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#### ORIGINAL.

For the Christian Gunralan. OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS. No. V.

The motives and reasons for a due performance of this duty arise from various and eternal.

most savages, in the most barbarous the extent of Europe and Asia, through next, the wilds of Africa, and the forests of

America."-Wesley. conduct of Cyrus the great, of whom the no avail. Those, therefore, who neglect his parents on almost every enterprise, rulers; government human and divine .and on nearly all subjects. When Break the parental yoke and neither God Cvaxares made an advantageous offer to nor man is regarded, and almost all crimhim of his only daughter in marriage inals who are executed confess this sin as with the kingdom of Media for her the chief cause of their ruin. While portion, he declined it until he had gained therefore we shey parents, the mind is the consent of his father and mother.— preparing to submit unto God, in provi.

Leaving therein a rare example to all dence and grace; and thus trained, the future ages, of the respectful submission, soul becomes fitted for everlasting felicity. and entire dependence which all children If no immediate benefit accrued from it; ought to show to their parents, of what still the discipline which it furnishes is have arrived.

Another illustration is furnished in the history of Alexander the Great, who treated the mother of Darius with the highest respect though a captive. On sending a message to her, and thus apolthe custom of my country misled me; which I knew interfered with your manners and customs. I was told that among obedience to the fathers of our flesh .the Persians it was a sort of crime for a

him in his different pursuits; and though | Christian as well as the Jewish dispensashe made very severe complaints to him tion. Many remarkable instances of its for not allowing her to govern the king- accomplishment occur even at this day." dom of Macedonia, he always bore her Wesley. ill humour with great mildness and patience. Antipater having one day duty that old age has been honoured in after reading it, replied, "Antiputer does required to show peculiar respect to the not know that one single tear, shed by a laged in their meetings and general intermother, will obliterate ten thousand such course. Moses says, "Thou shalt rise letters as this." Need we add the exam- up before the hoary head, and honour the ples of holy writ; of Joseph who main- face of the old man, and fear thy God: I pious Moabitess; of the Rechabites, and to do them reverence when they pass by, honour. Go thou and do likewise.

and to all; what more happy than to see them. Fear thy God.—This respect is children and parents dwelling together in due to such if not for themselves, yet for harmony and pence; and what can be God's sake, who requires this reverence, more grievous and afflicting than the sin, and whose singular blessing old age is.' guilt and misery of disobedience. The Benson in loco. Job says "The young satisfaction it will give in a dying hour, saw me and hid themselves"-and Elihu and horrible anguish, vexation and trouble said, "Days should speak and multitude which must be felt at the last day, and to of years teach wisdom." Indeed, the all eternity, by those disobedient children more correct public feeling has been, the who bring upon themselves everlasting more polished their manners; and the destruction. What sorrow at having greater the influence of just principles, broken a father's heart, or brought a good the higher this duty rises into notice and mother to an early grave. Peace of general estimation. Shall therefore heamind and happiness are inseparable from thens exhibit a more becoming respect to a proper attention to this duty. Haunted parents, than children of professedly by the most painful recollections of en- christian families? Are they to learn us treaties neglected, of counsel despised, manners or condemn us at the day of and suffering entailed upon his unhappy judgment? Is it our interest, our comfort, parents, the poor miserable wretched our happiness, and shall we neglect it? undutiful son carries a hell within him, Can we forget the reproach, the disgrace, in the reflections which his ingratitude, the infamy, in the sight of angels, men cruelty, and follies produce.

nected with it. Every one despises the ignominy, to insult and misery in our character of disobedience to parents; own families, and the world to come; by who would not consider it the highest dis- such a permicious line of conduct? Can Knowledge is of a progressive nature, but directed them, she has no intercourse. grace he could suffer in civil or even we bear the thought of being banished whatever a person's attainments may be, barbarous society !- So detestable is the from the society of angels and good men, the moment he becomes intemperate in derer; she avoids him as she would the crime that some nations have laws to pund to dwell in devouring fire, everlasting his habits, he bids farewell to any further instructed, and received attentions nu. hazard of losing all, and be so foolish as merous, and kindness unbounded, he was to continue in the neglect of this impor- of decency is want of sense," and what shores of immortality all will be peace. unmindful of his obligations. "Wonder | tant duty. O heavens, and be astonished O earth; I Let parents take care to inculcate, idiotism?

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, But see the Rechabites, God puts honour against domestic, but civil, religious, hu- ing liquors effectually prevents that em- friend. She hushes the rising murmur, grief; no doubt with a view that they upon them, and assures them he would man and divine law. Let this be done playment or redemption of time which is and wipes away the tear of sorrow from should join him afterwards in raising honoured their father.

measure ye mete, it shall be measured to see a happy family, a peaceful and prosyou again." ' And Adoni-bezek said, perous country, and blessed world. Threescore and ten Kings, having their The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of Superannuated or worm out Preachers of the support of Superannuated or worm out Preachers of the superior Methodist Church in Consider, and of widness and orphans of those who have died in the work, and to the general spread of the Gorpel. Be sure your sin will find you out."-Hence those who thus treat their parents may expect God will requite them. Do we honour our parents? God may reward us by giving us dutiful children who will confer honour upon us; good measure, pressed down and running over. Or do we offend and grieve thein; our sin will find us out; and we may have to say to a formance of this duty arise from various son who is abusing us "stop! just so far considerations human and divine, present I illtreated my father." If we wish our last days to be peaceful and happy; we 1. The general consent of all nations. must "honour father and mother that it "It is enumerated amongst the universal may be well with us." God has a thouprinciples by the most ancient authors: sand ways of rewarding obedience, or and is undoubtedly found even among punishing disobedience. What a dark scene must some young people have nations. We may trace it through all before them either in this world, or the

5. The command of God renders it imperative, and absolute; for without it, Many interesting and affecting in there is no salvation. However good our stances are recorded in profane history. conduct may be in other things, yet, this A striking example is furnished in the is a sine qua non, for without it all is of Scriptures make mention; who consulted to honour parents, are prepared to disobey age soever they be, or to whatsoever worth all the sacrifice, trouble and pains, degree of power and greatness they may as without it we cannot enter heaven, nor even enjoy its blessedness, were we admitted without it.

6. "It is observable, that the Apostle enforces this duty by a three-fold encouragement :- First. To the Ephesians he one occasion he committed an error in adds, ' For this is right:' it is an instance of justice as well as mercy. It is no ogizes to her: "I beg you to believe that more than their due, it is what we owe to them, for the very being that we have and do not consider that as insult, which received from them. Secondly, 'This is was owing entirely to ignorance. I acceptable to the Lord;' it is particularly believe I have not as yet done anything pleasing to the great Father of men and angels, that we should pay honour and how often does his tongue acquire an un-Thirdly. It is the first commandment with son to seat himself in his mother's promise;' the first to the performance presence, without first obtaining her whereof a peculiar promise is annexed; or, it may be, the solemn subjects of relileave. You are sensible how cautious I that it may be well with thee, and that gion become topics of discussion-and, it have always been, in this particular; and thy days may be long in the land which is unnecessary to observe, that, in either that I never sat down, till you had first the Lord thy God giveth thec. This case, whether the subject become trivial laid your commands upon me to do so." promise has been generally understood to include health and temporal blessings; as that he sent noble presents to his mother, who often wrote to him and counselled many that he sent noble presents to him and counselled many that he sent noble presents to him and counselled many that he sent noble presents to him and counselled many that he seem in the subject th who often wrote to him and counselled numerable proofs, that it belongs to the

7. It was in order to recommend this written a long letter against her, the King, almost all countries. The Grecians were lained his father in Egypt; of Ruth, the am the Lord." Lev. xix. 32. "Rise up, especially the child Jesus who was in for which end they were obliged, as the subjection to his parents and did them Jews say, presently to sit down again when they were past, that it might be 2. The pleasure of obedience to them manifest, they rose out of respect for and devils, which disobodience involves? 3. Our own honour is specially con- Shall we expose our future lives to goodness, so in science,

have nourished and brought up children require and secure obedience. Let them But the most appalling consideration of frowns of a cold, unfeeling world are row, at the burnt hand; kissing it, and answered, "Yes sir, sin."

OBSERVER.

#### For the Christian Guardlan, STRONG DRINK-DESTRUCTION OF

Mr. Epiror :- Having been impor tuned to attend, and take part in, a Temperance Meeting, held here last evening, declined, though a member; promising, at the same time, to commit my ideas to paper for the purpose of being inserted in the Guardian. Thus, while such persons as have inclination and ability to speak in public may have profitably exercised themselves in the cause of benevolence. I, who have neither, may be permitted, in my own way, to contribute a mite to wards the same object.

What is commonly called Drunkenness, appears at once in all its deformity, and is "A monster of so hightful mien, As to be hated, needs but to be seen;"

but there is a fashionable kind of inebriation, which is, perhaps, more common and more dangerous, because less dread. ed or discountenanced. The one is a torrent overwhelming, at once, in ten thousand instances, the innocent with the guilty,-the other consists of innumerable streams which gradually acquire strength in their progress, until every barrier is swept away, and all who come ultimately filled with lamentation, and

mourning, and woe. Waiving the more obvious and striking evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, I would observe, it occasions a waste of time in a three-fold point of view : 1. As it respects worldly concerns. 2. In regard to the culture or improvement of the mind. 3. With reference to a prepara. ion for eternity.

He who addicts himself to this pernicious custom cannot attend to his proper avocation with that diligence and perseverance necessary to success in life.-Even should he avoid the bar-room, which is seldon the case, yet, his mind will often be excited to such a degree, that, whatever may be his real circum. stances, or those of his family, he will fancy all is well, and see no necessity for strenuous application to business. And usual degree of volubility so that the most trifling matters form subjects of protracted discourse with any casual visitant; money." Were a person to cast money deliberately into the lake, on one occasion, his sanity would be justly suspected, but were it repeated, daily or weekly, he would be accounted absolutely mad: so he who can earn a certain sum in a given time in business hours, if he suffer any thing to divert his attention unneceşsariwith this folly, not to speak of the serious expense incurred by the liquor itself; and

In order to the proper, employment of time in the improvement of the mind, it is requisite to be convinced of the fact, that our knowledge on any subject is of a very limited nature, but you will seldom see any one, given to the use of inebriat. ing liquor, entertaining any such conviction-on the contrary, he is puffed up with imaginary ideas of his own greatness, and the extent of his mental acquirements. Thus, at the very outset, he possibility of improvement is preclud-But suppose it could be otherwise, and that the individual was perfectly senobtaining knowledge when devoid of the sober exercises of reason? It is not to be expected he could even confine his atten-

" None are supinely learned ;-thro' care and pain,

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN : and they have rebelled against me."- punish disobedience as a crime not all is, that the common use of intexicat. upon them, she is a true and unchanging imploring his dupes to join him in his preserve them for ever, because they in wisdom and in mildness. "Parents necessary in reference to a preparation their check. Her plain, exemplary funds for redressing the Virgin. Such in provoke not your children to wrath; but for eternity. Time is the portion of du. course, is seen in the every day walks of the deplorable ignorance of the people of 4. The doctrine of retributive provi- bring them up in the fear and admonition ration measured by the revolutions of the life. When disappointment almost over. a fine country! But, thank heaven! there dence enforces this upon us, "With what of the Lord." Then may we hope to heavenly bodies; but how few of these whelms the soul of man, and causes his are some who will spread the light revolutions, at best, can any individual be heart to sink within him, it is she who amongst them .- Military Sketch Book. permitted to witness, and, at the same comes to disperse the cloud of sorrow, time, how much is to be performed !-Nothing less than a total renovation of only does she comfort the dving, soothe our lapsed nature, through certain means the ufflicted, and raise the glimmering graciously provided for the purpose, requiring the full exercise of our faculties with the kind of indulgence under con- unlimited, which raise him above the ticular. In her second era, its effects sideration. In fact, it is quite impossible to enter at all on a religious course of life tion. Unlike the mere animal, that is still—the other human, moral responsible with an unrestrained and unmortified pro- prompted to action by mere instinct, he agent, her husband. But in the third, pensity to intoxicating liquor; not to speak of the impracticability of maintain. progressing in knowledge. Thus endow- age of empire-when the duties of matering, in such a case, the existence of watchfulness-self-denial-prayer-faith -hope-love-and a constant aspiration for a conformity to the imitable perfect penetrating intellect enables him to search affecting, by the manner in which it is tions of Deity, which characterize all real into the deep operations of nature, and to sustained, not only the mortal, but the Christians. If this be correct, may not examine and understand the laws which immortal interests of those on whose many religious professors with propriety exclaim, " Oh! what murdered hours cry out for vengeance on us! Time destroyed is suicide-where more than blood

As before hinted, I have, in these remarks, purposely avoided what is usually denominated Intemperance, confining myself to what is seldom at all condemned. It is probable a person may be considered intoxicated when, from liquor, he thinks, and speaks, and acts, in a manner different from what he would do on ordinary and observations towards the right object, occasions, without any stimulant; and within the sphere of their influence are this is the precursor of that state which is nel. Without her guidance and instrucusually considered hopeless and abandon. Ition, he would be like the man spoken of ed. Were I allowed to touch on the lat- by Pollock, who

ter character, I would say-" The use of strong drink inflames the blood-scorches and sears the delicate organs of digestion-generates the most painful diseases -exasperates them to fatal issues-and renders many of them hereditary. It devours the substance-begets idlenesspours gall and hemlock through all the channels of domestic fellowship-metamorphoses husbands and fathers into demons, mothers into furies, and children into imps and reprobates-weakens the intellect--fires and maddens the brainsears the conscience-hardens the heart -multiplies crime-saps the very foundation of religious and social order-and widens, immeasurably, the gate that leadeth to destruction. Where intemperance reigns, the very breath of heaven is infected-the clouds, black and pregnant with wrath, shoot out their lightningsand the earth opens her mouth to swallow up that living mass of putrefaction and pestilence which it can no longer suffer o disgrace and curse its surface.'

I am, Mr. Editor, Your's truly, Niagara, February 23rd, 1837.

## SELECTED.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

RELIGION. While the mind is agitated by various

and tumultuous passions, each seeking to

usurp dominion, and to gain ascendency,

sceptre with a mild and steady sway. ly during that time, whether daily or She is enrobed in the garment of charity. weekly, it is equivalent to casting its A wreath of mercy, in which blooms the value into the depths of the sea. Now, never-fading flowers of hope, encircles pery paths, and that raises the mind of is not master of himself, no matter what the person who tampers with intoxicating her brow. Truth is written upon her drinks will usually be found chargeable forehead, and the words of love and it is religion. kindness flow from her lips. The sweet serenity of a countenance beaming with ough every repetition may appear benevolence, indicates that no jarring or trifling, yet, in the aggregate, it will turn discordant feelings dwell within her out quite otherwise, and seriously tell in breast; but that patience and contenthis condition at the end of each revolving ment, reign predominant. In one hand, circumstance occurred which gave a she carries the book of faith; and with the other, she administers to the wants of suffering humanity. Notwithstanding, peasantry are held by their clergy. An that in her is concentrated all that is amiable and levely, her approach is by some set in furious motion; every body was repulsed with indignity and contempt.-But those that seek her friendship, seek the only true source of happiness. Would and proceeded along with the scattered you seek her? She is not found in the crowd. Every face was we begone—as delusive haunts of dissipation, amid those though some dire calamity, such as fire tions." So we have seen a gloomy scenes of revelry in which man appears to forget the high destiny for which he bers of the people increased as I ad was created; and amid which his mind vanced. We arrived at the principal may well be compared to a waste desert, church. I pushed my way into it and guish his beams; and fogs condense themdestitute of water or verdure, to cheer there the most piteous lamentations as. sible of his ignorance, how could be suc. the sight or allay the thirst of the weary cessfully apply himself to the means of traveller. She is not a companion of the with people, all on their knees; tears gay votary of pleasure, who is wholly immersed in the vortex of fashion, and cheeks, and the crowd beating their aims no higher than to follow its dictates. breasts in sorrow. The cause of this till after having scattered life over the tion ten minutes to any subject; and as in With the worldly minded and selfish, who besitate not to sacrifice the interests of others, to the attainment of those objects to which their unlawful ambition has Seek her not in the abode of the slansting of an adder, whose defaming breath, ish it with death; while on the other hand burnings, with shame, remorse and this improvement. Indeed, there is reason like the rude hoar frost, nips in the bud, the youth who honours his parents is most horrible sin stinging our conscience to believe that, in such cases, the mind the brightest and earliest bopes; and tinguished, and the damage done was never doing any thing for Him whom applauded by all nations, treated with the for ever? And shall we forget that our rather becomes imbecile and retrograde blights, perhaps for ever, the fair and unhighest respect, and considered worthy present and eternal welfare depends on it? in its movements. It is said of a certain sullied reputation of his neighbour. She of the approbation and honour of God that justice, gratitude, long life, approbation boast of having may be found at the bed-side of the dy. left cheek, discolouring several tinsel and man. If, at the last day, one sinner tion of God and all the wise and virtuous often written under the influence of gin, ing, administering comfort to the depart- ornaments, and seriously injuring the appears more odious than another, it must in all ages recommend and require it ?- which, if so, may account for many pas. ing soul. While the heaving breast and outer petticoat. For this the town was be the disobedient child .- Fed, clothed, Surely none of us will dare to run the sages in his writings of an indecent cha- throbbing heart, show that the vital spark thrown into confusion and the streams of

and causes joy to reign instead. Not hope of the desponding, whose mental that are constantly taking place, but his are not confined to the globe which he inhabits; but possessing inconceivable powers of thought, he far surpasses the engle in his flight, and discovers in those orbs that gild and adorn the vault of heaven, worlds like our own; not only governed by the same laws, and subject to the same changes, but which his vivid imagination realizes to be the abode of intelligent beings. It is the aim of her of whom we speak, to direct his thoughts and cause them to flow in a proper chan-

" Did all that mind, assisted most, could do: And yet in misery lived, in misery diad,-Because he wanted holiness of heart."

To the young, life appears like a maze. Every thing wears a pleasing aspect, and their hearts are big with youthful hopes. When pleasure, with her syren voice, promises them happiness, and invites them to participate in her fascinating, yet obliterate. She directs them to seek happiness in a higher and hobler source than that afforded by the vain and sordid things of this world. Nor does she confine her intercourse to a few-all can be partakers of her benevolence. See her visiting the far distant heathen lands, where before, perhaps, the foot of civilized man has never trod. Hear her calling upon the benighted heathens, whose minds are shrouded in moral and intellectuul darkness, to renounce their idols, and to worship the only true God. Like the morning clouds, that retire at the approach of the grand luminary of day, so the gloom that pervades their minds, is dispersed by her influence; and we see from their moral degradation. Although she may meet with contempt and opposition, she is invulnerable to every attack; for she is shielded with armour that will resist the strong weapon of every foe. behold approaching one who wields her Who is it that is thus defended, that smooths the pillow of the dying, that wipes the tear from the eye of the afflicted, that guides the young in their slipman " from nature up to nature's God?" ELLEN.

## PORTUGUESE IDOLATRY AND SU-

PERSTITION. As I entered the town of Mirandella, a melancholy proof of the besotted slavery in which the minds of the Portuguese alarm had been given; the bells were all running through the streets towards one place. I left my horses with the servant, or earthquake had occurred. The num. sailed my cars. . The church was filled were streaming down the old people's mourning was not an earthquake though | world, he has closed the day amidst the it was a conflagration. However, it was neither the church nor the priest that was burned, but the doll dressed figure of the Virgin Mary, which had caught fire from the carelessness of the clerk, in al. lowing a lighted candle that he held to touch her holy petticoat! The satin had blazed; but the flames were soon exhappily confined to the melting of one of her ladyship's wax fingers, scorching her jects !-- ever desiring to take the reins of

#### THE LIFE OF WOMAN.

In the first era of life the character of woman influences principally her own vision is obscured by sorrow, but she happiness; for even that of parents, for n constant watchfulness, diligence, and aims still farther. Man is endowed by the most part, is affected by children care; but this is absolutely incompatible his Creator with powers of mind almost in the aggregate, not by one child in parbrute, and place him at the head of creat reach a more extended point-a point is capable of reasoning, and of constantly the great era of woman's destiny-her ed, he is not a mere spectator of the ob. nity demand her exertions, then indeed jects that surround him, & of the changes her rule becomes the most important which an accountable being can sustain a govern the universe. His observations minds she makes the first impressions: the rasæ tabulæ on which she traces characters permanent, often, beyond the reach of time or circumstances. The destinies of the world are more in the hands of woman than we in our masculine pride are willing to admit. She moulds the wax when it is most ductile; she prepares our anccessors, the future controllers of the earth. It is as a mother that woman must always appear to philosophers and politicians most interesting, most important.

#### WHICH WAY ARE YOU GOING ?

A sweet little girl five or six years of age, Ann Elizabeth R---, went home from meeting one day (after the children had been addressed) much impressed. At table, after telling her father, who was a meeting, she said to him, "Papa, do you pray?" Not liking the succession. very irreligious man, something about the Not liking the question, he replied in an angry manner, "It is your mother, or aunt Sally, that put you up to delusive enjoyments, it is she who warns that my little girl." "No, Papa," said them of their danger; and shows them she, "the teacher said we ought to pray, that, although these pleasures may at first Papa, do you pray?" Yet more angry he appear real, when participated in, they replied, "Well, you and your mother, leave a sting, which no after effort can and your aunt Sally, may go your own obliterate. She directs them to seek way, and I will go mine." The dear little girl looking up in her father's face with much simplicity said, " Papa, which way are you going?" The words reached his heart. Immediately he burst into tears, arose from the table, rushed into another room, and begged his wife to pray for bim. " O," says he, " do you think that such a sinner as Lam can be saved?" -S. S. Adv.

## PASSIONATE TEMPER.

The indulgence of a passionate temper, is perhaps one of the most unhappy of human vices; because there are few them enjoying the gospel, and raised peace and serenity of the mind. This strong, stordy enemy to human enjoyment, in the vast majority of cases, is left to grow with our strength until the ascendency is complete. It progresses in its dominion step by step; every indulgence adds to its power, and every acquisition of power increases its thirst for its indulgence. Yet it can be controlled and brought into perfect subjection. He who else be is master of, is a slave; and whatever efforts can be addressed by the consideration of liberty, peace, happiness, and comparative exemption from a thousand dangers to which passion exposes us in life, should be made to guard ourselves in this particular. Never indulge in passion until you have considered the end.

## A SUBLIME THOUGHT.

We lived in times of darkness and confusion, with only a few gleams of heavenly light to cheer us; but we are not to argue against the result. "The counsel of the Lord shall stand; and the thoughts of his heart unto all generamorning followed by a bright and joyous day. We have seen dark clouds gather around the morning sun, as if to extinselves, as though to shroud the earth from his influence: but we have seen too the glorious burst of his splendour, the light subduing the darkness; we have watched the progress of the heaven-directed orb, homage of the same clouds, gorgeous in his splendour, and heightening his original glories with floods of molten light. and richest forms of reflected lustre .-Rev. Richard Watson.

What strange servants some Christians are !—always at work for themselves, and they call their Master! And what subgovernment into their own hands.

A THINKING CHILD .-- At a missionary is a want of sense but something akin to To the destitute, who feel that all earthly haranguing the mob upon the calamity; that we have not received of God?"friends have forsaken them, and that the pointing with apparent intensity of sor. A little girl of five years old immediately

#### RELIGIOUS

Extract from a letter from Row. J. Baxter, dated Waterloo, Feb. 24, 1837.

I am happy to say that we have peace in every class. Last Quarter we had a small increase of nineteen. Since we came here who visited the country in 1827, are divided several, we have reason to believe, have ex. into three classes; one of which does nothing perienced redemption in the blood of Christ, but fabricate arms; another attends to the even the forgiveness of sins. Only three individuals have left our Society this year and and ornaments for the women, digging for joined the Episcopals. We are looking and praying for a general revival of the Work of

Extract from a letter from Rev. W. Willoughby, dated Clarendon, Feb. 27, 1837.

"Perhaps it might be gratifying, at least, in some degree, to your pious readers-those who pray for the prosperity of Zion-especially those who have preceded me and acted for the protection of the inmates. The most as pioneers in this remote and difficult part of valuable piece of furniture, san earlien pot or our field of labour, to learn the state of religion on the Clarendon circuit. Although we cannot tell of the conversion of hundreds, yet we have had a gradual increase since Confer-Church. Some of these, have come under the happy influence of religion, and have experienced its transforming power. Others are anxiously enquiring the way to Zion, with heaten and wrought into a kind of cloth. The their faces thitherward. We have peace in jackets of the men are variegated with various our borders, and in some of our classes there colours, which produces a singular effect. is a manifest growth in grace."

#### MISSIONARY.

From the Traveller.

HALLOWELL MISSIONARY MEETING. Auxiliary Missionary Society was held in the Methodist Chapel, in this village, on the hawk, from whose flight and cry they pre-Monday evening, the 13th ult. The meeting dict future events. They venerate tombs, the first combine them. was opened with singing and praying by the Washburn, E-q. was called to the chair, who Notwithstanding such indications of the reliexplained the object of the meeting, and having pathetically adverted to the present degraded they have no system of religion to which they state of the heathen world, concluded by earnestly soliciting a liberal contribution, much influenced; none that would be any The house; at an early hour, was crowded to excess by a deeply interested and attentive congregation. By the Treasurer's Report, it appeared that through the exertions of several excellent females the receipts of the Society amounted to upwards of £47, exceeding very considerably those of any former year. And it is a pleasing circumstance on which to reflect, that the collections and subscriptions on this occasion amounted to £6 4s. 6d. more than those of the last Anniversary. There were on the platform the Rev. Messrs, Harvard, Stinson, Case, Poole, Davidson, and Haw,-all of whom took part in the proceedings of the meeting, and were listened to with deep attention and interest. The resolutions were supported by able and interesting addresses, and the exhibition by Messrs. Harvard and Stinson of several Pagan Idols, and an Indian War God, contrasted with the sweet and melodious singing of a company of Indians from Grape Island, who were seated in the front gallery, excited com-mingled sensations of pity and delight; and from the very liberal subscriptions of several gentlemen present, unconnected with Mis. sionary affairs, who heretofore have been in

## WEST GWILLIMSBURY MEETING.

place on no former occasion was the impression towards the Missionary cause more favourable and lasting. P. V. ELMORE,

bruary. The Chapel was filled at an early hour. The meeting was commenced with singing and prayer by the Rev. H. Dean; after which Mr. Thomas Drury was unani. The meeting mously called to the chair. was then addressed by the Revs. H. Dean, I. Lever, P. Jones, J. Poole, and C. Flumer. felt. A good feeling pervaded the meeting, of the kind ever held in Gwillime. bury; and, considering the short notice the people had of it, they have proved that they are not a whit behind their brethren in zeal the missionary cause. The collection The people were amounted to £5, 14s, 8d. highly pleased, and said they would go a great

Newmarket, 1st March, 1837.

distance to another missionary meeting:

## BORNEO.

VECTIS.

and Lower; one part of the nation dwelling the Mohammedans, which we do not under amongst the bills, the other inhabiting the stand.' Those of the Dayaks who understand plains and borders of the large rivers which the Maylay language well, appeared perfectly pour their waters into the sea on the South of estonished when they heard the Missionarie to a considerable distance from their junction and seemed as men just awaking from sleep.

of the country, the name being a general one the affirmative. Amongst the Dayaks were applied to all the native tribes, however they some Malays, who resided there with the views may differ in language, degree of civilization, of persuading the Dayaks to become Moham and various other particulars. The distinct medans, and in some instances had been suctribes are very numerous; one almost on every cessful. One man in particular, had joined river. Some of them are tattooed. Far in their party; but he was generally disliked by purposes as may be deemed useful in prothe interior, there are two classes of Dayaks, the other Dayaks, for his corrupt moral channoting the cause of Temperance, generally, called "Dayak Parots," and "Dayak Haits," racter, and for descriing his wife and children. That at those meetings some person or per-The latter are wild, wear no clothes, and have The Missionaries, however, told them that the not yet submitted to the Dutch government, religion of Jesus not only forbade such conduct, They are declared enemies of the Lower Day. but commanded us to do good to all, and estitute of public speakers, or ake, and desperate fights consequently take pecially to those of our own household; obplace; their object being to cut off each other's serving, that next year, they would return and their houses, and hang them up in their apart. all assented. ments. The value and dignity of a warrior,

onner, and enclose them in a box, which is them joyfully." placed beneath a shed, on four high poles, thus forming a kind of rude monument. They conclude by making a great feast, of which they imagine the soul of the deceased comes "As to the state of religion on this circuit, to partake; and during the banquet it is also

customary to cut off heads. "The Dayaks," says an English traveller, culture of paddy (rice), making war-dresses gold and diamonds; the third is composed of the finest men selected for war. These last God among us, that the name of the Lord may are marked in a peculiar manner, and have great privileges over all others. The principal occupation of the women, is the construction of mats, of various colours, which form a considerable article of export from Banjerma-

The domestic animals, chiefly swine, an kept under the bouses. There are three ladders to ascend, which are pulled up at night, jar, which sometimes costs 1000 rapees, when brought from the ancient kingdom of Modjopait, in Java, although such pots do not cost more than two or three rupees at Balavia. A ence; nearly twenty have been added to the Dayak possessing one or two of these vessels is esteemed by his countrymen, a rich and in-fluential person. The garments worn by these people, are composed of the bark of trees. heaten and wrought into a kind of cloth. The The rich ornament their arms, from the wrist nowards, with gold rings; the poor endeavous to imitate them by wearing rings of

The Dayaks generally have no system of religious belief. In some parts of the Island. it is said, they adore a Supreme Being, under the name of Dewata, and they appear to have various objects of veneration, consisting of The Third Anniversary of the Hallowell images and figures painted on boards; and to and believe in ghosts and genii, to which they William Case; after which, Simeon make offerings of rice and other catables. gious principle, it is sufficiently certain that are strongly attached, or by which they are material obstacle to their reception of the true

"The character of the Dayaks has been viewed by Europeans generally, through the of none effect. But if all intoxicating drinks deceptive medium of a single trait, or rather single custum. The practice of decapita | the object is gained. on, so prevalent amongst them, odinus and appulling as it is, has no correspondence with The heads which they obtain, constitute their wealth and bonour; they seek for such trophies apparently as more civilized men seek for office and emoloments; the Davak head hunter cherishes no enmity towards the person whom he kills. They exhibit qualities strong ly indicative of mental soil, requiring only cut ivation, to render it valuable. Deposed to be peaceful and industrious, a more intimate acquaintance with Europeans would no doubt soon cause them to abandon a practice, which appears to be the vice rather of custom and of other unexpected events, the number of Delfashion, than of character. To the Christian egates, in attendance, from local Societies, and the Missionary, they are the most hopefol and interesting people in Borneo; and a circumstance decidedly favourable, is, that they have no established religion, nor has the habit of paying but little, and from other hitherto prejudiced their minds against the their intercourse with vicious foreigners truth."

The details, sent by Mr. Medhurst, of the Mission of Mr. Barenstein and Lucas Monton, to a nation as yet so little known to the Christian world, as the Dayaks of Borneo, will excite, we have no doubt, strong and peculiar interest from the striking and moral character of the events which transpired, sacred gratitude on account of the results, affording, as It is with great pleasure that I send you an they do, decided encouragement of the account of the Missionary Meeting held at Churches of Christ, to send the message of West Gwillimsbury on Tuesday the 21st Fe-reconciliation and peace, in a more liberal measure, to those fresh claimants on their zeal

and benevolence. The narrative thus proceeds :-

"July 14 .- The travellers set off from Banermasin, for the country of the Dayaks, on board a prow with thirteen men, and the same evening arrived at the village of Maraban, where Lient. Schultens commanded a fort, with a company of soldiers under his com- adoption of a pledge, (except for mechanical, mand. Here they distributed a few tracts, medicinal, and sacramental purposes,) excluand proceeded on their journey, until they arrived on the borders of the Dayak country Next morning, they entered some of the Davak buts, and called on the son of the chief. named Raden Tusk, who requested to have a spelling-book, as he wanted, as he said, to learn a little, in order that he might better understand the religion of Jesus. They then went in their boat from one village to another, among the Davaks, who were very glad to receive them, and to listen to their discourse on The Dayaks occupy the whole interior of Divine things, saying, 'This is the true docthe Island, and are distinguished into Upper trine and suits us better than the teaching of Borneo. Those rivers are navigable for ships speak of God and Christ, and heaven and hell, On being asked whether they would follow The Dayaks are the aboriginal inhabitants this religion, they replied with one voice in heads, which the survivors bear in triumph to teach the Dayaks this religion, to which they

"July 17. - The travellers proceeded faither are estimated by the number of heads in his up the river to the great Dayaks, at a village called Pangkak, where they were received in-A Dayak is not permitted to marry the to the house of a chief named Seadji. In this daughter of a warrior, without having previ- house, were a number of chambers, but their selves into Unions, as above, as soon as pracously taken one or two hundred beads. If a host gave them the middle hall to sleep in, beyoung man proposing to marry, has not as cause it was the post of honour. They spoke many heads as the father of the bride demands, to those assembled, on the things of God, and he collects his friends, takes a swift hoat, were listened to with attention; but when the leaves his home and does not return till the Missionaries told them, that in another year, number is complete: three or four months they would come and live among them, the frequently elapse, before he can thus qualify Dayaks appeared extremely pleased and gratehimself for the marriage state. At funerals, ful, and the chief expressed a wish to become the relatives of the deceased, also procure Christian. On the next morning, the travelfresh heads, in order, as they suppose, to sup. lers pursued their journey, accompanied by the ply their departed friend with slaves in the chief, to act as interpreter. Thus they went other world. As soon as a head is procured, on, stopping at all the houses on the side of mourning terminates; for it is then thought the river, and speaking to the people on di- Woodstock.

Davaks bury their dead; but when the flesh Gohong, where resided a Dayak chief, named Elder John Harris, Townsend; T. Mulkins, has decayed, they dig up the less perishable Raden Anum Djaya Panghula, who received

> TRACTS IN FOREIGN LANDS. The Rev. Mr. Bingham, at the Sandwich Islands, says. Called as we are to supply the whole nation with moral and religious instruction, and few hands and tongues to reacl many thousands, Tracts are especially needed. They go on light wings, work faithfully, and never tire in well doing. They declare the truth in season and out of season without fear. They seek the society of allclasses, and are never exposed to temptation They never stumble and full to the reproach of the cause they plead. They may speak at he same hour, the same important truth, in a thousand collections of the Islanders called schools, or to thirty thousand families as the

their humble cottages of straw. Yes, if Christiens in America, who pray for our success, have a word to say in the ear of 50,000 Sandwich Islanders, they may say it now : the Tract Press, like the power of a whispering gallery, whose arch spans the earth, can convey the sound to them all .-of the Apostles and you may "speak with tongues" to a large portion of the heathen world, and they will hear and come to Christ

evening candlenut torch is lighted, to cheer

#### TEMPERANCE.

For the Christian Guardian.

Smithtown, Feb. 27, 1837. A Temperance Society was formed in this Fownship on the 14th of March, 1835, including 20 members, who agreed to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except as a medicine Since that time monthly meetings have been held, and the result has been that 137 are now on the list. Nine have been expelled, and four have withdrawn. The society promises fair to stand and exert a beneficial influence on the public mind. Druokards have been reclaimed. Many other persons no longer suffer their examples to be construed into a justification of the social use of ardent spirits. It has been discarded from the harvest field, and buildings have been raised without it. Attention is paid to the principle of total abstinence from social drinks, and some are conducting themselves accordingly. We have been led to this because the liberty of using the extension of science. beer and other liquors has been in some instances abused. thus making the pledge are abstained from, so far as this is practised

I trust this intelligence will encourage you and others in this great and good work to he crime of murder in civilized countries. - labour on and commit your cause to the bless. ing of God, who will not fail to reward for every good work, and will duly estimate every good motive. ... Isaac Melburn, Sec'y.

> LONDON DISTRICT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The semi-annual meeting of the above Society was held in the Methodist Chapel, in Norwich, on the 7th and 8th inst. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, and was small; only eleven Societies being represented.

> It is, however, gratifying to state, that these Societies, with one or two exceptions, were reported to be in a flourishing and healthy condition. Several of them, during drinks, is likewise gaining many warm advo-London District Temperance Society, twenty

nine. The following resolutions were adopted: egret, and alarm, the atter recklessness manifested by many of our neighbours in continuing the manufacturing and rending of those vile and ruinous drinks which spread so we earnestly entreat all persons engaged in it

at once and forever to abandon the traffic. That we recommend to Temperance Soci eties, generally, throughout the District, the ding all intexicating drinks; but that this pledge of entire abstinence shall not exclude from the Society those who may not feel disposed to subscribe their names to such a

That owing to the large extent of territory embraced in this District, it is found inconvenient for delegates to meet, in Convention, as often as is deemed necessary for the general advancement of the principles of this Society; and that, at this time the greatest necessity exists for active and combined efforts.

That in order to obviate the above inconvenience, and to promote united and syste matic efforts, five divisions be made of the District; and that these unions be severally denominated, the London, St. Thomas Woodstock, Simcoe, and Bayham Tempe rance Unions, auxiliary to the London District Temperance Society.

That semi-annual meetings of these Unions be held at such times and places as the officers thereof shall think most convenient; to consult on such measures as may tend to strengthen these Unions; and for each other

sons be appointed, (if practicable,) to attend the meetings of those local Societies, where where assistance is demanded.

That these Union Societies shall possess no power to regulate the affairs of the local ocieties within their boundaries nor preven them from sending Delegates to the District Convention, as heretofore.

That ithe different local Societies, in this District, be requested to form themticable; and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as Committees in their seve rel divisions, to carry these resolutions into effèct.

DIVISIONS. London-Merers. T. Brown, Nissourie Nathan Jacobs, and T. J. Farr, London. St. Thomas-Elder Mowry, Southwold: Messrs. H. Black, St. Thomas; and D.

Woodstock-Messrs, Benmer, Blenheim Isanc Piper, Oxford; and George W. Clark, the deceased is happy and satisfied. The vine things, till they arrived at the village of Sizicoe-Rev. W. Evans, Woodhouse:

Burgess, Yarmouth.

Bayham-Messrs: Lewis Winans; and Timothy Martin, Bayham; and Caleb Burdick,

John C. Kipp, Chairman. J. Hughes, Secretary. Norwick, Feb. 8, 1837.

# THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1837.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

The numerous friends of this Institution will learn, with regret, that the Legislature has been prorogued without any assistance being rendered to place the Trustees in less embarrassed circumstances, and to enable it more efficiently to contribute to the educa-lattention of the Christian Guardian published we anticipated last week, fatal to it; and appointment.

regard manifested by our gracious Sovereign strong confidence expressed by His Majesty's after the Assembly, in order to secure the passing of the bill, brought it in, not accord but merely for a loan, for the repayment of Guardian. (b) which, with interest, the most ample security was given ;--we confess we were unprepared mission it is, should latent for the conversion of for its rejection, or what was equivalent to it, in the Council; a body to which the country bouring people. We look at the probable has a right to look up for the support of any results, as affecting the temporal happiness of measure which has for its object the increase of facilities for the cultivation of intellect and may well be doubted if the Greeks are better off

As we were not present when the bill was thing from personal knowledge on the part When nations some that holding negroes in taken in it by honourable members respect. slavery is illegal, then foreign interference will ively. We understand, however, that the stave dealers on the high sens as pirates now is; amendments were moved by the Hon. John but not till then. (e) Elmsley, who spoke at considerable length in a strain which was as disrespectful toward the Methodist body as it was discreditable to er in Slave States," who asserts, that "in some himself. The Hon, the Chief Justice replied, parts of Alabama," and, "indeed, in every in opposition to the amendment, and in favour | Slave-holding State, many slaves suffer extreme of the bill; but the amendment was carried, ly," &c. "thousands of them are pressed with the gramings of hunger during their whole and the bill of course destroyed.

was, in our humble opinion, extremely impofavour of changes in the Constitution, which in their legitimate tendency must be destrucin their legitimate tendency must be destruc. motives. To many it will appear extraordicountry as Upper Canada, retrenchment or their guide," "in pursuit of happiness," &c. much human misery in their course; and that economy should be studied only with regard and where would they find it? (i) to education; nor will it be easy to persuade them that a determination to keep the education of the country under the exclusive controul of a few individuals, or of a particular party, was not the real, though unavowed cause of the illiberal freatment of an Institution, the erection of which by public contribu-This impression will be deepened by considering that grants for other purposes of far less nesitation.

sphere of usefulness by this treatment, depends the slave to his master. now upon the decision of the friends of education in Canada. To them we therefore Guardian prevents us from republishing it; but earnestly appeal. A considerable amount of we trust he will admit that we have not inisrepsubscriptions still remains due, and at no time has prompt payment been more needed than at present. Many have paid the amount for Institution to its present state of forwardness; he will admit that we did not misrepresent few of these will withhold further assistance in its contents" by the extracts which we gave. the present exigency. During the lapse of time we present for their consideration?

We beg leave to point out another course stantial education than they can obtain in their own neighbourhood, lose no time in be occupied, and that the advantages which it extensively felt.

the pupils are placed, we can have no hesitation in pledging the parents and guardians of youth, that the strictest attention will be paid to the cultivation of their morals, and no efforts spared to inspire and cherish in their minds a relish for intellectual and literary pursuits, and to direct to those trains of thought and habits of industrious application which are of the first importance in rendering them in after life an honour to their friends, the benefactors of their country, and a blessing to mankind.

From the Quebec Gazette. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

An article on this head in the Quebec Gazette of the 25th January last, has attracted the

The Christian Guardian is a most respectable to the Bill passed by the Assembly proved, as paper, ably conducted "under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Upper Canada," and has a very large circulation.-Only partake and breathe the primitive spirit thus the hones of public aid entertained by Perhaps the Gazette was going out of its way those who have generously contributed to its when it expressed its regret at the formation of erection have been doomed at present to dis- an "Anti-Slavery Society" in Upper Canada, as having a hearing on the irritating question of the abolition of Slavery now pending in the After the praiseworthy liberality manifested United States. Had the Guardian not indulged by the Canadian public in furnishing the in a practice which has become too common, of means for erecting the buildings and b inging giving partial extracts from the writings of on adversary, and then commenting on these detached passages, had it given the whole of the short article of the Gazette, we would have in conferring upon it a Royal Charter,-the left that article, as a whole, to answer for

The Guardian very naturally looks upon the Government that relief would be afforded by question as one in which religion is concerned; the Provincial Legislature, and a permanent and it thinks if our rule were followed,-not to endowment be made for its support, and interfere in the concerns of others, -"the hopes entertained by the christian church for the conversion of the world," must be aban doned. We looked upon it as a question of ing to the prayer of the Petition for a grant, expediency, and hence, probably, the differences throughout, between the Gazette and the

We can have no objection that those whose the world; but we object strongly to any other sort of interference in the affairs of a neighmankind. (c) The cases of interference adduced by the Guardian are not fortugate. It to day than they would have been had there been no interference in their favour. The Poles under discussion, we are unable to say any of their neighbours in their concerns. (d)

The Guardian gives the testimony of the "Rev. John Rankin, a native of Tennessee, ed ucated there, and for a number of years a preach Leaving every other consideration out of that the same may be said of "thousands" who view, the conduct of the Legislative Council are not slaves. But the writer of this article can also bear personal testimony to the happy condition of slaves in slave-holding States, well litic. At a time when every thing is laid clothed, well fed, beloved and beloving in the hold upon which can be brought to bear in families in which they lived, and affectionately and mutually nartaking in their good and ill for-

tive of the connexion of the Colonies with prejudice against colour; but he will permit us the Mother Country, the best friends of the lo doubt if he, himself, is proof against it. It the Mother Country, the best friends of the seems unconquerable amongst the white popula the past six months, have had an increase of opposition of north America. (g) If, like the writer opwards of one hundred members. The prinstep which cannot but strengthen in many of this article, the Editor of the Guardian had ciple of total abstinence from all intoxicating minds prejudices, already sufficiently strong, which took place in New York and Philadelphia cates, and numerous adherents; and four security were as now constituted, and in July, 1834, he must have very different feel-securities were reported as entire and thorough create them in others where as yet they exist lings from ours, if he thought "it better, that Tee-totallers. Three new Societies were not. Some, it is true, may attribute the admitted into the District Society, leaving the number now in connexion with the regard to economy in the expenditure of oppression of the few by the many, it was then, public funds; but a vastly greater number when the houses, the persons, and the temples, That this convention views, with deep will ascribe it to other and less creditable not only, of the free negroes, but their friends were doomed to desiruction by the many. (h)

If the slaves of the United States were set nary and unreasonable, that, in so new a free to-morrow, could they, or would they go

We are still of opinion, that it is neither safe, seeing the probable consequences, nor consistent with good neighbourhood, for people in Canada to associate for the apparent purpose of interference is the slave question now pending in the Inited States. (j)

If any one feels, however, that he has a call or divine mission to preach the Gospel to the aves and slave holders in the United States, he tion proves that its services were needed, of course, is free to do so, in the spirit of the GOSPEL. He will not find in it however, we apprehend, any thing that absolutely prohibits slavery; certainly nothing which would lead the slave to public utility, and loans for which less ample believe that he has a right no longer to obey or security has been given, have been made serve his master; nothing, in fact, that could in. during the Session, to a large amount, without crease hatred and ill will and the danger of vio. lence and bloodshed. (k) We freely admit that for religious preaching there are no limits of Whether the Academy is to sustain any nations, but that its province is the whole world permanent loss, or to be circumser bed in its its su' jocis all mankind; all equal before Gon; although the bond is often preferred to the free

We regret that the length of the article of the

## REMARKS.

(a) The closing remarks of our friend of the Gazette turnish us with on appropriate which they were originally pledged, and have reply to this -- The length of the article thereby enabled the committee to bring the prevented our republishing it; but we hope

 (b) This is perfectly correct; we consider the honour and the spread of true religion as since the first applications were made, there has intimately connected with the abolition of been a large increase of population in the coun- slavery. For one class of persons to do unto try, and many persons who at that time had others as they would not have others do to little means at their disposal have, through the them is a direct violation of the law of Christ, blessing of Divine Providence, been placed in given for the regulation of the conduct of man with men; and as all slavebolders do this, more favourable circumstances. May we not their relation as such ought to cease. No confidently hope that these will step forward plea of "expediency" can justify the continin aid of so landable a measure, as that which funce of a system sinful in itself, and so uniformly productive of vice and wretchedness as the system of modern slavery.

(c) As remarked above, and as was more by which essential service may be rendered to distinctly stated in the article to which the the Academy, and at the same time to those Gazette refers, we firmly believe that slavery by whom it is rendered. Let those who presents a very serious obstacle to "the condesign to give to their children a more sub- version of the world," and it is principally on religious grounds that abolitionists array themselves against the horribly demoralizing eyatem which they hope soon to overthrow sending them to the Upper Canada Academy. by bringing the force of moral principle to It is highly important, as well to the country bear upon it. And we think it would not be as to the Institution, that every room should difficult to convince the Editor of the Gazette that the continuance of slavery and all the miseries consequent upon it does not favouris in the power of the Institution to confer ably affect "the temporal happiness of manupon the Province should begin at once to be kind." We lay it down as an incontrovertlible truth that the spiritual and temporal in-

From the knowledge which we have of terests of mankind are inseparably connected most of those under whose superintendency in the wise economy of the Divine govern-

> (d) Whether the Greeks and Poles were benefitted or injured by the interference of their neighbours is a matter of little importance to the present question. If the Poles have reason to curse the interference of any of their neighbours, it is in our opinion that of the Russians who hold them in a state of vassalage, vastly preferable, however, to American slavery. The means employed by those who encouraged the Greeks and Poles to rebel against their oppressors, and to opose force to force, were also very different from those resorted to by abolitionists, whose only weapons are arguments drawn from Scripture and reason, and addressed in the spirit of love to the consciences of the masers, accompanied with earnest prayer to Almighty God to render them successful.

(e) Had a Wilberforce and others never called the attention of the English nation to the sinfulness of the slave trade; hundreds amendments made by the Legislative Council

at Toronto, in Upper Canada, and called forth of her merchan's, now engaged in an honourance of the regislative Council

The Christian Guardian is a most respectable live been similar at the recognition of their capital, would still have been aiming at the promotion of their "temporal happiness," by trafficking in the flesh and blood and souls of the sons of Africa. Uad England, when convinced of her ein, not interfered in the concerns of her neighbours, other nations would not have agreed to "treat slave dealers on the high seas as Pirates," She interfered in her national character, as benevolence personified, and her pleas were heard and they availed. The time, we hope, is not far distant when it will be seen that slave dealing on shore is equally criminal as on "the high seas." To hasten this desirable day, we should be happy to enlist the moral influence of the Gazette.

(f) Slaveholders are not peculiarly anxious o reveal to travellers "the secrets of their rison house.' Nevertheless, the Editor of the Gazette could perhaps also bear testimony to he unhappy condition of slaves, ill clothed, ill fed, and neither beloved nor beloving; and this is unquestionably, their general condition, and the cases to which he refers are merely solated exceptions, rarely to be met with, --Many of the poor creatures dare not express their actual feelings, but are compelled to lie when questioned on these matters.

(g) If the Editor of the Guardian were ven so far under the influence of prejudice as o pronounce it " unconquerable," this would only prove that be indulged in a feeling which he can assure the Editor of the Gazette he deems entirely unjustifiable. That prejudice should "seem unconquerable among the vhite population of North America," when it s notoriously otherwise in Europe, affords tangible evidence that it originates in the slave system : which, in this, as in innumeraele other ways, destroys the sympathica of our common nature.

(h) These riots were not the fruits of abotuin, but some of the effects of the prejudices gainst which abolitionists contend. Nor do hey afford any plea in favour of the continuince of slavery.

(i) In the bosom of their families, from thom at present they are liable every moment to be severed: In habits of industry---to which like white men they would be urged by the prospect of obtaining a fair remuneration for their toils, which under the present system is unjustly withheld from them. In the unrestrained exercise of their religious privieges-of which in most cases they are now cprived. And all this, in any and every country to which their choice might direct them, which could justly lay claim to the

(j) This is matter of opinion, on which we

ire at antipodes with the Gazette. (k) Nor will he find in it, we apprehend, ny thing to anthorize the master " to believe that he has a right" to withhold from his servant "that which is just and equal,"-to deny to him the divine institution of marriage, and encourage by precept and practice concu-binage and adultery,—to keep him in a state of mental darkness alike fatal to his present tappiness, as an intellectual being, and dangerous to his eternal interests as a redeemed sorrit. Why it whould be thought that the emancipation of slaves should increase their hatred to their present oppressors is to us perfectly incomprehensible; and if on the other hand it be meant that the efforts of the abolitionists to convince slave holders of their onilt excites in the latter hatred and ill-will. and prompts to violence and bloodshed, this should no more induce the abolitionists to cease from their labour of love than the perecutions raised by Pagans and Jews against the primitive preschers of christianity should rave led them to hold their peace.

(1) We believe the Gazette to be incapable of intentional misrepresentation, and hope yet o find him a coadjutor in the cause of univereal freedom: until then, we hope to differ good-naturedlu.

In the Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to the House of Assembly, on the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, (to which we have given insertion,) a verbal error has been committed, which we here notice for the purpose of correcting any misconception which might otherwice arise in the minds of its readers. In the second paragraph of the Message His Excellency speaks of the Despatch as " relatingto the continuance of certain appropriations in aid of the Funds of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodists in this Province." The conclusion naturally drawn from this would be that the appropriations alluded to were those made to the " Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church," alias " Ryanites," abody totally distinct from "the Weslevan Methodist Church in Canada,"-or else that appropriations had been made to the latter Church, which is entirely erroneous. The Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Lieut. Governor describes the body to which the apropriations were made as " The Wesleyan Missionary Society," and as "The Wesleyan Methodist Society in this country," (England,) to whom the appropriation was made, and from whose funds the Wesleyan Missions in this Province are supported.

## REGRET, TO SOME PURPOSE.

On Friday last, a gentleman, whose name we are not at liberty to communicate, stepped into our office and expressed his regret that the bill for aiding the Academy had been lost, and handed us an unsolicited donation of six dollars. Should all who feel regret express it in this manner, the loss of the bill would soon cease to be felt. Who will do likewise?

#### WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The conduct of the managers of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, as exhibited below, is highly creditable to their judgment and piety, and shows that, so far as these qualities are concerned, they are worthy of the trust reposed in them. To draw patronage to that school of immorality, (the Theatre,) by a pretended show of philanthropy in aiding benevolent institutions, is a ruse of Satan to which the gentlemen of the green-room have too often successfully resorted. Correct views are happily beginning to be more generally entertained by Christian communities on the impropriety of thus "doing evil that good may

THEATRE AND ORPHAN ASYLUM IN BUFFALO.-The Managers of the Eagle-street Theatre determined on showing their benevolence, and proposed to give a "BENEFIT" for the institution on Tuesday evening of this week. Notice was accordingly given and efforts made to enlarge attendance at the Theatre on that evening. The Managers of the Asylum being informed of the movement, immediately hold a meeting. unanimously declined to accept the proposed

"henefit" and published the following

CARD.—The Managers of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum feel constrained respectfully to decline the benefit proposed in their hehalf, by the Man-agers of the Eagle-street Theatre. Viewing, as they do, the theatre to be a prolific fountain of the poverty and vice which create a necessity for all the Institutions for the relief of the impoverished and the orphan, they are relactant to do any thing which can render more onerous the burden which the public are already com-By order of the Board, O. HEELY, Secretary. pelled to sustain.

This is as it should be. The Managers of the Orphan Asyluin have taken a noble stand.-Their course will receive the approval of all the real friends of the orphan and of good morals; and we understand has already called forth some interesting expressions of the high estimation in which their conduct is regarded. -Buffulo Spectator.

A letter has reached us, bearing the "London, U. C." post-mark, through the envelope of which we were able to decipher the signature of " A Wesleyan Methodist."\* The subject was of so weighty a character as to deter us from opening it, being charged with three shillings and ninepence postage. We were under the necessity of endorsing it " refused," and leaving it at the disposal of the postmasier.

\* Has the Liberal become so litheral as to refuse the

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1837.

This day at three o'clock His Excettescy the LIBUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded in State from the Government; House, to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and scated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, com-manding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to Prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In closing this eventful Session, I feel it my duty to acknowledge the patient and unremitting attention you have bestowed on the various subjects which have so successfully claimed your consideration.

The important law improvements which you have introduced will give stability to the commercial character of this Province:for society becomes licentious and property insecure, the moment the national passion for acquiring wealth is permitted to outstrip the legislative judgment necessary for securing it: or in other words, so soon as the will of the the law; but with entisfaction I observe, you have wisely guarded against the occurrence of this evil.

By the appointment of two additional Judges to the Court of King's Bench, the outer Districts will receive the advantage of a second Circuit, while the extension of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, will tend to prevent those long and demoralizing imprisonments which have hitherto preceded the trial of the parties accused.

The establishment of a Court of Equity, will give immediate relief to a numerous class of cases which have hitherto lingered without remedy in law, Titles honestly acquired, but defective from accident or mistake, will now be secured. Frauds beyond the reach of Courts of Common Law, will now be overtaken. Infants and funatics will beneeforward be protected in their persons and estates.

Second only in importance to securing in Upper Canada a prompt and perfect administration of justice, are those amendments in the Charter of King's College, by which, on very liberal principles, you have established this Capital as the principal seat of learning in British North America. This long disputed subject being finally settled, the munificent endowment of our Sovereign will, in addition to other advantages, now provide a constant supply of teachers, qualified to diffuse over the remote parts of the Province the inestimable blessings of education.

The next of the measures of this Session to which I deem it proper particularly to advert, are those which relate to the internal Improvement of the Province, such as the completion of that noble undertaking, the Welland Canal-the formation of a great Western, and also of a Northern Rail roadthe opening of the navigation of the Trentthe Burvey of the Ottawa-the general improvement of the Roads, (a portion of which are to be macadamized.) -and various grants for the formation of Harbours.

I trust that during the approaching recess your influence will individually be exerted in carrying these operations into effect, with the strictest possible economy.

In consequence of the arrangement you lately submitted to me, having felt myself authorised to order the payment of the War Central School—the Peterborough School—The veteran General Mina Losses, with pleasure I announce, that this and also in aid of the funds of the Churches and nia on the 24th of December. question, which has been upwards of twenty years under discussion, is now adjusted.

The important alterations you have recommended in the Land Granting Department will, I am confident, produce a feeling of general satisfaction throughout the Province, serve fund. and I shall exert the new authority proposed to be vested in me (to grant land to actual Settlers on terms more advantageous than the market price, and consequently contrary to of the Church of England cannot, therefore, be considered as permanent; and the Lieutenant The Portuguese government have issued a

will materially promote that desirable object; for British Capital is ever ready to flow spontaneously to the Colony whose laws appear eager to direct their enterprising steps to any spot where, (as in Upper Canada) in real independence, they can enjoy British sentiments religious and moral education for their

children-a healthy climate, and rich land. The reasons which have made it necessary Corporate Banking Powers, have been already fully communicated to you. I shall lose no assistance of Emigrants arriving in the Protime in submitting these measures for the vince, without adequate means to enable them consideration of His Majesty's Government, to proceed to the parts of the country in which the attention which is due to their importance. Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the promptitude with which have granted the Supplies for the current certain considerations were expressed, and stip

The numerous appointments and the Com-Public Money which you have entrusted to my selection, shall be made without favour or partiality.

Honovable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen :

I have not failed to observe the harmony and mittial good feeling which have prevailed to inform the Hose of Assembly of those facts, between the two branches of the Legislature wirh a view to such a provision being made as to which you respectively belong, and, I trust, that in the various Districts of this Province to which you are about to repair, you will endeavour, by every means in your power, to encourage those feelings of loyalty and manimity which have distinguished your own sidered necessary by the House for the satisfac deliberations during a Session, the result of tory consideration of these important subjects which will, I believe, he gratifying to your Sovereign-advantageous to your Country, and conducive to the general prosperity of the Empire.

#### CASUAL AND TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

The following is a copy of the Message sent down to the House of Assembly on the 14th ult., by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of placing the Casual and Territorial Revenue at the disposal of the Legislature. The select committee appointed at the commencement of the session to take this matter into consideration, was discharged by an order of the House a few days before the message came down. No proceedings were taken relative to the message, as it was thought to be too late in the session when it Do. of Government Printer, ....... was received, with a press of business before | Do. of Samuel Ridout. Receiver of the house, for them to go into the consideration of so important a subject. It will no doubt occupy the early attention of the next | Charges at present on the Casual session of the Legislature.

F. B. HEAD. The Lieutenant Governor, referring to the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, and last clauses of the Letter of Instructions which he received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, (transmitted to the House of Assem bly, on the 30th January, 1836,) and to the extract from a Despatch to the Commissioners for Lower Canada, appended to the said Instructions, and mentioned therein as containing views tions, and mentaneed increming riews on the subject of the Hereditary, Territorial, and respective Deeds of Surrender, or Provisional Casual Revenues of the Crown, which had re.

Agreements;" amounting to £5405 0 0 Cry.] Casual Revenues of the Crown, which had received Ilia Majesty's deliberate sanction-de sires to call the attention of the House of Assembly again to this important subject.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a copy of a Despatch received by him, relating to the continuance of rectain appropriations in aid of the Funds of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodists in this Province, and also alluding to other charges upon the said Revenues.

tions on the subject of the Crown Revenues subsequent to the Instructions above mentioned, which he is at liberty to lay before the House, and that he has not received ony communications from His Majesty's Government which show any since the said Instructions, or which enable the Peterborough School,.... Lientenant Governor to give the House more satisfactory information than is contained in the people becomes stronger than the power of extract of the Despatch to the Commissioners For the Missionaries of the Church for Lower Canada shove referred to, and the va rious Despatches authorizing and relating to the different charges on the Crown Revenues, reived previous to his arrival in Upper Canada The Provincial Parliament having already, in part, provided for the support of the Civil Go. vernment, the sum which will remain to be granted strictly for that purpose will not be large. The Lieutenant Governor herewith trans. mits to the House an Estimate, which appears to Roman Catholic Priests, .... him reasonable, of the expenses of the Civit Go. ion should be made; and upon the granting of which to His Majesty, together with such sum as will enable His Majesty to meet the actual charges upon the fund for which His Majesty may graciously consider the faith of his Govern ment pledged, the Lieutenant Governor would

> the Provincial Parliament. The House of Assembly will perceive that the salaries of Clerks, and contingent expenses in the different offices, are not included to the ca timate: these, the Lieutenant Governor proposes, with the approbation of the two Houses of the Legislature, to leave to be provided for by the ordinary method of yearly estimate and sup

> feel himself authorised to assent to a measure

for the placing the Revenues at the disposal of

The expenses of surveying, inspecting, grant. ing, and selling the lands of the Crown, and of collecting and protecting the Crown Revenues. will, in such case, he deducted from the grad proceeds of the Crown Lands, and other sources of the Territorial and Casual Revenue -accounts of which expenditure would, of

course, be yearly submitted to the Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a list of annuities charged upon the Crown Revenues, being the considerations agreed to be paid to certain Indian Tribes for the surrender or cession of Territories in their possession. These annuities, being cor sidered as the purchase monies of Indian Lands, the Lieutenant Governor conceives there can be no question as to the necessity of provision be-

ing made for them. The Lieutenant Governor also transmits to the House of Assembly, a list of pensions which have been granted by Ilis Majesty, payable out

of the Territorial and Casual Revenues. The Lieutenant Governor also herewith transmits to the House of Assembly, a list of sums heretofore appropriated by His Majesty's Gov-ernment for the Upper Canada College—the lenominations of Christians enumerated in the list. The sum which has been paid to the Mis. Onate, says that Don Carlos is confined to his sionaries of the Church of England, in aid of bed by an indisposition, of a nature so serious, the funds derived from the interest and rental of as to cause much uneasiness, the Clergy Reserves, is variable, and depends The Switzerland Grzette I upon the amount arising from the Clergy Re-

believe that your labours during this Session this list need be considered as continual charges portation of slaves, by sea or by land, in all

rious consideration of the House of Assembly to most capable to protect it, while the best this important matter, desires to express his description of our Emigrants are equally confidence that His Majesty's gracious intentions will meet with a corresponding feeling on the part of the House of Assembly, and that any measure which the House may adopt will be beneficial and satisfactory to His Majesty's sub. of france from the civil list for the relief of jects in this Province.

inform the House of Assembly, that it has hith season. Yet the enemies of Louis Philippe call for me to reserve the various Bills granting erto been found necessary to expend yearly, a considerable sum of money for the relief and and have no doubt they will promptly receive they can provide for their own support, by labor, or settlement on land.

The Lieutenant Governor also informs the House of Assembly, that he has lately procured from several Tribes of Indians, cessions to His you relieved the King's Government from the Majesty of valuable territories within this Proembarrassment it had been labouring under, in vince, from the proceeds of the sale of which, consequence of the Supplies for the Public an addition to the Revenues above mentioned, Service having been withheld, and I also is eventually expected to arise. On the occa-acknowledge the liberality with which you sion of some of these cessions of Territory, ulations entered into for the benefit of the said Indians, and of other Indians within the Pro missionerships for the expenditure of the vince. In other cases, the Lieutenant Governor feeling that under the paternal and benevolent consideration of His Majesty, the Indiana would be certain of the most just and kind treatment did not think it necessary to make any special provision for their remoneration. The Lieu-tenant Governor therefore thinks it necessary romises and intentions towards the Indian Tribes within the Province.

The Lientenant Governor will be most happy to communicate to the House of Assembly and information in his power which may be con-

Government House, 14th Feb. 1837. SCHEDULE A. Salary of the Lientenant Governor in addition to the sum granted by the Statute 1st Wm. 4, c. 14, £1000 0 Treasury Salary of the Receiver General,
Salary of the Commissioner of
Crown Lands, 200Do, of the Surveyor General, ..... Do. of the Surveyor General of 600 500 tive Council

fees to Public Officers, ........... 200 0 and Territorial Revenue, ...... 4710 0 Additional Salary of the Attorney General, .....£780 Do. do. of Solicitor General, 310 310 \_\_\_\_ 1t20 0 0

..... £5830 0 0 Sterling, .... Iffere follows a detailed "Statement of the Annuities payable to Indian Tribes in the Province of Upper Canada, for Lands ceded by them to the Crown, as secured for their benefit by the

SCHEDULE C. Pension to the Honorable and Right-Reverend Dr. Macdonell, Roman Catholic Bishop, .....£ 109 0.
Do, to the Hanourable Col. Talbot, 400 0 Do. to Sir David William Smith, ... Do, to William Chewett, ..... อกก 369 Do. to the family of the late Major 100 0 176 10 Do. to Thomas Merritt,....

£1398 10 · 9 SCHEDULE D. Upper Canada College .... ...£1000 · 0 · 0 entral School, at Toronto, ....... 67 10 0 of England, was paid in the year 1836, £2565 House rent for the Bishop of

Quebuc,.... Ministers of the Church of Scotland, ..... 1330 United Synod of Upper Can. ada.... Roman Catholic Bishop, ..., 1000 The Wesleyau Methodists, - 7195 0

Sterling.....£8627 10 [Here follow copies of three documents which we have already laid before our readers in the correspondence between Rev. E. Ryerson and the Colonial Office, Letters 12, 17, and 18. See Christian Guardian, Nos. 377 and 378.1

During the last few days of the Session, a oint address of the two houses was passed to the King, remonstrating against any attempt at initing the Provinces of Upper and Lower: Canada. Also a joint address to the King, founded on Mr. Boulton's resolutions, on the ubject of the Post Office.

A debate took place on a resolution to employ ne or more Emigrant Agents in England and Ireland, and pay the expence out of the ordinary revenues of the Province; the resolution was set by a considerable majority.

The Solicitor General moved for leave to ring in a bill to dispose of the Clergy Reserves, by reinvesting them in the Crown for religious ourposes, we believe; but, as the motion was lost by a majority of 2, and the hill not read, we cannot speak positively. Reports of these de-bates shall be given hereafter.

## Foreign & Domestic News.

Desputches were received this morn ng from the Colonial Office, addressed to Lord Gosford, and Sir Francis Head, which were immediately forwarded by H. B. M. Consul .- N. Y. Com. Adv. Feb. 27th.

The French ministry has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, on the grestion of adopting the address in answer to the King's speech. It was generally supposed that the ministers would find it necessary to resign. The veteran General Mina died in Catalo-

The Carlist official journal, the Gazette d'

The Switzerland Gazette Universal says, on authority which it respected, that at the com-

your own private interests.) solely for the considered as permanent; and the Lieutenant. The Portuguese government have issued a encouragement of Emigration; indeed, I Governor hopes that few of the other items in decree, prohibiting the importation or ex-

upon the Provincial Revenues. the Portuguese dominions w
The Lieutenant Governor, in inviting the secunder very severe penalties. the Pertuguese dominions without exception

The trial of Meumer was expected to com mence on the 15th of February. The trials of the persons implicated in the Strasburg affair, were to commence on the 6th uit.

King Louis Philippe has appropriated a million rets in this Province.

Operatives in the great cities, who have been the Lieulenant Governor thinks it right to thrown out of employment by the rigour of the him penurious and niggardly.

RUSSIA

The Jews in Russia .- The Frankfort Journa of the 22d of December, has the following :ished in Russia, upon the following principles-1. Every Jew not guilty of any offence against the laws or not implicated in any serious prosecution, has a right to be admitted into

2 No Jew can be forced to join a colony against his own inclination. The government merly announces its benevolent intentions, and points out the advantages granted to colonists, leaving any individual at liberty to avail himself of the indulgence or not. 3. Such as may inscribe their names as colo-

nists shall be discharged from the payments of taxes, and even any arrears due from them. They shall be conveyed to their places of doetination at the expense of the government, and at the most convenient season.

4. On their arrival, the members of every family will find ready for their recention a house and 15 dessetines, or about 76,700 square yards with a view to such a provision being made as with each roals, with cattle, agricultural will enable His Majesty to fulfil his gracious proportion, and provisions sufficent to mantai

them till the ensuing betvest.

5. The local authorities will be instructed to watch over the welfare of the colonists, and produce them every advantage their place of rettlement affords. By order of the Emperor the minister of the finances has assigned for the first of these establishments a superficies of 16,000 dessetines of arable land in the government of Tobolsk and the province of Omsk; but, from the number of Jews who have already applied, it is believed that this allotment will be on exhausted. The avidity of the Jews to follow agricultural pursuits, in opposition to the general opinion that they dislike such occupa tions, will not surprise those who are acquainted with the deplorable oppressions to which they have so long been exposed in the provinces of Poland. It is unjust to accuse the Jews of in dolence, for experience has proved them by no neans averse to labour.

Twenty seven persons have been fully comsitted as having been engaged in the late New already been found by the Grand Jury. It is preserved, having been most fortunately locked np in an iron safe, which baffled the exertions of the mon to destroy. Their loss it is estimated, is about four hundred barrels of flour, which at twelve dollars per barrel, amounts to \$4,860.-

The Committee for the relief of the Poor and Destitute of the City of Toronto thankfully acknowledge the following Donations, received at the House of Industry between the 14th of Feb. and the 6th of March, inclusive: vis.

Mrs. Radenhurst, 4 flannel garments, Mr. John Annour, York Mills, & cord wood Jesse Ketchum, Esq., a donation in Leather. Mr. James Beaty, Dorens Society, per Mrs. McCaulsy, a variety f women's clothing.

Mrs. Draper, a variety of men's clothing. Messrs, Champion, Brothers & Co., a mes salt beef.

Captain Bonnvesstle, I cord wood, Mr. Robert McKay, I cwt. dry fish. Mr. Alox'r. McKay, 32 y'de. cotton shirting. Mrs. Grant Powell, a mess of fresh beef. Jas. E. Small, Esq., all the straw for the beds. Mrs. Jno. Hurper, 2 suits of children's clothes. Miss Eliza Harper, 2 suits of girls' clathes. Mr. Sam'l Hughes, Village Hope, 2s 6d. cash Jas. Cunran, Superintendant.

Toronta, 7th March, 1837. The Toronto Fire Companies respectfully rekindly furnished them with Refreshments during the late Fire on King St.; also, to those gentlemen from whom they received donations for the Rame purpose. J. F. Westland, Sec. Eng. Co. G. L. Norton, Sec. H. & L. Co.

## MARRIED,

By the Rev. T. Demorest, at Demorestville, Feb. 21, Mr. Zephen F. Green, to Miss Eliza Ketchum, both of Hallowell. By the same, and at the same place, Jan. 19, Mr. John Nelson, to Miss Sarah Fields, both of

flallowell. By Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 18th Jan. Mr. James Hicks, to Miss Harriet Mustin, o Hullowell. By the same, on the 18th Jan., Mr. Henry Smith, of Milford, to Miss Phebe Dyer, of

Hallowell. By the same, on the 21st Feb., Mr. Lewis Snyder, of Hallowell, to Miss Rachel Vandusen,

of Sophiasburg.

## DIED.

On the 26th Dec., at her house, Stoke New-ington, eged 76, Mrs. Mary Clarke, relict of the late Rev. Adam Clarke, LL. D.

In Cornwall, of scarlet fever, on Tuesday, he 21st of Feb., about 4 o'clock in the morning, Ann Bannatyne, aged 14 years; and, about ten hours after, on the same day, Gregor, aged years; and on the Thursday morning following, flugh Grant, aged 2 years and 9 months ;-- al children of the Rev. H. Urquhart. "The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—Com.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 7. T. Demorest, J. Gladwin, J. Lever (\$3, T. Harmon, W. Willoughby, J. C. Davidson,

A. Green, H. Henry. \* To whom did D. R. S. pay last year.

## MACHINE BUILDING.

USSEL RICH would inform Wool. len Manufacturers that he is now prepared to make all kinds of Wootten Machinery, war ranted 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: Bruss and Iron Turning, of all descripone, done with neatness and despatch. St. Johns, Short Hills, Ningara }

District, U. C., 1837. **3**821f

## LOST,

ON the 22d February, between the Green Bush Inn, on Yongo Street, and J. Shepherd's Mills, A RED POCKET BOOK, containing several Promissory Notes in favour of John and Thomas Healing, (the payment of which have been stopped,) with other papers of which have been stopped, with below person and all those to whom said Estate is indepted are no value to any but the owner. Any person and all those to whom said Estate is indepted are who will leave the same at the Guardian Office requested to send in their claims without delay.

JULIA ANN MATILDA LEONARD. in Totonto, will be rewarded for his trouble.
THOS. HEALING.

Toronta, March 3d, 1837.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER TO BE CALLED THE

Canadian Conservative, AND LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

[The largest Newspaper in British America.] Samuel Mills, Proprietor. W. 11. CHRISTISON, Editor.

VERY one who has scanned, with an at-tentive and unjoundiced eye, the political movements in Canada, during the last few years, must be aware that a spirit has been abroad which if unchecked in its operation would have plunged the country into the horrors of snarchy and revolutionary riot. Efforts were being made to sap the foundation of the bulwarks of reedom, which have made Britain at once the pride and the terror of the world. But the firm and decided application of those principles which are both the essence and the shield of the British Constitution, has checked the agency of that destructive spirit; and although distant grumbles are still heard, the fury of the storn is past. It is the duty therefore of every one to whom peace and prosperity are dear, to be guided by, and promote the promulgation o those conservative principles, the value of which has been tested so recently in the rescue of this fair land from pulitical annihilation. By Con servatism is not to be understood, either blind devotion to a party, or that superstitious feeling, which holds as sacred whatever is ancient but a system of just and rational policy, which prompt and decided in the erudication of netual and manifest chuses, still opposes a barrier to the influx of innovation and revolution, whether under pretext of redressing imaginary grievances, or delusive pictures of Utopian inenvements. It is in fact, that system of policy which has preserved the ark of the British Con stitution inviolate, amid horrors under which the other nations of Europe sunk, and which places both King and people under the influence

With such views then, of conservative priniples, the Canadian Conservative will be conlucted. It will be the unflinching advocate of the Royal prerogative, as long as Constitution-al power is not carried to desputism, and the firm friend of popular freedom, while it remains

unstained by licentiousness.

In addition to as much of Colonial, American nd European news, as space will permit, the Canadian Conservative will contain reviews of new hooks-extracts from the most popular Literature of the day-Agricultural and Com mercial reports-Articles on popular subjects in the Arts and Sciences-in short, every effort will be made to give its contents such a diversity of character, as may ensure something ineresting or useful to every class of readers

Size and Terms .- [t will to published weekly n a double sheet of super royal paper, and will centain FORTY COLUMNS of nearly the usual length of those of the generality of Colonial York riots, and bills against most of them have papers, forming the largest newspaper in British America, and equal in size to the largest Philavery satisfactory to learn that the books and delphis Journals. The terms will be One Pound papers of Messrs. Eli Hart & Co. have been per annum, if paid in advance, or previous to preserved, having been most fortunately locked the receipt of the third number; One Pound Five Shillings, at the end of six months ;-or, One Pound Ten Shillings; at the end of the year. Hamilton, Gore District, 1837.

N. B. The first number will be published in two weeks, and Editors who may feel disposed such principles, will confer a favour by forward ing their papers to ue on receiving this.

#### PROSPECTUS

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

IIIS WORK will contain Original Es. practical subjects in Religion-Dissertations on Ecclesiastical discipline and pulity-on select periods of the History of the Church-on Education—on Laws affecting public morality, &c. Secrences of the lives of eminently uselul and boly men .- SUBORDINATE ARTICLES, original or selected, on the rise, progress and cliaracter of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the Kingdom of Christ -Remonstrances against provailing sine-let-TERS on the spread of Religion in any perticular locality &c. REGISTERS of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General Assembly, and of Synod and Presbyteries in Scotland-of the Synod of Uister-of Presby. teries in the British Colonies-of various Reli-

rions bodies throughout the world.

Reports of Missionary Societies—communi-CATIONS from Missionaries under the direction of the Synod of Canada-Records of facts in Science, and Natural History, illustrative of divine wisdom and goodness-SCMMARIES of po-litical intelligence, domestic national and for-

agn. The Christian Examiner will be published in the beginning of every month, each number will consist of 32 pages, stitched in coloured paper—to be forwarded to the subscribers by mail, or otherwise, at ten shillings per annum, payable in advance.

Persons willing to become Agents for the Examiner will please address their Communi-cations to the publisher, William D. Millar, Esq. Nisgara.
Editors of papers with whom we exchange,

will oblige by giving the foregoing a few insertions.—The Magazine (the profits of which will he devoted to charitable purposes) will be regularly forwarded them.

## INFORMATION WANTED

WILLIAM GODLEY, (a Preacher in the Wesleyan Connexion,\* late of Co. Cayan, Ireland, last heard from at Hamilton, U. C.), by his Sister, LOUISA, who was brought up at Fareham Castle, near Cavan, and amigrated last Autumn for Canada; was wrocked on the Great Bank of Newfoundland; s now three miles from Napanee, in the most heart-rending condition—without money, among strangers, and afflicted with from nine to twelve epileptic fits daily. Her father is said to be a preacher among the Indians in the West.

Any information or assistance from her brother, father, or any person acquainted with them, may be communicated to Mr. J. A. Cor. ry Napanen, who will promptly attend to the same for the relief of the afflicted girl. Editors in Canada, and United States, will

please give this a few insertions. (\* There has been no such person in the Wesleyan Connexion in this country. Perhaps he may be in the United States.-Ed.

Guardian.) HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE Directors of the Company are now propured to receive applications for Insurance. and whenever applications for £25,000 shall have been received and approved, policies will be issued. By order of the Board,

F. HINCKS, Secretary. N. B .- Blank applications to be had by applying to the Secretary.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late REUBEN LEONARD, Esc. of the Town of Brantford, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned;

Administratrix. Brantford, Feb. 6, 1837.

AN ACT authorising the renewal of the Leases and the granting of new Leases for the grounds situate between the Market House and Church Street, King Street and Market Street, commonly called the Market Block, upon the conditions and upon the restrictions therein specified.— Passed March 2, 1837.

HEREAS, to increase the prosperiby of the City of Toronto and its Reccidents by Fire, to promote Public Improvement, to encourage the outlay of Capital, and the extension of Commerce within the said City. t is expedient to offer new Leases for the Land west of the Market Buildings, commonly known es the Market Block, to the present Lessees, or their Assigns, and to authorise the Mayor of the City to receive surrenders of the present Leases. He it therefore enacted, by the Mayor, Alder-nen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto;

in Common Council assembled, as follows;

Ist. That from and after the passing of this

Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the said City, to receive surrenders from the Lessnes or their Assigns of any Lesse, or Lesses, now held for Lands in the said Market Block, to make or receive Proposals for renowing any former Lease, or granting any new Lease or Leases, for the Lands so encrendered, to sign alk Bonds, Deeds, or Contracts, relative to the same, to grant new Leases therefor, and to affix the Scal of the City thereto, subject, nevertholess, to the conditions and restrictions hereinafter proscribed, or hereafter to be prescribed by any iture Act, Rule, or Regulation of the Common Council.

2nd. That no renewal of any Lease, nor any ew Lease shall be granted, under this Act, until the party desiring the same shall have made application, in writing; therefor, to the Clerk of the Common Council, such application to be laid, by the said Clerk, before the Mayor, nor until the person desiring such renewal or new Loase shall have executed a Bond; with twosufficient Screties, to the City of Toronto, in a cenalty to be determined by the Mayor and Chairman of the Finance Committee, for the due performance of the covenants in the Leases so in be granted : Provided also, That no application for a renewal of a Lease or a new Lease. shall be received until all arrearages of Rent shall

be paid up. 3rd. That all Leases to be granted or renewed inder this Act, shall contain one or more covenants, on the part of the Lesses or his Assigns. for the erection, within one year from the date of the same, of such Dwelling Houses to be constructed according to the Plans adopted and pproved of by the Common Council, and also provise of forfeiture in case of a breach of

uch covenants as aforesaid. 4th. That all Leases under this Net shall be for a term of Forty-two years next after the ex-piration of the Lenses now held.

5th. That the following shall be the rates per ranger at which the said Lesses shall be renewed or granted, that is to say, -- for Lots Nos. 1 and 16, on King Street, 30s, per foot frontage of 27 feet; for Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, on King Street, £1 per foot frontage; for Lote Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, on Church Street, 15s. per foot frontage; for Lots Nos. 4 and 5, on Church Street, £12s. 6d. per foot frontage; for Lot No. 1, in Front Street, £1 5s. per foot frontage; for Lots Nos. 2; 3; 4; 5, 6 and 7, on Front Street, 15s. per foot frontage; for Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, on Front Street, 11s. Jd. per foot frontage; for Lot No. 12, in Front Street, 17s. 6d. per foot frontage; for Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, on the Street fronting the West Market wall, 12s. 6d. per foot frontage; for Lots Nos. 4 and 5, on the same street, 17s. fid. per foot frontage; and for all the Lats on hoth sides of Market Lane,

7s. 6d. per foot frontage:
6th. That the Mayor, together with the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment for the said City, for the time being, shall have power and authority to treat with any person or persons for the purchase of the anexpired term of any Lease or Leases now in existence; for any Lot or Lots, or any portion of any Lot or Lots of which the present Lessee or Lessees or their Assigns may be desirous of selling, in order the earlier to carry into effect the improve-

7th. That all Leases or renewals of Leases under this Act shall be for the Lots laid out on the Plan and Survey thereof and adopted by the Council, or for such portions as may be held by the Lessees or their Assigns now in

8th. That any person or persons now in the legal occupation of more than one Lot, or of any part of a Lot as laid out as aforesaid, shall nevertheless he compelled upon receiving a new Lease, under this Act to comply with such regulations, for the crection of Buildings upon the said Eat or Lots, or part of any Lot respectively. as the Common Council may have adopted, for such Lot or Lots, or part of any Lot.

9th. That in all the new Leases or renewals of Leases to be granted under the authority of his Act, shall be contained a reservation of the Lanes as specified upon the plan adopted by the Council, and that no Building shall be erected. on such Lanes, except such as may be for the purpose of Stores, Warehouses, and Offices, connected with Mercantile business, or with any Trade, or Manufacture, carried on in the Buildings erected in the front of the Lote.

That at the expiration of any men

10th.

Lease for any premises granted under the authority of this Act, upon which buildings have heen erected, pursuant to the plans adopted by the Common Council, it shall be in the option of the Common Council for the time being, to grant a new Lease for a further term of years such premises for which the Lease has expired, upon such rents and terms as the said Common Council shall doem meet and proper. Pro-vided always,—That in case the Council shall not doem it expedient to grant such new Lease for a term of years, the City of Toronto shall pay to the Lessen at the time of the expiration of the old Lease, legally entitled to the premises, the value of the buildings erected thereon, which value shall be ascertained by three indifferent persons or arbitrators, to be chosen as follows: one to be chosen by the Mayor for the time being; one other to be chosen by the Lessee; and the third to be chosen by the two arbitratores who shall award and determine the value of the buildings in question at the time of arbitration, and the amount determined upon by them shall he paid by the Chamberlain to the Lessee, or his order, within six colender months from the

making of such award as aforesaid. Provided also,-That such Lessee shall not be compelled to give up possession of his pre-mises until he shall be paid in full such award. Provided always,—That the prices and torms by this Act affixed to the said Lots shall be and remain open for one year only from the passing thereof, when the same may be altered.

(Signed) GEORGE GURNETT, Mayor. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON. Capital-One Million, Sterling. Provisional Committee for conducting the affairs of the Bank in Toronto.

The Hon George Crookshank.

THOMAS MERCER JONES, Esquire, George Monno, Esquire, JAMES NEWBIGGING, Esquire. A RRANGEMENTS are in progress for the commencement of business in To-

RONTO as early as possible; and in the meantime applications on the affairs of the Bank may be addressed to the members of the Provisional ROBERT CARTER. Committee.

Commissioner from the Court of Director.
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1837.

From the Western Christian Advocate: THE LAST SMILE. I watched beside the dying bed Of one, my youngest born, Until the vital spark had fled, And left the mouldering urn.

Her little hody was array'd In beauty, for the tomb: And laid in that last narrow house, To which we all must come. And ere they closed the coffin lid, And hid her from my view.

I felt I must approach, and bid A last, a sad adieu. I bent to kiss the clay-cold brow My lips so oft had pressed; The heavenly smile that lingered there, Betokened peaceful rest.

And se I said, "Sweet babe, farewell, Till resurrection's morn, My thoughts were lured from earth, and fle To Heaven, where she had gone. By faith, I saw my Emily, Where angul spirits dwell, Tuning her new found harp, the song

. Of Jesua' love to swe)1. And shall I wish her here sgain, With me on earth to mourn; And weeping, trend life's thorny path, A stranger far from home?

Ah, no! for she that home hath gained; Her sorrows now are o'er 1 On Canaan's bright and happy plain, She'll sigh and weep no more. Folly may this appear, to those Whose hearts were never riven; But ah! that levely parting smile, ... To me, could tell of Heaven.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER. BY A LADY. "O father, send me not to-day, For dreadful is the cold; You know I've neither hat nor cloak, My shoes are very old; The wind is high, the way is long.
And deep the snow, I fear:

Will not to morrow-do as well,

Gazed sad and silently.

O'say, my father dear?" She placed her hand upon his knee. And with a childish grace. Shook back the clustering curls that hung In ringlets round her face. Then with a tender look of love, She raised her deep blue eye. And on the heartless father's face

But angrily he raised his voice, nd bitter curses swore-"Fly, child," the trembling mother said, And opened quick the door, Poor Ellen hastened on her way The paison to obtain, Press'd with her hand her aching heart And wept in bitter pain.

Chilled with the cold, at length she reache The spirit seller's store.-

That sordid, hardened, wretched man Professes Christ to love, But can a spirit soller's prayers Be registered above? How can he see the grief he makes And hope to be forgiven ? How could be meet the injured wife Amid the courts of heaven?

How can be view the mournful wreck Of hopes his guilt has made, Nor fear that vongeance soon will light In curses on his head? Oh, shall be enter heaven above And dwell forever there, When hundreds that he ruined here Shall dwell in deep despair? E. B. I

## THE CORD OF CASTE.

We give below an extract from a por trait of American manners lately drawn by a distinguished Frenchman, premising that the person who is made to speak under the name of Nelson, is represented by the writer as a very honourable citizen of Baltimore, "member of a Historical Society, president of a Bible Society, of a Temperance Society, of a Colonization Society, Inspector of the Penitentiary and House of Refuge, and finally, an Anti-Mason." Ludovic is a foreigner studying the manners of the country. Having fallen upon the subject of slavery, he asks :- " But whence comes it that you brand with so deep disgrace those to whom you have given liberty?

Nelson. The black who is no longer a elave was one, and if he is born free, it is are fixed as stated below. known that his father was not.

Ludovic. I can understand the disgrace which befalls the negro and the mulatto, even after their enfranchisement, because their colour refers back constantly to their servitude; but what I cannot understand is, that the same brand should attach to the people of colour who have become white, and whose only crime is to count a black or a mulatto among their ancestors.

Nelson. This rigour of public opinion is doubtless unjust, but it pertains to the very dignity of the American people.-Placed before two races different from his own-the Indians and the Negroes-the American mingles himself with neither. He has kept pure the blood of his fathers. To prevent all contact with these nations. it was necessary to degrade them in public opinion. The ignominy rests upon the race, when the colour no longer ex-

Ludovic. In the present state of your customs and of your laws, you do not recognise an hereditary nobility?

Nelson. Certainly not. Reason rejects all distinction yielded to birth, and not to personal merit.

Ludovic. If your customs do not admit the transmission of hereditary honours by blood, wherefore do they sanction hereditary infamy? A man is not born noble, but, forsooth, he is born ignoble! An odious prejudice, I must sav!

But finally, a white could, if he pleased, marry a free woman of colour, could be not?

Nelson. No, my friend, you deceive yourself.

Ludovic. What power would hinder it ? Nelson. The law. It contains an express prohibition, and declares such a marriage void.

Ludovic. Ah! what an odious law. Ludovic. Ah! what an odious law.

Nelson. There is a weightier obstacle No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO. than the law itself-that is custom. You

do not know the condition of coloured females in American society

You must understand (I blush to speak

SACRED HARMONY.

You must understand (I blush to speak of it, for it is a great shame to my country,) that, throughout Louisiana, the highest condition to which a coloured female can aspire, is to be prostituted to the whites.

New Orleans is peopled in great part by Americans from the north, who comes to enrich themselves, and go as soon as their fortunes are made. It is rarely that these citizens of passage marry; and here is the obstacle. During the summer of every year, New Orleans is ravaged by the yellow fever. At this time all, who can possibly remove, quit the city, ascend the Mississippi and the Ohic, and seek in the central or northern states, in Philadelphia or Boston, a more salubric ous climate. When the hot season is passed, they return to the zouth and resume heir place in the counting-louses. These annual migrations are no trouble to a bachelor, but they would seriously incommode a whole family. The American avoids all embarrassment by going without a wife and taking an illegitimate companion; the latter he always chooses atmong the free females of court, he gives her a sort of dowry; the young woman finds herself honoured by a union which connects her with a white; she knows that she can he loved by him. She could, ancording to forth. young woman mans nersell monoured by a union which connects her with a white, she knows that she, cannot marry him, it is much in her eyes that she can be loved by him. She could, according to our laws, have married a mulatto; but such an alliance would not have raised her from her class. The mulatto, besides, would have had no power of protecting her; in marrying the coloured man she would perpetuate her degradation; she raises herself by prostituting herself to the white. Many young women of colour are educated in these prejudices, and from the tenderest age their parents fashion them for corruption.

There are public balls where only white men and women of colour are admitted; the husbands and brothers of the latter are by no means received; the mothers are necustomed to attend themselves, they are the witnesses of the homage paid to their daughters, thoy encourage and rejoice in it. When an American is smitten with a girl, it is of her mothers that he asks her; she makes the best bargain she can and exacts a price, greater or less, according to the youth and beauty of the daughter. All this passes without mystery; these monstrouse unions have not even the decency of vice.

O'HIE Parents, or other relatives, of a prosped to the problem of the chartest same and bases of the latter of the problem of the content of the stream of the content of the problem. The constitution of the decency of vice work to constitute the witnesses of the homage paid to their daughters, they one courage and rejoice in it. When an American is smitten with a girl, it is of her mother that he asks her; she makes the best bargain she can and exacts a price, greater or less, according to the constitute of the content of the problem of the content of the problem of the content of the problem of the public that her of the problem of the public that the public that he asks her; she makes the best bargain she can and exacts a price, greater or less, according to the content of the problem of the public that the public that here the public t unions have not even the decency of vice | does from modesty; they exhibit them, expedition, and on moderate terms. selves to the eyes of all without disguise, without either disgrace or blame attaching to the men who form them. When a northerner has made his fortune, he has gained his end-he quits New Orleans ed woman sells herself to another. Such Louisiana."—Maria, or Slavery in the weekly Newspapers.

United States. By Gustavus de Beau. The Montreal Gazette is one of the oldest

## Advertisements.

mont—Vol. 1, pp. 132, 136.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2864 for the first insertion, and 7, d. for every subsequent lines tion. Above six and under ten lines, 384d, for the first insertion, and 10th for every subsequent insertion, Coopten lines, 4d, per line for the first insertion, and 1d per ine for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements conti-ment for more than six months.

\*\* Advertisements without written directions will business until forbidden, and charged accordingly. 37 The GUARDIAN is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising.

#### Upper Canada Academy. ITUATED AT COBOURG, IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

IIIS Institution is now in operation. and the Committee of Management res. pectfully solicit in its behalf the patronage of liberal public. The term commenced on the 27th inst. The charges for Board and Tuition

TERMS.

Extra Charges.

The charge will be the same, whether one or all of

Payments for Board and Tuition to be made quarterly in advance. Books and Stationery will be furnished at easonable rate.

There are to be two Students in each room ccupying the same bed; and each Student shall furnish two sheets, two pillow-cases, and two towels. Any Students furnishing their own bed and hedding shall have £1 each deducted from their board, which will make it amount to £21

Each room will be furnished with bed, table stove, chairs, and other necessary furniture; will be furnished in the yard, and the males are accommodation of his customers to prepare it for their own rooms, unless direc tions are given by their parents to the contrary in which case an extra charge of 5s. per quarte will be made during the two winter quarters For the female department the wood will be prepared and carried to the rooms, and charged

for as above. By order of the Committee of Management EPHRAIM EVANS, June 28th, 1836.

# ' HENRY BALDWIN, Esq.

July, 1835.

#### PROSPECTUS. SACRED HARMONY.

passes without mystery; these monstrous Canada Books in ordinary use in Upper Orders for Books from England, the continent

which hides itself for shame, as virtue of Parope, and the United States, executed with Montreal, 22d Nov. 1836.

#### The Montreal Gazette, COMMERCIAL, Political, and Literary

Journal, is published by the Subscribers, never to return. His children, and she days, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and contains who for ten years lived as his wife, are the latest News received by the mails. It is no longer any thing to him. The colour. Country subscribers, and the annual charge to them is only twenty five shillings, including is the lot of females of the African race in Postage,—the same price as that of the semi

> Journals published in British America; it pos sesses a very large circulation-particularly in Upper Canada, and in consequence it offers pe-

culiar advantages to Advertisers. ARMOUR & RAMSAY. Montreal, 224 Nov., 1836.

## Bank Notice.

Office of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Co. 1 Toronto, February 19th, 1837 office is hereby given that a Dividend of six per cent., upon the paid up capital of the Farmers Jaint Stock Banking Company, was declared at the last general Meeting, up to the 31st December, last, and is Meeting, up to the 31st December last, and is

now payable at the Office of the Company in Toronto, and at its agencies. Notice is also given, that four further Instal. ments of five percent each, upon the subscribed Capital Stock of this Institution, are now called n, and made payable on or before the days following, viz :-

10th May, 10th August, 1837, 10th November, 1837,

10th February, 1338.

4w79 The Port Hope Warder, and the St. Cathar. ines Journal, will please insert this for one

## Notice.

JOHN MURRAY TO LIFE AGAIN. A LL Persons are hereby forbid purchasing the South Half of Lot No. 2 in

vourable terms, that excellent FARM in the Township of York, being No. 15, east of Yongs Street, on the Town Line of Scarboro', the street of the rest of the street of the rest of the street of the HENRY BALDWIN, Esq.

Barrister at Law, Attorney and Notary,

Barrister at Law, Attorney and Under goud Starts and unable to attend with severe bain; my appetite was duration to attend with severe bain; my appetite vas and the rest valuable wood land. There is a Dwelling House, a Log Barn, an Out House and the rest valuable wood land. There is a Dwelling House, a Log Barn, an Out House and the rest valuable wood land. There all diarrhea, attended with severe pain; my appetite vas and the rest valuable wood land. There all diarrhea, attended with severe pain; my appetite vas and the rest valuable wood land. There all diarrhea, attended with severe pain; my appetite vas and the rest valuable wood land. There all diarrhea, attended with severe pain; my appetite vas and the rest valuable wood land. T AS REMOVED from NIAGARA to with Mr. MACKENZIE, 173, King Street.
No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO.

JASON BROWNELL.

York Township, March 1. 1837 . 381-1f

#### Life Pills & Phænix Bitters. J. W. BRENT & Co., Agents, Toronto.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS have bug

hawever, at length tend the medicine which he now offices to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pranounced not only improbable, but aboutinely impossible by any human means.

Directions for wee—The Proprietor of the Veneralle Lave Pills does not follow the base and intreceitry practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bei-finic every night, for a week or forthight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very deflect persons should take but 2; those more moust, or of very costive habits, may take 3, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient is may further use. They transly operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain, unless the howels are very much incombered. They may be taken by the most delicate females, under any circumstances; and one Pill in a solution of two table spoonsfull of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses:—a ten-spoonful every two hours, till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill; and from five to ten, one pill.

five years of age, half a pill; and from five to ten, one pill.

The PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own classification. The Pracux Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of a root found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Pavers, and Agues of all kinds; will menor fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infalledy somer than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparitis; will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the II ad; never fail in the sickness incident to young virgins; and will be found a certain relief in all cases of debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for chronic and inflammatory Rheumathen, the efficacy of the Ploenix Buters will be demonstrated by the use of a single pottle. For further particulars of AIOFFATS LIFE PILLS and PHCENIX BITTERS, apply a the respectable

cacy of both, may be there inspected.

N. B.—There Pills or the lifters will get all mercury out of the system induitely faster than the best prepared Parsaparilla, and certain remedy for the rushing blood to the head or all redem hernaches. All persons who are predicted to a polyexy, palsy, &c., aboud never be without the Life Pills or the Binters, for one dose "in time will save life." They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, and throw off every impurity by the power of the skin.

Penaged and wall wholesale and retail by the procedure.

CERTIFICATES. Rhoumstism, Debility for seven years, Violent Sick Hoodache.

New York, June 19th, 1836.—Respected Priend: I was afflicted with Rheamatism and with Network Debility for upwards of seven years; my knees suid ankles were so cheeted that I could only walk it part of that time by sliding my feet on the ground about four fuches at a ring. I could not step on or off a curb-stone without the assistance of noveme. of my case,

About five weeks ago you recommended to me the use

of your Life Pills and Phonix Bitters. I have used then agreeably to your directions for four weeks. I have re-ceived greater benefit from them than I ever received from chasing the South Half of Lot No. 2 in the Fifth Concession of the Township of BLENHEIM, London District, from Jacob Yeigh, or from any person or persons claiming under him, as the supposed lost John Marray is under him, as the supposed lost John Marray is yet alive, and holds the said Lot of Land under an Indenture made in writing and having thereto affixed the hand and seal of James Daniel, dated the 22d day of April, 1829. Which Deed is now in my possession, and I am the lawful Attorney of the said John Murray.

LEWIS BURWELL,

Brantford, 31st January, 1837.

Breatford, 31st January, 1837.

Fever and Ague.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subsciber begs leave to inform his country friends, that he has removed from his former residence to No. 68 Yonge Street, (next door south of the Rob Roy Inn.) where he hopes by strict attention still to merit a share of public patronage, as he has now a comfortable stable and good yard for the accommodation of his curromers.

FRANCIS BERRY.

Toronto, Jan. 28th, 1837.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on favourable terms, that excellent FARM in the Township of York, heing No. 15, east of Billious Complaint and Diarrhaga.

Figure and Ague.

Certificate from Mr. Samuet K. Townsend, 115 Chapel street, information in the streeth light of the streeth light of the streeth light of

Billious Complaint and Diarrhan. this I cannot certify troin the roller cases, and cheer fully recommend it to the public. Yours, &c.

A. V. Hannand,

170 Spring, now 28 Thirdest.

THE undersigned, Dry Good Merchants, desire to inform the public of Upper Canada, that they intend to close the Chaquered Store on the 24th instant, from at 37 King Street, East, nearly opposite the which date they commence Retailing on the Misses Hill. 78tf ground floor of their WHOLESALE ESTABLISH. sale dealing, which will be found very con-venient to such Town and Country Merchants who will do them the favour to call—having a separate entrance quite unconnected with the

Retail branch of their business. The Stock they offer for inspection is per-fectly new, having been personally selected from the manufacturing districts in Great Britain and Ireland, last July and Angust .-They presume that their known regularity of system, their liberal principles of dealing, besides the very fair difference they make between tinue that patronage which has been so liberally commenced.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. Toronto, 9th Feb. 1837.

## NEW HARDWARE STORE.

HVIE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of HARDWARE, comprising a general stock of Ironmongery. which they are selling on moderate terms, at No. 112, King street, next door to E. Lesslie despatch. JOHN CHRISTIE & SON. Toronto, December 23, 1836.

THE Subscribers will receive, per H first arrivals from England, part of their Full Supply of HARDWARE, which will com prise in assortment of

Nails, Chains, Hollow Ware, Tia Plates, Canada Plates, Iron Wire, Shelf Goods (consisting of Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, &c. &c. &c.) Cutlery, (a very large and general as

sortment.) Which, with their present Stock, will be sold Whatesale, at their usual low prices, for Cash or approved Paper.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. Importers of Hardware 22. Yonge Street. Toronto, 6th August, 1836.

ON HAND, Naylor & Co.'s very celebrated Cast Steel, Coach Spring Steel,

64 German Steel, Cutlery, Joiners' Tools, and Saus, Warranted Axes, Cut Nails, Se. Se. Se.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. the largest assortment of STOVES in this Pro. vince, consisting of SCOTCH, AMERICAN, and THREE RIVERS Manufacture, from 24 to 36 inch, which they will dispose of lower than they can be brought from Montreal. Those wishing to purchase are particularly requested to call and examine their stock and pri

ees before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a complete assortment of SHELI GOODS and HEAVY HARDWARE.

P. PATERSON & SONS. No. 116, King Street. Toronto, Sept. 20th, 1836. 359-16

VAN NORMAN has engaged · Messes. Champion, Brothers, & Co. to act as AGENTS in Toronto for the Sale of the various kinds of Castings made at the LONG POINT FOUNDRY. They have now a Stock on hand comprising a General Assertment of STOVES, of various sizes, made after new patterns and Scotch models.

## Also, J. VAN NORMAN'S

Patent Cooking Stove. This article needs no puffing, its reputation being established beyond the reach of com-

Persons wishing to purchase at Wholesal

# can be supplied on fair terms.

Cast Steel Axe Manufactory. Partner in the Long Point Foundry, having retired from that Establishment, is now extensively engaged in the Axe making business. To those acquainted with J. & B. Van Norman's celebrated Axes, no other recommendation is necessary to effect their sale than the assurance that the same workmen are now in his employ and the same stock used. Mr. George LEAVITT. who formarly carried on the business in Till. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor, that he can fall all orders with an article not and Prince sts., New York.

ing in Canada. His terms will be as low as can be obtained elsewhere. All orders addressed to Middleton, London District, will meet with propopt attention: BENJAMIN VAN NORMAN.

Tillsanburg, Oct. 25, 1836. GEORGE SAVAGE & Co., grateful for the patronage they have experienced since their commencement in business, begicave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the new BRICK STORE. next door to Mr. Rowsell's Circulating Library.

and two doors East of the Farmers' Bank. G. S. & Co. have just received from the PIRST MANUFACTURING HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN. an elegant assortment of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Bronzed Goods, which they will sell at the lowest remunerating profits-for CASH.

N. B. Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired; plain Engraving; Silver Spoons and Forks manufactured, &c. &c. King-st., Toronto, Dec. 15. 1836.

Soap & Candle Manufactory,

## No. 48, YONGE STREET.

firends and the public, for the patronage which he has experienced while conducting the business which devolved upon his mother by the death of his father, -- hogs to inform them that he has become the sole Proprietor of the Establishment, and trusts, from his experience and attention to business, to merit a contin nance of that patronage so long and liberally

Toronto, Feb. 15, 1837. N. B .- Cash paid for Tallow and Lard.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY. WILSON R. ABBOTT begs leave to inform the citizens of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above size of pubusiness in King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank; where he intends carrying advance. it on in all its branches. From long experience, he flatters himself that he shall be able to present

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

For the Ladies.

ISS FRAZER's New Establishment for MILLENERY & DRESSMAKING

#### MENT in Brooke's buildings, east of the Market. CLOTHING PANOPTICON The upper flats are reserved for exclusive whole. AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 77. King Street, Third house East of the Market Square.

The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends who have so long favoured him with their patronage, and the public generally for their support which he has hitherto received. begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the house formerly accupied by J. W. Brent! & Co., three doors East of the Market Square; and the better to ensure a continuation of gen. eral support, has lately engaged Mr. Thomas their Wholesale and Retail prices, will hold out Enmunds as his Foreman Cutter, formerly in a similar situation with Buckmaster, New Bonds similar situation with Buckmaster, New Bond-Street, London, whose experience in the tradewarrants the subscriber to say, that a trial will, on his part, ensure success. By the first arri-vals, he expects a general assortment of West of England Cloths, fine and superfine, with l'rade; and hopes, by punctuality to business, ot render ganeral satisfaction

ROBERT HAWKE. Toronto, May 7, 1836.

N. B. All orders executed with neatness and

#### G. BILTON'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

For Superior and Fashionable Articles. No. 51, Newgate Street, Toronto.

B. returns his sincere manne or friends for their kind patronage sincer them. he commenced business, and begs to inform them and the public in general, that, having had neverat years' experience in his business in some of the most fashionable places in England, he is able to make every article of Dress in the most pproved style and latest fashion. That the strictest attention is paid to the superiority of his articles will be fully established by a refer. ence to any of his numerous customers. most approved systems of fitting the human frame are now successfully procticed by him. As every article supplied from his Establishment made under his own superintendence, and eing always supplied with the best and cheapest Cloths, he is enabled to compete with any cotemperary in the Province.

August 16th, 1836. 53tf MSAAC ROBINSON, Merchant Tailor, No. 192 King street, three doors east of Yonge street, opposite Ridout, Brothers & Co., returns his grateful thanks to his friends and a discerning public for the distinguished patron-age received at their hands, and respectfully TYHE Subscribers beg leave to inform solicits a continuance of their favours, which the Public, that they have now on hand it shall be his duty to merit by strict attention, punctuality and neatness in the execution of any order entrusted to his care.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES constantly kept on hand. Mas. ROBINSON carries on the Straw, Tus.

can, Leghorn and Bounet business in the same place, where she will be happy to receive any orders, which shall be carefully and panetually attended to. She has now on hand a large as-sortment of the above articles, of latest fashious. Toronto, March 24th, 1835. 280

## BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

TOHN DODSWORTH begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store, at No. 209, South side King Street, between the Commercial Bank and the Black Swan Jan. Having, for many years, carried on extensive. ly the above business in England, his experince and knowledge of the Trade, warrant him in offering his services to the people of Toronto. The quality of material, and neat-

ness in workmanship, shall receive the strict. I est attention. Toronto, December 23rd, 1836. 372-4m

City Boot and Shoe Store. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT,

91, King Street, MAMES 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 Cuildren's BOOTS and SHOES, which, from his facilities in the Trade, he is enabled tosell at the lowest possible prices,

IF All orders punctually attended to..

Toronto, Aug. 31, 1836. . - 55Lf I J. F. has received, and now offers for sale-A variety of Gentlemen's very superior Wan-LINGTON and CLARENCE BOOTS, of British Manuacture, to which he invites attention.

#### Sept. 26, 1836. LAND AGENCY.

HE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has ened an Office being No. 162, on the North side of King Street, in the City of Toronto, nearly op-posite the Commercial Bank, where every kind of land business in the Government Offices, shall be performed on the shortest notice; such as Locating all Claims, taking out Deeds, and rlaiming Land under the Heir and Deviser Act, &c. &c., and all kinds of writing that are in general use, are executed with accuracy and despatch. U. E. and Militia Claims bought and sold. He will also keep a Registry for the buy.

ing and selling of Land. JOHN SMYTH. December 24, 1836. N. B .- The Subscriber has done business as. Land Agent unwards of twenty years, and is

rell acquainted with the routine thereof. .-IT All the Newspapers in the Province are equested to publish the above notice for six months, and send in their accounts to the sub-

## FOR SALE.

GOOD and well maisined two story BOUSE, 20 by 30 feet; an excellent Celalar under the whole, with good Out Offices; situated on the Bank of Lake Ontario, in the Salvane of Warrington Square—a desi-GOOD and well finished two story rising Village of Wellington Square—a desi-rable situation for a genteel family, or for Mercantile business. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

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

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve ship lings and six pence a year, it said in advance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or, sreenteen shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year, excinsing postage. Subscriptions paid within one manager is the considered in after receiving the first number will be considered in

The Postage is four shillings 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. his customers with as good an article as can be procured in the United States, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Toronto, U. C. Aug. 22, 1836.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

by those who wish to ne considers as paying in advance.

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

to attend to this. All communications, unless from authorised Agents, masses post poid.