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*** The proceeds of this Paper will be applied to the support of st tertaunuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Capada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work ; and the general sprend of the Gospel.

A PICTURE OF INFIDELITY. The Opening of the Fourth Seal.

"And when he had opened the Fourth Seal, I and Hell followed with him. And power was giv. immediate and irresistible force, was the only loen unto them over a fourth part of the earth, to gic used by the government. DEATH was the on-CHRISTIANITY aroso white in its native purity ; twixt them and the governed." it went forth conquering, error fell before it, paconquer. and that is the paleness of death.

JESUS in appealing to the children of men as quired over the soldiers who had conquered under being endowed with reason, asked, "Why, even them, an interest dangerous to those who had the of yourselves, judge ye not what is right ?" The command of this all sufficing reason of state.successor of Peter asked no such question of the Even mere mediocrity, and a limited but regular death. And if Christianity, Mahometanism, and need not be ignorant of the significancy of the nation became infidel. The Sabbath was desecrated and displaced. Superstition was overthrown, but no altar was crected to the worship of the living Goo. Religion, the life of the soul, was exof death came over the spirits of men .- The death of the soul was their only doctrine. And so abso. 60. blasphemy, that there was a Gon. There was no more spiritual life, in a religious sense, in the souls of men, when faith in Gop was

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and the second second

It is not merely the general prevalence of infi- survived the fall only to drag himself into a drain, be in a state of dependence on the local govern- to throw upon the less fortunate sections a most del principles that marked the character of that in which he was afterwards discovered and bro't ment or controlled by any unworthy influence in unequal weight of taxation, and to refuse to them awful time. The world was come to such a pass, out to execution. The younger Robespierre their public conduct. I am driven to the dilemma a fair participation in the benefits of the Judicial

blished. It appeared to the philosophers of the school of if even the melancholy fate of suicide, the last cluding that a very small minority of the whole dominated over the general interests, and discotte Hebert, that in totally destroying such vestiges of refuge of guilt and despair, was denied to men religion and public worship as were still retained (who had so long refused every species of mercy) by the people of France, there was room for a to their fellow-creatures. Las Basas alone had splendid triumph of liberal opinions. Gobet, Con- calminess enough to despatch himself with a pisstitutional Bishop of Paris, was brought forward tol shot. Saint Just, after imploring his comrades (in the Convention) in full procession. He dis. to kill him, attempted his own life with an irresoof the Deity, to whose worship he had been con- table brandishing a knife, with which he repeat. protions, and received a fraternal embrace from force enough to reach his heart. Their chief, the first time, heard an assembly of men, born himself, had only inflicted a horrible fracture on All travelling and local Preachers of the M.E. Church are authorized & educated in civilisation, and assuming the right his under jaw. to govern one of the finest of the European nations, uplift their united voice to deny the most their lair, foul with blood, mutilated, despairing, solemn truth, which man's soul receives, and re-land yet not able to die. Robespierre tay on a ta nounce unanimously, the belief and worship of a ble in an ante-room, his head supported by a deal

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Deity. Religion was formally abolished. France coninued to subsist, and to achieve victories, although | ed chin. apparently forsaken of Gon, and deprived of all he ordinary resources of human wisdom. All

gamsm was destroyed; and Christ, had yet to it with the effects of the wealthy. Did the paper its ugliness, and the mixture of fiendish expression Another religion, red with blood and medium of circulation fall in the market to fifty with that of bodily agony. propagated by the sword, afterward arose, and under the hundred, the guillotine was ready to now, after having long taken peace from the earth, punish those who refused to exchange it at par. its deluded votaries would seem to be entering on Was bread wanting, corn was to be found by the their last warfare, in killing one another. We may same compendious means, &c. The guillotine come and see. Mahometanism needs not to be was a key to store houses, barns, and granaries. named. Darkness, we all know, long brooded Did the army want recruits, the guillotine was over Christendom. And a religion, the same in ready to exterminate all conscripts who should name as the Christian, but no more like unto its hesitate to murch. Even on the generals of the heavenly purity, simplicity, and truth, than that republican army, this decisive argument was poswhich is black is like unto that which is white, sessed of the most exclusive authority. They prevailed for a long period, and was accompanied were beheaded for want of success; but they y a heavy yoke, till it has recently been superse.] were also guillotined when their successes were

blinded votaries of Rome. The darkness of su. discharge of duty, neither so brilliant as to incur perstition could not finally withstand the light of jealousy, nor so important as to draw down cencise of private judgment, the unalienable right of point against this universal, and very simple sys-every rational creature. But the proneness of man to error was exemplified anew. From superstition the desent was exemplified anew. And the best the best was no protection. Increase which he laid before the the desent was exemplified anew. And the best the best was no protection. Increase which he laid before the the desent was exemplified anew. And the best the best was no protection. Increase which he laid before the the desent was exemplified anew. The superstition reason; and men at length reclaimed the exer. | sure, was no protection. There was no rallying the desent was easy to infidelity. And the black. exercise of the powers of government. Death or correspondence, I have selected three documents branch of the local Legislature. Any interfer. county, whilst yet below the required number, nes used was easy to indicate and the black. Excluse of the powers of governments of correspondence, a nave selected mile uccuments pranted of the Ministers of the Crown would be re- were authorised to yote in the least populous add There never was any where, save in France, per Canada; of these documents I have the honor certainly by his brother Journalists, as an uncon-during this melancholy period, so awful a com- to enclose copies for your information. divided, however different, sway over the minds of men, not less marked than these, we may now of men and see infidelity. John saw but the figure ; we are the witnesses of the fact. Modern scepti-cal philosophy, falsely so called, occupies the last space; in the view of the hostile forms by which christianity has been assaulted. And the world Christia already felt, in revolutions and convulsions such appalling form, of that death which followed hard which have been introduced, with no perceptible (cil and Assembly for the amendment of the Elec. of the public affairs of the province could be met as were scarcely ever witnessed before; and the in the wake of infidelity. It were blasphemy to fendency, to elucidate the subjects in discussion tion Laws. as were scarcely ever witnessed before; and the in the wake of infidelity. It were blasphemy to fendency, to elucidate the subjects in discussion tion Laws. slaughter of thirty millions, it is to be feared, is the name the death of Curist, even in contrast with and much invective and sarcasm which would If I have found occasion to lament the redunbeginning, not the end, of that work of death and a mortal end like theirs. But it may be permit- have been far more conveniently spared. It is dancies, I cannot less regret the deficiencies of law provisions for the protection of all classes, destruction, which, even on earth infidelity can ted, in comprehending in a single view the reli- with no intentional disrespect to Mr. Mackenzie's documents: He has travelled however obscure and remote from the notice of them, all forms of religion have been abandoned tian martyrs to that of the apostles of Infidelity, bring questions of so much intricacy and impor- the arguments by which it has been usual to vin- population would otherwise have exercised, and and abjured. It was a new thing on earth that a whom it first exalted as rulers. and abjured. It was a new thing on earth that a whom it first exalted as rulers. and of the Holy may be his papers, or however acrimonious their of Assembly. Yet it is impossible that he can be body, as the constituency should itself increase. I cannot suppose that a gentleman who has tasignate its state. Men had no hope of heaven, accused, "all that sat in the council looking sted- sion such leisure as I can command, because I new, and that the existing Constitution had never tions so familiar to every man acquainted with the tinct ; and nothing but a death like form could de. before the Jewish council. When he was falsely no fear of hell, no faith in Gon, no thought of re. fastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face am solicitous that the comparatively small body been vindicated on the principles and on the extribution; but like spiritual desparadoes, defying of an angel." When he had reasoned with them of persons, whom Mr. Mackenzie represents ample of the most free and independent govern? as a controversial writer he may perhaps have not trou to the differences, and making a mockery of the point of the bonnetices, mey were can to me many success of this judgment to come, they engraved on the entrance and they gnashed on him with their teeth. But plaints had been overborne, by the contrary deals is clear to every man whose attention has been judgment to come, they engraved on the entrance and they gnashed on him with their teeth. But plaints had been overborne, by the contrary deals is clear to every man whose attention has been it to the catacombs, as if a chisel in the hand of man he, being full of the Horry Guost, looked up to the catacombs, as if a chisel in the hand of man he, being full of the Horry Guost, looked up could uncreate or annihilate the spirits of all flesh, steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, could uncreate or annihilate the spirits of all flesh, steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, could uncreate or annihilate the spirits of all flesh, steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, could uncreate or annihilate the spirits of all flesh, steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, could uncreate or annihilate the spirits of all flesh, steadfastly into heaven the right hard of God. here there is a course the spirits of all flesh and there stead a there are the right hard of God. that, death "is an eternal sleep." The paleness and Jesus standing on the right hand of Gob. have himself understood as speaking the sentiising the times—so perfectly could *death* alone de: they stoned Stephen, calling upon Gob, and say. large. It is not necessary, however, to have a partial inquirer. note and designate the spiritual state of man, that ing, Lord JEsus, receive my spirit. And he very long experience of public controversies of It is a fact familiar to all who are conversant suid inhabitants. Those they spirit. note and designate the spiritual state or man, that hug, Lord JESOS, receive my spirit. And he very long experience of public controversies of the levity with which with the Legislative History of North America, placed in precisely the same predicament as the frienzied mortals, the council of a great nation, kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lorn, this nature, to be aware of the levity with which with the Legislative History of North America, placed in precisely the same predicament as the which led the van of the infidel hosts, first decreed lay not this sin to their charge. And when he such pretensions are continually advanced upon either in the United States or in the British pos- Counties of the Province. Now that Mr. Macthat there was not, and afterwards, to complete the had said this he fell asleep."-Acts vi. vii. 54- the slightest and most inadequate grounds. In changing the scene from Judea to France. renounced, and where deceitful lusts reigned un- century, the spiritual contrast is infinitely greater in the name of the Collective Society; and it becontrolled and noted winth them, that is human and mocks the power of man to measure ht. - comes necessary to distinguish carefully on such divided for pointed purposes into sections of near-five capital that a shart proportion of the same life in the body when it has passed into its state of None of all the victims of the reign of terror cases between mere rhetorical embellishments, by equal areas, but those counties or townships extent. If the principle of numbers be correctly and statements made in the cautious and measure, which are in the immediate vicinity of the capital, assumed by Mr. Mackenzie, then also it follows corruption, and knows no life but what is to be felt its disabling influence so completely as the tound in a mass of worms. There is an existence despicit (nodespicite) who had long directed its of which he denied, after its own kind, but it is not the man that lives, this name was Death; and Hell, which he denied, or rather shades-death in a natural sense, or the or rather shades-death in a natural sense, or the within conducted themselves like control of the strengther by 12,075. Hence it has frequently happened that a single within conducted themselves like control of the strengther by 12,075. Hence it has frequently happened that a single bers had been refused to them on the ground of which have been signed on the whole, by 12,075. Hence it has frequently happened that a single bers had been refused to them on the ground of which have been signed on the whole, by 12,075. Hence it has frequently happened that a single bers had been refused to them on the ground of which have been signed on the whole, by 12,075. Hence it has frequently happened that a single bers had been refused to them on the ground of which have been signed on the whole, by 12,075. Hence it has frequently happened that a single bers had been refused to them on the whole, by 12,075. or rainer snaues—ucan in a natural sense, of the or in conducted themselves, like scorpions, persons. On the other hand, I have before me Metropolitan or trading county has contained a paneity of numbers a similar refusal must have before me Metropolitan or trading county has contained a paneity of numbers a similar refusal must have before me Metropolitan or trading county has contained a paneity of numbers a similar refusal must have before me Metropolitan or trading county has contained a paneity of numbers a similar refusal must have before me Metropolitan or trading county has contained a paneity of numbers a similar refusal must have before me Metropolitan or trading county has contained to all the newly settled counties. There is a natural union between infidelity and which when surrounded by a circle of fire, are no less than 33 petitions from the different count population exceeding in wealth and number, many been extended to all the newly settled counties. A nero is a matural smoot occurrent, and on the stings on each other and on ties, districts, towns and townships, of the prov. newly settled counties of similar dimensions. Acdeath. It the soul have notice, the separate octing said to talk then sings on each other and on thes, districts, towns and townships, of the provide counties of sinnar dimensions. Act, but I greatly understand the argument, a town of a first soul ave notices, the life of man is of no more themselves. Mutual and ferocious upbraiding ince, signed by 26,854 persons, who concur in cordingly when capital and numbers have been possessing a thousand inhabitants will yield a much or after existence, the life of man is of no more themselves. Mutual and ferocious upbraiding ince, signed by 26,854 persons, who concur in cordingly when capital and numbers have been possessing a thousand inhabitants will yield a much or after-existence, the life of man is of no more themselves. Mutual and terocrous upbraiding worth, and no more to be regarded than that of any took place among these miserable men. "Wreten, other brutebeast made to be taken and destroyed. where are the means you promised to furnish?" and no more to be taken and destroyed. Where are the means you promised to furnish?" and institutions which the other sort of petition and influence in the Legislature which has reduced an influence in the Legislature which has reduced there are ecklessness of life, nor a said Plyan to Henriot, whom he found intoxication or exertion; and institutions of the reign of terror, when dealth kept his seizing on him as he spoke, he precipitated the to considerable in their station and other divisions of the country. The favored distort where infidelity had its throne.

In this situation they were found like wolves in box, and his hideous countenance half-hidden by

a bloody and dirty cloth bound round the shutter.

The captives were carried in triumph to th Convention, who, without admitting them to the this extraordinary energy was, in one word, the bar, ordered them, as outlaws, for instant execueffect of TERROR. DEATH-a grave-are sounds tion. As the fatal cars passed to the guillotine which awaken the strongest ferrors in those whom those who filled them, but especially Robespierre, heard the voice of the fourth living creature say, in France, during this melancholy period, so awful friends and relatives of victims whom he had sent horse ; and his name that sat on him was Death ; that a man hath will he give for his life !". Force, previous wound, from which the cloth had never to the torture of the sufferer. The shattered jaw

[KEITH's Signs of the Times.

DESPATCH OF LORD GODERICH TO SHE JOHN COLBORNE.

Downing Street, 8th Nov. 1832. Sir,-During several months past, I have been said to exist in Upper Canada, and for redress of His Majesty

As Mr. McKenzie has been the bearer of thos petitions to this country, I have gladly availed mation as it is in his power to give respecting the opinions and wishes of that portion of the inhatants of the Province by whom he has been deputed to act, and although I have adhered to the of the Province. . I have been anxious to afford to the discussion of that subject at all.

population concur in Mr. Mackenzie's views .--- | tents have been engendered, threatening the star The former supposition is as improbable as it is bility of the Government, and tending to an abrupt offensive-the latter, however contradictory to severance of one part of the State or Province Mr. Mackenzie's assertions, is verified by many from the restr of the particular facts which he has advanced or - In the State of Maine, as I am informed, this admitted; but though I conceive this gentleman's difficulty was so sensibly felt as to have led to the owned in solemn and explicit terms the existence lute hand and failed. Conthion luy beneath the constituents to be opposed by the general current introduction of the system adopted in Upper Canaof public opinion, I do not in the slightest de. da in the year 1820. secrated. He laid on the table his episcopal dec. cdly wounded his bosom, without daring to add gree mean to dispute their collective or individual . In apportioning the elective franchise among respectability, and there is no class of the Cana. the inhabitants, the Legislature did not confine its the President of the Convention. The world, for Robespierre, in an unsuccessful attempt to shoot dian people, however small, nor individual a attention exclusively to the question of property mongst them, however obscure his situation, to and of numbers, but introduced a new element in vhose petitions, His Majesty does not require to the calculation. They considered that a small

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should be given. that Province.

has encumbered it. Thus for example I shall pass over in silence whatever is stated respecting the they menace! There was never any where, sare were 'overwhelmed with executions from the case of Mr. Stuart the Attorney General of the so remote or inaccessible as not to be rapidly adjoining Province, and the state of the Borough reached by information of every projected Law, come and see. And I looked and beheld a pale a comment on the expression of Scripture-" All on the same melancholy road. The nature of his of William Ilenry, for the representation of which or as to be destitute of the means of making an been removed till the executioner tore it off, added Neither shall I enquire into the Justice of, the re. welfare .-- Yet even in this kingdom, where the kill with sword, and with huoger, and with death, appeal from their authority—the guilloine the all-and with the beasts of the earth," Rev. vi. 7 8. sufficing argument, which settled every debate be-ror of the spectators. A masque taken from that dreadful head was long exhibited in the different which have long since passed away, and questions that the representation of the Metropolis should "Was the exchequer low, the guillotine filled nations of Europe, and appalled the spectators by now become wholly obsolete. I can address you bear to that of the country at large the proportion only for some practical purpose, nor is there any which the wealth or population of London bears to measure suggested by the petitioners or their that of England collectively.

igents with a view to which such a retrospect eems to me either necessary or desirable.

I must add that if it were fit to review the past istory of the Province, it would be impracticable to assume Mr. Mackenzies' paper as the basis of such an enquiry, since it is drawn up in an utter in occasional communication with Mr. William disregard of method, and in such a manner as to McKenzie, upon the subject of the grievances render the difficulty of distinguishing between assertion and proof, deliberate statements, and that by simply adopting the rule to which I have which various Petitions have been addressed to the exaggerations permitted to an advocate almost nsupérable.

whether he has brought to light one gridernoon can be called upon to remedy.

The great object of Mr. Mackenzies' censure is the election law, which was passed by the Lieu-His Majesty's Government, on questions of Ca. per Canada in the year, 1820. I might perhaps inhabitants numbered one thousand at least. But

If the election Laws of the Province require ing justice to the case which he laid before ine. amendment, the change must originate not with From the volumnious mass of that gentleman's the Executive Government, but with the popular obviate that inconvenience, the inhabitants of each

that the most exact and respectful attendance number of persons occupying one county might reasonably claim as large a share in the represen-I shall in the first place advert to the paper to tation as a much larger and wealthier body occur which Mr. Mackenzie has given the title of "ob. pying another county of equal dimensions. By servations on the state of the Representation of this method members were drawn from every part the people of Upper Canada in the Legislature of of the Province, the local wants of every part were explained, and the interests of each vindicated. In performing this task, however, I must de. In a densely peopled country like Great Britain, cline to pursue the discussion into those redundant possessing such internal communication as to seand misplaced details with which Mr. Mackenzie cure the immediate diffusion of intelligence from one end of the kingdom to the other, this precaution might be the less necessary, since no part is in the Assembly Mr. Stuart was a Candidate, early protest against any measure injurious to its proaches with which Mr. Mackenzie assails the subject has within the last two years undergone

Such a principle would have given to the me? ropolitan districts between forty and fifty memers, a scheme which I need scarcely say, would have been rejected by the entire body of the people as altogether unequal, though resting upon a foundation of the most perfect nominal equality. - It appears, however, to have been perceived by the Upper Canadian Assembly in the year 1820. referred, they might extricate the province from one difficulty at the expense of another yet more I shall limit myself to the single consideration | considerable. A county might contain a very ina choice of members might virtually be committed

o a very few electors, who might themselves be subject to some unworthy influence. It was therefore required that no county should be represented tenant Governor, Council and Assembly of Up. in the Assembly, by a distinct inember, until the nadian policy to any person except the Governor not without reason raise à preliminary objection with the foresight which is perceptible in every that there was considerable danger in leaving any body of new settlers wholly unrepresented, and to

institutions. They, therefore, embraced in their for the gradual enlargement of the representative I cannot suppose that a gentleman who has tataken by certain libertines and others, and bro't they may contain for the public good. taken by certain libertines and others, and bro't they may contain for the public good. before the Jewish council. When he was falsely I am the more induced to devote to this discus. the impression that the question was altogether should have been really unapprised of considera-

The monsters who presided over France in the myself to what I consider as really relevant, I guidance in the acceptance or rejection of any vancing a little beyond the most obvious and reign of terror; became the victims, in its most shall necessarily pass over in silence some details Bill which may be passed by the Legislative Coun- elementary maxims, or that the inevitable intricacy

gion of JESUS with all that have opposed it, to that I remark that be has adopted a style, and this protracted discussion without finding the local Government, for the control of that uncast a glance from the death of the first of Chris- method of composition singularly ill adapted to himself called upon to notice, still less to refute, due influence which mere wealth and density of tance to a definite issue-but however discursive dicate the Constitution of the Provincial House Ghost, and chosen out among men of honest re- tone, I am not on that account disposed to with- ignorant of them nor credible that he should report as an elder of the Church of CHRIST, was hold my attention from any useful suggestions gard them as deficient at least in plausibility. An ken so active a part in the affairs of the Province,

out of the Scriptures, "they were cut to the heart, should have no roason to think that their com- ments.--How utterly remote this is from the fact consulted ill for the momentary success of this Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stop. ments of the entire population of Upper Canada, outline of that defence of the law of 1820, which est." In less invidious terms the fact appears to ped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord, excepting only a few public functionaries, whose he has passed over in silence, but which is far too be that it gave one member to every Town in and cast him out of the city, and stoned him : and interests are opposed to those of the people at important to be disregarded by any fair and im, which the quarter Sessions of the District might

Almost all complaints, the most opposite and continually urisen respecting the distribution of terion, be just, this civic Representation was wisecontradictory not excepted, which reach this of the Elective franchise amongst the inhabitants re- ily established, for it can scarcely be denied that fice, are nearly as a matter of course, preferred sident in different parts of the same State or Proy- one thousand persons inhabiting the same Town comes necessary to distinguish carefully on such divided for political purposes into sections of near-live capital than a small proportion of the same tenter and pour

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can I forget that in every part of the world, a civic population is more intelligent and more disposed to watch over public subjects, than a rural population of equal numbers, because the first enjoy are in a great measure destitute.

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It is not at all surprising that so enlightened a copie as are the great Body of the inhabitants of Upper Canada should have expressed in very case is scarcely consistent with the imputations made by strong terms their dissent from the views which Mr. Mackenzie thus advocates, or that a people so conspicuous for their zeal for civil liberty should be so decidedly opposed, as by their petitions they 1827, when I formerly held the seals of this Department.

substance to a very, superficial theory. It is further objected that the Law of 1820, placed the projected University in the list of constituent bodies, and from the terms of the Charter subsequently issued, it is inferred that the University was to become what is termed." a nomithe propriety of giving a representation to the principal seat of learning in the Province.

It would be superfluous to expatiate on the importance of Institutions for the education of youth in literature, science and religion, especially in a newly settled country, and I am well assured that neither in the Council nor Assembly could a single gentlemen be found who would not gladly receive as a colleague a person representing the collective body of literary and scientific men in U. Canada, or who would not gladly support by that distinguished honor, the cause of sound learning.

You observe that I do not here refer to an University constituted in the manner proposed by the original charter of incorporation. Every man in Canada however knows, nor could Mr. Mackenzie have been ignorant, that so far from any anxiety having been felt by the King's Government to maintain that Charter against the wishes of the great majority of the people, every possible measure has been taken to refer to their Representatives the decision of the question in what form and upon what principles the College should be founded. It is indeed Mr. Mackenzie's fortune to be opposed to a large majority of the House of Assembly, but it can scarcely be expected that in deference to any individual or to the small, though respectable minority for whom he acts, the King's Government should entertain the slight. est distrust of the wisdom or fairness of the Resolutions which it may be the pleasure of the Assembly to adopt on this or any other subject.

It is next made the subject of complaint that the Law as interpreted by the Court of King's Bench entitles the county Members only to wages, a certain degree of pecuniary independence to the new village Representation has been rendered ineffectual by the Legislative Council. On what grounds the objections of the Council may rest I am not distinctly apprised. I might indeed conjecture their reason to have been that counties could with difficulty find representatives within whom a temporary residence at the Seat of Government would be attended with no inconvenience. I have no right to interfere with the de-Town and the County Representatives on the Latives of the people for his ruidance in I

that there is no latitude which the most adopt lover of cating the public liberties had taken possession of the of His Majesty's Government on points of great public discussion ever claimed for such writers which is not minds of the inhibitants. enjoyed with perfect impunity in Upper Canada. The law of 1818, which prohibited public meetings, is egain made subject of remonstrance, although it was repealed the constant advantage of mutual intercourse, and two years afterwards. To what end such complaints are co-operation in public affairs of which the latter preferred I am wholly at a loss to surmise. Yet it is not unimportant to remark that the Assembly which repealed of their leaders being "accommodated with seals in the this statute, was, if I mistake not, the same which en political Councils of the State, and of the Government acted the Election Law, and that the zeal which they avowedly exhibited for the liberties of the people in one

Mr. Mackonzie against their motives in the other, "It is not a little singular that in the prosent year I sho'd receive a lengthened repetition of the complaints upon the Alien question, which came before me in the year appear to be, to plans which would sacrifice its Mr. Mackenzio describes the instructions which I then issued "as just and equitable," and as having removed one grand cause of discontent. I do not feel therefore that after the adoption of a measure so characterized I can be again required to enter upon a detail of the very grievances for which it is admitted that an effectual remedy has been provided.

In following the order adopted by Mr. Mackenzie, nation borough under the especial patronage of nert reach a statement that the local Government encon-the Church and State." I should scarcely have debarred by the laws of England from being concerned at elections, to use the great influence attendant upon Of devoted to literary pursuits, would have denied that is voice mer be while under the Representative Body in order that its voice may be wholly under Executive control, al-though adds Mr. Mackenzie." it is an undoubted truth that the interests of the local authorities and those of the Colonists are separate and distinct." As a writer habitually engaged in political controversies. Mr. Mackenzie may not be fully alive to the injustice of advancing charges against the servants of the public unsupported by dis-tinct evidence of their truth, but it is my duty to refuse cred.t to such imputations as I have quoted unless they should be clearly substantiated by evidence; for widely as I dissent from the assertion so confidently made, that the interests of the local Government are distinct from those of the inhabitants at large. I admit that an abuse of the influence attendant upon Office for the purpose of exercising an improver control over Elections would just y expose to the heaviest censure those to whom it could with trath be impated. On this subject, however, in the absence of any more definite statements. I can only instruct you that His Majesty expects and requires of you neither to practice nor to adow on the part of those who are officially subordinate to you any interference with the Right of his subjects to the free and unbiassed choice of their Representatives,

> It is represented that with a view to raise up and multiply the friends of arbitrary and exclusive principles, per-sons in authority in and out of the Assembly resist all plans of general education ; and that places of learning are established only for the children of those who hold Government Offices, and a few other influential and wealthy individuals. It is not easy to repress the expression of those feelings with which I cannot but receive such unworthy imputations upon the character of so ma ny upright and enlightened men, unsupported by any proof hatever, except a general reference, which I am unable to verify, to a report such to have been made on some oceasion by the present Chief Justice of the Province of he case of Mr. Osgood.

Even assuming, which is most improbable, that Mr. Robinson really obstructs to the utmost of his power the dvance of general Education and knowledge from the base motives so lightly imputed by Mr. Mackenzie, I ut. terly, deny that the King's Government either in this country or in Upper Canada are responsible for the opiniand that the efforts of succesive houses to ensure on which Mr. Robinson my some years ago have advo-a contain degree of necuniary independence to cated in the flouse of Assembly. It is however not upimportant to advert to this subject, because Mr. Macken. zie cannot assert more peremptorily, than I deny the existence of any such narrow and preposterons policy as that of consigning the children of the yeomanry to ignorance, lest knowledge should render them independent in action or in thought. On the contrary, there is no one object connected with every part of his extensive Domin. us which His Majesty has more at heart than the genethemselves on other terms, while Towns will al-ral diffusion of sound knowledge in the legitimate and ways possess commercial and other inhabitants to most enlarged sense of that term. This is not merely the first and highest interest of society, but is essential to the right use and peaceable enjoyment of every other civil and social privilege. The Legislature of Upper Canada have already been invited to consider in what manner the hiberations of the Council, but I am able to signi-fy to you his Majesty's pleasure that you, should tage of the whole society, and flis Majesty has studiously not appose any objection to any Law which may be presented for your acceptance, for placing the Tows and the County Representatives on the should obtain the advice of the Represen-

I deeply regret that in some parts of his papers. Mr Mackenzie should have left in much obscurity the simple matters of facts, which it might have been really import. ant to consider. Thus he speaks of preachers taught to meddle in the political quartels of factions and parties, and keeping in pay a " Political Priesthood." It would surely have been as impressive and more useful to have stated that the Bishop and the Archdeacon are both on the list of the Legislative Conneil, but that it is expected of these genulemen, that they should altogether abstain from interference in any secular matters which may be agitated at that Board. Whether even under this restriction their holding such seats is really desirable, is a question upon which I am fully prepared to listen with the utmost atten. tion to any advice which I may receive from yourself, from the flouse of Assembly, or from any other compe tent authority. I have no solicitude for retaining eithe the Bishop or the Archdeacon on the list of Councillors but am, on the contrary, rather predisposed to the opinion that by resigning their, seats, they would best consult their wu personal confort, and the success of their designs for the spiritual good of the people. But any such resignation must be voluntary, since the office is held for life, and were it otherwise, no consideration could induce me to his Lordship to the early attention of his Excellency. advise His Majesty, to degrade the Bishop or the Archdea con from the stations they occupy, except on the most conclusive proof of misconduct. But even Mr. Mackinzie does not impute any violation of duty to them. With respect to the charge showing an undue preference to teachers of Religion belonging to the Established Churches of this country, it is so utterly at variance with the whole course of policy which it has been the object of my despatches to yourself to prescribe, that I cannot pause to reel it in any formal manner.

Much complaint is made of the expense of elections and it is said that public officers are enabled by their superior affluence to overpower by a lavish and corrupt ex. conditure, those who have no other recommendation than their personal charactor If there is the least foundation for this complaint, as to the expense of elections, (which I have not the means of ascertaining) you will signify to the Legislative Bodies that it is the earnest desire and recommendation of His Majesty, that every practical method should be taken for correcting what would he so great an evil, by reducing the cost of elections within the narrowest possible limits. I cannot however omit observing that even if it should turn out to be true that the cost of elections is as great as it is represented to be, the official return of the civil establishment of the colony sufficiently shows that it is quite impossible that the salaries received by public servants can enable them to avail themselves of this circumstance in the manner which has been alleged.

Mr. Mackenzie states that an inquiry into the state of the Representation was instituted by the present House of Assembly on his own motion, and he has transcribed the Resolutions adopted by the Committee ; but he adds, that "such propositions were not suitable to the majority in the present Assembly," that they appointed a new committee hich reported that no alterations were required in the existing laws, except by giving the County of York one, additional member : and that on receiving this report, the flouse, instead of giving York a member took one from t; and, as I understand, increased the number of members or the district of Bathurst, It with the present views of this gentleman to call upon the Executive Government to censure and dissent from the resolutions of the Represen latives of the people, adopted after two solemn inquiries and supported by a body of petitioners far exceeding is numbers those for whom he acts. In what language how ever, such an interference of Government would be de ounced by Mr. Mackenzie hunself, on any occasion of which he concurred with the majority of the House, it is not difficult to conjecture. It cannot be expected that any decision of the Legislature, upon a subject of so much ge noral interest as the Election Laws, should escape without the most vehement and nomeasured consure from the parties unfavorably affected by it. Looking however not to individual but to general interests not to the excitement of any dissatisfied party, but to permanent principle, I gust positively refuse upon a question so peculiarly within the ognizance of the House of Assembly, to place the King's Government in hostility with that body. I have every reason to suppose that the course they adopt was wisely taken: and even if thought otherwise, their authority would compel me to distrust my own judgment. (Concluded on the last page.)

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lical importance, without having the authority of II s Mejesty for it; and this too by persons possessing the two-fold character of Representatives of the people and advisers of the Crown !!! Would it have been believed, that, to say nothing of the principle, prudence itself would be so utterly disregarded in proceeding upon a document of this description.

But it may be said that the questions dicussed are not of sufficient importance to merit the consideration which his Lordship has given them; indeed this has been repeatedly said. Yet, even if it were so, common courtery requires that Lord Goderich should be allowed the exercise of his own judgment in the case. But is it so? Are the questions discussed in this document triffing and unimportant !! Let the candid reader answer. No, this is not the reason of the despatch being treated with that contempt it met with. Those gentle. men themselves, who so despised it, don't consider the ty; and he does not say he has His Majesty's comsubjects treated of as unimportant; they cannot be insen- mands for it; but, "I am induced to devote this des-sille to the bearing of those measures recommended by patch." &c. and does not say, "I am commanded by But there is another reason for their conduct which does not appear on the face of the despatch itself, but which can easily be developed, and may probably be touched upon in our next... In the mean time the people of the country may be satisfied that His Majesty's government is disposed to do all that can constitutionally be done to promote to the utmost extent the civil and religious liberties of Upper Canada,

SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR TIVERTON RHODE ISLAND. The papers from the United States mention a circum. stance of the most appalling nature .-. The body of a young woman was found suspended by the neck from the top of a stake of a fence in the edge of the Town of Tiverton near Fall River Rhode Island. Upon in. quiry, certain circumstances induced a suspicion that a certain Rev. Gentleman by the name of Avery had destroyed her, to prevent detection of a previous crime of another kind. The sensation produced on the public mind, as might be expected, was most indignant and violent .-- He was immediately arrested, but after a lengthy and apparently "strict examination by the proper authorities, was liberated on the united opinion of the Judges that there was not the least ground to suppose he had murdered her.

But strange! After his acquittal and liberation he absconded, it is said through fear of popular violence, was pursued, and again arrested ; the Assembly of Rhode Island having offered a reward of \$300 for him because of some further information they had obtained. There is a mystery in this affair, which if time do not deve. lope, eternity will.

We would with pleasure insert every thing telative to the formation, anniversaries and reports of Temperance Societies, could we do it without excluding other subjects; but this is impossible. Were we to insert every such document we receive, our paper would contain scarcely any thing else. We are therefore, under the necessity of confining our notice to extraordinary facts, and well written articles in support of the cause in general, as we may occasionally have room; and re. spectfully suggest to our Correspondents the propriety of communicating only such. The mere formula of an applyersary and an ordinary annual report can be in. teresting to none, except perhaps a few individuals in the neighbourhood.

Most Applacting,-As two children of a Mr. Davis, teward of the hospital in this town, the one a lad of 19 and the other a girl of 6 years of age, who came from En. gland last summer-were amusing themselves on the ice on Sunday last, they broke through having ventured too [] far on new ice; and, distressing to relate, both periched. I know the people of Upper Canada to be a loyal peo-Nothing was known of them till next day, when the little pie, and you are a man who would etir up discontent girl was found dead with her head above the surface of and disaffection, get you hence sir, I will hold no the water, and the ice formed around her, in which position correspondence with you." But instead of taking this she must have expired. The body of the boy was found to mill use for the sits down and answers all these calumnies? at the bottom with his boots off.

-Provincial Parliament,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. PRINTING LORD GODERICH'S DESPATCH ON HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. MACHENZIE. Thursday, Jan. 24. (Continued from our last.)

Solicitor General Hagerman said he was free to remark that if he thought the despatch would not b printed he would not vote for the resolution; but he would vote for the motion as it was a despatch made in answer to representations made by a person who has een expelled as unfit and unworthy of a seat in this If any persons think they find any thing in the house. despatch which is a recommendation of the peculiarviews of their party, let them think so,-I do not see see it. The learned Attorney General says that the despatch is from Lord Goderich himself and not from the King's Government. It is so beyond all dispute; the act of Lord Goderich is not the act of His Majes. His Majesty." Do you tell me that that is a despatch from the King ! It is no such thing ; it is but an expression of the sentiments of an individual,-Lord Goerich giving an account of his correspondence with Mr. Mackenzie; and with respect to Lord Goderich's iolding such correspondence, I will adopt the language of the hon, member for Lanark, and say,-Let him settle with the petitioners as he pleases.

The hon, and learned member from Lenox and Addington says he has observed that Lord Goder ch ex. presses himself very cautiously with respect to an Es-tablished Church in Upper Canada. I.don't know or are whether. Lord Goderich thinks there is an Estab. ished Church in Upper Canada or not; but this I know, he must think so. (Hear him.) Where is the instance in which this house has thwarted Lord Goderich on the subject of an Established Church in this country or any ther matter, recommended by him ? . Who has been the most ready to meet his recommendations ! I will mention one instance-the independance of the Judg: cs. Two years passed away after the recommendation to make the Judges independent was received, and those gentlemen who were so loud in their declamations on that subject, as though they were the only patriots in the country, took no steps to carry it into effect ; and my tory friend from Kont was obliged to do t. [He was called to order.] With regard to the law upon our Statute book that persons residing in a foreign country for so long a time shall not be elected to a seat in the house of Assembly, I would ask, have those centlemen who complain of that law taken any steps o repeal it? Another grievance is that members for owns are not paid. - A bill was passed in this house to allow them the same wages as county members, but was rejected in another quarter ; yet this is one of the reasons for our dissolution. Another reason for our dissolution is, we are in favour of King's college. I do not know what are Lord Goderich's views on that subject ; but what legislative proceeding has ever taken blace in this house to thwart Lord Godorich's views on hat subject?

But if these demands are not complied with we are breatened with civil war, and Lord Goderich is told . there will be "violence and bloodshed" in this province. Now I will put it to the patriotic and loyal in the house -I don't mean mock pairiots,-I say I will put it to the loyal to say if that is the case; it never has been said y any but one, and that one as base as its anthor.] ook upon it as one of the greatest lies; and yet His Majesty's first colonial minister thought it worthy of officient credit to notice it ! And what does he say in reference to such a slander against the people of this province, uttered by one of the vilest of slanderers ? "I will not adopt the injurious opinions which Mr. Maćkerzie seems to entertain of the people of Upper Canada," a mere milk and water kind of expression ! (cries of order.) This is the despatch we are called ipon to publish; and this is the person who is support. d by at least two hon, members of this house ! Now, if Lord Goderich had taken that firm stand which he ought to have done, and said to Mr. Macken-

zie, "You say there will be bloodshed in Upper Canada if the petitions are not granted,-by saying so, you ave proved yourself to be i man no will vote for the motion of my honorable friend, to send the despatch back, and I would do more,-I would accompany it with a strong expression of our disapprobatton for sending such a despatch to us ! (hear, hear.) A despatch in answer to the representations of the man who threatened us with the "bludgeon and the knife !" If I was desirous of disgracing Mr. Mackinzio more than he is disgraced already I would publish it, and put it to the people of the County of York and ask, them, Are these your sentiments !" Now sir, I object to publishing that despatch, --we will degrade ourselves If we do. I will vote for the motion in your hand. I despise those who would publish such a document. Mr. Bidwell said he would not pretend to follow the on, and learned Soficitor General through all his phrenzied speech; the best way would be by a short explainto his mouth which he never uttered, for the purpose f possible of bringing him into disgrace with the poo-ble of the province. One who will thus try to calumliate the character of an absent person does not deserve. an answer. Solicitor General-I call the bon. gentleman to nder. - Mr. Bidwell-I am sorry that the few words I havesaid has brought the hon, and learned Solicitor General upon his legs again. He has attributed to my hon. colleague and myself sentiments which we never uttered upon the floor of this house, and which he very well knows we atterly disavow; knowing, as he does, that he cannot meet us fairly upon the floor of this house. Solicitor General-I call the hon, gentleman to orer. I attributed no sentiments to him. Mr. Bidwell .- He did say that two hon, members in. he house supported Mr. Mackenzie in the sentiments which he attributed to him, and by the particular, nod. of his head plaining referred to us as if we approved of them. No doubt he finds it necessary now to retract hem. I do not by any means approve of all the seniments of the despatch. I have thought proper to al. lude to this to show the unfair manner in which the hoa. and learned Solicitor General meets it in debate. I say he despatch should be printed to show whether the hon, and learned Solicitor General has given a fair representation of Mr. Mackenzie's sectiments and proceedings, or whether he is not a calumniator of him." Let the despatch with the appendix containing the papers laid before Lord Goderich by Mr. Mackenzie bo printed to see whether they contain the sentiments attributed to him, and also to my hon. colleague and my. self; and I call on every hon. member to vote for the is after the speech which has been delivered to night by the hon, and learned Solicitor General, But it comes out that he does not like the despatch, and therefore he gets up here and abuses Lord Godcrich for sending it. The hon, and learned Solicitor General adopts the sentiments of the hon. and learned Attorney General, and says it is not a despatch from His Majes. ty but from Lord Goderich himself; yet Lord Goderich tells His Excellency to give His Majesty's assent to such and such measures therein recommended to him; what are we to think when he has to resort to such shifts f. The hon, and loarned Attorney General says 'it does not recommend one single thing." 'Yes, it does contain many recommendations. It contains a recommendation on the subject of King's College and general education in this Province ; and His Excellency is told to quicken us on that subject if he thought we were likely to lose sight of, or overlook it; and the hon, chairman of the committee who made three reports

same footing in this respect.

It is made a subject of complaint that in the year 1821, attempts were made first to deprive the Landowners of the honor of assessing themselves to pay their member's wages, and secondly to establish the right of voting in persons possessing a license for the occupation of Crown persons possessing a license for the occupation of Crown a reasonable prospect of promoting that great design.— Lands without having actually received a grant, and All minor distinctions should be merged in a general uni-that the last of these schemes was revived in the year on for this important end, and that the head of that Uni-1827. I will not pause to investigate the propriety of measures which were nover, carried beyond an ineffectual attempt. . It is enough for me to know that upon subjects strictly within their cognizance, the House of Assembly adopted a decision by which any such projects. were frustrated. Whether they were well judged or otherwise, the King's Government are not in any souse responsible for them, and the discussion of public affairs would be atterly interminable if every unsuccessful motion, made several years ago in either House of the Provincial Legislature, were to be made the subject of censure and enquiry at any distance of time.

The remark that various Religious bodies are excluded from the Electivo franchise because their members cannot conscientiously take an oath, raises a question which well deserves serious consideration.

You will call upon the Law Officers of Upper Cana da to 'report what is the law on this subject, and you will have the goodness to acquaint me whether you perceive any particular objections to placing the various denominations of Christians mentioned by Mr. Mackenof Friends. I shall be happy to introduce a Bill into Parliament for amending this part of the Constitutional Act of 1791, unless there should appear to be some dif-ficulty in that measure which does not occur to use at present.

Mr. Machenzie then objects to the law which requires that every member of the House of Assemble should possess an unincumbered estate in land assessed at £80 or upwards. This regulation he attributes to the officers of the Government. On what grounds they are entitled to the credit, or responsible for the discredit of having originated this law does not appear, nor does that question seem to myself of much importance. I will not digress into the discussion of the great general principle involved in this enactment. Should any bill for the amendment of it be reserved for His Majesty's consideration, I can one state that the most careful attention will be bestowed upon the subject.

. It is, however, not to be overlooked that the Governpossession of all the uncleared Territory that they might thus avail themselves of the last mentioned law, and qualify a favourite whenever it might be deemed expedient. I might perhaps not unreasonably express my surprise that Mr. Mackenzie acting as the delegate of pedient. so many persons in Canada, should have passed over in silence the fact that His blajesty had been graciously pleased, under my humble advice, to interdict the gra tuitous disposal of the Crown Lands, and to render them all the subject of public competition to the utter . If the law which disqualifies any British subjects from in the result to be incurable. voting at Elections till, the expiration of seven years af. Mr. Mackenzie condemas the present House of Assem it cannot be too soon repealed, and you will adopt all reasoning, however, much I may be disposed to think that the weight of his arguments would have been enhand ced had helconfined himself, and a use of language more in accordance with the ordinations of official communi-cations than that which he has govern to employ. one of official communi-

1 must entirely decline as perfectly irrelevant to any practical question, the enquiry whother at a comparatively remote period prosecutions against the Editors of News.

the same spirit, Ilis Majesty now directs me to instruct you to forward to the very utmost extent of your lawful anthority and influence every scheme for the extension of Education amongst the youth of the Province, and espe-cially amongst the poorest and most destitute of their number, which may be suggested from any quarter with

on the local Government should be found encouraging & guiding, and to the utmost of its power, assisting all the efforts which may be made to create or to foster a taste for intellectual enjoyments and pursuits. A large portion of he unappropriated wilderness has already been set apart for the purpose. If any other system of local assessment for the building of school-houses and the maintenance of Touchers should be thought desirable, your assent will of

course be cheerfully given to any such Law. Or if the Provincial Legislature should be of opinion that fuch funds would be more advantageously raised by a general duty of which they would retain to themselves the speciis appropriation from year to year, I should hall with the utmost satisfaction, the chackment of a statute of that nature. This, however, is a subject involving so many and minute details, that it is of course impossible for me to advance beyond the expression of a general, but most earnest solicitude for the furtherance of the cause of Ed. ucation in its most comprehensive sense in Upper Cana. da. Confident in your own concurrence and in that of the Meinhers of the Legislature in those views, I cheerfully commit to you and to them the office of originating the necessary plans for reducing the general principle into a definite shape, requiring of yourself in the first instance, only that you should quicken the attention of the Legis-

Mr. Mackouzie announces his design to deliver separate papers respecting the organization of the Legislative Coun-en, and in the mean time assails that body with charges in the highest degree derogatory from their character, the too vague to admit of any precise discussion. Amongst these general charges, I however find a statement that the "Government has annually supplied itself with the Revenues of the Province, utterly disregarding every resolution of the Assembly in the teath Parliament, to correct the evil. Information even (he adds) as to the objects to which the people's money is applied is annually refused, in respect to a great part of the funds of the Colony, by the Colonial Governors, to unanimous addresses of successive assemblies, the Royal Instructions being the plea of such efosal. To whatever facts the writer may in this passage . It is, however, not to be overlooked that the Govern- refer, I am happy in an accasion of stating to you, that if ment ate said to have retained in their own hands the the Royal Instructions are supposed to forbid the most unreserved communication to the flouse of Assembly of the manner in which the public money of the Province, from whatever source derived is expended, such a construction is foreign to Ilis Majesty's design.

There is no portion of the Royal Revenue, whether the proceeds of Crown lands or from whatever other source derived, of the employment of which the House of Assembly should not have the most ample and particular information, which they may at any time think proper to call for. Nothing is gained by concealment upon questions of this nature, and a degree of suspicion and prejudice is not exclusion of any such favoritism as is thus deprecated. [rarely excited, which, however ill founded, after appears

ter their return from a residence in a foreign country, be bly not less velocently than the local Government and still in force, I subscribe to Mr. Mackenzio's opinion that the Legislative Council, representing that they were chosen by the people in a state of dejection and despondency as to constitutional means in your power for promoting the re-the reform of abuses. To sustain his argument, he is peal of it. On this subject I concur in Mr. Mackenzie's thus compelled to draw a picture of the Canadian character in which, I am confident, he does His Majesty's sub-jects at large great injustice. I am well persuaded that no people on earth are less likely to yield themselves to the of betraying their own most sa red duties in so pusition. mous a spirn; and in trath, Mr. Mackenzia must have persuaded himself that a degree of ignorance exists in this

Wednesday, February 6, 1835.

LORD GODERICH'S DESPATCH.

As this document has attracted much public attention, and because of the authority from which it emanates and the subjects upon which it treats must be interest ing to our readers in general, we have devoted the greater part of our present number to it and the debates to which it gave rise, to the exclusion of almost every other subject, judging it more proper to give it entire

in company with the proceedings of the House upon it, tion would be broken and the sense of it in a great measure lost.

And though it does not accord with the design of our aper to enter into a discussion of the various political topics embraced in this despatch, yet, it may be proper to offer a few observations on the apparent design of the author, as well as its general character, as illustrative of the favourable disposition entertained by His Majesty's Government towards the people of this Pro- the greater part of Europe with the calamities of war. vince. And we are more especially induced to do this as, in our opinion, the object of His Majesty's Colonial Secretary in taking the pains he has to notice the various subjects complained of as grievances by the petitioners for whom Mr. Mackenzie is agent, appears to lative Council and Assembly to this subject, should you disregarded by several learned members in our House have reason to apprehend that it is in danger of being of Assembly enjoying high and lucrative offices under Committee of supply, the Resolutions will begiven in our overlooked or forgotten. His Majesty; and the most uncalled for and unbecom. next.

ing remarks have been made upon it, alike insulting to both the noble writer himself and the people whom it was intended to conciliate.

We say it appears especially proper for us to make few remarks, because of the treatment this document has received; as we consider such conduct calculated to shake the confidence of the people of this Province, both in the wisdom and integrity of His Majesty's Government; and of consequence to alienate their affections, and sever that boud of unity that hitherto has apply existed between them.

But let us enquire-Does either Lord Goderich or his despatch deserve such treatment from the people of U. Canada or their representatives ! Look at the reason assigned by him for-" pursuing the two first papers aid before him by Mr. Mackenzie, in the most ample detail"-which, as he expresses it, was a sense of "duty to consider any representation which may be laid before me upon important public questions, with reference to the intrinsic merits of the questions themselves, rather than any matter personal to the individual from whom they may immediately proceed."-Again " There is no class of the Canadian people however small, nor individual amongst them, however

This then appears to have been the design of his Lordship to show that His Majesty was not above attending to the respectful potitions of the lowest and lidays' have passed with scarcely any instance of inefewest, much less 12,075 of his faithful and respectable briation in the neighbourhood." Canadian subjects. And for this condscension his Majesty's Secretary of State must be told that he has dis eventry respecting the affairs of Canada, which would be absolutely ladicrous, if he can really expect credit for the graced himself, insulted the House of Assembly, and the church in this blace, and hany have been added to graced himself, insulted the House of Assembly, and the church of Stuart " papers were improperly instituted or not. It is needless absolutely ludicrous, if he can really expect wredit for the graced himself, instituted the House of Assembly, and the chuch of late un to be convinced statement, that in the year 1830 an utter despair of vindi imposed upon them a document, expressive of the views i Rev. Charles Stuart."

It will be seen under the head of FOREIGN NEWS that actual hostilities have commenced by the French and English united against the Dutch, to compel the latter to comply with the treaty of London of Nov. than to deal it out by peice meal by which the connec- 1831, which assigned the possesion of the Citadel of Antwerp to Belgium ; which the Dutchman has refused; and from appearance at present it will require the sacrifice of much blood and treasure, as well as the exercise of the highest military skill and valour on the part of the Erench, to force them to submission.

. The proceedings of the belligerents have hitherto had something of the appearance of romance, but they have nation. He has undertaken to give Mr. Mackenzie's now assumed that of an awful tragedy; threatening language, but has entirely perverted it and put words now assumed that of an awful tragedy; threatening It is rumoured that the Legislature will be prorogued on Saturday next, but nothing official is known

The debates on Education and the Emigrant Tax wilj be given as we have opportunity ; they are taken but kept have been either altogether lost sight of, or strangely back to make room for others at the present time. The house has been occupied the greater part of this wock in

> We are politely favoured by a friend in London with the 14th No. of "THE MORNING WATCH OR QUAR-TERLY JOURNAL OF PROPHECY AND THEOLOGICAL RE-VIEW"; together with some other pauphlets and tracts, for which he has our hearty thanks."

> The communication on the Lady's Bible association together with some others, we are obliged to omit bccause of more important matter at present.

"A Member of the M. E. Church" is received and will be attended to. 🖓 👘 🖉

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. E. Evans of Stam. ord Circuit of the 1st inst.

I am happy to say that the work of the Lord is in a prosperous state on this Circuit. We have admitted nearly 100 into society since Conference, and the prospects before us are increasingly flattering --- We are labouring and proving for a general revival; and as the Church is in peace, and a unity of sentiment and exer. self; and I call on every hon. member to vote for the non prevails among her members, we trust that we shall printing of those documents as a, matter of justice to not labour in vain.

A Report of the Second Anniversary of the Gosfield Temperance Society is received, but not having room. we can only give from it the following facts--" The anniversary was held in the Methodist chapel on the 10th obscore his situation, to whose petitions, His Majesty ult. Soven additional members were obtained at the does not require that the most exact and respectful at meeting. Regular quarterly meetings of the society tendance should be given." The temperature of his then appears to have been the design of his the number at present is 77. The Temperature cause in this place has its salutary effect upon the minds of many that have not enrolled their names; the 'ho. Mr. G. Buchanan, the secretary of the society, also remarks-"That God is reviving his work in the Baptist church in this place, and many have been added to

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

on the subject would do well to compare the sentiments Mackenzie ? he poped not; and it was his opinion that the citadel. He was the bearer of another summons to nicle of the Sth, speaking of the course of Sir Howard they contain, with those of Lord Goderich, in this the despatch ought not to have been allowed to be printdespatch. ed by any editor.

The despatch contains many things which I like. Have we not again and again contended for the con- ing the editor of the Courier to copy the despatch.] troul of all the causual and territorial revenue, and ne. ver got it as we should ?. What says Lord Goderich ? a right to allow any editor to take a copy for publica-His Excellency is not to withhold any information from tion, as those documents were already a part of their us on that subject, and that it was never-intended by Journals, although not yet entered on them. Did not His Majesty's Government that he should withhold it, the journals read by the Clerk on the morning after the which he says His Excellency was commanded in a day on which the despatch was received mention it, and former despatch-a despatch which we never saw !- refer to the appendix in which it was supposed to be The independance of the judges is another thing allud- entered ! ed to by the hon, and learned Solicitor General; and

in a bill on the subject after the despatch was receive ed. Does he think that I, standing as I do in the mi- to be published. nority, and every bill that I bring in thrown out-does he think when I see this to be the case that I will har. this despatch ? . Those who have always voted for rass myself by bringing in bills ? If he does think so I printing all documents ordered by the house to be print can tell him he is greatly mistaken. When a bill was ed. I do not think you will find my name in the nays introduced to make the judges independant of the peo. [opon a motion for printing any document whatever,ple and this House, when we were called upon to grant let all be spread before the public and let us stand or permanent salaries to them-everlasting salaries as they fall by public opinion. I don't wonder that you, sir, have been very properly called-I endeavoured to make are found fault with for letting the despatch be printed. it a condition that the Judges should hold their offices And whom is it by ? by those who are not arraid to atduring good behaviour, the hon, and learned Solicitor tack Lord Goderich when he crosses their path: and General voted it down : let him consider that before he when His Majesty's ministers receive such treatment, talks of our not bringing in a bill on the subject.

Mr. Mackenzic never said that a bill to allow wages to Members of the Assembly for towns was not passed in this house ; he stated distinctly that such a hill was passed by this house, but was thrown out by the Legis-lative Council; and the hon, and learned Solicitor General by representing him to have said that such a bill was not passed by this House, stands convicted of sta-ting what is not true concerning Mr. Mackenzie when A. McDonald, Morris, Norton, Perry, Randal, Roblin, he is not here to defend himself,-let that be known to Samson, Shaver, Vankoughnett, White-26. the public. There is another thing in the despatch which the hon, and learned Solicitor General has not noticed. It is, that the Lord Bishop and Archdeacon Shade, Sol. General, Thomson, Werden, J. Willsonshould abstain from all secular discussion in the Legislative Council, and Lord Goderich recommends that they should resign their seats in that honorable House. (' No. no' from the Sol. General.) Then let it be printed and let the public judge for themselves. Has he not represented that Mr. Mackenzie said, if his grievances were not redressed he would resist the laws and produce bloodshed in this province? He will find no such sentiments contained in Mr. Mackenzie's communications with Lord Goderich ; he said if those abuses were allowed to continue the consequence might be violence and bloodshed. Such misrepresentations may serve a cause, but it must be a bad cause. I will now say when so much has been said about loyalty, that I never heard any one in this house use any expressions of dislovalty but the hon, and learned Solicitor General, who said he would resist certain laws with all his physical force, upon which he seems to rely much more than on his in-tellectual powers. (Hear, hear.) With respect to this document, what will be thought if we allow a document to be printed by a printer in the interest of a majority of table : he would very willingly put them into the hands the house who has obtained a surreptitions copy of it, of the common hangman. Honorable gentleman don't and then resolve to send it back to His Excellency ? * Mr. Speaker McLean here said that he considered

approbation that Mr. Gurnett had taken a copy of the the truth coming to light. Why ? "Because their despatch." The expense, on ! the expense ; that despatch.

thority of the house; and allowing by our Speaker'a a paltry expense of a few pounds that it is to be laid on copy to be printed, precludes the possibility of our send. the. Clerk's table and nursed by the house ! We will ing it back. But, we are told that it was a despatch see their consistency when the salaries come to be in answer to representations made by a person whom voted : those same gentlemen who now are so afraid of we have declared unfit and unworthy to hold a seat with expense when a document is to be printed for the in. us. Who has declared it ! The hon, and learned Sol. General himself; and I know how that declaration was the Attorney and Solicitor General. austained by the electors of one of the most respectable. and wealthy counties in the Province,-he had an honour which no other member of this house has had, that of a unanimous election by the most wealthy and populous county in the province, who had the best possible opportunity of knowing his public and private character, and the merits of the accusation against him; and notwithstanding we have declared him unfit for our socicty. Lord Goderich did not think him unfit to bold correspondence with him on the general interests of bate adjourned, and he was willing to sit while hon. this province. What was Lord Goderich's opinion on gentlemen confined themselves to the question. subject of an Established Church in this country the

[Other Members complained of the Speaker's allow. Dr. Duncombe was of opinion that the Speaker had

we have a memorable instance of the necessity of their last in thinking that the Speaker had a right to allow independence of no very recent date. But he says we Mr. Gurnett, to take a copy of the despatch, and for never tried to make them independant. Now, if he the same reasons given by him; it was virtually a part will look into the journals he will see bill after bill for of their journals, any part of which any member had a it; but they all failed. He asks why did not I bring right to publish; and especially the Speaker had a discretionary power in allowing the journals of the house

Who are those who say they will vote for printing you sir, need not expect much respect or couriesy from them

Mr. Perry's amendment for printing the whole of the lespatch was here put to vote-yeas and nays as folows, viz.

Yeas-Messrs. Bidwell, Brown, Buell, Campbell, Chisholm, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Elliott, A. Fraser,

Nays-Messrs. Attorney General, Berczy, Boulton, Burwell, Crooks, Jarvis, McMartin, Merritt, Robinson,

Majority for the amendment, 12.

The original question, as amended, for printing the capatch was then put and lost.

Yeas-Messrs. Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Chisholm, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, D. Fraser, Horner, Howard, Ketchum, Norton, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Samson, Shaver, Vankoughnett, White-19.

Nays-Messrs. Attorney General, Berczy, Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Crooks, Ellioit, A. Fraser, Jarvis, Lewis, Lyon, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, McMartin: Merritt, Morris, Robinson, Shade, Sol. General, Thomson, Werden, J. Willson-22.

Decided in the negative by a majority of 3 Mr. Robinson then moved that the despatch be not entered upon the journals, but be laid on the Clerk's able:

Mr: Perry .- Now we will see ' consistency ;- when the hon. gentleman cannot insult the Lieutenant Govornor with those documents he will fay them on the wish to publish what has come from His Majesty's Government, who are willing to hear the people's grievanit his duty to state to the house, that it was with his cos, and they don't want that to be known, -- they dread Mr. Bidwell, Well. Mr. Spenker, that does not is their objection; but I am one of those who would weaken the force of my argument, -it was not by au- not he "penny wise and pound foolish." Is it to save

formation of the people, will then vote large salaries to The Speaker interrupted Mr. Perry, and said it

could not be expected he would sit there all night listening to what had nothing to do with the question before the house.

Mr. Bidwell. As you, sir, say that you are tired siting to hear discussion, I will move to adjourn that you may be relieved ; but I have no idea of having this motion stuck down our throats in silence. The Speaker said he had no desire of having the de-

Mr. Bidwell. I moved adjournment to relieve you

Chases to surrender, informing him at the same time that Douglas, now a candidate for that city, says upon this all was prepared on the part of the French, and that at 11 subject :--- "Such speeches as jhose of Sir Howard Doug" Pelock precisely their fire would commence in case of re-

fusal. The French had 103 guns placed and ready. The moment was one of intense interest. But the suspense was not of long duration. At 11 o'clock a cannon shot from Fort Montebello, followed by a tremendous fire of artillery, announced that the bester of the flag had brought own disconfiture in a nation's voice." ck a negative from the Dutch commander. During the

remainder of the day, the discharge of cannon was kept up in regular succession, with great exactness. The Dutch answered with vigour, and the spectacle is describ-Mr. Bidwell agreed with the hon, member who spoke ed by the correspondents of the London press, as "horrible, but nevertheless grand."

EXPRESS FROM ANTWERP.

The Times Office. 1 o'clock, A. M. ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 12 o'clock .- The car onading has continued since yesterday briskly enough. yet not with the force which some persons expected. me of the batteries on the French side have distinguish.

ed themselves by the accuracy of their fire; others are said to have pointed too high, so that some shells and balls passed over the citadel, and fell into the Scheldt. It was hence imagined that those shots were directed to sink the gon-boits in the river, but none of them have taken oflect.

Fort Montehello, which is an advanced work of the town, and which is in the hands of the Frence what hose of St. Laurent and Kiel were in the hands of the

Dutch, has fired yesterday and this day against the bas-tion of the citadel called Pacedo. The number of gons, 'employed by the French, are now officially stated to be 60 caunons, of various calibre, and 22 mortars and howitzers, "Some of the latter are described as being let off last night; not in the curve asually formed, but triangularly, which mode of firing is said to have produced much execution in Fort St. Laurent. The chief fire of the citadel, as far as I could see from an elevated situation, has been latterly directed to. wards the batteries in front of Fort Kiel. Forts St. Lau. rent and Kiel have been silent since yesterday evening. The citadel already shows external marks of the injuries

suffers. A fire broke out in one of the buildings at hall past 3 o'clock, the smoke of which continues. I saw among many shells that fell in it one burst and break off a considerable postion of the corner of the gable end of one of the large buildings. Its fire is rather slack, and the defence is imagined to be weak; hence some persons suppose that in two or three days General Chasse will

treaten to burn the town unless he be permitted to retire, when the French will be compelled to allow han to withdraw with the honors. It is a strange notion of honor to threaten an unoffending neighborhood. The city has done nothing to attack him, but is prepared to resent his fire. The consternation of yesterday has in a great measure subsided; there have been some country people allowed to enter with provisions. Last evening some repectable persons, wishing to re-enter, dressed themselves blonzes, and pushed wheel barrows with vegetables, d.c.

and got in with ease. I have not heard that any shot has been directed at or fallen in the city. The French works in the third parallel are staled to be

advancing The weather is fine for the sesson-sharp, yet hazy, which prevents persons from distinguishing the effect of the different shells, on the batteries or citadel.-There was a slight frost last night, which the French hope is a prelude of a strong loc, so as to enable them to attack the Tete de Flandres. Some friends of the Dutch have entered into calcula

tions of the probability of the French taking the situdel, and they maintain that there is but little chance; for, as they say, since the revolution the French troops have not aken by a breach any fortress. I have not the means of exumining the trath of the observation, yet it seems re-markable that they, notwithstanding, did take by capitulation, or otherwise, the fortresses they attacked. Girous, in Catalonia, is instanced by some Frenchmen of whom I inquired as having been stormed.

1 o'clack .- The firing has been brisk on both sides dur. ing the last hour. I have no means of learning the loss of the French since yesterday, but up to Monday I have been assured that the killed and wounded did not exceed 25

Some porsons who appeared to apprehend that this stere yould become a long business, now think differently, as The forts St. Laurent and Kiel continue totally silent. forts in the cit; are preparing more and more to repel any attack on it. The citadel suffers considerably. The weather is clouded anew, and the gons, which were not heard distinctly during the night or morning, are

ow distinguished as strongly as ever. In the river there is nothing new ; the French soldiers coupy the dike from Calloo towards Fort Austreweel.

Two o'clock .- The frigates Comet and Eurydice and the Corvett Proscrpine are now stated to utlack FortSt. Maria, which defends itself with vigour. K

ANTWERP. Dec. 4.

las and other conservatives may delude the King of Hol land for a few weeks; Jull him into a fallacious hope; or incite him to irremediable transgressions : but the hour of decisive retribution is at hand; and they who have thriven Mamora so much by war, and who still seek to promote it under the semblance of peaceful councils, will soon find their

IRELAND. The latest intelligence from this distressed country we and in the London papers of the 7th of November, and is as follows:

State of Ireland .- A very numerous meeting of the Privy Counsil assembled yesterday, and declared the county of Kildare under the provisions of the "Peace Presor-vation Ac." This proceeding has been rendered necessaby the state of disturbance in that country. The Government has shown every readiness to give their utmost assistance to preserve public peace, and to protect the lives

and property of the well disposed.-Dublin Times. The Drogheda Journal states that an attack was made on Wednesday by the possantry, on a small party of po-lice that had been detached from a large force of military and police engaged in the collection of tithes. Two of the and police engaged in the collection of Lithes. perantry were killed, and a policeman who ondeavoured to reach the mean body, for the purpose of informing them of the dangerous situation of his comrades, was shot dead by the insurgents.

FRANCE. Paris papers are of the 5th. They are chiefly filled with

ecounts from Belgium ; but the steam boat communication between London and the Scheldt, enables the English to anticipate the Paris advices. It is stated in a Bordeaux paper, that the French Govern: ment intends to submit to the Chambers, in the course of the session, a project of law for the trial of the Duchess de

Berri before the Chember of Peers. If the law pass, the trial will commence after the close of the session. Meanwhile the Duchess is to be detained at Blaye, under the responsibility of Ministers.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

A violent eruption of Mount Ætna took place on the 17th and 18th of November, which destroyed Bronte, a town situated nine leagues from Catania, and which contained a population of ten thousand persons.

TWO WEEKS LATER TROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Poland, Captain Richardson; is beow from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of December, in company with the packet Napoleon .---Our boat not having come up we are indebted to the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer for the following summary : The packet ship New York arrived at Liverpool on

the 17th, in sixteen days from this port. The North America sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ; her regular day was the 16th.

SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

Advices from Antwerp are down to. December 20th, at which time the Citadel held out with great spirit. The assailants had continued their operations without cessation but thus far had been met with a brave and indo-

mitable spirit of resistance. On the 19th, the French lost between forty and fifty men, in an attempt to throw a bridge of fascines across the dit :h of the demilune, botween the bastions of Toledo and Pacietto. The bridge was three parts formed ; but General Haxo, perceiving that it could not be completed without a further and very serious loss of life, ordered the troops to retreat, with the intention of renewing the attempt on the following night. In the course of that day, General St. Cyr Migues was wounded by a shot, which cut his epaulets and bruised his shoulder. It was in fact a reverse of fortune on the 10 the will of God and her readiness to go whensever he part of the French." The Dutch Navy have attacked some of the French

works on the River, in one of which attacks the Vice Admiral commanding the frigate Eurydice was killed. The movements of the Dutch army are such as indicate any thing but peace, even after the Citadel of Antbe, of course, and the only question is as to the dura-

tion of its resistance. Along the whole Dutch line of defence, at Macstricht Breda and Bergen up Zoon, &c. the Datch troops under the Prince of Orange are in motion. 'Can it be possible that this comparatively small force will dare the

chances of a battle. The Declaration of Prussia is an important document. France will not be allowed to make the least hostile demonstration, after the fall of Antwerp.

A despatch from the Head Quarters of Marshal Ge Rrz,

"His attempt to raise a loan at Paris has not yet been successful, but the Carlists there are exerting themselves to procure it for him.

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QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON THE BAY OF QUINTY DISTRICT. Mohawk Mission; Feb: 26th. March do, Kingston Station 15 & 1 Bay of Quinty Circuit 23 & 24 14 30 Sc 31 do. Hallowell April 6 & 7 13 3: 14 de, Cobourg do. 20 & 21 27 & 28 dv. Rice Lake Mission May 4 52 5 Cavan Circuit, Whitby, " Belleville " 'iii & 12 18 & 19 Waterluo " JOHN RYERSON, P. L. Jan. 30th. 1833.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week

ending February 6. R. Jones, D. McMullen,† W. Armstrong, W. Case, J. Armstrong, J. Carroll (yes.) J. A. Reeler, W. Hull, Jas. Coates, H. Baldwin Jun'r, B. Evans,

We cannot now discontinue papers for subsariburs who have paid only to the close of the last vol. † Both your former letters were received. Contractor and the second states and

BIRTH,

On Thursday, Bist. January, Mks. J. T. WILLSON, of a Daughter.

MARRIED,

Jan. Ist. by the Rev. E. Evens, Mr. Jerendah Tutte to Miss Mar-garet Johnson, both of Berrie. Latety, by Rev. J. Black, Mr. Nathaniel Bates to Miss Lydia Darling-ton, both of Plantagenet, U. Canada. On the J Jan., by the Rev. D. Youmans, Mr. John Alexander to Miss Frances Sharp both of Markham.

- OBITUARY,

- "Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
- Their homely joys, and destiny obscure : Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile, The short and simple annals of the poor."

Died at his residence in the Seigniory of Angentuile, a the 16th of January, Mr. John Coon Kerkaner, aged upwards of 70 years. He was converted under the la. bours of the first Methodist preacher who same into those parts; and remained an acceptable member of the M. E. Church till the day of his death (a period of more than 30 years) His house ever since has been " a lodging place or way faring men," and doubtloss many of the preachors receiled the confortable nights they have opent at 'Old Father Korkanor's.' He was a man of small acquir-ed parts; but he possessed the "ornanisht of a neek and quiet abirit." . He was ever remarked as being the first in toye feast to declare the deal ages of God with his soul.-And the subbath before his death he was at quarterly meeting, and the first who arose in love feast. He caught cold his return from the meeting, and died-the-Thursday following. In this last rickness he expressed a perfect re-signation to the will of God. He has left behind him an aged and enfocided consort, who will probably soon fold

Died in Ernestown, on Wednesday the 16th inst. Mrs. Maria Aylesworth wife of Mr. Ben. Aylesworth, agod 33 years, a worthy member of the M. E. Church for two ears past. Sister Aylesworth, has endured much bodily affliction, which we trust was sanctified to her good .-Although from the nature of her complaint she wa led to view and speak of death as near, yet her departure was sudden and unexpected to her friends. She not with her class on Sunday evening, & manifested much resignation saw fit to call her; she was seized with convulsions on, Monday, was immediately deprived of every sense but of as we humble feeling, in which state she continued until, trust, she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving with her husband six small children with a numerous circle of friends to mourn her departure, which says to all ." be ye also roa: dy ."--- Com.

MARKETS. PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AT YORK, FEBRUARY 6th, 1833. " BARLEY, a ... UATS, 00

J CARROLL.

ow him to Glory.

1. 1.

ing the despatch, that it may accompany the speech of the lion, and learned Solicitor General, which will, no Dr. Duncombe said the motion now before the house

Yeas. Messrs. Attorney General, Berczy, Brown, Burwell, Crooks, Elliott, A. Fraser, D. McDonald, Mc Government, for the people of this country are a peo-Martin, Morris, McNeilledge, Robinson, Shade, Solici. ple jealous of their rights. We have received a des-tor General, Thomson, J. Willson, W. Wilson.-17. patch from the British Government on a variety of im-

Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Horner, Howard, Jarvis, Ketchum, Lewis, Lyon, A. McDinald, Norton, Perry, the people of the Province to suppress what has enga Randal, Roblin, Samson, Shaver, Vankoughnet, White, ged the attention of His Majesty's Government. I think 22. Negatived by a majority of 5.

gentlemen are now recorded upon the Journals, and motion will not be adopted by this house. will stand there till the end of time. I will now move the amendment which I withdrew for this very purpose. Solicitur General. Stop, I call the hon. gentleman to order ; he cannot move that amendment again." -Mr. Perry: I fear the bon. and learned Sol. Gene-ral's "physical force;" but I have been too long in parhament to be frightened by bug bears of that kind-I know what I can move and what I cannot ; perhaps r it was to come to fisticuffs he might beat me.

It appears that a majority of this house are in favour of printing the despatch; and all that has been said by the hon, and learned Sol. General and his colleague the hon, and learned Attorney General, has been blown to the four winds of heaven by the arguments of my hon. colloague; and by their speeches and votes on this question to-night, they have brought down upon themselves the just indignation of the country. The hon. and learned Sol. General tried to show that my hon. colleague and myself approved of all the sentiments fore considers it his duty to do an unsolicited act of juscontained in the despatch sent down by His Excellency, when we never said we approved of them : he has also attributed language to Mr. Mackenzie which he never of the Despatch with the accompanying documents exused-that he would cause civil war and bloodshed in cept such parts of the said documents as have already this country if the petitions were not granted. Mr. appeared in print in this Province, be printed for the Mackenzie never said so,-he said such would be the use of members. consequences, if the evils complained of were, not redressed. I never, as my hon, colleague has said, heard any person say he would resist the law but the hon and learned Sol. General himself, notwithstanding he is continually crying up " loyalty, loyalty," as if there was no other loyal man in the province but himself. There are many who make a great brag of their loyalty, but take away one iota of their salaries and you strike at the root of their loyalty. It puts me in mind of the old adage, "The greatest rogue will cry rogue first," I now sir, propose this amendment, and hope a majority of this house will see the propriety of adopting it, and the whole be printed;

the Colooial Advocate and Christian Guardian. It pence; not less than from 700 to \$1000.

the hon. and learned Solicitor General could not tell; sir, for I intend in speaking on this question to go into During Friday night, Saturday, and Saturday night, the be did not seem to relish the manner in which he ex. the whole subject and take full scope; and in doing so Duch continued firing about 30 shells an hour. On Sunpresses himself on that subject, and I do dot wonder he I may think it necessary to review the whole subject day, at 10 o'clock, they made a sortie with from 80 to 100 lid not; perhaps when he sees Lord Goderich he will and see if we are not to have the same freedom of debe able to convince him of his error with regard to the bate here which they have in the House of Commons; Church of England. I hope all who wish that all should come ont and the truth be published, will yote for print. Let it go to the public. ing the despatch, that it may accompany the speech of The motion to adjourn was put and lost. - The motion to adjourn was put and lost,

doubt be published from one end of the province to the was to not put the Despatch upon the journals; but it other, and who it should be recollected, is a party in. was already virtually on them. If it is not put upon other, and who it should be recollected, is a party in , was arready virtually on them. It is not put upon the seguents. The loss of the Dotch on this occasion was the public will have reason to believe that there is something behind the scene which we do not to the Governor was put to vote, and the yeas and mays wish made public ; and I ask this house to pause before that these men were induced to tell where the they adopt a resolution that will have the effect of imagined that these men were induced to tell where the weakening the tie that binds this colony to the British principal part of the staff of Marshal Gerard were establ r General, Thomson, J. Willson, W. Wilson. -17. patch from the British Government on a variety of im-Nays: Messrs. Bidwell, Baell, Cambell, Chisholm, portant subjects and a motion is made that it shall not be entered upon our journals ! I think it very unjust to I see a strong wish in some hon, members in this house Mr. Perry then ruse and said, this has effected the to cast a censure on His Excellency the Licut. Governvery object which I had in view ; the sentiments of hon. or, and also upon the Colonial Minister. I hope the

Mr. Robinson's resolution was put to vote.

YEAS, Messrs, Brown, Burwell, Crooks, Elliott, A. Fraser, Lyon, D. McDonald, McMartin, McNab, Mer-NAYS, Messrs. Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Chisholm. Clark, Cook, Duncombe, D. Fraser, Horner, Howard, Jarvis, Kerchum, Lewis, A. McDonald, Norton, Perry. Randal, Roblin, Samson, Shaver, VanKoughnet, and White-22. Majority against the motion, 4.

The Despatch with the 'accompanying documents is consequently to be entered upon the journals of the House.

NOTE .-- The Reporter perceives that in consequence of not being present when Mr. Samson made his motion for printing the Despatch, he has not stated it correctly, but in a way which may possibly convey a meaning different from that intended by the motion, and there.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The packet ship John Jay, Captain Heldredge, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of Becember. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial advertiser have received London papers of the 7th of December, and Liverpool of the 8th, both inclusive. with Commercial intelligence of the latest dates.

THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP.' Our former advices from the Citadel of Antwerp were to the evening of December 1st. They ard now to the and all the accompanying documents, the greater part afternoon of the 5th: From the tenour of those former of which had already been published in this Province in accouts, we were led to expect that the French batteries would have opened their fire upon the citatel on the 2nd. would be putting the country to a very enormous ex. | Such, however, was not the fact. The besiegers continu-Would that ed their preparations with the utmost activity antil the house become printers and publishers for William Lyon 4th. when an officer was dispatched with a flag of truce to

nen, in order to make a reconnoissance, but they were driven back at the point of the bayonet, the morned, when the captain of artillery who commanded the bat-tery No. 5, against which the attack was directed, ordered the charge, and he bioself brought back one of the Dutch Sergeants, The loss of the Dutch on this occasion was

ished, for almost immediately after the Dutch opened a heavy fire in the direction of the church of St. Liurent,

from the Lunette de St. Laurent, the effect of which was but of trifling importance till half past que, in the morning of Monday. The Dutch made a second sortie at half-past 10 on Sunday night, in order to draw the mass of the French towards the point attacked, and as soon as the parly retired, a heavy firing commerced on that point, the road leading to Boom. The Dutch fire during Monday &

Monday night was very slack, and this morning, at half. past 11 o'clock, the French opened 13 batteries, 9 of which are mounted with 43 pounders, the other 4 with mortars of 13 inches diameter, all new, so that the firing is really terrific. I much foar that the town will suffer considerat

bly, as all the shot and shells from the French hatteries, which are not well directed, will fall into it. The French cannot creet their batternes for effecting a breach in the citadel before they get possession of the two lunettes, which they expect soon to accomplish, though it will be very hot work. They have already succeeded in dismounting four pieces in the bastion of the citadel nearest the town, the walls of which bastion seem to be materially injured.

The French have possession of the posts surrounding he citadel in the town; to prevent the Belgians from act. the Diet that orders have been given by the King his ing hostilely, yet there are great approhensions for the atery of it

The latest news was brought to London by the steam. bet Sir Edward Banks, the passengers in which brought reports that a party of the French having made an at-tack on the Tete de Flandres, the Dutch had opened the tice to Mr. S. by correcting the error. Mr. Samson's sinices, and the French party, being exposed to the fire motion was in substance as follows : That 1000 copies from the battery and the gun boats, had been obliged to surrender. The Dutch-at Helvoetsluys, are so much enraged a

gainst the English that the passengers who went out in the Sir Edward Banks, were pelted with briefs, bats on go. ing ashore, and were compelled to return on board. The reason'why the French battaries did not sooner open upon the citadol, was that Marshal Gerard had beeu negotiating for the neutrality of the town. A letter from Antwerp, written at 3 o'clock r. u. of the 4th, says ---

"From what I can gather from persons on whose infor-mation I should rely, it appears the town will be consider ed neutral, and be in no danger of a bombardment. I have been on the top of a very high building, from whence I could discover the batteries of the French, and I could plannly observe through a glass the French balls knock the earth from the parapet of the bastions, and go through the roof of the barracks. The emigration has been jourenso. and is increasing since the firing began. I have nothing further to add, except that the firing continues."

GREAT BRITAIN

The English papers give note of active preparations for he eletions. The tory candidates avail thanselves fre. quently of the Dutch question; and it is intimated in some quarters, that the Datch King is only holding out to to be made to the complaints of the British Government, rewarded by the subscriber swait the issue of their elections. The Liverpool Chro. of injurice sustained by their ships from his batterice. York, Feb. 6, 1833.

ities on both sides for the twenty-four hours previous The basiegers were pushing their work and had made considerable progress. The prince of Orange was strongly fortifying the whole of Brahant Septentrionel and Breda and Bergen up Zoon were to be placed in the same state of defence in which they were in 1791. Round the latter place 10,000 men were stationed. The Dutch army seemed to meditate something serious, and Marshal Gerard acted as if he entertained that impresion. There was great bastle at the Head Quarters of the French.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA.

Made to the German Diet on 6th December, 1832. - It is known to the Most Serene Diet that Great Brit. ain and France have projected coercive measures a gainst Holland, in order to put into execution the twenty our articles of the Treaty of London, dated 12th Nov. 1831, in conformity to the modifications which have been made by ulterior negotiations.

Although these coercive measures, according to the erms of a convention concluded between the two said Powers, are limited to the capture of the citadel of Ant. werp, it is impossible in case of resistence on the part of Holland, to conceive such a state of things without war, and to look upon this war between Holland and the two Powers as, in the course of events, without extreme danger to the general peace of Europe.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia have not failed to take teps to oppose those measures of constraint against an independent State like Holland, at the same time that hose three powers have refused to take part in or to approve of them.

However, as Great Britain and France, in their own position, and their relations with Beigium, think they have motives to persevere in their resolutions when once taken, the undersigned Representative of Prussia, as in consequence of the confidential communication made some tune since to the Federal Legislations, has been authorised to be caused to be entered in the Protocol of

master, that the 7th corps d'arme, which until now has been stationed in Westphalia, shall pass the Rhine, and take possession between Aix-la-Chapelle and Gaeldres, in order to cover the frontiers on the right bank of the Meuse, opposite to Belgium and Holland; and at the same time that the 8th corps stationed on the Rhine shall serve as a corps de reserve in support of this force. 'Information of the measure of precaution has already been given to Great Britain and France by Prussia, to the effect that the Meuse shall not be passed, or the right bank of that river compromised in any way whatever, by the French, Dutch, or Belgian troops who may be at war on the subject of the citadel of Antwerp. -

By virtue of superior orders, the undersigned communicates the proceeding for the information of the Dict. (Signed) Frankfort, December 6, 1332. NAGLER,

PORTUGAL

At Oporto, nothing decisive had occurred. General Solignac; a French officer of considerable reputation as been appointed to the command of Don Pedro's forces .--- Some supplies of provisions, aminguition and men had succeeded in passing up the Douro, notwith-standing the batteries crected on the banks by the Mi-

of his army. ... He has caused the most respectfol repels formation was 1.14

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BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

TANHE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YORK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held, on Monday Evening, the 11th Inst. in the Rev. Mr. Rintoul's Meeting House. The friends of the Institution are requested o attend. The President will take the Chair precisely at 7 o'-

bek. P. S The Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada

Tract and Book Society, will be held, on Tuesday Econing, the 12th inst. in the same place and at the same hour.

York, Feb. 5th, 1833.

;

WW ANTED.-A good Blacksmith at Grape Island, application may be made to Mr. James R. Arms strong of York, or to Mr. Billa Fint at Bellville, respectable references for sober and industrious habits will e required.

e required. York, 22th Jan. 1833. 169-tf.

EDUCATION.

R. & MRS. MAITLAND, present their acknowledgements to their friends and the inhabi. tants of York, for the very liberal encouragement they have received since the commencement of their Established lishment, and hope by their future exertions to merit a continuance of their favor. They continue their School at No. 142. King.street.

TERMS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Per. Qr. 1.0 Young Contlemen will be taught English, 0 0i U 0 They would also suggest, that they teach their Pupile! a neat and elegant angular hand, inferior to none ever taught in York; for which they make no additionals charge. They will teach adults on the following terms: At their own apartments for 12 lessons, \$2" Four in one family..... \$3 nach Specimens of their pupils' improvement may be seen at'

STRAVED OR STOLEN.

167-15

their apartments. Fork, Jan, 23, 1833,

The horse was bounded as all BROWN HORSE. The horse was brought to this Town and sold by guelites. Strong hopes are expressed by the friends of a colored man by the name of Lewis, residing in the Don Pedro, that England and France will take a deci- township of Wilberforce, London District. Said horse ded part in his favor. Don Miguel has at longth reached the head quarters beard of. e he may be found, shall be handsomely JOSH. TURTON. York, Feb. 6, 1833. 109-tf.

LORD GODERICH'S DESPATCH,

52

Concluded from our 2nd page. Mr. Mackenzie has coucluded this paper by predictions of Bloodshed and Civil War and a dissolution of the consection between Upper Canada and this kingdom. He may well suppose that such a prospect would be regarded by His Majesty's Government with a degree of concern and anxiety, to which it would be difficult to give any so paltry a consideration as £50 or £60 a year, which and anxiety, to which it would be difficult to give my adequate expressions. But against gloomy prophecies of this nature, every man conversant with public business mustlearn to fortify his mind. They have ever been the resource of those who endeavour to extort from the fears of the government concessions, in favor of which no ade-tleman who is in the public service, this only proves that quate reasons could be urged. I will not adopt the injuri. I the general policy of the Government by which he is em-ous opinions which Mr. Mackeuzie seems to entertain of ployed is in their opinion entitled to approbation, nor if the people of Upper Canada. I reject as a libel on that so can I see the slightest objection to such a choice : on loyal and enlightened race, of men, the supposition that the contrary, I think the presence in the Assembly of a they would violate their sworn fidelity to the King, and certain number of gentlemen holding official situations, desoiate their native land with Blood because His Majes. and able to explain the views and objects of the Governty defers to the judgment of his faithful Commons in Prorincial Parliament assembled, supported by the large bo-dies of the most respectable and numerous petitioners. Mr. Mackenzie further contends that the Petitions of dies of the most respectable and numerous petitioners, rather than to the opinions of a far less numerous though which ho is the bearer should be credited as expressivo of rather than to the opinions of a far less numerous though probably a highly respectable portion of his subjects. I will not for a moment speculate on the probabilities of will not for a moment speculate on the probabilities of such a revolt. It is a subject which it would be atterly indecorus to agitate. The people of Upper Canada have the highest claims to the attachment of their Sovereign and of the British Nation, and whatever efforts may be made to excite discontines among them, they will, I am persuaded, believe that His Majesty and the parliament of this kingdom, in common with the entire mass of the po-then no other sentiments than those of the most performed the mo other sentiments than those of the most performed the House of Commons in 1831, and with another Ad-dress to yourself of December last, and finally because them no other sentiments than those of the most profound respect for their constitutional rights, and the most earnest desire for their social welfare. In that spirit His Majes, ty's ministers are, and have ever been prepared to refer to the Province, and even to anticipate their probable wishes, as far as is consistent with the discharge of their executive duties, which the Constitution has devolved upon the Lo-cal Government and its various functionaries. I am un-conscious of a solitary instance in which my colleagues and myself have sanctioned any attempt to derogate from the privileges of the Provincial Legislature, of the rights the privileges of the Provincial Logislature, of the rights of any class of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects; and in the people, but in opposition to it. I must believe myself the consciousness of having acted under the constant gaid. better informed than Mr. Mackenzie respecting the affairs ance of these principles, we can cheerfully appeal to the of Lower Canada, as I have much more ample sources of people at large, for that just appreciation of the measures information, and I therefore deny that the two Provin of Government, which, if I could credit Mr. Mackenzio, I ces are so parallel, or alke, that the Resolutions adouted might suppose was not to be expected.

I proceed to the second paper entitled "An argument ontended to shew that it is expedient to dissolve the pre-sent Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, and sum. mon a new one."

After enumerating the various topics embraced in the former paper, Mr. Mackanzie proceeds to state that the Motropolitan County condomnod the conduct of the ma-Jority of present Assembly, first by his own Election in January-1832, and secondly by his election in February last. He adds that the decision of the County of Gren-ville in rejecting his. Jones and choosing Mr. Norton tes. tified their concurrence in his views. For the reasons al. ready explained I must be permitted to believe that the Electors for the Metropolitan county, enlightened and worthy of all respect as they certainly are, cannot be con. sidered as perfectly impartial judges upon the question of Representation. The proposed change would invest them with an influence of which the counties remote from the Government would have the strongest reason to complain." Nor is the voice of the County of Grenville entitled to outweigh the decisions of many other counties and towns which are obviously opposed to it.

It is then said that the present house should be dissoly. "because it is manifest that the great body of the penple are justly dissatisfied, with their proceedings." It is asy to make such assertions, but not so easy to substan. tiate them ; I must upon such a question give more weight to the recorded opinions of the 26,854 persons who have expressed their dissent from Mr. Mackenzie's views than to that gentlemans declaration supported only by similar atlestations.

The writer then chumerates various acts of misconduct which he attributes to the present Asseiably. These are the rejection of Bills for the regulating of township and cers for education and for amonding the jury laws. They also are charged with having granted a pormanent civil list, without stipulating for the independence of the Judg. es, and this monsure is said to have been passed both by the Assembly and the Council, in an unusual and indecent Assembly and the Country, in an under and indecembraster. Respecting judicial independence, it must have been known to Mr. Mackenzie, that without waiting any solicitations from the province, His Majesty had long be fore the date of his paper, directed you to suggest the enreprice to give his assent to such a bill, and doubts not that by Mr. Mackenzio in the most ample detail. If it should for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrireprise to give his assent to such a bill, and doubts not that it will spoodily be enacted. The indecous haste which is said to have occurred in granting the civil list, secons to be very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had to be very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had to be very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the diances is a light of the initiation of personal resentment, I would the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House. The King had the very barghly ascribed to the House as the very barghly as the very barghly ascribed to the House as the very barghly ascribed to the house as the very barghly ascribed to the second to the very barghly ascribed to the house as the very barghly ascribed to the house as the very barghly as the very barghy as the very barghly as the very barghly as the the Revenues, of which the law had vested the appropriation in himself, and if in a courteous and respectful acknowledgement of so frank a concession the ordinary forms of business were dispensed with, it is surely neither wise nor gracious thus to censure a proceeding intended and calculated to strengthen the bonds by which the Sovereign and his people are happily united. The question of juries and township offices are precisely such as to admit an in. finite diversity of opinion respecting each specific measure proposed to the house; and no unprejudiced person would the utmost possible respect is due, and although they have assume that a dissent from his own views on such topics not succeeded in satisfying ne that their opinions are implied any failure of zeal for the public good. This paper proceeds to accumulate a body of charges against the Assembly, into the justice of which it is fiter. ly impossible that I should enter ; whether their appropri. of the King's Government rather to defer to the judgment of a body enjoying the most extensive means of local in-formation, then to oppose to them conjectural opinions of their own.

e permitted at one time to sit there, I cannot, however, clieve that any such undue influence could possibly be exercised, the popular system of Election which exists in Upper Canada would enable the inhabitants speedily to lismiss from the Assembly any representative who might seems to be the amount received by some of the persons leman who is in the public service, this only proves that so can I see the slightest objection to such a choice : on

law which might be passed for the purpose of limiting the

number of persons holding offices at pleasure, who should

ment on the different subjects which come under discus

ces are so parallel, or alike, that the Resolutions adouted

in the one could with any propriety be transferred to the circumstances of the other. I cannot assume that the ninth Provincial Assembly, were it now sitting would reain the opinions it held in a former and different period The changes of opinion in the present House of Assembly ather prove that that Body are attentive to the wishes a their constituents than the reverse, and certainly afford to argument to show that they have lost the public confidence. The "facts" and the "testimonies" to which re. crence is made I have considered in the former part of this despatch.

The dissolution of the House is again urged opon his Majosty, because the same principle of extending the Ro-presentation to meet the increase of the population was recognized in the Lower Canada Bill of 1829, because His Mujesty assented to a Reformed Representation in his Country, because it is desirable to conciliate the people of Upper Canada—because the Canada Committee of 1828, advised a conciliatory and Constitutional system of Government to be observed in the Canadas; and because Mr. Hume has, on some occasion which is not explained, exciled expectations in the Province which the refusal of

a dissolution would disappoint. I answer that for whatever language Mr. Hume may have employed, that gentleman alone is responsible, and It is Majesty's Government cannot be called upon to answer for any disappointment which they may have had no share in producing. I further answer that the advice to conciliate the Canadas by a Constitutional system of Go. vernment, has been constantly brone in mind by my col-leagues and myself; but that I know not what principle of the Constitution call upon us to advise His Majesty to oppose the decided voice of the House of Assembly and Spinse the decided voice of the frouse of Assembly and two voice of the great apparent majority of the people. To retain their affections is the great sejest of flis Ma-josty's poincy but how am I to suppose that this object would be promoted, by thwarting the declared wishes of o preponderating a majority of them. The Royal assent to the Reform Bill in this Kingdom

receeded on no principle which could be applied to the present question, and the reference to Lower Canada, and the Election law of that Province of 1829, proves only how very imperfectly Mr. Mackenze is acquainted with the real history of that law.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

EDUCATION.

R: & MRS. MAITLAND, present their acknowledgements to their friends and the inhabiants of York, for the very liberal encouragement they

have received since the commencement of their Estabishment, and hope by their future exertions to merit a continuance of their favor. They continue their School at No. 142. King street.

TERMS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Per. Qr ..£1 French. Young Gentlemen will be taught English, Writing and Arithmetic, History, Maps and Geography, &c..... Junior Pupils. 0 12 York, Jan, 23, 1833.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

worth their while to visit York, when they are in the NENDERS will be received at this Office. until Saturday the 16th day of February next, for he conveyance of the mails, twice a week, between York and Newmarket, via Holland Landing Post Office : and it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found once a week between York and the village of Stouffville, as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO. on the Post Ratte by Secor's Mills in Scarborough, and throughout the village of Markham. The contracts may be taken separately, and will continue for four years, commencing the 6th of April next. Two responsible sureties will be required for the due performance of each contract, subject to the usual regulations of the Depart. ment, as described in the form of contract which can be UST ARRIVED, and will be sold seen at this office.

JAMES S. HOWARD. : Post Master.-167-4w. Post Office, York, Jan. 23, 1833.

500LBS. Assorted sizes of Brass Kettles CO: Also, Two No. 2 Long Point Cooking Stoves, complete, which are very low for Cash. York, Jan. 23, 1833. 167-3w.

NOTICE.

AMES M: STRANGE takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their kind favour since his com ent in business, and begs leave to inform them that he is now receiving and opening at his new brick store, corner of King and Yonge Streets, an extensive ssortment of

FANCY AND STAFLE DRY GOODS

Suitable for . the Season. -A complete assortment of WINES, TEAS, GRO ALSO. CERIES, WINDOW GLASS, &c., The whole of which, he flatters himself will be found upon inspection equal to any offered in the Province. York, Oct. 10th, 1832. 152.46

WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

HE Subscribers beg leave to inform the YORK. quality, equally low. W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA. that they have during the past Summer purchased with cash in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Whrehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive stock of

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS. which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as can be procured from any Establishment in British Ame

THE IMPORIATION CONSISTS OF

Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices ron. Nails, Blacksmiths' Bollows, Chains, Joiners' Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage, Tragether with a great variety of CUTLERY and BRASS oops, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the IRONNONDERY LINE that the country requires and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, bu offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co., York, October 20, 1832. 154.1f.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO. 05- CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shiping Fars. York, October 15th, 1832.

J

PHIENIX, FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

NEW WHOLESALE

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribe begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven

in England and Scotland; where he has selected an

GOODS,

Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now opening at his old stand in King Street, and will dis-

ose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been

able to select an assoriment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al-ready come to hand. 'Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his

Stock; and Merchants from'a distance will also find it

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate

any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice

new goods.

Wholesale and Retail Store;

AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET. -

an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels

Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea

Scal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Ceps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds,

on the lowest terms for Casir by KING BARTON

invites the attention of his friends and the public.

Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's

(whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his

extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now complet.

id, and consists of a large assortment of West of England

and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow; Not-tingham, and Leicester Gooda; Fur Caps, imported Stuff

Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chup and

Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season ; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure

executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of

vorkmanship and fashion : a Fine Dress Coat finished for

£2. 10s. currency, and every other article according to

South side of King street, No. 153. 156-tf Yurk, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

NEW HAT STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

he has opened a Hat Estublishment in King Street, No.

125, directly opposite the Court House, where he will keep constantly on hand a general and select assortment of

Ladies' Drab and Black Beaver Bonnetts, of

Also, A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Caps

*** Country Dealers can be furnished with Hats and

Caps at a very low rate, and on the most advantageous

and Gloves. Ladies' Muffs and Tippetts. &c.

Gentlemen's Beaver and Rorain Hats;

Children's Plain and Fancy / do.

ARED STOCKING respectfully begs leave

to inform the inhabitants of York and vicinity, that

- 135-ú

extensive assortment of every description of

found uncommonly low.

way of purchasing Goods.

York, 6th June, 1832.

examine for themselves.

York, 27th Nov. 1832.

establishment in Upper Canada.

he latest London Fashion.

York, August, 1832

167-tf

public, that he has just returned from a seven month's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Citics and Manufacturing Towns

WILLIAM WARE.

S. now receiving in addition to his present Stock.

100 CRATES AND HHDS., Comprising a most select and extensive assortment a CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE. . York, Dec 12th, 1832. 161-1f.

FRESH FRUIT, CHAMPAGNE, & HE Subscriber is now receiving 300 Boxes, Halfs and Quarters fresh bunch Muscatelle Raisins 15 Jars Grapes. 40 baskets Champagne, of the celebrated "Anchor," "Jolly," and other brands. 20 Cases La. Fitte and St. Julien Claret, " Curacoa" and Maraschino in pints—a favorite foreign Cordial. Fresh Pickles and Sau-ces. 'Anchovies in kegs.' Spiced Salmon in kitts, with a general and extensive stock of fine Wines and choice Groceries.

WM. WARE. York, Dec. 12, 1832. 161-tf.

OYSTERS, HAVANA CIGARS, &. Bbls. Oysters now landing in prime or-der. 30,000 real Spanish Cigars. 1,000 gallons pure winter strained and Olive Oil; for sale by WM. WARE.

York, Dec. 12, 1832. 161-1f.

THE SADDLE AND HARNESS Making business is now carried on by the subscriber at No 6 North side of King street; where he has on hand a good stock of the above articles, ready made, and will make to order any thing in his line that may be called for. Ho will sell on as reasonable terms as any others, and solicits share of public patronage. He has also on hand a quan-

York, Jan. 23d 1833.

HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself. HARVEY SHEPARD.

EGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Toole Wholesale and retail at his Fuctory Hospital Street.

-York, 15th Jan. 1833. 168 (f.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE " FOR ALL KINDS OF

Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

E. LESSLIE & SONS, P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. : E. L. & SONS York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168.tf.

MR. S. WOOD. Surgeon Dentist AT THE ONTARIO HOUSE. York, Dec. 1832.

PROCLAMATION.

R. SIFTON, Hygeist from the British Col. lege of Health, London, but now of the city of Mon. treal, begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of York, that he has appointed Mrs. II. Taylor, of 181 King street, Sale Agent for the sale of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medies, where alone the Medicine can be obtained genuine. Prices .- In boxes at 1s. 6d.-3s. 9d.-6s., 6d., and family packages (containing three 6s. 6d. boxes) at 15s. and he Aperient Powders at Is. 6d. N. B.-The Morisoniana or Family Adviser, is cold at

Apply at S. E. Taylor's, 181 King.street. 23rd Jan. 1833. : 167. 5.

R. H. OATES,

THEMIST and DRUGGIST, No. 101 King. Street, opposite the English Church, respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he has just received from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Also,

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,

Druggist.

Druggist.

Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too hu-merous to mention.-K. Barton thankful to his friends and NOTICE: the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfied or some as shall call and as shall call and 159 JOHN ARMSTRONG. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. ILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c

tity of good SOLE LEATHER, vhich he offers for sale at 1s. 3d. per pound J. EASTON. 167-Lf

in which men would be least qualified to exercise a wire and dispassionate judgment, on the great question which it is proposed to refer to their determination. The recent dissolution of Parliament in this kingdom i

uoted as a precedent in favor of a similar proceeding in Upper Canada, I will not discuss the accuracy of the alogy which it is thus attempted to draw between the two cases, but content myself with saying that I believe no impartial man will deny that no real similarity exists be-ween them. However well adapted such a topic may be for popular effect, it would be at variance with all sound iples to accept it as a ground for a great political **wrin**d measure.

. Mr. Mackenzie appears to have forescen that a very nu. merous body of petitioners would protest against his recommendations.

It is satisfactory to find that in this attempt to repel their effect by anticipation; he has no specific statement to make, or argument to urge; but that in his opinion such petitioners would show "the follies of the advisers of the Government and their own inexperience." With what propriety "folly" is thus freely attributed to more than 26,000 persons, or "inexperience" to those who are in the same breath condemned for having exercised an improper authority, from the very infancy of the Province, were needless for me to state.

The House thomselves, it appears refuse to concur in an address for their own dissolution. In favour of the motion eighteen members yold, and twenty soven against it; the two parties it is said each representing populations numerically equal. But it is added that nineteen of the majority were persons holding offices or places at the pleasure of the Crown. Upon what grounds Mr. Macken-ize makes this assection. I om at a loss to conjecture. I have before me a list of the majority who wated with a start of the majority who wated any repairs they may wish of the same without the location of discover that it includes more than six gentlemen holding any public employment, of these six one fills a situation of which the emolument is fittle more than no. minal, being only 29 a year, of the remaining five two are Law Officers of the Crown, whom I presume Mr. Mackenzie can scarčely hold it to be dealed to to exclude from the Assembly? If I could be shew to the Crown really possessed an indue influence in the coveries the Crown really possessed an indue influence in the coveries the Crown ovincial Le. gislature, His Majesty would not hesitate to assent to any .- York; Jan. 23th, 1833.

any representation which may be laid before me upon important public questions, with reference to the intrinsic merits of the questions themselves rather than to any matter personal to the individual from whom they may

immediately proceed. And in this case I have received these documents from Mr. Mackenzie not merely as expressing his own opinion but also as explanatory of the views of those who have dejuted him to represent what they conceive their Grievances to His Majesty. To them not succeeded in satisfying me that their opinions are right and their views correct, 1 have been anxious at

right and their views correct. I have been distolds at lenst to prove that they had undergone the most caroful scrutiny which it was in my power to bestow upon them. The only object which His Majesty Government can have in view is the improvement and welfare of this Pro-An impossion that I should enter; whether their appropri-ations of public money have been prudent—whether Mr. Mackenzie himself was properly expelled—whether a ro-duction of fees ought to have been made--whether the term "misguided individual" was correctly applied to Mr. Mackenzie, and others in the address of the house to His Majesty, are topics on which I conceive it to be the duty are topics on which I conceive it to be the duty of the King's Government rather to defer to the indement of a manner calculated to draw closer the bonds of attachin a manner calculated to draw closer the bonds of attachment by which the people are united to the Mother Coun.

try. It is the duty of II is Majosty's Government at home and of His Representative in the Province to keep these great their own. The same conclusion is next urged on the ground of the engry and excited state of the public mind. I should have thought that assuming the accuracy of this statement an. good sense, the right feeling and the warm loyalty of the compared of the public mind. I should have hest be amended, imperfections removed, abuses corrected

and all the sources of public good developed and enlarged. Having written this despatch with a view to publicity, you have my authority to make it public in whatever

manner you may thick most converie I have the honor to be Sir, Your most obedient servant, GODERICII. (Signed) - GODERICIL

CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832.

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves .- And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly inderstood that applications received after this date can be of no hencht to the applicant as to preference or otherwise.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.tf.

DR. E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST.

zie makes this assection. I am at a loss to conjecture. I any repairs they may wish of the same, without further have before me a list of the majority who voted upon the charge. His advice on the management of Childrens' occasion referred to, and on comparing it with the annual Teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be return of the Civil Establishment of the Colony for 1839, kept for Sale by W. Bergin. He will fulfill his previous ngagements to visit York semi-annually. York, Jan. 30, 1833.

GARDEN SEEDS.

presume Mr. AN ASSORTMENT of Shaker's and English Gar to exclude den Seeds for Sale By I. W. BRENT & Co.st Druggists, King Street.

comprising every thing new and fashionable. IIaving imported their stock of goods expressly for, this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves bat their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their, transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, AND GOOD GOODS!!!-AT S.-E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

No., 181, South side of King st. a few doors East of Yonge-street.

137.10

THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his WINTER SUPPLY of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to it, as he is convinced, for chonpness and quality it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the li-beral encouragement which he has already received, ena.

bling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, "a small profit and a quick return." S. E. TAYLOR.

York, Dec. 1, 1832. 160-tf.

REMVAL.

SHE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his leady customers for the last twelve-years, (at his late store in Market square) that he has now removed his Es-tablishment to No. 116 north side of King street, in a large brick building, (the only one between the Gaol and Yongs street) where ho is now receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of Hardware, Barr. Iron, and Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices. The business in future will be carried on under the firm of

Peter Faterson & Sons. PUTER PATERSON. York, Jan. 1, 1833.

164-if.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

BY ROBERT MAWRE. No. 71, King street, East of the Market square. CLOTHING, of every description made to Order, in the Neatest Style, under his own immediate inspec-tion, which can be warranted, to be of the best materials,

WINTER CLOTHING

to as to merit the approbation of his friends and the pub. ie generally. Moderate Terms.

York, 25th September, 1832. HEREAS Administration of the Goods Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de. **VV** Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is bereby given to all persons indebied to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned DAVID LACKIE and LEONARD WILLcox : and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Willcox without delay.'

DAVID LACKIÈ, LEONARD WILLCOX? York, October 1st, 1831. 151.6

for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c. OF LONDON. FRANIIS Company established its Agency in WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofala, for sale by Canada in the year 1804, and continues to R. H. OATES Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Dumage IGI-If. d = dby Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. CENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES, 161-16 Montreal, August, 1882. - R. H. OATES, Drug 161-6. -N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be THE business Established by Mr. made to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co.

142-tf

153.3m

William Moore, as an Apothecesty and Druggist, and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will in fu-ture be continued under the firm of Charles Hunt & Co. who have made arrangements for greatly extending the same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their.

They are now receiving a large supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, Stuffs &c. Which they will sell by Wholesale of Retail on as good terms as they can be procured in Upper Canada.

N. B .- All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamily ton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the sub-scribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to scribers, and those to which adjustment. present their accounts for adjustment. 'CHARLES HUNT & Co.

York, 25th October, 1832. 155.(f.

D. V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to revent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street, Markham, May 13, 1832.

GENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. J. W. BRENT, & Co. 129.tf Druggiste.

WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by J. W. BRFNT, & Co. ..., 129-16 Druggists ...

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay; and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebt. ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the

. W. D. ROBINSON	
JAMES HENDERSON, S	At Newmarket
WILLIAM ROE.	1
or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832.	
Test included cospections.	150.4f

AME on the Premises of the Subscribers; about the middle of October last, three Steers, two of which are dark brindled with white faces, the other is white with small red spots, One of the brindled is rising four years old, the others are rising three. The owner or owners can have them by proving property and paying harges

Lake Road, near Mr. Spragge's, Township of York, 23rd Jan. 1833.

167-3w.

CIIRIS. HUGHS. JOHN MILLER.

at unusually low prices, and is prepared to fornish his scriber is constantly manufacturing e generally, OF Country Store Keeper's, supplied Wholesale, on ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both Richt and Lerr 146.ic.

tensive Assoriment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE, both Wholesalo and Retail: 🕴 118 th 👌 🕾 A. N.

and hope by Their unremitting attention to business, the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their patronage and support. N. B.-Transparent Blinds painted. York, Dec. 17, 1832. 162-46. LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

SANDAVER & OVEREND,

(FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental De-

ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York signers, and Glass Stainers.

und its vicinity, that they have commenced the a-bove business, at No. 52 Lot.street; west of Osgond Hall,

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street." LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoared since his com ncement in business; and hopes by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a ontinuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH.

OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONCE-STREET, ÷.,

YORK. THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec. ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and

that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub-MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS

HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by hin-soif, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch

of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in geno-

scription known in this or any other country. All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen,

York, February, 1839. There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex.