HRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

Vol. IX.—No. 10.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1838.

Whole No. 426.

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

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

ORIGINAL.

For the Christian Guardian.

ON THE CLOSING YEAR. Hoary time, with rapid whirl, Has swept another year away; Hurl'd into the dread obscure,

A tale, though brief, of mortal's day, Since these swift revolving suns Have cast on earth their parting ray, Many sleep the dreamless sleep—
Wrapp'd in their narrow bed of clay,

Death,-relentless, cruel, stern, Without pity, levels all; Lays the sons of empire low, And bids the regal sceptre fall.

From the palace—to the cot Where scant poverty resides, All are mingled in the dust; Death without distinction hides.

Has he struck at those we love? Do we vain their loss deplore? Let us ever cease to mourn; A few more suns -and we're no more.

We shall soon his fiat feel-Mingle with the valley's clod-Join the objects much beloved, And sleep beneath the green turf sod.

But in you blest land on high, Death away is fiercely driven: There's no pain—no parting there All, all is joy and peace in heaven.

Fly, ye circling seasons, fly; Let old time move rapid on: Let the wheels of nature break, Let devastation mount her throne.

Give us but, O God of love, Grace to keep us in the way; Lead our weary wandering feet To the bright realms of endless day. Terento.

For the Christian Guardian.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD. (CONCLUDED.) No. IV.

Written and Oral testimony in support of the authenticity of Sacred History has chiefly, to establish the authenticity of the been already exhibited; we proceed to Old Testament History. We have not

in existence now; when did they commend and to what are they owing!—
The Written testimony is derived from the Books themselves, and from the Pentateuch furnishes an answer, and the Jewish people, speculatively and the Jewish people, speculatively and the Books. The testimonies of proof of the Being of a God. Fulfilling of convincing. We find these Monuments observations, however, we shall offer. to believe that their fathers had witnessed ty of the New Testament. As to the close. Let us consider the Old Testa- Minister of the Truth may possess and others, the having a train of right opinions, before heard of either? Cortainly not. tic. The testimony of Coins, and refuted. Medals, and Monumental inscriptions is, also, important. "The Mosaic narration of the Deluge is confirmed by a Had Christianity been forced upon the coin struck at Apamed, in the reign of world by faggots, fire, and sword, its Philip the elder." Hieroglyphical in reception, continuance, spread and triscriptions on ancient Egyptian Monubear testimony to the Scripture declaration that, " Every shepherd is an abomination to the Egyptians;" to the exist lished itself, in every age, in the undertence of the very King who oppressed standings of men fully competent to King to whom Jeroboam fled; to the proofs. The inference is evident. existence of Tirhakah, mentioned in 2d The Monumental evidence, derived Kings xix. 9, and Isa. xxxvii. 9; to the from the institutions of Baptism, the bility of the Sacred History.

Natural evidence is derived from Naturelated by modern travellers, agrees with torily decide.

but by the testimony of Scripture.

witnessed the events; or that their ances. attributes of a Great First Cause. tors had witnessed them, and transmitted, by writing and oral tradition, a knowledge and yet more is given. Incapable of anthe present day; and that by laws and disposed to cavil, the Atheist perhaps ena fool. To suppose that the whole Pro. O Israel, the Lord thy God is one God." vince would believe and faithfully obey it, of years imitate their conduct, is such of all present, "This is my beloved Son, madness and folly as throws the wildest in whom I am well pleased." At the ravings of the maniac completely in the transfiguration of Christ, (itself a proofshade, and implies the foulest and most slanderous libel ever uttered against man. cloud, saying, "This is my beloved Son, Yet the charging of such folly upon the Jewish nation, and the utterance of such Peter, James, and John being auditors and a libel against them, are necessarily im- witnesses. What more, we ask, could be let us not be satisfied with barely contemplied in the assertion that the Pentateuch done? If, when the Deity displays him plating or admiring it; let us not remain plied in the assertion that the Pentateuch is untrue, and the events it records fic. self in the structure and phenomena of upon its borders, but let us explore it in titious.

The foregoing arguments are designed, entered into details, because the brevity Monumental evidence comprises Insti- of these papers does not admit of it; nor tutions or Ordinances, Coins, Medals, and is it necessary, as they are before the History is a narrative of the past; Pro-Inscriptions on Monuments. The Ordi- public in able and elaborate works upon nances or Monuments of Circumcision, the Evidences of Christianity. The cre- ture. Miracles are the offspring and evithe Passover, the Feast of Tabernacles dibility of the New Testament Narration dence of Omnipotence; Prophecies the sons of light, and of the redeemed among does more hurt than good: and that mand the Feast of Pentecost, viewed as is proved by arguments equal in kind, fruit and proof of Omniscience. The men, in eternity, shall be the fruit of our many of the persons who were so educated. testimonies to the authenticity of the magnitude and force, except natural evi-Pentateuch, are commemorative institu. dence. The truth of this assertion may for in the Sacred Writings, we behold a tions whose observance in consequence, be seen in the works referred to, and it and at the time, of the facts to which they will supersede the necessity of entering relate, and having continued to the present | upon the authenticity of the New Testa. day, is an evidence the most powerful and ment at any considerable length. A few

practically admit its correctness, which orthodox and heterodox Christian writers Prophecy is above and beyond contro. they could not, would not do, had the are numerous, and from the numerous versy; and the priority of fulfilled preevents never occurred. Could any Na sects and contentions in the Christian dictions to their cognate events is satistion be induced to believe, without a soli- Church, the impossibility of forgery or factority proved by the established antiq- ponsible. Devoted to any other science, tary exception, that they had witnessed corruption is apparent. Besides both uity of Scripture records. We shall not events which never took place, and to Jewish and Heathen adversaries have now enter into details, for having so observe certain institutions in commemo- left their written testimonies to the greatly prolonged these remarks beyond ration? Or, could any Nation be induced Genuineness, Authenticity, and credibili- our original intention, we hasten to a events, observed commemorative ordi. Books themselves, they furnish as strong ment prophecies relating to the Jewish nances, and transmitted the latter, with internal evidences of truth as the Old people, to neighbouring nations and emoral and written accounts of both to their Testament History; they exhibit under pires, and to Jesus Christ; the predictions posterity, and that they, themselves, had signed coincidences between the histori. of Christ respecting himself, the destrucreceived the accounts and observed the cal and epistolary portions, and between tion of Jerusalem, and the church and ordinances, when, in fact, they had never the former and cotemporary profane people; the distant futurity of the events; globe, of heaven and of earth, as far as neighbour, in humility, in gentleness, pawriters. The corruption of either the It is evident, then, that the Record, which Old or New Testament, at any time, is bility of all to man; their number, diveraccounts for these Monuments, is authen- unproved, impossible, and satisfactorily

The Oral testimony of the Christian people is as strong as that of the Jewish. umphs, might be accounted for, but the ments, deciphered by eminent scholars, case is otherwise. It has triumphed over adverse wealth, influence, power, it will "be found after many days." talents, literature and science, and estabthe Israelites; to the existence of the examine the nature and character of its

Scripture account of the War carried on Lord's Supper, and the Christian Ministry, the Jewish state and polity.

mountains and under the surface of the acter of their actions, of the events rephysical appearance of the Dead Sea, as a God? Due investigation will satisfact the end of Nature.

coincidences of physical facts with the New Testament; such as the conversion Sacred Record, prove the truth of the of water into wine, feeding five thousand latter. The discoveries of marine pro- men with five loaves and two fishes, healductions on the tops of mountains and ing the paralytic, giving sight to the man under the surface of the ground could not who had been born blind, raising the wiance of the Dead Sea be accounted for, of Jairus to life; resurrection of Lazarus, and of Christ himself. The bare mention But the authenticity of the Pentateuch of these events, without the enhancing is proved ad absurdum. To assert that circumstances, declares an agency which the Mosaic History is untrue, and the excels in power all with which we are events it records fictitious, is to suppose acquainted. It declares a controlment, that a whole nation received as authentic, suspension and counteraction of the laws writings unsustained by any proof what. by which matter or nature is governed, ever; writings whose falsity they had and therefore the interposition of their every means of detecting; writings which Author. We challenge the Atheist to bear upon their own face their own refu- account for them on any natural principles regard as of the utmost importance, and but God could accomplish the events witby painful and onerous rites. If any in have spoken; and therefore we read and in the compilation that this generation had tions of infinite power, the unparticipated

Proof like this renders doubt impossible, of them to the present inhabitants; that swering the arguments adduced, and unpublic monuments, cocval in their erection able to disbelieve, yet unwilling to avow with the asserted events have existed to his thoughts or to embrace the truth, but institutions, enjoined in this record, the quires, Why, if the Deity exists, has he whole province has, for a length of time, not in an audible voice declared his Bebeen governed and regulated; if all this ing !-He has. At the giving of the law should be declared, who would believe it? from Sinai, he proclaimed to assembled, a miracle) his voice was heard, out of the in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him;" nature; if, when he declares his existence its lengths and breadths, soar to its with an audible voice, we doubt his being, heights, and sound its utmost depths, as our conduct is, at once, incredulous, fool- far as the divinely aided, but limited Miss Bosanquet or Miss Owen, and o ish, guilty and inexcusable.

Further proof, however, of the Divine Existence is derived from Prophecy. phecy, a relation of the anticipated fuseries of prophecies, embracing in their ample range the whole history of the world, the duration of mankind, and meetroof of the Being of a God. Fulfilling the contingency of some, the imperceptiplete coincidence with the prophecies acknowledge that, in them and by them,

In conclusion,--the whole of the fore going we submit. We cast it " upon the waters," assured that if it be " Bread,

and clearly demonstrated.

November, 1837. M. N.

> For the Christian Guardian THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY is a moral and religious science, which treats of the Divinity; of by Pharaoh-nechoh against the Jews and is most conclusive. Coins, Medals, and Man, as a moral and accountable being; Babylonians, and to the narration of the inscriptions are also extant, which prove of the relations in which they stand; of invasion of the kingdom of Israel by the correctness of Acts xiii. 7; xvi. 11, the duties to which these relations give Shalmaneser, King of Assyria. These 12, and 14; xix. 35, and also the con-rise, and the appointed means or method undesigned coincidences prove the crediquest of Jerusalem and the subversion of of performing them. In its extensive range it includes the past, the present, From all, then, that has been stated and the future; it invests with the sublimral History, or from physical facts according with the Sacred Writings. The is manifest. The events they record are of eternity the matters with which it is event of the Deluge is attested by the not fictitious or imaginary, but real.—conversant; it distinguishes truth from abundance, distribution and situation of Moses and the Prophets, Christ and his error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the productions in dry land. Vast Apostles are real persons, not fabulous it exhibits the true end of man, and the ly on the manner of educating children. The distribution and situation, they will estect their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; versing awhile ago, was speaking large. evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them the error, right from wrong, good from evil; and the error, right from wrong, good from evil; and the error, right from wrong, good from evil; and the error, right from wrong, good from evil; and the error right from wrong, good from evil; and the error right from wrong, good from evil; and the error right from wrong, good from evil; and the error right from w cement, pervading element, and keyground, to considerable depths, over the corded in the Scriptures? Are human stone of the whole arch of the Sciences. whole earth, and at all distances from the strength and skill competent to their per- It renders every branch of Science sub- ing them of it too often, or pressing it upsea. The Scripture History of the De. formance? Or do they necessarily imply servient and contributory to its grand deluge can, alone, account for this. The superhuman energies, the interposition of sign, and it alone unfolds the office and said, he never pressed it upon his own

the soil of Palestine, so frequently men. the Old Testament, vastly transcend any secured a deep interest in the human schools, of talking about divine things of nature is set the wrong way: Educa. tioned in the Scriptures, is confirmed by thing of which man is capable. Of the mind, while evanescent systems, fanciful continually, and daily pressing it upon tion is designed to set it right. This, by antient writers and by travellers. These same character are events recorded in the theories, and ephemeral conjectures have children, did abundantly more harm than the grace of God, is to turn the bias from obedience of its friends; while, from its was taken off, were commonly worse than of these evil roots springing up, it is neculiar and universal character, regard, others. be foreseen, nor can the physical appear. dow's son from the dead, and the daughter peculiar and universal character, regard. others. ng all else as its covert or overt foes, it age, and regard. Sooner or later, it will much mischief have we done unawares? better than him. For whom the Lord tation, in plain and palpable falsehoods; whatever. He cannot do it. Mediately pour its celestial splendours o'er all the How much hurt has Miss Bosanquet, (now and yet, writings which they have pre- or immediately, none but God can control darkness of the human race; its unearthly Mrs. Fletcher,) been doing in the world, son whom he receiveth. served with the utmost care and vigitance, and direct the elements of nature; none and cheering voice will be leard in every for many years? How much more have 8. In the Name of God, then, and by clime, its influence felt in every heart; the Misses Owen done, spoiling (wenty the authority of His Word, let all that whose recorded events they commemorate nessed, testified and proved, of which we it will abase the proudest, tame the children at a time? How much mischief have children, from the time they begin fiercest, and crush or subjugate the is Miss Bishop likely to do? Perhaps to speak or run alone, begin to train them dividual should compile a Canadian Co. hear their declaration of the DIVINE mightiest of its foes; it will break every more than even Miss Owen! Above all up in the way wherein they should go: lonial record of fictitious events; present EXISTENCE; in them we trace, in le. chain, release every prisoner, bless every how much mischief has been done and is to counter work the corruption of their it as authentic to the Province; declare gible and glaring characters, the delinia. soul, and invest with the glories of Holi. now doing at Kingswood? Where (if nature, with all possible assiduity: to do ness and Heaven, our whole habitable this hypothesis be true) we are continuglobe. Finally, it shall consummate and ally ruining fifty children at a time! crown the whole by the end of time, the Resurrection, the Judgment, the Confla. this as it may, I urge the matter of fact, gration and Renewal, Endless Destruc. against such an education. The chiltion, and Everlasting Life and Glory.

> Impressed with its importance, and partaking of its blessings, they carefully investigate, sincerely appreciate, and cordially receive it. Guided by their exambut transcendent and infinite importance diate results, and in its final and inestima. ble end, we shall be amply rewarded, ever they saw those schools.
>
> Adventages in time the fruition of the . 4. Yet I allow that what is commonly Advantages in time, the fruition of the many of its most ardent and faithful votaries will admit of only a limited acquaintance; but there are others—its Heralds. Of all human avocations, theirs is the same time, the most important and restheir researches must be limited, their defective: but at the feet of Theology every science lays its treasures, and the Deity in his greatness and his goodness, exertion and fidelity. On none need he their other vices: look with envy; his abandonment of purely secular, literary, or scientific avocations, he need not regard with rebosom, and vigour, fidelity, improvement, and usefulness, every moment charac-terize him. M. N.

To be Continued.

SELECTED.

A THOUGHT ON THE MANNER OF EDUCATING CHILDREN.

BY THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.

Extracted from the Arminian Magazine, Vol. vi. p. 280.) 1. A gentleman with whom I was conof Religion than they liked; to the tell-ing them of it too often, or pressing it upon them whether they will or no. He children, but only spoke of it occasional. Much has been said, much has been ly in their hearing; and if they appeared and Experience jointly testify, that inas seen and smelt the tallow candles which the declaration of Scripture and the attestations of Heathen and Jewish History, respecting the destruction of Sodom and and of water from the rock, division of the importance of its nature and bear thought that the common methods that take all pains and care to counteract this rant multitude."—Illustrations of Hu-

has defied and vanquished their impotent I made little answer for the present : but As far us this can be done by mild. rage, their idiotic contempt, and powerless it put me upon much thought! I knew ness, softness, and gentleness, certainly it efforts. Destined to be heard, revered, it was quite agreeable to the sentiments should be done. But sometimes these and obeyed by every Land and Nation, of Rosseau, in his Emilius, the most emp. methods will not avail, and then we must it enlarges the sphere of its operations, ty, silly, injudicious thing that ever a self. correct with kind severity. For, where augments the number of its friends, mul. conceited infidel wrote. But I knew it tenderness will not remove the fault, He tiplies its triumphs and its trophies, and, was quite contrary to the judgment of that spareth the rod spoileth the child. To with the rapid march of time, it demands the wisest and best men I have known, deny this is to give the lie to the God of and it receives increasing attention, hom. I thought, if these things are so, how truth, and to suppose that we can govern

dren educated thus, are when grown up, Lives there, then, a man who regards actually worse than other men or women. it with indifference? Breathes there a To whom I reply, I doubt the fact: nay, mortal who refuses its light, tramples on that is not enough: I totally deny it. As scorns its promises, its glory, and its bliss? notoriously false. Some few, and very Oh! how fallen, how dark and depraved, few, of those women that were brought Not one man, not even a child, not even listening and trembling multitudes, "Hear how degraded and unhappy, must be such up by Miss Bosanquet or Miss Owen, an individual! It were good for that either never were converted to God, At the baptism of our Lord and Saviour man he had never been born. But, (perhaps never convinced of sin,) or have and their descendants through thousands Jesus Christ, He declared, in the hearing praised be its Author, there are thousands made shipwreck of the faith, and at the who receive and regard it as they ought. same time, of its attendant, a good conscience. And undoubtedly these would be worse than others, than those who had not so grieved the Holy Spirit of God. The same may be said of some of those ple, let us no longer regard it as of minor men who were educated at Kingswood school. If they quenched the Spirit, they would be worse than those that never were partakers of it. But this proves nothing, unless it were a general case, which is not by any means true. Many both of the women who were educated by human intellect, can accomplish such a the men who were educated at Kingswood work. In the labour itself, in its imme. are holy in heart and in life, and trust hey shall praise God to all eternity, that

Deity, and the society of the first born called a Religious Education, frequently former have ceased; the latter continue, toil, or, more properly, our pleasure. We are sinners above other men, yea, and know that the time and opportunities of have contracted an enmity to Religion, which usually continues all their lives. And this will naturally be the case, if either the Religion wherein they are in ing on the page of historical record, their its instruments of promulgation-who structed, or the manner of instructing

productive and delightful, and, at the cation of children, who understand the soul, called "passions," to be the barely doing no harm, the abing the means of grace, saying our prayers, reading good books, and the like : and employ them. In his sphere of effort and which is vulgarly called faith. But all research, he ascends the cliff of time to these, however common in the world, are resist, with former strength, the attacks its very summit in the clouds; he des. gross and capital errors. Unless Relicends to its base till merged in eternity; gion is described as consisting in holy perienced. he travels o'er the wide extent of our tempers, in the love of God and our knowable to man; he contemplates the tience, long-suffering, contentedness in every condition; to sum up all, in the sity, connexion, continuity, and their com- his light, his glory, and his love; he image of God, in the mind that was in studies nature in its origin, properties, and Christ: it is no wonder if those that are themselves, and we shall be forced to end; the light of Heaven shines around instructed therein are not better, but him; the blessedness of righteousness worse than other men. For they think the Divine Being is loudly proclaimed, and truth animates and cheers him; and they have Religion, when indeed they motives, infinite and eternal, impel him to have none at all; and so add pride to al

> 6. But suppose those who educate them judge right with regard to the nature of Religion, they may still be mistaken with gret; ennobled and delighted with the regard to the manner of instilling it into him, gratitude and love should glow in his government, to which some, oven good men life" will then be given. are utter strangers. They may habitu. ally lean to this or that extreme, of remissness or severity. And if they either rize our whole course. give children too much of their own way, if they either use no punishment at all, or more than is necessary, the leaning either to one extreme or the other, may frustrate all their endeavours. In the latter case it will not be strange if Religion stink in the nostrils of those that were so educated. They will naturally look upon it as an austere, melancholy and I have done with them all. I have thing; and if they think it necessary to enjoyed all the pleasures of the world, salvation, they will esteem it a necessary and consequently know their futility, and

Gomorrah. The surprising fertility of the Jordan, and other events recorded in ings has even attracted attention and are used in those that are called religious corruption as early as possible. The bias man Life."

passed away like the midnight dream or good; especially if any severity were self-will, pride, anger, revenge, and the the unheeded murmurs and whispers of used; and concluded with saying, that love of the world, to resignation, lowlithe breeze. It has invited and secured those children who had been trained up ness, meekness, and the love of God. the investigation, admiration, love, and in this manner, as soon as the restraint And from the moment we perceive any

2. As all this was perfectly new to me, growth, if we cannot yet root them out. loveth, he chasteneth, and scourgeth every

every thing in their power to cure their lly ruining fifty children at a time! self-will, pride, and every other wrong 3. "But (some person may say) be temper. Then let them be delivered to instructors, (if such can be found,) that will tread in the same steps; that will watch over them as immortal spirits, who are shortly to appear before God, and who have nothing to do in this world, but to prepare to meet him in the clouds; see. its mandates, laughs at its threats, and frequently as this has been affirmed, it is ing they will be eternally happy, if they are ready: if not, eternally miserable.

London, July, 1783.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE. VICTORY AT THE LAST.

Designed for persons in "perfect love." who have hard contests in their minds.

1. It is a given point on all sides, I believe, that persons perfected in love, or entirely sanctified, may have some severe mental conflicts. None, therefore, should suspect themselves of imperfect love, for this cause only.

2. In the very nature of the case, severe labours of the mind will be attended with exhaustion of strength in proportion to the length of time they continue, and their degree of severity; or, perhaps, in proportion to the amount of divine assistance had, during their continuance.

3. They may be continued long, and be severe. With this statement there is an agreement in scripture, both in the history of persons who were perfect, and in the declared purposes of God. Modern religious experience confirms the same thing.

4. God does permit, in most cases of this kind, his fixed laws, in relation to

6. Great noblest, the most comprehensive, the most are there of those who undertake the edu. powers, and of the feeling powers of the cation of children, who understand the soul, called "passions," (such as love, nature of Religion: who know what true fear, sorrow, and desire) may be had in Religion is? Some of them supposing it exercises purely holy and good. Here, too, proof is at hand, if needed. From excursions confined, their attainments staining from outward sin : some, the us. this exhaustion, or weariness, none should infer that they are unsanctified.

> -7. In weariness and prostration, a diminution of joy, of love, of hope, and of sensible victory, as also, of a power to of the enemy, must, of necessity, be ex-

> 8. But, even in this case, there may be a distinct perception that all the enemy has gained is, to tire, and not a possession of any corner of the sacred fortress. If we pant for breath, still "we know in whom we believe," the Rock which gives us a "shadow" at this weary time.

> 9. Although God suffers us to be thus wearied, he never will give " principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places" any inheritance in us, if we use our remaining strength in resist. ing them.

10. They can weary us only in time; province to which the Highest has called children. They may not have the spirit of at death we are free,—the "crown of

11. As victory will be most certainly had at the last, patience should characte-

12. Rare cases may be suffered by or needlessly and churlishly restrain them; Him who sees the present and future, for rare purposes,

Co-Operator.

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S ESTIMATE OF HUMAN LIFE .- " I have run," said he, "the silly rounds of business and pleasure, evil, and so put it off as long as possible. do not regret their loss. I appraise them up too strictly, to the giving them more children as early as possible? Or rather always over-rate them. They only see Laying line upon line, precept upon pre. the scenes. I have seen all the coarse cept, as soon and as fast as they can bear pulleys, and dirty ropes, which exhibit it! By all means. Scripture, Reason, and move the gaudy machine. I have

To the Ministers and Members of the Wes-

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,-Wishing you and your families much of the Divine blessing this New Year, there are some points of momentous importance to which I beg to invite your serious and prayerful attention.

We are taught in the Holy Scriptures that the Lord doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. The sufferings which Jehovah may permit to befal our buman family are so connected with his moral government of the world, as that they are indispen-sably necessary evils, and are fatherly corrections, intended for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness.

With these views it is natural to believe that the grievous public calamity of civil dis-cord with which it has pleased God our Province should be visited, has arisen from some moral causes of the Divine displeasure which may be found to exist, into which it behoves the Church of God candidly and heartily to enquire, and from the responsibility of which

parties, should take extreme and unrighteous Divino blessing in this favoured land.

From these causes have the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province been awwhich we live; and until an ample remedy be affairs in the present eventful and anxious solemnly applied, so as to meet the adorable crisis. designs of the Almighty, it may be expected

to such measures of legislation as shall meet the reasonable desires of christian men, and promote brotherly kindness and charity among all classes of the community.

But there may be existent moral causes

heal our divisions and consolidate our body these it belongs to us to ascertain and to en-

deavour to remove.

And, among other causes, may it not be one, That the Church of Christ has not yet done all that might have been done, for the salvation of the world—the conversion of souls to God?

May it not be that our Divine Redeemer solemnly resents our comparative inattention to an object, for the accomplishment of which,

he poured out his soul unto death? May it not be that by this painful disci-pline our Divine Muster would excite us to have compassion on the souls of our fellowservants of mankind, even as he has had pity upon ua?

It may be that some have unavoidably suffered a share of the general chastisement who have the testimony of a good conscience, that they are instant, in season and out of season, in devout endeavours for the good of the world.

But alas, alas ! how small is the number of such, when compared with the multitude of Hon. Wm. Morris, from which I learn that the style, or render it less stiff and awkward, professors, who are unuseful, if not injurious, the letters in his printed correspondence, I can only answer for its general accuracy. work of saving souls from death ?

Are there not alas! too many among us. who, by too great a degree of inattention to their own eternal interests, have taught those who make no profession of religion, that they may, with impunity, continue to be careless of theirs?

persons to their views on secular politics. than to bring them to God, and to advance their spiritual edification ?

How many precious hours have been expended in unprofitable and injurious conver-sation and discussions, which ought, in conscience, to have been seasoned with the salt of piety, for the purpose of administering grace to the hearers?

Are there not many modes of obvious usefalness, even to this hour unattempted by us, which both private and public members of the Church might attempt, and with the most reasonable hopes of success?

WESLEY, and the memoirs of our primitive preachers and people, without feeling, that if these holy persons had done no more for God than we, also! have accomplished, neither the work on their several stations,-- I send the God, as instruments for the accomplishment Church nor the world would have been what following communication for insertion in your they are this day? Unworthy successors alas! are we too generally of those who have thus gone before us!

impeach the sincerity of our faith? And may success of the Gospel among the Aborigines, not our practical infidelity have tended too. Although I cannot boast of numerical inoften to confirm the ungodly in their unbelieving and blasphemous theories?

Had the Church been more fervent in piety. the world would have been less flagrant in our borders, and some prosperity. 'A very An astonishing inventive genius, under the mations of the adage "The way the twig is profanity. Had professors been more conconsiderable number of our members are evisistent, the profane would have been less tritending product the control product and the control power with God, Satan would have had less power with God, Satan would have had less and respectable; for the last two Sabbaths, power over men. Had the Gospei remedy however, they have not been so large as unsurpassed perseverance, enabled him to vours to mingle saving religious truth with the been more faithfully applied, the world's disusual, owing to the men having been called overcome difficulties from which an ordinary earliest lessons which are poured upon the easo would not have been so fearfully ap away to aid in defending the country against mind would have shrunk, as absolutely insur-

put forth their full energy for the salvation of invalids. What effect this may have upon men, it may be expected that the Redeemer their piety is more than we can tell; but our may permit those who are unsaved variously desire and prayer to Almighty God for them, to make reprisals upon their neace and com- and for all who are engaged with them, is, fort. Nor can it be otherwise than that we that their souls may be shielded from the are verily guilty concerning our brother- fiery darts of the devil, and their bodies from man, foreseeing as we do the endless anguish the offensive weapons of their unprincipled of his soul if he die in his sins, unless we are assailants. We are emboldened to make willing to exert ourselves to pluck him as a this request in their behalf from the justness tendence of various auxiliary agencies; some brand out of the fire!

some of the reflections brought powerfully to can be ignorant of the fact that Civil Governmy mind by the present crisis of our Provin. ments are ordained of God, and that those cial offairs; and, in the fear of God, I have who resist them, resist the ordinances of simply placed them before you, believing that God; and must, therefore, bring upon them.

On entering upon the vast field of labour such reflections have already been present selves condemnation. It is not only the further attention.

and to invite your special intercessions at leyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada. the Throne of Grace, that the evils of the Church may be corrected as preparatory to the removal of those which more particularly appertain to the world at large. Well are you convinced that verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth, and that " Prayer moves the hand of Him who moves the

world." It has been proposed, in our special circumstances of public visitation, that we should agree to set apart a day for special acts of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, before the Throne of Grace; and, in order to forward so useful a design, I have, in consultation with some of our esteemed brethren in the ministry, appointed Friday the 26th day of this present January; which I trust in your various Circuits you will be enabled so to observe. as it respects the appointment of public services, as may most effectually exercise a good religious influence upon all within their

reach.
In the meantime I do not wish to conceal that there exists the most argent necessity to set herself fully free.

From these causes it may be that the Soverier and Universal Governor has permitted eright and Universal Governor has permitted affairs; and while so distant a day has been ereign and Universal Governor has permitted affairs: and while so distant a day has been that unboly and unreasonable men, of differing affairs: and while so distant a day has been that unboly and unreasonable men, of differing fixed, in order to give time for the arrangeviews of secular politics; and regardless of ment to be known, and thus to secure a more the public good, or mistaking the best means of accomplishing it, should induce measures and proceedings subversive of that happy state improvement of our religious and social con-of things, reasonably to be expected by the dition,—yet that we have need frequently to enter into our closet and to shut the door and to pray to our Father which seeth in secret, that he would pity and defend us, and interfully jeoparded by a cruel and sanguinary con-spiracy to overturn the Government under fere in our behalf, and overrule our public

Let us then be found willing and forward to that either weakness or wickedness may induce sufferings which will continue to evince want of devotedness to the great purposes for duce sufferings which will continue to evince which we have been constituted a Church; to away, but that his hand is stretched out confess and forsake our sins as in his sight; to plead for mercy through the blood of the With questions of secular politics it is far from being my design to interfere. So long as we believe that "the government" is on the shoulders of our Redeemer, we may be as- his service, let us perseveringly seek the aid sured that it is in his power to allay the pas. and outpouring of His Holy Spirit, and sions of party, and teach our senators wis- immediately apply ourselves, by a holy examdom; and to guide the councils of the country ple, and by every other mode of usefulness; to endeavour, as much as in us lies, to spread the leaven of piety through the whole lump of

the moral universe.

Nor let us doubt of the success of our humble efforts. The conviction of our venewhich may oppose an insuperable barrier to the permission of any measures which would raised up to spread Scriptural Holiness throughout the world. And, in the history of our Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, in all politic, and restore peace and tranquility to our Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, in all our extensive and important Province. And see that we are the successors of holy Chris-tians, whom God has greatly honoured in the conversion of sinners.

"The Lord our God be with us, as he was forsake us; that he may incline our hearts unto him, to walk in all his ways, and to keep his commandments, and his statutes, and his judgements, which he commanded our fathers. -That all the people of the earth may know that the Lord is God, and that there is none else."-1 Kings viii. 57-60. I remain.

Dear Friends and Brethren, Your affectionate Fellow Servant in the Gospel,

W. M. HARVARD. President of the Conference.

Toronto City, Jan. 1st, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sin,-I have just now seen a note from the professors, who are unuseful, if not injurious to the letters in his printed correspondence, I can only answer for its general accuracy. It is producing a considerable immediate close these observations by noticing one work of saving souls from death?

should be obtained.

In the belief that these letters were official Have not such individuals been in some in. and not private, and not being able to commustances far more anxious to bring unconverted nicate with Mr. Morris while they were passing through the press, I ventured, on my own responsibility, to append them to his other

orrespondence. Your insertion of the above will oblige THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Niagara, Jan. 4, 1838.

MISSIONARY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR Sin,-In compliance with a wish expressed by several of the preachers at our mable hopes of success?

Can we read the journals of our venerable that the brethren employed in the Missionary work in this Province should, occasionally, give to the public, through the medium of the Guntdian, a brief account of the state of the highly interesting and useful miscellany. I the e we too generally of those who have thus more cheerfully discharge this duty, inasmuch as I know that nothing affords the friends of marked than in the character of the Rev.

Does not our various faultiness go far to Zion more satisfaction than to hear of the John Wesley, the venerated founder of our

Although I cannot boast of numerical increase, as doubtless many of my brethren can. yet I am happy to have it in my power to the attacks of Mackenzie and his banditti. Until Christians are more fully aroused to Our men are all gone except two or three

M. WHITING. Yours truly, Grand River Mission, Jan, 4, 1838,

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. OREGON MISSION.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,-It is with emotions of gratitude and pleasure that I now record the goodness of Almighty God which has brought us hither; and enter upon the duty of reporting our little company from these far distant shores. We arrived at Boston. We were favoured with health during our passage: the same blessing continues with us on shore. Our arrival here was retarded by frequent stops, which, I think, occasioned at least one month's detention .-On our arrival here, we found the brethren, the missionaries of the American Board, standing on the shore, literally extending to us the hand of Christian fellowship and hospitality. Their carriages and carts were soon gious education, and rendered advancement in April, after stopping about four months at very desirable, and themselves both respected and useful during their stop at this place; and, Oregon. My first inquiry on our arrival was for an opportunity of conveyance to Columhis river; in a few days we espied a sail stand ing off in the outer harbour, which proved to be a bark from England, in the service of the gence with which that venerable and exem-Hudson Bay Company, bound direct to Fort Vancouver; I applied immediately to the Company's agent, and have succeeded in ruling Providence in all this.

I should be guilty of base ingratitude, should I here neglect to acknowledge the American Board. We find their hearts and their hands, their houses and pulpits all open to us for our accommodation. The native congregation in this place average from 2,500 to 3,000. There are 250 church members. The number of church members on the several islands connected with this mission, exare exerting a very salutary influence, calcufated to improve both the moral and civil condition of this degraded people; "whose king is a child," not, indeed, in years and requisite to conduct the civil and political interests of this nation, and pursue such a with our fathers: let him not leave us nor policy at this time, as will secure the happiness of the people, and perpetuate the independence of the nation.

Desiring an interest in your prayers, Yours affectionately, Honolulu, August 8, 1837. D. LESLIE.

ISLAND OF SYRA. FROM THE REV. J. J. ROBERTSON, D. D.

Syra, Aug. 11th, 1837. operations. The former sections, which I were zealously engaged had not time to translate, consist of an at tack on the character and doctrines of Luther I twould be a tedious and Calvin. I have not had time to copy the translation I have made, nor even to correct by him as private communications, and were not intended for the public eye.

When I received them from Mr. Gale, he expressed his opinion that they ought not to be published until Mr. Morris's permission be published until Mr. Morris's permission is bould be obtained. kingdom, both by letter and by special mes sages, for the productions of our presses. In sages, for the productions of our presses. In scriptured dogma "Train up a child in the on the Niagara Frontier. When this correst all such cases, I have inquired whether they way he should go and when he is old he will pondence was commenced we endeavoured to knew of the edict, and the answer has been in the affirmative, but accompanied with remarks that they did not mean to be kept in darkness; that they were living in the nineteenth century, &c .- Spirit of Missions.

THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1839.

It is both a pleasing and instructive employment to trace, upon the page of biof his great and gracious designs.

Seldom have those indications been more ception enabled him at a glance to discover the prevailing evils of the age in which be of that system of which, under the Divine flourished, and to trace them to their causes. state, that we are blessed with peace in all flourished, and to trace them to their causes. sanctifying influences of Divine grace, as dently growing in grace, and in the knowledge readily pointed out to him the most suitable

Anxious to avail himself of every possible means of doing good,-the only end for which he seemed to live-his mind was constantly engaged, not only in the great work of the Christian Ministry,-in which, perhaps, none ever laboured more diligently or success. fully-but in the establishment and superinof the cause in which they are engaged. No of whose operations, though slow, and com-These, valued friends and brethren, are man in his senses, with the Bible in his hand, paratively unnoticed, were nevertheless certain, and great in the blessedness of their

lives, but to abstain from aiding, either , citizens; and our favoured Constitution of revolutionary projects. He that secretly time lamentably ignorant of even the rudi-late a date as possible.

civil government affords you ample means of so doing. But, because they ought to be as guilty, in the sight of God, as he that is viewed as truly subordinate. I feel it my duty to solicit your paramount efforts as Christians, blood of his fellow countrymen.

ments of ordinary education: and even among those of the lower and middling classes who had enjoyed some advantages, such was the system of instruction pursued, that the greater system of instruction pursued, that the greater part of them were not only deplorably deficient in the experience and practice of religion, but unacquainted with its first principles. Such a state of things would have damped the ardour, and relaxed the energies of a common mind: but circumstances which to other men presented insuperable discouragements, were to Wesley stimulants to exertion, and by them his prolific mind was prompted to the immediate devisal, and per-Honolulu after a passage of 187 days from severing execution, of counteracting and corrective plans.

Among other means may be mentioned the establishment and support of Schools for both sexes in various parts of the United Kingdom, which were conducted by pious persons of his own approval, on a plan which combined in all its departments literary and reliseen upon the beach to carry us and our the one subservient to the promotion of the effects to our quarters. On arriving, I learned that the company which sailed in the ship Hamilton, had left for the Columbia last neglected and destitute portions of commu-April, after stopping about four months at the Islands. I am happy to learn that Dr. nity, and were confined in their operations to White and his company, by their Christian deportment and industry, rendered their stay others,—that at Kingswood in particular, were conducted on a more extended scale. Combined, they were the means of conferring as far as I can learn, there is a good degree Combined, they were the means of conferring of Christian sympathy reciprocated between untold benefits upon society, and have done these missionaries and our brethren at the much toward removing the ill founded prejudices which existed against mingling religious with literary or common-school instruction.

To this we may add the unwearied diliplary man applied himself to the collation and abridgment of the literary and religious works contracting for a passage for \$800. We ex- of the best authors, and to their publication in pect to sail in one or two days from date; a cheap and attractive form, in connexion accommodations good. I recognize an over- with his own original writings, for general, and to a considerable extent, gratuitous dissemination. His "Christian Library" will ever be a standing monument both of his zeal kindness shown us by the missionaries of the and wisdom in this department of the great popular works the Cabinet and Family Libraries, and Pocket Eucyclopædia, and proceeds a thousand. I think the missionaries bably first suggested to their respective cditors their publication. We have recently learned with pleasure that a new edition of the Christian Library is about to be published stature, but in those qualifications which are in London. It will be most cheerfully hailed by those who are best acquainted with its intrinsic worth.

A considerable portion of Mr. Wesley's gleaned moments were devoted also to the writing of Tracts, on miscellaneous subjects; more particularly on doctrinal, experimental and practical religion; thousands of which, as well as his sermons, in a cheap form, were annually put into circulation, and were read by immense numbers, who possessed scarcely any other means of access to religious reading. The communication I forward with this, is Thus, long before the formal erection of that portion of the Patriarch of Constantinople's excellent institution "The Religious Tract riolent edict against all Missionaries and their Society," the whole Methodist community were zealously engaged in the laudable work

" It would be a tedious task to enumerate all the various agencies which were laid under contribution by this extraordinary man, and rendered subservient to the great work of their spiritual welfare. A firm believer in the not depart from it," his pen was often employed in preparing for the press publications suited to the capacity of infant minds, adapted

God and eternity; wisely blending pleasure & profit, & rendering that an agreeable study which prepared by other hands would have created disgust. Nor was he less attentive to their welfare in his private intercourse with the numerous families to which he had access. The gentleness of his disposition, the seriousness, and yet cheerfulness, of ography, the indications of Divine wisdom his manner; his bland and engaging address; and benevolence, which appear in the mental his astonishing conversational talent, includqualifications of such as have been chosen of ing an immense variety of interesting ancedote, all contributed to secure the respect and and the American shore, and that another affectionale confidence of the young; and it has been remarked by those who had closely observed his conduct, that all these qualifica-tions were invariably turned to the best account, and that those who were favoured with his society, around the hearths of their suitable impression upon the minds of minis. earliest lessons which are poured upon the minds of youth. Unspeakable benefits may result from securing an early reverence for serious things, and much of the disappoint. ment over which ministers are called to mourn

> be obviated. These remarks have been elicited by a conversation with a highly valued friend, who kindly selected, and handed to us for publication, an excellent article which will be found on the first page of this day's paper, headed That it is worthy of a careful reading, the name of its author is a sufficient guarantee; and it contains his matured thoughts on that important subject.

while retrospecting their labours, might thus

Our country subscribers will receive with with you, and that you need no arguments to duty of the subject to abstain from taking up be used in order to enforce them upon your arms against the Government under which he was graphized and nain-legised and who occupied it, he was surprised and pain- issued last Saturday. We have been at this Other subordinate remedies may yet remain directly, those who do so. He fully affected by their condition. Vast masses additional expense in order to make room for to be adopted in your secular character as is not even to wish them success in their of the population of Britain were at that all the important news of the day up to as

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

There are few things to which we have a (for which, if it turn out right, we feel thank. ed by the American Citizens, who kept up a ful) and, consequently, with an increased ex- constant fire from the shore, in the dark, durpenditure, -we have had hitherto, since the Conference, a very large decrease in our At an early period the accounts of the office seven months of the year have elapsed. Is this right ! Is it honourable ? Is it in accordthemselves any further to remind us, in their letters, of the " hardness of the times;" their far as we are concerned; and we assure them that empty letters, or letters only filled with hollow promises, (especially when we are left to pay the postage,) instead of affording a remedy, only increase the disease. Indeed, we are heartily tired of reading excuses and promises; they cause a kind of sickening sensation with which, we hope, none but knights of the quill are acquainted. Were the preparation of the dose half as disagreeable as the taking of it, it would not be so frequently administered.

We are thankful for the large accession which has been made to the number of our subscribers; and particularly so where their specially called. This admirable selection is but we are bound to remind our agents that country, and their sacred rights. too little known in the present day. It is in a majority of cases, the names have been formed on a similar plan to those modern and accompanied with some remark of this kind,ask, " in advance" of what !-- of the next the next Conference, if spared, so to alter the terms of the paper, as invariably to require payment before delivery. Our prices are low; lower than any other Journal of its size in the province; but were prompt payment made, they are high enough to afford a satisfactory remuneration.

> Will every agent commence this year with a fixed determination to do all that he can? and to do something of consequence, at once? Not one-fifth of our subscribers have paid in advance for the ninth volume, and many are in arrears for the eighth. Were general and successful efforts made to obtain payment for these alone, it would place a large sum at our disposal for purposes for which it is absolutely needed. No individual subscriber could be injuriously affected by the payment of his proportion of it; but he would read his paper for a year to come with ten-fold gratification, because with a good and quiet conscience.

Under the head of foreign and domestic news will be found a continuation of the official correspondence between Commissary General Henry Arcularius, of the State of New York, and the Hon, Allan N. MacNa Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's Forces cherish a hope that the American Government possessed both the inclination, and the power, to restrain the purely democratic gentlemen from the peculiarity and simplicity of their who swarm in their frontier towns, from furstyle, and from the nature of the subjects on the violating the laws of nations, by furnish which they treated, to engage the willing ing the piratical band on Navy Island with attention, and favourably to impress the additional supplies of arms, ammunition, prohearts of youth, on the all-important things of visions and men, for the invasion of the rights, and families, and peaceful firesides of our inhabitants. Subsequent occurrences, however, incline us to indulge our former fears, that whatever may be the intentions of the government, it is incapable of thwarting the wishes of the plunder loving characters to whom we refer. For it is a notorious fact, that notwithstanding the proclamations of the Government, and of Mr. Garrow, Marshall of the Northern District of the State, constant intercourse is kept up between Navy Island steamer has been fitted out from Buffalo to carry on the same piratical trade that led to the destruction of her predecessor.

Finding it impracticable to confine his citizens to an honourable neutrality, Governor their having destroyed the Caroline. This is, to say the least, undignified disingenuousness. The Message is altogether unworthy of an individual holding so high an office.

1 .- In several respects it is at variance with facts. It states that the Canadian party consisted of "70 or 80 armed men." should have stated forty-five. It states " the crew and other persons were suddenly attacked at midnight after they had retired to whom fired from the steamer on the foremost visible" read "indivisible." boat. It states that "one third of them In "The Existence of God, No. II.," for boat. It states that "one third of them were wantonly massacred." It ought to have said that five were killed in fight. It states that the American authorities "have crush;" for "the Existence of God, No. II.," for "Continuance and design." read Contributions and design. For "a crash" read a states that the American authorities "have crush;" for "the medium of light" read "the whether they possess the power to restrain ressels," for "the perfection of external their people or not, it is incumbent on them objects" read "the perception" &c. by treaty to do so, but they have failed

-That she had been engaged that afternoon in conveying men and munitions of war to the brigands.—Instead of this, Governor Margreater aversion than to be frequently pro-cy affects ignorance on this point, and speaks claiming our poverty, and urging upon our as though the Canadians looked prospectively subscribers and agents the performance of upon her as an aggressor. Thus in the 4th duties which ought to be punctually attended paragraph of his Message, "If it shall appear that this boat was intended to be used, do.," to without any other remembrancers than the 3.—That she had on board 30 or more of the dictates of their own consciences. Yet, pirates under arms. 4.—That she fired upon stern necessity compels to the exercise of the boats of a power friendly to the United this branch of self-denial. We announce, States, before they attempted or offered any then, to the parties concerned, that with an violence to her. 5.—That some of the persons killed, especially the person said to have increased and increasing subscription list, been killed on the wharf, were probably kill-

ing the fight on deck. As to the right of Her Britannic Majesty's receipts, as compared with former years. | lorces to destroy the Caroning that point years. forces to destroy the Caroline that point will be that question may be decided, it will be vain were sent to the respective circuits, with the for the Americans to attempt to excite the hope that every Agent would exert himself to sympathy of other nations in their favour, obtain poyments, and make remittances with- when it is well known that her citizens were the first, and up to this moment the continued out delay. In few instances has this been aggressors, and violators of treaty. They done to any creditable extent; while some invaded Canada when there was no hostile circuits might be named from which not a flog in its territory; they creeted one; they farthing has been received, although nearly brought in arms and other munitions of war; they, under the command of an American Citizen, Van Renselaer, erected fortifications; they made prisoners of some British Subjects; ance with common honesty? None of our they fired upon the British forces, not only delinquent creditors or agents need trouble from Navy Island, but from Grand Island, and from the American main shore. And all this was done prior to the attack upon the Caroline, and was patiently borne by the Canaconduct gives us ample proof of it, at least so dian authorities, trusting to the honour of the American Government to redress these wrongs and to prevent their recurrence.
We have made these hurried observations

to show to our readers, that, should the present commotions unfortunately terminate in a national war, they are justly entitled to expect that God well crown the British arms with success; as every British subject who. may be called to engage in it may conscientiously say that his opponents are the aggressors. May a kind Providence avert so dreadful a calamity! But, should it be permitted to come, every loyal heart will crave the blessing of God upon the fleets of Britain as they spread their canvass to the favouring gale, to afford us that succour which the Canadian yeomanry will prove themselves worthy of, when called to unite with hearts from the work of instruction to which he felt himself names have been accompanied by the needful: Islands, in defence of their Queen, their

> Three additional companies of the 24th. "These will pay in advance." We begin to Regt., under Col. Hughes, and a detachment of Mejor Camerou's company of Royal, Aryear's volume! Unless a change be effected tillery, under Captain Glasgow, have arrived in our present views, we shall recommend to at Niagara, from Montreal, making about 350. regular troops now on that frontier. It is understood that two regiments are about to leave Lower Canada for this Province; and that six or seven regiments are believed to be now on their way from England to Halifax. As all is quiet in Lower Canada we may look for a large reinforcement of the forces here, if necessary.

> > The Navy Island party kept up a steady fire on the Queen's forces on Sunday last; but without any other effect than killing one man with a round shot. No landing has been attempted on the Island. Some injury has probably been sustained by the insurgents, who, we understand, have been cannonaded from the batteries on the Canadian shore: Perhaps it is best to leave them to reign a while on the Island, without exposing the lives of valuable men in dislodging them.

A. J. W. G. VAN EGMONT, who was appointed General of Mackenzie's band just before they were attacked at Montgomery's, and who had been since arrested, and fully committed for High Treason, died in the Hospital on Thursday last, after an illness of a few days' continuance.

The Editors of the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal will greatly oblige us by sending an extra copy of No. 15 of their present volume, if convenient.

APPOINTMENTS FOR

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

N. B. The Rev. Messrs. W. M. Hayvard, J. Ryerson, J. Stinson, W. Ryerson, Eg'n Ryerson, and Ephraim Evans, have engaged that two of their local agency to render assistance at the Public Meetings. J. STINSON, Sup't. of Missions.

Junuary 1st, 1838.

For the Christian Guardian.

ERRATA.

In "The Existence of God, No. 1.," for "terrible in his power" read " in his frown." repose." It should have stated that they had sufficient notice of the approach of the read "compose his Name." For "insufficient attacking party, from their sentries, one of cient" read "inefficient;" and for "undicient" read "inefficient;" and for "undi-

"A thought on the manner of educating them to do, to sustain the relations of peace read "component particles;" for "dispersed and strict neutrality." It ought to have said tendencies read "disproved tendencies;" for that they wished, or endeavoured, or promised "fibers" read "fibres;" for "in numerous to do so. For it cannot be denied that minute recesses" read "innumerous minute

by treaty to do so,—but they have failed hitherto.

In the paragraph relating to the "three kingdoms," relatively considered, omit the words "or fish" and in the subsequent sensuch which it ought to communicate. It tence "or fishes." These are errors in the ought to have stated, 1,—That the Caroline, manuscript, which should have been written by whomeography overed. by whomsoever owned, sailed under a British thus: " when the fluid becomes lighter or the Flag, had no American Flag on board, and fish heavier" and "If the fluid become heavier carried concealed, a Revolutionary Flag. 2. and the fish lighter," &c. M. N.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. FRIDAY, 5th January, 1838.

The House met.

By Mr. McKay was brought up the petition of G. W. Baker and 1175 others of the District of Bathurst and Ottawa: and by Mr. Sherwood the petition of Alexander Story and 43 others of the township of Oxford, in the Johnstown District.

Mr. Detlor moved that the House do adjourn at 2 o'clock each day for one hour.

YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Caldwell Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowan, Kearns, McCrae, McIntosh, McKay, Norton, Parke, Shade, and Sherwood.—16.

NAYS .-- Messrs. Bockus, Boulton, Jar. vis, Malloch, Manahan, McDonell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, vis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, McCrae, McLean, Shaver, Sol. General, Thorburn. and Woodruff.—13.
Motion carried, majority 3.

Mr. Detlor moved that during the presen ression when this House shall adjourn for want of a quorum, the Speaker may name the hour shall meet again on the same day.

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Ferrie, Jarvis, Kearns, McCrae, McLean and Shade .- 12.

NAYS .- Messrs. Bockus, Elliott, Boul ton, Gowan, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McDonell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, Norton, Parke, Shaver, Sherwood, Sol. General, Thorburn, Woodruff.—18.

Motion lost, majority 6. Mr. Cartwright presented to the House cer tain returns from the Commercial Bank, in conformity to the order of the House,

Which were read by the Clerk. The Registry Bill was read the third time. Mr. Cartwright moved the following amend-

ment:
And he it &c. That nothing in this Act con tained shall be construed to make void the appassing of this Act may hold the situation of Re gistrar for more than one county, and who shall have an office in each county for which he is

YEAS .- Messrs. Cartwright, Detlor, Gowan, Jarvis, Kearns, McLean .- 6.

NAYS .- Messrs, Bockus, Boulton, Duncombe of Norfolk, Ferrie, Lewis, Malloch, McCrae, McDonell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McKay, Norton, Parke, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Thor. burn and Woodruff .- 17.

Question lost, majority 11. Mr. Sherwood moved an amondment.

"Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate or be construed to in validate any title made before the passing of this Act," and also to strike out the 25th clause.

Which was carried.
The Huron District Bill was read third time and passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The petition of T. Butler, Esq. was read, praying for a grant of £12,500 for turnpiking a

road from Niagara Falls to Simeoe. Capt. Dunlop moved to refer the petition of Charles Fothergill to Messrs. Marks and Gowan .- Carried.

Mr. Sherwood gave notice for a bill to pro vent Apothecaries and others selling white Arsenic within this Province, only under certain conditions, restrictions, or regulations.

Mr. Boulton gave notice for a bill to provide

for the payment of wages to the members of

Capt, Dunlop gave notice for a Committee of the whole upon the subject of Sult duties, Mr. Bookus moved that a select Committee be appointed on the contingencies of the House, of Messrs. Malloch, Thorburn, Thomson

Mr. Shorwood brought in a bill to facilitate
the proceedings of Joint Stock Banks, and to

protect the interests of the Public-which was read first time and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gawan moved the House into Committee of Supply for granting money to Common Schools for the year 1837.—Carried, and Com. mittee reported a Resolution, which was adopted

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty the sum of £5,650, for the support of Common Schools, for the year 1837, to be distributed among the several Districts in this Province, in the same manner as the said sum of £5,650 was distributed in the year 1836. Mr. Gowan moved that Messrs, Morris and

Danlop be a Committee to report a bill pursuent to the above Resolution. Carried.

Mr. Gowan brought in a bill to smend the

Johnstown District Macademization Road Act, which was read first time and ordered for secon zeading to morrow. Mr. Boulton moved an Address to His Excel

lency requesting him to inform this House whe ther he had received any e-managication from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the joint Address of the two Houses of the Legislature, tespecting certain Chelsea Pensioners who had commuted their pensions and settled in thi

The Address was received, read twice, and ordered for a third reading this day.

The Registry Bill, as amended, was read the

third time.

Mr. Cartwright moved the following amend ment:

And be it, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Registrer of the Court of Probate, or of any Surrogate Court, within one month after grant. ing Probate, to make out Extracts of all Wills containing any disposition of lands, tenements, or heredicaments, in any County in this Pro-vince (which may be in the form annexed) which said Extracts shall be exceeded by the official Principal of the said Court of Probate, or Judge of the Surrogate Court, under his hand and seal of office: And the said Registrar shall forward the said Extract, so extracted, to the several Registrars of the Counties, whose duty it shall be to register the same on payment to determine the authority of certain commissioners, commonly called the Heir and Devized of Virginia, and the efforts he had made to proceed Commissioners, and to vest such authority in the Court of Commissioners, and to vest such authority in the Court of Commissioners, and to vest such authority in the Court of Chancery. duty it shall be to register the same on payment or Administrator, with Will annexed at the time of granting Probate, which Executor or Admin istrator, at the time of proving such will shall deliver to the said Registrar of the said Court of Probate, or Surrogate, a Schedule of lands, Probate, or Surrogate, a Schedule of lands, tenements and heroditaments of such Testator ing persons who have sustained losses &c. du. invited all his colleagues from Virginia, to leave denly attacked at midnight, after they had retiledge, and which Registry shall be effectual to all intents and purposes whatever, any thing in this Act contained to the centrary netwith-

FORM OF EXTRACT OF WILL

To the Registrar of the County of ... These are to certify that Probate or Administra-tion has been granted of the Will of A B, late of..... deceased, which said Will bears date the day of 18...... and is witnessed by C D, of E F, of in which are devised certain lands in the County

fore required to Register the Extract thereof pursuant to Law. As witness my hand and seal of office, this

...... day of 18..... O P₁ Judge. [L. b.]

On the above amendment,-YEAS-Messrs. Bockus, Cartwright Dellor, Gowan, Jarvis, Manahan, Mc Crea,—7

NAYS-Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton Cornwall, Caldwell, Duncombe of Norfolk; Elliot, Ferrie, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, McDonell, of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, McLean, Norton, Parke, Shade, Shaver, Sher wood, Sol. General, Thorburn, Woodruff,

Amendment lost, majority 16.

On passing the Bill,— YEAS—Messes. Armstrong, Bockus Caldwell, Boulton, Cornwall, Detlor, Duncombe, of Norfolk, Elliott, Ferrie, Jar. McDonell of Northumberland, McIntosh, McKay, McLean, Norton, Parke, Shade Shaver, Sherwood, Sol. General, Thorburn, Woodruff,—26.
NAYS—Messrs. Gowan, Manahan,

McDonell of Stormont, -3.

Carried by majority of 23,—and Bill sent to the Legislative Council.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieute.

ant Governor, in behalf of the Chelsea Pen oners, was read 3rd time, and passed, as fol

To His Excellency Sin F. B. HEAD K. C. H., Sc. Sc. Sc. MAY . IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, --

We her Maj sty's dutiful and loyal subjects &c, hambly request, that Your Excellency wil be pleased to inform this House whether any communication has been received by Your Ex cellency, from Her Majesty's Government or the subject of the joint address of the two flous es of the Legislature respecting certain Chelses Ponsioners who had commuted their Pensions and settled in this Province. II. RUTTAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, · 5th January, 1838.

Mr. Roulton brought in a Bill to restrain Banking in this Province, which was read a 1st time and ordered for a second read ing to morrow.

The Bill for indemnifying persons for appro-hending those suspected of High Treason was read the 2nd time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, -committed, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to morrow The Bill to prevent persons from training, wa read the 2nd time, and committed.

The Chairman reported progress and obtain ed leave to sit again to morrow.

The Liquor Licence Law amendment Bill was read 2nd time and committed. Committee reported progress and obtained

leave to sit again to morrow Mr. Manahan moved that 100 copies of this Bill be printed, -carried. Deacon's relief amondment Bill was read 2nd

time and committed.
The Chairman reported the Bill amended. Report was received. On the question for 3rd

eading to-morrow,
Mr. Sherwood moved that it be read the 3rd time this day 6 months.
YEAS.—Messrs. Boulton, Caldwell, Detlor, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowan, Jarvis, McDonell of Stormout, McLean, Sher.

wood, Sol. General and Thomson,--14. NAVS--Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Kay, Parke, Shade, Shaver, Thorburn. Woodruff, 12.

Carried, roajority 2. The Ejectment Law amendment Bill was read

2nd time, and committed. Chairman reported progress and obtained eave to sit again to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on Mad-dock's Relief Bill. Chairman reported the Bill,

On the question for 3rd reading to morrow, YEAS, Messrs. Dunlop, Gowan, Kearns, McKay, Parke, Shade, Shaver, Thomson, Thorburn, 13.

NAYS-Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Dellor, Ferrie, Jar. ed off by it. vis, Malloch, McDonell, Northumberland, McLean, Sherwood, and Sol. General.

Question carried, majority 1. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 6th January, 1838.

House met. The following pelitions were brought up. By Mr. Gowan, of Anthony Manahan, Esq

Mr. Bockus, of Owon Richards, Lt. Ho. ratio Rupie, Pt. Peter.
And by Mr. Boulton, of George Manners and

others of district of Newcastle.

Maddock's relief Bill was read a third time. On the question for passing, Mr. Sherwood moved that it do pass this day three months.

YEAS. Messrs. Armstrong, Cart-wright, Cornwall, Detlor, Ferrie, Jarvis, at some longth, -grew out of and were natural Boulton, Lewis, Malloch, McDonell of and necessary results from the monstrous propo.

NAYS .- Messrs. Bockus, Dunlop, El. tiott, Gowan, Kearnes, Manahan, McDonell State constitutions, for the purpose of showing, of Stormont, McIntosh, Parke, Shade, that this same principle of the inalienable liberty of man, was made the foundation of our own Shaver, Thomson, Thorburn, Woodruff .-

Question carried by easting vote of Speaker.

Mr. McLean gave notice for reading Journals plication. We did not think so, when we had as relates to certain censures recorded therein, occasion to vindicate our own liberties. When upon the Hon, and Rev. Bishop of Regiopolis, we desired to bring ourselves within the guar-the Hon, and Rev. the Archdeacon of Toronto, dian protection of these abstract propositions,

expanging the same. blish a Loan and Trust Company at Brockville. the leaders of the revolution, he read two letters Mr. Solicitor General gave notice for a bill of Mr. Jefferson, one written in 1785, the other

The committee on petition of E. C. Taylor length of the most ultra doctrine on the subject and others, reported a bill, which was read first of immediate abolition. Mr. Slade then said

Mr. Jarvis moved to refer that part of His the spirit of which he could well understand."

As he was about to read, Mr. Wise rose and ring the late insurrection-to a select committee the House, hold a solemn consultation and deli- red to repuse, and probably more than one third of Messrs. Solicitor General, Sherwood, McLean berate what ought to be done. Mr. Robertson

Mr. Solicitor General brought in a bill to reguiate the costs of lovying distresses for small rents and penalties; which was read first time, and ordered for second reading on Monday next. and insist upon his right to speak. The speaker, was read second time and committed.

The Charman reported progress and leave to sit again on Monday next.

The bill to allow the law respecting the liabiyeas 129, nays 62.

Resolved,—That all petitions, memorials and leavely of Joint Contractors was read The Chairman reported progress and obtained

amended, and ordered for third reading on Mon-

day next.

The bill to postpone the sale of lands for taxes was read second time, committed—chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again

Mr. Boulton brought in a bill to provide for the payment of wages to the members of Assem. bly-read first time, and second time, and ordered for third reading Monday next.

Capt. Dunlop moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon Atlas, the subject of salt duty. Carried, and the House AT was put into committee. The committee rose.

The Master in Chancery brought down from the Legislative Council the Habeus Corpus Suspension Bill, amended. The amendments were read a first and second

lime and committed. The chairman reported the same without amendment, and the amendments were then read third time and passed.

The bill to facilitate the proceedings of Joint Stock Companies was read second time and

The chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit ugain on Monday next. The bill to smend the Brockville and Saint Francis Macadamized Road Act, was read 2nd

ime and committed The chairman reported progress and obtained cave to sit again on Monday next.

The bill to restrain private banking was read

econd time and committed. The chairman reported progress and obtained eave to sit again on Monday next. Mr. Solicitor General moves that the order for the adjournment of this House from two to three

clock each day, be rescinded. YEAS.-Messrs. Armstrong, Att'y Gen Bockus, Boulton, Duncombe of Norfolk, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McDonell of North'd, McDonell of Stormont, McLean, Shaver, Sol. General, Thomson and Thorburn.—17.

NAYS .- Messrs, Caldwell, Cartwright. Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowan, McIntosh, Shade and Sherwood.—10. Carried, majority of 7. Adjourned.

Foreign & Domestic News.

ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Sheffield, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of November, the editors of the New York papers have received London dates to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive, the ontents of which we received by the Male fer, is an assault made upon the Queen of England, while riding in her carriage from Brighton, hy an insane man named John Good, late a Captain of Huzzars, who claims the rightful overcignty of Great Britain. He sprang to the side of her carriage as she was passing, and holding up his fist in a threatening manner, made use of some most obscene language, and then ran off. He was soon after arrested, and on examination his insanity being made fully manifest, he was ordered to prison.—United

States Gazette. By the arrival of the packet ship St. James, rom London, we have our files to the 12th of November inclusive. The pressure of other matters more interesting compels us to be Kearns, McDonnell of Northumberland, much more brief than is our wont, in dealing with the foreign news.

The great subject, of course, is the dinner at Guildhall on the 9th. It went off admira-Navs-Mossis. Armstrong, Bockus, bly, and must have been a gorgeous affair. Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McIntosh, Mc. We will give an account of it, as soon as we possibly can: The Lord Mayor was made a baronet, and the two sheriffs of London and Middlesex were knighted, as of custom. The gold plate at the Queen's table was of the value of \$2,000,000.

There was a dreadful fire at Southampton, on the night of the 7th, which destroyed several extensive buildings, and caused the death of thirty or forty persons.

Parliament was to meet on the 20th. The elections in France had resulted in an Manahan, McDonell, McIntosh, Lafitte was defeated in Paris, and in three

other places where he was a candidate. The cholera had broken out at Constantina. Several officers of distinction had been carri-

Don Carlos had returned to Navarre, with he remnant of his followers .- N. Y. Com.

UNITED . STATES.

House. Wednesday, Dec., 20. Mr. Slade of Vermont presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and made a speech during which he was interrupted the Abolitionists of the North. made a speech during which he was interrupted by Mr. Legare of South Carolina, who broke out into a most passionate and violent declamation, warning Mr. S. not to proceed. Efforts S. by calling him to order, but the Speaker de. thousand miles, and cided that he was in order.—Others moved ad. OF THE UNION. ournments but the Speaker decided the motions to be out of order.

" Mr. Slade continued, and maintained that thoroughly, you take the right side. North'd, McLean, Caldwell, Sherwood & sition that man could have property in man. North'd, McLean, Caldwell, Sherwood & idea, he maintained, was not only repudiated by religion, but he proceeded to read from the decla-ration of independence and from several of the independence, and the basis of our system of government. These doctrines were now denied and the Hon, the Chief Justice, with a view of | we thought them practical enough. ther illustration of the weight which these prin-Mr. Sherwood gave notice for a bill to esta. ciples, in their application to slavery, had with very remarkable; and appear to go the whole time and ordered for second reading on Monday that he had one other document which he would read, with which he could well sympathize, and

The District Court Practice Amendment Bill after a while decided him to be out of order,

iction whatever shall be had thereon.

the convention of the Southern members .--

A Tragedy in the Arkaneas Legislature!-On Monday, the 4th inst, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Arkansas, (Mr. Wilson, of Clark county,) rushed from the chair upon Mr. Anthony, of Randolph county, with a drawn Bowie knife, and although resisted by his antagonist with a similar weapon, he almost instantly despatched him. The provocation was a personal remark aimed at the Speaker, by the unfortunate member. Wilson was forthwith arrested by the civil authorities, and his name stricken from the roll of the House, by nearly a unani-

mous vote — [Nashville Banner. For the honor of our country it will be well that the curtain of eternal darkness could be drawn over a transaction so foul and black as this. But that is impossible. The disgraceful things are already flying upon the wings of every breeze, and will, of course, soon cause the eyes of the enemies of republics in Europe, o glisten with delight. It is therefore only left to the friends of good order to deplore and con-demn.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA. There was a meeting held, last evening, at Vauxball garden, in this city, at which, as we learn from the Express, Mr. O'Callaghan, late editor of the Montreal Vindicator, made a long speech, the same being received with "tempestuous enthusiasm," and "furious cheering." From the Journal of Commerce we learn that the principal topics of Mr. O'Callaghan's speech were the grievances endured by the Canadians, and the imperative necessity which drave them to take up arms against their government.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The following, from an American paper, is as common sense-like a view of the subjection which it treats as any thing we have seen No. 1. from that country.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, of Dec. 29. PER CONTRA .- A hand bill, of which the following is a copy, was circulated vesterday morning, being intended, no doubt; as an antidote to the Canada Meeting on Wednesday evening. There is some wisdom, and some truth, both in the historical facts, and in the prophecies. Or rather, if the first prediction shall be fulfilled, in any sense making Pilot Line, this morning at 2 o'clock. There is it the act of the nation or the people, the no news of importance—the only exciting mat: other prophecies will, several of them at least, most assuredly be verified. Yet we hope and believe the Americans are not such fools as to run into the fire with their eyes open.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF CANADA. The essence of Liberty consists in the

Freedom of Discussion:

"Those who in quarrels interpo Must often wipe a bloody nos A FEW FACTS FROM MODERN HIS. TORY FOR THINKING AND CALCU.

LATING'AMERICANS. The King of France interfered in the Ameri. can Revolution, not from his love of Liberty, of the State of New York, that it was his but his hatred of England. Result—He revolution immediately to demand of the rebels tionized his own deminions, and lost his Crown and Pirates assembled on Navy Island all the and Head.

Napoleon interfered with Russia and marched

invading armies. Napoleon lent all his powers and all his energies to the subjugation of England. Result-He died a prisoner to England on the No 2 Rock of St, Helena .- So much for the past.

PROPHECY. Americans will interfere in the Revolt in Canada, RESULTS-A Declaration of War. against America by England.

liance, offer nsive and defe England and Mexico. The Ocean swarming with British and Mex-

can Privoteors. British Steam Frigates and Privateers on the great Lakes, where they have little to lose and much to gain.
The ports of Mexico defended by British Fleets

An Anglo Mexican Fleet and Army hovering on the South. An expedition fitted out in the West Indies

their native soil by force, raising the tomaliawk

and scalping knife, and carrying fire and slaugh. ere made by Southern members to arrest Mr. ter into the Western States, on a frontier of a thousand miles, and finally, a DISSOLUTION So much for interference in the quarrels of others, even if on understanding the question

If you set your neighbour's house on fire. change of wind may bring the flames you have

kindled, to your own dwellings.
England at peace with all the world, cannot, and will not, be treated in Canada, as Mexico was in Texas,

A Treaty between Nations is virtually a contract between individuals of each Nation. Americans he honest, and fulfil your contracts in the face of the world ! You cannot bonestly assist the enomies of England even by words.
"A" FATEUR TO PEACE & GOOD WILL.

New York, Dec. 27, 1837. State of New York .- Special Message: -TO THE LEGISLATURE:

I received last evening, after my annual mes sage was prepared, information of an occurrence which I hasten to communicate to you.

The territory of this State has been invaded. nd some of our citizens murdered, by an armed

orce from the Province of Upper Canada. By the documents accompanying this commu lication, it will be perceived that the steamboat Caroline, owned by one of our citizens, while lying at Schlosser on the Niagara river, within the limits of this State, was forcibly seized by a party of seventy or eighty ermed men in boats. which came from, and returned to, the Canadian shore. The crew and other persons in this river, and by the force of its current, carried over the Niagara Falls. Twelve of the persons who were on board of it are missing, and there after a while decided him to be out of order, is ground to fear that they were killed by the and a motion to adjourn was carried.

The next morning, Mr. Patton of Va., offered the following resolution, which was carried, caped from the boat, one was killed on the wharf and several others were wounded.

I am warranted in assuring you, that the au-

him to take his seat. [So the same gag law If it should appear that this boat was intended which passed the last Congress has been enacted to be used for the purpose of keeping up an inat this.] The resolution above was the result of tercourse between this State and Navy Island, If it should appear that this boat was intended tercourse between this State and Navy Island, which is now held by an assemblage of persons in defiance of the Canadian Government, this

> maintainance of our foreign relations, and will tinely abstracted from various denots, undoubtedly take the necessary steps to redress It appears to me that the feverish ser the wrong and sustain the honor of the country.
>
> Though I have received no official information

of the fact, I have good reason to believe that the local authorities of this State have taken prompt and efficient means, not only to protect our own soil from further invasion, but to re-press any retaliative measures of aggression which our citizens, under the impulse excited and indignant feelings, might rashly re-solve to adopt. The patriotic militia in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage, have obeyed with alacrity the call which has been made upon

them for these purposes.

It will probably be necessary for this state to [Copy.] keep up a military force for the protection of our citizens and the maintainance of neace. until an opportunity is given to the general government to interpose with its power. . In that event, I apprehend that it will be necessary for you to provide by law for the payment and maintainance of such forces as the occasion

may require.'
I shall doubtless receive within a short time, official information of what the local authorities have done, and shall be better enabled to form an opinion of what will be necessary on the part of this state to preserve our rights and the public tranquility. I shall then communicate further with you on the subject, and suggest such matters in relation to it as may require your consideration. W. L. Marcy your consideration.
Albany Jan, 2, 1838.

.. UPPER .CANADA. Correspondence on the Frontier.

Head Quarters, Chippewa, 3rd Jan. 1838. Sir-With reference to your letter to me of yesterday, and my reply thereto, I have the enclosed General Order to the forces under my command, which I trust will be satisfactory to he Authorities of the United States.

Having acted upon your suggestion in abstaining from any attack upon Navy Island until you could make a demand of the Ordernce and itores from the Pirates assembled there, I beg to be informed of the result of that application. I have, &c. ALLAN N. MACNAB.
Col. Comg. Her Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Prontier.

Commis'y General Henry Arcularius, &c. 4c. Head Quarters, Chippewa, Asa't Adjutant General's Office, 3rd January 1838.

General Order. Col. MacNab being desirous of doing every thing in his power to preserve the treaty of Peace and amity which happily exists between Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States of America, and having received the assurance of Commissary General Henry Arcularius, by command of the Governor and Head.

Austria and Prassis interfered in the French to the people of the State of New York; and Revolution. Result.—Vienna and Berlin, their soliciting a suspension of an attack on Navy capitals, were entered by victorious French Island until such demand and surrender could be made, directs that the Naval Brigade and Troops on the Niagara Frontier will be exceedingly a victorious army of half a million of men to careful to abstain from committing any act of Moscow.' Result -- Paris captured twice by aggression against the persons of properties of

K. CAMERON, A. A. G. State of New York

- Niagara Falls, January 3d, 1838,

Colonel MacNab, Commanding Her Majosty's Forces on the Ningara Frontier Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch enclosing the General Commissary General Order to the Forces under your command, and Order to the Forces under your command, and tender you my thanks for your politeness, and for the humane disposition which you have

manifested towards the illegal assemblage on Navy Island. In compliance with my orders from the Gov ernor, I waited upon M. Van Rensselear at Schlosser, at which place he came to see me and the honourable gentleman who accompanied me, for the purpose of persuading him to a compli-ance with the requisition of the Governor, to surrender to me the ordnance and arms claudes with an army of free blacks to SYMPATHISE timely obtained from the possession of the people and take part with the two milions of SLAVES of this State. I there presented him a copy of furnish his answer-and to all of which arrange ments I consented. But unfortunately, it is now five o'clock, and I am not yet in receipt of the expected answer. I am therefore, with great regret, compelled to conclude that it is not the intention of Mr. Van Rensselear to obey the command of the Governor of this State, to surrender the ordinance and arms to me in com-

pliance with them. Be assured, however, that it is not my intention to relax in the necessary efforts to obtain possession of the military property in question.

This is all I am at this moment able to state to you,—should any thing further occur, and which it will be necessary to send you information of of a more favourable character on this subject, I shall hasten to communicate it, and with the greatest cheerfulness. I have &c. HENRY ARCULARIUS.

Com. Gen, Military Stores, N. Y. S.

[Signed]

No. 3. State of New York,

Wednesday Evening, 9 o'clock.

Niegara Falls, January 3rd, 1838.

Sir.—In compliance with my promise made in my letter of this evening, which I had the honour to address you. I now deem it my duty to send you the enclosed copy of a communica-tion just received from Mr. Van Rensselear, the

Head Quarters, Navy Island. [Copy] Upper Canada, January 3rd, 1838 Sir,—I have laid your letters of yosterday before such members of the provisional Govern. ment as were on the Island, at the time of my landing, but as a sufficient number to form a board could not be assembled in time to give of them wantonly massacred. The boat was your request the grave consideration it demands of Virginia seconded the motion, and was about detached from the whatf to which it had been it was considered just to defer a reply until to speak when he was stopped by the Speaker. secured, set on fire, taken into the middle of the morrow, when I will have the honour to communicate to you the decision of the Board. I have, &c. REUSS. VAN RENSELAER

Commanding &c. State of New York, Ningara Falls, January 4th, 1838. Colonel Allan N. MacNab, communding Her

Majesty's Forces on the Niagara Frontier. Sir. - I have the honour to enclose a copy of

printed, read or referred, and that no further at all times since the commencement of the civil I would most respectfully avail myself of this disturbances therein, and have in all respects opportunity of communication, to empress z In taking the yeas and nays upon this resolu. done what was incumbent upon them to do to humane desire to you, which is to know, wheth, tion when John Q. Adams' name was called he sustain these relations. The occurrence to cr the Canadians on Navy Island can be: refused to vote, upon the ground that the reso. which I sllude, is an outrage that has not been permitted to find their way to their respective lation was a violation of the Constitution of provoked by any act done, or duty neglected, by homes in Canada unmoissted, and to be enabled the United States. The speaker commanded the Government of this State or of the Union to say that the delusion under which they have

acted will be pardoned.
Were I permitted to say something positive in this relation from the Authorities in Canada, to the misguided minds of many of my fellow-citizens, both on the Island and on this and on this circumstance would furnish no justification for Frontier, it does appear to me that I should the hostile invasion of our territory and the destruction of the lives of our citizens.

The general government is entrusted with the to recover the State Military property clandes object for which I have been sent here; namely,

> It appears to me that the feverish scruples and agitations now existing would be softened thereby, and the object of suppressing the designs of the insidiously inclined would be more casily accomplished, as they would be left without an argument for their insane practices. With all deference and respect I submit this proposition to your most favourable and honor. able construction, as it emanates from the most sincere desire on my part to attain the object of my mission in the most praceable manner. I have, &c.

[Signed] HENRY ARCULARIUS. Com'y, Gen. Military Stores. S. N. Y.

(Copy.) AMERICAN CITIZENS! - Will you listen to the ice of reason !- and the obligations of duty? -Will you respect the laws of your country?

That every true Patriot—every friend of our own free and happy Ropublic, who desires and prays for the continuance of those inestimable blessings, which flow from our own free and liberal institutions will do so, cannot be doubted.

You are forbidden by the laws of your own country, to arm yourself for war against a Nation with whom your country is at peace. And I am directed by the public authorities to arrest every man who shall violate this law. A sense of duty, and the oath which I have taken to obey this direction, impels me to its performance.

I call therefore upon you-by your own sense of duty and obligation, as you value the interests of your own country—and as you revere the laws of your own choice and adoption that you pause before you violate these laws and subject yourselves to the high penalties by which those laws are sanctioned.

I am on the ground with my officers at this place, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the laws, with a fixed and determinate resolu. tion to arrest every man who shall violate them. and I call upon all good citizens to aid me in the performance of this duty.

(Signed) N. Garrow,

U. S. Narshal, N. D. N. Y.

Fort Schlosser, January 4th, 1838.

HEAD QUARTERS. Chippewa, 4th January 1833. Sin-I have the honour to acknowledge the

receipt of your letter of this day, enclosing a Proclamation issued by N. Garrow, Esquire, United States Marshal for the Northern Disrice of New York.

It is with great satisfaction that I have received this further proof of your sincere desire to prevent the continuance of the illegal proceedings pursued by a great number of the citizens of New York in arming themselves to

invade this Province.

My object in attacking Navy Island is, not to obtain possession of the persons either of Amer icans or of Canadian subjects, but simply to recover for Her Britannic Majesty by force of arms, a portion of the British Linpire, upon which an American citizen, styling himself R. Van Rensselaer, General Commanding, with others, have in violation of the laws of Nations. presumed to constitute for Upper Canada a Provisional, Government which promises to parcel out to its adherents the most fertile lands in this Province.

Those, therefore, who may think proper at once to depart from Her Majesty's Island, are at full liberty to do so,—and even when I attack it, any who may lay down their arms shall receive from me no personal injury, but will be made prisoners to answer-for their conduct to the laws of this Province.—I have. &c.

[Signed] ALLAN N. MACNAB, Col. Com'g Her Mujesty's Forces

Henry Arcularius, &c. &c. & BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. John Aikman, of a son. MARRIED.

On the 5th Nov., by the Rev. S. Waldron, Mr. Charles Halfmoon, Muncey Interpreter, to Miss Retsey Dolson, both of Muncey Town. Letters received at the Guardian Office,

during the week ending Jan. 10. T. Demorest, J. A. Keeler, A. Davidson, Huntington, G. Sanderson, II. Byers.* A. McNab, C. Flumerfelt, T. Clarkson & Co., this day to make his answer,—and this after. W. Case, S. Rose, R. Robinson, B. B. noon requested further delay till four o'clock to Ranney, J. C. Davidson, J. Carroll, M. Cryderman, A. Green, E. Ryerson, (2.)

* There is no post office by the name of Haysville.— Please let us know the proper name of the office to which the paper is to be sent. FINHREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN may find respectable BOARD and LODGING in a private family, by applying at this Office.

Toronto, Jan. 2, 1838. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIEE

ASSURANCE COMPANY. ASSURANCE Could all a Dividend of Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in for the half year, ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after the

15th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 13th of January inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, Dec. 26, 1837. 25 3 Bank of the People.

MALSE REPORTS injurious to the dustriously circulated, and the Chartered Banks and the Post Office having thought proper to discontinuo receiving their notes, the Directors feel it their duty to give Public Notice that they continue to redeem their Bills in Specie, as heretofore, and have no intention of ceasing so to do. They also think it right solemnly to de. clare, that the Bank of the People has had no connexion with the late rebellion in this Province, and that not a shilling of its funds has

ever been applied to any illegal purpose.

By order of the Board,

JAMES LESSLIE, President.
F. HINCKS, Cushier,
Toronto, 1st January, 1838.

A Watch Found.

OUND, on Yonge Street, on Thursday morning, the 14th December, a Watch; which the owner can obtain by apply.

15tf

OF THE LATE COL. MOODY.

Now joy for every faithful breast! awake each loyal Far thro' our cchoing forest-land, let Freedom's son rejoice!
Out of the darkness of the past bath burst a glorious light;
Our God bath nery'd the patriot's arm, and dash'd of the reign of His late Majesty King wood and Manahan.-Carried.

Come to our fathers' hallow'd shrine, with joyful footsteps now, With gladness in each trusting heart, with Faith's umphant brow; the deep fount of grateful prayer to bless the guardian power That saved the alter of our sires in treason's darkest

Oh! be its solemn fane upheld while earthly time is Still may the impious spoiler know the wither'd hand of old: Ten thousand hearts their life-blood pour to guard the birthright well
For which the British martyr bled—the mountain

Joy on our gladden'd forest homes ! heap high the Christman hearth!
Soft are the beams of kindred eyes, sweet sounds our household mirth;
And while the song and tale go round. His name be ne'er forgot, Beneath whose shield we meet again around this

There is a shade of passing gloom, one mournful memory yet, To dash the brightness of our joy with dark and deep regret: One gallant heart hath ceas'd to beat, one war-worn

head lies low
Beneath the midnight robber's arm, the dastard
tractor's blow. Thine was the noble soldier's heart, no purer blood than thine The warrior Briton e'er bath pour'd, like waves on Freedom's shrine; Ifigh on thy country's starry page, her crimson roll

Thou might'st have found a brighter doom, meet for the true, the brave;
Fallen neath the combat's stormy charge, the
ocean's crimson'd wave,
When the thunders of the fight were hush'd, when

Amid her chivalrous, her best, we read thy honor'd

the victor shouts rung high And Triumph sate on Freedom's brow.—then might the soldier die!

But thou-a deeper, darker lot thy parting hour hath known,
When the veil of death was on thine eye, unfriended
and slove;
The life-blood ebbing from thine heart, thy fell assassins near, With bitter tauntings on their lip to mock thy dying

Thou mightst have dreamed of brighter hours to close thy chequer'd life,.
Beneath thy country's victor flag, sure beacon in the strife : Or in the shadow of thy home with those who mourn thee now
To whisper comfort in thine ear, to calm thine
aged brow.

Well! peaceful be thy changeless rest,-thine is soldier's grave: Hearts like thine own shall moura thy doom-meet requiem for the braveAnd ne'er till Freedom's ray is pale, and valor's pulse grown cold. Shall be thy bright career forgot, thy gloomy fate

Dec. 25th, 1837

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 2d January, 1838. Mr. Boulton moved to reduce the number of Members to form a quorum to 17-instead of 23.

YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor and Murney-8.
NAYS-Messis. Caldwell, Dunlop

Ferrie, Gowan, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McIntosh, McKay, McLean, Morris, Norton, Parke, Richardson, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General and Woodruff-22. Motion lost-majority 14.

John Farrel, and of Wm. Fraser. Mr. McLean brought up the petition of

C. Fothergill, and C. F. Fothergill. of J. R. Hartwell and others. The address to the Lieut. Governor,

on Coins, &c., was passed, and is as follows:--

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS B. HEAD, Bart K. C. H., &c &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :-

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request that Your Excellency will be pleased to inform this House whether any despatches have been received from the Colonial Secretary in reference to an Act passed during the 2d time, committed and ordered for a 3d Session of 12th Parliament, entitled "An reading to morrow. Act to repeal and amend certain Acts of this Province in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province," and if so, that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit copies of the same for the information of this House.

H. RUTTAN, Speaker. Commons House of Assembly, 2d January, 1838.

Mr. Gowan moved-dust the name of Morris be added to the committee ap. Thorburn and Woodruff .- 8. pointed to superintend the printing .-Carried.

alter the practice of the several District Marks, McCrae, McKay, McLean, Mur Courts, and to extend the powers of the ney, Richardson, Shade, Sherwood, Sol.

And for a bill to alter the law with respect to the liability of Executors of Joint Contractors and defendants on joint ment to the bill, viz: Provided always

prevent the return to this Province of seditions language or other act of sedition such persons as may have absconded to only, uttered, spoken, committed or done Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the United States during the late or before the first day of December last. present rebellion, and to render all such PEAS.—Messrs. Attorney Gen. Bockus, have been received from the Colonial persons as may have refused to take up Caldwell, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Jar- Secretary, upon the subject of the Bills

any political or civil immunity or right .filling any office, civil or military, within NAVS .- Messrs. Boulton, Cartwright, copies of the same for the information of this Province.

SUGGESTED BY THE LAMENTED DEATH to provide for the better erection and wood .-- 11. government of gaols in the several Districts of this Province.

Mr. Bockus gave notice for a bill to repeal certain clauses of an Act passed in the British Parliament in the 31st year George the 3d, ch. 31, relating to the stablishment of Rectories within this was read. Province.

Capt. Dunlop gave notice of an Address to Her Majesty requesting that the Province may be placed on an equal request their concurrence. footing with that of the Lower Province. Mr. Solicitor General gave notice for a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment

for debt except in cases of fraud. Mr. Cartwright gave notice for a Bill to postpone the sale of lands in arrear for taxes, for 12 months.

The House was put into Committee on the Bill to detain persons suspected of

High Treason. The Chairman reported the same amended.

On the question for the third reading to-morrow

YEAS-Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney Gen., Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell, Cart. wright, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Ferrie Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCrae, McKay, McLean, Murney, Rich. ardson, Shade, Sherwood, Sol. General. Wickens,-24.

NAYS-Gowan, McIntosh, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shaver, Woodruff .- 7. Question carried, majority-17.

The Bill to amend the Militia laws, was read the second time. Mr. Gowan moved that it be referred to a select committee consisting of Messra Attorney General, Richardson, Dunlop, Sherwood, and Lewis .- Carried.

Mr. Richardson moves that the name of Gowan be added to the above Committee.—Carried.

The Bill to relieve persons having conscientious scruples from taking an oath, was read the second time and committed. The Chairman reported that the Committee had risen.

On question for receiving the report. YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell Cartwright Cornwall, Detlor, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch McIntosh, McLean, Morris, Norton, Rich. ardson, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Wickens, and Woodruff.

NAYS .- Bockus, Gowan, Jarvis, Manahan, McDonald, of Stormont, Parke, and Shaver,-7.

Carried, majority 13. The Bill to protect the public against Mills, Machinery, &c. was read second ime, and committed.

On the question for third reading to-

YEAS.—Messrs. Attorney General, Gowan, Jarvis, Kearns, Manahan, Marks, McIntosh, McLean, Norton, Richardson, Shaver, Thomson,-12.

NAYS .-- Messis. Armstrong, Bockus, Boulton, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Malloch, Parke, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General,-11.

Question carried, majority I. The bill to continue the expiring laws till the end of the next session, was read

the second time, and committed. And was ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Sherwood moved that Messrs. Attorney General, Cartwright, McKay, Mc. General and Malloch were ordered by postpone the Sale of Lands in arrear for of Stormont, Solicitor General, C. Pier and others, and of E. Huff and Boulton and Gowan, be a Committee to tive Council, and request their concurenquire into the present political state of rence therein. Mr. Morris brought up the petition of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with power to send for persons, &c. -Carried.

Capt. Dunlop brought up the petition be added to the above Committee .- Car. ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Attorney General moved to bring in a Bill to provide for the more effectual and impartial trial of persons charged with High Treason, misprision of Treas use of arms, &c., and to authorise Jusson and Treasonable practices in this tices of the Peace to seize arms calcula. Province.—Carried, and the Bill was ted for purposes dangerous to the public read a 1st time and ordered for 2nd peace. reading to-morrow.

Mr. Richardson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to after the time of hold. ing the Court of Quarter Sessions for the Niagara District :-

Carried-and the Bill read 1st and 2nd Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1838.

The House met. Mr. Merritt brought up the petition of Γ. Butler, Esq. and others of County of Lincoln and Haldimand.

The Habeus Corpus Suspension Bill was read third time. On passing, Mr. Gowan moved that it

pass this day week. Donell of Stormont, Morris, Parke, Shaver,

NAYS .- Messrs. Boulton, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Mr. Jarvis gave notice for a bill to Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, General and Wickens .- 22.

Question lost, majority 14. Mr. Solicitor General moved an amendthat nothing in this Act contained shall Thorburn, and Woodruff-23. Mr. Gowan gave notice for a bill to extend, or be construed to extend, to any

arms in defence of their country, during vis, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, which passed the two Branches of the the said rebellion, incapable of exercising McCrae, McDonnell, of Stormont, McIn. Legislature during its first Session, and tosh, McKay, Norton, Parke, Shade, Sha. reserved for His Majesty's pleasure; and And for disabling such persons from ver, Sol. Gen., Thorburn & Woodruff-. 22. if so, that His Excellency will transmit BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

Elliott, Ferrie, Gowan, Kearnes, McLean, this House, and that Messes. Ferrie and

Mr. Cartwright gave notice for a bill Murney, Morris, Richardson, and Sher- Caldwell be a Committee to draft and

Carried; majority 11.

The Bill to protect persons against ma-Mr. Gowan moved to refer it to a select committee of Messrs. Parke, Sher-

The Niagara Quarter Session's Bill Mr. Richardson moved the title which

kins Esq. a member of this House, have Britain and Ireland. leave of absence during the remainder of this session .- Carried.

of Cornwall, praying for a pension,—of C. Fothergill and C. F. Fothergill, proprietors of the Palladium Printing Establishment, praying for a share of the for selling liquor without licenses—bill printing of the House of Assembly,—and read and ordered for a second reading of James R. Hartwell and others, Magis. trates of the District of Johnstown, pray-Court House at Brockville.

Niagara to the whole District;

And for a bill to protect Sheriffs and bail for limits from actions in the event of persons in Execution leaving the jail limits an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of for a limited period.

Mr. Morris referred the petition of J. R. Hartwell, Esq. and others, to Messrs. McKay, Sherwood and Gowan.

Mr. Rockus referred the petition of Elisha Huff and others to Messrs. Jarvis and Thorburn; the petition of Calvin Pier and others to Messrs. Mallock and Cameron.

The bill to detain persons suspected of Preason was read third time.

Mr. Sherwood inoved that the Bill be amended by expunging, " the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament and no longer," and "first day of July next" be

YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Bockus, Ferrie, Gowan, McDonell of Stormont. McIntosh, McKay, Morris, Norton, Parke Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Thorburn and Woodruff.—15.

NAYS .- Messrs. Att'y Gen., Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Elliott, Jarvis, Kearns, Lewis, Mallock, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McDonell of Northumberland, McLean, Richardson, and Solicitor General .-- 18.

Lost, majority 3. On passing the Bill.

YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General, Bockus, Caldwell, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Jarvis, Kearnes, Lewis, Mallock, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McDonell of Nor-thumberland, McKay, McLean, Richardson, Shade, Sherwood and Sol. Gen .-- 24 NAYS. - Messrs. Gowan, McDonell of

Stormont, McIntosh, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shaver, Thorburn & Woodruff-9.

bill was passed, and Messrs. Solicitor Mr. Cartwright brought in a Bill to the Speaker to carry it up to the Legisla-

Mr. Solicitor General brought in a bill for indemnifying persons for apprehend, amended, and ordered for third reading ing, &c. persons suspected of High Trea. to morrow. Mr. Gowan moved that Mr. Sherwood son, &c. which was read a first time, and

be printed-Carried.

Mr. Solicitor General brought in a bill to prevent the training of persons to the

Mr. Richardson moved that the above bill be read second time this day.

YEAS-Attorney General, Cornwall Detlor, Jarvis, Kearnes, Manahan, Mc-Crae, McDonnell, of Northumberland, Morris, Richardson, Solicitor Gen'l-11. Navs-Armstrong, Bockus, Cartwright,

Ferrie, Gowan, Lewis, Malloch, McDon. nell, of Stormout, McIntosh, McLean, Merritt, Norton, Parke, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Thorburn, and Woodruff-18. Lost by a majority of 7.

Mr. Norton moves that 100 copies of the Bill be printed—Carried. The Speaker reported certain commu-

nications from the Speaker of the House Assembly of Newfoundland.

Mr. Richardson moved that the Clerk be instructed to procure 65 copies of the YEAS .-- Mossrs. Bockus, Gowan, Mc. printed Statutes, and the like number of Acts passed between 1832 and the last session, to be bound, &c.

YEAS,—Caldwell, Gowan, Kearnes, Manahan, McDonnell, of Stormont, Rich. ardson, and Shaver-7.

NAYS-Armstrong, Attorney General, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Ferrie, Jar. vis, Lewis, Malloch, McCrae, McDonnell, of Northumberland, McIatosh, McKay, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thomson,

Lost by a majority of 16. Mr. Sherwood moved to address His be informed whether any communications report the same. Goods.

The Boundary Commissioners Bill was read a second time and committed.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to morrow. Mr. Gowan moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee of Messrs. Bockus, Morris and Solicitor General, to report thereon .- Carried.

Mr. Gowan moved that the House do was carried, and Messrs. Richardson and go into Committee for addressing Her Woodruff were ordered by the Speaker to Majesty on the subject of making free Agricultural interest and Fisheries of this carry it up to the Legislative Council and grants of land to certain of the Militia of this Province, and also to certain of the Mr. Thorburn moved that James Wil- Militia and Yeomanry Corps of Great

> YEAS--Messrs. Gowan and Malloch-2 NAYS-Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney The petitions of Calvin Pier and others General, Bockus, Boulton, Caldwell of Picton, praying for an amendment in Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Ferrie the Act incorporating said town,-of Kearnes, Lewis, Manahan, McCrae. Elisha Huff and others of Sophiasburg, McDonell, of Northumberland, McDonell, praying for the establishment of certain of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, McLean, side lines,—of John Farrell of Brockville, Murney, Parke, Richardson, Shade, praying for remuneration for assisting Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, destitute emigrants,-of William Fraser Thomson, Thorburn and Woodruff-28 Motion lost, majority of 26.

Mr. Manahan obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act levying fines

Mr. Solicitor General moved for Reing for the erection of a new Gaol and turns required by law from the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank of Mr. Richardson gave notice of a Bill the Midland District, and the Gore Bank, o extend the gaol limits of the District of and also a copy of the Return made by the Commercial Bank to the Lieutenant Governor in Council .- Carried.

Mr. Bockus brought in a bill to amend Andrew Deacon," which was read first time and ordered for second reading

Mr. Bockus brought in a bill to amend the law of ejectment in certain cases, which was read first time and ordered for

a second reading to morrow. Mr. Bockus moved that 100 copies be printed .- Carried. Maddock's Relief Bill was read second

time and committed. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to morrow. The Registry Bill was read second time, committed, reported without amend. ment, and ordered for third reading

to-morrow. Mr. Manahan moved an address to His Excellency, praying to transmit to this House copies of any correspondence relating to the seat of Government of

this Province--which was granted. Mr. Jarvis brought in a Bill to amend the laws now in force, relative to the practice of the several District Courts in this Province, -- which was read first time and ordered for second reading to-mor

One hundred copies of the Bill to be

printed. Mr. Jarvis brought in a Bill to amend the law with respect to the liability of Ex. ecutors and administrators of Joint Contractors, and of Defendants on Joint Judgments,-which was read first time and ordered for second reading to-mor-

Mr. Cartwright brought in a Bill to regulate the future direction of Gaols in this Province, which was read first time and Carried by a majority of 15, and the ordered for second reading to morrow.

which was read first time and or dered for second reading to morrow. The Huron District Division Bill was

read second time, committed, reported, The Bill for trial of Prisoners charged with treason, was read second time, com-

Mr. Sherwood moved that 100 copies mitted, amended, and ordered for third reading on Monday next. Adjourned.

> Thursday, 4th January, 1838. The House met.

PRESENT, Messrs. Bockus, Boulton, Cartwright, Cornwall, Detlor, Ferrie, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, Mc. Donell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McKay, Murney, Morris, Norton, Parke, Shaver, Solicitor General,

Adjourned at 10 o'clock for want of a quorum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 24. 6d. for the first insertion, and 24d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 16d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberat discount made on all advertisements con inued for more than eix months. *** Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly

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

Piana Forte Maker.

THE 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 business.

IF Instruments tuned and repaired on mode ate terms. THOS. BROWNING. 34 York Street, Nov. 3, 1837. 17tf

STRAY MARE.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, on the 5th inst., a Bay Mare, about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requested to prove property

pay charges, and take her away. JOSEPH WRIGHT. 2nd, Concession, No. 22, Township of Vaughar 11th December, 1837.

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

Fresh Importations of New

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. 173 King Street.

S. E. TAYLOR, having opened

Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four well-known stand, E. TAYLOR, having opened his New doors East of his former well known stand, begs to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he means to continue his old system of Low Prices, which heretofore has given so much satisfaction.

S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every variety of Fine and Super-fine Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Moleskins, Bar-RAGONS, and Fustians; Grey and White COTTONS, Printed CALICORS, MUSLINS, LINens, Flannels, Bedticks, &c. &c., which e intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations.

Merchants from a distance are earnest's equested to call and examine the Qualities and Prices of his Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident they will bear comparison with those of any Establishment 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 City Boot and Shoe Store. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT. '91, King Street,

JAMES FOSTER begs leave to inform his numerous customers, and the public, that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDRES'S BOOTS and SHOES, which, from his facilities in the Trade, he is enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices.

All orders punctually attended to.

Toronto, Aug. 31, 1836. 55tf IJJ. F. has received, and now offers for sale a variety of Gentlemen's very superior Wel-LINGTON and CLARENCE BOORS, of British Manu. acture, to which he invites attention. Sept. 26, 1836.

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

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

H. STEWART. 414 tf TT Purchasers are requested to call and xamine his goods and prices before they buy.

CLOTHING PANOPTICON, AND PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT;

77 King Street, third house East of the Market Square. HE Subscriber, in returning thanks and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for to his friends who have favoured him with their patronage, and the public generally for the aupport which he has hitherto received, begs leave to announce the arrival this week of a splendid assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Devonshire Kerseys, and Buckskins; together with Trimmings, Vestings, and Summer Goods; of a quality not usually offered here, and such as he feels confident will render ample satisfaction, as he had them portic ularly selected at Home for this market. Mr. Thomas Edmunds, his Foreman Cutter, whose experience in the Trade, having been in a similar situation with Buckmuster, New Bond Street London, warrants the subscriber in saying, that 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

AY, WHITEHEAD & Co., beg to inform their friends in Upper Canada, that they have received. per Winscales, an extensive supply of FALL GOODS, and are duly expecting to augment it by other vessels not yet

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1837.

SURGEON DENTIST. TR. S. V. R. FARRAR respectfully VI informs the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the Ontario where he expects to remain a short time, and will be happy to attend with his professional services in scaling, filling, setting, or extracting the Term. Mr. Farrar inserts the Porcelain (incorruptible) Teeth, from one to a full set, which are justly celebrated for their beauty and durability. Also, all kinds of Artificial Teeth. Mr. F. can produce from highly respectable Physicians in the United States, satisfactory credentials respecting character and professional ability. He has also letters from Medical gen-

tlemen and others in Upper Canada, who have favoured him with their patronage. Mr. Farrar, with permission, begs to refer to C

. Hagerman, Esq., Attorney General; and Dr P. S .- Mr. Farrar intends making periodical

risits to this place.
Toronto, U. C. June 19, 1637. LANDS FOR SALE,

N the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldborough, which is bounded in

Division.

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

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

or such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to H. SPAFFORD, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Vaughan, August, 1837.

N EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the Ist Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, only 19 miles from the City of Toronto,—containing 1572 Acres, 70 of which are under improvement. There are on the Lot a good improvement. 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.

MONEY! MONEY!! ATE ARRIVALS, at the CHEQUER. AND WINTER GOODS, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASIL. GEO. B. SPENCER.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1837.

NOTICE.

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

taken to enforce payment.

JOS. C. MORRISON.

Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

14tf

New Hat and Cap Mart. Opposite the U. C. Gazette Office, King Street.

CLARKE, from Montreal, Maker and Importer, respectfully announces to the public of Toronto, the opening of the above Mart, with a choice and Fashionable Stock of HATS, CAPS, FUR GLOVES, COAT COLLARS, &c. &c. at moderate Cash prices. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1837. 17 13

THE Subscribers are now receiving 1000 STOVES, From the Foundry of JOSEPH VAN NORMAN, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, conisting of

20 Inch. 24 do. 30 do. Plate Stoves -- elegant patterns.

do. 40 de. Oval Stoves-double plate. Also,-All sizes of the very justly colebrated

VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE, Thich for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the

> Dog Irons, Bake Pans, Belly Pots,

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

Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 22, Yonge Street, Sept., 1837. 4 Woodstock Temperance House.

HE undersigned, having Leased for a term of years the premises known by the name of the "Rising Sun," has opened the dation of the public, and pledges himself to give every attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favour him with a call.

OK Good Stabling, &c.
LEVI HAYT PERRY.
Oxford East, London District, U. C.
October 25th, 1837.
4174

BOOT & SHOE STORE. TOHN DODSWORTH tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for commencement in business, and begs to apprize them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yongo Street, where he

ropes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837.

MACHINE BUILDING. USSEL RICH would inform Woolto make all kinds of Woollen Machinear, 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 descrip. tions, done with neatness and despatch. St. Johns, Short Hills, Niagars }

District, U. C., 1837.

FARM FOR SALE. A N Excellent FARM for SALE,being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWN. SHIP of TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STRELTSVILLE,—containing One Hun-dred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two stery Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young

Orchard.
Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are closred, with a good Frame Ilouse, we story and a half. Both Farms are well waterod. This property is offered for sale on the most

he premises. HENRY SHI Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837.

FOR SALE,

GOOD and well finished two story.
HOUSE, 20 by 30 feet; an excellent Cellar under the whole, with good Out Offices; situated on the Bank of Leke Ontario, in the GOOD and well finished two story rising Village of Wellington Square-a desirable situation for a genteel family, or for Mercontile business. Fur further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

WILLIAM WOOD. Wellington Square, Peb. 4, 1836.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM, being the East end of Lot No. 5, in the 3rd Concession of York, West side of Yonge Street, and

only six miles from the City of Toronto,—con-taining 50 Acres of excellent Land, 30 of which front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River are under a high state of cultivation. A good House, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western outbuildings; a good Well, and a flourishing Orchard are on the Lot.

> ALEX. WALLACE. York, August, 1837. 406-1f.

For terms of sale, apply to the proprietor on

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. OF The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodist Charch in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

TERMS:

The price of the Christian Guardian is tweivs sail-lings and six peace a year, if paid in advance; or, fifteen ekillings, if paid in six months; or, evereton ekillings, and six peace if not paid before the end of the year exclusive of postage Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered

The Postage 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. *2* All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions: and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this

All communications, unless from authorised Agents must be post paid. 3wp. 406tf.