

ing to that land from whence the suffering
case of patriotism (through its plenipoten-
tary wolf in sheep's clothing) had "inveig-
led" him, he, unprotected by the "Guard-
ian," fell literally an easy prey to wolves
in their native clothing.—The other jour-
neyman (who erewhile daily sacrificed at the
shrine of starvation) still exists, and puden-
tially shunned becoming its second victim,
by taking his flight by water—but has not-
withstanding, left deposited as latent security,
a fractional sum in the UPPER CANADA
GUARDIAN Consols—Omnium, ad valorem,
three farthings per £100 provincial curren-
cy. This deposit he can call for without
affecting the sensitive editor, or landed inter-
est, or impoverishing the provincial funds.

However sensitive this editor may be as
editor, he is no less so as legislator—a pro-
found politician, a finished orator, and an
exquisite statesman. Upper Canada may
never be again distinguished by such a GUAR-
DIAN.—It is not the murderous engines of
war, the deadly fustil, nor the electric pow-
der which can lessen the interest he takes in
other men's affairs. Ever awake to *amor
patriæ*, he by star-light labors to improve
the property of his neighbor, and add leaven
to the already leavened bread. In his other
legislative and *public duties*, he by day light
contends for the "oppressed" people of this
Province; animated in argument, vociferous
in utterance, and irresistible in reasoning—
he overpowers all opposition, and is labori-
ously constructing a pyramid of fame, which
future generations may not reach the sum-
mit of.

I was formerly a settler in the Genesee
country, and whilst such, I was in the daily
habit of seeing another rarity, a female
phenomenon! no less a personage, Mr. Editor,
than *Jemima Wilkinton*, the prophetess!—
He, Joseph, the editor and legislator, and
she, *Jemima*, the prophetess, although mov-
ing in different spheres, are no less renowned
for the mighty miracles they have wrought,
than for their rivalry in good works—each
possessing sufficient address to induce their
followers "to turn the grindstone"—both
still grinding fanatics. Whatever of the
goods of this world *Jemima* wanted, she ob-
tained, "for the Lord had need of them!"
and whatever *Joseph's* journeyman *may want*,
the public registry of "grievous oppression"
requires their gratuitous services!!!

By this fanatical grindstone, *Joseph* pre-
fers the keen edge of his political battle-
axe—for I say unto you, oh Editor, that he
daily steps forth the Goliath of the Philis-
tines.

2 And would fain make the son of Jesse
his armor bearer.

3 But the son of Jesse playeth on the harp,
and putteth by the kindling anger of Goli-
ath for a while.

4 Whilst yet Simon, who is not furnam-
ed Peter, and Benoni, the peripatetic, which
being translated, are Og, and Bashan, kings
and rulers of the Hittites and ———, join
in the heat of the battle.

5 And they smite Pronoun, who, likened
unto Balaam's ass, riseth up and speaketh
not, but ministereth in goodly silence unto
the chosen host.

CHAPTER 2d.

1 Goliath putteth not his lighted candle
under a bushel—

2 For it came to pass, that he sent so-
journing into the wilderness one of his labor-
ers without staff or scrip, that the command-
ment might be fulfilled.

3 In those days the harvest was great, but
the laborers were few.

4 And it also came to pass that William,
his other freed-man, fasted six days and six
nights, that it might be fulfilled which was
spoken by the prophets:

5 Yet verily Goliath lent not his ear unto
his wants—inasmuch as that he needed his
pieces of silver—

6 And he offered a sacrifice thereof in
the field of the chariots and horses.

7 And his freed-man went down from Je-
rusalem to seek gold and precious stones—
and whilst yet sojourning he parched for
thirst, and drank of the waters of the brook.

8 And behold that when he had drank
thereof, he became sick even unto death,
yet his hour was not come, and he still liv-
eth. W—D—.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

YORK, March 13.—This day his Excel-
lency the Lieutenant Governor, with the us-
ual formalities, closed the session of the leg-
islature, and was pleased to deliver the fol-
lowing Speech to both houses:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

IN closing this session of the leg-
islature, I am happy in expressing
the sense I entertain of the dili-
gence and attention with which

you have conducted the various
objects of public concern that have
come under your review.

It is with pleasure I observe that
your liberality is continued, and
further extended to the opening
and amending of roads, and the
building of bridges, as it is by a fa-
cility of communication and of
intercourse, that the interests of
agriculture and of commerce can
be effectually promoted, and the
industrious settler be enabled to
receive his merited reward.

The progressive state of improve-
ment in this Province, presents us
with the most flattering prospects
of success, and while it affords con-
vincing proofs of what patient in-
dustry can accomplish, holds forth
also a well grounded hope, that by
the fruits of our labor, and the
fertility of our soil, we shall be en-
abled not only to insure plenty to
ourselves, but, through the inter-
vention of commerce, to become a
valuable colony to our parent state.

The other laws which you have
enacted, and to which I have now
given the royal assent, merit also
my approbation; it only remains
for me to recommend that you
will strengthen the laws of your
country, by your influence and
example; and that added to your
public exertions in this place, you
will as individuals, promote good
order, industry & loyalty amongst
your fellow subjects, as it is only
by such means that we can expect,
or hope for the continuance of that
comfort, security & liberty, which
we, under the protection of our
parent state, and under the gov-
ernment of the best of Kings, have
hitherto enjoyed.

After which his Excellency was pleased
to prorogue the Parliament until Wednes-
day, 17th April next.

SCHEDULE OF ACTS

Passed the third Session of the fifth Parliament
of Upper Canada, 1811.

An act for applying a certain sum of mo-
ney therein mentioned, to make good cer-
tain monies issued and advanced by his Ma-
jesty through the Lieutenant Governor, in
pursuance of an address of this house.

An act to amend an act passed in the 48th
year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, "An
act to explain, amend and reduce to one
act of Parliament, the several laws now in
being, for the raising and training the mi-
litia of this Province."

An act to amend the process of the dis-
trict courts; and also further to regulate the
proceedings of Sheriffs in the sale of goods
and chattels taken by them in execution.

An act to repeal an act passed in the for-
ty seventh year of his Majesty's reign, inti-
tuled "an act to repeal the several acts now
in force in this Province, relative to rates
and assessments, and fixing the several val-
uations at which each and every particular
of such property shall be rated and assess-
ed," and to make further provisions for the
same.

An act to amend and continue for a lim-
ited time, an act passed in the 49th year of
his Majesty's reign, intitled "an act for con-
tinuing for a limited time, the provisional
agreement entered into between this Prov-
ince and Lower Canada, at Montreal, on
the fifth day of July, one thousand eight
hundred and four, relative to duties.—Al-
so, for continuing for a limited time, the
several acts of the Parliament of this Prov-
ince now in force, relating thereto."

An act to repeal an act passed in the for-
ty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, inti-
tuled "an act for granting to his Majesty,
duties on licences to hawkers, pedlars and
petty chapmen, and other trading persons
therein mentioned," and further for grant-
ing to his Majesty, duties on licences to
hawkers, pedlars and petty chapmen, and
other trading persons therein mentioned.

An act to repeal an ordinance of the Prov-
ince of Quebec, passed in the seventeenth
year of his Majesty's reign, intitled "an or-
dinance for ascertaining damages on pro-
tested bills of exchange, and fixing the
rate of interest in the Province of Que-
bec."—Also to ascertain the damages on
protected bills of exchange, and fixing the
rate of interest in this Province.

An act to extend personal arrest to the
sum of forty shillings, and otherwise to regu-
late the practice in cases of personal arrest.

An act for granting to his Majesty, a cer-
tain sum of money out of the funds applica-
ble to the use of this Province, to defray the
expenses of amending and opening the pub-
lic highways and roads, and building of
bridges in the several districts thereof.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
13th March, 1811.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Govern-
or has been pleased to appoint *Thomas Rolph*,
Esq. Judge of the London District Court.

A BILL

To extend personal arrest to the sum of forty
shillings, and otherwise to regulate the prac-
tice in cases of personal arrest.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen, wheth-
er by the laws now in force in this Province,
any person can be arrested for any sum of
money under ten pounds sterling: And
whereas the inhabitants of this Province have
suffered, and still continue to suffer much in-
jury from persons leaving this Province with-
out paying their debts; for remedy thereof,
Be it enacted by the King's most excellent
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the legislative council and assembly of the
Province of Upper Canada, constituted and
assembled by virtue of, and under the author-
ity of an act passed in the Parliament of
Great Britain, intitled, "an act to repeal
certain parts of an act passed in the four-
teenth year of his Majesty's reign, intitled,
"an act for making more effectual provision
for the government of the Province of Que-
bec in North America, and to make further
provision for the government of the said Pro-
vince," and by the authority of the same,
That from and after the passing of this act,
it shall and may be lawful to and for every
person or persons who now, or hereafter shall
have any debt or debts owing to him, her or
them, exceeding the sum of forty shillings
provincial currency, by any person or persons
whatsoever inhabiting this Province, to sue
out a writ of *capias ad respondendum*, and
cause the person of the said debtor or debt-
ors to be arrested in the same manner and
under the same conditions, restrictions, and lim-
itations, as by the laws now in force in this
Province, any person or persons may now be
arrested for any sum above ten pounds ster-
ling.

II. And be it further enacted by the author-
ity aforesaid, That from and after the pass-
ing of this act, in all cases as well above as
under ten pounds sterling, no *capias ad res-
pondendum*, nor justice's warrant of execu-
tion shall issue, unless the affidavit to be made
by the plaintiff, his servant or agent, shall
state that the deponent verily believes that
the defendant is about to leave the Province
with an intent to defraud his creditors.

III. And be it further enacted by the author-
ity aforesaid, That on such affidavit being
made before any one of his Majesty's justices
of the peace, by any plaintiff, his servant, or
agent, before action brought, it shall and
may be lawful for such justice to issue his
warrant, and cause the said defendant to be
arrested, and detained until he can be served
with the proper process, in like manner as
is by law provided in cases where an action
shall have been previously commenced.

IV. And be it further enacted by the author-
ity aforesaid, That where the sum sworn to
shall not exceed ten pounds sterling, it shall
and may be lawful for the defendant at the
expiration of one month after having been
committed to prison, to make oath before a
commissioner for taking affidavits in the
court of King's bench, (having given four
days previous notice to the plaintiff, his at-
torney, or client, of his intention to make
such oath) that he is not worth the sum for
which he hath been arrested, and that he
hath not directly or indirectly, sold, or oth-
erwise disposed of any money, goods, debts,
or other personal estates, to defraud any of
his creditors; and he the said defendant,
shall thereupon be discharged from said im-
prisonment: Provided, nevertheless, that
such discharge shall not operate his discharge
from the debt.

V. And be it further enacted by the author-
ity aforesaid, That no writ of *capias ad sat-
isfaciendum* shall issue in any action now pen-
ding, or hereafter to be brought, unless an
affidavit be first made and filed by the plain-
tiff, his servant, or agent, that the deponent
verily believes, that the defendant is about
to leave the Province with an intent to de-
fraud his creditors, or that he hath reason to
believe, that the defendant hath secreted, or
removed his effects, or hath made some se-
cret and fraudulent conveyance thereof, in
order to prevent the same from being taken
in execution.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WE have had among us, for some days
past, ZERAH COLBURN, the child so dis-
tinguished for his arithmetical genius, of whom
the public prints have already taken some
notice. This notice is, however, altogether
insufficient to give an adequate impression of
his extraordinary powers. He is unquestion-
ably one of those prodigies that are only the
production of an age. He is now about six
years and an half old. He was born in Ver-
mont, and until very lately received no ad-
vantage from education; and even now, he
is scarcely more than acquainted with his let-
ters, and can neither read nor cypher. Yet,
such is the astonishing rapidity and accuracy
with which he combines numbers, adding,
subtracting, multiplying or dividing them,
without the least use of pen or paper, that
most of the questions put to him are answer-
ed without hesitation. When the questions
are involved he takes a longer time, but in no
instance occupies as much time as would be
required by a skilful arithmetician with the
use of pen, ink and paper. He gives no in-
dications of the processes by which he almost
intuitively reaches the most difficult results,
although it is most evident his powers of
mind are actively engaged.

As in the disclosure and cultivation of such
powers the whole community are interested,
we regretted exceedingly the avowed purpose
of his father to make a public and indiscrim-
inate spectacle of him for money, thus expo-
sing his mind as well as morals to irreparable
injury, instead of acceding to propositions
calculated to gratify the most solicitous pa-
rental feelings, by giving his son the best op-
portunities for education, at the same time
that they involved a liberal donation to the
father. We allude to the offer of a few gen-
tlemen in Boston, one of whom was Mr.
Quincy, to give the father 2,500 dollars, and
to raise the additional sum of 2,500 dollars
for the education of the son at a respectable
seminary, provided his education should be
under the guardianship of five citizens of Bos-
ton, who were designated. Under their di-
rection the child was to be taken to the pri-
vate houses of the respectable citizens of that
place, and any sums received beyond the spec-
ified amount were to be exclusively applied
to his education and establishment in life.

Besides this offer, several gentlemen in this
city [Washington] have honorably expressed
their readiness to bear the expenses of his ed-
ucation, provided his father would give up
his control over him. Such an offer has, we
learn, been separately made by Mr. Ran-
dolph and Mr. Clay, of the house of repre-
sentatives, and a like offer was, it is said,
previously made by Mr. Neel, the celebrated
pupil of Paltalozzi.

The father, who is a poor man, certainly
should not have hesitated a moment to accept
one or the other of these propositions. For
a time, however, they were resisted. We are
now from some circumstances that have come
to our knowledge, inclined to hope that the
first proposition will be accepted. At
any rate, we are decidedly of opinion, that as
far as public sentiment can influence the ul-
timate decision of the father, it should unite
in constraining him to act in such a manner
as to afford to this extraordinary child every
opportunity that education and liberal associa-
tion can furnish, and that, above all, he
should not be exposed to the indiscriminate
gaze of curiosity.

Of the justness of our eulogium the reader
will judge on perusing the following state-
ment of questions put to him, with his an-
swers in the presence of a number of gentle-
men.

Q. Take 9,786 from 13,153 what remains?
A. 3,367.
Q. What is the amount of 784, 315 & 976?
A. 2,075.
Q. How many rods are there in 700 miles?
A. 224,000.
Q. Multiply 999 by 99? A. 99,801.
Q. How many days are there in 57 years?
A. 20,805.
Q. How many hours? A. 499,320.
Q. Suppose there is an orchard in which
there are 76 trees, that there are 7 pens
under each tree, and 5 pigs in each pen,
how many pigs will there be in all?
A. 2,660.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, January 17.—It is very
difficult to obtain any thing like a correct
statement of the damages done by the ban-
ditti on the coast. They commenced their
depredations on the night of the 8th instant,
at Mr. Andry's—killed young Mr. Andry,
and wounded the old gentleman. After
seizing some public arms that was in one of
Mr. Andry's stores, and breaking open side-
boards and liquor stores, and getting half
drunk, they marched down the coast, from
plantation to plantation, plundering and de-
stroying property on their way; the inhabi-
tants generally made their escape, and the
banditti continued on their march until four
o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday,
when they arrived at the plantation of Mr.
Cadré Parier, there they halted, (and g