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ORIGINAL.

For the Christian Guardian. PART OF THE 119th PEALM,-Verses 97-104. Lord, how I love thy law! 'tis here My daily meditation grows: Through thy commandments, over near, Made wiser than my fees. More light thy testimonics give, Than all my teachers ever bore;

And, for thy precepts kept, I live Beyond the age's lore. I've kept my feet-to keep thy word-From every way of evil free; Nor have I from thy judgments erred, For'I was taught by thee. Sweetly thy words, as honey, teach !

Yea, sweeter do thy precepts run! Through them I understanding reach Through them I understand.

And every false way shun.

A. J. W.

For the Christian Guardian. MISSIONS-PAGANISM. No. VII.

The irreligious Practices of Paganism are many; some of these have been already specified: the one that follows. as it is a moral, so it is a political evil; an evil most enormous in its magnitude, cruel in its application, and disastrous in its results; un evil the more to be deprecated, deplored and resisted, as it has its advocates in professedly religious countries. I mean,

5. The evil of Slavery .- This is uni yersally prevalent in the pagan world; some of the wisest philosophers and legislators that ever made their appearance in the pagan world, were advocates for the oppression of their species: they considered it right, and no injustice at all because those whom they enslaved were supposed to be their enemies, or else their inferiors. That God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and that we ought to love our enemies, were truths with which they had not been enlightened. Millions therefore by this heartless system have been, and still are, doomed to misery and oppression forever, while their offspring are exposed to the same merciless treatment to the remotest generation. This vice so common in pagan countries has three or four features which I shall notice :--

(1) Women were enslaved.—This is always the case, where christianity has not rescued her from abuse and suffering, with the master, never in company; they are not permitted to cat with him, though they provide his victuals. Their life is at his disposal; they are considered his property; and his will forms the law of their conduct. If there be six hundred millions of pagans, as is now allowed:

the partner of his bosom."

by the Victorious .- Captives in Heathen evil we cannot help coming to the concountries are exposed either to death or clusion, that for persons to be allowed to slavery. Sometimes part are msssacred violate those laws before mentioned, or and the rest enslaved; sometimes they for their violation to be passed over with transport, "O, how sweet are thy words are put to death, because if kept as slaves impunity by those in authority, has a strict unto my mouth; yea, sweeter than they might prove injurious to their mas. In and direct tendency to lead to the perpe. ters, as the Turks, the slaves of the tration of other crimes, more being and son during the time of sleep, feels no Saracens, overthrew the Saracen Empire, ruinous to society and the public welfare. and as the Africans have done in one of the West India Islands, and as the the great work of love and good will to this is the very apostolical description of Coloured population may yet do in the our country. He is right in so doing: American Republic; sometimes they are it is, however, beyond the bounds of selves over unto lasciviousness, to work preserved with the intention of selling possibility for a few to accomplish it ef. all uncleanness with greediness; they them to advantage, as among the Arabs, fectually at once without being possessed are said to be "past feeling, having their and many of the petty kingdoms of of more than human abilities. For in-Africa where the captives taken in war stance, should all peace officers attend awakened by the fires which burn for the have been sold to traders in human flesh strictly to their duty to the utmost of their impenitent, they feel at last the avenging and bodies and souls, for a paltry sum, power, still the perpetrators of those and hurried away to interminable bon- crimes in very many cases would go undage; and sometimes, as in the wars punished for the want of information. with the Aboriginal inhabitants of this They would soon learn to conduct themcountry and many other parts of the selves with propriety in the presence of world, the captives were cruelly and those officers, but as soon as they are indiscriminately slaughtered. The Jewish absent, they will fear no danger and give nation by the Assyrians, and afterwards loose to their unholy passions. But if by the Romans, were taken into captivity private persons would use their influence, and enslaved. The Romans thought it by precept and example, in unison with

no other conduct to captives-nor offers any other alternative—than a cruel death

or a perpetual bondage.

(3) Slavery is hereditary: that is, the bonds to which the parents have had the hard lot to be doomed, are considered the destiny of the offspring-the inheritance of the child. This is the view which is taken of it in the United States, even to the present day. It is thought, that, because one is a slave by capture and quently do in the crimes before mentioned, student a power which no natural talent, the chance of war-and is sold to a merciless trader in America-his children, even in the land of liberty, must by right of inheritance, wear the same bonds, feel the same lash, groan under the same will be unjust also in much." burden, and die the death of a miserable you except her slaves, was about equal to mentioned to the same extent? Montreal, there were forty thousand wearing the heavy chains of bondage.-One family in Rome sometimes had ten thousand. In Sparta they murdered them for amusement. M. Pollio, when his slaves had committed a fault, used to throw them into his fish-pond to feed his lampreys! Tacitus declares that it was the constant practice, if a master was found dead in his house, to put all his slaves to death, so as to punish the murderer!

This was the treatment of slaves in those ancient democracies; and subjection to these evils was the only inheritance of the child: the only boon transmitted by parents to their posterity. It must be confessed that slavery in modern republics has not undergone a very great amendment. Their servitude is worse their miseries are equal. But wherever human oppression exists, whether it be the degradation of women, the perpetual bondage of captives, or the hereditary trans. mission of the bonds of the parent to the child, it is a vestige of paganism! On African slavery, I have avoided saying any thing here, as it did not appear in connection with my subject; but in the accompanying document on that subject its clear exhibition was designed.

In the several numbers which you have printed on Paganism, I have endeavoured to exhibit as clearly as possible the enormities of paganism both in faith and practice. The lesser vices, such as lying,

My next shall be devoted to the beneficial and salutary operation of Missionary II. M. Societies.

For the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor, -Having noticed some very if one half of these are women, of which just remarks in your paper on the prothere is no doubt; and if all pagan na. faning of the Lond's Day, I beg leave to tions treat their women as slaves, which observe that it is reasonable and right that trils of one who sleepeth, the most none can deny; then, it is an affecting something should be done to prevent not fact, that no less than three hundred mil. only that evil but many other, such as lions of females are at this present hour profane swearing, drunkenness, and the subjected to all the miseries of Slavery! like offences committed against the well Mr. Kay observes in his "Coffrarian known laws; and by so doing prevent Researches," that "the woman is regarded the just judgments of Heaven from being and treated as a being of inferior charac. poured out upon us as a people. I fear ter, more nearly allied to the brute than this sin has been too long winked at : while to the human species. In conversation it is certain many of the evils in which the Kuffer frequently classes his umfaz our country is involved at present are ty and perfection, is styled "the rose of (wife) and ingegu (pack-ox) together; owing to nonconformity to the good and and circumstances lamentably prove that wholesome laws by which we are govern. he looks upon the former as scarcely ed. A better time perhaps will never more valuable than the latter. Indeed, present itself than the present period, to of peace, which is compared unto "myrrh his conduct towards his cattle is generally make an effort to banish the evil from our and frankincense, and all powders of the of a much more feeling character, than land. Rebellion has commenced in our merchant?" Open the mouth of him that which he ofttimes evinces towards province; the evil consequences of vio- that sleepeth, and fill it with the choicest lating the laws rise plain to every reflect-(2) The Vanquished have been enslaved ing mind; and as there is a growth in

lawful to sacrifice captives in war to those in authority, the offenders would their gods; and Josephus informs us that never feel safe in acts of hostility to the

slave, merely because it was the hard one question and leave it to be decided bly attain a ready, unlaboured fluency of fortune of his parents to be vanquished by the public: If crimes of a heinous religious sentiment, which can hardly fail in war and sold to American Planters! — nature, as robbery, murder, and the like, to awaken, to convince, to animate, to The same view was held long ago by can be prevented through principle or influence his hearers. And if he wish to Greece and Rome. One is led to think fear of punishment, in most cases, would enliven his discourse with irreproachable it a favourite dogma in republican coun. not a strict administration of the law pre. beauties, both of thought and diction, he tries. In Athens, whose population, if vent the perpetration of the crimes before can enlist in the service of evangeli

March, 19th, 1838.

SELECTED.

THE SINNER SLEEPING.

vretched countrymen, in their state of

you, the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes." Present the most finished and beautiful picture before the eyes of a person asleep, he sees no more of it, than if it was not there. And how often are the pictures of our sin and deformity, and the righteousness and beauty of the Redeemer, drawn by the pencil of the Spirit in the Scriptures of truth, how often are they offered to the understandings of men, who yet see neither! And why? because "a spirit of deep sleep," induced by their attachment to something in the world, that comes in competition with the doctrines them," so that, "having eyes they see not." pet, while he sleeps he hears nothing. health.—What sluggishness of circulaare ungodly." The heavenly strains of love and mercy sounded forth by the harp of David, when breathed on by the Spirit of the Holy one, or the piercing trumpet of eternal judgment, waxing louder and louder on the top of Sinai, are equally unheard by him. He sleeps on still, and takes his rest; and therefore, "having ears, he hears not." Offer to the nosfragrant flowers that grow, the rose and the lily in their highest perfection, or the richest spices produced in the warmest climes; the flowers have no fragrance, the spices no odours for him. And are there not those who taketh no delight in that blessed person, who, from the comfort and refreshment he affordeth to the drooping soul, as well as from his matchless beau-Sharon, and the lilly of the valley?" who can perceive no "sweet smelling savour of life unto life" in that Gospel honey; you have no thanks from him, for he tasteth it not. As little relish hath one in a state of sin and worldly minded. ness, for those promises, which when the penitent believer tasteth, he crieth out in tibly into the regions of death. And " Monitor" calls upon all to assist in hardened sinners, who have given themconsciences seared with a hot fron.

> the closing them any more for ever. BISHOP HORNE.

THE MANNER IN WHICH A CLER-GYMAN SHOULD PREACH.

His address should be simple, affectionate, and grave; his matter solid, his nus, twenty incurant sews were in one much on the subject, and appear to be should speak so plainly, that the most away. "The created world," says Sir will not! Appeals have been made, and rich men, we call upon you to give hord-large desirous to prevent those crimes, but at ignorant may understand; so seriously, Thomas Browne, "is a small parenthesis responded to by you, on the behalf of burn largely, out of the funds with which God has brother! In the small states of Africa the same time wish to keep clear of any that the most careless may feel; so in eternity, and a short interposition for a ling widows from the East; and now we entrusted you. "It is required in a steward

cuptives were formerly put to death, but blame or trouble. I have been met by rationally, that the most fastidious may time, between such a state of duration as after the slave trade commenced they persons on the highway, who would com. have no room to cavil; and yet, so was before it." There is no time of life were sold into foreign and endless bon- plain of others without ever coming to spiritually, that the most pious may be after we become capable of reflection in dage. Slavery is to be considered, where the officer to enter it legally, and if the provided with the bread of life. It is which the world to come must not to any ever it exists, as an appendage, or rather person complained of go unpunished they not enough that his flock be taught to considerate mind appear of more importas a principle of heathenism; for it will frequently attach blame to the justice know what is true, and exhorted to practance to us than this; no time in which cruel fate. Appeals have been made to you knows of no other treatment for females for not doing his duty. And to those who tise what is right. The heart must be we have not a greater stake there. When also from the West. The manacled slave for not doing his duty. And to those who tise what is right. The heart must be we have not a greater stake there. When than merciless oppression—it manifests are guilty of profane swearing, Sabbath. addressed, and the affections must be we reach the threshold of old age, all breaking, &c., we would observe that awakened, or no effectual progress will objects of our early affections have gone some have been charged of rebellion of be made. For all knowledge will be before us, and in the common course of late, and not without cause, and we are sterile, and all performances unprofitable, mortality a great proportion of the later. bold to say, without fear of being success. unless affection interpose, to give vitality fully contradicted, that he is acting upon to the one, and sterling value to the other. the principles of rebellion who is guilty To preach thus, it may be imagined, of habitually violating any of the laws, requires a rare assemblage of qualifica Those that would offend in these points, lions,-And, indeed, it would be so, were would in other respects, if they were sure any thing but Christianity the subject of escaping punishment, as they too fre. But the word of God, gives its devoted We are told by him who cannot err, no secular study, no familiarity with the "He that keepeth the whole law, and of. masters of human eloquence ever did, or fendeth in one point, is guilty of all," and ever could confer. He that with a well "he that is unjust in that which is least, prepared heart, and rightly harmonized affections, drinks in the divine wisdom of I shall now conclude by simply asking our Lord's discourses, will almost infalli cal truth, the sublimity of Isaiah, the pathetic tenderness of Jeremiah, the deep-toned energy of Job, and the varied excellencies of the sweet Psalmist of Israel. Nor, be it deemed enthusiasm to say, that fervent prayer will make a more impressive preacher than all the rules of the rhetorician; and that he, who speaks what he doth know, and testifies what he The prophet Isaiah, describing his doth feel, as in the presence of his gracious God, will win more souls to apostacy and obduracy of heart, says of heaven, than if he wielded at will, the them, "the Lord hath poured out upon cloquence of men and ange's .- Jebb's Sermons.

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.

None so little enjoy life, and are such urdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do-for

"A want of occupation is not rest—
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress d." Such a man is out of God's order; and opposing his obvious design in the faculties he has given him, and in the condition in which he has placed him. to the benevolent zeal and enterprise of Scriptures to the indolent. Take the though pre-eminently required by the indolent, with regard to exertion. What awful state of the heathen population, is or precepts of the gospel, " is fallen upon indecision! What delay! What reluctance! What apprehension! The sloth. Go into the chamber of him that ful man says, "there is a lion without: I sleepeth, and read to him a piece of the shall be slain in the streets." "The most interesting news, play him the way of the slothful man is a hedge of sweetest notes on the finest instrument, thorns; but the way of the righteous is or sound the loudest and shrillest trum made plain." Take him with regard to To as little purpose do the ministers of tion! What depression of spirits! childish cravings?-Who is too soft to a large increase of the Society's funds broods over every little vexation and inconvenience? Who not only increases stirring appeal, drawn up by one of our real, but conjures up imaginary evils, and gets no sympathy from any one in either? Who feels time wearisome and irksome Who is devoured by conui and spleen? Who oppress others with their company, and their questions, and censorious talk? The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labour, knows not what it it to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the happiness of life depends on the reg. nlar prosecution of some laudable purpose and enlivens all our powers, let those in active usefulness, retire to enjoy themselves. Prayer should be always offered up for their servants and wives, and for themselves too. They are a burden to themselves. W. JAY.

PASSING GENERATIONS.

"The deaths of some and the marriages of others," says Cowper, "make a new world of it every thirty years. Within that space of time, the majority are displaced, and a new generation has succeeded. Here and there one is permitted to stay longer, that there may not wounds, or bruises, and passes impercep | be wanting a few grave dons like myself to make the observation."

Man is a self survivor every year:
Man like a stream is in perpetual flow:
Death's a destroyer of quadrian prey:
My youth, my noonide his, my yesterday;
The bold invader shares the present hour,
Each moment on the former sharts the grave.
While man is growing, life is in decraase,
And cradies rock us nearer to the tomb.
Our hirth is nothing, but our death herom.

Our birth is nothing, but our death legun. As tapers waste that instant they take fire.—Your Yet infinitely short as the term of human hand of an angry God, and lift up their life is, when compared with time to come. eyes in those torments, which will forbid it is not less so in relation to time past. An hundred and forty generations carry us back to the deluge, and nine more of an which will banish the abomination from the to us is the beginning of time; " for time itself is but a novelty, a late and upstart thing in respect of the ancient days." They who remember their grandfather, send more Missionaries to Fegee, that its inand see the grandchildren, have seen method clear, his expression chaste and persons belonging to five out of that numselect, neither soaring to a false sublime, ber, and he who attains the age of three after the destruction of Jerusalem by laws. There are many persons who say nor sinking to a mean familiarity. He score, has seen two generations pass

SLANDER AND FLATTERY .- He that Bristol stone a diamond. The tailor's trick would not at all embellish my suit, dislike myself.—Cowper.

MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, Feb. 1838. MISSIONS IN THE SOUTH SEAS. THE FEGER ISLANDS.

The favourable commencement of a

new and important Mission in these islands, by the Rev. Messrs. Cross and Cargill, in October, 1835, was announc-1837, and in the last report of the Society, page 25. Two other Missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Spinney and M. Wil. urgent representations of the necessity of the case, the Rev. J. Jagger has an invaluable auxiliary to the Mission. But even five Missionaries are a very inwith the Directors of the London Missionary Society, are now left exclusively one of no ordinary difficulty, danger, and expense; but will not, on that account, be declined by those who believe that the command of Christ is imperative on his church, and that immortal souls God to crown it with continued prospects to that object, we insert the following and especially to our excellent Collectors. Some of its statements may perhaps be deemed almost too horrible for tion, and that neither the whole, nor the worst, is even here told in detail. But as such abominations do exist, we think of lawful calling, which engages, helps, it would be a criminal delicacy that hear witness who, after spending years recitals from the public view. They our feelings; but no matter for that,— inhabitants. What are they among so many

> murderous propensities of the islanders, and addicted, in which abomination they exceed the New-Zealanders themselves. In Fegue, cannibalism is not an occasional but a constant practice; not indulged from a species of horrid revenge, but from an absolute preference of human flesh to all other food. It is on the behalf of this cannibal race that we do,) put on bowels of mercies, and hasten to literally. " biting and devouring one another." You must not, for the love of God, and for the love of souls, dare to reject our petition. You will not! We feel persuaded that you

Whole No. 438. appeal to you on behalf of Fegeean widows, cannot be in vair, for all souls are alike valuable in your eyes,—all equally precious to God. Send them, then, O send them, messengers of mercy, to save them from their longe directed an imploring look towards Christian and Missionary Britain; and his tears were seen, and his groanings heard, and responded to; and the slave was made a man, for he was made free. And now we appeal to you, brethren, from Polynesia, on the behalf of the Feegeans, enslaved by vices too horrid for minute description. O send slanders me, paints me blacker than I am, them Missionaries, to preach "deliverance and he that flatters me, whiter—they both doors to them that are bound." "Pity poor of conscience, I see myself disguised by Africa," has often been heard by you, and both. I had as lief my tailor should sew not heard unheeded. The tear of compasgingerbread auts on my coat, instead of sion has flowed, and the heart of compassion buttons as that any man should call my has been almost ready to burst with the outtons, as that any man should call my intensity of its own feeling; and the hand with such a prompter has done liberal things. trick would not at all embellish my suit. And now we cry, "Pity cannibal Fegec, and nor the flatterers make me at all richer. I do it speedily!" The case has been too long never make a present to my friend of what neglected, and has become almost desperate. War is constantly raging in that group, and is thinning the population. There is but one remedy for the evil, and that is the Gospel of peace. Then send it to them. Freely vo have received; as freely give. Send it to a people who, as far as vice and misery can prepare them, are surely prepared for its reception. Their circumstances cry, as did the man of Macedonia to Paul, "Come over and help us." Such is the strangled widow's last cry; and it is uttered in the groans of every individual murdered for cannibal pur-poses. O let not Fegee have it yet to say, "No man careth for my soul." The horrer ed in the Missionary Notices for March, excited by their unnatural practices ought to constrain the attempt to remove them. Come then, ye Christians, in the persons of your enterprising and compassionate Mission--the previous murders,-the mode of cookity, of two hundred human beings having

son, have since been directed to proceed aries, and teach the poor, idolatrous, warto this station; and, in compliance with We spare you the details of a cannibal feast, ing human beings,-the assembled crowd of lately received a similar appointment, all ranks, of all ages, of both sexes, Chiefs and is about to embark in a few weeks. and people, men, women, and children, anticipating the feast with horrid glee,—the type, of which he is to have the superin-tendence and which are likely to prove tendence, and which are likely to prove two, nor ten, but twenty, thirty, forty, fifty at a feast ! We have heard, on credible authoradequate supply for the numerous islands been thus devoured on one occasional included in this group, which, by a friend. The writer of this appeal has conversed with ly arrangement made by the Committee persons who have seen forty and fifty eaten at a single sitting,-eaten with a high relish t To gratify this unnatural propensity, they make war, assassinate, kidnap, and absolutely condition in which he has placed him. to the benevolent zeal and enterprise of rob the grave of its inhabitants. I have Nothing, therefore, is promised in the the Wesleyan body. The undertaking, myself known Fegeeans in the Friendly Islands to be guilty of the latter abomination; and such is the indomitable appetite of the Fegerans for human flesh, that individuals have been known thus to act towards their own deceased children! They appear to have the appetite of the wolf, which prefers the shepherd to the sheep. But cannibalism s not the only cruel abomination to which are of infinite value. If it should please they are addicted. In some cases they bury God to crown it with continued prospects alive their sick and aged; and the ten thouof that usefulness of which its beginning sand other evils of Paganism are afflicting them. And what is the antidote for all these evils? The Gospel, and that only! Then and elevated her to her proper station.—
Women are considered in the Pagan and Muhometan world, as beings inferior to but enough has been shown to excite our many and are therefore treated as menials.

The proper station.—
What dulness of appetite! What energy values of appetite! What energy values of appetite! What dulness of appetite in the dulness of appetite hear any of the hardships of life? Who will be indispensable. And with a view complained of." Alas! brethren, that plan has been tried for years; and are they morally stirring appeal, drawn up by one of our Polynesian Missionaries, at the request visiters. "But introduce," say others, "the of his brethren assembled in a special arts of life; teach them to sow, and plant, District Meeting, and dated Nukualofa, and build; to read and write; to clothe them-Oct. 22d, 1836. We earnestly recome selves, instead of going naked; to live at mend it to the attention of every reader, peace, instead of making war; in a word civilise them, and then the evils you deplore will be removed." But where are the apostles of mere civilization, who will venture on this experiment? Who, that has not a publicity; but we can assure those who alissionary soul, will be willing to brave the are inclined to adopt that opinion that we danger of the enterprise? Who, for problemhave omitted several disgusting particu- atical success, would make the necessary lars included in the original communica. sacrifices? Not one can be found! But the Missionary of the Cross, with higher motives and heavenly support, will do all this, and more. He will Christianize them; and cavilization will follow by consequence. Send them Missionaries then ! . "They are already would withhold the substance of these there," is the reply. True; there are two on the threshold of Fegee, and a third is to must be made known in order that effi. be sent as soon as possible. But what are cient means may be obtained for the they among so many people? It is stated removal of the evil. They may shock that one island contains forty thousand

our leelings; but no matter for that,—
if they do but teach us our duty, and
stimulate us to a due performance of it,
divided among the three Missionaries, would An appeal to the sympathy of the Christian one Missionary be competent to the care of public, on behalf of the Cannibal Fegee distance from each other! But some may think that the Fegecans are not yet ready for MEN AND BRETHARN, British Christians, the Gospel. Brethren, they will never bo Wesleyans, and all others who love the Lord ready for it, in your sense of the expression. esus, and have the interest of mankind at unless it be sent to them. But the door is heart!-To your sympathy this appeal is absolutely open; our brethten already there made, and your help is implored on behalf of have at least five stations, which might be a most interesting but deeply depraved people, advantageously, occupied; for the very prethe inhabitants of the group of islands called sence of a Alissionary has a great influence, Fegee, little known to the civilized world, though he should not speak a single word. except for the extreme danger to which ves. On each of these five stations there ought at sels touching at them are exposed from the least to be two Missionaries, But where are the men, and where the funds? In England, for the horrid cannibalism to which they are is the writer's answer; in benevolent, but distant England; and it is an awful consider-ation that before help can be afforded, many a Fegee widow will have been strangled, many a Fegee warrior will have gone into eternity, many a cannibal feast will have taken place, and hundreds of immortal spirits will have terminated their probation. Withappeal to you; for you possess that Gospel out hope and without God in the world, they are living and dying. O hasten to their tedeluvian measure to the creation, which tedeluvian measure to the creation, which Let all the horrors of a cannibal feast be more seen, they may learn something about present to your minds, while you read; and the only true and living God, and Jesus if you love your species, (and we know you Christ whom he has sent. O that pity for Fegee may lead all who read this paper to do

send more Missionaries to Fegee, that its in-habitants may be prevented from any longer Missionary fund! The Committee are nox-literally "biting and devouring one another." ious to do all they can for this and other cases; but unless their pecuniary resources be greatly increased, they cannot do all that is required. We call upon all for help. Ye

that a man be found faithful." Give of what God has given you, and he will reward you. Ye tradesmen, give articles suitable to the establishment of a Fegee Mission on a large scale; for a Mission on a large scale necessary. Polynesia presents no finer field for Missionary enterprise than is Fegee. Ye young men of talent and piety, who are putting on the harness in order to engage in the work of Missions, offer yourselves for Fegee, and come out with burning zeal for souls of men. Ye Christian parents," see that you do not withhold your sons and for war; love and amity, for hatred and upon the people who sent them the Gospel. Come then, ye Christians, to the help of the solemnly made to you. O listen to it, supthe cries of murdered human beings,murdered to furnish the murderers a feast; blessing of the Highest, as well as the blessings of them that are ready to perish, shall come upon you. Add to your contribu-tions, your prayers that the biessed state of things predicted by the Prophet Issiah (ii. 2-

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. MUNCY MISSION.

March 10, 1838.

DEAR BROTHER,-As our Third Quarter is now closed, I basten to give you some account of the state of this Mission. We were kindly assisted at our Quarterly Meeting by Brothers T. Hurlburt and Sanderson, whose labours were like water to the thirsty soul. Br. II. preached two Sermons in Ogeboa, much to the comfort and satisfaction of us all, especially to the natives. . The meeting was well attended; ten were baptised, two whites and eight natives. Notwithstanding the unlooked plete triumph. So far from looking on them, for difficulties with which we have been called as formerly, with feelings of dread and abhor to contend, we are still enabled to say, "The best of all is, Gop is with us;" although we have in a measure been cast down, yet we are not destroyed. The storm is passing a way, and peace is returning to our Zion. "It must needs be that offences come; but we to that man by whom the offence cometh." We are hearsny, or the result of a transient visit, but encouraged to hope that we shall not suffer much loss either in numbers or in piety; and that God will permit us only to be tried, but not overcome. There are some instances, it is true, of backsliding by drinking the firewater; but, considering the scenes through water; but, considering the scenes through that our late, and, in many res.

from protracted observation and experience; wicked propensities of the human heart, which is not) that I should insist upon the enormity of your crime, with a view to convince essential to the preservation of good order. Nor would we on the other hand attempt by any course of procedure to urge the admination. That, you may be assured, is not the guides, we think; it almost miraculous that feetly and erroneously informed, before he so few have fallen a prey to the tempter. For undertook to write to the Colonial Office on the past Quarter they have been less under the subject. our inspection and instruction than usual, having been called out in defence of the country; during which time, we are happy to their Officers give them great praise for their distriction than usual.

1. That the Indians are under infinite of have advantageously exercised their distribution if you were discontented with the Government degree assist in turning others, from the path which you have followed to your destruction, with the Government obligations to all concerned in furnishing them which they have advantageously exercised their distribution in guarding against the extremes of the civil deportment and punctual attendance on the means of grace,—the example is most wonderful manner in the scale of the country. of some of the Militia to the contrary, notwith-standing. As their fall hunt was interrupted 2. That in their case civilization directly

Our Sunday School is still continuing in efficient operation. The Day School, though that the process of civilization causes the small at times, has been generally kept up by "Red men" to melt away "like snow before the untiring perseverance of Miss Farley, and the sun," yet the present happiness conferred Joseph Mareden our Indian assistant.

A number of our people have fallen victims to the scarlet fever, whooping cough, and measles, which have been prevalent in the neighbourhood for some months past.

Yours truly, in Gospel bonds, S. WALDRON.

From the Montreal Courier. WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last, the friends of this Institution held their annual tea meeting in the school room of the Wesleyan Chapel, The meeting was numerously and respectably attended-about 250 sat down to tea, after which, the Rev. Mr. Lusnez being called to preside, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. BOTTERELL, the Rev. Mr. STINSON, Superintendent of Indian Missions in the Upper Province, and the Rev. Mr. Lang. from Belleville. Mr. Stinson, by a statement of deeply interesting facts, exhibited in strik ing contrast the moral and civil condition of the Pagan and Christian Indians. He showed that the former, notwithstanding the sagacity, and other qualities for which North American Indians have been famed-were deplorably ignorant, degraded, superstitious and cruel -while those who had been brought under the influence of christianity, had been induced God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." About 80 of these Christian Indians had become ministers and teachers to their countrymen-about 1100 had been received as members of the Wesleyan the effects which christian efforts have pro-Society, and about 300 Indian children were duced. taught in the Mission Schools.

Mr. Land corroborated the statements of pier condition is to be attributed to christiani-L. concluded with two or three instructive able to cultivate the soil where an opportunity sneedotes illustrating the necessity and effects is afforded them; that, in general, they are greatly to interest his hearers.

W. T. B. "其是是"自己"的"A. T. Limited"

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ABORIGINES.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. Sin,-I am sorry to be under the ecessity of calling in question the correct-

variance; the moral desert shall become the District. I am not aware that, previous to garden of the Lord; Fegee shall praise the this period, any attempt had been made to to which we, as a nation, have been raised. name of our God, and pray for blessings christianize the Indian's of the Mississauga tribe, who frequented the borders of the Rice Lake, and they appeared, as Sir Francis Lord. Think yourselves, as you really are, would say, before "the accursed process of wither, droop, and die? Are they not the honoured by the invitation. The call is civilization" commenced, in all the glory of original owners of the soil! Did they not nature. During the winter season, especially, once roam at large over all North America, - Justice, pronounced the awful sentence of ported as it is by the wailing of widows, and they encamped in my vicinity, affording a particular opportunity of observing their habits and customs, and I must briefly observe that. and comply with its prayer, by contributing in every respect, they exhibited a state of the more largely to the Mission Fund; and the utmost degradation and wretchedness; they utmost degradation and wretchedness; they were, withal, so outrageous in their behaviour at certain times, that my family were under much dread of their frequent proximity to our dwelling.

About two years after my arrival, if] 5) may soon be realized in reference to Fegee, properly recollect, they were visited by some and throughout the whole world. The Lord of the Methodist Missionaries, and in a short incline thy heart, reader, to pity the poor time the change produced by the services Fegeeans, and to help, according to thy of religion among them was of the most ability. Give, if thou art able, largely; and if astonishing nature, and, to persons at a disthou caust not give, pray. O pray for poor tance, hardly credible. With but very few cannibal Fegce, that God would pour out his exceptions, they at once abandoned every Spirit upon that wilderness, so that it also vicious habit and pursuit, and conformed, as may be glad, and blossom as the rose! nearly as circumstances would allow, to all the usages of civilised life. Most emphotically old things were done away, and all things become new; and the change was so sudden, complete, and permanent, that in my own mind I often said they furnished an in. stance, according to Scriptural prophecy, of

After this period, instead of witnessing heir wonted disgusting orgies, on approach ng the wigewaum the voice of prayer to the Great Spirit, or the melodious sound of human tongues-and delightful singers they are-in breathes a spirit of kindness and of benevo-the celebration of His praise, would most lent sentiment which augurs well for the agreeably strike the ear; and they became so docile and pious in their deportment as to command the utmost confidence. Never did the christian religion manifest a more comrence, my family, as occasion offered, cheerfully permitted individuals of the tribe to instance, their conduct, at such times, was worthy of respect and imitation.

This is a plain and true statement, not from

On the whole I aver,

3. That were it even true, which I deny, and savage life, and a short, but useful, dignified, and happy sojourn in this world, connected with eternal felicity in the world to come. No doubt many of the Indians since they embraced christianity, though not on account of doing so, have gone the way of all the most for the preservation of good order. earth; but we have sufficient reason to believe.

They stand before the bost of heaven confest, For ever blessing, and for ever blest." I am, Rev'd Sir, yours, very respectfully,

A. D. Niagara, 26th March, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-While reading the last Guardian my attention was directed, by some remarks in the editorial department, to the Despatch of Sir Francis Head to Lord Gleneig respecting the Indians.

I was not a little surprised at the opinion which his Excellency has expressed of that deeply injured people. Having lived among proper names of the writers should appear. the Indians at Lake Simcoe mission for more to adopt the habits of civilised life, and to their manner of life, with the frequent interthan a year, and, having closely observed become the sincere and consistent professors course which I had with them, I am enabled of that religion which alone brings " Glory to to form a pretty good opinion of their characto form a pretty good opinion of their character: and, with respect to the observations of his Excellency, I cannot but remark that they are entirely at variance with the facts which came under my own observation, as respects

While the Indians remained in a state of barbarism; while every act of their idola-Mr. STINSON, relative to the happy effects of trous worship had a tendency to corrupt their the Gospel among these tribes; and, advert- morals; and, while every artifice of the white prisoner. He asked for further time, and was ing to the degraded condition of Indian fe- men was employed to beguile and ensuare the males who are the slaves of man in their unthinking victims, what could be expected but Pagan state, he reminded the christian ladies that they should give themselves up to indoto whom he addressed himself, that their hap- lence and debauchery. But christianity has ty, which alone secures to woman that rank from them. My own actual observation and station assigned her by the Creator. Mr. enables me to say, that the Indians are fully had a wonderful effect in removing these evils to make up their judgment. of Missionary instruction, which appeared disposed to do so; and, that this employment

nine cases out of a population of about three

With respect to reflections cast upon the females by his Excellency, they are unmertied and unjust. I admit that many of the children have "blanched faces," (to use the words of his Excellency) but it must be recollected that this can be no stigma upon present, or the rising generation: it is owing to the criminal connexion kept up between the wicked white man and the heathen Indians while strangers to christianity. So far from the location for the recollected without delay.

I admit that many of the gomery's Inn, was not fired with any evil and are now contented subjects of our Queen, and are now contented subjects of our Queen, and living in cheerful obedience to the same and li ited and unjust. I admit that many of the ness of any statement made by SIR FRANCIS to the criminal connexion kept up between BOND HEAD, but his despatch to Lord Glenelg | the wicked white man and the heathen Indiana the Lord of Hosts, and ardent love for the on the subject of the Indians, published in the while strangers to christianity. So far from last number of your valuable paper, appears to the Indian females being given up to debauch. me of a nature so extraordinary, that, I trust, ery and uncleanness, they are examples of daughters from the work; at your peril, do you will permit me to make a remark or two chastity worthy of imitation; and during my not! Ye Collectors, male and female, adult on the subject. In doing so, I shall chiefly residence among them, I never heard one and juvenile, redouble your exertions. We confine myself to facts that occurred under solitary complaint on that subject. The give you another motive to increased effort; my own observation. nother motto,—"Fegee, cannibal Fegee! Favored by the anspices of the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur taught to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce the late Marquis provement; they have not occur to reduce Gospel enter this open door, and the scene shall be substituted eral years in what was then considered a branches of English education. In short, comparatively remote portion of the Newcastle they are capable of raising themselves to that state of perfection, in all the arts and sciences

improvements, where is the justice in banish. ing them to some barren Island, there to they are now a weakened people; they have Address: been forced to yield to a superior power; but justice demands that they should still hold a portion of their former possessions sufficient to afford them a comfortable subsistence. But to afford them a comfortable subsistence. But indictments charging you with High Treason. if they are to be deprived of this last resource. In accordance with the humane provisions of and banished to some barren Island, there to gain a miserable subsistence upon " berries and fish" for a season, we may reasonably suppose arraigned; and in that interval you were fur that their race will soon become extinct, unless nished with full and exact copies of the charges preserved by an all-wise Providence. Every christian will undoubtedly deprecate such an evil, and forvently pray, that the Lord may crown with greater success than ever the abours of the christian world, that this belighted people may soon be raised to a level with the white man Niagara, March 24, 1838.

THE GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1838.

The Reply of His Excellency Sir George ARTHUR to the Address of the City Council, leaves to this Court no discretion to dispense Excellency has availed himself of this oppor. appeared in your conduct upon your arraigajudgment should be commingled in adminispeople, we are favoured to live.

We are not of that class who would hold out a premium for crime, by blotting from the of your own conscience,—a must faith statute book those ponal restraints upon the ful monitor, when it can make itself heard. under peculiar influences, has been inclined. And it cannot fail to be productive of the living in the enjoyment of health and liberty,

the sun," yet the present impriness conferred by religion, and the prospective views of an immortal life, afford infinitely more than an equivalent. There can be no comparison, nor with the true philanthropist any hesitancy of choice, between a protracted existence, with inhabitants of the colony, to any extent to as in all countries, where he is peaceful and which such efforts can be made without low, well disposed, he is respectable and respected. ering the dignity of the crown, or the majesty of the laws, or practically undervaluing the tried loyalty of those who have done their ut-

THE ABORIGINES.

Our readers will find in another column two communications in reference to the effects of Christian Instruction on the Indians in of life than which none is happier; you were Upper Canada. The writers are both persons your own masters. Regularity and industry of intelligence, whose verseity may be relied Head could possibly have had. In communications on this subject, however, refermunications on this subject, however, refer-anxiety, while they attract jealousy and envy; ring as they do to certain important points in and whoever will look with candour upon bu judgment is involved, it is desirable that the there supposed advantages, are not by any

We should of course refuse to give publicity to any anonymous communication unless we had such acquaintance with the writer as to enable us to youch for its correctness; still, real signatures will be preferable.

Some other articles on this subject have come to hand, and shall receive attention.

TRIAL OF SUTHERLAND .- On Thursday last the Court Martial met again, after a week's adjournment, to hear the defence of the allowed till Monday, when they met again, He called no witnesses, but read his defence at great length. The Court then adjourned

Monroomeny have been put on their trial

We have much pleasure in stating that we understand Col. Dewson has expressed his understand Col. Dewson has expressed his have come to this Province almost penniless. Province, that you must have taken, and probastisfaction that the shot which passed near and, without the help of relations or friends, bly on more than one occasion, a deliberate oath him, while travelling near the scite of Mont. have raised themselves among strangers by their to bear true ellegiance to that Sovereion against

ADDRESS OF THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, ON PASSING SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON SAMUEL LOUNT AND PETER MATTHEWS.

On Thursday,' the 29th March instant, AMURE LOUNT and PETER MATTHEWS, who to the Indictment preferred against them for If then, the Indians are capable of such High Treason, were again placed at the been proclaimed, His Honor, the Chief none to dispute their claims? True it is, that the Law, preceded by the following impressive thrown away.

SAMUEL LOUNT and PETER MATTHEWS!

You have been arraigned upon severa our law, many days have necessarily clapsed between the time of your being indicted and preferred against you, together with lists of the witnesses by whom those charges were to be proved, and with the names of the jurors who question of were to pronounce upon the awful your guilt or innocence. Having had all these dvantages for disproving the charge, if that were possible, you have each of you upon your arraignment pleaded "guilty;" that is, you have confessed that upon the day named in the indict ments, you were in arms against your Soverzegn and did traitorously levy war in this Province for the purpose of subverting the constitution and government.

You are, neither of you, I dare say, so il informed of the laws of your country as not to know that the offence of which you now stand convicted, upon your own confession, is the highest in the scale of crimes—so high, that the w annexes to it the severest punishment, and with, or to mitigate its awful sentence. What ever may have been your thoughts and feelings, while you were engaged in the wicked attemp future prospects of this Province. His to involve your country in confusion, nothing ment to lead the Court to suppose that you are tunity of intercourse with an influential branch not now sensible of the enormity of your guilt; of the Provincial Magistracy, to express his and I would willingly hope, that after all that views of the manner in which mercy and you have witnessed, and after the reflections which must have forced themselves upon your minds, within the last three months, you do remain all night under our roof, and, in every tering the excellent laws under which, as a really sec, and in your hearts acknowledge, the folly and the wickedness of your conduct. There is probably little that I could say on that head, which has not already been suggested to each

> istrators of justice to an undue, or an unne- situation. That, you may be assured, is not the cessary degree of severity in the infliction of the penalties prescribed. Periods have occurcessary degree of severity in the infliction of wish of any who are engaged in the administrared in the history of all countries in which which you stand convicted. But it may be of tences have very naturally given rise

standing. As their fail hunt was interrupted by the above duties, their time since their tends to prolong life, whereas their previous happiest, results in the present unfortunate under circumstances as favourable, perhaps, to return has been chiefly occupied in hunting habits were physically of a most destructive state of its affairs, that the highest executive happiness, as the condition of human nature admits of. The wants of life cannot be supplied honourable independence in the discharge of majority of the inhabitants must, in some shape or other, make their living by their own exertion. His Excellency may be assured that all the No form of government can do away with this But if the lot of the mere industrious labourer should seem a hard lot, you were, both of you, raised above that condition. A long residence in this Province had given you the apportunity of acquiring property, and had enabled you to find a suitable field for your exertion.

You were not the tenants of rigorous and exacting landlords; you were not burthened with taxes for the State, further than the payment perhaps of a few shillings in the year, to support the common expenses of the District in which: you lived; you held that middle station would always have ensured you a compotency. Higher rank and greater wealth might have enupon, have had far more ample opportunities abled you to live with less actual labour of your to form a correct opinion than Sir Francis hands; but it is not certain that they would have increased your enjoyment. On the contrary, they often bring with them care and which the correctness of Sir Francis Head's man life, will find that those who possess

being grateful and contented, upon their "doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with their God." Without these dispositions no con. dition of life can give happiness. With them, millions are contented and happy, who have far less to be thankful for than had fallen to your lot. You lived in a country where every man to a kind Providence, which had cast your lot who obeys the laws is secure in the protection of his, liberty, and property; vnder a form of government, which has been the admiration of the world for ages. No man could deprive you, by force or fraud, of the smallest portion of the fruit of your labour, but you could appeal to a Jury of your country for redress, with the certainty that you would have the same measure of justice dealt out to you, as if you were the high-east and wealthiest persons in the Province. You have the same measure of justice dealt out to you, as if you were the high-east and wealthiest persons in the Province. You have the same measure of justice dealt out to you, as if you were the high-east and wealthiest persons in the Province. You have the same measure of justice dealt out to you, as if you were the high-east and wealthiest persons in the Province. You have the same measure of the strength of the presentative hody. The excitement of the border states in America, and of the pressure of the troubled in the pressure of the trouble was sure to undermine every just and generous sentiment, and to lead in the end to the ruin of your happiness and peace.

It is one of the miscrable consequences of the Executive with sufficient authority to protect the fontient of your bappiness and peace.

It is one of the miscrable consequences of the Executive with sufficient authority to protect the fontient of the pressure of the strength of the pressure in America, and of the press, has not extended to the pressure heady. The excitement of the press, has not extended to the pressure heady. The excitement of the pressure is a deal of the pressure in America, and of the press, has not extended to the pressure heady. The excitement of the pressure is the press, has not extended to the pressure heady. The excitement of the pressure heady. The excitement of the pressure head to the president exhibits, as the pressure of the pressure head to the press who obeys the laws is secure in the protection in this free, and preserous country; you have, of life, liberty, and property; under a form of I fear, too long and unreservedly indulged in a TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON .- Since our you must well know that in this Province, no laws to restrain this evil to a certain extent, or, last, GILBERT FIELDS MORDEN and John man is so rich, or so powerful, that he can at least, they may attempt to do so; but such is

Consider now, since you were in these circumstances, how many thousands of persons erhans of affluence.

BAR, when the ATTORNEY GENERAL moved to be thankful for than yourselves, there were for Judgment against them. Silence having thousands who would have envied your condition, and who would have thought themselves not unknown to me that in one period of your happy, indeed, if possessed of but a portion of life, you proved yourself willing to render use-

> But, unhappily for yourselves, and for many and while your fellow subjects in other parts of they supposed in security, their several employments, you were wickedly combining to overturn the government; you were collecting and pre paring murderous weapons, in order to take the lives of those who had never injured you, and whose only crime in your eyes must have been that they were faithful to their Sovereign; you were conspiring to bear down the laws by vio-lence, and to introduce confusion and bloodrebellion, in which you acknowledge yourselves to have borne an active part.

And now, prisoners, I would ask you what You enjoyed the same laws, the same liberty, the same advantages and privileges of every kind, as your fellow subjects now around you who have been trought here to inquire into wrongs to complain of, they were not to be put in execution on the 12th day of April. redressed by murder, areon, and robbery. The christian religion, whatever form of it we may profess, teaches us other duties. But the object feeted during the address; which was listened for which you took up arms, and rebelled against to with almost breathless attention by an unyour Sovereign, has been openly proclaimed in treasonable addresses, put forth in order to seduce others from their allegiance. It was nothing less than to take into your hands the powers of Government, and to destroy the constitution which it was your bounden duty to maintain. If you had persuaded yourselves, or had been persuaded by others into the belief that a Republic, or any other form of government, was preferable to a Monarchy, it is strange, indeed, that you did not consider that neither religion, nor morality, nor a common oatlas of allegisnee, and without loading your consciences with crime. You might, perhaps, have found, after making the experiment, that

you had gained nothing by the change; but you would have incurred no guilt by the attempt. You were not satisfied, however, with merely following your own choice; you must take the unjust and unreasonable step of depriving others, if possible, of that constitution and those laws which are their birth right, You must surely have foreseen that you could not succeed in such an attempt, without committing a series of crimes at which your nature should have revolted. You might have been certain that a sense of duty would have led every well disposed person to resist you at the peril of his life .-When you made your first step, you placed yourselves in a situation to commit the most desperate excesses, and you did commit them :excesses at which I have no doubt, at one period of your lives, you, would both of you have shuddered. It is for this reason, among others, that treason is justly regarded as the greatest of all crimes; for those who engage in rebellion can go but a little way without involving them. selves in many offences of the very darkest dye: and the short history of your treeson presents melancholy proofs of this.

Consider now, prisoners, the miserable consequences that have followed your rebellion .will not dwell upon a subject which ought to be, and which I dare say is, most distressing to you; I mean the ruin and discredit which you have brought upon your unhappy families; but think upon the many hundreds of other innocent persons upon whom this wicked attempt of yours has brought suffering, and shame, if not utter destruction. These all might have and whoever will look with candour upon hit man life, will find that those who possess there is supposed advantages, are not by any means the most contented.

When men are taised, as you were, above the wils of poverty and dependence, their happiness is for the most part in their own power. It depends upon the disposition of the mind and heart, upon their doing grateful and contented, upon their doing of the most answer with their lives.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord Paimerston, in reply to a question, declared that the communications between the two governments had been of the most satisfactory nature: and concluded by saying—the thought that the House might confidently trust—afficient with the laws, and in violation of the mind and heart, upon their doing the common their man are taised, as you were, above the afficient with the draw and involations between the two confidently trust—afficient with the laws, and in violation of the mind and heart, upon their doing the common their material that the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord Paimerston, in reply to a question, declared that the communications between the two governments had been of the most satisfactory nature: and concluded by saying—the thought that the House might confidently trust—afficient with the laws, and in violations of the mind and existed between the two countries, that the house might can be the away and in violations of the mind and existed between the two countries, that the house might can be added to relate the tail and the violation of the most answer with their lives.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord Paimerston, in reply to a question, declared that the communications between the two confidently trust—afficient with the trust governments had been of the munications between the two confidently trust—afficient with the trust governments had been of the munications between the two confidently trust—afficient with the House of Commons, on the two commons, the fait of the munications between the two c danger of want, and above the evils of poverty a foreign lund, as fugitives from justice, or are and dependence, their happiness is for the most now suffering in prison, with the dreadful pros-

I hope you have endeavenred to retrace in your minds the causes of your dreadful fall....

absurd and wicked misreprosoniations, which the have, yourselves, I dare say, exercised as Jurors the privilege of dispensing justice to others; and you must well know that in this Province, no man is so rich, or so powerful, that he can be care in the privilege of dispensing justice to others; and you must well know that in this Province, no man is so rich, or so powerful, that he can be care in the privilege of dispensing justice to others; and you must well know that in this Province, no man is so rich, or so powerful, that he can be care in the privilege of dispensing justice to others; and you must well know that in this Province, no laws to restrain this evil to a certain extent, or at least, they may attempt to do so; but such is the privilege of dispensing justice to others; and you must well know that in this Province, no laws to restrain this evil to a certain extent, or at least, they may attempt to do so; but such is the province of the card they may attempt to do so; but such is the province of the province of the province of the card that whenever it is endeavoured to exert this power, the attempt is felt, and resented, as no untage of an aggravated character. Should it turn out, upon a calm invertigation of the facts, that the occurrence was "an outrage of an aggravated character," for the province of the strong feeling which the bodom, without inquiry, receive and act upon as truths. It is, to be sure, in the power of the destruction of the Cardino as an aggravated character. Assuming that the statements, which the should have to instructed the resident can be found to make the influence of the strong feeling which the should have to induce the should have to indu onnected with a civilized state of life, has no the meeting, had time allowed.—After defray. White men. During my residence among ing the expences, it is hoped that about £15 them, which was about fifteen months. I can them, which was about fifteen months, I can will remain to be paid into the hands of the Cholera, and then there were but pied twelve hours.

Treasurer of the Society.

The expences, it is hoped that about £15 them, which was about fifteen months, I can have full notes of both the trials, and shall as for any people in the world; and with very many it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknow. Publish Montgomery's next week. It occurred in the world; and with very many it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknow. Publish Montgomery's next week. It occurred in the world; and with very many it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknow any people in the world; and with very many it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknow any people in the world; and with very many it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknow any people in the world; and with very many it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknow the publish Montgomery's next week. It occurred inhabitants of most other countries.

With respect to you, SAMUEL LOUNT, -- you are known to have held that station in this Province, that you must have taken, and probe-

They are neatly put up in boards, marbled, burthens from which you are free, are labouring men to overthrow the Government of your with leather backs and corners.

burthens from which you are free, are labouring men to overthrow the Government of your sind dangerous and sickly occupations, in dark and Sovereign, and to set the laws at defiance, you unwholesome mines, or amidst the storms of the should have been found to resist such an ocean, upon rugged coasts, and in the dreary cold of winter, gleaning in coutentment a You are too intelligent not to have known scanty subsistence, by far greater exertion than was necessary to place you, in this favoured the people of this Province of humbler station country, in a state of case and comfort, and that your own, shews that there was no room erhaps of affluence.

for doubt as to the part which it became you to act, as a man, as a subject, and as a Christian. eighbour, which the Christian religion enjoins, That you have so fatally deviated from that SAMUEL LOUNT and PETER MATTHEWS, who you had reflected upon the condition in which course must now be then occasion of bitter reon the preceding Monday had pleaded GUILTY Providence had placed you, and had compared morse to yourself, as I have no doubt it is the your lot with that of the many millions of your occasion of sorrow to most, if not all, of those fellow creatures, you would have been convinced who were exposed to danger from the wicked that where there was one person who had more rebellion in which, I fear I must say, you took a very prominent part.
With regard to you, Peter Marriews, it is

> ife, you proved yourself willing to render useblessings which you have wantonly fut service in defence of your country. You are certainly not ignorant of that duty of alle-giance which binds a subject to his Soveager; others upon whom the guilty project in which and it is to be deploted that you should so you were engaged has brought disgrace and fatally have betrayed it. I fear that the part misery, you seem to have allowed discortent which is known to have been borne by you in and hatred to take the place of thankfulness; the late miserable rebellion, was too conspicuous to allow it to be supposed that you were a this Province, and in your own immediate rejuctant, or unwilling agent. But I take it for neighbourhood, were following in peace, and as granted that the evidence of those facts which, f you had not confessed your guilt, would have been laid before a Jury upon your trial, will be submitted to consideration in the proper quarter. I need hardly tell you, prisonars, that the painful duty which your conviction of the crime of treason imposes upon this Court, is marked out to them by I w. We have no discretion to exercise. The awful sentence of death must follow your conviction. But al. shed where nothing should have been found but contentment and peace. You have pleaded Soverties whose authority you endeavoured to guilty to the charge against you; and this has subvert, if I could conscientiously encourage against you and the line you a hone that needed would be extended. made it unnecessary to produce in Court the in you a hope that pardon would be extended. I evidence of the acts which you are accosed of should gladly do so—for it would render infihaving committed; but though your individual nitely less painful the duty which the Court has conduct has on this account not been heard to discharge. I know no ground, however, on from the mouths of witnesses, no one here can which I can venture to hold out such a hope: be supposed to be ignorant of the principal cir-cumstances of that wisked and most unnatural prepare yourselves for the execution of the sentence which is about to be pronounced. In the short time which may remain to you, I pray that you may be brought to a deep sense of the And now, prisoners, I would are just sight guilt of the crime of which you are convicted; of God, or man, to commit these atrocious sets? and that you may be enabled to address your. selves in humble and cornect sincerty to the infinite mesey of that Savioun whose divine commands you have transgressed.

> your offence. If you had thought proper to Sentence of death was then pronounced in deny it, if you really had, or believed you had, the usual solemn and impressive form; to be The unhappy men appeared to be deeply affeeted during the address; which was listened

> > Quarterly Meetings on the Augusta Dis-

, trict-4th Quarter. Matilda, 31st Mar. & Ist April. Rideau, 7th and 8 h Mississippi,14th and 15th ... Perth, 21st and 22d " Crosby, 28th and 29th " Hull, 5 h and 6th May. The District Meeting will be held in Prescott.

to commence on Wednesday, the 6th of June. at 8 A. M. The Stewards from the several please to attend acco without injuring others, without violating your on Thursday, the 7th, precisely at 10, A. M. H. WILKINSON, Chairman. Quarterly Meetings on the Toronto Dis-

trict-4th Quarter. Whitby. 14th and 15th April. Domfries, 5th and 6th May.

Foreign & Domestic News.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

" House or Lords." In the course of the debate on the Canada Bill, Lord Aberdeen declared his opinion that a separation of the Canadas from Geat Britain was inevitable, and should be

Canadas from Gean British was inevitable, and should be made as easy as possible.

Lord Brougham opposed the bill stremmonsly, but censured the government for not having taken early and efficient measures to pievent the revoit.

Lord Melbourne hinted rebuke of the gasconading spirit displayed by Sir Prancis lead, and said he had been well punished for it. He expressed confidence in the good dispositions of our government.

The duke of Wellington maintained the necessity of keeping a large military farce in the Canadas. Said the war must not be considered at an end, or likely to be soon settled.

settled.

Lord Glereig eulogised the conduct of Lord Gorford—and declared his full confidence in the integrity of our government. In relation to the Caroline affair, he said that if it should appear that any British subject was liable to censure, the ministry would not shrink from bestowing

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

London, Felt. 3—We are happy to see that though the irritating affair of the Caroline had been formally made known by a message from the government of the United States, the debates generally preserved their previous casonable and pacific tone.—Standard.

The spirit already manifested by the American Government in its correspondence with Mr. Fox, convin-

ces us that there exists the most friendly disposition toward this country. The last despatches received from that gentlemna are such as impire the fullest confidence in the intentions of the American Government.

The disposition of our government has been sufficiently and successful in its friendly and successful interference to manifested in his friendly and successful Interference to settle the misunderstanding with Finance. Nor have we any reason to emplain of the manner in which our mediation has been hitherto rewarded. The American people, as well as the American government, are, we believe, two sensible of the advantages they derived from our interforence to risk the good understanding which prevails between the two countries, in an unworthy and so hopeless a cause as the Canada rehelilan. We cannot conclude these observations without practing analost some very indiscreet reflections on republicanism, stributed to Sir F. Head, in an abstract of his speech to the Hunse of Assembly of Upper Canada, which will be found among our extracts. We would fain believe that the abstract has not been accurately made; for though an the abstract has not been accurately made; for though an Englishman muy be proud of the monarchical institutions for his own country, prudence ought to prevent him from taunting his neighbours with the defectiveness of theirs and more especially when these neighbours are republicant and the country of the country

cans sensitive to strictures on the advantages of republican government. —Caronicle.

Lavros, Pel. 5—Between arrivals from North America and debates produced by them to both Houses of Parliament, the minds of men have for many days past been kept at a high pitch of excitement. Much of the latter has arisen from a reaction against the unmeasured, and, we must kay, indepensible violence, exhibited within the morthern frontier of the United States, on occasion of the expoure of the steam-vessel Caroline—cut out, as is represented, from the dock or harbour of Schlosser, on the New York bank of the Niagara river. This has been taken up, it appears, not merely by the turbulent and lawless population of the frontier him within the New York and Vermont houndary, but by Mr. Marcy, the Governor of the state first mentioned, and to a critain extent by the President himself, Mr. Van Buren, who in his message to Congress, adupts come phrases employed by the above gate-diovernor—as "an outrage of a most aggravated character, accompanied by a houtite, though temporary, invasion of our (the republican) territory."

Now, when the feedings of the President were so keenly roused at what he was led by the reports from the frontier to describe as an "aggravated outrage upon the United States territory"—an outrage confessed by him to be of a "temporary" nature,—would it not have been seenly, at least, in the chief magistrate of a civilized people to designate by some stronger term than he has yet applied to it, the moustrous, atrocious, and intolerable outrage perpetrated aveocedly by chizens of the United States, not by a party of some 70 or 80 Individuals, as in the case of he Caroline, but by a thousand armed men, or upward, upon the "territory" of the Queen of Great Britain, who have lacitually selzed upon Navy Island, in direct aggression against the sovereignty of the British grown.

This, be it observed, is not a hosty or a "temporary

Milail, with any parameters are accordingly of the British crown.

This, be it observed, is not a hasty or a "temporary outrage," like the cutting out of a declared enemy's host from Schloseer. The chizens of the United States, to at least the above named number of 1000, have not merely selzed the above said British island, but they have continued to hold it, as an armed garrison, against the British crown. Under the nose of the republican authorities, they have taken away the public property of the United States, viz; artiflery, small arms, and aumunition, from the arsenals or depote of the state of New York, convoyed them over to Navy Island, thus piratically and infanously wrested from its rightful owners, erected batteries thereon, with United States cannon, and by the fire of these batteries, destroyed some military works of a defensive active, which had been formed at Chippewa, on the share of Upper Canada, thus turning at once the arms of the United States, and has soil of Guen Britain herself into evidence of open was upon the sovereignty of Quere Victoria!

And us this denied by the people of the United States?

And is this denied by the people of the Universities.

Na., They beast of it. They cruit in it. They toudly saunt of the skill and bravery of him, who in defiance of the laws of his country, and of the acknowledged rights.

**Colored vicebilins houself, pre has nice, "General" is this denied by the people of the United States? the laws of his country, and of the acknowledged rights of England, proclaims houself, pro her sice, "General" Van Rensselaer, and threaten the troops and national authorities of Great Brimin, that if they dare to approach Ravy Ishud, the recognised dominion of their own sovereign, even in execution of the orders of that sowerreign, they shall do so on palm of being massacred in the performance of their bounden duty as subjects of their

"It will be perceived that the reseason must be performed of the image, that if the consent of Maine is not obtained, or entering into direct negotiations for the Volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the proposal of the volunteer corps, in the section of the volunteer corps, in the

ble, unfortunately, that questions may arise, and may at this moment have assumed as inamplecius colour, where in the honour, that is the independence of this enquire, is rather seriously involved, and which it will require great emper and equity on hold sides—mu to that of England only, but on the part also of the United States—to serils in the collision. only, but on the part also of the United States—to sertly without a national collision. These points have been lately raised into prominence by the President of the United States himself, and they assuredly are not such as can be storted over or skirk, d by any English stateman, under varue generalities of language, or childish attempts at procrastnation, under the hope of putting them to sleep for the present, and leaving them as thoras in the side of a succeeding ministry.

under varue generallies of language, or childish attempts at protrastination, under the hope of putting them to sleep for the present, and leaving them as theras in the side of a succeeding ministry.

There is, in truth, no time to be lost upon any of these questions. We must not suffir the law to be taken by America into her own houde, and then, when the mischief shall have been actually done, find out that the apportunities for effective action have slipped a wayfrom us. The propie of this country, we trust, will not permit themselves to be tricked out of their rights against foreign powers, and through the stupidity or canning cowardice of those to whom the official ruardianship of sucred rights has been entristed. England has, a verted stake in a valuable territory on the Columbia river, a commanding station for the most extensive commerce with the felands of the great Pacific Ocean, and with the continents on its eastern shores. That territory is, moreover, but a continuation of the British possessions on the St. Lawrence and the vast morthern lakes interposing between the recognized acquisitions of the United States by treaty with Great Britain or through the purchase of Louisiana, and the settlement of Russia to the northward.

A recent message from Mr. Van Buren on this subject has been pointed out as furnishing matter which fribblers like Lord Palmerston may probably find not very easy to adjust. There is, again, the mass of questions opened by American rapacity and tyramy with the feeble state of Mexico, in which England ins a deep and endoring interest, but which it is not for a stale perit matires of the court, like him who now perplexes the diplomacy of this ill governed empire, to settle. There is the knotty and troubled question, whether we shall suffer the nost useful portion of New Brinsavick to be wring from as by the boisterous ridmene of Maine—a question which no British minister will dare to shrink from, and which the Duke of Mellington pronounce that Lord Palumerston is, of all generals as

Nanal - We are glad to find that the Government has at length taken the very prudent de termination of sending out to Canada a naval steam force for service in the St. Lawrence. and that Captain Austin, late of the Medea, is appointed to superintend the equipment of the squadron.—Brighton Gazette.

Our respectable and usually well informed contemporary the Brighton Gazette, is in error, in giving the command of the forces destined to be stationed on the Canadian Lakes to Captain Austin, late of the Medea. The gentleman ap pointed to that service is Captain Sandom, R. N. and a more active, zealous, and intolligent of ficer could not possibly have been selected. The gallant Captain left town a few days since, and sailed by packet to New York, intending to proceed thence overland.—United Service Gazette.

NATIONAL DEBT .-- The amount of the national debt, at different periods, was as follows:—1689, £664,263; 1702, £16,394,702; 1714, £54,145,363; 1763, £138,865,430; 1775, £128,583,635; 1784, £249,851,628; 1793, £239,350,148; 1802, £528.839.277;—1612, £684.743,407;—1817, £840,850,491. The ennual charge, at the last period, was £33,038.191. The reduction of by the direct application of surplus revenue, and partly by conversion of perpetual into terminable eral declares that the Indians cannot be driven

ng above £5 of half yearly dividend. highest price of 3 per cent. stock was in 1737, when it reached 107; the lowest in 1797, when, owing to the mutiny in the fleet, and the failure

British Renevolence .- A circumstance has ame to our knowledge which serves to display the spirit of justice and philanthropy by which the present British Government is actuated.

A gentleman who had written to Glasgow for the purpose of engaging an Infant Teach. er for a village in Upper Canada, is informed by David Stow, Esq., that almost all the promising young men who learn the profession of Infant Teaching at the Glasgow Model School, are engaged by Government, at sala rics of 1501, a year, to go to the West Indies, for the purpose of training the children of the Negroes.

Thus, not content with rendering justice to that long degraded race, the British Government is striving to raise the whole Negro population in one generation to a high place in the scale of moral and intellectual excellence. Besides Christian philanthropy, there is political expediency in such a measure. Every teacher sent now, may save the expense of sending a hundred soldiers twenty or thirty years hence .- Montreal Courier.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

The matters in negotiation between these powers have been amicably arranged. The treaties were signed by the plenipotentiaries on the 12th of February. The first contains 4 articles, in which the King of the French re. in all his political opinions—the enemy slike of all redical. subsequent treaty, and in the meantims to re-main, as to both countries, on the footing of the most favoured nations—and the treaty to be or his judges who they may—and with a temper ratified at Paris within 3 months. .

Boundary Question .- The Maine papers to Governor on the boundary question, in reference to the proposal from the United States Govern. ment. The following extract is the pith of the whole:-

"It will be perceived that the President intimates, that if the consent of Maine is not ob-

did we gain in the late war? Not an inch of -Kingston Chronicle.

Canadian soil. Disgrace and defeat usually attended our arms, and we sustained more injury than we inflicted. We spent millions, lost thou. sands of lives, and gained not one of the objects Incorporation for the Town of Kingston took garden she had her hair simply braided, and of the war. We had battles in which the honor of our country was sustained, and others in which it was sullied. In a word, the war ended

in nothing but loss to us.

Again, a declaration of war on the part of Great Britain would be a signal of another from wronged, abused, and insulted Mexico. To be sure, the conduct of the Mexicans in the Texan war, conveys no very explied idea of their soldiers they might make under the trition of British officers. The cowardly Portuguese did well under such management in the Peninsu. for war. Britain is now at peace with all the world, and could easily pour thousand of soldi-ers into Texas, and invade our southwestern frontier. It is true, they might be met success. fully, as at New Orleans; but these things cost

men, time, and money. As we find that it requires 5000 men to sub. due 500 Sagues, and our whole disposal army, with as many volunteers as can be raised, to keep a few Seminoles in check; as we are obliged to resort to treachery for that purpose, what have we to expect from our red brethren should they be assured of the support of Great Britain. They would all raise their red hands against us. War is their passion, and we have treated them as Great Britain never did-they hate us, one and all, man, woman and child. In the south we should have to deal with the Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees; in the southwest, with the whole of the people we have fraudulently and violently expatriated. In the northwest, the Saques and Foxes thirst for blood and revenge. The Winnebago war whoop would again be heard. In short, the mere un time, when the agents of Britain supplied all their wants without asking any thing to return l -the word "English" is still a passport among them. From us they have received nothing but wrong, never ceasing, heart scorching wrong. While unsupported, they may remain in quiet but once assured of foreign support, they will no longer he so. If any wish to know the universal Indian feeling toward the American people, let him rend the autobiography of Black Hawk. It conveys the scattments of every Indian in the northwest-we had lived there to

they have defended with such indomitable courage, and such terrible loss of blood and treasure to their enemies? Do they abandon the swamps and morasses to which they have clung with such desperate tenacity? In a word, has General Jessup proved himself more fortunate and successful than his predecessor, period, was £33,038.191. The reduction of after all his confident assurances that he could principal, since 1817, has been effected, partly end the war? Not so. The war is to be ended

know it .- Boston Daily Evening News.

annuities. The reduction of annual charge has been made partly by the payments towards the principal; but chiefly by the conversion of strong for all the military power of the United stock from a higher to a lower rate of interest. by which a saving has accrued to the public of cution of the war is hopeless—nay, he goes about two millions and a half. According to a farther now, and says that the war is unjust, to the public of the war is the war is unjust, the number of and outsit not to have been commoned at all. return to Parliament in 1833, the number of holders of dividend warrants was 280,000; of whom, 87,176 were holders of sums not producing above £5 of half yearly dividend. The -N. Y. Com. Adv.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES .-- We entertain serious fears that much difficulty is about to be experiof an attempt to negociate with the French enced, in carrying into execution the treaty Republic, it fell to 47 3 4.—Oliver 4 Boyd's with the Charokee Indians, which provides for Edinburgh Atmanac for 1838. We have their removal beyond the Mississippi. We have a considerable body of them, it is known, in the south western part of North Carolina, and so alarming are the indications of hostility among them, that the General Government has made a requisition upon the Executive of the State, for a force of volunteer infantry. The Adjutant General has, accordingly, by direction of Gov. Dudley, issued orders to the proper commanding on the inhaomants of any country not the perwith a view to the immediate organization, if practicable, of one or more volunteer companies in oach.-Raleigh Register.

New Government Paper.— and heard of the dispersion of the Navy Island garg-this meaning we remarked to a friend, that Mackenzie would come to New York and establish a political around distinction.

Your address is the more peculiarly gratifying to me at this moment, as by a full knowledge of, and confidence in, its power, the Executive Government of the dispersion of the Navy Island gargethis marked by some special activities. from the coaxing tone of the Evening Post, we presume Mackenzis is to be a yoke-fellow of that aweet tempered concern, in the cause of the administration. "How pleasant 'tis to not absolutely forbid it, to unfurl the banner of eee," &c.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE EARL OF DURHAM, now Governor General of these Provinces, with powers perhaps more ample than were ever before granted to a British Colonial Governor, is of all men living, in our view, the most qualified for the successful exercise of those powers. An abler, more cognizes the independence and sovereignly of all abuses in government, and of all radical the Haytian Republic peace is declared—extravagances—fearlessly consistent, in his commercial regulations to be established by a whole political course, and that course a long ratified at Paris within 3 months.

The second treaty establishes the amount of as his high standing places him above the indemnification to be paid by Hayti at 60 millitemptation to it;—he is in every respect the one of frances, payable by instalments, the last man to whom the important destinies of British North America may best be committed, -Mon. treal Courier.

The Officers, appointed to a particular service, who have recently arrived from England, have been assigned, by a general order of yesterday, to the following stations, to which they are directed to proceed, on receiving their instructions. They are to communicate with the Commanding Officers of most ready and most desirous to co operate with

Kingston Municipal Elections .- The first Municipal Election, under the recent act of that the Queen wears no ringlets. At Coventplace on Tuesday, the 27th ult. The following gentlemen were returned :--

For Aldermen.—Thomas Smith, James Fraser, Edward Noble, Thomas Greer, Esgrs. Councilmen .- Edward Boyle, Sam'l Phippen, Walter McCuniffe, Daniel Caffrey, Esqrs.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TORONTO TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

with the following Address :-

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:
We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor. Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled, most humbly beg leave to present to Your Excellency our sincere and hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in this city, to ssume the important duties of administoring the Government of this Province.

we contemplate with feelings o unfeigned regret the disturbed state of public offairs, in consequence of the recent wicked attempts made by a number of disaffected and ungrateful inhabitants of this Province, and subsequently by a much greater number of citizens of the United States, to overthrow the unrivalled Constitution and Laws under which we have the happiness to live, we feel indesfurling of the Red cross of saint George would cribable pleasure in the reflection that those arm every savage against us around our entire border. The Indians have not forgotten the portion of Her Majosty's Empire, who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have been enabled to preserve uncontaminated the character for loyalty and attachment to the Crown of knees. A gun almost as large was found at Great Britain by which the great mass of the Algiers. But the largest shot ever fired from people of Upper Canada have ever been to the Europeans, was from the new mortar used

in this Province who, during a long period of sting between this Colony and Great Britain, powder 320 pounds. our Excellency may ever rely upon our most cordial and zealous support and co-operation, and that of the loyal inhabitants of the City of

Toronto, whom we have the honour to represent John Powers, Mayor. Council Chamber, 23th March, 1838,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. Mr. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN,-I thank you

most unaffectedly for your congratulations on my assuming the government of this province, and for the very flattering allusion you have

tinguished an officer as Sir Francis Bond Head is acceptable to you, will, I am sure, be gratify. ing to Her Majesty.
Your voluntary pledge to afford me the cordial

and zealous support and co-operation of the loyal and preserving unimpaired the valued institutions of this part of the British Empire, is a tower of strength to me, on which I shall firmly rely in my sincere endeavours to maintain and unlied the constitution of Upper Canada as by law es-

tablished, which you justly so highly prize.
There is not, I believe, recorded on the page of history, an instance wherein the great body son of their Sovereign, and their attachment to the laws by which their religious and political rights and liberties are accured to them; and the conspicuous part which has been taken by the

Harshness and severity are distinguishing marks of weakness and apprehension.

The country is strong enough to be inagnani-

mous, and as the inhabitants of Upper Canada have the reputation of being a religious people it will now be open to them collectively and inreesful dividually to give proof of the christian profes-more sion, by forgiving without any vexatious upbrain ding of the extreme injuries they have rece

ding of the extreme injuries they have recovered.

"The quality of mercy is not strained,
"It dropped in as the genile dew from staven
"Upon the pince beneath. It is that the blessed;
"It blesseth iden that gives and shift that takes,
"It's mighiest in the injuries."

If the great victory much has been achieved be now used with staderation and well-timed conciliation, the late seeming frown of Providence men state in a dence upon this noble province may issue in a very grow blessing; for I do not despair of seeing many persons now come forward openly and avowedly as loyal supporters of the consti intion who, although hitherto advocates for some partial changes in the institutions of the country, pevertheless would be desirous to make the most public declaration of their detestation of traitors. and murderess, and incendiaries; and thus you may become a more united, and therefore a more happy people.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Mayor, of assuring yourself, the Aldermen, and Commo nality of Toronto, that I shall be at all times of its inhabitants.

GEORGE ARTHUR. April 2nd, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INVINGITES .- Isvingism has received shock recently at Milford, near Southamp. ton (England) which may tend to open the eyes of some of its votaries. One of their prophets, a .Mr. Ballaird, for some years a chief supporter of the sect, went to their principal chapel there, and declared to the assembled people that they were all in a fatal error, and if they persevered in it they would

Britain can always keep up as great a military force there as we can, and the valour and physical strength of our troops is not so decidedly superior to warrant a hope of success, even it the inhabitants should remain neutral. What did we gain in the late war? Not an inch of Canadian soil. Diagrace and defeat usually atway this article is addressed,) we may state wore an elegant tiara of diamonds. Speaking phrenologically, her Majesty has a very good head; the intellectual region has profited from the lofty brow of the Duchess of Kent, and there is no deficiency of the organ of firmness. —Aberdeen Herald.

Number of Slaveholders in the U. States. -There are, about this time, 2,500,000 slaves in the U.S. An average of 10 slaves to each slaveholder, which is probably not far from the The Council, by appointment, waited on Hrs truth, will show the whole number of clave. Excellency on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, holders to be 250,000. They may be divided

150,000 hold on an average 3 slaves, 450,000 5 do. 25 do. 100 do. 350,000 16 20.000 8.000 200 do. 1.500

300 do. 5(R)Here, then, are 250,000 slaveholders, including men, women, and minors of both sexes who, having brought under personal servitude TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF of their fellow creatures, aspire to bring into political servi-tude the whole of the United States, with a about as 1 to 50 or 60. A during attempt, but

from the present appearances, it promises to

be but too successful.

LARGE Guns .- The largest guns ever fired are the Turkish cannon at the Dardanelles; the diameter of one is two feet three inches, and a stone shot from which struck the Windsor Castle of 98 guns, and cut her mainmast almost in two, and nearly knocked her two decks into one. Our young midshipmen used to crawl into these guns on their hands and proudly distinguished.

by the French at Antwerp. This shell was

Nor can we forbear respectfully to convey to two feet in diameter, and weighed, when Your Exley the high gratification which we feel empty, 916 pounds. It contained 99 pounds at the selection, at the present important crisis, of powder, and its total weight was conseof an individual as the Representative of Royalty quently 1015 pounds. The mortar from which it was discharged weighed 3700 pounds, and honorable service, has been equally distinguished the powder used to load it was 30 pounds.

Exchange was opened by a maiden Queen; a maiden Queen was on the third at its destruction, and in all hu.

man probability, will open the new buildbut one was " God save the Queen;" the -English Paper.

from Liverpool, and it is a matter of some astonishment how the ship has reached port at all. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th Jan., and on the 29th was in southward and eastward of Sable Island, and a part of the time could make no

NOTICE.

We wish to inform our Agents and those of the Office is now on a collecting four, and mortalized before the eternal throne, and hear is expected to pass through the Grimsby, the welcome sentence, "well done good and Hamilton, Brantford, Domfries, Nelson and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Toronto Circuits. We confidently hope that Lord," Amen and Amen. C. R. Allison, the Agents will afford every assistance in their power in enabling him to collect the debis due; many of which are of considerable amount and long standing, and for the want of which, our operations have been greatly imited, and consequently our usefulness proportionably circumscribed. It is unnecessary to say that we are, and shall be until Confer. ence, much in want of funds. Last fall the Committee purchased a most valuable Lot for he site of a Book Room and Printing Estab. shment,-the first payment on which is now called for. They have also made arrange ments for building, and the carpenters are employed in preparing the materials, &c. -The Conference at its last session directed the Book Steward to publish forthwith a Book of Music, for the use of our congregations The cost of the stereotype plates and other materials for this very valuable and much son, C. R. Allison, J. Evans, S. Miles, W. needed work, will be more than £400, all of Rorke, S. Belton, A. Davidson, (3)t R. Ayles. which has to be paid before the first of May next. To meet these heavy demands, to gether with our current expenses will require united and persevering exertion on the part of all our agents and friends. Brethren let us all be up and doing in this business; "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull alto-GETHER," will accomplish this work,

J. RYEBSON, Book Steward.

Quarterly Meetings on the Niagara Disbe lost. He ordered them to leave the chapel immediately, which they did with amazement; some of them he was actually obliged to force out. He then ordered a builder to raze the building to the ground. He has acted in a similar way in two different places of their assembling, in adjoining parishes.—N. Y. Evangelist.

Physiognomy of the Queen.—Her Majesty is not by any means flattered in the portraite of her which have been engraved. Without being a striking beauty, she is in common with trict-4th Quarter.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte
District—4th Quarter.

Belleville, 22nd April.
Sidney, 28th and 29th " Cobourg. 2d and 3d June.
Waterloo, 9th and 10th
Kingston, 10th and 11th

District Meeting to commence in the Ernest-town Chapel, on Thursday, the 7th of June next, at 8 A.M. The Recording Stewards are earneally requested to meet us precisely at 10 o'clock on the following day.

Anson Gazen, Chairman.

OBITUARY.

Dign.-In Raleigh, Western District, U. C. on the 6th March, 1838, Mr. Samuer, Nawkiek, oldest son of Mr. James Newkirk, aged 23 years 500,000 and 8 months. At the time the Western District 800,000 was threatened with invasion by the pirates, 300,000 from the American shore, Mr. Newkirk was one 150,000 of the first to volunteer his services in defence of his country, and, with many others, was under the necessity of wading for several miles in the water, while on his way to Sanowich .-He also was one of the brave number who captured the piratical schooner Ann, after her barbarous attack upon Amberstburgh. In consequence of the continued fatiguo he was called free population of THIRTEEN OF FOURTEEN to endure, and the frequent wadings in the MILLIONS. To this free population they are water, while in the discharge of duty, be took a severe cold, which settled on his lungs. After being confined in the Hospital for several days. his father removed him to his own dwelling, where he lingered for a short time and then expired; leaving an offectionate wife and two small children to deplore his loss. Mr. N. had not been a professor of religion, but during his iliness he gave those tokens of sincere repent ance for sin, and of living faith in his Saviour, which have afforded his friends reason to hope. It can be truly said, he died in the cause of his country.-Communicated.

Dien.-At her residence in Ameliasburgh, Nov. last, aged 23 years, Betsy Maria, wife of Mr. Cornelius, V. Bogart, and daughter of Peter Dorland Esq. of Adolphustown. In early life sister Bogart was brought up in, and instructed by, the Church of England, by which she pro fited beyond many of her fellows, as far as theory But notwithstanding these advantages, she permitted the spirit to be lost in the letter, the substance in the shade, till several years of her short life had passed away. In 1831 she was The Wan in Florida.—At last the war is Sovereign, and the confidence and esteem of that portion of the rest whose interests to leave the country which have been committed to Very Events and the transfer of the great Turkish time previous, was brought to the knowledge of the country which have been committed to Very Events the transfer of the great Turkish time previous, was brought to the knowledge of the country which that portion of Her subjects whose interests at the Dardanelles, one of the great Turkish time previous, was brought to the knowledge of have been committed to Your Excellency's care shots struck the bows of that magnificent first the truth by the remission of sins, and joined and protection. In all Your Excellency's efforts rate ship, the Royal George, and wonderful to the Methodist Church. Immediately after their union, brother Bogart, (as all heads of families the valued institutions of our country, and to ing to the Baron de Tot, the weight of the should do; set up an altate to the God of Heaven, perpetuate the beneficial connexion happily ex. Turkish shot was 1100, and the charge of bowed to worship. Mrs. Boyart soon became bowed to worship. Mrs. Bogart soon became deeply affected, and much concerned about the CURIOUS Coincidence. - The Royal ealvation of her soul, and was oftimes seen to

when she and her husband attended a Camp ing. The Royal Exchange has been Meeting, during which her burdened soult was celebrated for nearly one century and a him who boro her grief and carried her sorrows, half for the excellence of its chimes, and by whose stripes she was healed." Being which changed every three hours; and now adopted into the family of God, sister Bogart it is singular enough that the last chime immediately joined the Methodist Church, of which she remained a faithful & consistent mem-ber, till she joined the Church above. In 1836 last was "There's nae luck about the brother and sister Bogart left the Bay of Quinte, house;" had the chimes been unscathed and removed over to the Murray circuit; and by the fire, the next tune would have been "See the conquering hero comes."

The Hall Beautiful Beautifu nence a gracious work of conviction, and con-PACKET SHIP CAMBRIDGE.—We have been shown a chart on which the track of the Cambridge was pricked off, coming the Cambridge was pricked off, coming perhaps too much so for her constitution, the firmness of which was already shaken by severa afflictions. Early in Nov. she caught a severa cold upon which the inflammation set in to such a degree, that it was only at rare intervals that she had her right mind. Whenever she had, the longitude of 38. From that day to she expressed a strong confidence in the Lord. the 28th February, she encountered con. I visited her in her efflictions and found her very tinual westerly winds, sometimes blowing in, she seemed to rally, and recognized me, a severe gale, and for the last 17 days, i. e. from the 10th to the 28th, she made but about five hundred miles of Westing.

During that time she crossed the Gulph street three times was for 16 days to the stream three times, was for 16 days to the | I believe it will be well." We then commenced in prayer, during which she seemed to be much engaged. Thus she continued whenever reason better than a S. S. E. course. The distance between Liverpool and this port is, we believe, about 3000 miles, but the Cambridge has this passage, sailed upwards of 5000.—N. Y. Express. took its seat, to give evidence "of her part in the Redeemer's blood," till the 18th of Nov. more distant relatives and friends to suffer and mourn her loss. Her remains were taken and deposited in the clay of her native Township; there to remain among the pale nations of the dead, till the sound of the last trumpet shall be our friends who are in arrears of payment for heard, when we have no doubt her happy spirit, the Guardian, that Mr. Junkin, the Clerk of and her slumbering dust will come up, all im-

MARRIED.

By Rev. C. R. Allison, Feb. 14th, Mr. Alex. Cameron, to Miss Elizabeth Shuffield, both of

By the same, March 8th, Mr. Wm. Reed, to Miss Eliza Ann Turney, both of Murray.

By the same, March 15th, Mr. Peter Dempsey, ldest son of Captain Dempsey of Ameliasburgh,

to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Stapleton, of Hillier. By the same, March 26th, at the river Trent, Mr. Elias Pickle, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver.

Letters received at the Guardian Office

during the week ending April 4. S. Waldron, P. H. Swartz, B. Nankoville, P. Keefer, G. Munger, S. Rose, H. Montgomery, W. M. Harvard, T. Demorest, (2) II. Wilkin. worth, W. Young, M. Richey, A. M. P., G. W. Baker, W. Smith.

It is contrary to our practice to give credit for payment in adeque for the present volume, when a subscriber is in arrear for the former one. A part from other considerations it occasions incorrelated in keeping our books. Please request the subsection of the referred to, to forward the arrears as early as published, and it will be arranged.

t it did not errive to scason.

Books have been forwarded to A. Davidson, Esq. P. M. Niagara, 1 parcel. per steamer Transit; Rev. E. Ryerson, Kingston, 1 parcel, per eleamer Transit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE. ANNUAL MEETING.

PUBLIC LECTURE will be A PUBLIC DE Condition de Market the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Bulldings, on Friday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, by Dz. Honnay,-after which the Annual Report will be submitted, and the Officers elected for the ensuing year. Admittance free.

Toronto, 3d April, 1539.

St. George's Society. GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on Tuesday, the 10th April, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the North American Hotel, for the purpose of holding the Annual Election of Officers, and of making preparations for celebrating the Anniversary of the

Patron Saint. By Order, JOHN KENT,

Terento, 3d April, 1838.

Upper Canada Academy.

HTHE Committee of the U. C. Academy are anew and more earnestly to urge upon those who are in arrears for Board or Tuition, the necessily of their prompt attention to a subject so vitally connected with the maintenance of the Institution. The Royal bounty, though so munificent, has been found inadequate to meet re existent claims.

In order to preclude in future the embarrass. mont which has hitherto encumbered their operations, the committee find it imperatively necessary to render operative the Regulation which requires payment for a Term in advance, by all who enter. From the period of the approaching examination, therefore, no student will be introduced to the classes without a previous certificate from the Accountant that the above regulation has been complied with.

ANSON GREEN, Treasurer

Cobourg, March, 30, 1838.

438 6w

APPLE TREES. THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that as he is derirous of closing his Norsery, he will dispose of the whole of his Stock of Fruit Trees on advantageous

terms. Among his Stock is a great variety, of GRAFTED APPLE TREES, of some of the very best sorts, which he will sell at the low

price of One Shilling each. He has also a large number of Apple Trees in their Natural Growth, from 2 to 8 feet high, some of them bearing, which will be sold at Six Pence each.

ALSO, -Several Thousand of Seedlings. ROBERT JONES. East side Yonge Street, Lot No. 4, 2d Con-Township of York, March 30th, 1838.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ROM Richmond Hill, a Soret Horse, with silvery mane and tail, a white stripe on the face, and a large lump on the right side of the neck. Had on a saddle and bridle, and part of a cart harness. Any person who will return the said Horse to the Subscriber, Lot No. 4, 8d Concession, Markham, will be liberally rewarded. ISAAC APPLEFORD.

Markham, April 3d, 1838. 438 3wp

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. FRIDAY 2d March, 1838.

The bill to restrain private Banking, was The following bills were severally read the third time and passed and sent to the Council.

The bill to support common schools for 1838. The bill to support the Penetentiary.

The Dundas and Waterloo road completion

The bill authorising the issue of Provincial

The bill authorising the appointment of Commissioners, on losses by the rebellion. The bill to provide for the relief of the sick and Destitute of Toronto.

.The Bill to provide for the purchase of certain

books on military evolutions.

The bill to continue the improvement of the Lake road west of Toronto was read the third

Mr. Thomson moved that it be recommitted forthwith.-Lost. Mr. Thomson moved to add the following proceeded.

Your Committee informed the Conferees, on rider:—"And be it &c., That nothing in this the part of the Legislative Council, that in their Act contained shall be construed to extend to opinion the Hoose of Assembly did not feel

authorise the Trustees aforesaid to expend a greater sum than Seven Hundred pounds on the said Lake Shore Road."—Lost.
Bill passed, and sent to the Council. Mr. Burwell moved that a free conference be requested with the Legislative Council on the

the conferees on the part of this House .-Carried.
The Committee of the whole on the private bank restriction bill resumed, and the bill was reported amended and ordered for a third reading

A message came from the Legislative Couneil, stating that that Honorabic House had passed the Bill to levy a tax on the County of Simeoe to build a Gaol and Court House therein, and accoded to the request for a free conference on the Adjutant General's salary bill.

Mr. McKay moved that it be resolved that a essage be sent to the Honorable the Legisla tive Council, informing that Honorable body that this House does not concur in the report of the conferrees on the subject of sending Commissioners to England, but is still of opinion that, the present is the fit and proper time to represent to Her Majesty's Government and the mperial Parliament, by Commissioners from this Province, the wants and wishes of the Inhabitants of this colony, when it is in contemplation to make great and serious alterations in the Government of Lower Canada, which must necessarily affect the best interests of this province. That as two Commissioners have recently been sent to England, by the British population of Lower Canada, it is in the opinion of this House incumbent upon this province to send likewise to England gentlemen of known ability who may watch over the interests of the inhabitants of this portion of the dominions of our Sovereign.

That to carry these views into effect it is deemed necessary by this House that one of its members should proceed to England, and this Rouse also requests that the Honorable this Logislative Council do concur therein, and that that Honorable Body be solicited to send a Commissioner to England with the Commissioner appointed by this House.

Mr. Robinson moved that all be expunged and the following inserted: - "Resolved That in the opinion of this House it is not expedient under existing circumstances to send colonial agents to England, because from the present unsettled state of both Upper & Lower Canada, it is impossible to foresee what changes the events of the next six months may render necessary for their future Government, because we have reason to believe that the successor of Lord Gosford in Lower Canada will receive instructions from the Home Government relative to the policy to be pursued by him, which it is assential this House should be made acquaint. with, and because both branches of the Legislature of this province have reported at great length on the state of the provinces, and pointed out various measures for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government in as full a manner as could be done by an Agent or Agents. 'And because in the present state of our finances it is inexpedient to grant so large a sum as would be necessary to pay the expenses of an agency, unless great and obvious advantage is sure to Lost:

On the original question .-· YEAS. - Messrs. Attorney General,

Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, Duncombe, Marks, McDonell of Northumberland, 'McDonell of Stor. mont, McKay, Merritt, Parke, Richard. son, Rykert, Salmon, Shade, Thorburn, Woodruff.-19.

NAYS-Messrs. Bockus, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Gamble, Kearnes, Mc. Intosh, Robinson, Ruttan, Shaver, Sher. wood, Thomson.—11. Carried, majority 7.

A Message came from the Legislative Council, stating that that liouse had adopted the resolutions on Nova Scotia, and communicating an Address to His Excellency, to transmit the joint, Addresses to Her Majesty-and also the bill to regulate appointment, &c., of Township Officers, as amended.

The amendments were read the first time, and

ordered for a third reading today. The Address to Her Majesty to assent to the Eric and Ontario Bank Bill, and the Prince

Edward Bank Bill, was read the third time.

Mr. Robinson moved in amendment that the Address do not now pass, but that it he resolved that it is expedient to address Her Majesty to grant a charter for a Provincial Bank, which shall be the only, authorised Bank of issue in this Province, and which shall, under proporegulations and securities give a credit in its paper to such Banks of discount and deposite as may from time to time be established .- Lost. Mr. Solicitor General moved that the Address. do not now pass, but that it be resolved, that at this late period of the session the general question of Banking cannot be discussed and satisfactorily disposed of—and that experience has shown that the manner in which the paper circulation of this Province should be regulated is not sufficiently matured, and that it is not consistent with the interests of the Province that any other Banks should be chartered or brought into operation, until the general policy

by which all other Banking business should be governed, is fully settled and understood.— Mr. Sherwood moved that the Address do not now pass, but that the House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of adding the following :-"Also a bill entitled 'An Act to establish a Bank at Brockville, in the District of Johns town,'-also a bill entitled . An Act to estab. ish a Loan and Trust Company at Brockville, entitled 'An act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the Niagara District

Mr. Richardson moved that the Address be jed in the Parliament buildings, were severally recommitted for the purpose of including the read the third time and passed and sent to the Bank bills, and Loan Trust Bill reserved for the Royal Assent during the first session of this Mr. Sherwood moved that the Solicitor Ge

Parliament.-Lost. On passing Address.-Chisholm of Halton, Cook, Duncombe, members.

McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, Merritt, Parke, Rykert, Thomson, Thorburn.-12.

NAYS-Messrs. Att'y. Gen. Burwell, Chisholm of Glengarry, Gamble, Kearnes, Malloch, McDonell of Northumberland, McLean, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Salmon, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor Gen. -18.

Address lost majority, 3.

The Committee 1 of Conference, with the Legislative Council, on the Adjutant General's

Salary bill, reported the following ;-The Committee of Conference on the part of this House upon the subject of the Adjutant General's bill beg leave to report that they proceeded to the Committee Room of the Honorable Legislative Council, where they met the Committee on the part of that Honorable

That the managers, on the part of the Legislative Council, acquainted your Committee of the mistake of the House of Assembly in asking a free conference, when there had been but one conference in the matter, which being admitted by your Committee, the conference proceeded.

opinion the House of Assembly did not feel disposed to grant a less sum than £600 per. annum to the Adjutant General, nor did the Assembly feel disposed to increase the salary of the Assistant Adjutant General at the present

That the Conference then terminated with the expression of an opinion on the part of the Her Conferees of the Honorable the Legislative ed." Sherwood, Boulton, Rykert, and Robinson, be Council, that probably the Council would accede to the bill in its prosent shape.

The Committee on petition of Camp & Marray presented a report recommending no interference between the petitioners and the Welland Canal Company respecting their claim. The Committee to draft bills on the resolu-

tions on supply reported the following bills, which were severally read twice and committed, reported without amendment, and ordered for a

third reading tomorrow, viz: — A bill to erect a dwelling house for the Light. touse keeper, at Point Peter.

A bill to pay certain sums due for crection, epairs, &c., of the Parliament. Buildings.

A bill to remunerate William Hust for his gallant conduct in capturing rebels. A bill to remunerate John Facrell for provis-

ons furnished to emigrants. The Committee also reported a bill for further improvement on the St. Lawrence, chich was road twice.

On the question for committing the bill .-Mr. Solicitor General moved that the bill be not recommitted, but that it be Resolved. That in the present state of the revenues of this it is must unwise to increase the public debt thereof for the purpose of making a further expenditure on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, until provision is made for the continuation of the improvement of the navigation within the limit of Lower Canada, and means are provided for meeting the interest by the imposition of duties for that purpose on

imports from Sea.—Lost.
The House was put into committee on the Report on the message of His Excellency with documents on the Welland Canal, and the Chairman reported several resolutions which were put and adopted as follows:-

1. Resolved -That it is expedient to complote the Weland Canal, in a permanent

manner with the least possible delay.

2., Resolved.—That in order to effect the object in the feregoing resolution the present line of canal should be kept in repair—materials collected, and all future erections made on the route recommitted and scale estimated by Messis, granted to Baird and Killaly as nearly as may be found rent year. practicable or advisable on a more minute exam-

the Welland Canal for Steam Boat navigation.

4 Resolved.—That an Address be sent to Her Majesty on the importance of making Port Dalhousie a suitable and safe harbour for steamboats and vessels of war, and praying Eneas Bell, Chief Messenger, £25. Her Majesty to grant a sum of money for that

purpose. A committee was appointed to report a bill and address on the resolutions. and they were severally read the first time and

ordered for a second reading tomorrow.

The amendments of the Legislative Conneil to the Township Officers Bill was read the second time and committed, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading

famotroly. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1838.

the House this day at 12 o'clock. Carried.

The House being called the following members were found to be absent:

Messrs.—Aikman, Alway, Armstrong, Atty Arms the sum General, Comoron, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cornwall, Detfor, (with leave,) Elliott, (on military duty.) Ferrie, Gowan, Hotham, (sick.) Jarvis, Lawis, (sick.) Manahan, Mathewson, (sick.) McDonell of Glengarry, (on military duty.) McMicking, (sick.) Moore, Morrison, Morris, Norton, (with leave.) Powell, Prince, on mulitary duty,) Richardson, Shada, Solicitor

General, Wickens, (with leave.)
Mr. Boulton moved that Messrs. Aikman Attorney General, Chisholm of Glengarry, Sol. General, Ferrie, and Shade, members of this house, having absonted themselves without leave when much important hasiness was before the house, and at a time when there was a very thin house, owing to vacancies in the representation and other causes, it be Resolved. That the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms, to apprehend the said members, and to

bring them to the bar of this house forthwith. YEAS, -Messrs. Boulton, Burwell Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, Dunlop Gamble, Kearnes, Malloch, Marks, Mc-Donell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McLean, Parke, Robinson,

Rykert, Salmon, Sherwood, Woodruff-19. NAYS .- Messrs. Caldwell, Cook, Dun. combe, McKay, Merritt, Richardson, Ruttan, Shaver, Thorburn. -9.

Carried, majority 10.
Mr. McKay moved that Mesers. Rykert and Chisholm of Halton, be a committee to examine the journals of the hon, the Legislative Council

upon the subject of appointing Commissioners o go to England.—Carried.

The bill to restrain private Banking was read

added to the first clause: "In which suit the said expenses of his Department, to be accounted George Truscott and John Cleveland Green, or for in his accounts. either of them, are or may be plaintiffs, or in which any other person or persons are or may be plaintiffs in any action brought upon any Note or Bill of Exchange assigned or transfer. red to him or them by the said George Truscott and John Cleveland Green, or either of them, n the District of Johnstown? also a bill in trust for any purpose whatsoever."—Carried, entitled 'An act to incorporate sundry persons The bill to erect a Dwelling House for the Light House Keeper at Point Peter, and the the contingent expenses of his office for the bill to pay certain monies due for work perform. | present year.

neral, having come into the House very soon after the call of the house this morning, his YELS. Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, proceedings to be taken against certain absent on the foregoing resolutions, and the Address

and the following inserted: "That the resolu- and passed, as follows:tion of this house in relation to absent members be rescinded, and be not entered upon the Jour nals of this House.—Lost.
In amendment Mr. Boulton moved that the

names of "Attorney General" and "Chishoim ! We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subof Glengarry" be added.—Curried, and the original question as amended adopted.

read the third time and passed and sent to the this Province in favour of Grant Powell, Esq. Legislative Council. The bill granting a sum of money to complete

YEAS-Messrs. Bockus, Burwell; Cartwright, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, McLean, Merritt, Robinson, Rykert, Shaver, Sherwood-14.

NAYS. Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Dunlop, Kearnes, Malloch, Mc-Donell of Northumberland, McIntosh, McKay, Ruttan, Salmon, Sol. General, Thorburn, Woodruff-13.

. Bill passed, majority.—1 to complete the improvement of the Session of Parliament. River St. Lawrence."-Lost, majority-1.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the bill be entitled "An act granting a certain sum of money to Commons House of Assembly,
Her Majesty for the purpose therein mention.

3rd March, 1838. In amendment Mr. Solicitor General moved

that all be expunged and the following inserted:

"that the entitling of the bill be deferred to
this day six months."—Lost, majority I. Original question carried, and Bill sent to the Council.

Mr. Attorney General moved that Mr. Solici. tor General have leave of absence for the remainder of the Session.-Carried.

The Address to Ilis Excellency sent down from the Council, to transmit the joint Addresses to Her Majesty was read the third time and The bill to restrain private Banking was

Council. The amendments of the Council to the Township Officer's bill were read the third ime and passed, and the bill was returned to

the Council. A Message came from the Legislative Coun

the Penitentiary. Mr. Bockus moved the House into a Committee of the whole on Contingencies, and the chairman reported several revolutions, which were put and carried, as follows:

1. Resolved-That the sum of £7026 19s. 6kd, be granted to the Clerk of this House for his office for the present year, (as per the estimate reported by the Select Committee on Contingencies.)

2. That the sum of £200 be granted to the Clerk of this House as an additional allowance for the increased duty of his office during the current year. 3. That there be granted to the Sergeant at

Arms the sum of £50 to pay Wm. H. Lee for services as Deputy Sergeant at Arms during the present Session. 4. That the annual allowance of £100 be granted to the Sergeant at Arms for the cur-

5. That the sum of £10 be paid to John A. Kyte, House Messenger, to remunerate 3. Resolved.—That it is expedient to enlarge him for his attendance during the last Session. 6. That the following additional allowances be paid by the Clerk to the undermentioned servants of this House, viz:

John Fenwick, Messeng'r, 2s 6d. per day... Thomas Hill, Thomas Hill, do. do. William Dickson, do. do. Michael McCarty, do. .. go.

7. That there be granted to the Clerk of Once, on monageness and ageny may never on this House the sum of £12, to enable him to the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the House the sum of £12, to enable him to the engine wear thinks a first the first than the common wear thinks a first the first than the common wear thinks a first than the first than the common wear than the first than the first than the common wear than the first than the firs this House the sum of £12, to enable him to the ensuing year.

the ensuing year.

JOHN JACKSON,

each, being for services performed as a watch

Design of the ensuing year.

Sery O. R. N. Co. or the Parliament Buildings, from the 10th November, to the 3d December last inclusive

granted to the Sergeaut at Arms for the payment of the contingent expenses of his office Mr. Robinson moved that there he a call of for the present year, (as per the estimate the House this day at 12 o'clock. Carried. reported by the Select' Committee on Con-

9. That there he granted to the Sergeant at duties an Arms the sum of £50 currency, for his known. attendance during the extra Session of the resent Parliament.

10. That the sum of £75 be granted to the Clerk of this House to pay that sum to the Librarian as an annual allowance for the nereased duty of his office for the present

11. That there be granted to the Clerk of this House the sum of £13 10s. to pay John G. Howard, Architect, for plans and estimates furnished a Committee of this House during the first Session of the present Parliament.

The twelfth resolution was put as follows. Resolved, That the Clerk of this House do pay to Harvey Fowler, the sum of £25 currency for reporting the debates of this floose during the second Session of the 12th Parliament.

YEAS-Messrs. Att'y Gen. Chisholm of] Halton, Chisholm of Gleng'y, Duncombe, Dunlop, Kearnes, McDonell of North. umberland, McKay, Parke, Richardson, Ruttan, Salmon, Shaver, Thorburn, 14.

. NAYS .- Messrs. Bockus, Boulton, Cartwright, Cook, Gamble, Malloch, Mc-Donell of Stormont, McIntosh, Merritt, Robinson, Rykert, Sherwood, Thomson, Woodruff, 15.

Lost majority 1.

14. That there be granted to the Clerk of this House; the sum of £25 to remunerate Alpheus Tod for his services in assisting in the Library. 15. That the sum of £220 be paid to Grant Powell. Esq. Clerk of the Honorable

16. That the sum of £350 be paid to Stephen Jarvis Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of the Honorable the Legisla-

ive Council for the present year. An Address to His Excellency was ordered was reported, read twice and committed,

Mr. Richardson moved that all be expunged reported amended, and read the third time | Swords! Swords! Swords!

To His Excellency Sir F. B. HEAD, Bart .. K. C. H. ge. ge. ge.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, jects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humble re-The bill to reward William Hust, and the quest that Your Excellency will be pleased to the bill to remunerate John Farrell, were severally issue your warrant to the Receiver General of Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative the St. Lawrence Canal was read the third Council, for the sum of £2,200 to defray the contingent, expenses of his office for the pre-

sent year. Of Stephen Jarvis, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for certain contingent expenses of the Honourable the Legislative Gamble, Marks, McDonell of Stormont, Conneil for the present year, the sum of £350." 9s. 61, to pay the contingent expenses of doors East of his former well known stand, his office for the present year, and

Of David A. McNab, Esq., Serjeant at generally, that he means to continue his ald Arms, for the sum of £679 14s. 11d., to system of Low Parces, which heretofore has enable him to pay certain contingent expension much satisfaction, ses of the House of Assembly during the

ALLAN N. MACNAB.

3rd March, 1838. 6 . . .

(To be Continued.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7/d for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements con-*** Advertisements without written directions will be serted until forbidden, and charged accordingly ...

The bill to restrain private Banking was an The Guantian is extensively circulated in all read the third time and passed and sent to the parts of the Province, and among all clusses of society, readering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

INFORMATION WANTED.

HE Subscriber is anxious to receive intelligence of James and Sarah Spence, for eil stating that that Honorable House had merly resident in Albion, in the Home District, passed the bill to continue the improvement of When Mas. McCulleaun parted with them, the Lake Road West of Toronto; the bill to it was her intention to go to the States; but she relieve the sick and destitute of Toronto; and the has since settled in Goddan, where a letter bill to provide for the support and regulation of addressed to her would be thankfully received.

Goderich, March 19th 1838. Upper Canada Academy.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of this Institution will take place on Wep. the payment of the conlingent expenses of Nesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of o'clock each Morning.

The Young Ladies' Bazaan, the proceeds of which are devoted to the Missionary Cause, will be open during the recess, at noon. The friends of the Institution, and the public

generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
M. RICHEY, Principal. Cobourg, March 17, 1838.

WANTED.

SITUATION in a Dry Good Store, by a A. young man perfectly acquainted with the business, in all its different branches, and willing to make himself generally useful. The most respectable references can be given. He will have no objection to either town or country.
Address B. Y. Guardian Office. March 27th 1838; 37.4w

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, Grand River, 23d March, 1838.

OTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand on his second Tour in the Old Country, visiting River Navigation Company will be held at this London; Birmingham, Liverpool, Hull, and London; Birmingham, Liverpool, Hull, and 7. That there be granted to the Clerk of Office, on Monday the 7th day of May next; for

-24 nights at 5s. per night. PRECENTOR.

18. That the sum of £419 14s. 11d. be Wanted for St. Andrew's Church. PRECENTOR E must be perfectly capable of teaching Vocal Music, and of leading a Chou; and he must be of good moral character. Application to be made to William Ross, Esq.; corner of King and Youge Street, by whom the duties and empluments of the office will be made

Toronto, U. C. 14th March, 1838. 35 3

BOOK BINDING. VERY description of Plain and Or-namental Binding executed to order, on moderate terms, at 163 King Street. R. BREWER,

.... Mr. WOOD, Dentist, 🗇

King Street, Toronto, Oct. 31st. 1837.

MONEY! MONEY!! ATE ARRIVALS, at the CHEQUER-

JULIAM AUGUSTUS, FANCY DYER, and Renovator of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Apparel, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in King Street, to No. 6 York Street, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

BOOT & SHOE STORE. The following resolutions were then severally put and carried.

13 That the additional sum of £50 be and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for despatch. paid to the Sergeant at Arms in addition to the liberal patronage he has received since his the third time. paid to the Sergeant at Arms in addition to the liberal patronage he has received since his Mr. Sherwood moved that the following be the estimate for that Department, to pay the commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. .. . e417tf →

STRAY STEER

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, 4th Concession West of Yonge the Legislative Council, to enable him to pay Street, Township of York, last Fall, a Three vear old Steer. Black and White colour. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE BOAKE.

March 9, 1838. 35.3w.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS (WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER:)

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. : New: Regulation Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any

part of the Country. No. 120, King Street. Toronte, March 16, 1838.

Fresh Importations of New

Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

173 King Street. Of James Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the sum of £7,562 Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four begs to inform his customers, and the public

S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS. Mr. Sherwood moved that the oill be entitled All of which sums Her Majesty's faithful comprising every variety of Fine and SuperAn act granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money to compose the improvement of the Section of Commons, will make good during the next line Broad and Narrow Chorns, Fancy CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, MOLESKINS, BAR RAGONS, and Pustians; Grey and White COTTONS, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Lin-ENS. FLANNELS, BEDTICES, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

Merchants from a distance are earnestly requested to call and examine the Qualities and Prices of his Goods before purchasing elsewhere, tas the feels confident they will bear comparison with those of any Establish ment in the Province.

N.B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked at once, from which no abate ment will be made. Toronto, August 1st, 1837.

CLOTHING PANOPTICON AND FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT; Kine Street, third house East of the Market Square THE Subscriber, in returning thanks.
to his friends who have favoured him with their petronage, and the public generally for the support which he has hitherto received, begs leave to announce the arrival this week of a splendid assortment of West of England Broad Cloths. Cassimeres, Devanshire Kerseys, and Buckskins; together with Trimmings, Vestings, and Summer Goods; of a quality not usually offered here, and such as he feels confident will reader ample satisfaction, as he had them partie. ularly selected at Home for this market. Thomas Ednunds, his Foreman Cutter, whose experience in the Trade, having been in a similar cituation with Buckmaster, New Bond Street. London, warrants the subscriber in saying, that The Exercises will commonce at eight a trial will, on his part, ensure success; and he hopes, by punctuality to business, to render general satisfaction.

N.B.: All orders executed with neatness and despatch. ROBERT HAWKE. Toronto, May 7th, 1837. 391y

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late Simon Washbuan, 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 these persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment.

JOS. C. MORRISON.
Toronto, 9th October, 1837, 1416

OLD COUNTRY AGENCY. THE Subscriber intending to leave Canada about 20th April pext (to return in the Fall) Norwich, again offers upon reasonable terms to take charge of Powers of Attorney, and to tran.

Commissions as may be entrusted to him. . . Unexceptionable references and further infornation may be obtained by personal application; or by letters (post paid) addresed to or by fevers (post paid) addressed to

13 The subscriber will also visit Edinburgh,
Glasgow, Dublio, and Belfast, should sufficient

suct such Law Business and other reputable

Commissions offer. * EDW'D B. PALMER. Oakville, Gore District, U. C. Notary Public, &c 1st February, 1838. .. 430 16

Superior Patent Pumps, FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c

IIE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article—an assortment of which he has now on hand, at his Manufactory in St. Catherine's U. C ... where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and easo with which it is AS removed to the late residence of raised, and their not being liable to freezo in G. Walton, Esq., Chewett's Buildings, the coldest weather. They occupy but a small space, do not injure the parity of the N. B -- It is necessary, that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps should give accurate

measures of the same, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so ATE ARRIVALS, at the Checker of FALL that the length may be formed survey, a composition of the composition these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as is more common, they will be conveyed

herever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge, A. M. St. Catherine's, Jan., 4th, 1838. The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:--

Messiz. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto. . A. CARPENTER, Hamilton, IF All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling,

The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of Samuel E. Taylor, William Ware, and WATEINS & HARRIS.

Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 71d per feet for pipe.

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

Toronto, January 17(h, 1838. tf431

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

414 if H. STEWART. Purchasers are requested to call and

A LEXANDER GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY Pustic, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837.

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

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HOCKEN, from Montreat, 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 cf TO BE SOLD, VERY desirable FARM, consisting VERY destrate FAINI, Constitution of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good

out buildings-situated on the Niegara Frontier, etween Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON. Queenston Heighte.

House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite

February, 1838. 1yp431 MACHINE BUILDING.

BUSSEL RICH would inform Woollen Manufacturers that he is now prepared
to make all kinds of Woollen Machiners, warranted to be equal to any that can be had in the Province or the United States. Also, a Machine for grinding S. Parson's Shearing Machine Blades; Wood and Iron Engine Lathes made to

order; Brass and Iron Turning, of all descriptions, done with nestness and despatch. St. Johns, Short Hills, Niagara } District, U. C., 1837.

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. 24 do. Plate Stoves--elegant patterns. 30 do. : 40 do.

. Oval Stoves-double plate. Also,-All sizes of the very justly celebrated VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE, Which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other store in the

Market. Dog Irons, Bake Pars, Delly Pots.

Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advantageoms terms.
CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 409

Piana Forte Maker. HE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that he intends to remain in this City during the ensuing winter, and will follow his husiness.

Instruments tuned and repaired on mode. rate terms, Tilos. BROWNING. 34 York Street, Nov. 3, 1837. 1716

FARM FOR SALE. N Excellent FARM for SALE, being the North-West Half of Lot No. in the Third Concession in the TOWN. SHIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of Streetsville.—containing One Hun

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

This properly is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. IIENRY S. Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837.

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

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

Division.

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot 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. Sparrond. Esq., Brockville.

FOR SALE.

N EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street. only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—con-taining 1574 Acres, 70 of which are underimprovement. There are on the Lot a good. 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.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

The price of the Christian Guardian is twilve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in eix months; or, seventeen shillings, and six pence if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postege Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. ju advance.

in advance.

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

*** All travelling and local Preachers of the Weeleyan Methodist Caurch are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions: and to all authorised Agents who shall procure tear responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent varies. No Subscriber has a rivit to discontinue. be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to dis until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

For Sale, at this Office. : examine his goods and prices before they buy. onest be pest paid.