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(For the following affecting extract we are indebted to a pious young Lady, who has long taken a deep interest in endeavouring to "train immortal minds for usefulness and heaven.")—*Ed. Guar.*

From the N. H. Baptist Register.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL'S DEATH.

In silence I approach'd, and softly drew
Aside the curtains of her bed, and saw,
Prostrate and low, her lovely form, prepar'd
For death's embrace; and on her marble cheek
The livid hue, that warns of this approach.
To look into the grave, and have a God
In whom to trust,—a firm, unswerving hope
In Him who died, to ransom sinners lost,
Disarms the monster death, and blunts his sting.
She woke: her dying eye was lustreless,
And life's warm tide was ebbing fast, as o'er
Her crept the cold and shivering chills of death.
But there were volumes in her dying eye.
I lent a listening ear; a whisper-voice,
Scarce audible, the solemn sentence broke,
As from the very vestibule of heaven
She spoke: "What should I do, O what, in this
Last trying hour, without a hope in Christ?
'Tis death: ah! yes, 'tis death; his icy hand
I feel; but I this winding sheet can wrap
Around my stiffen'd limbs, and calmly wait
In joyful hope the hour of sweet release.
Above, the anchor of my hope is fixed,
And soon will this frail bark be safely moor'd
Within the haven of eternal rest.
Be faithful unto death, and God to thee
Will give"—And all was still. She should have
said
"A crown of life." With this half-utter'd phrase
Upon her lips, from its clay tenement
Her spirit was released, and wing'd its way,
In swift return to God, to join the band
Of those in robes immaculate array'd,
And who, through tribulation great, the gates
Have pass'd, to walk the golden streets above.
Go, teacher, go; the admonition heed;
Be faithful to thy trust, and toil and pray,
And pray and toil, and train immortal minds
For usefulness and heaven.

Nashua.

GIMEL.

From the Zodiac.

THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF LIFE.

We are of that class of moralists who believe the ills of life are chiefly attributable to ourselves, and that if we are not as happy or as prosperous as we are capable of being, it is because we have neglected those precautions which it is our interest and our duty to observe. Whenever we hear men complaining of their want of luck, or their want of friends, and attributing to these their want of success, we set it down as a truth, that other causes have led to the results of which they complain. Every man may rise to any grade in life, for which he has natural or acquired ability. We all, it is true, cannot reach the same station; but all may reach the same grade, and if we do not, it is most generally because we are vicious, or idle, or imprudent. If this principle was thoroughly understood in life, we should see much less misery around us, and we should be spared the numerous examples of blighted hopes and ruined prospects. We know some men of superior talents and excellent opportunities, who have never reached beyond the threshold of usefulness, because they have been waiting for patronage,—for some one to assist them in their pursuits. Misled by their self-regard, they have expected the rich and powerful to hasten to them with extended arms, and lift them at once into notoriety and eminence. Disappointed in these expectations, they have passed their time rather in murmurs against mankind, than in the examination of themselves, and after years of struggling, between wounded pride and the consciousness of merit, they have faded from the remembrance of the world; oftentimes falling victims to the debilitating cup, in whose Lethe they wished to forget themselves. Others, with ardent temperaments, rush into life, without a due knowledge of the world, or a just opinion of its condition. They imagine themselves the favorites of heaven, and equal in all respects to their fellow men; not fortified by wisdom, or trained by experience, they boldly venture into the conflict for wealth, or fame, or honour. A few short years disclose the error into which they have fallen. The world, which does not readily yield its good opinion to the presumptuous, has proved more than a match for them, and they have generally retired discomfited and disgusted. There are again others who commence life with advantages, which the industry or interest of friends has obtained for them, but how often do we see a fine education and an ample fortune equally useless to their young possessor. How many miserable wretches prowl about the outskirts of society, whose parents were among the honourable, the wealthy, and the wise. Their descendants expected to enjoy the utmost varieties of pleasure, without thinking of the penalties of its excesses; to indulge in an unbounded profusion, without supplying the sources of their extravagance; to spend and never replenish; to stretch their physical powers to the greatest tension, and never have them break; when at length, with the loss of wealth and fortune, they have found their friends drop off "like leaves in wintry weather," they too

have joined the chorus of the discontented, and called down maledictions on the world. There are some who, on approaching manhood, note with a superficial observation the advantages of wealth. They at once resolve to become rich, not by those habits of thrift, the exercise of a wholesome self-denial, and the persevering application to business, which are certain to produce the desired result, but with a bold spirit of speculation, by rushing madly into debt, by incurring risks they may never be able to meet; with all the ardor of a gambler, staking years of happiness and contentment on the hazard of a die. Their chances are but one in a thousand. The vicissitudes of trade, the changes of public policy, the action and reaction of credit, are all at work uninfluenced, unaffected by the petty stake which is won or lost in their changes. Here and there an adventurer succeeds, while every where thousands are lost never to emerge again with character or fortune. These too swell the cry of the disappointed, and mourn over the calamities of life. How unreasonable! All the classes of persons have been in fault themselves. They have "overstepped the modesty of nature," and ventured forth without due preparation. All these persons might easily have escaped the unpleasure they complain of, by a due regard to themselves and others. The man of talents should have continued to cultivate them, without regard to present patronage. Was he poor? The actual wants of our nature are cheaply supplied. The fault was not in them, but in himself. Franklin lived on penny rolls till he was able to live on something else. Gifford made shoes, till his hour of triumph came. History is full of the examples of eminent men who, nothing daunted, knew how to bide their time. And it may be laid down as a truth not to be disputed, that talent, with a discreet regard for the observances of life, will in due season be rewarded with a full share of honour and success. The difficulty lies in the haste of temper or unregulated sensibilities of the possessor. Those on the other hand who have mistaken their own powers, and with self-esteem, have vainly imagined they possessed intuitively all the qualities requisite to success, cannot blame any but themselves, since the slightest knowledge of the world, with which they imagined themselves familiar, would have shown them how utterly unreasonable in them it was to expect an exemption from the consequences of misconduct. Their very presumption closed the door against them, by which they hoped to enter, and the crowd through which they intended to pass, without even a jostle, has never failed to oppose their further progress. These persons should have learned to restrain the ardor of pursuit, until they were better qualified for the chase. A little more modesty of demeanor, and a less display of self-confidence, would have facilitated their views in life, and have enabled them to move on with less resistance from the general mass. Those who are prodigal of health and fortune, have even less to excuse their errors than the preceding class, since the fault of the former is often connected with a generous disposition, which makes us often regret their failures. But he who perverts the blessings of health, and misapplies the bounties of heaven, who runs riot with his passions and throws away the means of usefulness, deserves not the pity he would claim. Revelation and experience, both teach him the error of his way, and he rushes to his fate with a full knowledge of its inevitable misery. Those again who seek to obtain wealth, without the trouble of its acquisition, are also a class who have none to blame but themselves, when the chances of life turn suddenly against them. There is no error more distinctly pointed at than this. The earliest fallow of our infancy teach us not to lose the substance when grasping at its shadow. Industry and economy will certainly ensure their possessor his full reward. There never was an instance where these qualities did not produce the desired result. Circumstances connected with them may have temporarily affected their progress, but never their conclusion; and to an enlightened and disciplined mind, their exercise has been accompanied by a pleasure, that wealth itself could never give. On the other hand, how lamentable is the fate of those persons, who from competence or independence, are plunged into penury or distress. The gulf into which they threw themselves, closes over them, and despair succeeds the illusions of hope. There is no error into which the young and thoughtless so easily fall as that of creating debts. The facility with which this is at first done, seems to blind them to the consequences. They imagine that it will be always as easy to escape from, as to incur them. Not so. The debtor is the slave of the creditor, since the former is bound by the laws of God and man to fulfil every such obligation. He who therefore places himself in this position, knows what he has to expect at the day of repayment, and he has no right to complain of any consequences he has rashly brought upon himself. Better, far better, to live on bread and water, and be independent, than incur any debt without the means of payment. One-half the ills of life arises from the thoughtlessness of debtors, and the demands of their incensed creditors. But let not those rail at their fellow men as the cause of their misfortune, who bring them so heedlessly upon themselves.

The writer of this speaks from a close and rigid scrutiny of his own conduct, when in concluding this article, he avers, that whatever of disappointments he has known in his

life, he can attribute to his own disregard or disbelief of the consequences to himself, which he had seen attach to the conduct of others; and whatever of happiness, reputation or good fortune has attended him, may be attributed solely to the exercise of prudence, patience, and perseverance, under the regulating influence of moral accountability.

THE HOPE OF FUTURE LIFE.

Few think of all the lofty and divine hopes that the belief in immortality opens to us—of questioning the past ages and unravelling their dark wisdom. How much in every man's heart dies away unuttered! How little of what the sage knows does the sage promulgate! How many chords of the lyre within the poet's heart have been dumb to the world's ear! All this untold, uncommunicated, undreamed-of hoard of wisdom and harmony, it may be the privilege of our immortality to learn. The best part of genius the world often knows not—the Plato buries much of his lore within his cave—and this the High Unknown, is our hermitage. With these thoughts you see how easy it is for the parting soul to beautify and adorn Death! With how many garlands we can hang the tomb! Nay, if we begin betimes, we can learn to make the prospect of the grave the most seductive of human vision—by little and little we can learn from its contemplation all that is gloomy and abhorrent—by little and little, we live therein all the most pleasing of our dreams. As the neglected genius whispers to his muse, "Prosperity shall know thee, and thou shalt live when I am no more." We find in this hallowed and all promising field, a recompense for every mortification, for every disappointment in the present. It is the belief of the Arabs, that to the earliest places of human worship there clings a guardian sanctity—there the wild bird nests not, there the wild beast may not wander;—it is the blessed spot on which the eye of God dwells, and which man's best memories preserve. As with the earliest place of worship, so it is with the last heaven of repose—as with the spot where our first in a perfect adoration was offered up, our first glimpse of divinity indulged, so should it be with that where our full knowledge of the First Cause begins, and we can pour forth a gratitude no longer clouded by the troubles and cares of earth. Surely, if any one spot in the world be sacred, it is that in which grief ceases, and to which, if the harmonies of creation, if the voice within our hearts, if the impulse which made man so easily a believer in revelation, if these mock and fool us not with an everlasting lie, we spring up on the untiring wings of a painless and seraphic life, to those whom we loved around us; the aspirations that we nursed fulfilled; our nature, universal intelligence; our atmosphere, eternal love!—*Bulwer.*

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

RELIGION IN WOMAN.

How often have young men propounded to themselves and others the question; what is the first quality to be sought for in the choice of a wife; and how diverse have been the answers to this most important interrogatory. The gay and thoughtless will point you to beauty, wealth, accomplishments; others who look beyond the tinsel of the exterior, regard amiability and feeling as the brightest jewels in the female character; others still, who have searched deeper into the springs of human action, and know well the fountains from whence flow the purest and most enduring happiness, will give the only true answer to the inquiry, viz., a strong Christian faith and sentiments.

Religion is every where lovely, but in woman peculiarly so. It makes her but little lower than the angels. It purifies her heart, elevates her feelings and sentiments, hallows her affections, sheds light on her understanding, and imparts dignity and pathos to her whole character. Nor does its influence end here;

"It beams in the glance of the eye,
It sits on the lip in a smile,
It checks the ungovernable rage,
It ennobles, but cannot legislate."

Woman, from her very nature, is destined to drink deeper from the cup of sorrow and suffering than the other sex. Her trials are chiefly of the heart, and consequently the hardest to be borne. She is seldom, perhaps, called upon to contend with those formidable evils and temptations which rouse all the energies of our nature to repel their attack, but is beset, (from the time she merges into womanhood) by a thousand petty trials and annoyances, which, while they seem too insignificant to require much effort to resist, are, at the same time, most difficult to overcome. Religion alone can disarm their trials and enable her to preserve that equanimity and peace of mind so essential to happiness. It is her talisman. To it, she flies in the hour of disappointment and sorrow, and from it, never fails to derive consolation and support. Yet how few, in their selection of a partner for life, regard this most important qualification. How few think to penetrate into the secret chambers of the soul, to see what is there hidden within so fair an exterior—if there the vestal lamp sheds its clear and constant ray. External attractions may lead us captive for a time; feeling may send a thrill of exquisite joy through the heart of the recipient; talent may call forth unbounded admiration; but if religion make no part of the character, the key-stone to the arch is wanting, and the fabric will ere long crumble and fall.

It should be remembered that life is not all sunshine. Bright as the world may be before us, we cannot live long without encountering many sorrows, and disappointments, and troubles. They are sent by a kind Providence, to sever the cords which bind us too closely to earth; to turn our thoughts inward upon ourselves and upward toward Heaven. While our bark glides calmly on a summer's sea, with the blue sky above and the bright waters around us, the blandishments of youth, beauty, accomplishments, may satisfy the heart; but let us be overtaken by the storm and the tempest, and where is the consolation and support they yield? Let darkness enter your dwelling, and the pleasure you derived from them is forgotten, and you look in vain to the same source for relief. Let death invade your social circle and lay his ruthless hand on your first-born, shrouding all around you in darkness and gloom, and where do you look for a ray of hope? It is under circumstances like these, that religion transforms a wife into a ministering angel. She will bind up your bleeding heart, lead you to the fountain of living waters, and change gloom and despondency into light and cheerfulness. As the sun in setting lights up every hill-top, and tree and cottage, so religion glows with its heavenly beams every feeling, enjoyment and occupation.

Most persons, on entering the married state, (particularly in youth,) fancy it a condition of unmingled joy and pleasure—that they are within a charmed circle, the bounds of which no sorrow or trouble can pass. They forget the new and immense responsibilities that are incurred, and the trials which must necessarily accompany them. Not that these should deter any one from taking this most important step, for it is the high road to improvement and happiness. What are the boasted pleasures of intellect, compared with those of affection! The latter are as truly heaven-born and immortal, as the former—they are the earliest developed in our nature and the last touched by the finger of decay. Woman! thy empire is the heart, and he who would know the capacity of the human soul for happiness, must yield himself to thy sway.

From the Philadelphia.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

"Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."—*Ex. ii. 9.*

In the beautiful and emphatic language of scripture, children are called "an heritage of the Lord";—thus intimating, that they belong exclusively to him, and are only lent to parents for a season, to be reclaimed whenever He sees fit to take them away. Did parents realize, that they were in a great measure responsible for the everlasting happiness of their children, and that their souls would certainly be required at their hands, (should they be lost through their instrumentality or neglect) surely they would use their utmost endeavours to prepare them for heaven.

A mother of a numerous family, all of whom were early converted to God, being asked by a friend to what she ascribed their change of heart, replied, in language similar to the following: "When my children came into the world, I considered that on me perhaps, depended their future and eternal welfare; I therefore dedicated them to God, and implored his blessing on my feeble endeavours to train them for his service. When I washed and dressed them, I prayed that they might be cleansed from all pollution of the flesh, and clothed in the spotless robe of a Saviour's righteousness. When I gave them nourishment, I asked that they might drink of the streams of salvation, and be fed with heavenly manna."

That children are not oftener the subjects of rearing grace, may not unfrequently be attributed to the gross neglect of parents, who, forgetful of their children's highest interests, too often bestow that care on their dying bodies, which ought rather to be paid to their immortal souls.

A professing mother was once lamenting over what she termed the thoughtlessness of her daughters, who were lovely in appearance, and as it respected this world, every thing a parent could desire—but destitute of the one thing needful. She sighed, while speaking of their love of vanity and dissipation; yet concluded by observing, that they were still very young, and it was natural they should wish to enjoy life—that for her part, she never allowed them to go to a ball or party, without superintending their dress and arranging their ornaments. Would the pious exhortations of such a mother be of any avail? Truth compels us to answer, no. If parents would see their children setting their faces Zion-ward, they must not be content with giving them precept merely; they must also set an example, by marching onward in the heavenly way; resolving, never to swerve from the path of duty, or turn aside either to the right hand or to the left.

The prayer of the righteous "availeth much," and those who ask in faith, desiring to receive an answer, will never be disappointed. Christian parents! ye who have access to a throne of grace, pray with as well as for your children. Do not let them suppose that their parents pour out frequent petitions for them in secret only; make them know by sweet experience, with what ardour the blessings of heaven are besought in their behalf. Many hard-hearted sinners have been softened, by hearing the prayers of a pious father or mother breathed forth in fervent aspirations, that they too might be saved. Many a child

has blessed God, that a parent's petitions were not uttered in vain.

A missionary, (now in the eternal world,) speaking of his early religious impressions, gave in substance the following touching narration. His mother was in the daily habit of taking him to a retired grove at a little distance from their habitation, and laying her hand on his infant head, would there kneel down and pray. Years passed away; his mother's voice was silent in death; the scenes of his childhood were almost forgotten—but that shady grove, that mother's soft hand resting upon his head in the attitude of prayer, were still remembered. When urged to neglect some known duty or to commit a wrong action, often has the recollection of that gentle hand like a guardian angel, interposed and prevented him from yielding to the temptation.

In conclusion; let parents be attentive to the religious instruction of their children, remembering, that they have received from the Lord a precious deposit, which they must one day restore; and that according as they are faithful to the charge committed to their care, so will be their reward.

EARLY REPUTATION.

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure, will not reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high; and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt as they ought to rise to superior excellence. They have no high commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are feeble, they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished; and therefore fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence, is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The power of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our tempers and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous, and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the effects on their own character and habits. With these living, breathing patterns of excellence before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low, unworthy and vicious, and to be inspired with a desire to advance in whatever is praiseworthy and good. It is needless to add, the opposite of all this is the certain consequence of intimacy with persons of bad habits and profligate lives.

Young men are, in general, but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy and respectable it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence they respect others. On the contrary intimacy with persons of bad character, always sinks the young man in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequences, others are making their remarks; they learn what is his taste, what sort of company he prefers; and predict, on no doubtful ground, what will be the issue of his own principles and character. There are young men, and those too who have no mean opinion of themselves, to be intimate with whom would be as much as one's reputation is worth.

From the Christian Witness.

LAST WORDS OF THE BELIEVER AND THE UNBELIEVER.

Payson.

"And now my God is in this room. I see him; and O, how unspeakably lovely and glorious does he appear, worthy of ten thousand hearts, if we had them. He is here, and hears me pleading with the creatures he has made, whom he preserves and loads with blessings, to love him."

Newport.

"That there is a God I know, because I continually feel the effects of his wrath; that there is a hell, I am equally certain, having received an earnest of my inheritance there already in my breast. That there is a natural conscience, I now feel with horror and amazement, being continually upbraided by it, with my impieties and with all my sins brought to my remembrance."

Payson.

"The celestial city is full in my view. Its glories beam upon me, its breezes fan me, its odours are wafted to me, its sounds strike upon my ears, and its spirit is breathed into my heart. Nothing separates me from it, but the river of death, which now appears but as an insignificant rill that may be crossed at a single step, whenever God shall give permission."

Newport.

"My happiness is at an end; and as for my rest to-night, thus I spend the little remainder of my miserable moments. All the ease I expect, will be wishing for the day, as in the day-time I wish for the night, with a

fearful expectation of my dissolution, and the account I must make upon it."

Payson.

"The sun of righteousness has been gradually drawing nearer and nearer, appearing larger and larger as he approached, and now he fills the whole hemisphere, pouring forth a flood of glory, in which I seem to float like an insect in the beams of the sun; exulting, yet almost trembling, while I gaze on this excessive brightness, and wondering, with unutterable wonder, why God should deign thus to shine upon a sinful worm."

Newport.

"How heavily my minutes roll on! When will be the last breath, the last pulse, that shall beat my spirit out of this decayed mansion, into the desired regions of death and hell? Oh! I find that it is just now at hand, and what shall I say now? Am not I afraid again to die? Ah! the forlorn hopes of him that has not God to go to! Nothing to fly to for peace and comfort."

SALT, A SYMBOL OF PEACE.

Deacon Joseph Diab, Secretary of the Custom House, took occasion from the circumstance of the salt being on the table, to remark that the Arabians make use of it as a symbol of peace. He said that they were accustomed to use it with their food, but not to place it on the table. He himself had been once with a caravan to Babel, (Bagdad.) They came to a place where the Arabs were encamped. In the company of the caravan there was a rich merchant, who, as soon as he observed that an Arab with his followers intended to make an attack upon the caravan, buried his money in the earth, and made a fire over it, and the others sat around the fire to eat.—When the Arabs approached, they were received in a friendly manner, and invited to eat, upon which they also sat down and partook of the food. But when the chief of the party saw the salt-cellar standing full of salt, he said to the merchant, "My loss is your gain, I have eaten on a table upon which there was salt, and now I can do you no hurt." When, therefore, the caravan departed, the chief not only waived the demands which he was entitled to make, but accompanied the caravan with a guard of his followers for nothing as far as the Euphrates, where he committed them to the Bashaw of Bagdad, as friends of his prince Achasin.

They were now again in safety. This fact, that the Arabs regard salt as a symbol of peace, is corroborated by others who have had intercourse with them. Perhaps they may throw some light on the words of Christ, Mark ix. 50.—"Have salt in yourself, and be at peace one with another."—*Shultz's Travels.*

CARD PLAYING.

A gentleman in public company, inveighing against the prevailing custom of card playing, was requested to give his reasons, which he did in words to this effect:—I have observed that it wastes much time, which I esteem the most valuable treasure that God has bestowed on us; secondly, it excludes conversation, one of the highest of all social pleasures; and, lastly, it too frequently excites envy, repining, and ill-humour. To be more particular: in young persons, the habit of playing at cards absorbs many of those hours which should be spent in improving the mind; and which those foolishly lost, can never afterwards be recovered. Through the consequent deficiency in education, many are rendered unfit for proper employments, and necessarily fall into pursuits unworthy of the situations they might have filled, becoming insignificant in themselves and useless to society. With respect to the old, this humour of card playing is a most wretched example, and contributes greatly to ruin the rising generation. It removes that reverence, which ought to wait upon years; it increases avarice, the too natural vice of age; and, finally, corrupts the heart, at a season when it should be employed in far more serious pursuits. In a word, card playing is one great cause of that incapacity, so justly deplored in our youth of both sexes, and of that profligacy which disgraces those in advanced years.

CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT.—We extract the following anecdote of Chief Justice Holt, as it exhibits one of the best and rarest qualities of a judge—unyielding moral courage.

In the reign of Queen Anne, in 1704, several freemen of the borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at the election of a member of Parliament. The law in such cases imposes a fine of £100 for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested. The House of Commons, alarmed at this step, made an order of the house to make it penal for either judge, counsel, or attorney, to assist at the trial; however, the Lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, & brought it on in the Court of King's Bench. The house, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a Sergeant at Arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws had him, with a voice of authority, "begone;" at which they sent a second message by their Speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the Speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words:—"Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within five minutes, or you may depend on it, I will send you to Newgate. You speak of your authority, but I will tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice, and were the whole House of Commons in your belly, I would not stir one foot!" The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the affair was dropped.—*Journal of Law.*

From the Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. FISK.

Genoa, Jan. 3, 1836.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—From this distant land, permit me to salute you, and through you the many readers of the Herald, whom I love and honour, in my own native New England.

I am now, as you see by the date, in the far-famed city of palaces. My route hither was from Paris to Lyons, and thence through Savoy, over Mont Cenis to Turin, the capital of Piedmont, and the principal residence of the king of Sardinia; thence over the Apennines to this city. We were in the public diligence from Paris to Turin, which took us, exclusive of two days delay in Lyons, six days and nights, during which time we were in bed but about five hours. The weather also was severe, the earth and the streams being locked up in frost, and the Alps covered with snow. Our carriage, however, was comfortable, and we performed the passage much better than we anticipated. Your old friend, the Rev. R. B. Hall, of Boston, was in company, and Mr. J. Harper and lady and little son, from New York, of the firm of Harper and Brothers. With this company we were enabled to charter the whole of the interior of the diligence, which made it the more pleasant.

The passage of the Alps was magnificent, such as I cannot describe, and as I have sketched it elsewhere, I will not attempt it again here. Ever since we entered Savoy, about 20 or 25 leagues from Lyons, we have been in the dominions of his Sardinian Majesty. This Sovereign is indebted to the allied Sovereigns for his throne. They carried out for him, in 1814, a little kingdom among the mountains, embracing the duchies of Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, Genoa, a part of Milan, and the island of Sardinia. The government is rigorous, and the religion is Catholic. The population, to a great degree, is made up of priests and other ecclesiastics, and soldiers and beggars. To support these, and the royal splendour of the court, the proportion of the industrious, labouring population have, you may be sure, a grievous burden. The hardships and wretchedness of the people are great, and painful to the spectator. They hang their heads upon the sides of the mountain, and walk up little patches for cultivation, upon steep and among rocks, where, to appearance, no human foot, at the first, without artificial supports, would find a safe resting place. They, however, find or make zig-zag paths or steps, to which they not only make shift to fix their own feet, but in most instances their donkeys also are conducted to their dwellings. O, what a wretched land is this! Here poverty holds her court, and here she has erected her throne, vying with the Sardinian king in her empire. Some of the valleys and the plains of Piedmont look better; but even here poverty and want prevail. In their little towns you will see men and women at market, with loads of wool on their donkeys' backs, consisting of fagots or of roots of trees cut up out of the earth, which they peddle out by the pound; and even this little portion of fuel many of them are unable to buy. Beggars beset you on every side—some of them will sit in a cold winter's day, from morning till night, upon the cold stones of the street, exposing a naked foot or limb, dislocated or ulcerated by disease.

This people, in general, is very religious. The number of churches and chapels, even in the poorest part of the country, is immense. We passed through the country during the Christmas holidays, and they were playing and performing mass every where. Some of their churches and chapels we entered, and in most cases were struck with the apparent inattention with which the worshippers would say over their prayers—gazing at us, and at whatever else might strike their attention, while they muttered over, with the greatest haste, their allotted task. (Wherever the virgin had an altar or a shrine, there I noticed was the greatest throng. In some instances, where there was an image, I observed the worshipper would approach very near, and get his mouth close to the ear, that he might be sure of being heard. Will it be said, that this is not praying to an idol? We passed one house among the Apennines, over the door of which, as is very common here, was a Madonna with her babe, and underneath, the following inscription: *Me custodem posuerunt*—"They have placed me here as a keeper." Is not this trusting to graven images? In the same region we passed a church, on the front of which was a miserable daub of an angel, and underneath the following inscription: *Adiut nobis sanctus Michael Archangelus*—"Holy Archangel Michael, favour us, we pray thee, with thy presence." Is not this consecrating a temple to the worship of angels? Is it not making a god of a creature? I say not these things captiously, but I ask in candour, and I appeal to the good sense of the world, how the conclusions can be avoided? If then the Roman Catholic Church is one, as its supporters boast, in every age and place—if its decisions and consequent usages are infallible, and therefore immutable, be it remembered, and let the sentiment be inscribed upon the canopy of heaven, in letters of light, and in the face of the world—"Whoever countenanceth Romanism, transgresseth the second commandment."

It is a favourite practice of the Catholics to unite military parade with their worship. They perform mass by the aid of martial music, and elevate the heart under the deafening roll of the drum. I know not how it may strike others, but I confess this associating the symbols of the Prince of Peace with the clamor of war and the implements of death, strikes me as very incongruous. I am always led to ask—Is this the way the apostles and primitive Christians worshipped?

Our party had the curiosity to go into the grand saloon of the palace at Turin, to see his majesty come out on Sabbath morning to go to church. After waiting a long hour with the rabble—frequently crowded forward by the mob behind, and crowded backward again by the military guard before, during which time some three or four hundred officers, in full dress, entered, we had the pleasure of witnessing the pageant. Here were the hundreds of military officers, with their shining gold and silver trimmings and epaulettes; here were the pages of the court, dressed in small clothes, white silk stockings, and red coats; here were also the grooms, in court dress, mostly flaring red; and here was the queen, in a splendid white satin dress, inwrought with silver, with a page behind holding up her train, strutting like a lord, as if conscious of his high calling; and here was the king himself, who was so much like other men, that it was difficult to identify him, until we were told it was "that great man"—for, as it happens, he is of uncommonly large size. The train passed on—the pageant vanished—and nature kept her wonted course. I was led to exclaim, What is a king!—and the empty echoing hall responded, "What is a king!"

Turin is, on the whole, a pleasant city; it contains about 80,000 or 90,000 inhabitants; has a University, founded in the 15th century, a cathedral, a palace, (such as it is), and some fine public squares. The streets are at right angles, and some of them accommodated with fine arcades. It is situated at the confluence of the Doia and the Po, or the ancient Padus. We followed up this little river awhile, as we left the city. This is the river into which Phaeton was hurled by Jupiter, for his careless driving of the chariot of the sun, by which the world was set on fire. The waters of the Po, however, were not dried up, as we had an opportunity of testing by actual observation. The poplar trees into which his sister was changed by the wrath of the same god, have since that time been greatly multiplied. I should think, for these or some other trees form beautiful lines of leafy columns, stretching along the roads and the streams. I say leafy columns—their only leaves, however, at this time, were those of silver crystals, formed by the joint action of a damp atmosphere and a severe frost. These resplendent crystals, indescribably more gorgeous and magnificent than the artificial tinsel of the Sardinian court, threw back the rays of a bright Italian sun in such dazzling beams of quivering, waving light, as were never painted by human pencil, or described by human language. I took my seat outside of our veturino alone, that I might enjoy, unmolested, this unrivalled exhibition of nature's imagery. For a time, the chill of the atmosphere neutralized the heat of the sun's rays, and they were mirrored back as cold as they were bright. At length, however, the latter prevailed, the enchantment was dissolved, and the foliage of winter melted away.

In our route to Genoa, we passed the village of Marengo, near which Napoleon achieved one of his most decided victories over the Austrians. The plain is remarkably favourable for the strife of mighty armies, being extensive, and a perfect level. It is now covered with a wheat crop just shooting from the ground. The reflection that these fields, which were now employed to yield nourishment to human life, were themselves enriched with human gore, diffused a melancholy over the soul. The passage of the Apennines was uninteresting, especially the ascent from the northern side. It was gradual, and wound its way through bald, barren mountains, which excited emotions neither of sublimity nor beauty. The descent, however, was more rapid and picturesque, and an intense interest was excited in my own mind when I first caught a glimpse, from the gorge of the mountains, of the Mediterranean: "The sea! the sea!" I vociferated, as my eye for the first time lit upon those classic waters. O! what is there of interest to man! what is there of science, of literature, of art, of history, of religion, that is not associated with the waves and the shores of the Mediterranean sea! But I cannot trust myself to enlarge here; my time and paper will not permit.

Our healths have been kindly preserved and improved. We start to-morrow morning for Florence, which is distant five days' journey, according to the slow travelling of the veturino, which carries us through, finding every thing on the road, for fifty francs each, or about ten dollars.

My kind regards to all friends. Peace be with you and with the Churches of Christ.

W. FISK.

For the Christian Guardian.

REMARKS ON THE CHIPPEWAY LANGUAGE. No. II.

The second difficulty in writing the Chippeway, is the frequent possibility of spelling words in such a manner as not accurately to express the intended sounds, to one unacquainted with the language.

The following words are specimens of such inaccuracies: *ka-pah-mah, wa-nah-wah, mah-pah-mah*. These are sounds which occur in almost every line; and however an Indian might in a moment discover the true sound, and consequently pronounce the words as if each letter had its distinct sound, a white man, without a knowledge of the words intended to be represented, could scarcely fail to give them an incorrect pronunciation—from the fact, that the second and third syllables in the two first examples are distinct sounds of *a*, although written alike; and what is more perplexing, in the word *wa-nah-wah*, all the three syllables varying in the sound of the vowel, are nevertheless written with *ah*.

Now, to obviate this, I would write the last syllable of the two first words, *ma*, instead of the last, *mah*; which being thus written would be pronounced to rhyme with *law*, *paw*, which would thus far be correct. With regard to the second syllable of these words, I believe no sound of *a* is found therein when the Chippeway is correctly spoken. To express this syllable I would write, *nah, pah*; the *u* being sounded as in *nut*, *but*. These now remain but one syllable where *a* is used in these words, viz. *mah*, in *wa-nah-wah*, which syllable I would write as heretofore, *mah*, the *a* having the English sound as in *father*, *far*; the following words would then be written, *ka-nah-wah, wa-nah-wah, wa-nah-wah, wa-nah-wah, wa-nah-wah*. In these words two sounds of *a* are found: first, as in *law*; secondly, as in *father*. There remains however one sound of this letter in Chippeway as yet unnoticed, as in *pena, kina, a-kina, yawa*; where it has the sound as in English, *table, able*.

Rules founded upon the above remarks, referring to letter *a*, would stand thus, and be applicable to every case where the sound of this letter occurs in Chippeway.

A *has* in Chippeway three distinct sounds. First, when preceding *h* in the same syllable, as in *pa-h-mah, pa-h-ne-mah*, English sound as in *father, papa*.

Secondly, when followed by *u* or *u*, as in *ka-wah, i-wah, ma-nah-wah*; Eng. as in *law, lawn*; the last *u* being changed to *u* when *a* is preceded by *u* in the same syllable.

Thirdly, when *a* is not followed by *h*, *u*, or *u*, in the same syllable it has the long slender sound as in *pena*; Eng. *table*.

The only objection which I anticipate to the above rules, is, that in the words under the second rule, and all similar sounds, the syllable in which *a* is found requires to be aspirated at the close, and consequently it may be said that the *h* should be retained in the place of *u* or *u* to denote such aspiration. To this, however, it may be replied, that, although our first writers of Chippeway formerly wrote *yah, pah, mah*, in which syllables the aspiration is equally perceptible, yet they now write *yaw, paun, maun*, or *yon, pon, mon*; with how much propriety I cannot here stop to enquire; but if the *h* can be dispensed with in one case, why not in the other? In fact I see no possible method of distinguishing between the sound of *a* in *pa-h-mah*, and the same letter in *ka-wah, wa-nah-wah*; unless it be by following the above, or some equally or more definite, rules.

The *a* is found united with *i* as a diphthong in *wasin, andawag, and* many other words, where it has always had the proper diphthong sound, as in English, *aim, main*.

I would here observe, that it is not by any means necessary to retain the diphthong *ai*, as the other sounds of *a*, whenever it occurs, are clearly determined by the letters which succeed it, viz. *h, u, or u*; and consequently whenever

a does not precede one of these letters, it may take the long slender sound as under Rule third. Then the last examples in Indian will be written, *wasin, andawag*. Through the use of this diphthong the errors following very naturally arise: *manuhahinaw, manuhahinaw, yagobon, yagobon, kanemaw, kanemaw*. Examples of this nature might be greatly multiplied, and such errors must unavoidably occur, until some rule to counteract them be established and understood.

I have ever been averse to relinquishing the use of the diphthong *ai*; but for this I can assign no reason, save that in English *a* never obtains the long slender sound when preceding a consonant without that sound being marked by the final *e*, or the *a* being followed by *i*. The word *angel*, and a few others, are exceptions. But to this objection it may be replied: the sound of *a*, as in *aim, aim*, &c., which is distinguished from *u*, as in *aim, aim*, by the use of the diphthong *ai*, is no where found in Chippeway; and the sounds of characters in all languages are but arbitrary, and this letter, when not preceding *h, u, or u*, can never be confounded with any other by one acquainted with the following short simple rule—"A *has* always the long slender sound, as in *pena, table*, except when preceding *h, u, or u*—I see, no reason why the diphthong may not in all cases be dispensed with, and the words heretofore written, (although accidentally,) *manuhahinaw, John 1st chap. 29th v. 24. zhechegawahgobuhahinaw, 2 c. 13 v. 1, wagoonah, 18 v. 1, manuhahinaw, 8 c. 23 v. 1*, be hereafter adopted as examples of correct orthography, having never, I think, seriously perplexed any reader, even in the absence of the above short rule. A difficulty will still, however, arise as to the division of words of this nature into syllables, as *manuhahinaw*, *manuhahinaw*, *manuhahinaw*. This matter I must leave for the present, for the consideration of others. The query will be—shall the *a* invariably and the syllable, or the consonant following be connected with it? or, if no rule of this nature will answer, what consonants shall be attached to the first and what to the latter? I shall be glad to see a simple short rule on this subject.

Another matter which requires attention, is the frequent interchange of *ch* and *j* in writing the same word. I give no examples; they can be found in all our writings.

Now if the sounds expressed sometimes by *ch* and sometimes by *j* be the same, we must admit that the proper distinction has not been observed between the English sounds of these letters as expressed in the Chippeway; for the difference is equally perceptible in the Chippeway syllables, *chag, jag, cheng, jeng; chin, jin; chig, jig*; as in the English words *chant, faint; cheer, fear*; in which no English writer could well interchange the letters and preserve a correct pronunciation. Again, if we admit that there exists a slight difference in some words in which these sounds occur, then the question will arise: How do the same writers frequently interchange the letters on the recurrence of the same word? I see no reply which can be given, unless it be said, that the difference is so trifling, that it cannot be clearly determined which character should be preferred, which will amount to an acknowledgment that either letter would answer. Then why use both, when one alone being used would give us uniformity in this respect?

It may be thought by some that neither the sound of *ch* nor that of *j* is found in the language, but a sound partaking of both.

Mr. Walker, in defining the pronunciation of the words *church* and *cheese*, says *tsursh* and *tsheese*. I do not remember to have any where met with any letters so arranged as to convey the sound of the letter *j*; but I think few will object to its being represented by the letters *dz, az, joor, dzheer, dzha, joy*. Now perhaps a word in Chippeway written with these letters may enable us to determine this matter. *Dsheese, chrip*, would in my opinion be incorrect, as there appears to be a correct pronunciation of the Chippeway to be something more hissing than these letters represent. Were the word written *tsheese*, the organs are out of tune in the very outset. I believe that neither one nor the other conveys a just Chippeway sound, but a union of both in *dsheese* commencing with a position of the organs as in *j*, and sliding into the sound of *ch*. This sound may be discovered in the pronunciation of an Indian, when he attempts to say *Jesus*; an English ear will quickly discover that he is a foreigner, and still he does not say *Jesus*; also when he would say *cheese* in English, he speaks his own language in the word *turnip cheese*, (giving the *a* the hissing sound); and still there is something in the commencement of the word that convinces you that he is not English, and that something, however hard to define, is just what causes the interchange of *ch* and *j*. I would rather split this hair by adopting another letter to represent this sound, than be compelled, in reading and writing, to jump continually from one side the hair to the other.

MOOREHEAD.

Akmdjwunooog, 18th March, 1836.

THE GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 20, 1836.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT AND BOOK-ROOM.

The interests of these infant establishments, so intimately connected with the welfare of our Church in this Province, absolutely require that every possible exertion should be made to settle up, before or at the next Conference, all outstanding debts. To the accomplishment of this great object we urgently request all the Preachers to make a determined effort, and we respectfully press upon our subscribers to pay up their arrears without delay. By doing so they will subserve their own interests as well as ours, as deferring payment until the close of the year increases the amount ultimately to be paid, and often subjects the establishment to serious inconvenience.

All our real friends will be happy to learn that our subscription list is steadily increasing; but we are confident that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, of which so loud complaints are heard, with due effort on the part of our agents the number of our readers may be doubled. Would not the general interests of the Church be greatly promoted, and the labours of the Preachers valuably aided by the introduction of the *Guardian*, with the religious and other intelligence with which we endeavour weekly to enrich its columns, into all the families composing our numerous congregations throughout the Province? Much good has already been effected by its very limited circulation—limited, not in comparison with that of any other Journal in British North America, for we have no hesitation in saying that we circulate the largest number, but limited, in comparison to the numbers who might be induced to subscribe, and who might be thereby benefitted. Let the experiment be tried on a large scale.

If ever extra exertions were necessary, it is

now! when systematic efforts on the part of our enemies are being made in every part of the Province to mislead the public mind with regard to the real character and economy of Methodism; and, in order to succeed in this, to suppress the circulation of the official organ of the Connexion, although, hitherto, without effect. That these efforts will be vigorously pursued, by the supporters of those whose late proceedings have made it their interest to keep the people in darkness, there is no room to doubt. Let corresponding efforts be made by our friends and all will be well.

THE CRUSADERS.

The Committee of enquiry, who have been for nearly three weeks, at intervals, engaged in examining the economy of Wesleyan Methodism, and in searching in vain for something, or the shadow of something, on which to found a verdict in their own favour, as supporters and eulogists of the celebrated Grievance Report, presented their first Report last Saturday. It is a voluminous document, and from what we have been able to judge by hearing it read in the House, it is, as we expected it would be, a most paltry and disingenuous attempt to substantiate the slanderous allegations of the Grievance Committee party, and to sow the seeds of distrust and disunion among the Methodist community. Two thousand copies have been ordered to be printed, and until that is done, we shall not be able to lay it before our readers.

In the mean time, however, we shall furnish the debates which took place on the presentation and reading of it, as also of the discussions which have arisen from the presentation of a Petition to the House, which we felt it our duty to throw in, complaining of the unseemly, discourteous and arbitrary proceedings of the Committee while prosecuting its enquiries, and calling upon the House, in our own behalf, and in behalf of the Church with which we are connected, for protection and justice—but these have not been granted.

The debates which took place on the several occasions referred to above will be printed as soon as the reporter can furnish them; when it will remain for the public, and especially that portion of it who feel their interests to be identified with the peace and prosperity of the Methodist Church, to decide upon the degree of candour and equity by which many of their representatives are influenced in the discharge of their public duties. The result of that decision we shall not predict, but we have no doubt in our own mind as to the nature of it.

Had all who were equally under obligations to refrain from being parties to the disturbance of our Zion, manifested the same conscientious regard to the honest and fearless discharge of their duties as appeared on all occasions in the conduct of Mr. Roblin and some others who took part in this affair, the House would never have been disgraced by the publication of the second edition of privileged slander which is about to make its appearance. That gentleman firmly opposed the reception of the Report, on the grounds that the proceedings of the Committee had been *partial and unfair*,—that some of the gentlemen whose names were attached to it had never heard or read the evidence on which it was professedly founded,—that he, though a Member of the Committee, was not a party to the framing of it, and that *opportunity had been refused him to discuss some points contained in it to which he had strong objections*, and, *let the public hear it, let them remember it!*—because it was drawn up by a person who was NEITHER A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE NOR OF THE HOUSE!! These facts that gentleman asserted in his place, and challenged contradiction from any member of the Committee.

All will be brought to light in due season, and we rely confidently on the good sense and integrity of a reflecting people to award honour to whom it is due, and to fix the ban of their disapprobation upon those on whom it ought to rest.

On Friday night the Committee of the House of Assembly, to whom was referred the correspondence between His Excellency and the late Executive Council, brought up their Report, a bulky production, which occupied two hours & three quarters rapid reading. From hearing it read, and from extracts which have been cited during the discussions which have since taken place upon it, we regret to be compelled to say, that its style is any thing rather than what an enlightened and intelligent people would wish to see emanating from their representatives. Whatever may be the subject of difference between the Legislature and His Majesty's Representative in the Colony, it is due to the latter that he be addressed in terms of respect and courtesy; and the vulgar and abusive epithets which the Report applies to His Excellency will be as far from meeting with the approbation of the people of the Province as from recommending the addresses accompanying it to the favourable consideration of His Majesty and the British House of Commons.

On Monday a warm and protracted discussion took place in the House of Assembly on the adoption of it. The debate commenced at 11 A. M., and continued until near 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the Report was adopted by a majority of 11; the division being, yeas 32, nays 21.

The debate was the most animated of all which have taken place during the session, each party putting forth its utmost strength, and each speaker labouring to maintain his position with a zeal which would almost constrain a belief that he thought himself in the

right. The chief speakers in support of the motion were Messrs. Perry, Morrison, Roblin, and Parke; and against it, Messrs. Solicitor General, McNab, McLean, and Robinson.

Never, in our opinion, did the Solicitor General occupy a prouder position than on that memorable evening, while delivering an able and energetic speech of two hours and three quarters in length, fraught with historical information, and manifesting deep legal research, and a thorough acquaintance with the Constitution of Great Britain and of her American Colonies,—sustaining his positions by numerous authorities, and most convincing arguments. The point at issue between His Excellency and the late Executive Councils was clearly stated, and the fallacies of the arguments used against the positions of the former most strikingly exposed. Never, indeed, did we listen to a speech on any subject by which a more perfect triumph was achieved, or which more completely dissipated the doubts which lingered in our minds as to the real merits of a case. We hesitate not to say, that whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to what the Constitution of this Province ought to be, it will be difficult, after hearing or reading the lucid exposition of it contained in the speech referred to, for any one to doubt that the views of His Excellency, as to what it is, are correct.

The speech was listened to with an attention and interest which we have never before witnessed within those walls, and produced an effect which was manifested at its close by a spontaneous and almost universal burst of applause from the numerous audience which occupied the gallery and the space below the bar, which it required the interference of the Sergeant at Arms to suppress.

Want of time precludes further observations. We are in possession of copious notes of the debate, which will be published as fully as possible at our earliest convenience.

Yesterday afternoon a resolution was introduced by the Committee on the affairs of the Welland Canal, to pay one thousand dollars to W. L. Mackenzie for his services last year as Government Director of that work, out of the monies placed in the hands of the Speaker for defraying the contingent expenses of the present Session. A debate ensued in committee of the whole House, which lasted about six hours. The resolution was supported by Speeches from Messrs. Morrison, Parke, Thorburn, Shaver, Mackenzie, Gibson, and the Speaker; and opposed by Messrs. Solicitor General, McNab, McLean, Rykert, Roblin, Norton, and Small. The motion was lost on a division of the committee, by a small majority. The yeas and nays, of course, could not be taken. The debate shall be given in due course.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

PROROGATION OF THE SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20th.

This day at four o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in the usual State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.—The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the present Session with the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Before I release you from the Legislative duties in which you have been respectively engaged, I consider it necessary to recapitulate the principal events of this Session.

You are perfectly aware that for many years the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have loudly complained of what they term their "Grievances," and that at the end of your last Session these complaints having been referred to a "Committee of Grievances" were, by the Assembly, "ordered to be printed in pamphlet form." In pursuance of this order, a volume containing 570 pages, was forwarded to, and received by, His Majesty's Government, as containing the sum total of the complaints of the people of this Province.

Whether the mere order for printing this Report of the Committee, could be legally considered as sanctioning it with their opinions, I have no desire to discuss; because no sooner did the said Report reach His Majesty's Government, than it was determined that the Grievances it detailed should immediately be effectually corrected; and accordingly Instructions were drawn out by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which each subject of complaint was separately considered, and a remedy ordered for its correction; and I have only to refer to those Instructions to prove the generosity with which His Majesty overlooked certain language contained in the Report, and the liberality with which He was graciously pleased to direct that impartial justice should be administered to His subjects in this Province.

His Majesty's Government having determined that I should be selected to carry these remedial measures into effect, I waited upon the Colonial Secretary of State, (to whom, as well as to almost every other member of the Government, I was a total stranger,) and respectfully begged leave to decline the duty, truly urging as my reason, that having dedicated my whole mind to a humble but important service, in which I was intensely engaged, it was more congenial to my disposition to remain among the yeomanry and labouring classes of my own country, than to be appointed to the station of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. His Majesty's Government having been pleased to repeat their request, I felt it impossible not to accede to it, and I accordingly received the Instructions which had been framed; and having had the honour of an interview with His Majesty, during which, in an impressive manner, which I can never forget, He imposed upon me His Royal Commands to do strict justice to His subjects in this Province, I left England with a firm determination to carry the remedial measures with which I was entrusted, into full effect.

I arrived at this Capital on the 23d of Jan. last, and on the 27th I delivered a Speech in which I informed you, I would submit in a Message the answer which His Majesty had been pleased to give to the several Addresses and Representations which proceeded from the two Branches of the Legislature during the last Session. I added, that as regarded myself, I had nothing either to promise or to profess, but that I trusted I should not call in vain upon you for that assistance which your King expected, and which the rising interests of your country required.

In thus officially coming before the Legislature of this country from our gracious Sovereign, with a full measure of Reform, I had expected that my appearance would have been hailed and welcomed by both Houses of the Legislature, more especially by that, from which had proceeded the Grievance Report; and I must own, I never anticipated it could seriously be argued for a moment that I was intruding upon the privileges of either House.

Having made myself acquainted with the outline of public feeling in this Province, by conversing calmly with the men of most ability of all parties, I communicated the result to Lord Glenelg, in Despatches dated the 5th of February, of which the following are extracts:

"Under these circumstances I consider that the great danger I have to avoid is the slightest attempt to conciliate any party—that the only course for me to adopt is, to act fearlessly, undisguisedly, and straightforwardly, for the interests of the country—to throw myself on the good sense and good feeling of the people, and abide a result which I firmly believe will eventually be triumphant."

"Whatever may be the result, I shall steadily and straightly proceed in the course of policy I have adopted: I shall neither avoid, nor rest upon, any party; but after attentively listening to all opinions, I will, to the best of my judgment, do what I think honest and right; firmly believing that the stability of the Throne, the interests of this Province, and the confidence of the people, can now only be secured by such a course."

To the Speakers of both Houses, as well as to many intelligent individuals with whom I conversed, I declared my sincere determination to do justice to the people of this Province. It was, however, with deep regret, I observed, that, from the House of Assembly, I did not immediately obtain the assistance I expected in carrying the instructions of His Majesty's Government into effect; for I received various Addresses requesting papers and information which I feared might excite troublesome and hygienic discussion.

On the 5th of February I received an Address of this nature, to which, in as conciliatory a tone as possible, I replied at considerable length; and being now determined to urge, and, if possible, to lead the House of Assembly on towards Reform, I concluded to reply in the following words:

"The Lieutenant Governor takes this opportunity of appealing to the liberality and good sense of the House of Assembly for consideration, that, as a stranger to this Province, totally unconnected with the political differences which have existed in the Mother Country, he has lately arrived here entrusted by our most gracious Sovereign with instructions, the undisguised object of which is, firmly to maintain the happy constitution of this Country inviolate, but to correct cautiously, yet effectually, all real grievances."

"The House of Assembly is deeply interested in the importance and magnitude of the task he has to perform; and he is confident it will, on reflection, be of opinion, that the Lieutenant Governor of this Province had better look steadily forward to its future prosperity and improvement;—that he had better attract into Upper Canada the superabundant capital and population of the Mother Country by encouraging internal peace and tranquillity, than be observed occupying himself solely in reconsidering the occurrences of the past."

"The Lieutenant Governor does not assert that the latter occupation is totally useless, but he maintains that the former is by far the more useful, and that to attend to both is impossible."

This appeal did not produce the effect I had anticipated: but I received another Address from the House of Assembly in behalf of eight Indians of the Wyandot Tribe; and I had scarcely entered this new and questionable ground, when a counter-petition was forwarded by eleven members of the same Tribe, in which they spontaneously declared, "We have the fullest confidence in the justice and fatherly protection of our beloved Sovereign and his Representative the Lieutenant Governor."

Another new set of Grievances was now brought forward by the House of Assembly, in the form of an Address to the King on Trade and Commerce, which I immediately forwarded to His Majesty's Government, although the principal complaints in the Grievance Report still remained unnoticed and unredressed.

During these discussions I purposely refrained from having much communication with the old supporters of the Government, because I was desirous to show those who termed themselves Reformers, that I continued, as I had arrived, unbiased and unprejudiced; and desiring to give them a still further proof that I would give any reasonable length to give fair power to their party, I added three gentlemen to the Executive Council, all of whom were avowed Reformers.

With the assistance of these gentlemen—with His Majesty's Instructions before me—and with my own determination to do justice to the inhabitants of this Country, I certainly considered that the triumph of the Reform which had been solicited, was now about to be established, and that the grievances under which the people of this Province were said to labour, would consecutively be considered and redressed. But to my utter astonishment these gentlemen, instead of assisting me in Reform, before they were a fortnight in my service officially combined together in an unpremeditated endeavour to assume the responsibility I owed to the people of Upper Canada as well as to our Sovereign, and they concluded a formal document which they addressed to me on this subject, by a request that if I deemed such a course not wise or admissible, they, who had been sworn before me to secrecy, might be allowed to address the people! and I must own, that the instant this demand reached me, I was startled, and felt it quite impossible to assent to the introduction of new principles, which to my judgment appeared calculated to shake the fabric of the Constitution, and to lead to Revolution instead of Reform.

Without discussing the arguments of the Council, I will simply observe, that had I felt ever so much disposed to surrender to them my station of Lieutenant Governor and to act subversively to their advice,—had I felt ever so willing obediently to dismiss from office whomsoever they should condemn, and to

heap patronage and preferment upon whomsoever they might recommend;—had I felt it advisable to place the Crown Lands at their disposal, and to refer the petitions and personal applications of the inhabitants of the remote counties to their decision; I possessed neither power nor authority to do so; in fact, I was no more able to divert myself from myself upon another, the sentence of the law; and though, under the pretence of adhering to what is called "the image and transcript" of the British Constitution in this Province, it was declared that the Executive Council must be regarded as a Cabinet, I had no more power to invest that body with the attributes of a Cabinet than I had power to create myself King of the Province;—than I had power to convert the Legislative Council into an Hereditary Nobility;—or than I had power to decree that this Colony of the British Empire should henceforward be a Kingdom.

From total inability therefore, as well as from other reasons, explained to my Council, in courteous language, that I could not accede to their views; and it being evidently necessary for the public service that we should separate, I felt it for them rather than for me to retire. I received their resignations with regret; and, that I entertained no vindictive feelings, will be proved by the fact, that I immediately wrote to Lord Glenelg, begging His Lordship most earnestly not to dismiss from their offices any of these individuals on account of the embarrassment they had caused to me.

On the day the Council left me, I appointed in their stead four gentlemen of high character, entitled by their integrity and abilities to my implicit confidence; and with their assistance I once again determined to carry promptly into effect those remedial measures of His Majesty's Government which had been solicited by the Grievance Report.

However, a new and unexpected embarrassment was now offered to me by the House of Assembly, who, to my astonishment, not only requested to be informed of the reasons, why my Executive Council had resigned, but who I have learned, actually suspended all business until my reply was received!

As the Lieutenant Governor of this Province is authorised by His Majesty, in case of death or resignation, to name, pro tempore, the individuals he may think most proper to appoint to his Council, I might constitutionally and perhaps ought to have declined to submit to either branch of the Legislature; my reasons for exercising this prerogative;—but actuated by the earnest desire, which I had uniformly evinced, to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly, I transmitted to them the correspondence they desired, with a conciliatory message which ended as follows:—

"With these sentiments, I transmit to the House of Assembly the documents they have requested, feeling confident, that I can give them no surer proof of my desire to preserve their privileges inviolate than by proving to them, that I am equally determined to maintain the rights and prerogatives of the Crown, one of the most prominent of which is, that which I have just assumed, of naming those Councilors in whom I conscientiously believe I can confide.

"For their acts I deliberately declare myself to be responsible; but they are not responsible for mine, and cannot be, because being sworn to silence, they are deprived by this fact, as well as by the Constitution, of all power to defend themselves."

The House of Assembly referred the whole subject to a Committee, which, contrary to customary form, made its existence known to me, by applying directly to me, instead of through the House; for other documents and information, which I immediately forwarded, without objecting to the irregularity of the application; and the House, to my great surprise, prematurely passed its sentence upon the subject, in an address, in which it declared to me, its "deep regret that I had consented to accept the tender of resignation of the late Council."

The following extract from my reply to this unexpected decision, will sufficiently explain the amicable desire I still entertained, to afford all reasonable satisfaction.

"The whole correspondence I forward to the House of Assembly, with an earnest desire, that, regardless of my opinion, the question may be fairly discussed."

"In the station I hold, I form one branch, out of three, of the Legislature; and I claim for myself freedom of thought as firmly as I wish that the other two branches should retain the same privilege."

"If I should see myself in the wrong, I will at once acknowledge my error; but, if I should feel it my duty to maintain my opinion, the House must know that there exists a constitutional tribunal, competent to award its decision; and to that tribunal I am ever ready most respectfully to bow."

"To appeal to the people is unconstitutional as well as unwise;—to appeal to their passions is wrong; but on the good sense of the House of Assembly I have ever shown a disposition to rely, and to their good sense I still confidently appeal."

Having thus thrown myself upon the integrity of the House of Assembly, I might reasonably have expected that a favourable construction would have been placed upon my words and acts, and that the disposition which I had evinced to afford the most ample information, and to meet, as far as my duty would admit, the expectations and desires of the Assembly, would have been duly appreciated; the events, however, which soon after transpired, and the addresses which were presented to me in this City, and from other places in the vicinity, conveyed to me the unwelcome information that efforts were being made, under the pretence of "the Constitution being in danger," to mislead the public mind, and to induce a belief that I, as Lieutenant Governor, had declared an opinion in favour of an arbitrary and irresponsible Government;—that I had shown an entire disregard of the sentiments and feelings of the people whom I had been sent to govern;—and that, therefore, the inhabitants of this country could never be contented or prosperous under my administration. Several petitions, purporting to be addressed to the House of Assembly, and apparently forwarded by members of that House to individuals in the country, with a view to obtain signatures, having been returned to the Government Office, I had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the fact that there existed an intention to embarrass the Government, by withholding the supplies, and that even the terms had been prescribed to the people of the Province in which they were expected to address their Representatives for that object.

Now, it will scarcely be credited that while I was thus assailed—while placards declared that the Constitution was in danger, merely because I had maintained that the Lieutenant Governor, and not his Executive Council, was responsible for his conduct,—there existed in the Grievance Report the following explanation of the relative duties of the Lieutenant Governor and of his Executive Council.

"It appears," say the Grievance Committee, "that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit. It appears by the following transactions that the Lieutenant Governor only communicates to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise specially instructed."

Having at your request transmitted to you the correspondence which passed between my late Executive Council and myself, and having reminded you that there existed "a Constitutional Tribunal competent to award its decision, and that to that tribunal I was ever ready most respectfully to bow," it is with surprise I learn that you have deemed it necessary to stop the Supplies.

In the History of Upper Canada this measure has, I believe, never before been resorted to; and as I was the bearer of His Majesty's special Instructions to examine, and wherever necessary, to correct the "Grievances" detailed in your report of last Session, I own I did not expect to receive this embarrassment from your House.

The effect of your deliberate decision will be severely felt by all people in the Public Offices; by the cessation of improvement in your Roads; by the delay of compensation to Sufferers in the late War; and by the check of Emigration. In the complaints you have made to His Majesty against me, (in which you declare that my "ear is crooked"—my "mind poisoned"—my "feelings bitter"—that I am "despotic," "tyrannical," "unjust," "deceitful"—that my conduct has been "derogatory to the honour of the King," and "demoralizing to the community," and that I have treated the people of this Province as being "little better than a country of rogues and fools") you have availed yourselves of a high Legislative privilege, entrusted to you by your constituents, to the exercise of which I have consequently no constitutional objection to urge, but for the honour of this Province in which I, though unconnected with the Country, am as deeply interested as its inhabitants, I cannot but regret that, while I was receiving from all directions the most loyal addresses, you, in your Legislative capacity, should have characterized His Majesty's Government, which has lately acted towards Upper Canada so nobly and disinterestedly, by the expression of "Downing Street Law."

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: Having now concluded an outline of the principal events, which have occurred during the present Session, I confess that I feel disappointed in having totally failed in the beneficial object of my mission.

I had made up my mind to stand against the enemies of Reform, but I have unexpectedly been disappointed by its pressed friends. No liberal mind can deny that I have been unnecessarily embarrassed;—no one can deny that I have been unjustly accused;—no one can deny that I have evinced an anxiety to remedy all real grievances—that I have protected the Constitution of the Province;—and that by refusing to surrender at discretion the patronage of the Crown, to irresponsible individuals I have conferred a service on the back-woodsman, and on every noble minded Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, and U. E. Loyalist, who, I well know, prefer British freedom and the British Sovereign to the family domination of an irresponsible Cabinet.

It now only remains for me frankly and explicitly to declare the course of policy I shall continue to adopt, as long as I may remain the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, which is as follows:—

I will continue to hold in my own hands, for the benefit of the people, the power and patronage of the Crown, as imparted to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province by the King's Instructions; I will continue to consult my Executive Council upon all subjects, on which, either by the Constitutional Act, or by the King's Instructions, I am ordered so to do, as well as upon all other matters in which I require their assistance. I will continue to hold myself responsible to all authorities in this country, as well as to all private individuals, for whatever acts I commit, either by advice of my Council or otherwise, and will continue calmly and readily to afford to all people every reasonable satisfaction in my power. I will use my utmost endeavours to explain to the people of this Province, that they want only wealth and population to become one of the finest and noblest people on the globe;—that union is strength, and that party spirit produces weakness;—that they should, consequently, forgive and forget political and religious animosity, and consider as their enemies only those who invidiously promote either;—that widely scattered as they are over the surface of this extensive country, they should recollect with pride, the brilliant history of "the old country," from which they sprang, and like their ancestors, they should firmly support the British Standard, which will ever afford them freedom and disinterested protection; that by thus tranquillizing the Province, the redundant wealth of the Mother Country will irrigate their land, and that her population will convert the wilderness which surrounds them into green fields;—in infusion of wealth would establish the Crown as all directions, as well as good roads;—the arteries of agriculture and commerce; that plain, practical education should be provided for the rising generation, as also the blessings of the Christian Religion, which inculcates "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

Taking every opportunity of offering these recommendations to the inhabitants of this Province, I shall in no way attempt to enforce them; on the contrary I shall plainly promulgate, that if the Yeomanry and Farmers of Upper Canada are not yet sufficiently tired of agitation—if they do not yet clearly see what a curse it has been to them, it will be out of my power to assist them; that if they insist on turning away the redundant wealth as well as the labourers of the Mother Country to the United States, I shall be unable to prevent them;—in short, that if they actually would rather remain as all directions, as well as good roads, determined to shield me from insult, and to cheer and accompany me in my progress towards Reform.

I have detained you longer than is customary, but the unprecedented events of this Session, have made it necessary to do so.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7th.
PETITION TO STOP THE SUPPLIES, &c.
(Continued from last page.)

Mr. Robinson denied that the house showed any disposition to refuse to receive those petitions, & he would also deny that they contained the sentiments of the people; it was almost impracticable for them to have sufficiently reflected, and fully understood the nature of them; but he thought it unnecessary and improper to take any extraordinary steps with regard to them. It appeared evident to him that the committee upon the subject of the Executive were afraid to report. (Hear, hear.) They had had plenty of time, but they would first appeal to the passions of the people. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of some hon. gentlemen, who were now rounding their own praises, in the commencement of their career, was not altogether unknown to him, that of the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Mackenzie) in particular who is according to his own account, so very immaculate, so entirely free from all considerations of personal advantage. He (Mr. M.) having published a most offensive article against the Archbishop, called upon that gentleman and intimated to him that upon such and such conditions he would retract what he had said. (Mr. Mackenzie called the hon. gentleman to order and declared that there was not a word of truth in what he had stated;—to revert to the question then he was positively convinced that the people were not desirous of such violent proceedings, as these recommended by the petitions; he never would be brought to believe that they contained a fair expression of the public sentiments.

Mr. McNab said, the hon. gentleman for the second riding of York had made one of his usual speeches; he had compared our government to that of Russia; if that comparison were just the hon. gentleman instead of wearing a gold chain about his neck, would wear a collar of iron. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McNab) had no doubt that the hon. gentleman was kicking out of the representation of the county as he elegantly termed it—the county was now represented quite as well; and who were those gentlemen of whom he had thought fit to speak so disrespectfully in relating his very witty story of the bull? Mr. Wilson was a gentleman who had been in Parliament for a quarter of a century, and had filled the Speaker's chair. Mr. Chisholm was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of the province, and as to respectability of character and usefulness to the country there was no comparison between that gentleman and the hon. member. The introduction of such petitions as these was one of the most unjust proceedings that could be adopted by that house; it would be accorded with their dignity to order the motion with which the hon. gentleman had honoured them to be placed upon the threshold and one of the door keepers ordered to kick it out.—How did that hon. member extol his Excellency the Lt. Governor at the commencement of the present session! widely different appeared to be his opinion now. The people had not been fairly dealt with, and that upon a matter which involved their dearest rights, it was therefore a matter of more importance than the whole business of the present session, to place the subject in its proper light, and he did regret that the committee appointed to investigate the subject was so completely a one sided committee. (Called to order by the Speaker.) After a few other observations the hon. and learned gentleman sat down.

Mr. Rolin addressed the house in opposition to the motion. He was astonished at the excitement which seemed to pervade the house on the present question.—He could not discover the very great importance which the hon. and learned gentleman from Hamilton attached to it.—The hon. and learned gentleman stated that the committee assumed to themselves the right of deciding between his Excellency and his Executive Council. Did the hon. and learned gentleman wish to drive that committee to make their report upon so important a subject without affording them time to obtain information? As to the motion before the house he did not see why they should travel out of the ordinary course of proceedings. He had had no part in sending out the petitions for signatures and although it appeared some of them had found their way into his District; and he did not feel much obliged to hon. gentlemen for interfering between him and his constituents. They could address the house, if they thought the constitution in danger, without the help of hon. members.—He believed it was an important crisis in the history of the Province, but he did not see any necessity for travelling out of the ordinary course, and placing those petitions upon the journals of the house. He would vote against the motion, and also against the committee appointed for he did not think the committee ought to be driven to make their report until they were fully prepared.

Mr. Boulton said the debate had taken a very wide range and had afforded hon. members an opportunity to indulge in invective, which they were ready to do on all occasions. He hoped the motion would not be adopted.

The question upon the amendment was negatived—yeas 18 yeas 23.

Foreign & Domestic News.

New Bishop of Montreal.—The King has nominated the Venerable George Jehosphat Mountain, D.D., Archbishop of Quebec, to be Bishop of Montreal.

Death of the Mother of Napoleon.—Madame Marie Letitia Bonaparte died at Rome on the 23d of February. She was born on the 24th of August, 1750, at Ajaccio, of the Ramolino family, and had lived at Rome ever since 1814.

From the Paris papers of Feb. 19.

EXECUTION OF FIESCHI, MOREY, AND PEPIN.

This morning, at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock, the awful sentence of the law was carried into effect upon Fieschi and his accomplices.

At 7 o'clock the executioner, accompanied by nine of his assistants, arrived at the prison of the Luxembourg, and exhibited to the governor the order for the execution. He was immediately conducted to the hall where the preparations were to be made.

Fieschi came out first, attended by his keepers. He came forward with a careless air, holding his head high, and casting his eyes on every object around him; and he took his seat on the bench, as he was told, without saying a word. When his hands were about to be tied behind his back, he requested that they should not be tied very tight. Several times during that operation he exclaimed, "It is too tight, you hurt me; I wish to have my movements free." One of the assistant executioners slackened the cord, and was proceeding to tie his legs, when Fieschi said,

"Well, this very night I dreamt that you were tying my legs." While these sad preparations were going on, Fieschi continued talking with great volubility, addressing himself to every one around him whom he had known in prison. He then held his head down for a moment, and appeared to be thinking; then, assuming a solemn air, he said, "Why was I not killed in Russia, instead of coming to have my head cut off in my own country? But I declare to you all who are here present, that I have done service to my country by stating the truth; I do not regret having done so, I ought to serve as an example on the scaffold."

The preparations being completed, Fieschi stood up and spoke thus:—"Gentlemen, I request you will bear witness that I have bequeathed my head to M. Lavocat. I have done so in writing, and I suppose the law allows that my will be respected. Where is the man whose business it will be to pick up my head? I tell him it shall not be his, but M. Lavocat's. Yes, my head belongs to M. Lavocat, my soul to God, and my body to the earth. Now let the others be brought forth; let them be placed before me; I want to see them; this is my day of festivity."

The executioner took hold of his arm, and assisted him to one of the three chairs placed against the wall.

Morey was brought forward next, supported by two of the keepers. His silence and immobility formed a striking contrast with Fieschi, who was placed opposite Morey, and did not cease talking.

During the preparations that Morey was undergoing in silence, a man was seen close to the pillar, in a grey great-coat, with a fur cap on his head, smoking his pipe. He appeared to be looking on as an indifferent spectator, and addressed a few words to his neighbours on the details of this ceremony. This man was Pepin.

On being called by the executioner, he placed himself on the side of Morey, took off his coat and neckcloth, which he gave up to a keeper, saying, "Give these things to the Director;" and while his hands were being tied he continued smoking his pipe. His face did not show the least emotion; his voice was not altered—he spoke very little. But when the collar of his shirt was cut off, he turned toward Morey, and said, with a calm voice, "Well, my old Morey, it appears that we are going together into the other world!" Morey replied—"A little sooner or later, what does it matter?" A moment after Pepin cast his eyes on Fieschi. "Well, Fieschi," said he, smiling, "you are pleased, you are now opposite your friend, (checking himself,) I mean your victim." Fieschi attempted to reply, but was prevented by the Abbe Grivel.

At a quarter past 7 o'clock the preparations were finished. The condemned got up to be led to the fatal vehicle; Pepin, who continued smoking his pipe, then said—"Gentlemen, the crime of Fieschi is confined to him alone. There is no other guilty man here besides himself."

"I have done my duty," observed Fieschi, "and all I regret is not to have had forty days more to live, in order to write a great number of things that remained to be told."

The three convicts were then led out of the hall, and were taken through the garden to one of the farthest gates, where three vehicles were standing to receive and conduct them to the place of execution.

Each of the convicts was placed in a separate vehicle, with a confessor, and two gendarmes. The doors of the three vehicles were left open. Attended by a party of gendarmes and Municipal Guards on horseback, the procession started from the Luxembourg, at half past 7, for the place of execution.

Now and then Morey looked out of the door of his vehicle, to see whether the scaffold was yet in sight. A few moments before the arrival of the cortege the commissioners of the police on the Place St. Jacques allowed that portion of the crowd which was nearest to a very wide circle formed round the guillotine to take their station, within that circle, which was instantly filled with about 3000 persons.

The three vehicles soon made their appearance, followed by those of the executioner and his assistants. All eyes were then fixed on the doors of the vehicles containing the condemned, which had been left open for them to be seen by the public as much as possible.

They all three descended with the same calmness they had shown during the preparations.

Pepin was the first to descend from his vehicle.—He mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and exhibited in his entire deportment a degree of calmness and resignation that formed a strong contrast with the weakness and irresolution displayed by him during his trial. On reaching the fatal platform he bowed to the assembled multitude, resigned himself into the hands of the executioner, and in another moment ceased to live.

The appearance of the next prisoner (Morey) who ascended the scaffold excited an intense painful feeling among the populace. His age, his physical infirmities, and his venerable gray hairs, seemed to command respect, in spite even of the terrible charges against him, and the conclusive evidence of his guilt, which he was now on the point of expiating with his life.

In consequence of his extreme debility, he was actually lifted on the scaffold by the executioner and his assistants, by whom he was strapped to the fatal board. The knife then descended, and almost before the countless and breathless multitude could perceive the signal given for his fall, the wretched criminal was a headless corpse.

It was now Fieschi's turn to brave the embrace of death, with which he had long boasted his readiness to form companionship. He mounted the steps leading to the scaffold without the slightest symptom of faltering or wavering, attended by the ecclesiastic who had accompanied him from the prison.

Arrived on the platform, he whispered a few words in the ear of his reverend attendant, and then embraced him warmly. He then said a few words to the crowd, but on account of the distance we were able to distinguish only the phrase, "I die fearlessly—I have declared the truth." As soon as the priest by whom he was attended had quitted the platform, the executioner had performed the melancholy office; and Fieschi joined his comrades in guilt and misfortune in another world.

The body of Pepin was given up to his family for burial, at their request. The others were delivered for dissection.

LOWER CANADA.

Extract of a Letter from A. Roebuck, Esq. M.P. London, to Mr. Speaker Peppineau, L. C.

"I cannot avoid taking advantage of this opportunity of recording solemnly my opinion as to the demands which, as guardians of a whole people, you are bound to insist on. The object you have in view is to frame a Government in accordance with the wants and the

feelings of that people. In America, no Government can unite these conditions, but one that is purely democratic."

A distressing fire took place on Saturday last, at Three Rivers, which has been attended with the loss of life. During the evening, one of the children of Mr. Frederick Dufresne had gone into the cellar of the house, with a candle, which communicated its flame to one of the beams. After the family had gone to bed and were asleep, they were awakened by an alarm of fire. The flames had already made such progress, that Mrs. Dufresne, then unwell, gave the alarm, perished along with her young brother, aged seven, in the view of their father, who heard their cries from the second story, and used his exertions to save them, but was restrained from incurring the impending danger by a friend. Mr. Dufresne is himself severely burnt.—Quebec Gazette.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. Peter Smith to Miss Phoebe Cavers, daughter of Mr. James Cavers, of this city.

The above announcement appeared in our columns of yesterday, and we have this day to record the untimely death of those two individuals, so lately made one through life, and whose fate it was to be undivided in death. On the morning of the 1st of April, they left this city in a carriage along with the father of the bride, but whether for their home or on a pleasure trip, we do not know. When at the mouth of the Chateauguay river, the father was in the leading car, and at a certain place, one of his horses' feet went through the ice. So soon as he passed over the spot, he turned round to warn his daughter and son in law of the circumstance, when he saw them sink through the ice to rise no more. His feelings may be imagined—they cannot be described.—Montreal Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

Recent occurrences have clearly shown, that political disaffection in this Province rankles deeper, and is of a more inveterate character, than might have been supposed. We always felt inclined to judge charitably, and hoped that a rational modification of alleged abuses, and the promotion of certain improvements, would quiet clamours and silence complaint. Such, however, does not prove to be the case. A liberal Ministry at home, anxious to do justice to Canada, have sent us a Governor of liberal principles and splendid talents, expressly for the purpose of correcting every error and redressing every grievance. The very men who have loudly demanded these concessions, and who should have given the new Governor their decided cooperation in his labours, are the first to distrust the benevolent mission, and join in trying to embarrass the administration. What are we to understand from this? Why clearly that the radicals do not seek the improvements they have long demanded, but would rather nothing should be done to give them less reason to complain. Make improvements and complaint must cease, and it is upon complaint that they "live, move, and have their being." Let there be an end to agitation, and you put an end to the agitator. But we trust that notwithstanding the radicals adopt this unexpected course, and manifest such a disregard for the interests of the country, the intelligent, reflecting and honest reformers will act differently. We trust they will see the propriety of giving the present Governor a fair trial, and since Sir Francis declares that his determination is to remedy every abuse, allow him time and opportunity of so doing.

The bitter tone and exalting style adopted by some of our contemporaries, are calculated to do infinite mischief. Such feelings pervade the country too much already, and it should be the duty of the press to correct, rather than promote, the evil. Party spirit is spreading its gangrene through the public mind, and is laying a foundation for much division, discord and excitement hereafter. This should not be. Every question should be discussed on its own individual merits, and not be blended with the blighting mania of party feeling and prejudice. If we do not set this example, it is because we are drawn from our purpose by the malignant spirit and sarcastic tone of some of our brethren of the Press.—Kingston Chron.

OBITUARY.

For the Christian Guardian.

Died, in Cobourg, on Monday, March 28, Ira Evans, aged 21 years. This young man has been for some months the subject of declining health; the pins of the tabernacle have been gradually falling out, bespeaking softly, yet sure, the speedy dissolution of the whole fabric. But this appeared to make little, if any, serious impression on his mind. He had by some means or other obtained a smattering knowledge of the Universalist Doctrines, in accordance with which he considered himself safe, as all men would be eventually saved, and raised to a state of ineffable glory. At last his friends discovered serious symptoms of a speedy dissolution, and became concerned for his spiritual welfare, and invited some of our society to come and visit him. On Sunday, the 27th Feb. brother Wm. Philip called and conversed with him, but he appeared worse, and on Monday morning at six o'clock they asked him if they should send for the person that visited him yesterday—he consented; they called him in, and he conversed with him on the necessity and importance of salvation. He said he did not think that God had done no harm to any one. Brother Philip explained to him the plain gospel system of salvation by faith in Christ. This appeared to produce some effect; "Oh," he said, "I wish that I had met with you six months ago, but now it is too late; I am the subject of so much pain and weakness that I cannot do any thing."

Brother Philip encouraged him by telling him that it did not require physical powers, but the power of Faith, by which we lay hold on Christ as that sacrifice which was offered for our sins. A kind of stupor came on him, so that brother Philip almost despaired of being any service to him, and after some time left him; but he had not left him long before he recovered his strength. Before he departed hence to be seen no more, the truths he had heard seemed to impress his mind; he asked them to read the Bible to him, which they did. "Oh," he said, "that is the Book I have too long neglected." From this time he began to inquire for salvation; his desires became more intense, and his continual cry was, "Oh what shall I do to be saved? I am going to die, and I am without hope." He was near his journey's end, and he had the awful gulph of eternity in view; anguish and sorrow were depicted in his countenance, and his soul appeared to rove round the walls of his cell, tenement and shriek for help. Those who were present said that they never saw any one in such agony of mind. At this time brother Peters, of Hope, came in and conversed with him; he was perfectly sensible; he was directed to believe in Jesus; "Oh," he said, "who is he, where is he, that I may believe?" Brother Peters asked him if he believed in a General Judgment, and Final Retribution; he exclaimed, "Oh, yes; how can the wicked and the good man dwell together in another world, that cannot be?" Here his former principles gave way, the fabric fell, it could not stand the heavy weight. After exhorting him to believe, they knelt down and prayed. "The Lord had not prayed more than a quarter of an hour before God spoke peace to his soul. Thus was he plucked as a brand from the burning. After praising God for what he had done for him, he said—"Oh, I never felt like this before." He then called his friends by name one after another, and took his farewell of them by saying, "The Lord bless you." At last he came to brother Peters, with joy beaming

on his countenance and with a peculiar emphasis, which he says he shall never forget—"The Lord bless you." He then requested his friends to turn him on his right side; he inclined his head on his hand, gathered up his feet, and died. Thus were the words of our Lord peculiarly realized—"This day shall thou be with me in Paradise." His remains were interred on the 30th. The occasion was improved by an interesting discourse from brother Peters, from these words—"Unto him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted to him righteousness." From this we should learn some important lessons;—the danger of procrastination—how difficult to repent and believe on a death bed, and how uncertain. We should praise God for his goodness, yet be careful not to presume on his mercy. May this be a warning on the one hand, and an encouragement on the other.

S. C. P.
Cobourg, March 31st, 1836.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

January 8th.—At Devonport, Mr. Thomas Board, aged ninety-six. He joined the Methodist society when about 26 years of age; and soon after, in a class meeting, he obtained a clear evidence of his adoption into the family of God. He was one of Mr. Wesley's and Dr. Coke's warmest friends in this town; and whenever they came to Devonport they visited him. He was a man of unblemished character, and unbending integrity. A few hours before he died he said, "This will be my last night upon earth; and I die in peace with God and mankind." A short time before he expired he said, "Rejoice, rejoice; for the Lord is gracious." Thus, after being a member of the Wesleyan body for more than seventy years, this venerable man "gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people." J. H.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. W. Griffiths, April 7th, Mr. Richard Willson to Miss Jane Moorhouse, both of the township of Zone.

At Hamilton, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. James Norris, Mr. Lindsey Crawford, to Miss Mary Ann Breathour, eldest daughter of John Breathour, Esq., of Strawberry-bank, Trafalgar, and late of Kindelstown, county Wicklow, Ireland.

DIED.

At Port Barwell, (U. C.) on the 10th inst., Catherine Ann, wife of Allan Smith. Aged 19.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 20.

D. McMullen, T. Turner, C. Biggar, J. Ryerson, H. Baldwin, A. Smith, J. Baxter.

Advertisements.

Mechanics' Institute.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered on PHRENOLOGY at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 22nd April, at half past Seven o'clock, by Mr. R. W. Horn.

Admittance—Persons not Members, 7d. Ladies are admitted free.

Toronto, 19th April, 1836.

LADIES' BAZAAR.

THE LADIES' ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held on WEDNESDAY the FIRST of JUNE, at the City-Hall. The doors will be open at 12 o'clock, precisely. Admittance 1s. Children half price. Admittance from 11 till 12, as usual, 2s. 6d.

N. B. To prevent confusion, it is particularly requested, that those who kindly contribute will send their contributions, priced, on the two days previous to the sale.

AUCTION.

To be Sold by Auction, on the 3rd of MAY next, on Lot No. 4, West side of Yonge Street, all the

STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS

owned by the Subscriber, consisting of Horses, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Sleighs, Harness, and a Wagon, with a variety of other Farming Utensils not mentioned.

Terms—£3 and under, Cash; all over £3, twelve months' credit, by giving approved endorsed Notes.

To commence at 10 o'clock.

DANIEL McDUGALL.

NEW PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES MACKENZIE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he intends commencing business as a PRINTER in this City, as soon as the state of the navigation will permit the importation from New York of the Type, Presses, and other necessary materials for a new and extensive Printing Office.

The advertiser has been regularly bred to the trade, having served during the last twelve years in the offices of the Advocate, Guardian, and Correspondent and Advocate, and in some of the most extensive offices in Lower Canada and the United States. He has also been employed by the present House of Assembly as one of the Reporters of its debates and proceedings.

The Types, Ornaments, &c. will be carefully assorted, new, and of a superior quality; and the Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Law Blanks, Advertisements, Hand Bills, and every other description of work will be executed neatly, with accuracy and despatch.

Toronto, April 4th, 1836.

GARDENING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Gentry of Toronto, that he is now preparing to take CONTRACTS for GARDENS. Persons desirous of having their Gardens walled and cropped to the utmost advantage, will find it in their interest to favour him with a call; as he has, from an early experience in the Gardening and Nursery business, and a residence

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7th.

PETITION TO STOP THE SUPPLIES, &c.

Mr. MacKenzie moved that the petition of Robert Burns and others, of Pickering, be entered at length on the Journals.

Mr. McNab said, this was probably the first instance wherein members of the House of Assembly had got up petitions, franked them, and sent them through the country for signatures, and received them again as the expression of public opinion. It was a very unfair proceeding. The proper course would have been to send forth the documents upon the subject to which the petitions related, and let them be read by the public, and let the expression of public opinion upon them be spontaneous, and that expression would have come with a far greater force. What had been the course adopted by hon. members? They had circulated petitions founded upon certain documents, which documents they had kept secret, and had even withheld the publication of the Report of the select committee upon the subject of those documents. It was a most extraordinary proceeding, and he firmly believed it was the rock upon which the majority of that house would split. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McNab) was as anxious for the rights of the people of Upper Canada as any hon. member who talked a great deal about them. Dorn and bred as he had been in Upper Canada, he could emphatically say in the language of the poet:—

"This is my own—my native land."

It was here he expected to spend the remainder of his days, and he would be the last man to interfere with the privileges of Canadians. He would have the House of Assembly ready at all times to receive the petitions of all classes of the people, but he would not have the people deceived. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned Mayor might cry "hear," he would tell him that he would have much better consulted the dignity of his character as a legislator if he had allowed those documents to go forth and be judged of by the country, and allow a spontaneous expression of public opinion upon the subject if the people judged it necessary to take such a step. It was an unfair way of dealing with the head of the government, as well as with the people of Upper Canada; and he was satisfied a large majority of the people would agree with him in that opinion. He was aware that in that house he was in a "miserable minority," but that circumstance was not sufficient to change his mind. Whenever he considered the majority to be in the right on any subject whatever, he was as ready to support them as any hon. member in their own ranks. (Hear, hear.) He was a free agent, and not bound under any kind of obligation to any particular party. He held no situation under government, and this he would say also, that he had no wish to hold one; to his own exertions he was indebted, and to them alone for his support. He would repeat that this house by proceeding as they had done in regard to these petitions, had not dealt fairly with the people. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen may laugh, because they stand surrounded by a governing majority, but he would contend it was a most unstatesmanlike and discreditable proceeding. There was no part of His Majesty's dominions—there was no part of America, in so flourishing a condition as Upper Canada at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) Yes, he believed the prosperity of the country was without a parallel. (Hear, hear.) And nothing could be more improper than to extract an expression of dissatisfaction from the public before the house allowed them to be put in possession of the documents relating to the subject, and before that hon. gentlemen who cry "hear," and who are members of the committee, has condescended to report to this house whether the Lieutenant Governor or his Executive Council were in the right. The hon. gentleman may smile, but that is no argument.

Mr. Fesby—Neither is there any argument in bold assertions, and violent declamation, particularly when coming from an hon. member who evidently appears to be in a passion. The hon. and learned gentleman tells us that no country is so flourishing as Upper Canada;—no country has the same privileges or the same advantages—no country equal to it in wealth and prosperity. Where does that hon. and learned gentleman go to get his bank stock and his rail road stock taken up? Did not Sir John Colborne himself, at the opening of the present parliament refer to the flourishing condition of the people on the other side of the lake. Is it not referred to universally by gentlemen on all sides of the house as acknowledged fact, that the prosperity is greater than ours? Is it not strange that an hon. and learned member would allow himself to be worked up to such a rage as to lose his better judgment, or what may be termed his common sense? The situation of the two countries in point of fact is not to be compared. Look at the situation of our affairs, have we got a single work of improvement completed, which yields any considerable profit? But while I grant that the comparison is so much in the favour of the United States, it does not follow that I would desire to introduce republicanism into the province. I maintain now as I always have maintained that our country in point of soil and climate is not to be surpassed by any in the world. This I assert without fear of contradiction, that if any province were under the bad administration of the affairs of government it is the deplorable condition of the province when you take into consideration the natural advantages which the country possesses. Here we are over head and ears in debt, and while our lands are worth comparatively nothing the prices are kept at so high a rate that thousands of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, are warning into the States and settling there; not that the government is congenial to their feelings, they have naturally a prepossession in favour of that under which they have been brought up, but notwithstanding that, considerations of that kind are apt to give way to personal interest. Reformers in Upper Canada have been reproached as being selfish; but the very moment they come forward and require the constitution to be administered in its purity, the moment they demand those measures which are calculated to advance the interests of the country, and the rights of the people of Upper Canada as British subjects, that moment they are reproached for being disloyal and disaffected. Now let us examine what the hon. and learned gentleman has made out in his extraordinary speech: he has made out that petitions have been prepared in this house and sent to the country; and I would ask has not any individual member a perfect right to send his opinion to his constituents. (Hear, hear.) Is he to be deprived of the privilege of corresponding with the public, because he happens to be a member of the house? Does the hon. and learned gentleman condemn a public demonstration of opinion? Let him then condemn the proceedings of his own friends, getting up a hole and corner meeting, and then marching up in procession—a paltry procession it was—to the government house, with flags flying, and attended with music, for the purpose of condemning the proceedings of this house; but no, this was a proceeding after his own heart. A regular crusade is carried on against reform and every means resorted to, and every exertion made to uphold the Governor and those who support him in the course he is pursuing. He (Mr. F.) would like to hear hon. gentlemen point out, if they could, what objection there could be to any thing proposed in the petitions. Did they ask for the introduction of republican prin-

ciples? Did they exhibit any disposition to vitiate against the King's ultimate authority. What was it they demanded? They asked for the British Constitution. (Hear, hear.) They asked those rights and privileges which were enjoyed by their fellow subjects in Great Britain, and not a word further; did the hon. gentleman mean to complain of that? Would they stand up in the face of the public and deny that the people had a perfect right to ask what they did? The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. McNab) had said, he was now in a minority and gave very significant hints that he would not long continue to be so; would he (Mr. McNab) venture to assert that the affairs of the country would not be better conducted in case the Lieutenant Council on all occasions, and that that Council should be appointed with the concurrence of the representatives of the people? Or in other words, did he believe the interests of the people would be better served by having the British Constitution administered in this province, or by having such a system pursued as was at present? That was the plain principle, he (Mr. F.) would go to issue on that point. If he was wrong he was willing to be set right, he had no interest separate from that of the country. He was not looking for office; he wanted none of the leaves and fishes, but he could point to those whose private interests were paramount with them to every thing; who were looking to their pockets in every act of their political career; it was that which stimulated them; it was that which caused the train to march through the streets; their interests and their passions were in danger of being lost, and they staidly forewent that unless they bestirred themselves, the time would arrive when the public offices would be filled by men having in view the good of the country, and not the emolument of individuals. Let hon. gentlemen oppose the introduction of those petitions by quibble or otherwise as they please. They would now see who were ready "to cast about in their 'minds' eye" for some new state of political existence." The hon. and learned gentleman from Hamilton claimed to be loyal; let him show that he was so. This time was fast approaching when it must be made manifest who are for us and who are against us—who are for the constitution of King, Lords, and Commons—the test of ages—who are for a complete demagogic battery—an agitator—and now the hon. and learned member for Hamilton was beginning to follow in the same track and threaten them with public opinion. Would they pretend to say that the people would have signed these petitions, unless the matter they contained accorded with their views. It was an imputation which would not rebound to the credit of those who made it. There was no coercion, God knows, on the part of reformers, nor was there any inducement held out by them to increase their ranks; they had nothing to give; on the contrary, every thing was in the gift of their opponents. Perhaps the hon. and learned gentleman from Hamilton might have it in his mind to favour the ear of His Excellency and obtain favours for his friends, for which they would feel bound to render him any service in their power. It had been hitherto too successfully practised. It was this corrupt state of things which the country were now united in breaking down. If the hon. and learned gentleman could combat the doctrines advanced in the petitions, let him do so. If they were founded in truth they would bear investigation. Truth never feared to be brought to the test of fact, it was only falsehood, and error, and corruption which feared investigation.

Mr. Macnab said he did not think the hon. gentleman had any particular reason for charging him with being opposed to any thing like investigation. Notwithstanding all his insinuations, he could not point out a solitary instance of his (Mr. Macnab's) soliciting for his friends any place or emolument. The hon. gentleman had said that bold assertions were not arguments; facts were arguments—and would it not have been better if the House had postponed its decision until they were in possession of the report of the committee? This question was whether His Excellency had exercised his judgment conscientiously in constraining the duties confided to him by the 31st Geo. 3rd? Was there any act of his which could be construed into an attempt to infringe upon the rights of any individual? They had given their own reading of His Excellency's language, and had extracted from him a pledge to support them at the next election. (Hear, hear.) The petitions pray also for the removal of certain persons from the situations which they held in this house. It was plain to perceive that the persons aimed at were the Clerk and the Sergeant at Arms. Now he (Mr. McNab) did not believe that twenty people would be found willing to pray for the removal of those persons. The Clerk was a man who had fought and bled in defence of the country; a man whose acts would live in historic fame. He regretted most sincerely that hon. members had taken the course they had.

Mr. PARKER said the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to be under a wrong impression with regard to a material point in question. He seemed to imagine that the people were unacquainted with what they were petitioning for; was not the country well acquainted with the proceedings of the Legislative Council? Did the hon. and learned gentleman forget his own graphic description of that Council last year? Were not the country well aware that two-thirds of the public business was in an absolute state of derangement in consequence of the proceedings of that body? Did they not well know that every measure for the improvement of the country was staid by them? Would they not be prepared to address the house upon it? He (Mr. P.) believed the public was upon its feet, and he would vote for the motion.

Mr. MacKENZIE said, after the excellent speeches which had already been made, it would not be proper for him to occupy the time of the house at any length. An extraordinary opposition seemed to be offered to the petition of Robert Burns—a name well known in Scotland's history, a man devotedly attached to liberty. He (Mr. M.) recollected that not long ago a certain steambot brought down from the District of Gore, a certain American Bull, and also certain gentlemen, among whom were one William Chisholm, one John Wilson, and the hon. and learned gentleman who represented the town of Hamilton. This Bull the exhibited about the town, and finally killed and ate him, and this they called a demonstration of public opinion; but it turned out to be all a Bull story enough. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman was turned out of the representation of the country, and was forced to resort to the rotten borough of Hamilton; and as for Chisholm and Wilson, they were kicked out altogether. The hon. and learned gentleman might as well say nothing about public opinion. What does the Leeds election say? That was the sort of expression of public opinion he liked. He liked to see the honest yeomanry come forward and say, the country is ours, and we will enjoy the blessings of a free government. When we see them united in putting down tyrants, our triumph is approaching. He (Mr. M.) thought one of the most humble individuals in the ranks of reform, was nevertheless glad to have it in his power to raise his voice in favour of a demonstration of public opinion on all subjects connected with the administration of the government; and he was happy to hear the hon. gentleman from Middlesex declare that his constituents entertained the same notions of rational freedom. He was happy in being able to approve of the conduct of that house in many particulars. Was there a man within the reach of

his voice who would be willing that his name should go down to posterity as the mean servile flatterer of the Executive? The motion before the house was nothing more than for placing the opinions of the people, expressed in their petitions, in the same situation which those of His Excellency were placed, namely, upon the Journals of the House. The people were not so rude and uninformed that their opinions were not entitled to be heard. They would yet make themselves heard, and the country would yet rise to that pitch of prominence which he had long desired anxiously to see.

Mr. DUNN said he had no intention to take up the time of the house; (hear, hear;) but the question was one of very great importance, and he felt it necessary to make a few observations upon it. When the right of petitioning was brought in question, it must be confessed that they were fallen upon dangerous times. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. D.) was one who had transmitted some of those petitions to the country, and left it to the good sense of his constituents to sign them if they thought proper; and he was quite willing to stand or fall by what he had done. The hon. and learned gentleman from Hamilton declared that it was the rock upon which reformers would split; no doubt he was desirous of bringing reform into disrepute, and if he could effect his object of rejecting these petitions by a Lawyer's quibble, he would not doubt be highly pleased. (Hear, hear.) The petitioners were asking only the British Constitution, and the people showed their loyalty by demanding the rights of British subjects. (Hear, hear.)

(Concluded on the inside.)

Advertisements.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 36d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than six months.

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

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.

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, PRACTICES in all the Branches of DENTAL SURGERY. Office at 48, Newgate Street, directly opposite the Methodist Chapel. 321f

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

S. EVANS, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 104, KING STREET, BEGS to inform the gentry and inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has opened the house lately occupied by Mr. Brooks, (next door to the French Church,) with as good an assortment of CLOTHS of various descriptions as have ever been imported into the Canada.

Gentlemen calling at his Establishment can have their orders executed in a very few hours in the most fashionable style of workmanship, and of the most superior description.

The Advertiser has, and will always keep on hand, a variety of Ready-made Clothes, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

S. EVANS would take this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to a liberal public, for the very great encouragement which he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that it will be his constant study to merit a continuance of their favour.

The following is a List of the Prices charged for some of his work—prices for other articles in proportion:

Coats, superfine Black, \$14 to 16
Do. do. Blue, 11 to 14
Do. do. Grey, 10 to 12
Do. do. Green, 10 to 12
Do. do. Red, 10 to 12
Do. do. White, 10 to 12
Vests, Silk Velvet, 6 to 8
Do. do. do. 3 to 5
N.B.—A great variety of FANCY VESTS at low prices.

Encouragement given to Country Stores. Toronto, 30th March, 1835. 333-3m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. S. E. TAYLOR, Importer of Dry Goods. 181, KING STREET.

S. E. TAYLOR begs leave to acquaint his numerous customers and friends, as also the public generally, that in consequence of having had a considerable portion of his Fall supply of Dry Goods detained by the frost in Brockville, and being obliged to send for them by land, he has not been able to announce the arrival of his FULL STOCK until the present time.

His NEW ARRIVAL, per the *Sophia* and *Esther*, of Liverpool, of SUPERFINE, MORGAN, FUSSELL, PRINCE, GALLOWS, 6-4, MORGAN, 6-4, BAY TICS, and GREY COTTONS, are very extensive; as also in his well selected Stock of Broad and Narrow Woolen Cloths, all of which, together with a large assortment of every article in the Dry Goods line, he is determined to sell either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at prices which must ensure a continuance and increase of the liberal support he has hitherto received.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine his goods and prices before they determine on where to purchase.

N.B.—The lowest price which can or will be taken, is asked at first. 322-4f

CLOTHING PANOPTICON AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 71, King Street, East of the Market Square.

The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal and generous support he has hitherto received—begs leave to inform them that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Lawson from the trade, he has employed his son Mr. Thomas Lawson, who has been his Father's Foreman and principal Cutter, and confidently anticipates, should any of that gentleman's friends favour him with a call, to be able to please in the present, as well as in his Father's Establishment heretofore.

As usual, a large assortment of Clothing neatly and carefully put up to suit every season of the year—which he is determined to dispose of on liberal terms so as to give general satisfaction.

Country Stores supplied Wholesale—and all orders executed with neatness and despatch. ROBERT HAWKE. Toronto, Jan'y. 31, 1835. 273

FOR SALE. ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF HARD-WOOD LAND, the East half of Lot No. 10, on the 1st Concession, in the township of Eldon, within five miles of Lake Simcoe. Apply to ROBERT ADAMS on the 11th Lot, 6th Concession of Vaughan. April 4th, 1835. 5 w. p.

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

CUMBERLAND HOUSE,

153 KING STREET.

Straw Bonnet Manufactory, and General Drapery Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of the City of Toronto, and the country generally, that he has resumed the STRAW BONNET TRADE for the ensuing season, and begs to assure his friends that all orders entrusted to him in that particular branch will be executed according to the latest fashions, and with the utmost despatch.

R. W. is desirous of engaging two or three superior STRAW BONNET MAKERS, to whom regular employment and liberal wages will be given. ROBERT WIGHTMAN. Toronto, March 1835. 331-6m.

GEO. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. No. 54, Newgate Street, returns his grateful thanks to his friends and a discerning public for the distinguished patronage received at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favour, which shall be his duty to merit by assiduity, punctuality, and neatness in the execution of any order entrusted to his care.

N.B. Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth may depend on having it made up according to order, and at the most reasonable terms. City Toronto, Jan. 7th, 1835. 269-4f

ISAAC 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 patronage received at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours, which 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. MRS. ROBINSON carries on the Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn and Bonnet business in the same place, where she will be happy to receive any orders, which shall be carefully and punctually attended to. She has now on hand a large assortment of the above articles, of latest fashions. Toronto, March 24th, 1835. 280

T. BIGGIN SCYTHES. THE Subscribers, knowing the inconvenience last Spring of not having a sufficient quantity of SCYTHES early, imported large quantities last fall for the Spring Trade, which will be sold at their usual low prices. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. 23, Yonge Street. Toronto, Feb. 10, 1835. 326-4f

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES. BROAD AXES. ADZES. H. SHEPARD'S MARK. J. & E. VAN NORMAN'S DO. MANUFACTURED FROM NAYLOR & CO'S CELEBRATED CAST STEEL. ALSO, SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES, CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c. VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. Wholesale Hardware Merchants. 23, Yonge Street, Toronto.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT. No. 133, King Street, 5 doors East of Yonge St.

THE Subscriber has now on hand an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, to which he solicits the attention of the public.

THOMAS THOMPSON. Toronto, May 27 1835. 280f

H. SHEPARD has recommenced an Axe Factory in Toronto, in new and commodious buildings in HORTON STREET, and is producing handsome AXES, made from the best materials, under his own superintendence, tempered by himself.

Merchants may now rely upon a good, and avail themselves of a most suitable Axe—in any quantity. Sept. 2nd, 1835 3034f

VEGETABLE OINTMENT. For Sore Eyes, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, &c. THE Subscribers, having become the Agents of Mr. John Thompson, Proprietor of the above valuable remedy, will be constantly furnished with a supply. On reference to copies of Certificates in our hands, it will be found that the efficacy of this Ointment has been tested on many occasions, and that the relief afforded by it to persons afflicted with such distressing complaints as it is intended to cure, gives it a claim to the confidence of the public.

Sold in Boxes of from 1s. 6d. to 8s. each. J. W. BRENT & Co., Druggists. It may also be purchased at Mr. McPherson's residence, No. 50 St. John street, Upper Town, Quebec. Messrs. Carter & McDonalds, St. Paul street, Montreal; Mr. David Fairbairn, corner of Church and Perth streets, Brockville; Mr. Markes, Market Square, Kingston; Brent & Co., Port Hope; Robert Fairbairn, Esq., Darlington; and Agents will be appointed in the principal towns of Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States. Toronto, Sept. 1835. 305

REMOVAL. CUTLERY AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this City and the surrounding Country that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Henderson & McKenzie, No. 120 King street, a few doors east of Yonge street.

Medical Gentlemen favouring him with their orders may rest assured that no exertion will be spared to merit their approbation. Surgeons' Instruments constantly kept on hand or made to order, to any pattern required. First rate Razors, Pen Knives, Scissors, Table knives and Forks, with almost every other article in the above line constantly kept for sale. As every article manufactured by the subscriber will be warranted, any article not equal to the guarantee will be taken back.

N.B.—Surgeons' Instruments carefully repaired; Razors, Pen Knives, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, &c. &c. ground and set in the best manner; all sorts of damaged hardware polished and repaired on reasonable terms; brass lacquered, &c. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

Trusses of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1835. 317-13w

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY,

MARKET LANE.

THE Rev. J. E. MAXWELL, grateful for past favours, requests the continuance of public patronage. Possessing the advantage of several years' successful experience, as a Teacher, on an improved system, in Edinburgh, and having taught in Toronto more than a year, he has had the satisfaction of witnessing generally the real improvement of the youth committed to his care.

By the help of an able and experienced Assistant, every Pupil receives a due share of attention. The course of instruction pursued in this Academy is calculated effectually to prepare the pupil for the practical operations of commercial life, by furnishing him with an elegant business-hand, a familiarity with Mercantile Arithmetic, a thorough knowledge of the English language, a general acquaintance with the Earth, and with the manners and customs of its inhabitants, &c. &c. In the Classical department, the plan of procedure is highly calculated to arouse that generous ardour, and encourage those laudable habits, which lead to eminence in the higher circles of accomplished scholarship.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to complete their education by a knowledge of English Composition, Letter and Card writing, &c., (taught this highly useful and ornamental branch of polite literature privately, or at the Academy. For further particulars apply at the Academy. Toronto, March 1st, 1835. 329-3m

BANK NOTICE. Office of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company. Toronto, 11th Feb'y. 1835.

AT the General Annual Meeting of Stockholders yesterday, it was unanimously resolved, that the Books of this Institution should be opened throughout the various Districts to receive fresh subscriptions for stock, and that on the first day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Books should be closed, and the stock then subscribed to be the capital of the Bank.

By order of the Board. H. DUPUY, Manager. 329-3m

BANK NOTICE. Office of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company. Toronto, 16th March, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Stockholders of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company are requested to pay a further instalment of 5 per cent. on the stock subscribed, on or before the 15th day of June next. Also, that any Stockholder paying the amount of his stock in full or in part, shall be entitled to his proportion of dividends hereafter to be declared.

By order of the Board. H. DUPUY, Manager. 331

NOTICE TO Landholders, Emigrants, &c. THE Subscriber having been induced, by the solicitation of many of his friends, to open a LAND AGENCY OFFICE, and knowing, from his long residence in this part of the country, the actual want of a Land Agency in this flourishing neighbourhood, which, from its situation, bordering as it does upon the Lake, and the Western Roads running direct through the same country, does and still will bring enquirers for Land daily, and not being able to obtain the necessary information, drives many wealthy men into an inferior part of the country.

The Subscriber therefore begs to say, he will be ready to receive communications respecting the sale or purchase of Lands at his Office, any day after date of this notice, with terms and full particulars to effect sales of such Lands as he may be commissioned to dispose of.

JNO. JONES HUNTLEY, Conveyancer, &c. Simcoe, Long Point, London District, &c. U. C. July 10th, 1835. 296f

GENERAL AGENCY, AND LAND OFFICE. ALEXR. STEWART, 70, Yonge-st., City of Toronto, returns his sincere thanks to his former employers, and requests a continuance of their favours: tendering his services in all branches of Agency in the Land Office; in sales of Lands; and writing all such Partitions, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, &c. as are in use in the Province.

From his knowledge and practice in the business, he hopes to give ample satisfaction to his employers.

ALL Letters (post paid) will be speedily attended to. March 1st, 1835. 329-6m

THIRD SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN OAKVILLE. FROM 100 to 200 Building Lots in Oakville, will be sold by Public Sale at that Town, on Thursday the 5th of May next, at 11 o'clock. The advantages of a fine back country of 60 miles having no other outlet, of an excellent Harbour and of Water Power now being made in the centre of the Town, are so obvious, that they need only be noticed to show that Oakville will soon be one of the principal Towns in the Province. An extensive Brewery, Warehouse, Stores, and Dwelling Houses are now contracted for.

TERMS—One third Cash, one third in twelve months, and one third in two years with interest. No condition of building will be attached to the sale.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co. Wm. CHISHOLM. Oakville, Feb. 1835. 330

FOR SALE. VALUABLE GRIST MILL and other privileges in the flourishing Town of LONDON, the Capital of London District, Upper Canada.

To be Sold by AUCTION, on the 2nd day of May, 1835, at the Town of London, to the highest bidder, for Cash only, all that superior Frame Grist Mill, Cast Iron Gearing, with two ran of Burr Stones, and other necessary machinery, now in full operation and perfect repair, with divers valuable Water Privileges, and Seven Acres of Land belonging to the same, situated on the North Branch of the River Thames, in the Town of London. The Grist Mill is four stories high, and built within the last three years. The river is about to be made navigable to the town.

DENNIS O'BRIEN. Application for further particulars may be made to Wm. CORMISH, Attorney-at-Law, London, Upper Canada. London, U. C. Jan. 1835. 323-15 w

FOR SALE. AT the head of Navigation on the River Welland or Chippewa, a valuable SAW MILL, with two Saws in good operation, with 1, 2, or 300 Acres of valuable Land. Large Pines are conveniently situated around it. Lumber can be easily rafted from hence to Port Robinson, on the Welland Canal, or to the mouth of said River.

For further particulars enquire of the owner on the premises. HENRY JOHNSON. Township of Caistor, Niagara District, Nov. 27, 1835. 319f

SELLING OFF AT, AND UNDER FIRST COST.

JAMES BEATTY being determined

to retire from business in this City, has now the pleasure of returning his best thanks to those who kindly patronized his establishment, and begs leave to inform them that he purposes disposing of his present extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS, at and under first cost, for Ready Money.—Being nearly all imported during the late Fall, and of a superior quality, they will be found worthy of attention.

ALSO, FOR SALE. Best London Beaver Hats, from 15s to 25s. Ladies' London made Prunella Boots and Shoes, 3s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per pair.

J. D. respectfully requests those persons who are indebted to him, to call and pay their respective accounts, with the least possible delay. Toronto, January 9, 1835. 3324f

NEW MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL. THIS day is Published, at the U. C. Gazette Office, Toronto.

"The Provincial Justice," (In one volume.) This work contains between 600 and 700 pages of close letter press. The whole of the British and Provincial Law, relative to the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, with numerous forms of Warrants, Summonses, Commitments, Convictions, &c., from the best authorities; including also the "New Township Meeting" Act, and other important Acts passed in the last session.

ALSO, THE LAW AND OFFICE OF "CORONER." With forms of Inquisition, Warrants, &c., and the ELEMENTS OF CONTESTANCING, with a variety of useful Conveyancing forms.

Also, "The Law of Executors," the Constitutional Acts, Court of Request Act, and Election Laws, and many other useful and interesting matters.

Agents for the distribution of the work will be appointed in all the principal towns in the Province. Price in boards 20s.; full bound, 25s.

Editors who have before advertised the work, will please to notice this advertisement. Toronto, 23rd June, 1835. 294

JUST PUBLISHED, Price One Dollar—handsomely bound, The Township Manual:

By the Author of the "Provincial Justice." COMPRISING all the Laws now in force relative to the Townships, including the Highway and Assessment Act, New Township Meeting Act, the Laws respecting Boundaries, Line Fences and Water courses; the Law and Office of Constable; the Law of Landlord and Tenant; Distress for Rent; Court of Requests and Summary Punishment Act; Jury Law; the Law relative to Mills, Mill Dams, Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Statute Labour, Travellers, Weights and Measures, &c. &c.

To be had at W. E. BOWELL, Leslie & Son, Eastwood & Skinner, and Guardian Office, Toronto; and at all the principal Towns in the Province.

Orders to be post paid. 317

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the late AARON EDWARDS, deceased, of the township of King, are hereby requested to come and make immediate settlement on or before the 1st of September next.

EDWARD HEACOCK, JOHN ASHTON, Administrators. April 2, 1835.

Information Wanted. OF JOHN AULSEBROOK and WILLIAM PARNHAM, lately from Lincolnshire, Eng. who left Hallowell last summer for the head of the Lake. Any information respecting the above named persons will be thankfully received by their friends at Hallowell. Hallowell