The Special Commission to which I allude, issued during the last war with the United States of America, when some of the inhabitants of this province, regardless of their duty of allegiance to their Sovereign, were found traitorously adhering to the enemy, assisting them in some cases with their arms, in others with their counsel and information, and appointing Mr. Speaker MacNan to proceed thus doing more grievous injury to their country to England to represent the state of the and to their fellow-subjects than a much greater Province, was lost in the Legislative Council, humber of public enemies could have accomplished. The motives to this treasonable conduct were probably various. Some were influof the Pirates at Point au Pelé Island, has personal advantage to themselves by favouring an enemy, who, they imagined must succeed in been furnished to us by a friend for whose making themselves masters of this Colony veracity we can youch, and who having been others, no doubt, were led to betray their country and to forfeit their allegiance from entertain "A few days ago intelligence reached here the citizens of a republic, might not have been that the rebels had taken possession of Point out of character, but which led them to violate au Peié Island, in Lake Erie, about 40 miles

soners 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 ment of 82 men, with 20 of the cavalry, had been no public war. But the violation of allegiance in time of peace by levying war against the while the main body of the troops, led on by view, and is frequently productive of more mito an open and public enemy.

of this Colony; on the contrary, I desire t

visions of the Statute, none of the parties accused can be arraigned for trial until ten days after the finding of a bill by the Grand of their wounds. I have not time to give in a numb loss degree, and of their wounds. I have not time to give in a numb loss degree, and of their wounds. farther particulars, but this much I can most cupied themselves seculously in advancing various works of public improvement, and endeavouring to ward off from this province the pefore saw; nor do I believe their equals can be difficulties which seemed to beset almost every other country; the laws were every where submitted to: and justice was administered through quently made a prisoner by J. Paince, Esq., and its usual channels, as free from any circumstan will probably arrive in Toronto before this course as could have been the case in any counsince. They appear to have been reconnoitreing try, at any time. It is ascertained that Upper—perhaps looking for their General." C. V. Canada contains about 400,000 souls; and I believe I may say with that strict adherence to accuracy which becomes this place, that it would have been difficult to point out any portion of the world where an equal number of persons were at the same time living in a state of more general tranquillity and contentment-in the nore perfect possession of every right and liber. ty which is consistent with human happiness, and apparently enjoying in more entire security the fruits of their labour, and all other advanta ges which it is the object of good government

I do not mean to say that there were no efforts used to excite discontent, or that there were no exceptions to that cheerful and grateful acknowledgement of blessings enjoyed, which will generally be exhibited by the great majority of a virtuous people. Undoubtedly there were such exceptions, and so there always have been, and always will be, while buman nature is imperfect, and until envy, longer suffered to mar the happiness of man-Court for the trial of persons committed for kind. But the workings of these bad passions, interruption of the ordinary current of affairs. They had chiefly shown themselves in those railing accusations at public meetings and in out the world, that it has been perhaps imprudently concluded that they had nearly lost their influence over the minds of men.

jurisdiction is in one respect more compre. French origin had been instigated to take up controlling its officers. hensive, as you have authority to inquire into arms against their Sovereign, upon what preOffences committed out of the limits of your text or under what influence it does not conduty of allegiance, in a country whose inha-

nine prisoners whose names are on the calen- industry, and to divide it as booty among those words state what has now become matter of ing. history, that many hundreds of persons in this District, and in the District of London, arraywhich must thus elapse, between their being ed under leaders who have since, with few indicted and arraigned, occasions a greater 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 rnel and wicked means they were willing to carry these criminal designs into effect. It this Province was in actual session, a large in open defiance of the laws, and threatening the destruction of the Government, plundering scan more carefully the character of the guilt or innocence of the persons charged the public mails in the Queen's highway, Rochester, Lewiston, and Buffulo Journals should be ascertained with as little delay as burning the dwelling houses of their fellow before he gives currency to the inflammatory and war-exciting paragraphs with which, at the instigation of Mackenzie, et sons which I have mentioned for bringing crimes was full. The number of those who which at the instigation of Mackenzie, et sons which I have mentioned for bringing crimes was full. The number of those who with regard to the rules of subjects, and not nessating to meet the form were first probable, of murder. Happily their efforts were first probable, that even if there were not those other real trated before the measure of their intended before you, will be for the well defined offences of thigh Treason, or Misprision of Treason.

With regard to the rules of subjects, and not nessating to meet the granted that the only charges which will be brought before you, will be for the well defined offences of thigh Treason, or Misprision of Treason. ed. Had he cast an impartial eye upon some | nal. they would, nevertheless, not be left to | ties of allegiance, the obligations of gratitude, await the sitting of the ordinary Criminal the dictates of conscience, the precepts of can amount to a participation in the crime, for any and peace for themselves and their families; the number of such, I say, was infinitely small in comparison with the whole loyal peo-Court similar to the present was convened in ple of Upper Canada. It required therefore but little time to restore the reign of peace, and the supremacy of the laws; but enough of evil has nevertheless been suffered in consequence of this senseless and wicked insurrection, to give fair warning of the miseries which must follow in the train of civil war; and it cannot be foreseen what desolution may hearing beforehand what is intended, or being ones yet be brought upon this lately peaceful country, by the audacious act of unfurling in it the standard of rebellion.

We see that it has encouraged multitudes of foreigners upon our border to intrude them guilly of actual High Treason. I give you this solves violently into our country in the hope of account of the offence of Misprision of Treason lander; it has diverted the great mass of our people from their industrious pursuits to the dangerous, and unprofitable, and demoralizing occupation of war; and it has led to such infractions of treaties, and to such unjustifiable aggressions upon the peace and honour of our country, as it is feared may lead to very deplorable consequences.

for the part which they are charged with having Built.

The same conduct which in cases of felony taken in this criminal enterprise, or for their connection with it before, or after it was matured, the many prisoners whose names appear on the calendar, and perhaps a still greater number who are out on bail, stand at present accused of one or other of the offences which alone you are authorised under this commission to inquire into. Of the facts of any particular case, this Court are like yourselves, wholly ignorant; but it is reasonable to suppose that most, if not all of those in actual custody, are charged with the crime of High Treason,—the highest offence known to the law. With respect to the enormity of this crime, it

cannot be necessary that I should insist upon it -it strikes at the root of all social order. To protect life, liberty, and property, laws are necessary; and these laws can only be onforced by officers clothed with regular and defined authority, and responsible to a governing power which can uphold and keep together the social this Government by force, then the danger at once begins of mischief and ruin, of which none can see the end. From that moment proporty ceases to be accure; the independence accumulated by industry may be swept from its possessor in a moment; life and liberty have no

be extreme cases: and in the early history of right of resistance to tyranny has been asserted with the approbation and countenance of the wise and good. But these were in ages when the cracky and vices of rulers were. from the condition of society, capable of exercising a greater and more direct influence over the happiness of the governed, than they can possibly do in the present age. Such are now the restraints upon the individual passions of men in authority, however high, from the effect of more enlightened public sentiments, from the general diffusion of education. from the improvement in national manners, from the operation of science and the arts, in elevating the condition of the great mass of the community, from the refinement of civil institutions, and the gradual amelioration of the laws, and above all from the discipline of the mind under the influence of the christian religion unobscured by corruptions and superstition. that it is no longer in the power of a remedy of rebellion. And if this be true of any country or people at the present day, it is espejealousy, and a restless ambition, shall be no cially so in respect to the empire of Gt. Britain, where the government is emphatically a government of the laws, and where a well balanc-High Treason, --delivered at Toronto, from which no community is free, had hitherto ed constitution affords the means of obtaining led to no acts of violence, nor indeed to any a remedy without violence, for every injury, to ascribe to the mover of such criminal designs public or private. And still more difficult would it be to find an imaginable pretext for rebellion in these favoured colonies of the Commission which you have just heard read, public papers against the civil authorities of British crown, where besides the security of first sight, that the principle on which this conhas issued into this District for the trial of all this Province, and of our Parent State, which the law of the land, and the igdividual charac-struction turns, cannot apply in this Colony, so have of late years become so common through ters of the public servants who are in the im- remote from the residence of the Sovereign any abuse they may be guilty of, can be made to the government in England, which is not But unfortunately in the colony of Lower from its elevated position more disinterested under the ordinary commissions of Oyer and Canada, which joins upon this Province, a and unprejudiced, than it is patiently attentive to excite rebellion in a transatlantic colony can be Terminer and General Gaol Delivery .- His considerable number of the inhabitants of to every complaint, and scrupulously just in

District :-- In another respect it is much more cern us here to inquire. The fact is, that an bitants have shown so strong a sense of the struction does not merely hold with respect to the power over any other crimes than those which | ned, and about the close of last autumn it was | so there is as little occasion to occupy ourit especially enumerates, namely, High Treas attempted to be put in execution. For selves in inquiring whether there could be, by son, misprision of treason, or treasonable some time before this attempt was openly possibility, an object which in this province practices. This deviation from the ordinary made, the misery of civil war, the greatest would justify or excuse the desperate measure bellion is lighted up in any part of the empire, to course of justice in criminal proceedings, is perhaps that afflicts mankind, was seen to be of assailing the government with force. Such in accordance with what has repeatedly taken approaching; and we can have no doubt that an inquiry is unnecessary, because the object place in England under like circumstances; the guilty design was formed by a few destand indeed the peculiar method of conducting porate persons in this Province to make com- not been left to be conjectured; it has been tion of counsels, and forces, and give such encoutrials for treason, and for misprision of treason, mon cause with the insurgents. We cannot renders it nearly impossible that they should doubt this, I say, because it was openly progressing to separate this colony from the be disposed of under the usual commissions of claimed; so openly and undisquisedly indeed, Gaol Delivery.

The definition of treason, and for misprision of treason, mon cause with the insurgents. We cannot openly proclaimed. It was to subvert the reagment to other criminal projects, that it might open openly proclaimed. It was to subvert the endanger the peace of the whole Empire, and the crown, to usure the authority which the can.

Gaol Delivery.

The definition of treason, and for misprision of treason, mon cause with the insurgents. We cannot openly proclaimed. It was to subvert the endanger the peace of the whole Empire, and the crown, to usure the authority which the can. Gaol Delivery.

that the cause of the late movement in this stitution and laws had placed in other hands, such considerations the attempting to raise a rebellion in Ireland must be held to be, as it has been, vide every reasonable eafeguard for persons of it, was quite as palpable and undeniable as to which our attachment is pledged, and to who may be innocently accused of the highest the effects have been.

Without referring to the individual part try the property which their Sovereign had for persovering exertion by every Christian in they came;" where they were disarmed by crime known to the law, has led them to give Without referring to the individual part try the property which their Sovereign had parative distance in drawing a distinction. If behalf of the Missionary enterprise; with General Wool, of the United States Army! to prisoners various facilities, and means of taken by any one of the one hundred and forty

dar returned by the Sheriff, I will in a few who should join with them in their undertak.

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 atention 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 croons whose cases will be brought before you by cannot be forgotten that at the very moment Her Majesty's Attorney General, has been such as when the highest civil and criminal court of to implicate him in the designs and proceedings to which I have adverted, and to what extent, are ques-tions which you will have to determine according to the best of your judgment, after a patient hearing of the evidence, and a conscientions and dis-

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

in the bare knowledge and concealment of Treaassent makes the party a principal traitor as indeed 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 bero 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 be, reveal it to some Judge, or Justice of the cace; but if there be any probable circumstances in such company by accident, and having beard a trensonable conspiracy, meets the same company and hears more of it, but still conceals it, this is an implied assent in law, and makes the concealer

very nearly in the words of Mr. Justice Blackstone. You will observe, he says that any assent makes the party a principal fractor. That follows from a principle uniformly applied in our law 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

would make a man an accessory before or after the fact, will make him in High Treason a principal; a point very important to be constantly kept

to view during your inquiries.

To come now to the crime of High Treason itself. I shall not perplex you with a multitude of directions, nor attempt to foresce in how many aspects the cases of those several prisoners may possibly be presented to you; I ut I shall content myself with endeavaring to state shortly, and in-telligibly, a few leading considerations, which I sope 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 undefined constructive treasons, which placed his life in the discretion of a judge and jury—a discretion which, in times long gone by, was too often corruptly ex-ercised. This famous Statule undertakes to defabric. When attempts are made to overturn fine 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 Logislature in 1833 passed an Act declaring what offences shall be capital, they adopted from the Statute of Edward III, (adhering protection; the most bold, and worldless, and closely to its language with becoming veneration.) ernel, become for a time the instruments of all that it will be material for you on this occasion power as arbitrary as their will; and after a suc. to attend to. They repeated in words which, from cession of disorders which interrupt all the long and frequent application, have now an underuseful and agreeable pursuits of life, and involve stood and established sense, "that if a person do all by turns in danger and misfortune, the compass or imagine the death of our Lord the chance of a return to peace, and to some degree King," or if a person do levy war against our of safety, is commonly found in the necession to power of some absolute ruler less wanton in the Kings enemics in this Province, giving to them the abuse of it than his predecessors, whose aid and comfort in this Province or elsewhere, and wigour may supply a security which freemen can only consent to derive from the force of the taws.

But though such are generally the miserable fruits of rebellion against constituted authority, our laws inculcate no doctrine so with the supplemental of the first offence—"the comesants of the supplemental of the supplemental

With respect to the first offence—"the comslavish, as the necessity of absolute submis-sion to every degree of oppression and tyranny that a government can everying. There may the regard to the reigning Savereign that a government can exercise. There may be extreme cases; and in the early history of a Queen fills the throne, as at this time. The England there have been cases in which the offence of directly attempting the life of the King. or of plotting for that purpose, may seem at first view to be one which can be committed only in the kingdom where the Swereign resides; but it will readily occur upon reflection, that one resident in another country, however distant, may bring himself fairly within this provision, as by sending a person to assassinate the King, or inciting by letter persons within the kingdom to commit the treason, or by contriving a plan to be executed there by others. By such means any subject of the Crown, even in this remote Colony, might be guilty of compassing or imagining the Queen's death; though it is most improbable that a case of the kind would ever occur.

But this branch of the Statute has in practice received an extended construction, which it is necessary to consider. It has occurred in many cases that persons in England, having perhaps no immediate design upon the life of the Sovereign, have planned extensive and dangerous insurrections for treasonable purposes, but from their schemes being detected before they could be put in execution. they came not within that branch of the Statute prince or governor, to sport with the interests which makes it treason "to levy war against the and lives of those over whom he rules, to such King in his realm." It has been constantly held, a degree as to drive them to the desperate however, (and by no forced or unreasonable cnostruction.) that acts done in the prosecution of such a design to levy war wore evidence to prove "a compassing or imagining the death of the King," since no man could answer but that, a midst the impults of a civil war, the blood of the Sovereign might be shed: and as this was far from being an unlikely consequence, it has been held not unjust the imagination of such calamities as are likely to follow from them.

Here, again, it will be apt to appear to us at mediate exercise of authority, an appeal against may be very reasonable to apprehend that a civil contest begun in the United Kingdom may endan-ger the life of the King, from his being within the immediate reach of whatever violence may ensue; but it does not seem obvious how a person laboring justly said to compass or imagine the death of the ing, who is so far removed from the scene of the intended contest.

> It has however, been determined that the conhe is the head of the nation, which is to be regarded as composing one great family. In point of fact also, it is impossible when the flame of reforesee when or where the calamity may end, or how widely it may spread. A rebellion in Ire

PRODUCTOR OF FREE WAY I BUT TENDERADD I BUT TO

Ross James

Robson James

Rolston John

Roddy Mrs.

Rowley Jean

Rosborough Joseph

Robinson Mary Jane

lingdom of Great Britain, it would seem to fel-

It is only because it may possibly happen from he peculiar circumstances of some one of the maty cases that may come before you, that it may ecome necessary to advert to the bearing of this ranch of the Statute, that I have thought it right o notice it. It does not seem to me likely that uch a necessity will occur, though I can conceive rases in which it may, since the designs which we may suppose have given rise to most, if not ill of these cases, have resulted in an actual levyng of war; and when the evidence establishes articipation in a treasonable plot, which has roken out into action, there is no occasion to conider what would have been the effect of merely contriving the insurrection, as applied to this firs branch of the Statute—the compassing or imagining the King's death.

proceed now to the second specification of High Treason, namely," the 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 treason-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 the design—if it be to remove a nuisance, to invasion of the Queen's authority, then it is a trea-sonable fovying of war within the Statute. Upon

actual levying of war, unless they were unaccountable resentment, or in the countenancing the design, persuading others to farther, join in it, corresponding with persons with a lt is view to promote it, even though the letter boany act in furtherance of the rebellion, either before or during its existence, so also the knowingly affording assistance or protection to

statute may come to be considered, and that is, where the subjects of another Government, this Province or elsewhere, will come under this division of the statute. But the offence of merely inciting foreigners to invade this Prorince, if those 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 first head of treason, and its possible application in this Province. I wish to be under-stood as speaking subject to a more deliberate consideration of any such question that may Impron to present itself.

stood as speaking subject to a more definerate consideration of any such question-that may happen to present itself.

I would here, Genliemen, gladly conclude this very imperfect elected, which I am seosible has extended to a tedious length; but I must touch, however shortly, on a few more points tonessary to be considered.

British subjects, whether by hirth or naturalization, owe an allegiance and increase and interfere incur the guilt of treason by rehelling regainst the Quoen's authority. So also 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 clitzens of a foreign country in amity with Groat British, making war upon us without a commission from their Government, can not be treated, as I raitors, because having received no protection, they owe no allegiance. Their hostile acts place them at the merey of a Government whose rights they have violated; but they come not within our jorisdiction, under this commission. There is a late statute passed in this Province with a view to the prompt and convenient punishment of supple of fenders acting in cucjunction 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 less in discases upon the primoner, when he rests his defence upon it. In other words, when clarged with any crime committed within the Queen's dominions, he will be presumed to be a British subject until he shews the contary.

I need exarcely remark to you that acts, how ever treasonable in their nature, when they are shewn to have been committed upon compolision, of one in grant with the second of the propose of foreign birth less in discases upon the primore, the contary.

I need exarcely remark to you that acts, how ever freshould be a British subject until he shews the contary.

I need exarcely remark to you that acts, how ever freshould be a british subject unt

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 such treason, unless upon the oaths of two lawful witnesses, either both of them to the same ful witnesses, either both of them to the same covert act. or one of them to one, and the other that District and other purposes therein incitioned.

20. An act to knooporate certain persons under the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of the same full witnesses, either both of them to the same full witnesses, either both of the same full witnesses, which witnesses are same full witnesses. overt act, or one of them to one, and the other to another evert act of the same treason, unless upon his own confession of his gailt, which confession it has been determined is admissible during the first and second Sessions of the present Parliament, for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature ment in open court; but it will not be sofficient alone, unless it be satisfactorily proved by two ment in open court; but it will not be sufficient alone, unless it be satisfactorily proved by two wilnesses. By overlacts 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 overlact of treason; but words of advice, consultation, encourage mont, persuasion, or information, spoken in furtherance of a treasonable purpose, may constitute an overlact of one or other species of treason. The same statute also provides that the prisoner shell have certain advantages for conducting his defence, to which I have already alloded, and which the Court will be scrupulous in attending to.

There are other matters which, in any comprehensive view of this branch of the law, should not be omitted; and indeed, those which I have to the fitting the present session, or prehensive view of this branch of the law, should not be omitted; and indeed, those which I have to the fitting the present session, or prehensive view of this branch of the law, should not be omitted; and indeed, those which I have to the fitting the present session, or prehensive view of this branch of the law, should not be omitted; and indeed, those which I have to the fitting the present amore to the said Court; and for the Count of Chancery in this Province.

22. An act to exempt the District of Gore.

23. An act to exempt the District of Gore.

24. An act to incorporate sundary persons under the style and title of the Grantham Navigation Company, and for the Count of the Muldow Rand Chand Conner the syle and title of the Grantham Navigation Company, and to the mand the Charter of the Welland Canal Conner than Charles the Welland Canal Conner that the chart of the Window Rand Conner the syle and title of the Grantham Navigation Company.

25. An act to amend the Charter of the Welland Canal Conner that the chart of conner the present sension of the law visiting of Barton, in the District of Gore.

25. An act to amend the Chart of the

ny part of the Queen's dominions beyond the have led me to trespass so long upon your attention, but a strong sense of the painful responsiow that it must have an universal application bility of your duties, and of their great importation the circle of the empire. ance 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 administration of justice upon this solemn occasion, who do not deeply lament. the wicked insurrection in which these prisoners are charged, whether justly or not, to have participated, and the miserable consequences which it has entailed upon a multitude of per-sons who might have been living at this moment in the enjoyment of peace, health, liberty, abundance, and security, but who are new either fugitives from their families and their country, or eviding, 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 country situated as this is, such an occasion could have occurred!

There is no setting limits to the irregular desires, and unreasonable expectations of ill constituted minds. If it were otherwise, one would have supposed that rebellion against the Governrevenue an affront upon a private person, or a like purpose not public and general in its nature, it will amount but to a riot. Dut if the object be such as makes it a rebellion against the State, an investor of the Occasional state. from whence the principal armed band of peoinvasion of the Queen's authority, then it is a treasonable lovying of war within the Statute. Upon
this point I will not further colarge.

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
ovidence.

When he has been one of the party engaged
in the levying of war, all who would be
arceassaries before or after the fact, if the crime
were felony, incur the guilt of the principal
iradiors; 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
energed in it. Any note of assistance, as by

If a treasonable levying of war within the Statute. Upon
this point I will not further colarge.

If a treasonable levying of war shall be
established, you will next have to consider in
and defy the laws, under whose
protection many of them had lived in security of
and pace from their childhood. I have always
regarded it as the most favoured portion of the
Province. Enjoying the advantage of a climate
as decidedly heathful and agreeable as can be
found in this Province, or perhaps upon this
as decidedly heathful and agreeable as can be
found in this Province, or perhaps upon this
St. An act to authorise a losu of money to ther purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of money to ther purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of money to ther purpose therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of other purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of other purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of other purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of other purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of other purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of other purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An act to authorise a losu of other purposes therein-mentioned.

So. An a ple came to threaten this town with devastation, cogaged in it. Any acts of assistance, as by guilty pursuit of such imaginary advantages as furnishing arms, provisions, money, ammunifarmishing arms, provisions, money, ammuni-no form of Government ever did, or ever can tion, intelligence or advice, assenting to and confer. But I will not urge these reflections It is earnestly to be hoped that the wound

which has thus been most unexpectedly inflicted intercepted, and have no effect; and generally upon our social system, may be speedily and effectually healed, and that suspicious and uneasiness may soon give place to a sense of full and permanent security. Nothing can tend more to any trailor after the fact, all these things make the accomplishment of this object than the just. the person so acting a partaker in the treason. firm, and unprejudiced administration of the With respect to the third specification in the laws; so that it may be seen and felt by all, Statute, "the adhering to the enemies of the that while nothing is yielded from indifference Queen within this Province," I have already or four, so also nothing is urged in a harsh and explained that public enemies are here referred vindictive spirit. Our excellent system of to, not reliefs or traitors -- there is still however | jurisprudence affords us noble landmarks; and a possible case, in which this branch of the with that independence of mind which the consciousness of just intentions inspires, you will not fail to attain the ends which Courts of which is at peace with us, invade this Province, Justice have alone in view, wherever the British and carry on war without the authority of their Constitution maintains its ground, namely, the Prince of State; there they are looked upon as just punishment of guilt, and the full protecenemies, (for owing no allegionee, they are not tion of innocence. You have no other duty to tractors,) and the subjects of Her Majesty adhering to them, giving to them aid and comfort Gentlemen, that you have no other wish to

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 inquiries the Court can render you assistance, it shall be readily afforded.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

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

34. An act to provide a Pension to the Widows of the late Captains James MacNaub, and William Church.

35. An act authorising the payment of Pensions to certain Militia-men, disabled during the late War with the United States of America, under certain restrictions.

36. An act to authorise the admission of John Prince, Esquire, to practice as a Barrister and Attorney within this Province.

Esquire, to practice as a Barrister and Attorney within this Province.

37. An act to after the mode of payment of wages to Members of the House of Assembly.

38. An act to provide Pensions for the Widows and Children of Militia-men killed during the late rebellion, and for other purposes therein memioned.

39. An act granting a retired allowance to Colonel Coffin, Adjustnt General of Militia.

40. An act to prevent the Receiver General from advancing any further sum or loads for certain Public Works, until the interest is paid thereon.

41. An act to enable the Government of this Province to extend a Conditional Pardon, in certain cases, to persons who bave been concerned in the late Insurrection.

42. An act to incorporate the Town of Kingston under the name of the Mayor and Comanon Council of the Town of Kingston.

of kingston.

43. An act granting a Pension to Sheppard McCormick.

44. An act to authorise the levying an additional Tax on the Inhabitants of the County of Simcoe, for the Introduce therein mentioned.

and of Resets.

50. An act to anthorise the payment of certain sums of

money to sundry persons, for expenses incurred in the erection and completion of the Public Buildings. St. An act granting to fire Majesty a som of money for the erection of a dwelling-house for the Keeper of the Point Peter Lighthouse. for the erection of a dwelling-house for the Keeper of the Point Peter Lighthouse. 52. An act granting to Her Majesty & certain sum of

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, 26th February, 1838. The House was put in committee on the Homilton inarket biil, and the bilt was reported, nnended, and ordered for a third reading to day.
Petitions brought up—by Mr. Sol. General
of Harvey Fowler, and of Mary Nicholson, of the City of Toronto; by Mr. Malloch, of James Cull of the City of Toronto; by Mr. Kearnes, of Ellinor Davis of the City of Toronto; and

by Mr. Aikman, of the Trustees for macadan zing the Hamilton and Brantford road. The bill sent down by the Legislative Council to authorise the Lieutenant Governor to extend pardon to rebels under certain restrictions, was read the third time and passed, and returned to

he Council. On the order of the day for the third reading of the Address to Her Majesty on the Union of the Provinces being called.

Mr. Morris moved in unendment, that the Address be not now read a third time, but that it be forthwith referred to the consideration of committee of the whole House, to consider how far it is expedient to transmit to Her Ma. justy such parts of the Report of the select committee on the political state of the Provinces as reflect on the administration of Sir John Colborne; (see printed report, page 24,) and or the evidence of certain witnesses examined by the select committee of the House of Commons. on the civil government of Canada, in the year 1828, in the following objectionable language— 'The evil of the course pursued is apparent from the fact, that a report was drawn up upon exparte statements, and (in some cases) gross inistentesentations, and contains recommenda tions and opinions destructive of the fast and Constitutional authority of the Crown, and the maintenance of an efficient administration of

YEAS.-Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Cook, McDonell of Northumberland, Mc-Donell of Stormont, Morris, Parke, Rykert, Shaver, Thomson, Thorburn and may order the paper for one year.

NAYS .- Messrs. Aikman, Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, delay to sending forth an inferior production. Dunlop, Ferrie, Gamble, Malloch, Marks; McLean, Merritt, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Shade and Sherwood.-17.

Lost, unajority 4. Mr. Bockus moved in amendment that the Address be not now rend a third time, but that t be forthwith referred to the consideration of a ommittee of the whole House, to consider how far it is expedient to transmit to Her Majesty such parts of the report of the select committee, on the political state of the Provinces as relates to the opinion therein expressed, with regard to the only grounds on which that report recommends a Union of the Provinces of Upper

and Lower Canada. YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, Mc-Lean, Morris, Parke, Robinson, Shaver, Thorburn and Woodruff .-- 11.

NAYS .- Messrs. Aikman, Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, Cook, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gamble, Kcarnes, Malloch, Marks, McDonell of Northum. berland, McKay, Merritt, Murney, Rich. ardson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood and Solicitor General -- 22.

Lost, majority 11, and the Address was read

Mr. Robinson moved that all after the word Sovereign" be expunged, and the following inserted :- "That in the present unsettled state of Lower Canada, it is improdent and unwise to discuss the terms on which an Union with Lower Canada should be effected, even if that measure is considered advantageous to the best interests of both Provinces-Resolved, there fore, that on humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, requesting that Her Majesty will be pleased to consider the different propositions contained in the Report of this House on the state of the Provinces (which is herewith trans mitted to Her Majesty,) and adopt such mea sures as to Her Majesty may seem most likely

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton, Kindness on his companion, now living in Cook, Gamble, McIntosh, Murney, Parke, Cavan with her Brother in law Archibald Kil-YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton, Robinson, Sherwood, Sol. General and Woodruff.—11.

Office. U. C. NAVS .- Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Bur. well, Chisholm of Halton, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Kearnes, Marks, McCrae, Polite Undersigned, having authority McDonell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Merritt, Richardson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Thomson and Thorburn.—22.

Lost, majority 11, On passing Address,— YEAS.—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Boul.

ton, Burwell, Carturight, Chisnoim of Halton, Ferric, Kearnes, Malloch, Marks, taken to enforce payment.

JOS. C. MORRISON. McCrae, McDonell of Northumberland, Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

McDonell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Merritt, Murney, Richardson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Sol. General and Thomson .- 24.

NAYS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Cook, Achison, James Gamble, McIntosh, Parke, Robinson, Adams, John Shaver, Thorburn and Woodruff .- 9. Carried, majority 15, and the address was passed, and is as follows:--

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

Most Gracious Sovereign,—
We, Your Majesty's dotiful and loyal subjects the commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled—most humbly beg leave. to transmit to Your Majesty, sundry resolutions edopted by this House, on the subject of an Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, together with a report of a select committee on the political state of the Provinces, 43. An act to make further provision for the support and adopted by this House.—And we do most hum-45. An act to make turner province at the second se Road, west of the City of Toronto.

47. An act to afford reflect to the sick and destitute Poor shall in Your Majesty's wisdom be deemed of the City of Toronto.

(cessary to carry out the views of Your Majesty) of the City of Toronto.

43. An act to alter and amend sundry acts regulating the appointment and duties of Township Officers

49. An act granting a sun of money to William Hust sa a compensation for loss of time in consequence of a wound received by him while engaged in capturing a band of Robels.

50. An act to authorise the savency of forming the capturing a band of Robels.

ALLAN N. MACNAB. Speaker.
Commons House of Assembly, Feb. 28th, 1838. Mr. Robinson moved that the address be communicated to the Legislative Council for their concurrence,-Which was lost. (To be-continued.)

Foreign & Domestic News.

No fatther arrivals: nearly twenty packets

The ship Morrison is said to have arrived safe at Canton from Japan, whither she went to convey some shipwreaked natives, with a special reference to exploration for missionary purposes. Two or three Missionaries were on board. were on board.

Quarterly Meetings on the Toronto Dis-trict-4th Quarter.14th and 15th April. Yonge Street,21st and 22nd Newmarket,...........28th and 29th " Dumfries, 5th and 6th May.

The publication of the following list has een unavoidably delayed for some time.-ED. GUAR. 1

Sums collected since the Missionary Meeting at Niagara, by Miss Davidson, in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Mrs. Mary Davidson, £0 15 ohu Durward, 0 10 Λ Friend, 0 5 do. 0 5 Wm. II. Jones, 0 2 R. M. Long. 0 5 T. C. Ritter, 0 10 Joseph Luke, 0 2 John Burns, 1 5 0

Niagara, 5th February, 1838.

THE ALBION-NEW NOTICE.

The Proprietor begs to announce that the Cameron, Messre. the first Saturday of the year, and that he has on this occasion, he hopes, supplied himself with such a number of extra copies as will enable him to furnish all the regular setts that may be called for.

The Proprietor also announces that he has caused the two plates of the New Houses of Parliament, and Ellen Tree, to be retouched by the artist, Mr. Dick, who engraved them, which has fully replenished their spirit and beauty. These will be given to every subscriber who

presented to his subscribers .- He prefers this In the early part of the year, the antecedent numbers of the current volume are sent to all

new subscribers, unless ordered from any other Term six pollars per annum, payable in advance. Office Aster buildings, Barclay St.

MARRIED.

On Priday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. John Hughes to Miss Janu Foster, both of the City of Toronto. DIED,

At Emily, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., Jane, Cotton B. infant daughter of J. L. Hughes, Eeq., aged Coake, George sixteen months. Letters received at the Guardian Office

during the week ending March 13. A. Davidson, J. Biddle, (the sum due is 58.) J. Lever, S. Buntington, R. Heyland, J. Douse, G. Pople, A. S. Newbury, J. F. owes £26s.] C. Vandusen, F. Dresser, (£2 10s.) W. Simp. son, A. Adams.

ADVERTISEMENTS. PRECENTOR

Wanted for St. Andrew's Church. The must be perfectly capable of teaching Vocal Music, and of leading a Choir; ind he must be of good moral character. Application to be made to William Ross, Esq., rner of King and Yonge Street, by whom the

luties and emoluments of the office will be made Toronto, U. C. 14th March, 1838.

Information Wanted.

OF JAMES RATH, from the North of Ireland. He parted with his wife in Matilda, Upper Canada, and engaged with Mr. Stacey to go to Quebec on a Raft of timber, and to conduce to the welfare and happiness of Her lon his return he agreed to meet her in the town loyal Subjects in the Provinces of Upper and of Oswego. She has not heard from him for Lower Canada, and to perpetuate their connexion with Great Britain."

the last nine Months. Any person who can
give any account of him, will confer a great patrick, by addressing a line to her. The address is Mrs. MARGARET RATH, Caran Post

NOTICE.

to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washburn, Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber. properly authenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make ton, Burwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Toronto Ciry Post Office, March 5th, 1838. Persons calling, will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Adams, Samuel Addison, Willis Aicheson, John Aikson, Edward Alvís, John Allen, Christopher Alford, Thomas Anderson, John Armstrong, Joseph Armstrong, Samuel Armstrong, W. C. Asbridge, John Atkins, James Auburo, George 2 Autis, Thomas

Barom, John

Bartlett, Aliace Barry, James Balfour, Mrs. Baker, Stephen W. Barns, William Banks. Edward Ball, George Beard, J. G. Beverly, Henry L. Belden, Joshua Bell, Martha M. Bell, William 2 Beil, Malcolm Belchamber, Caroline Bennet, William Bennet, Ephraim Bing, ----Birmingham, Edward Biggin, Jao. & Marg't Bilton, Peter Bond, George Bourke, William Bogg, Mrs. Borrow, Nichol Bower, George Bogs, James Graham Bolton, William Bond, J. Bower, George Bogs, James G. Boyd, George

Bower, Joseph Browne, John Brock, Arthur Bredon, Jas. or Rob Brough, Secker 2 Bramean, James Brewer & Mabbott, Brown, John Brown, Arthony Braman, William Bromfield, D. Bradish, C. Bradshaw, Charles Butler, John Burns, W. Burus, A. 2 Burgess, Colin Buchanan, John Back, Thomas

£6 8 9 Cawston, Charles Carrol, John Cafry, Mrs. Carrel, Thomas Car. John Calumbus, John Cashen, Eliza Campbell, II. Canliam. William Campbell, Duncan Cannivan, Phoebe Charlton, George Charlton, Edward Church, Samuel 2 A new plate will be issued as soon as the Church, Charles. Proprietor has obtained one worthy of being Clarke, William Clench, Johnson Clock, Jacob Clapp, Paul Cou.rhan, Geo. Cormack, John S. 2 olumbus, Isaac Collambus, Lewis Connel, J. C. Coates, Mrs. Coates, B. Colten, Fill Cornelius Heory Coswell, W. H Conalson Corry Cooper, James Cookman, Ann Cooper, E. Cooke, Larns Cooke, James Cooper, Jonathan Crowe, William Crawford Commissa Croft, Robert Crosly, Mrs. Carrin, Susan Cunningham, J. A.

> Dates Louis Dawson James Day Henry Davis & Brothers Dash Peter Denniss Joseph Devenna Bridget Dean Mary Ann Dickson George Dingin Dennis Donally Sarah Donovan Joseph Donougheu Jere'h 2 Douglass Samuel Douglass George Dougherty Ann Dougherry Michael

King Street.

Currins, John

Corry, James T.

Cuthbert, Alexander

Cultram, James

Dobson John Doherty John Donnaly Mary Draper George Doffy Jane Duffy Bridget Dundas Wm. 4 Duncan Wm. Dunton James Durkee Hiram

Duffy Patrick Echal John Edwards Joe Elmer Charles Elliot James Elliot --- 2 Empy William 2 Evans Richard 2 Ewings Henry Falley, Daniel Pannon, James Farr, Joseph Farrell, Francis

Fall. ---Ferguson, Edward Ferguson, George Ferguson, John Fitzgerl, ----Filer, Thomas Finley, John Flake, James Flynn, William Foster, Matthew W Fowke, Erasmus Forbis, James Fraser, James French, Jas. junr. French, Edward. Freeman, Wm. 2 Ferguson, Charles W Fuderson, Rosana Fugard, Thomas Fyfe, Thomas Gantt, Alexander

McCormick, John George, James Gedd, James Gille, John McDonald, Colan Gilchrist, Wm. Macdonald, J. S. Girouard, Henry McDonald, R. Glendenning, Wm. Macdonald, Hugh Gordan, John McDonell, Alex'r Godwin, Charly McFardew, Patrie Gourne, John Gray, John McGiviren, Nancy Graybam, Margaret McGregor, Ann Graham, Andrew McGrath, William McGilavry, Robert McGrath, James Graham, James Graham, Captain Graham, Wm. 3 McHenry, John Grant, Eliza McIntyre, Arch'd Grindle, Thos. 2 McIntosh, William Guest, Joseph McKibbens, John McKay, James McKay, Finlay

Ilamilton, William Hamilton, G. Hamilton, Thos. G. McKay, John Hazslewood, John McLoud, James Hawke, G. McLeod, William Haines, Nancy McLeane, Marg't Hale, John McLin, Henry Hatfield, Benjamin Hawden, James Macklin, James Haddock, Dr.Chas. C McLean, Duncan Haynes, John McMappsey, Rob't Hampson, Wm. McMaster, David llardce, Wm. McMahon, Peter Havertv. — McMurray, -Hall, Phillip McNamara, L. Hargraves, John Hays, John McNill, Duncan Hammond, Wm. A. McPherson, Wm. Hand, Francis McVance, Angus Iarrison, John Hardie, Wm. Nettles, John Haly, Patrick Neale, Henry llamilton, Alex. Nicols, Henry Heffey, Joseph Nixson, William Hemphill, Nathaniel Heward, Hagh Higham, Charles Noble, Herod Hinson, George Noble, Samuel Hill, Joseph Higgins, Wm. Hockridge, Jas. Noon, Thomas Oakes, James Hodgson, James Oates, Mrs. Holt, Reuben W. Hodgeson, William O'Brion, George Holland, David O'Bierne, -Holoway, Richard O'Kane, Jno. or W

Hudson, Harris 3 Hugall, John Hyndman, Agress Ingram, Daniel

Humberstone, Thos

Jameson, John James, Robt, senr. Jacobs, Joseph B. James, Thos. Jones Jeffery, Bichard Johnson, Margaret Jones, Samuel Jobbet, James

Kennedy. James Keinpt, John Kennedy, Hamilton Keyworth, William Kenrick, Jno. Bridge Curin, Ja's J'n or W. Kittson, William Cuthhert Alexander King, Dr.

Langdon, Charles

Lainge, A.

Laing, Abraham 4 Lane, Abraham Langstaff, John Lalar, Catharine Law, Abraham Lawson, Robert Lawrence, Morris Langrell, Francis Letimer, James Leonard, Leo Levins, Widow Elis Levingston, Jane Linen. Lawrence Livock, Henry Little, George Lines, John Lindsay, George

Mr. WOOD, Dentist,

G. Walton, Esq., Chewett's Buildings, AS removed to the late residence of

Lownsborough, Wm. | Ross Vere Lower, William Longstaff, Robert 2 Logan, James Maitin, Jane Martin John

Matthews, James

Mornahan F.

Mastin, Aaron Rothera Thomas Robinson Ruth Maxham, Henry Mahony, James Ross John Marchel, Ann Russell Patrick Russell Henry Magnant, Joseph Mears William 2 Rumble Emma Meinen, John Ryerson Mary Rverson Rev. Wm. Metcalf, John Mills Capt. J. F. Ryan Mrs. Wm. Mills William Ryan Wm. Ryan Thomas Mitchell Joseph Mitchell William Saul Alexander Miller Andrew Miller William Scott Thomas Mivillo Monsieur M. Scott -Scott Jonathan Scott Thom ' Millinton Joseph Scarse Henry Montgomery Alex'r Scott Wm. Monro Timothy Sewell Georga Mosier John Moore Garreit Severn John Secord Stephen Moore Thomas Shurby Francis Moore William Short Win. Mullin Widow Jane Shannon Thomas Murchi on Duncan 3 Shepherd Jacob Mulholland William Shields Joseph Mulholland Thomas Musson Edward 3 Murihead Thomas

Simington Johnson Simpson Wm. Shager Thomas Slater Wm. Murphy Timothy Mudford William 3 Smith Relph Smith John 4 Smith Thomson 2 McCarron, Mich'l Smith John A: McCabs, Bessy McClanathan, Wm. Smith Thos. June. 3 Smith Thomas S. 4 McCracken, Joseph Smith Thomas 4 McCormick, Th's 2 Smith G. F. Smith James 2 Smith Elizabeth McCarthy, Florence Smith Jane Smith Griffin Smith Capt. David Smith David Smith Robert mall Wm. 2 Snowden Edward Spotten W. B. Spence James Spotswood Thomas Stewart Henry Stewart Edward Stephens James Street -Stillman J. Storm Thomas Steel Alexander Stewart James Surgeon Jane Swanton George

Taylor Joseph Tague Michael Taylor Robert TaylorsA. D. Taylor John Thompson Wm. l'hompson Mrs. l'hompson Archibald' Thompson & Lawson Thompson George Thom Cartain Thistle Doctor. Phompson Thomas Thum Augustus Phompson John Tuns John E. M. D. Todrig Rev. Frs. 3 Todrig Mrs. Louis Tobbit James Towns Thomas Tolfree John Popham Wm. Tredger Robert Traill Licutement. Troop Archibald Trotter Wm. Tremaine George C. Turton Joseph Tuck Joseph Turner Thomas Ternbull Robert

Vallance David Vincent Michael

Tweley Theodore

Walsh Mrs. Nancy

Palmer Charles Walker John Parker Thomas Palmer Seneca & Jas Warbrick James Watson Joseph Watson John 2 Wallis James Washburn Sexon Weed Tartallus 3 Weir John Welch Edmund Pearson Robert Penkiss John 3 Weldon P. H. & J. Weessleder John C. Whitlaw Wm. -Pexton George Whales ----Whyte Thomas Pherril Stephen Whealm John White Edward Plerrell William Wilson Isaac Wilson John Wilson Timothy Wilson Robert 2 Wilson Mrs. J. Wilson Wm. 2 Proctor William Wilson H. Willcox Harvey Pranney John L. Wilby Win. Porcill Catharine Wilkie George Winder Wm. M. D. Purchase Martha Willis Mary Williams George Winkworth David Windel George Woeltencroft John

Rays Edward Rascoe George Raymond William Raper John Rath Henry Reilly John Reardon Michael 3 Richardson James Richardson Zadok Riordan Denis Rodgers Ann

Oliver, Joseph

Pattat W.

Perry E.

Pettit -

Parker C. G.

Patteon James

Parsons Jacob

Pennefather J.

Phillips II.

Playtor John

Porter Marvin

Powell Joseph

Poole Nancy

Price Russell

Price Samuel

Prescott J. F.

O'Neill, Edward

O'Reilly, Peter .

Young John CHAS. BERCZY, P. O. Sur.

Wood N.

Woodward John 2

Wrew Thomas

Wright Ames Wray Wm.

BOOK BINDING. STRAY STEER.

EVERY description of Plain and Or-CAME into the enclosure of the snb. moderate terms, at 168 King Street. Street, Township of York, last Fall, a Three R. BREWER. year old Steer, Brack and White colour.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, · JOHN BOAKE-March 9, 1838.

35.3w.

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 sonctioned, 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 Golony 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-Ambrister 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 and perseveringly refused, on the ground that the proceeding was justified by the necessity of the case, as a measure of "self defence," in 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 of the British territory. Yet the authorities of that country have in all respects done other than the substitution of "Colonel McNaty" for "General Jackson," is a triumplant just other than the substitution of "Colonel McNab" for "General Jackson," is a triumpliant jus-

tification 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.]

of the "Caroline" in 1838.

their supplies of men, arms, and provisions, and

it was there that this steamboat, employed in bringing these suplies, had her abode. It was

from thence that a British officer had been fired

upon-and Col. McNab might, under such cir-

American territory as belonging in fact to the rebels, although within the borders of the

as well as of the Law of Nature-Self Defence.

impotence as with perfidy.

American jurisdiction.

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

By all the Laws of neutrality and of War, as well as of prudence and of humanity—he

who had followed his standard, and who confollowed his standard, and who composed the stituted the principal part of his force. whole of his force.

small detachments of volunteer cavalry to scour suffered to rally their numbers under the pro

for that conduct, the motives of which were censure upon Gol. McNab, for that conduct, the

Mr. Forsyth's Letter of the 5th of January; but I do not think that it would be consistent

with the usual tenor of our diplomatic communications, to dictate so peremptorily, the course

Secretary does to Spain,-for after observing properly enough that the United States can as

little compound with impotence as with perfidy, he adds: - That Spain must immediately

make, her election, either to place a force in Florida adequate to the protection of her terri-

tory, and to the fulfilment of her engagements, or cede to the United States a Province of

contradict it-none of any reputation or authority, ever omitted to assert it.'

umstances, well consider that part of the

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

""The occupation of these places in Spanish The entrance into the State of New York, by Fiorida by the commander of the American the order of Col. McNab, was not by virtue of by him from this Government to that effect, nor to that effect, nor with any view of wresting by him from this Government to that effect, nor to that effect, nor with any view of wresting with any view of wresting the Province from any part of the territory from the possession of the 'passession of Spain, nor in any spirit of the United States—nor in any spirit of hostility hostility to the Spanish Government—it arose to the American Government. It arose from from incidents which occurred in the prosecution of the War against the Indians—from the invasion of the British territory, by rebels and imminent dauger in which the Fort of St. pirates from the American shore; from the Marks was, of being seized by the Indians employers of the vessel seized at Schlosser, in themselves, and from the manifestations of hos- siding those rebels and pirates to molest and tility to the United States by the Commandant hurrass Her Majesty's subjects; and from the of St. Marks and the Governor of Pensacola, manifestations of hostility to the Loyal inhabithe proofs of which were made known to Gen. tants of Upper Canada, by a large portion of the Jackson, and compelled him, from the necessi-inhabitants on the American Frontier, the ties of self-defence, to the steps of which the proofs of which were made known to Col. Spanish Government complains.

". The necessity of crossing the Line was indispensable, for it was from Leyond the line that the Indians made their murderous incur- Line that the Rebel and Piratical Invaders made sions within that of the United States. It was their incursions (I might indeed use the word with impotence as with perfidy." there that they had their abode, and the territory murderers, for could they have succeeded, the belonged in fact to them, although within the slaughter of many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects would have followed) within that of Great Britain. It was from thence that they derived borders of the Spanish jarisdiction.

. Extracts continued.

" So far as all the native resources of the

the United States of the Spanish authorities. He of self defence.

look possession, therefore, of Pensacola, & the

Fort of Barraneas, as he had done of St. Mark's, not in any hostility to Spain; but as a

- " The obligation of Spain to restrain by

ch she retains nothing but the nominal possession.

one-third of them wantonly massacred.'

impotence as with perfidy."

themselves to party purposes-which under the guidance of men alike regardless of truth and decency, are solely devoted to mislead and inflatne the public mind; had it been the tion granting pensions to the widows and production of one of those numerous panderers to public lust which disgrace the press in both children of Militiamen killed in defence of the countries, it might have been deemed unworthy of notice. But when it emanates from the Province, reported the bill, and it was reached highest authority in that State—when we see an act, which upon principles asserted and twice and committed, reported amended, and acted upon by themselves, should be considered as one of patriotism, I might add—of ordered for a third reading on Munday. 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.

"But the Governor of New-York not only indulges in such undignified 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 to sit again on Monday. 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 John Prince, Esq. to act as a Barrister and of the civil disturbances therein, and that they had in all respects done what was incumbent Attorney, which was read twice and committed, upon them to do to sustain these relations! Thus endeavouring to impress upon the Amer. reported amended, and ordered for a third icans 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 Robels are dispersed. They fly into the State of New-York. Public Meetings are there convened to advocate their cause. Numbers of American citizens flock States, which on their part was peremptority and perseveringly refused, on the ground that to their standard. They are permitted to enter American araenals (for they are not propart of the British to resist these liestile acts, by depriving the invaders of part of their means of invasion, is, in the language of Governor Marcey,—'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 Rebele!! " Let us suppose that Colonel McNab had been worsted in the contest-that he had crossed the Ningara 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.'s

"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 bave 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, Florida by the commander of the American the order of the forcing was not by the support of the inhabitants of that Colony wish to support; and yet, while by him from this Government to that effect, nor to that effect, nor with any view of wresting.

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

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 rolers 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 McNab, and compelled him, from the necessities of self-defence, to the step of which the Ameror seit-defence, to the step of which the American Government complains.

The necessity of crossing the American Line was indispensable, for it was from beyond that line the country, lend themselves to whatever may be the popular frenzy of the day, and shimulate 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

† See the Latter of General Arcularius, Comm'y Gen, of the State of New York, to Col. McNab, written pursuan to the commands of Governor Marcy, on the very day of that Governor's Message to the Legislature, 2d Jan'y, 1836

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Fen. 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 flamilton; and by 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 Mr. Solicitor General, of Eastwood and Skin-ner, 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 first session of the present Parliament, may be allowed; and of Sarah Deithman, of the city of 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 So for as the resources of the rebels extend-Toronto, praying remuneration for the loss of certain property destroyed by incendiaries during savages extended, the war was at an end, and ed, the Rebellion was at an end, and Col. Gep. Jackson was about to restore to their MacNah was about to restore to their families families and their homes, the brave volunteers and their homes—the brave volunteers who had

Mr. Burwell discharged the Finance Comwho had followed his standard, and who composed the stituted the principal part of his force. whole of his force. Whole of his force. But in his judgement this could not be done, ment, sufficient to leave the regular portion of so long as the remnant of rebels who had been troops to garrison his line of forts, and two so thered and dispersed before him, were mittee from the consideration of the petition of J. F. Maddock and G. Hamilton, and referred the petition to a Committee of Supply tomor-

The committee on petition of Col. Chisholm presented a report, which was ordered to be the country round Pensacola, to sweep off the tection of American citizens, and to derive new printed, (300 copies) and a copy sent to His Excellency the Lieut. Guvernor; to Sir John lurking remnant of savages who had been scatte-strength from the impotence or the iil will red and dispersed before him,—if they could be suffered to rally their numbers under the pro-ties. He took possession therefore, of the Colborne, Commander of the Forces; to Com. missary General Routh, and to Col. Foster, tection of Spanish forts, and to derive new steam Soat at Schlosser, not in any hostility to strength from the impotence and ill will against the United States, but as a necessary measure

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 com-

mittee of the whole forthwith, and the chair man reported the resolutions and address. The resolutions were put and carried as fol-

necessary measure of self defence.

""The President will neither inflict punish. I trust it may be safely said, that—the Queen ment, nor pass a censure upon General Jackson will neither inflict punishment, nor pass lowe:---1. Resolved-That it is the duty of this House to tak

founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessi- motives for which were founded in the purest noting a judgement, and the windication of the most immediate and effectual means of suddensing a judgement, and the vindication of the most immediate and effectual means of sud condition of the provinces of Upper and Lower which is written in every page of the Law of forming a judgement, and the vindication of the provinces of Upper and Lower which is written in every page of the Law of forming a judgement, and the vindication of Canada, with the view of addressing Her Majesty's Govty for which he had the most effectual means of patriotism, of the necessity for which he had which is written in every page of the Law of forming a judgement, and the vindication of Nations as well as in the Law of Nature—Self which, if not written in every page of the Law Canada, with the view of addressing fire trajesty's Government thereon, and pointing out what, in their judgment, will avert a similar occurrence in future, and restore the inhabitants of these provinces to that state of peace, happiness and presperity which they are most justly entitled to enjoy, as well from their devoted by airy foller Mayesty's Crown and Government, as from the peculiar advantages which the said province possesses in soil, climate and simulton. of Nations, is abundantly supported by that law The obligation of the U. States, (as a neutral force the Indians of Florida from hostilities and friendly nation,) to restrain by force her

which the said province possesses 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 unwise 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 acquiring wealth were given to, and placed at the control of the French, and a more wilderness allotted to the English pertion of that population.

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

2. Resolved—That by this division a farre proportion of against the United States and their citizens, is citizens from hostilities against Great Britain, explicit, is unqualified. The fact that they have is explicit, is positive, is unqualified. The fact received shelter, assistance, supplies and pro- that the Canadian rebels have received shelter, tection in the practice of such hestilities from assistance, supplies and protection in the United the Spanish commander in Florida is clear and States, and from its citizene, is clear and uneunequivocal. If, as these commanders have quivocal. If, as their government have alleged, alleged, this has been the result of their weakness rather ness rather than their will, it may serve in some than their will, it may serve in some measure

measure to exculpate individually, those offi era. to exculpate the American authorities, but it but it must carry demonstration irresistibly to must carry demonstration irresistibly to the Spanish government, that the right of the Government of the United States, that the right United States can as little compound with of Great Britain can as little compound with " The language used thus far, might well be adopted by a British Minister, in replying to

origin.

4. Resolved—That by this division a large proportion of the revenue arising from our holustry, and our commerce, has arways been most unequally and unjustly placed under the controt of the French Legislature of Lower Canada, although four-fifths of the revenue is derived from the growth and productions of Upper Canada; thereby supporting the Gevernment of the sister province without any taxation, encouraging inactivity, an anti-communerical feeling, and paralysing their energies, as proved by their having undertaken but a few public improvements.

5. Rosolved—That although the Legislature of Lower Canada have hitherto had so large 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 our imports and exports must inevitably pass through that portion of Lower Canada which line between us and the sea; nor would the completion of a canatin that province, remove the difficulties under which we labour; as the interest of the money expended and the talls levied, would in the cud be improved on our exports and laports, which alone would be transmitted by that canal.

7. Resolved—That so long as this dividing line exists in ngra. 4. Resolved—That by titls division a large proportion of that the American Government must pursue to remedy this state of things, as the American aim

"But there is a subsequent portion of this Letter, which the British Government should and I trust will adopt, in the course of the negociation with the American Government upon Great Britain has a right to demand, and I " The United States have a right to demand, trust will demand the punishment of Mr. Van as the President does demand of Spain, the Renssellaer and his associates—and should fur-panishment of those officers for this misconduct, ther demand of the United States a just and and he further demands of Spain a just and reasonable indemnity for the heavy and neces-reasonable indemnity to the United States for sary expense which she has been compelled to

Spain to fulfil her engagements to restrain their citizens from committing such splicity of her commanding officers with them, tance which they have given to the defeated and in their hostilities against the United States." dispersed Rebels to renew their rebellion.

"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 indication of the Legislature of the Tealedstance of the Tealedstance of the Sense of Coccurrence to the Legislature of this province to make the Legislature of one province in their rebellion.

"When we read such language used by the United States in vindication of their right to this fifth of the general consumption, and rendering it impossible for the Legislature of one province in the province of the other province in their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of one province in the place their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of one province in the place their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of one province in the place their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of the place their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of the place their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of the place their revenue or regulate their commerce on a permanent basis, inasmuch as the Legislature of the same and their commerce on the place their revenue or regulate their canal.

7. Resolved—That so long as the Legislature of the canal.

7. Resolv

ple, because it is engraven in adamant on the Common Sense of Mankind,"—what indig. this province to attempt to collect any revenue from nation must we not feel when we find the Governor of New York in communicating this province to attempt to collect any revenue from a contract of the Legislature, announcing that the territory of that State had been invaded, long as another Legislature with separate laterests controls

The ninth resolution was put and lost, 10. Resolved—That the practical benefits or disadvantages of a union, or the control of a sea port under the jurisdiction of the same Legisloture, may be more striking-ly illustrated by a companison between the Sinte of New York and the provinces of Upper and Lower Canadalying side by side on the opposite banks of the St. Lawrence and the shores of Lake Erie and Outarlo. In 1815 the trade and commerce of the entire country bordering on

those great Lakes; passed down their natural outlet, the St. Lawrence:—In. 1924 this trade, as well as that on the shores of Lake Champain, was diverted to the Hudsan by the construction of a canat by the Legislature of the State of New York, without the collection of one farthing of duty from foreign commerce. On the other hand, it is notorious that the Legislatures of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have not to the present moment adopted any measure in concert to restore this commerce to its natural and original destination, atthough they have had formany years at their disposal a revenue derived from foreign imports to the amount of at least 100,000%, per annum.

If. Resolved—That a great saving would be effected in the Governments of the two countries by uniting their Legislatures, and additional facilities afforded in accomplishing any measure by a direct communication with the Home Government, in place of waiting years to obtain the sanctiou of two Legislature bodies actuated by different views, feelings, and separate interests.

12. Resolved—That the currency of the two provinces—the management of the Post Offices—tagether with every internal regulation—can never be placed on a permanent and beneficial footing so long as their separate interest prevails.

13. Resolved—That although this House entertain the

prevails.
13. Resolved—That although this House entertain the

5th. That for the encouragement of enterprise, the lutroduction of British and Foreign Capital, and the security of property, the abolition of the Feudal Tenues, and the establishment of Register Offices, are indispensable ole. 14. Resolved—That an humble Address be presented,

14. Resolved—That an humble Address be presented, with a fleport adopted by this flows on the political state of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada having reference to the same subject, and carnestly praying Her Majesty graciously to be pleased to take such steps as shall in Her Majesty's wisdom be deemed necessary to carry out the views of ther Majesty's faithful subjects, and thereby permanently secure these Provinces and the other North American Colonles 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 money to macad. amize 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 item on Monday. Mr. Rutton referred the report on petition of very law prices for cash only.

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 to carry into effect the Resolutions and Address,

and that it be the second item on Monday.

The Committee on the petition of Mrs.

Washburn—of William Burrows—of Powell,
Cairnes and Bailey—of Claghorn and Blain—of Thomas Collins-of McNeeson and Collins- three doors East of Yonge Street, where he of James Robinson-of John Linfoot-and of hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive Edgeworth Usher, presented a report, which 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: viz : 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 eading on Monday:--

A bill to authorise a loan of £1,000,000 to be reised at reduced interest.

And a bill to withhold further advances

public works in arrear.

The Committee to draft a bill on the resolu-

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. Thorburn 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

Mr. Sherwood brought in a bill to enable 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.

third reading on Monday.

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

Coffin was read the second time and committed,

reported without amendment, and ordered for a

Carried. Mr. Merritt brought in a bill to extend the time for completing certain public works and improvements in this Province, which was read wice and committed, reported amended, and

ordered for a third reading on Monday.

The bill to authorise 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. HE Subscriber intending to leave Canada about 20th April next (to return in the Fall) on his second Tour in the Old Country, visiting instead of enduring the hardships of a winter campaign, would toog ago in the homes, pursuing their peaceful avocations, surrounded by their wives and children. London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Hull, and "We because inhecility of the American Governments, both State and Federal. We 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.
Unexcoptionable references and further infor-

mation may be obtained by personal application, or by letters (post paid) addressed to The subscriber will also visit Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast, should sufficient Commissions offer.

EDWID B. PALMER,

Notary Public, &c. 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE.

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

By Order of the Committee, DAVID M. PATERSON, Secretary

Toronto, 19th Feby., 1838.

Superior Patent Pumps, FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, GC

HE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article--an assortinent of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C.,assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C.,—

13. Resolved—That although this House entertain the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolutions—and feet 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 abouted to this Province, as recommended in the Report of the Select Committee of this House during the present session on the publical state of the provinces,—they desire a United Legislature only on the following terms and conditions. Ist. That the principles of our Constitution to maintained inviolate; each branch of the Legislature to be constituted on the principles originally intended by the Act of the Imperial Parliament: that all future appointments in the Legislature of the made in such manner from the different Districts as best to secure the Agricultural. Commercial, and other interests of the province.

2nd. That the Casand, Territorial, and every branch of the tevenue, be pleased to concede them to the provinces of New Brunstvick and Nova Scotia, which concession has given the genetic statistic from the same liberal policy.

3rd. That the east of Government be established in the boundary of Upper Canada.

4th. That the order to give full scope to British enterprise, the English Ingugane should be established in the Legislature, in Couris of Justice, and in all legal proceedings, which in a few years would preduce the beneficial result of converning a Canadian Province into one truly British; and thus draw still closer the ties which bid that section of the Canadas to the Pritish Crown.

3th. That for the encouragement of enterprise, the lornoluction of British and the Foreign Capital, and the first province of the contragement of enterprise, the lornoluction of British and the foreign Capital, and the first province of the contragement of enterprise, the lornoluction of British and the foreign Capita

A. CARPENTER, Hamilton.

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

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 71d per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 71d per

foot for pipe.

Toronto, January 17th, 1838.

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 Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Blaukets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Muleskins, Grey and White Cottons, &c., &c., which he now offers to the public at H. STEWART. 414 tf

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

BOOT & SHOE STORE. JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his

grateful acknowledgements 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 apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, a continuance of their favours.

417tf Toronto. Nov. 6, 1837. MONEY: MONEY::

ATE ARRIVALS, at the CHEQUER.

AND WINTER GOODS, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. GEO. B. SPENCER.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1837. 15tf

C AME 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 adver-tised at John Bell's, 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 TURLEY.

Four-Mile-Tree, March 2, 1838. 3w3.

ALEXANDER GRANT
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTAR: Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837.

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON. AS REMOVED from NIAGARA to The No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO. July, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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.

Turonto, May 23, 1837.

393 if

TO BE SOLD, VERY desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acces of well cultivated Land, with a good flouse. Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings—situated on the Niagara Frontier, between Oueenston and the Whirlpool. VERY desirable FARM, consisting between Queenston and the Whirlpool.

Particulars may be obtained on application
(Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON.

Queenston Heights

February, 1838. 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 Owns, MILLER, & MILLS, Coach Builders, King St. Toronto, Feb. 19, 1838. 32 4p

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, From the Foundry of Joseph Van Norman, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, con-

sisting of 20 Inch. 22 do. Plate Stoves-elegant patterne. 30 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

> Dog Irons, Bake Pass, Belly Pots, Spiders, &c. &c.

which will be offered to the trade on advanta. geous terms. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

Wholesale Hardwarz Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837, 40

Piana Forte Maker. THE Subscriber begs to inform the

Centry of Toronto and its vicinity, that he intends to remain in this City during the ensuing winter, and will follow his business.

This fruments tuned and repaired on moderate terms.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

N 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 Streetsville,—containing One Hundred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young

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

Orchard.

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

LANDS FOR SALE.

N the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldsonousii, which is bounded in front by Lake Eric, 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 conven-iences 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 Distract; Let No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sole 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.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the Ist Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—containing 157½ Acres, 70 of which are under orchard, a Log House and Barn, and a good stream of water crossing each end of the Farm.
For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN ENDICOTT.

Vaughan, August, 1837.

3wp. 406tf.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS (WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.) For Sale at this Office.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

By The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deliciencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers &c, and to the general spread of the Gospel. TERMS:

The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve shillings and six pence a year it paid in advance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or, secentesn shillings, and six pence if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. lu advance.

in advance.

The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one mouth after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

*** All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan
Methodist Church are authorised Agents to produce subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions: and
to all authorised Agents who shall produce tear responsible
subscribers, and ald in the collection, &c. one copy wiff
be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue
until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to
attend to his.

3w34 All communications, unless from authorised Agents must be post paid.

* It may be said, that Col McNab made no unicable demand for the sufrender of this Boat. The inability or configures of the American Government had become too apparent for his common sense to allow him to do so. His object would have been frustrated had he made it known; but no life would have been lost if resistance had not been commenced by those on board the Boat.

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 " Had such language as this appeared in any one of those newspapers which prostitute