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THE REV. JOHN WESLEY AND THE METHODISTS.

REVIEW.—*The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College Oxford, and Founder of the Methodist Societies.* By Richard Watson. Eyo. pp. 328.

(Continued from Number 103.)

We last week gave a particular account of the means, nature and evidences of that "new creation in Christ Jesus," which the Wesleys experienced as not only necessary to their own future comfort and salvation, but also as preparatory to that brilliant career of labour and usefulness upon which they were about to enter. This divine change—wrought in the heart by the Spirit of God through faith in Christ Jesus—is the only true source of the fruits of the Spirit—the only effectual medium of spiritual illumination and understanding—the only foundation of scriptural holiness and solid happiness—the only means of human salvation: for "except a man be born from above he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."

It will be both interesting and instructive here to inquire into the state of morals and religious doctrine and knowledge among the people and Clergy of Great Britain at the commencement of this great revival through the instrumentality of the Wesleys and their coadjutors. Such an inquiry will bring to view an important era in the ecclesiastical history of the British Empire, and exhibit in the most impartial light the relation and value of Wesleyan Methodism to the present religious condition and interests of the nation.

This picture is modestly and impartially drawn to our hand by Mr. Watson, who apprises us at the same time, that he presents it in no darker colours than writers unconnected with Methodism. After perusing this sketch, the reader will naturally ask, "what would have been the present moral state of Great Britain had it not been for the instrumentality of Methodism?" And he may then, if he pleases, ask himself, what would now be the religious and moral condition of Canada, were it not for the same instrumentality? Mr. Watson, speaking of the time of Mr. Wesley's conversion, proceeds thus:—

From this time Mr. Wesley commenced that laborious and glorious ministry, which directly or indirectly was made the instrument of the salvation of a multitude, not to be numbered till "the day which shall make all things manifest." That which he had experienced he preached to others with the confidence of one who had "the witness in himself;" and with a fulness of sympathy for all who wandered in paths of darkness and distress, which could not but be inspired by the recollection of his own former perplexities.

At this period, the religious and moral state of the nation was such as to give the most serious concern to the few remaining faithful. There is no need to draw a picture darker than the truth, to add importance to the labours of the two Wesleys, Mr. Whitfield, and their associates. The view here taken has often been drawn by pens unconnected with, and hostile to Methodism.

The reformation from Popery which so much promoted the instruction of the populace in Scotland, did much less for the people of England, a great majority of whose lower classes, at the time of the rise of Methodism were even ignorant of the art of reading; in many places were semibarbarous in their manners; and had been rescued from the superstitions of Popery, only to be left ignorant of every thing beyond a few vague and general notions of religion. Great numbers were destitute even of these; and there are still agricultural districts in the southern and western counties, where the case is not even at this moment much improved. A clergyman has lately asserted in print, that in many villages of Devonshire the only form of prayer still taught to their children by the peasantry, are the goodly verses handed down from their popish ancestors,—

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on, &c.

The degree of ignorance on all scriptural subjects, and of dull, uninquiring irreligiosity which prevails in many other parts, is well known to those who have turned their attention to such inquiries, and would be incredible in those who have not. A great impression was made in many places by the zealous preachers who sprang forth at the reformation; and in the large towns especially, they turned many of the people "from darkness to light." But the great body of the popish parish priests went round with the reformation, without conviction, and performed the new service as they performed the old, in order to hold fast their livings. As what was called Puritanism prevailed, more zealous preaching and more careful instruction were employed; and by such ministers as the two thousand who were silenced by the act of uniformity, with many equally excellent men who conformed to the re-established church,

a great body of religious and well-instructed people were raised up and indeed before the civil wars commenced, the nation might be said to be in a state of hopeful improvement. These troubles however arose before the effect produced upon a state of society sunk very low in vice and ignorance, could be widely extended; and the keen and ardent political feelings which were then excited, and the demoralizing effects of civil warfare, greatly injured the spirit of piety, by occupying the attention of men, and rousing their passions by other, and often unhalloved, subjects. The effect was as injurious upon the advocates of the old church discipline as upon those of the new, and probably worse; because it did not meet in them, for the most part, with principles so genuine and active to resist it. In many of the latter, Antinomianism and fanaticism became conspicuous; but in the former a total irreligion, or a lifeless formality, produced a laudable dislike of the spiritualities of religion, or a sneering contempt of them. The mischief was completed by the restoration of the Stuarts; for whatever advantages were gained by that event in a civil sense, it let in a flood of licentiousness and impiety which swept away almost every barrier that had been raised in the public mind by the labours of former ages. Infidelity began its ravages upon the principles of the higher and middle classes; the mass of the people remained uneducated, and were Christians but in name, and by virtue of their baptism; whilst many of the great doctrines of the reformation were banished both from the universities and the pulpits. Archbishop Leighton complains that his "church was a fair carcass without a spirit;" and Burnet observes, that in his time "the clergy had less authority, and were under more contempt, than those of any church in Europe; for they were much the most remiss in their labours, and the least severe in their lives." Nor did the case much amend up to the period of which we speak. Dr. Southey says, that "from the restoration to the accession of the house of Hanover, the English church could boast of its brightest ornaments and ablest defenders, men who have never been surpassed in erudition, in eloquence, or in strength and subtlety of mind." This is true; but it is equally so, that, with a very few exceptions, these great powers were not employed to teach, defend, and inculcate the doctrines of that church on personal religion as it is taught in her liturgy, her articles, and her homilies, but what often was subversive of them; and the very authority therefore which such writers acquired by their learned and able works was in many respects mischievous. They stood between the people and the better divines of the earlier age of the church, and put them out of sight; and they set an example of preaching which, being generally followed, placed the pulpit and the desk at perpetual variance, and reduced an evangelical liturgy to a dead form, which was repeated without thought, or so explained as to take away its meaning. A great proportion of the Clergy, whatever other learning they might possess, were grossly ignorant of theology, and contented themselves with reading short unmeaning sermons, purchased or pilfered, and formed upon the lifeless theological system of the day. A little Calvinism remained in the church, and a little evangelical Arminianism; but the prevalent divinity was Tolagian, or what very nearly approached it. Natural religion was the great subject of study, when theology was studied at all, and was made the test and standard of revealed truth. The doctrine of the *opus operatum* of the Papists, as to sacraments, was the faith of the divines of the older school; and a refined system of ethics, unconnected with Christian motives, and disjoined from the vital principles of religion in the heart, was the favorite theory of the moderns. The body of the clergy neither knew nor cared about systems of any kind. In a great number of instances they were negligent and immoral; often grossly so. The populace of the large towns were ignorant and profligate; and the inhabitants of villages added to ignorance and profligacy brutish and barbarous manners. A more striking instance of the rapid deterioration of religious light and influence in a country rarely occurs, than in our own from the restoration till the rise of Methodism. It affected not only the church, but the dissenting sects in no ordinary degree.—The Presbyterians had commenced their course through Arianism down to Socinianism; and those who held the doctrine of Calvin had, in too many instances, by a course of hot-house planting, luxuriated them into the fatal and disgusting errors of Antinomianism. There were indeed many and happy exceptions; but this was the general state of religion and morals in the country, when the Wesleys, Whitfield, and a few kindred spirits came forth, ready to sacrifice ease, reputation and even life itself, to produce a reformation.

From the (London) Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA.

A general interest having been created in favor of the aborigines of North America, by the recent visit to this country and occasional addresses of KAHKWAQUONABY, (or PETER JONES), a converted Indian chief, employed by the Canadian Methodist Conference, as a missionary to the Indians of Upper Canada; we are happy in being able to lay before our readers an account of the success of the Gospel among the Indians on the river Credit, from the pen of Mr. Jones himself, addressed to one of the secretaries.

London, 20th July, 1831.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As you desired me to give you a short account of the commencement and progress of the work of God, among my countrymen, the native inhabitants of Upper Canada, I have the pleasure of furnishing you with the following statement on this subject:—

The conversion of the Indians to the Christian religion first commenced among some Mohawks, at the Grand river, in the year 1823; at which time I was also brought to the knowledge of the

truth by attending a Methodist camp meeting, held among the white people. When I was thus brought to feel and enjoy the blessings of the Gospel of our Saviour, I felt it my duty, in conjunction with the white missionaries, to recommend it to my relatives and native brethren, the Messissauga, or Chippeway Indians. The Great Spirit condescended to bless the feeble labors of his servants, and the work began in a powerful manner among the river Credit Indians, who, previous to their conversion, were in a most wretched and forlorn state, wandering about from place to place, without any settled habitations; and living principally on what they could get by hunting and fishing, and sometimes by making baskets and brooms, and selling them to the white settlers. They were also perfect slaves to the *fire waters*, (rum,) and contracted such a thirst after them, that they would part with every thing they possessed, in order to obtain this destroyer of the poor Indians. But since they found the good religion, they have thrown away the use of the *fire waters*, with all their crooked ways, and have become a sober, praying, and happy people.

This tribe, numbering about two hundred and fifty souls, with the assistance of the missionaries and the British government, have built a village at the river Credit, where they are now learning to become good Christians and good farmers, like the good white people. There are at this village, about forty log houses, a chapel, a school house, a workshop, where the men learn to make ploughs, sleighs, &c. and a hospital for the sick. They have also about fifty head of cattle, some horses, and a number of hogs and fowls. Six years ago, when they first began their settlement at this place, they had no oxen, no cows, no horses, no pigs, and no chickens, and there was but one old log hut in the place. At this village there is a boys' and a girls' school, consisting of about fifty-five scholars in the two schools: all are taught in the English language, and many of them can now put words on paper, and read the words of the Great Spirit in the good book. The Indian girls, in addition to learning to read and write, are taught to sew and knit, and to keep a house clean and nice, like the clean white women.

I have been more particular in describing the state of the River Credit Mission, on account of its being the first established mission among the Chippeways, and the most advanced in civilization; so that it will not be necessary to give a minute account of the other stations, that have also made as rapid progress in the knowledge of Christianity, and in the arts of civilized life, in proportion to the time and advantages that they have had, as their River Credit brethren. I will only mention the names of the other missionary stations, in order as they became Christians, and refer you to the table which I herewith inclose, for the number in society, schools, &c.

The Chippeway stations are as follows.—Grape Island, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Lake Simcoe, Machedash, Muncey Town, and River Sayleng. The Mohawk missions are, Grand River, Bay Quinty, and a few Wyandots at Amherstburgh.

The change that the Gospel has produced among all these people is truly wonderful, and well calculated to stimulate the exertions of Christians to continue their efforts in sending the good news of a Saviour's love to the poor heathen. Could the good people of England see and hear what I have seen and heard among my Indian brethren, of the great things which the Lord Jesus has done for their poor souls, I am sure it would make their hearts glad, and they would not be sorry that they helped in saving the poor Indians in the woods from wretchedness and eternal death.

The Indian brethren regularly attend to their class meetings, prayer meetings, and the preaching of the word. They also strictly observe and keep the Christian Sabbath, and will no more hunt or travel on that day. They abstain entirely from drinking ardent spirits, although frequently urged to do so by the wicked white people, who try every means to turn them back again to their own wicked ways. When the Indians at Muncey Town became Christians, a white man who used to sell the *fire waters* to them for their furs and skins, got very angry, because they would buy no more *fire waters* of him. He swore about the Methodist Missionaries, and said that the Indians would not drink as long as the missionaries were among them; but as soon as the Indians were by themselves, he knew he could get them to drink. So when the Indians got alone by themselves this *white heathen* went and placed a keg of whiskey by the side of an Indian path where he knew they would pass, and then went and hid himself in the bushes in sight of his keg, that he might enjoy the pleasure of seeing the poor Indians tap his keg. Presently four of the Indians came along the path; and the foremost Indian coming up to it, stopped suddenly, and exclaimed, "Ha! Mahje munedoo sah oomah ahah." "So! the evil spirit (the devil) is here." The second came up, and said, "Aah, nebejemahmah sah!" "Yes, we smell him." The third shook the keg with his foot, and said, "Kagait, nenoon-dah sah!" "Of a truth, we hear him!" The fourth Indian in passing by the keg, gave it a kick with his foot, and away went the keg of *fire waters* tumbling down the hill, and the Indians went on their way like brave warriors after overcoming their enemy; and the poor, disappointed, and sadly mortified white man was obliged to come and take up his keg and convey it to his own home: where I suppose he and his friends opened and let out the "evil spirit," and swallowed him.

I rejoice to inform you, that although my countrymen have thus been wronged and oppressed by the wicked whites; yet as soon as they receive the words of the Great Spirit from the hands of the good white people, all angry feelings and jealousies are removed, the sore is healed, and the broken heart comforted; so that the Indian is willing to walk with his white brother in one path, eat out of one dish, and to love as brethren. We

desire always to be very thankful to our Christian friends for helping us to become Christians, and for putting us in the way of becoming wise industrious, and useful people.

I shake hands with you and all who love the Lord Jesus Christ.—This is all I have to say, and remain your Indian brother, in the Gospel of Christ.

PETER JONES, alias
KAHWAQUONABY,
Indian Missionary.

(From the London Evangelical Magazine.)

THE INFIDEL SILENCED.

Sir,—I was recently not a little delighted by reading in the "World" paper, a paragraph detailing the good that has been already effected, by Dr. Bennett's lectures against Deism; I find two or three unbelievers have renounced the baneful principles of infidelity in consequence of them; nor does it appear that their champion, Mr. Taylor, has gained the least ground by all his sophistical questions, over the Christian opponents; for in another paragraph, annexed to the above, it is stated, that Mr. T. has also had his match at the Rotunda, Blackfriars, as well as at Silver-street chapel, where, it appears, he was one evening completely defeated by a Mr. Barrett, belonging to the City Missionary Society, while in the shocking language of the bottomless pit, he was breathing out his horrid blasphemies against the blessed Redeemer of a lost world. And as I have lately witnessed a similar contest on a Sabbath afternoon between these two gentlemen, the latter being again triumphant, I will give you a brief sketch of it, which I think the public ought to know, as it cannot fail to please.

When I entered the Rotunda, I saw a crowded audience, composed of Christians and infidels, with the Rev. Mr. Osgood and B. on the platform: they each delivered a short but faithful address to the people; the latter spoke from Hebrews iv, 12, "The word of God is quick and powerful, &c.;" at the close of whose warm admonitions, the discussion commenced; and Mr. T., among other questions, thus interrogated his opponent:—

Quest.—Where can you find in the Bible, any passage relating to the existence of the soul of man; for Moses has said nothing about it?

Ans. Yes sir, he has; for in Genesis ii, 7, it is said "The Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul."

Q. But after the devil had visited Eve with his lies, and had caused Adam and his wife to become sinners, did not God say to Adam, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return?"

A. Truly sir; but it is also said in Eccles. xii, 7, "Then shall the dust return unto the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

Q. Can you tell me how that book (the Bible,) which now lies open before you, can become quick and powerful, or can you explain how it has life in it?

A. Yes sir, I can: "It is the Spirit that quickeneth." The words that I speak unto you," said the Saviour, "They are spirit and life." This book will therefore become either a savor of death unto death, or a savor of life unto life to your immortal soul.

Q. Well, sir, and how do you know that you are a child of God?

A. I know it, by him having graciously given me his Spirit, witnessing with my spirit that I am born of God.

Q. And what has God seen in your face more than in mine, that you should be so highly favored more than me?

A. I will answer you in the language of our blessed Saviour: "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes."

Q. What, then you are a baby, are you?

A. Yes sir; and blessed be God, I have still a desire to "feed on the sincere milk of the word, that I may grow thereby."

Q. Now, sir, I wish to know why God does not stretch forth his hand and save me also from going down to hell as well as you?

A. Because, sir, you reject the counsel of God against yourself.

And on his hearing this, the champion of infidelity immediately retired from his conspicuous post, and sat down with a pale face and a silent tongue, as quiet as a child; evidently showing that the word of God is quick and powerful, even to the conviction, if not the conversion, of a rebellious and calloused heart; that God might be justified when he speaketh, and be clear when he judgeth; but as to his antagonist, his tongue was as the pen of a ready writer, while he was boldly standing up to defend the Gospel against the power of darkness.

"These weapons of the holy war,
Of what almighty force they are,
To make our stubborn passions bow,
And lay the proud rebel low!"

That the sword of the Spirit may thus be wielded by every minister of Jesus Christ, to the pulling down the strong holds of sin and Satan, is the earnest prayer of

Sir, yours truly,

A CHRISTIAN

For the New England Christian Herald.

THE END OF THE APOSTATE.

The death of the sinner under any circumstances is a source of painful reflection. Prayers and entreaties can no longer avail any thing. His day of grace is gone. His doom is sealed eternally. But the death of the Apostate is incomparably more dreadful. Evil spirits seem to hover round, impatient to bear away him, the chief of sinners, who Judas-like, turned traitor, and for a paltry price sold his Lord.

— was a man of my acquaintance. Once he was numbered amongst the lowly followers of Jesus. With them he knelt in prayer, and joined their songs of praise, when they met for social

worship. He then was happy. His family too were partakers of his joy. For a while he seemed to glide along pleasantly. Prosperity attended him. But alas! the enemy came, and he yielded to his temptations. The love of the world crept into his heart. He could not afford time to meet with his brethren as he had done. He thought it unnecessary to be so self-denying and zealous. He found an easier way to get along. He tried it. He sought to make it easier still. One duty he neglected, then another, till he had mingled again with the world.

His associations were of a lower character than they had ever been before. To shew that he had decidedly turned, "like the dog to his vomit," he joined with the "scornful." He scoffed at religion, and chided his folly in having been deceived by it. In heaven-daring courage, he surpassed the most hardy. Yet still the Spirit of God strove with him, as if reluctant to let him go. He listened not to its counsels, but sought to ease the pangs of a guilty conscience by the intoxicating draught. He gained the victory. God's spirit, grieved, no longer strove with him. He then pursued his course, year after year, without remorse. His measure of iniquity seemed already filled. The vengeance that slumbereth not, began to lower. The habits which had spread a poisonous influence around him, and had beggared his family, hurried on his own dissolution. A few days since this lamentable example of apostasy died in all the horrors of *delirium tremens*.
Maine, Oct. 20, 1831.

HOSTILITY AGAINST REVIVALS.

We have noticed within a few weeks, a growing hostility to revivals. This is what we have been taught to expect from the history of past ages. This is what we have been looking for from our acquaintance with the human heart. In this unholy warfare, waged against the growing cause of the Redeemer, we see Universalists, Unitarians, and some who are too fastidious to be called by any sectarian name, united. Some have recently written pamphlets against revivals, and some have thrown out their abuse in their periodical publications. These works have been greedily seized by the profane, the intemperate and the worldly of every class, and industriously circulated as if they were "worth their weight in gold."

But though we have nothing to fear from this opposition, we shall make a passing remark or two upon those enemies of revivals.

1. They give much more credit to these humble instruments in revivals than they are willing to receive. They ascribe the revivals wholly to man. But we believe that none will deny that thousands of persons of every rank in life, profess religion in these revivals, most of whom continue in a life of piety, and many of whom have died in the triumphs of that faith in possession of which they lived. No minister who has been instrumental in promoting revivals, will, we are sure, be willing to allow that he has done all this, but will acknowledge that God has done this by them.

2. The enemies of revivals, ridiculing prayer meetings, praying to God to send the Holy Spirit to convert sinners; preaching up the total depravity of the human heart, and the necessity of regeneration; warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come; holding inquiry meetings; visiting from house to house to warn and awaken sinners; let us know that they do not resort to any of these means to save sinners. No, they do not pray to God for the conversion of perishing sinners; they do not look up to God by earnest prayer to send down his Spirit to convert the unconverted; they do not dwell upon the sinfulness of the heart, and the necessity of regeneration by the Spirit of God; they do not inquire of sinners about their awful situation, and instruct them what they must do to be saved; they do not teach and warn from house to house with many tears, as did the zealous and devoted Paul. They do none of these things, and therefore they ridicule others for doing what they are too cold or worldly to do.

3. The opposers of revivals pretend to a superior knowledge of the scriptures, than revival men possess.

This may be, but how do they show it. Why they tell us it is unscriptural to pray for the Holy Spirit, to have revivals, to have inquiry meetings, to have prayer meetings, to have Bible classes, Sabbath schools, temperance societies, &c.

Are these men, we would ask, really afraid that Bible religion will not flourish under such a ministry? Do they believe that they are the only supporters of the ancient gospel? Do they, like Ezekiel, when they see the sword coming, warn the sinner to flee from the wrath to come? Do they, like Paul, warn sinners night and day from house to house with many tears? Do sinners cry out, as they did under the preaching of Peter, "men and brethren, what shall we do?" Do their churches walk in the fear of God, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost? Are heretics rejected, drunkards excluded, and their churches built up of lively stones to offer up spiritual sacrifices to God?

4. The enemies of revivals assume that all revivals are men's work. Let them prove it, and then we will believe it. A planter might with the same propriety affirm, that his tilling the soil was the cause of a shower coming from the clouds upon his field!—*Religious Herald.*

ATTENDANCE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

To worship God *publicly* is the duty of every man; and no man can be guiltless who neglects it. If a person can not get such public worship as he *likes*, let him frequent such as he *can get*. Better to attend the most indifferent, than to stay at home, especially on the Lord's day. The place and the time are set apart for the worship of the true God: if others do not conduct themselves well in it, that is not your fault, and need not be any hindrance to you. You came to worship God—don't forget your errand—and God will supply the lack in the service by the teachings of his spirit.—*Dr. A. Clarke.*

Wednesday, December 14, 1831.

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

We have this week received several publications &c. from England, from which we shall be happy to make extracts next week. A brief summary of English news will be found in another place. By private letters we learn, that the whole kingdom would have been convulsed with riot & revolution in three days after the rejection of the Reform Bill, had not Earl Grey publicly avowed his determination to remain at the Head of the Government.

It will be seen by a report of a short debate in the British House of Commons, given in another place, that the petitions from Upper and Lower Canada, on the subject of Civil and Religious Liberty, were presented on the 14th of October. A friend in London states, that the report of the debate is very imperfect. It will be seen, however, that even the tory Ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir G. Murray, opposes any thing like a dominant Church in Canada. How different is the language there held out towards the different religious denominations in U. C. from the measures and spirit of the present Colonial Administration. Even Sir G. Murray says the Clergy Reserves should be applied to the purposes of education, and another provision be made for the Clergy. The petitioners are not abused there as they have been in this country; nor is the petition spoken of there as Col. Burwell and the Sol. General spoke of it in our House of Assembly.

How completely does what is said in this debate—besides other information received—refute the statement made and repeated by the *Courier* (the organ of the tory party) a few months ago, that the Clergy Reserve question was settled by the British Government, and that the Reserves were to be exclusively applied to the support of the Church of England!

We have no room for further remarks until next week; but would invite the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter from the agent of the petitioners, dated London, Oct. 22nd, 1831.

"You will be pleased with the general character of the remarks made on the presentation of the U. Canada Petition. Mr. Hume spoke of it as an enlightened and argumentative document that should be in the hands of every member. You will perceive, that the prayer of the petition was in substance approved of by all the speakers of all parties. Sir George Murray would give a bonus to all the Clergy—in other words, separate them from the sympathies of their people, and make them convenient instruments of civil tyranny, to enslave the minds of the people. He wishes the Government to connect itself with all the important Sects in the Colony. I can tell him that the Government may connect itself, and most beneficially connect itself with these Sects—not in the way he proposes; but, in the words of Bishop Hobart, 'by giving protection, equal and impartial protection to all.' Such a connection will give strength and moral influence to the Government, and peace, union, and prosperity to the Country, which they will strive for in vain by the mercenary system of indirect, legalized bribery, recommended by the Ex-Secretary. I do not charge Sir George and those who agree to his views of this subject, with corrupt motives. I believe they are misled by the opinion which has hitherto been generally adopted in this country, that nothing can be more erroneous, that a constitutional government cannot maintain its influence and authority over the people without the aid of a subservient and time-serving priesthood.

"Every thing in the present state of this country is favorable to the wishes of the friends of civil and religious liberty in Canada. The recent conduct of the Bishops has broken the enchantment by which they have long bewitched and enslaved the minds of a large portion of the nation—the mystic power which the cry of 'The Church! the Church!' has long exerted over the minds of the people, is now dissipated for ever—not a shadow of it remains. The Hierarchy of England and Ireland is now more odious to the people than the inquisition; and the whole politico-ecclesiastical system more unpopular than the African slave trade. To show that I am correct in this statement, I need only refer you to the pages of the file of English papers which I send you herewith. The sentiments on this subject, (which you will find in almost every page) of the Editor—of correspondents—of public speakers, and of numerous public meetings, are only specimens, or the echo of what you will meet with in all the popular Journals of the three kingdoms. I hear them in all places—in all companies—amongst all classes of people. The sentence of condemnation against the Hierarchy, in its present form, is irrevocably pronounced; and its execution decreed by public opinion—cool, intelligent, rational, enlightened, fixed, public opinion—which has for years been gradually developing itself; but which has been deepened, invigorated, and rendered resistless in its onward course by recent events. I repeat that such a state of things in Great Britain is more favorable than the friends of good government, enlightened institutions, and pure christianity, in Canada; could possibly have anticipated. In common with the liberal and enlightened men of this country, we may rejoice in the vote of the Bishops, as it will prove the destruction of the ecclesiastical system with which they are identified—a system, which I most conscientiously believe, is most inimical to true christianity, and is the very hot-bed of modern infidelity, and which must be removed before pure Religion can generally prevail in this kingdom. Religion cannot possibly prosper so long as it is identified with a system so monstrously luxurious, worldly, haughty, selfish, and tyrannical.

"But I cannot too often remind you, that liberal men in Canada must imitate reformers in England. You see they do not for a moment relax in their exertions, and how often they are called upon, by parish-meetings, town-meetings, and county-meetings; to re-express and reiterate their wishes and determinations on Parliamentary Reform; and by resolutions, petitions and deputations to urge it upon the Government. Interested men will not surrender corrupt power and unjust monopoly, at the whispers of justice or the solitary expression of the popular wish or will. No, the public oppressor must be terrified by the popular voice and assailed as David assailed the bear and the lion, before he will surrender his prey. I am sure the people of Canada will not think it unbecomingly to increase their exertions if they hope for complete success, when you inform them how often the people of England, Ireland and Scotland have been called to do this since January 1830, and how often they will still have to do it before the next. It will require present exertion and sacrifice—will afterwards, like the lion which Samp-

son slew, yield the most delicious honey—religion, education, constitutional liberty, peace and prosperity. What is it we are contending for? It is for religious liberty in its fullest extent, and as necessarily connected with it, for civil liberty. What will we gain when our petition is granted?

1st. The removal of all odious civil distinctions on account of religious opinions and the internal peace and harmony, which will be the consequence of such a state of things.

2ndly. The abolition of the injurious system of Clergy Reserves, and the general internal and agricultural improvement which this change will produce in the country.

3rdly. From these Reserves, the realization of a permanent fund to maintain efficient Common Schools through every part of the country, and to diffuse education and rational knowledge amongst all classes without distinction of religion or origin.

4thly. Popular, honest, and good government, the inevitable concomitant of an intelligent well educated and religiously free population. And lastly the privilege and the certainty of transmitting these blessings unimpaired to our posterity.—Surely to procure privileges like these, not to mention the opposite evils from which we will be delivered—no patriotic Anglo-Canadian will grudge personal exertion and sacrifices. Not to mention other countries, to procure these how many brave souls have cheerfully bled and died! Let us then as men—as patriots—as Christians—be firm—united—persevering—resolved. There is a time for all things—and the time is now propitious for us to obtain what religion, patriotism, and loyalty, authorize and urge us to seek. My paper constrains me to conclude, though there are many other things which I wish to say. The government has gained much in popularity and stability by the tory rejection of the reform bill. A more patriotic and honest government England never had."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—The House of Assembly have been employed for several days past in the case of Mr. Mackenzie, to which reference was made last week. This affair terminated on Monday evening last, in the expulsion of Mr. Mackenzie from the House of Assembly, after six days discussion! The outline of two days debates on this question will be found in our columns. The remainder will be given next week. We have copied them from the *Courier*, preferring to give the proceedings from the reports of Mr. Mackenzie's opponents, lest we should be charged with partiality in a case respecting which we had expressed, as far as we thought proper, a decided opinion. The last two days discussion, an outline of which will be given hereafter, will present the question fairly and fully before the public.

A good deal of feeling has been excited in the public mind during the last four or five days. It is expected that a new election for the county of York will take place in a few days. A petition was presented to the Lt. Governor yesterday, which, we understand, was signed by six or seven hundred inhabitants praying His Excellency to dissolve the Parliament. We are told that between 900 and 1200 yeomanry of this County, assembled in Town yesterday, for the purpose of waiting upon the Governor with the petition. The multitude was afterwards addressed by Mr. Mackenzie, whom a large number of them chaired through the town. It will now be for the County of York to decide between Mr. Mackenzie and the House of Assembly. The resolutions, amendments, votes, &c. on Mr. Mackenzie's trial will be given next week, together with the outline of debates, which will involve the question of the freedom of the press; a question of equal importance with that of civil liberty. The remarks we may think necessary to make on this subject will be given next week.

The conclusion of Lord Goderich's despatch to the Governor-in-Chief, in answer to an address of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, will be found on the last page. The people and Assembly of L. C. were called "factious demagogues, republicans, rebels," &c. &c. for many years on account of their petitioning and remonstrating for their rights; but they were "not worthy in well doing"—they now begin to reap their reward.

Foreign News.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet Ship York, the N. Y. Editors have received English papers to the 25th of October. The following general but brief review of public affairs is extracted from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The news by this arrival, especially from England, is as favorable to the tranquility of that country, considering the loss of the Reform Bill, as our warmest anticipations. Lord Fribourg's motion in the House of Commons on the 11th Oct. which we have already announced, was carried by an immense majority, has had a powerful effect on the public mind.

The British Parliament was prorogued by the King in person on the 20th Oct. until the 22d Nov. The speech delivered by the King on that occasion will be found in our columns this day.—The most important part is, the assertion that the Reform Bill will be re-introduced at the opening of Parliament.—The *Liverpool Times* of 25th Oct. says that that sentence of the speech relating to the Bill was delivered with strong and marked emphasis, evincing that the King is as warm and resolute on the subject as the warmest reformers can desire. The people of England, as we anticipated, have entire confidence in the King, the Ministry and the House of Commons, they are united—they all desire reform, and reform they will have.—Though much excitement prevailed—though some riots had taken place—and large meetings had been held in almost every town of the kingdom—the internal quiet of the country had not been seriously disturbed.—The British people, are firm, intelligent and patriotic, and will not proceed to extremities while there is a hope left, that they can constitutionally obtain redress of their manifold grievances. It would be impossible even to allude to all the resolutions and addresses, passed by the various meetings throughout the country. We shall therefore content ourselves, by giving the two concluding paragraphs of the second Address of the Birmingham Political Union—a society which has been joined by upwards of two hundred thousand people, and which has as much, if not more weight and influence than any society ever possessed before.

"Friends and fellow Countrymen—At the same time that we show confidence in the King and his Ministers, and a fixed determination to preserve the law, let us show no weakness, no timidity, no lukewarmness in the case of liberty. Let all be united as one man, in the enthusiastic and determined support of this great, this holy cause. Let political unions be formed instantly in every town, in every district, and in every village where they do not already exist. Let the nation stand forth in its strength, and in peaceful and commanding majesty express its will; and that will is certain to become the law of the land.

Friends and fellow countrymen—Be patient. Be peaceful. Be firm. Be united. Be determined. Place your confidence in the King and in his Ministers. Until those shall deceive you, there can be no fear for the liberties of England.

Friends, countrymen and brothers—Listen to the sword must not be drawn in England. The terrible knell of the tocsin must not sound. The tears of the widow and the orphan must not mark our course. These are the last dead alternatives of an oppressed nation. The influence of the oligarchy, aided by a corrupt and degenerate bench of Bishops, has obtained a momentary triumph

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in the house of Lords. By the power of the King and of the law, we will humble the oligarchy in the dust. Our gallant neighbours, the French, effected a glorious revolution by lifting the barricades, cemented with the best blood of the nation. We will have no barricades. Without blood—without anarchy—without violation of the law, we will accomplish the most glorious reformation recorded in the history of the world. God bless the King!"

[From the London Courier of Oct. 20.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.
At about a quarter past two this afternoon, His Majesty arrived at the House of Lords, and shortly afterwards made from the Throne the following Speech. The only important part of this document just now is the conclusion, which pledges the Crown to a speedy effort to obtain for the people the right which a mere fiction would withhold:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
I am at length enabled to put an end to a Session of unexampled duration and labor, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.

"I have felt sincere satisfaction in continuing, by my Royal Assent, bills for the amendment of the Game Laws, and the reduction of the duties which pressed heavily on the industry of the people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the law of bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected.

"I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms which the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for.

"A Treaty founded on this arrangement has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the danger by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled.

"I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my Royal Consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well considered economy.

"The State of Europe has produced the necessity of an increased expenditure in the various establishments of the public service, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce wherever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country. In the mean time I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burthens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquility in your respective countries.

"The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings. To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvement in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their respective rights, which in conformity with those of the other orders of the State, are essential to the support of our free Constitution.

"When His Majesty had concluded the above Speech, the Lord Chancellor, from behind the Throne, declared, by His Majesty's command, that the Parliament would be prorogued till Tuesday, the 22nd of November next, and it was prorogued accordingly.

"The Prorogation is now for only one month, but as the words 'for the dispatch of business' are not mentioned, another short prorogation of fourteen days may be expected.

The attendance from the House of Commons was very numerous.

REFORM BILL—INTENTIONS OF MINISTERS.

The following is a copy of the reply of Earl Grey to a letter from Sir John C. Hothouse, accompanying the address from the Householders of St. George's Hanover square:

"Downing Street, Oct. 15, 1831.—Dear Sir:—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 14th, with the accompanying addresses from the electors of Westminster, from the parish of St. Anne, and from the house-holders of St. George's Hanover square. The expressions of approbation and confidence with which we are honored in these Addresses have afforded the highest gratification to my colleagues and to myself. It will be our most anxious wish to merit a continuance of those sentiments which we know can only be secured by steady, consistent, and persevering conduct, directed to the accomplishment of a real reform in the representation of the people not less efficient than that which has been so lately rejected. A bill for this purpose will be offered to Parliament immediately on the opening of the next session, and in the meantime we hope we shall not be thought to claim too large a credit in requesting you to be assured that all our measures will be taken with a view to the most effectual means of insuring the success of this important object. I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant.

GREY."

THE CANADAS.

House of Commons.—Oct. 14.

Mr. Labaree, pursuant to notice, presented a petition from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, praying for a redress of grievances. He declared his conviction that the only remedy would be found in enabling the Canadians to redress themselves of the evils under which they had long suffered. (hear, hear.) They complained that religious instruction was discouraged, and the College of Jesuits at Montreal was now converted into a barracks for the soldiery. There were no manufactures in Canada, they were all cultivators of the soil; but not sufficiently wealthy to supply an aristocracy, the attempt to form which had only produced an odious oligarchy. (hear.) He meant that the petition had been unanimously agreed to.

Lord Howick admitted that he perfectly agreed that the Assembly of Canada was better calculated than this house to redress its grievances, and to provide for all internal regulations. (hear.) Directions had been sent to the Governor of Canada, for the complete restoration of the Jesuits' estate. It was also directed that the Judges should hold their places during pleasure, and that, with the exception of the Chief Justice, none of them should have seats in the Legislative Assemblies. His Lordship stated that since the Assembly had agreed to their petition, the Colonial Government at home had redressed most of the grievances complained of, and that a remedy for the other grievances dwelt on in the petition was under consideration.

Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hume then presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada, which had the following prayer:—"May it please your Honourable House to take the subject of promoting religion and education in Upper Canada into your most serious consideration—to take such steps as may be within the constitutional powers of your Honourable House—to leave the Ministers of all denominations of Christians to be supported by the people among whom they labour, and by the voluntary contribution of benevolent societies in Canada and Great Britain—to do away with all political distinctions on account of religious faith—to remove all ministers of religion from seats and places of political power in the provincial government—to grant to the clergy of all denominations of Christians the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges in every thing that appertains to them as subjects of His Majesty's Government, and as Ministers of the Gospel, particularly the right of solemnizing matrimony, of which many of them have long been deprived, contrary to the repeated and unanimous votes of the House of Assembly—to modify the Charter of King's College established at York, in Upper Canada, so as to exclude all sectarian tests and preferences—and to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of Lands, heretofore set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, to the purpose of general education and various internal improvements." This petition was signed by 10,000 and upwards of inhabitants of the Province. The Honourable Member strongly supported its prayer. He strongly impressed on the Comptroller of the Exchequer, the necessity of considering the prayer of this petition, for the time was not far distant when he would be obliged to resort to every stratagem to raise the wind. (Hear.) The prayer respecting religious equality he thought deserved the most serious attention; as did that touching the Clergy Reserves, which consisted of many millions of acres. They might be, as they ought to be, applied to the promotion of education. The best possible results must ensue from such a just application of this property.

Mr. Wilks said as the friend of religious liberty, a cause in which he had been so zealously engaged for many years, he with great pleasure seconded the prayer of the petition. The Clergy reserves amounted to 2,500,000 acres, and the income was, or might be, £350,000 a year;

then what vast resources were there, if they were only duly applied. (Hear.) He hoped the state of Canada would have the attention of Government; and that it would not allow those reserves to lie unoccupied, or not to permit them to be so controlled by the Clergy.

Sir George Murray agreed in the sentiment of the hon. Member for Middlesex, that nothing could be more unfortunate for a country than for its inhabitants to be placed in an unequal position on account of their differences in religious opinions. He denied that it had been the policy of the late Government to make one sect dominant in the Canadas, or to restrict to them the provisions which were made by the Mother Country for the support of religion. He thought, on the contrary, that some provision ought to be made by the Government for all sects there. He agreed, also, that the charter of King's College ought to be so altered as not to exclude from its Council all who were not of the Established Church. He thought the Allotment Act of 1791, of the Clergy lands in Canada, ought to be altogether repealed, and that all religious sects should be suffered to share in the benefits to be derived from those lands, for an opposite course produced a jealousy in them towards the Established Church, injurious to it and to the colonies.

Mr. Robinson urged the necessity of immediate attention to the prayer of this petition. The line of emigration made the subject more important, because it made the distance between the dominant church party and the inhabitants daily greater and greater; and this distinction was the more important and striking, as these colonies were in the immediate vicinity of states where religious distinctions were not observed.

Petition ordered to be printed.

Provincial Parliament.

The following are the articles, copied from the Colonial Advocate, which have been declared by the House of Assembly, to be "a gross, scandalous and malicious libel," and for publishing which Mr. Mackenzie has been expelled the House of Assembly.

[From the Colonial Advocate of Nov. 21.]

STATE OF THE COLONY.

The people of this province will probably be able to form a tolerably fair estimate of the manner in which their petitions on public affairs are likely to be treated in the representative branch of the legislature, when they learn the manner in which the first of the series has been disposed of. The petition of the people of Vaughan, unanimously agreed upon at their town meeting, and signed by the chairman, secretary, and from two to three hundred freeholders and other inhabitants, was the first presented to the House; and after it had been read and had lain two days on the table, Mr. Mackenzie a representative of the people from whom it came moved that it should be referred to a committee of five members, viz. Mr. Ketchum, the other member for the county in which the petition was voted, and Messrs. Baill, Perry, and Shaver, with the mover, as a matter of course. Mr. Thomson of Frontenac, the editor of the Kingston Herald, who had previously expressed great bitterness against the petitioners and their petition, in the public journals, immediately rose and objected to referring the petition to his friends, and allowing them to consider of and introduce any measures desired by the petitioners, and which they might consider expedient, to the notice of the legislature. We told the people of York last July, that this would be the result of any application to the assembly; and, therefore the more earnestly requested them to unite in addressing the King's government, as by this means distinct propositions could be submitted to a new assembly, called, as in England, on the Reform Bill. We now urge all those entrusted with the general petitions to the King and House of Assembly, to send them to York, by mail, on the earliest possible day, in order that the former be forwarded to London, and the latter submitted to the Assembly, now in session. We learn that Chief Justice Robinson's successor, in the law business, Mr. Draper, either has gone off this week to London or is about to set off, to oppose the general petitions, and advocate the interests of the executive faction here, with His Majesty's government. They take the utmost pains to conceal their weakness in the estimation of the country, and one of their ablest assistants leaves his own private business and prospects, to watch the signs of the times at home. Mr. Thomson's amendment, already spoken of, was a resolution "that the petition of the people of Vaughan, with all other petitions relating to the same subject, be referred to a select committee of seven members, to be chosen at 12 o'clock tomorrow." The Attorney General characterized the positions, as "the expression of a few people," "a few individuals," "mere casual meeting," "he happened to have seen some of these meetings, but a few respectable farmers met together, did not at all understand the subject," and termed the committee "a one sided committee." "The petitions he had never seen till that day—they had been got up by somebody or other." The Solicitor General wished the petitions to be referred to a committee of the whole house, and thus be got rid of at once, and not referred to the committee named by Mr. Mackenzie, who would call witnesses where none were wanted and thus increase the expenses of the session. He asserted this, although there was nothing in the motion that gave the committee any power to call a single witness. Messrs. Burwell, Jarvis and others opposed to the rights of the people, were, of course, in favor of Mr. Thomson's amendment, the votes in favor of which were as follows. Messrs. Shade, Henry J. D. Fraser, Bonilton, Burwell, Elliott, A. Fraser, R. D. Fraser, Sheriff Jarvis, Lewis, McNab, Mc Martin, Solicitor General, Macon, Mount, Samson, Thomson, Warren, and W. Wilson.

The members opposed to Mr. Thomson's amendment (introducing a species of vote in which the constituents of members could not learn how they had acted), and who would have entrusted the petitions to a committee of persons favourable to the prayer of the petitioners were Messrs. Buell, Campbell, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, Mackenzie, Perry, Robin, Shaver, and White. The executive faction carried their measure by a majority of six.

[From the Colonial Advocate of Dec. 1st.]

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF LOWER CANADA.

The harmony which subsists between the Governor-in-Chief the H. of A. and the Colonial Secretary, Lord Viscount Goderich, must be pleasing and gratifying to every true friend of representative Government; it is evidently the consequence of a just & honorable course of procedure in these high parties towards the people of Lower Canada. We are glad to perceive by Lord Goderich's despatch in answer to the Assembly's petition sent home last spring, by Mr. Viger, that all the Judges are to be dismissed both from the Executive and Legislative Council; that the Jesuits' Estates are to be applied by the Province to educate the Canadians; that the power of regulating trade is to be exercised in future with great attention to the interests of the colony; that provincial bills for giving corporate powers and making local regulations will be sanctioned; that the right of the colonists to regulate their internal affairs is fully admitted; that offices of trust and profit are to be more equally distributed in future; that officers who have lost the confidence of the country are to be dismissed if the complaints made against them are proved; that all the popular influence of government is to be given to the satisfaction of the colony, and that any colonial law, increasing the responsibility and accountability of public officers will be sanctioned by England. In the Assembly we see noble and patriotic efforts made to increase the happiness of the people, enlighten their understandings and watch diligently over their rights and privileges; and on the part of the Governor in Chief there does really appear to be a willingness to act with the House of Assembly and faithfully to assist them in securing for the country the inestimable advantage of good laws and free institutions.

The contrast between their executive and ours; between the material of our Assembly and theirs; and between the use they make of an invaluable constitution and our abuse of it, is any thing but satisfactory to the friends of freedom and social order in Upper Canada. Our representative body has degenerated into a sycophant office for registering the decrees of a mean as mercenary an executive as ever was given as a punishment for the sins of any part of North America in the 19th century. We boast of our superior intelligence, of our love of liberty; but where are the fruits? Has not

the subservience of our legislature (to a worthless executive) become a bye word and a reproach throughout the Colonies? Are we not now, even during the present week, about to give to the municipal office of the government, as a banking monopoly, a power over the people, which, added to their already overgrown influence, must render their sway nearly as arbitrary and despotic as the iron rule of the Czar of Moscow? Last winter, the majority of our Assembly with our Speaker at their head, felt inclined to make contemptuous comparisons between the French inhabitants of the sister colony and the enlightened constituents who had returned them, the said majority. In our estimation, and judging of the tree by its fruits, the Lower Canadians are by far the most deserving population of the constitution they enjoy—for they show themselves aware of its value. While, judging of the people here by the representatives they return, it might be reasonably inferred that the constituents of the McLennans, Vankoughnets, Jarvies, Robinsons, Burwells, Wilsons, Douglases, McNabs, McMartins, Frasers, Chisholms, Crookes, Elliotts, Browns, Joneses, Maccons, Samsons, and Hagermans, had emigrated from Grand Tarnary, Russia or Algiers, the great preceding the last general election; for although in the turgid veins of their members there may be British blood, there certainly is not the least appearance of much British feeling."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, December 6th, 1831.

[Reported by E. A. TALENT, Esq.]

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The doors having been closed for nearly an hour, when we entered the house we found Mr. John Wilson on his legs, reading the following article from the Colonial Advocate of November 24th.

Here Mr. W. read the Article from the Colonial Advocate of the 24th Nov. Headed "State of the Colony."

Mr. John Wilson then said—if Mr. Speaker, we were the representatives of a few rotten boroughs, this language might be tolerated, but if we are the true electors of the free and independent electors of the Province of Upper Canada—if we are as we believe ourselves to be, fairly, fairly and honestly returned to represent the people of this Province, it is our duty to ourselves, to our constituents and to our common country to preserve unimpaired, to transmit them to our successors, the privilege of this house—a most vile, flagrant, and unprecedented violation of which, has been committed by the writer of the article which I have just read.

If however, this was the only violation of our privileges committed by the writer of this article, it is quite probable, indeed I think quite certain, that the paper which I now hold in my hand would never have been submitted to this hon. house, in the grave manner in which I now present it to the consideration of its members. But, Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand another paper issued from the same press, bearing date 1st Dec. in which is contained the foulest libel on this house, which I am bold to say ever issued from the press of any country, on the face of the earth. I will read the article Mr. Speaker and leave it to any hon. member of this house to say if they ever before perused so vile, so slanderous, and so false a libel.

(Here Mr. W. read an extract from the Col. Advocate of December 1st.)

It appears Mr. Speaker, that notwithstanding the ordinary notice at the head of this redoubtable publication, that Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Esq.—a member of this house—is the editor and proprietor of this paper. This Mr. Speaker, will appear sufficiently evident from the following article—headed "to subscribers."

(Here the hon. gentleman read a paragraph in which Mr. Mackenzie acknowledges himself to be the proprietor of the Advocate.)

If the hon. member from York is not the proprietor of that paper, or the writer of the intention of it, in his place and can say so—and then it will be the duty of the house to bring to its bar, by a warrant from Mr. Speaker, the printer and publisher of it—but if the hon. member from York admits that he is the writer of the articles it will be the duty of the house to call upon him to justify his conduct if he can, and after he has made what defence he may think proper to make it will be his duty to retire until the house shall have come to some decision as to the obnoxious articles adverted to.

Mr. Bidwell wished to know if there were any motion before the house, as he could not, from what had fallen from the hon. member from Wentworth, comprehend what object that hon. gentleman had in view.

The Speaker said, the member from Wentworth submits to the House the articles which he has read, with the views of ascertaining from the hon. member from York whether he will avow them or not. It is not necessary that he should not make any distinct motion until the matter adverted to by him, he acknowledged or denied to be the productions of the hon. member for York.

Mr. Bidwell said, it is a charge against the hon. member from York for publishing the Colonial Advocate?

For his, Mr. B's part, he could not form the most remote idea of the object which the hon. member from Wentworth had in view—Hon. Gentlemen, who may have met in caucus, and discussed the matter, may understand the nature of the hon. gentleman's plans, but for his part they were to him, wholly incomprehensible.

Colonel Burwell thought it better for the hon. member from Wentworth, to read his resolutions, and the house would then know something of his views and feelings.

The Solicitor General said, the intention of his hon. friend Mr. Wilson, must be sufficiently evident to every hon. member, who listened to his remarks, his intention, unquestionably, is to bring before this house the dispassionate consideration, of the matter at issue, the most scandalous, the most flagitious libel which ever emanated from the press of this Province, corrupted and vicious as it is—and there can be little doubt entertained that his hon. friend Mr. Wilson, was quite as competent to bring the matter before the house in as proper and as discreet a manner as the hon. member from Lennox and Addington, or any other hon. member of that house—that hon. member should be the last person in that house to comment upon caucusing—for his part he knew little about the operation of such a system, and protested that he had never in his life resorted to such pitiful means of ascertaining the opinion of those with whom it was probable he should on this occasion act.—He was not born in the U. States, he had the honour to be born in the British dominions and desired to govern his conduct by British, not by American principles. He the Sol. Gen. never looks into the Colonial Advocate from the end of one Session to the beginning of another—and therefore knows little of its contents, he denied most prepotently, having concerted measures with any person or persons in relation to the course now adopted by his friend—and he trusted that that hon. member would persevere in the course he had adopted regardless of the taunts of certain hon. gentlemen, and fearless of the consequences which might result from the firm discharge of a duty which he owed to himself, to this house, and to the province which it represented.

Mr. Bidwell—"an excellent explanation of the conduct of the hon. member from Wentworth certainly." He, Mr. B. protested he was yet ignorant, notwithstanding all the learned Solicitor's announcements on caucusing, what course the member from Wentworth intended to pursue. Is it his intention to propose the expulsion of the hon. member for York—if it be so, let the house be informed of it in a candid and manly way.

Mr. John Wilson then rose and moved—"That it be resolved—That the privileges of Parliament were established for the support and maintenance of the independent and fearless discharge of its high functions, and that it is to the uncompromising assertion and maintenance of these privileges in the early part of English history that we are chiefly indebted for the free institutions which have been transmitted to us by our ancestors."

(REPORTED BY MR. GRANETT)

The Atty General perfectly concurred in what had fallen from the hon. gentleman from Middlesex (Mr. Burwell) relative to the usual course of procedure upon such cases, and that agreeably to the rule laid down in Haste, the house should take into its consideration the charges which might be preferred against any one of its members, when the accused party should be heard in his defence, and afterwards withdrawn. With regard to the subject immediately before the house, if the hon. member against whom the charge was preferred, should set up in defence that he was not the editor or publisher of the Colonial Advocate, or was not the author of the libellous matter which formed the subject of complaint, it would be for the house to determine the course to be pursued; either to enquire into the truth of that defence or not, as it thought proper. The charge was of a very serious nature, and for his own part he felt that he had at no period of his life been called upon to treat on so grave and important a subject. Every thing like party spirit ought upon such an occasion to be laid aside; and whatever might be said about the influence of such a spirit in this procedure, although he could not answer for other persons, he (the A. G.)

could say that no such unworthy motive operated upon his mind; and he should act upon this question with the same solemnity as he should were he sitting as a Judge or Juror, under oath. It was a matter which seriously affected the honor and dignity of that house as an independent deliberative body, without reference to parties or individuals. The maintenance of the privileges of that house was essential to its very existence. Those privileges had been originally extorted from the overbearing power of the Crown; for the support and protection of the rights of the people, by securing to their representatives that liberty of speech and debate, which was indispensable to their freedom and respectability. But to what purpose were those privileges possessed by a Representative body, if that body were to be intimidated and overawed by a corrupt press—by some despicable news paper publication; or if that body allowed that press thus wantonly to calumniate its character and impugn its motives. If the privileges of that house did not enable it to protect itself from this species of external insult, it was well that it should be at once so understood—if public opinion was opposed to their possessing these privileges let them be relinquished, and let it be understood that every other person had a right to libel the proceedings of that house, as well as the person in question, who should not, merely because he was a member of that body, be allowed the exclusive right to punish slanderers against it. Was it to be endured that the hon. member for the County of York should hold up a majority of the members of that house as not being the representatives of the people, and that he, and those who acted with him, were alone the people's representatives; and upon that presumption should assume to himself the right of libelling the majority of the hon. members of that house? And did that house not dare to interpose its authority to prevent it.

Was it because that individual chose to call himself the "right arm of the people," that that house was to be obliged to submit to be libelled by him; or, was the house so contemptible as to be afraid to defend its own dignity. If it were, it did not possess that fearlessness and independence of character for which he had given it credit. If the privileges of that house meant any thing, he—the Attorney General—would ask if the present occasion was not a proper one for that house to assert those privileges—be believed on his conscience that it were; and he thought the house was more particularly called upon to do so, because the person who had insulted, and impugned the character of that body in his paper, was himself a member of the house; for should they pass over the sins of one of their own body, how could they with any degree of propriety, inflict a punishment upon a person out of doors, who had not the same opportunity of defending himself. Or would the house pass over the present scandalous attack upon its character, because it had been assailed in the same way, from the same quarter upon other occasions—thus acting upon the principle that

One crime makes a villain,
And millions a hero!

For his the A. G.'s part he was convinced that if punishment ever decreed to be inflicted for a violation of the privileges of that house, the present occasion called for it—was for the purpose of intimidating the Press, but as a warning to others, that the house was not to be libelled and scandalized with impunity—it was to be endured that a majority of the honorable members of that body were to be stigmatized in a newspaper, "as Sycophants" who could defend themselves from such an imputation? For how was a man to prove that he was not a Sycophant. He, the A. G. would defy all mankind justly to accuse him of sycophancy since he had been a member of that house—any and every imputation of that kind as it regarded him, was utterly false. It was not many days ago, that some one accused him—the A. G. of being too bold in advocating what he considered the rights of the people against the government; and was he now to be accused of sycophancy—he would defy any one justly to do so. Was it to be endured that newspapers conductors were to be allowed to make use of the power which they undoubtedly possessed, thus to libel and traduce the characters of hon. members, and that merely to serve party purposes, or to gratify personal spleen? He, the A. G. was sure that that hon. house, would feel it to be to its character, to protect itself from such insults. If the house did not punish such offenders, were was it to seek protection, was it to go to the inferior courts and ask them, to take this offender into their holy keeping? The Attorney General, then read a great variety of cases from Halsell, to prove the course which it had been usual to take upon similar occasions in the British House of Commons, and concluded by expressing his confidence that the house would adopt such proceedings in the present instance, as would be comfortable with its own dignity.

Mr. Bidwell said that of all the speeches which he had listened to in that house, that which he had just heard from the hon. and learned Attorney General, was the most extraordinary. It was a tedious eulogy upon his own character—to prove that he was independent, and no sycophant—what in the world had that house to do with the immoderate character of that hon. and learned gentleman—who had imputed to him? He, Mr. B. sincerely hoped that the hon. and learned Attorney General would not again inflict upon the house any more of these declamations, about his independence—he, Mr. B. hoped at least that he should hear no more of these protestations during the present session: for his own part he was quite satisfied of it, and was perfectly willing to pass a vote of the house, that the honorable and learned gentleman was no sycophant, and that he was one of the most independent men in the house, if that would satisfy him, and restrain him from repeating the same protestations hereafter. He (Mr. B.) agreed with all that had fallen from the honorable and learned Attorney General, about the freedom of debate; but it appeared to him (Mr. B.) that the object of the present proceedings was to deprive the honorable member (Mr. Mackenzie) of that privilege.

Mr. Wilson then rose and proposed the adoption of the first resolution—seconded by Mr. Burwell.

Mr. Bidwell would like that the whole of the resolutions should be perused by honorable members, in order that they might be fully acquainted with their nature and object, before the house was called upon to decide upon any one of them. Mr. B. said that a similar attempt was made last year to appoint a distinguished member of that house for York County, but the attempt only rebounded to the discredit of those who made it, and he expected a similar result from the present procedure. In order that the house might be reminded of the proceedings of last session, he should move, as an amendment, that the minutes of the select committee appointed last session to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Mackenzie, be read from the Journals.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the project which the persons who introduced this measure had in view would not answer the purpose—it would be far better for them to let it alone. If the object was to disfranchise the Electors of the County of York, by putting him (Mr. M.) out of the house; or by putting him into Gaol—which would probably suit their purpose as well—he would seriously advise them to proceed no further in the matter; they might put him out, but he could assure them that the people would soon put him in again. The same party had attempted to put him out last session, because he had endeavored to let the people of the Country know what had been doing in that house, by sending the Journals among them; but the attempt had failed; and he could not have supposed that the foolishness of mortal men could have induced another attempt of the same kind. There was no doubt that the Colonial Advocate out of doors was a great trouble to certain honorable gentlemen; and that the honorable member who edited that paper for while he held a seat in that house, he (Mr. M.) was an honorable member was quite as great a trouble to the same honorable gentleman in that house. No steps which they were able to take, however, could put him down when the proper time came they would find that he was ready to account for any thing that had appeared in the Colonial Advocate; there was no necessity for calling in the Printer—he (Mr. M.) was not made of that kind of stuff to flinch from responsibility; he acknowledged himself to be the author of what the honorable gentleman opposite were pleased to term a libel—and he would not retract one word of what he had said; unless, indeed, they could convince him that what he had stated was untrue, which he was sure they could not do. He could assure them, however, that he cared nothing for the result of this proceeding; in truth, he (Mr. M.) would far rather be out of the house than in it, for he did not like the proceedings of the majority of that body; and the only gratification he had in being in it, was that his voice might go forth to the country. And if the house chose to vote the language in question to be libellous they were very welcome to do so. Mr. M. then alluded to a number of prosecutions for libel in England, which had failed, and quoted an extract from a late speech of Lord Althorpe on the liberty of the Press. He repeated that they might turn him out, or put him in Gaol; but if they did so, he could assure them, that it was only the beginning of their trouble.

For himself, in all he did, he had but a single eye to the good of the country. He (Mr. M.) only told the truth, and he would continue to tell the truth, in his paper, in that house, and out of that house—he should go on—nothing should put him down. He believed that the remarks which he had made upon a majority of that house were called for, and were justified by the circumstances—the people were pleased with them, and expected him to make them; and so long as the house continued to act as it had done, he should continue to animadvert upon their conduct as he had done. If the party did not like the word *sycophant*, let them bring their action in a Court of Justice; and not occupy the time of the country in that house upon so frivolous an affair.

Did not other papers animadvert upon the conduct of that house, as well as the Advocate? Had not the *Globe*, *Mercury*, the *Canadian Freeman* and the *Observer* (so long as it lived) animadverted either on one side or the other, relative to that hon. house, and could not hon. members stand a bullet from him—Mr. McK.—With regard to the term "faction," which hon. gentlemen were so much offended with, what did it mean? why, according to his understanding of the word, it merely meant a minority—a small minority—now the executive party were a minority, and therefore a faction. The house could either turn him out, or send him to Jail; for he would make no apology—or they might prosecute him, and retain the whole bar—Mr. Draper, and Mrs. Draper too if there was such a person, he did not care who they retained. The hon. and learned Attorney General had given himself a very good character, and talked about his independence of principle, &c. There was an old saying in Scotland, that "it was a sign that a man's trumpet was dead when he began to blow his own horn." He, Mr. McK., might for ought he knew have called the hon. and learned Attorney General, and some of his friends "sycophants," although he, Mr. McK., was generally very delicate in what he said of public men. At any rate he was sure a jury of the country would say that what he had said of a majority of that house was true; and, for his own part he believed it to be as true as the Gospel, and he would say it all again and more too; and he should like to know how the learned Attorney General, could prove it was a "false, scandalous and malicious libel," he, Mr. McK., could prove it was not; with regard to "malice" he had no malice against any one.

Mr. Wilson arose and made a few remarks amid cries of "question," when

Mr. Bidwell said he perceived a disposition in the house to vote down his amendment—they might, in the confidence of their own strength call for the "question." But he, Mr. B., assured to the hon. house, that the measure was not going to be forced on in that way—he thought it was the duty of the house to pause and reflect, and remember what was the result of the like attempt last year—his, Mr. B. object in moving the amendment, was to place the proceedings of last session, and those now in progress, in juxtaposition before the house, and to show to the country the feelings which existed in that house, towards the hon. member for the county of York. What he, Mr. B. would ask, was to be the end of all this—no, he could assure them, the destruction of the hon. member for York—persecution never injured any man, nor would it injure him—he would solemnly warn the house to desist, in time, from the measure which they contemplated.

Mr. Perry said that if any thing were wanting to prove that there had been a caucus, at which it had been pre-determined, to carry this measure through the house at all hazards, it was proved by the manner in which hon. members attempted to force it to an issue, without debate, and by mere strength of numbers. The advocates of such a proceeding might protest that they were actuated by no personal motives—and they might call God to witness the truth of their protestation, but the very course which they were pursuing, was an indication that personal feelings had more to do with the proceeding than they were willing to acknowledge. He, Mr. Perry, looked upon the measure, as partial and invidious—other papers contained as libellous attacks upon a party in that house, as any that had appeared in the Advocate, and yet these had never been noticed. He should vote for the amendment.

The house then divided, when there appeared for Mr. Bidwell's amendment 15—against it 25—viz.

Yeas—Messrs Bidwell, Buell, Boardley, Clark, Cook, Campbell, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, McDonald, Perry, Randall, Roblin and Shaw.

Nays—Messrs Attorney General, Barrely, Burwell, Boulton, Crooks, Chisholm, Duncombe, Elliott, A. Fraser, R. Fraser, Jarvis, Jones, Lewis, Magon, Mount, McNeil, R. Martin, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, Thomas, Verdon, J. Wilson, W. Wilson, Warren.

Mr. Bidwell said, as it did not appear to be the pleasure of the hon. house to hear the minutes of their own proceedings read, he must bow to their decision. But he should submit another amendment, as an addition to the original motion. Here the hon. and learned gentleman read his amendment, which went in substance to ascribe the liberties which were at present enjoyed chiefly to the blessings of a Free Press, "notwithstanding the attempts which had often been made to put it down."

Mr. Wilson objected to the amendment as being altogether irrelevant to the matter before the house.

Mr. A. McDonald had voted for the last amendment, because he did not believe the words of the original motion to be true—he denied that the house or the public, were indebted for the privileges which they enjoyed to the early periods of English history.

(REPORTED BY MR. PHILLIPS.)

Mr. Mackenzie thought the freedom of the Press was essential to the liberties of the people—that the passage alluded to in the Colonial Advocate of the 1st Decr. does justice to the Assembly in Lower Canada, while it exposes and holds to public contempt the transactions of the House of Assembly in Upper Canada, who, instead of endeavoring to retrieve their character, were occupying their time with trivial affairs, and now hindering the business of the House with endeavoring to fix a libel on an obnoxious member, who was determined to look sharply after them. He (Mr. M.) believed he had a right to publish the abominations of that House, nor did he consider it a libel. If the people will support such an individual as a member of this House, and while the blood runs in his veins, he would pursue the same line of mainly conduct. If the corruption exist, said Mr. M., I will expose it fearlessly and undauntedly. I will follow the example of those who have trod the same path in England—the same mainly conduct as has been pursued by those in Scotland, who exposed the errors of the times, and in this the people will defend me. Twelve years' experience of the people of Upper Canada, gives me confidence in their support. So long as men creep into power to sacrifice the interests of the people, first by becoming sycophants to the people, and then by becoming cringing sycophants to the Executive Government, in order to obtain a place, or to secure a boon, I will lash them through the press, and I will hold them up to public scorn.

The hon. Attorney General has alluded to a beautiful period in the English history. Was it when Queen Elizabeth added 62 members to the House of Commons, crown officers and dependants, who might by their superiority of numbers carry the measures of the House their own way? Was it a beautiful period when Henry 8th, whose conduct is handed down to posterity as despicable, subverter of all law, making his own proclamations the rule of the Kingdom; divorcing his own lawful wife, changing the established order of religion by his tyrannical acts; or a beautiful period when his sister Mary imbued her guilty hand in the blood of the innocent and unoffending, who burnt at the stake the most worthy inhabitants of the Kingdom? I think not, the beautiful period which the hon. gentleman alludes to must be now, when independent gentlemen come forward & act from principle, unswayed or uninfluenced by place or preferment, and who speak the sentiments of their hearts with boldness and firmness. Contrast the slavish sycophantic tone of past periods, with the manly tone of the independent gentlemen of the present time, and then we shall be led to say, the present is a beautiful period in English history. In England they allow freedom of debate—there they feel the lash of the press if it be requisite, and I merely in the paper alluded to, showed you were worthy of praise, and deserving of blame. I said nothing to affect any private individual's character, but if you will try to crush me you may. You do not know the spirit of the people. Such an act I tell you will create excitement. No man knows the spirit of the people as well as I do. And if this House proceed against me, they will have to repent it.

Remember the Black List of the Colonial Advocate of 1st December exposed the artifices of government abettors, and I am proud of it, whilst on the other hand it commended the harmony and exertions of the Assembly of Lower Canada for the good of the Province.—The Editor of the alleged libel only gave merit to whom merit is due—as Editor of the paper I act for myself, I praise the conduct of the Assembly of Lower Canada, while I condemn the transactions of this House. The contrast between them is any thing but satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada. If you proceed against me you rise to do no good. An attempt to injure me may gratify your own ambition, but the public will never say for such conduct "well done good and faithful servants"—expel me! this table will soon be crowded with twelve times as many petitions as are now upon it on another question—expel me! because I say you have not done your duty, I do say it, and I will say it, and that at a future period, when some of you shall be no more here. I am supported by the people and shall be, and the more I go on for their advantage and welfare, the more I am strengthened, and the greater confidence I have in them. I declare that by passing the salary bill by a majority of this house last session, justifies the Editor of the Colonial Advocate for using the word sycophants. The petitions from the country show they are convinced there is a sycophantic faction who vote away the public money to the Sol. Gen. to expend in gin. [Order, order, from the Speaker.]

We boast of our superior ability, it is not in the debates in this house. Perhaps it may be found in the grand periods of English history. I have a right to my opinion, if I am wrong—correct me—the people know what the petitions are, they protest against this man having £200 a year, another £1,000, another £1,300 and these bear the editor out in the remarks, he has made—is this measure a bye-way to get rid of the petitions? If so, the people had better ask his Excellency to dissolve this house. Does the Attorney General intend to institute a suit? he had better decline it and let this house go on with the order of the day.

If I find things in the hands of a political faction, who are grasping at unbounded power, it is my duty as a member of this house, as an editor of a public newspaper, to warn the people, to desire them to petition the King against those who have under their control, the half pay officers, the placemen, the pensioners, and those who dispose of the wild lands to Dr. Strachan, and to dependant Sycophants. You may ask is that my opinion? Unquestionably it is my opinion. How do I find it out? By public actions. A man may be an angel in his family, but a public tyrant. Mr. Percival was an amiable man in his family, but a tyrant in his public capacity. Lord Eldon as a private man, could write the most affectionate letters to his daughters; but as a public character, a supporter of the most detestable trade that ever disgraced human nature—the Slave trade—A man's conduct shows what his public character is. To judge of the matter before the house, they should take the whole of this paper and examine it closely, not a detached sentence. Were I to take a single verse out of the Scriptures, I might make it speak a language it never intended, but read the context, then you have the proper meaning. I would advise this house instead of prosecuting for the libel, to give the lie to what has been said by their future conduct.

Mr. Perry inferred from the anxiety of members to bring the question to a close, that they intended to vote for the amendment, or that the cry of question was the watchword for forcing it down. He Mr. Perry would rather infer the former, had he been sure it would have been adopted, he would not have risen, but he feared the opposite—he suspected certain members of that house had come prepared, and pledged to carry the measure before the house, which had passed under consideration out of the house. He would advise honorable members to pause and deliberately state their objections. If it be a truism that we enjoy many of our enjoy many of our greatest blessings from the liberty of the press, let the press be supported. If the measure now before the house be brought forth for particular purposes, he had no doubt but such designs would be subverted.

Mr. Bidwell considered the matter before the house of the greatest importance, yet it would not be of the least advantage to any. The present day might be considered a lost one—if ever we carry all before us—if we urge the measure forward under a previous understanding, it will amount to nothing—no one can deny the benefits of a free press, it has lectured certain individuals into a party, therefore it would be ungrateful to deny the advantages derived from it. Well might the Solicitor General say, that some were lashed like a Spanish dog, till they were willing to evince by their acquiescence, their obedience to the authority of others, and if the press be free on one side of the question, it ought to be free on the other—free to all—and if you repress it in any instance, you cannot have a free press, it will then cease to be free. No argument can turn me in favor of the prosecution—it may do much harm, but can do no good. In such a contest the house must come to the wall. I do not believe they can put down a free press—the eyes of the country are on us, we shall have to return to our constituents, and we shall find that public opinion is irresistible—if every transgression is to be watched and punished, let it be so; but do not talk of the freedom of the press; but would it not be better even to follow that tyrannical method of appointing Judges, to say what shall and what shall not be printed—to say this is a libel, and what will be prosecuted for its insertion. Then printers would understand and be prepared for consequences.—This house has attempted to punish the Editor of the Colonial Advocate at a former period, the attempt failed, the history of the transaction appeared in our Journals. I lament it did occur, but I rejoice in its publication, it stands there as a beacon, and I most earnestly wish every member to peruse it, to reflect upon its termination, and pause before they proceed further in the present attempt.

Mr. Clark considered the press an invaluable privilege, and the opposition against it which was now made, would only tend to excite the feelings of the people, he should vote against it.

Mr. Mackenzie read several extracts to prove, that equally strong language, as that he had used in the Colonial Advocate was published by printers on the opposite side, that such language in an address from the people of the County of Durham had been presented to Sir P. Maitland, and he considered it unjust that he should be the only person persecuted for such conduct; He (Mr. M.) was determined to speak the truth regardless of the consequences, and he could not believe the house would be so ridiculous as to expel him. If they did, they would find a bad penny is soon returned.

For the amendment—Yeas 18—Nays 21—Majority 8.

Mr. Samson then moved, seconded by Mr. Thomson, that the articles published in the Colonial Advocate of the 24th November and 1st December were "gross scandalous and malicious libels upon that House, and that William Lyon Mackenzie be called upon for his defence."

(On Wednesday Mr. Wilson's resolutions were discussed. Mr. Mackenzie occupied the floor nearly seven hours in a speech on the freedom of the press; a speech which Mr. Bidwell pronounced the most able that he had ever heard delivered in that house.)

(Reported by E. A. Talbot, Esq.)

Thursday December 8th.

Mr. Ketchum arose, and in a rather forcible, and certainly a rather sensible speech, contended against the whole proceedings—he thought the course the house was adopting likely to effect the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Province. He implored the house to abandon the proceedings in toto, and he hoped that if the majority was strong they would be merciful; he designated the proceedings "a foul conspiracy against the liberty of the subject," and the freedom of the press, and regretted to find the crown officers advocating a line of conduct so powerfully calculated to disturb the peace of the Province. He contended that Mr. Mackenzie possessed above any other member in that house, the confidence, not only of his constituents, but

of the whole Province; and argued that although his language might have been intemperate, the house ought to bear with it. We must all, he alleged, bear with many unpleasant and ungracious remarks respecting our conduct through life; but he contended that it would be more magnanimous to forgive than to persecute our enemies, he concluded by entreating the house to take up some item of the order of the day of more importance to the country, than the resolution they had been discussing.

Mr. Clark expressed his disapprobation of the proceedings, that such a course is likely to injure the whole country, and although he was very far from approving of the publications avowed by Mr. Mackenzie, he considered it impolitic to notice them further—other papers he said contained matter equally libellous—papers sanctioned by royal authority—often exhibited in their columns matter quite as objectionable. He considered that in opposing the present proceeding he was acting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents who, he thought, were better able to judge than he was. He said he thought it was the duty of a member to sacrifice private feeling to public interest. He said he was a native of the Province, was fifty years of age, and of English parents. The country was therefore his home, and the home of his children, and as he had every reason to wish for its prosperity, he hoped the house would direct its attention to matters of more importance. He had no doubt that honorable members had been caucusing on this affair, he said his own pulse had been felt, he had had a slight tinkling in his ears—but it could not do, for although Mr. Mackenzie had not only libelled him, Mr. Clark, but interfered in his own county to affect his (Mr. Clark's) election, yet he could not think of punishing him, for expressing his opinions as a public Journalist.

The Attorney General gave Mr. Ketchum every credit for the purity of his intentions, and the kindness of his feelings; but he hoped that he would abstain from judging others by himself. He Mr. Ketchum had called the measure "a party measure," and seemed surprised that Crown Lawyers should be its advocates. The hon. member should recollect, that Crown Officers sat there not as Lawyers, but as legislators. He, for one, was not to be intimidated by taunts or threats, nor to be influenced by advice or intreaty from ascertaining and maintaining the privileges of this house—privileges which were every moment shamefully and wantonly violated. Who, he would ask, ever saw until yesterday, a member of parliament legislating in his shirt sleeves, [alluding to Mr. Mackenzie's having thrown off his coat while speaking] and attempting by vulgar and ungentlemanly threats to intimidate members from acting according to the dictates of their conscience. The house was told, perhaps one hundred times, that it should bow to public opinion, and as often warned (with the most audacious insolence,) that the day of retribution would soon come; warned as if the firm discharge of its duty was instantly to hurt it into an awful eternity. The hon. and learned member for Lenox and Addington, and the hon. member for York, had threatened the house with all the terrors of public opinion. He (the A. G.) did not conceive that those hon. gentlemen could give what direction they pleased to public opinion; he had no doubt that public opinion would go in this matter with the majority of this house. He then read some American work in relation to the usages of their state legislatures, but was interrupted by the Speaker, who called him to order, there being no question before the house to which his remarks were applicable, as that was not the time for discussing the general question.

Mr. Bidwell argued in favor of waiving the present discussion and proceeding to the bringing up of petitions and other ordinary business of the day, and alleged that on constituted grounds the house could not refuse to receive any petitions that were ready for presentation. The veriest Tyrant in the Universe, he said, would not refuse to receive the petitions of his humblest slaves. The Turkish despot would not refuse to listen to what this legislature had yesterday and to-day refused to hear. He recommended the house to pause a short time to read the petitions of the people, and then take up that important question, the Clergy Reserve, or some other of the numerous important matters so loudly called for by the country.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day.

Mr. Bidwell objected, and on commenting on the conduct of the Attorney General inadvertently resorted to the use of a very unfortunate figure, which seemed to create much feeling in the house, and for which Mr. Bidwell, in the evening, after having ascertained that a construction was put upon his language which he never intended it to bear, apologised to the Attorney General in a gentlemanly and feeling manner.

Mr. Samson contended that the opposition to the proceedings was evidently intended to get rid of the question altogether. He regarded the privileges of the House as of paramount importance to any question which could at present occupy its attention, and could not consent to proceed to any business until the question before the house should be disposed of. He quoted a passage from a speech of Mr. Fox in confirmation of his views of the privileges of Parliament. He regarded the insulting language used by hon. members opposite, as deeply affecting his character, but would select a more fit opportunity of replying to it.

The Speaker by the desire of a member, read Mr. Bidwell's amendment—(which moved for appointing a Committee to inquire and report upon the Libels which had been published in all the newspapers in this country.)

The Solicitor General asked, "Is that amendment consistent with the hon. and learned gentleman's avowed and declared sentiments, would he himself vote for it?"

Mr. Burwell commented upon Mr. Bidwell's repeated declarations in favor of the liberty of the press, and asked if the amendment of this hon. gentleman was not calculated to establish a censorship over the press—he would venture to say that a similar resolution could not be found on the journals of any deliberative assembly on earth since the revolution in France; he did not believe there was a member in the house except himself and the hon. member who seconded it, that could be prevailed on to vote for it.

Mr. Mackenzie arose, and after making a few remarks—

The Solicitor General observed, that he thought the house was pursuing a very unparliamentary course; he thought so when the proceedings were commenced, but not being then able to find the book which he now held in his hand, he yielded his opinion to older and more experienced members. He then read from a volume of the annual Register the usage of the Imperial Parliament in relation to the manner of prosecuting against members charged with a breach of privilege of Parliament, and quoted particularly the proceedings in the case of Sir Francis Baring. By that it appeared that the course which should have been adopted in the first instance was to read to the house the papers which contained the libellous matter, and of the member charged avowed himself the author to call upon him to enter upon his defence, after having made which he should withdraw, the house should then decide whether the matter was libellous or not, and by a resolution submitted in the ordinary way record its opinion and afterwards by another resolution proceed to the expulsion or to the pronouncing of such other punishment as it might think proper to inflict.

A desultory discussion then ensued on the question of Order, in which Messrs Bidwell, Beardsley, Perry, and Mackenzie, on the one side—and Messrs Solicitor General, Atty. General, Samson, McNab, and others, on the other side, took part—when THE SPEAKER decided, that the course which had been taken by Mr. Mackenzie for the last day or two was irregular—that he had no right, according to parliamentary usages to debate the question, but that he ought at once to proceed to his defence. Upon which decision Mr. Mackenzie was called to proceed with his defence accordingly. Mr. Mackenzie then requested time to prepare his papers, which was immediately granted, and the House adjourned for two hours. After which Mr. Mackenzie commenced his defence.

Suicide.—We have been informed that Mr. Hiram Good-enough, of Derby, Vt. put a period to his earthly pilgrimage by hanging himself, on Saturday the 12th instant. He went into the woods with a yoke of oxen and axes, apparently for wood; but not coming in at the sound of the horn at noon, a boy was sent in search, and found him suspended from the limb of a tree by some Elm bark which he had peeled for the purpose. Fourteen years previous, to a day, his father committed suicide.—*St. Francis (L.C.) Gazette*, Nov. 17.

Extraordinary Yield.—Mr. Knapp, township of Down, London District, grew one hundred and forty-one bushels of potatoes from one bushel and a peck of seed.—*Communicated*, Nov. 11, 1831.

Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road.—The number of passengers on the road from the 1st to the 8th Oct. 8 days, was 3,097; being an average of 437 per day.—The amount of receipts was \$134 16.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Dec. 14.

W. Smith, N. Gorham, J. A. Keeler, J. C. Davidson (he is credited for both), D. Armstrong, W. Case, E. Healy, R. Carson, J. Knowlson, J. Messmore, J. Brown (yes) J. Bicket, R. Jones (former letter received.)

MARRIED.

At March, on the seventh of November, by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Mr. Henry Mayfield to Miss Sarah Ingie, of Eady, L. C.

DIED.

In this Town, on Monday morning, 12 December instant, Robert Charles, aged 3 years and 3 months, son of Robt. Stanton, Esq. On 25th October last, Mrs. Jane Smyth, wife of Mr. John Smyth, Land Agent, Mrs. Jane Smyth, the subject of this brief notice was seriously afflicted from her youth, and was therefore more exact and circumspect in her general conduct and behavior than those whose minds are unimpressed with the truths of religion. It was not long, but about seven years ago, that she became decidedly religious. The principal circumstance which gave depth and permanency to her religious impressions, was the death of her father, who was favored with peculiarly gracious manifestations in his last illness and with a triumphant end. The frequent allusions which she made to this event and the terms in which she expressed herself, showed the deep and indelible impression which it made upon her heart. Having given herself to the Lord, she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kingston, where she was at that time resident, but shortly after having changed her residence, and been the subject of a pulmonary complaint for the last five years, she had it not in her power to meet in class or to attend the public ordinances of religion. During this period, however, she read and prayed much, and her chief delight was to converse on the things of God. On the night before she died she was visited by a Minister, to whom, though exceedingly weak in body, she related her experience, her mind was not so elevated as it had been on some occasions, but she cast herself upon Jesus and felt peace through believing. The Minister prayed and sang with her, in both which exercises she joined with a degree of fervency truly astonishing in one whose lungs were so completely exhausted.

After her departure, and several times in the course of the night, through a tender anxiety for her relatives, she requested them to join hands and pledge themselves to each other and to God. On one of these occasions, she said, "Now we join hands and hearts to our Lord. The Lord bless and keep you my dear little family. I am going to leave you, I am going to die." Her conversation through the night was of this kind, and she was so peaceful and happy in her world, and her countenance beamed with the unutterable happiness which she enjoyed. Just as the sun rose, being the 25th October, did this highly favored and highly gifted saint enter the paradise of God. On her character, little more is to be said, she possessed an intellect of extraordinary powers which she cultivated and strengthened by reading and reflection, her taste was exquisite both in drawing and painting, and her domestic labors suffered nothing from her infirmities in the least. But what gave the peculiar charm to her Society, was the richness of her conversation and the luxury which resulted upon every part of her conduct.

Advertisements.

Upwards of two thousand copies of this paper will be printed weekly, affording an extensive medium for advertising.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d.; every subsequent insertion, 7d. From six to ten lines, first insertion, 3s. 4d.; every subsequent insertion, 1s. Above ten lines, first insertion, 4d. per line; every subsequent insertion 1d. per line. A liberal discount to ready and half yearly advertisers.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,
YORK, 1st DECEMBER 1831.

THE following summary of the Rules established by His Majesty's Government for regulating the disposal of Lands, is published for the information of persons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

Once in every year, or oftener, the Commissioner of Crown Lands will draw up his report of the Land which it may be expedient to offer for sale by Public Auction within the ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered; the Land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued.

The Land will be laid out in Lots of one hundred acres each, and plans prepared for public inspection; which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor General, or in that of his Deputies.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give public notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and such Newspapers as may be circulating in the Province, of the time and place for the sale of Land in each District, and of the upset price at which the Lands are proposed to be offered. The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

The purchase money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalments at the interval of a year.

Any further conditions respecting these sales, will be found in the printed advertisements giving notice of them.

To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail themselves of these opportunities of purchase, Lands will be assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships, at an estimated value, and the first payment will be accepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in three instalments, interest to commence after three years from the purchase.

Free Grants are not made to any but U. E. Loyalists, or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes will forward their applications for Land, accompanied by official documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, to the Civil Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, and will receive answers to them on applying to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from the Surveyor General.

PETER ROBINSON.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber grateful for the support he has received since his establishment in York, begs leave to acquaint his friends, patrons, and the public generally that he has received his Fall supply of genuine

WINES, TEAS, GROCERIES, &c.

Comprising a variety of almost every article—and in addition to a choice assortment of prime and ordinary Wines in wood he has in bottles,

Fine Old Madeira, selected from the well known House of Howard, March & Co.

do. do. East and West India, do.
do. do. Tinto and Malmsay, do.
do. do. Pale, Gold color, and Brown Sherry, Champagne, the favourite Joly's brand and others, Old Hock, Buell's, Santone, and Hermitage, Lafite, Latour, and Medoc, &c. &c.—all of which I have the best Montreal Cider, Hibernian's and Dunbar's Porter, quarts and pints, Leith and Dunbar's Pale Ale.

—ALSO—

Now receiving from Montreal a large addition to his stock of

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

Provincial Parliament.

LOWER CANADA.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Goderich, to the Governor-in-Chief.

[Continued.]

I should fear that all founded expectations may have been indulged respecting the value and productiveness of the Jesuits' Estates. In this, as in most other cases, concealment appears to have been followed by exaggerations as its natural consequence. Had the application of the Assembly, for an account of the proceeds of these estates been granted, much misapprehension would probably have been dispelled. My regret, from the effect of your decision to withhold these accounts, does not, however, render me insensible to the propriety and apparent weight of the motives by which your judgement was guided; disavowing, however, every wish for concealment, I am to instruct your Lordship to lay these accounts before the Assembly in the most complete detail at the commencement of their next session, and to supply the House with any further explanatory statements which they require respecting them.

Secondly—The House of Assembly represent that the progress of education has been impeded by the withholding of the grants of lands promised for schools in the year 1801.

On referring to the speech delivered in that year by the Governor-in-Chief to the Provincial Legislature, I find that such an engagement as the despatch, being on a subject of great importance, and which was to be made in the future, was not made. It is, therefore, to be regretted that it was not made. It is, therefore, to be regretted that it was not made. It is, therefore, to be regretted that it was not made.

Thirdly—The objection by the Legislative Council of various Bills in favour of education, is noticed as the last of the impediments to the progress of education.

Upon this subject it is obvious that His Majesty's Government have no power of exercising any control, and that they could not interfere with the free exercise of the discretion of the Legislative Council, without the violation of the most sacred principle of the constitution. How far that body may have actually contravened the wishes of the Assembly on this subject, I am not very exactly informed, nor would it become me to express an opinion on the wisdom or propriety of any decision which they may have formed that nature. The Assembly, however, may be assured that whatever legitimate influence His Majesty's Government can exercise will always be employed to promote in every direction all measures which may have for their object, the religious moral or literary instruction of the people of Lower Canada.

Fourthly—The address proceeds to state that the management of the waste lands of the Crown has been vicious and imprudent and still impedes the settlement of those lands.

This subject has engaged and still occupies my most anxious attention, and I propose to address your Lordship upon it at length, in a separate despatch. The considerations connected with the settlement of waste lands are too numerous and extensive to be conveniently embraced in a despatch embracing so many other objects of discussion.

Fifthly—The exercise of Parliament of its power of regulating the trade of the Province is said to have occasioned injurious uncertainty in mercantile speculations and prejudicial fluctuations in the value of real estate, and of the different branches of industry connected with trade.

It is gratifying to find that this complaint is connected with a frank acknowledgement that the power in question has been beneficially exercised on several occasions, for the prosperity of Lower Canada. It is, I fear, an unavoidable consequence of the connection which happily subsists between the two countries, that Parliament should occasionally require of the commercial body of Lower Canada some mutual sacrifices for the general good of the empire at large. I therefore shall not attempt to deny that the changes in the commercial policy of this Kingdom during the last few years may have been productive of occasional inconvenience and loss to that body, and sincerely any particular interest can be mentioned in Great Britain of which some sacrifice has not been required during the same period. The most which can be effected by legislation, on such a subject as this, is a steady, though gradual advance towards those great objects which an enlightened system of commercial regulations contemplates. The relaxation of restrictions on the trade of the British Colonies, and the development of their resources have been kept steadily in view amidst all the alterations to which the address refers, and I confidently rely on the candour of the House of Assembly to admit, that upon the whole no inconsiderable advance towards those great ends has been made. They may rest assured that the same principles will be steadily borne in mind by His Majesty's Government in every modification of the existing law which they may at any future time have occasion to recommend to Parliament.

(The Sixth item of His Lordship's Despatch, relates to the inconveniences experienced in different parishes, townships, and extra parochial places, for want of sufficient legal power to regulate and manage their local concerns. The Governor is authorised to assist in His Majesty's name to any law on that subject which may be passed by the Colonial Legislature.—The Seventh item relates to the "uncertainty and confusion which have been introduced into the Laws for the security and regulation of property, by the intermixture of different codes of Laws and rules of proceeding in Courts of Justice." For these inconveniences an ample remedy is affectionately suggested similar to that proposed in the sixth item.)

Eighty—The Administration of Justice is said to have become inefficient and unnecessarily expensive. As the Provincial Tribunals derive their present constitution from the Statute of 1791, and not from any exercise of His Majesty's prerogative, it is not within the power of the King to improve the mode of administering the Law, or to diminish the cost of litigation. Your Lordship will, however, assure the House of Assembly that His Majesty is not only ready but desirous to co-operate with them in the improvements of the Judicial system which the wisdom and experience of the two Houses may suggest.—Your Lordship will immediately assent to any Bills which may be passed for that purpose, excepting in the highly improbable event of their being found open to some apparently conclusive objection. Even in that case, however, you will reserve any Bills for improving the administration of the Law for the consideration of His Majesty's pleasure, instead of immediately rejecting them.

Ninety—The Address then states that the confusion and uncertainty of which the House complains has been greatly increased by enactments affecting real property in the Colony, made in the Parliament of the United Kingdom since the establishment of the Provincial Legislature without those interested having even had an opportunity of being heard; and particularly by a recent decision on one of the said enactments in the Provincial Court of Appeals.

His Majesty's Government can have no controversy with the House of Assembly upon this subject; the House cannot state in stronger terms than they are disposed to acknowledge the fitness of leaving to the Legislature of Lower Canada exclusively, the enactment of every Law which may be required respecting real property within that Province.

It cannot be denied, that at a former period, a different opinion was entertained by the British Government, and that the Statute Book, of this Kingdom contains various regulations on the subject of Lands in Lower Canada, which might perhaps have been more conveniently enacted in the Province itself. I apprehend, however, that this interference of Parliament was never invoked except in the pressure of some supposed necessity; that there never was a period in which such Acts were introduced by the Ministers of the Crown without reluctance.

Ten—It is stated that several of the Judges of the Courts in the Province have long been engaged in, and have even taken a public part in the political affairs and concerns of the Province at the same time holding office, pleasure, and situations incompatible with the due exercise of their judicial functions.

I have again, it is very gratifying to the Ministers of the Crown to find that they had in a great measure anticipated the complaint of the House of Assembly, and that they had in a great measure anticipated the complaint of the House of Assembly, and that they had in a great measure anticipated the complaint of the House of Assembly.

My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant, (Signed) GODERICH.

A true copy, H. CRAIG, Secretary.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

House of Assembly, Nov. 15.

The first motion made in the house was for the expulsion of Mr. Christie, member elect for Gaspe, for having as a deputy chairman of the Quarter Sessions, for the

ment was made which could either be suggested or carried into effect by His Majesty's Authority, for removing the Judges of the Province from all connection with its political affairs, and from rendering them independent at once of the authority of the Crown, and the control of the other branches of the Legislature, thus placing them exactly in the same position as that of the Judges of the Supreme Courts at Westminster.

The Judges themselves have, it appears, with laudable promptitude, concurred in giving effect to these recommendations, by discontinuing their attendance at the Executive Council. Nothing, therefore, in fact, remains for terminating all discussions upon this subject, but that the House of Assembly should make such a permanent provision for the Judges, as, without exceeding a just remuneration, may be adequate to their independent maintenance in that rank of life which belongs to the dignity of their station.

I am not aware that any Judge in Lower Canada holds any office, excepting that of Executive Councillor, during the pleasure of the Crown, or which is in any respect incompatible with the due discharge of his official functions. If any such case exists, your Lordship will have the goodness immediately to report to me all the circumstances by which it may be attended, in order that the necessary instructions on the subject may be given. In the mean time, I may state, without reserve, that no Judge can be permitted to retain any office corresponding with the description then given by the House of Assembly, in combination with that independent position on the bench to which I have referred.

Eleventhly—The address proceeds to state, that during a long series of years, executive and judicial offices have been bestowed almost exclusively upon one class of subjects in the Province, and especially upon those the least connected by property or otherwise with its permanent inhabitants, or who have shown themselves the most adverse to the rights, liberties and interests of the people. It is added, that several of these persons avail themselves of the means afforded by their situations, to prevent the constitutional and harmonious co-operation of the Government and the House of Assembly, and to excite ill feeling and discord between them, while they are remiss in their different situations to forward the public business.

I quote thus largely the language of the address, because I am desirous to meet every part of it in the most direct manner; as well as in the most conciliatory spirit. It is not from any want of that spirit that I recommend you to suggest, for the consideration of the House of Assembly, how far it is possible that His Majesty should clearly understand and effectually redress a grievance which is brought under his notice, in terms thus indefinite. If any public officers can be named, who are guilty of such an abuse of their powers, and of such remissness in their duties as are implied in the preceding quotation, His Majesty would not be slow to vindicate the public interest, by removing any such persons from service. If it can be shown that the patronage of the Crown has been exercised upon any narrow and exclusive maxim, they cannot be too entirely disavowed and abandoned, especially if it be true, that the permanent inhabitants of the colony do not enjoy a full participation in all public employments. This House of Assembly may be assured, that His Majesty can have no desire that any such invidious distinctions should be systematically maintained. Beyond this general statement it is not in my power to advance. I am entirely ignorant of the specific cases to which the general expressions of the address point. I can only state, that since His Majesty was pleased to entrust to myself the Seals of the Department, no opportunity has occurred for exercising the patronage of the Crown in Lower Canada, to which it is possible that the Assembly can refer; nor have my enquiries brought to light any particular case of a remote date to which their language would appear to be applicable.

(The Twelfth item speaks of the insufficient responsibility that exists on the part of public officers, and persons in important situations entrusted with the public officers, and persons in important situations entrusted with the public money, and the misapplication of large sums of public money by default, and proposes an effectual remedy, with the consent of the Colonial Legislature, for the security of the pecuniary and public interests of the Province.)

Thirteenthly—The address proceeds to state, "the evils of this state of things have been greatly aggravated by enactments made in the Parliament of the United Kingdom without even the knowledge of the people of this colony, which enactments have rendered temporary duties imposed by the Provincial Legislature permanent, leaving in the hands of public officers, over whom the Assembly has no public control, large sums of money arising within this Province which are applied by persons subject to no sufficient accountability."

I understand this complaint to refer to the 21st clause of the Stat. 3, Geo. 4, cap. 119. The duties mentioned in that enactment are continued until some act for repealing or altering them shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Lower Canada; and until a copy of any such new act shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament and assented to by His Majesty. The motive for this enactment is explained in the preamble to have been the necessity of obviating the evils experienced in the Upper Province from the exercise of an exclusive control by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over Imports and Exports at the Port of Quebec. I acknowledge, however, that nothing but the necessity of mediating between the two Provinces could have justified such an interference by Parliament; and that if any adequate security can be devised against the recurrence of similar difficulties, the enactment ought to be repealed. The peculiar geographical position of Upper Canada enjoying no access to the sea, except through a Province wholly independent of itself on the one hand, or through a foreign state on the other, was supposed, in the year 1829, to have created the necessity for enacting so peculiar a law for its protection. I should be much gratified to learn that no such necessity exists at present or can be reasonably anticipated hereafter; for upon sufficient evidence of that fact, His Majesty's Government would at once recommend to Parliament the repeal of that part of the Statute to which the Address refers, and which I am satisfied to propose to Parliament the repeal of the enactment in question, upon proof that the Legislature of the Upper Province deem such protection superfluous. For, if it may be found practicable to arrange this matter by communications between the Legislatures of the two Provinces.

The Ministers of the Crown are prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent in any measure which the two Legislatures shall concur in recommending for the amendment or repeal of the stat., 3rd Geo. 4, cap. 119, sec. 23.

Fourteenthly—The selecting of the Legislative Council, and the constitution of that body, which forms the last subject of complaint in the Address, I shall not notice in this place, any further than to say that it will form the matter of a separate communication, since the topic is too extensive and important to be conveniently embraced in my present despatch.

The preceding review of the question brought by the House of Assembly, appears to me entirely to justify the expectations which I have expressed at the commencement of this despatch of a speedy, effectual, and amicable termination of the protracted discussion of several years. It would be injurious to the House of Assembly to attribute to them any such captious spirit as would keep alive a contest upon a few minor and insignificant details, after the statement I have made of the general accordance between the views of His Majesty's Government and their own, upon so many important questions of Canadian policy. Little indeed remains for debate, and that little will, I am convinced, be discussed with feelings of kindness and good will, and with an earnest desire to strengthen the bonds of union already subsisting between the two countries. His Majesty will esteem it amongst the most valuable distinctions of His Reign to have contributed to so great and desirable a result.

Your Lordship will take the earliest opportunity of transmitting to the House of Assembly a copy of this despatch.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant, (Signed) GODERICH.

A true copy, H. CRAIG, Secretary.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

House of Assembly, Nov. 15.

The first motion made in the house was for the expulsion of Mr. Christie, member elect for Gaspe, for having as a deputy chairman of the Quarter Sessions, for the

District of Quebec, called in question, and counselled the then Administration, to call in question, the freedom of debate in that house. Mr. Christie was expelled. Yeas, 33; nays 19.

Mr. Neilson introduced a Bill for appointing Commissioners to treat with Upper Canada for the purposes therein mentioned; second reading on Tuesday next. The SPEAKER reported His Excellency's Speech, and a Committee was appointed to draft an answer thereto. The SPEAKER laid before the House a copy of a communication from Mr. Vigor.

Singular expression of popular feeling on the delivery of the opening Speech to Parliament by the Governor-in-Chief of Lower Canada.

Nelson's Gazette says:—It may be proper to notice a most uncommon occurrence that accompanied the delivery of the Speech of the Governor-in-Chief. As soon as his Excellency had finished it, a distinct and rather boisterous applause was manifested by the spectators below the bar, and the same at the conclusion of the reading of it in the French language; an indecorum that, we believe, was never before experienced on a similar occasion, but which, though necessarily and immediately repressed by the command of "order," indecorum though it be, and inconsistent as such manifestations of popular feeling are with the dignity of the presence of His Majesty, represented by the Governor, yet manifested a degree of warm and unfeigned respect for His Majesty's Government, as at present administered, which must be highly gratifying to his Lordship, and indicative of the return of entire confidence between the King and the people.

We have been very politely favoured with a copy of the Canada Revenue Act, which was sanctioned on the 22d Sept., and brought by the 1st Oct. packet. The following is the enacting clause:—

"That it shall and may be lawful for the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, by any Acts to be by them from Time to Time passed, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or on his or their behalf, to appropriate, in such Manner and to such Purposes as to them respectively shall seem meet, all the Monies that shall hereafter arise by or be produced from the said Duties, except so much of such Monies as shall be necessarily defrayed for the Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same."

Will American Wheat manufactured in the Canada be admitted into the English Market as colonial Produce?—We mentioned some months ago, that a mercantile house in this city, had made a shipment of flour to England, manufactured at the Gananoque mills in the Upper Province, from Wheat imported from the United States. The certificate of the Custom House in this city, which accompanied the flour, stated these facts concerning its origin; and we learn from the shippers of the flour, that they have received intelligence from Liverpool of its having been admitted on the same terms as Colonial flour. Upon this point we now have the concurring opinions of the highest Law Officer in Upper Canada, of our custom House Department and of that in Great Britain, so that all doubts, that may have been, entertained on the subject, must be dissipated.—Mon. Ga.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the Tract of Land recently surveyed by Mr. Lewis DUNWELL, on both sides of the Road passing through the Indian Lands from the Township of Canborough to the Township of Rainham, in the District of Niagara, will be exposed to sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the upset price of ten shillings per Acre, at the School House near the dwelling of Warner Nelles, Esq., on the Grand River, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. on the following conditions, viz:

The Purchase money to be paid by four instalments, with interest; the first instalment at the time of sale; and the second, third, and fourth instalments, at the interval of a year between each.

A Plan exhibiting the situation of the Lots, may be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, or at the Office of Mr. Lewis DUNWELL, Deputy Surveyor, Brantford.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 21st November, 1831. 103-4

JAMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HATTERIES, &c. and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets, which he will sell at unusually low prices. York, King-Street, 7th Door, 1831. 103

\$20 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given to any person who will give information of the person or persons who killed between the Elbe and Gallows Hills, on Yonge Street, a red HEIFER with a white face, and a split in her left ear; also a HOG with some black spots, and the same mark, that would weigh about 300lbs. S. GRAFTON. Yonge-Street, Nov. 24th, 1831. 103-3

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber, in August, last a small milch cow, with a little white on her belly, apparently ten or twelve years old, one ear appears to have been bitten by a dog. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Whitechurch, Dec. 2d, 1831. Wm. READER. 103

STRAY HORSE.—Came into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 4, 1st Concession of the Township of York, West of Yonge-Street, about 4 weeks since, an Iron Grey Mare, about 5 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DANIEL McDOUGALL. Dec. 6th, 1831. 103-3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all debts due to George Monro, or the Estate of the late John Monro, remaining unpaid after the 15th January next will be placed in the hands of the Attorney for collection. The subscriber is fully authorized to transact all manner of business for Mr. Monro, and is to be found at the usual place of business. ROBERT THOMSON. York, Dec. 5, 1831. 103-7

BOOKBINDING.—E. LESSIE & Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for Bookbinding of every description, and on the most reasonable terms. York, 8th July, 1831. 86-52

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.—Mrs. McPHERSON begs leave to announce to her friends and the public that having employed a competent person she will carry on the business of her late husband, Bookbinding, in all its various branches, and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27th, 1831. 90-1f

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant supply of

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by wholesale or retail.

II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low retail prices to wholesale purchasers; and he respectfully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes. York, November 20th, 1830. 1-1f

NEW GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufacturers in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready money. York, 18th Nov. 1831. 106-1f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of GOODS of the first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of every description.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TINS.

ALSO—A very large assortment of English Swedes, and Three Rivers Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Cable Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin-Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.

The public are requested to call and examine. PETER PATERSON. York, Market Square, Nov. 23rd, 1831. 107-4f

NEW WINTER GOODS,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has received, by the latest arrivals, an assortment of Goods, principally adapted to the Winter Trade, and which he will dispose of, at the smallest possible profit.

Country Shopkeepers will find it their interest to give him an early call. The lowest Cash price is marked on the Goods, from which no deviation will be made.

His Store is situated on the East side of the Market Square, next door to the Staffordshire Warehouse.

Among a variety of other articles may be found the following, viz:—Low-priced Woollens, broad and narrow; a few pieces fine and superfine Woollens; Blankets, Flannels, and Serges; Cassimeres; Cloth; Worsted and Silk Shawls; Guernsey Frocks; Scotch Bonnets; Fur Caps; Silk and Woollen Stockings; a variety of Bombazines, Merinoes, and Bombazettes; a great variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Goods, adapted to the season; Ladies' Gowns and Collars; Bobbinet Lace; Black and colored Gros de Naples; Silk, Crape, and Gauze Handkerchiefs; Cottons; dark and light plain Calicoes; Shirtings; Mull, Jaconnet, Book, and Cambric Muslins; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery; Irish Linens, Towels, and Sheetings; Scotch Tickings, Sewing Silks, Threads, Tapes, Spools, Buttons, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c. A. T. McCORD. York, Nov. 17th, 1831. 106-1f

Wholesale and Retail Store; In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

KING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flannels, Blankets; Laces; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do. of different kinds; Shirting; Quilt and Printed Calicoes; Magars, Merinoes, Marsellios, Grey, and Tabbie Velvet, Gros de Naples; Black and colored Petersham's, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Cloths; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mitts, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831. 104-1f

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, among which may be found

Superfine and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Hair, Tartans, Cambrics, Scotch Caps, Leather Mitts, Fur Caps, Cross Cut Saws, Skates, Cast Steel Axes, Sheet Iron, Guns, Powder and Shot, Stoves, Bores, Skirting and Bridle Leather, Spanish seal Leather, Saddlery, &c. &c.

The whole of which (together with former stock) will be sold cheap for ready pay, or short approved credit. BENEEZER PERRY. Cobourg, 25 October, 1831. 102

N. B. Cash as usual paid for potash and good clean Wheat.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods; among which are nearly 100 pieces of wide and narrow Cloths, from 3 to 60s. York Currency, per yard; being, perhaps, the best assortment in this Market, and having been purchased at very reduced prices, will be sold extremely low: Rose and Whitney Blankets; Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Cambrics, Plaids, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Muslins, Checks, Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 15; Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO—Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Tobacco, Snuff, Sole and Upper Leather, Shoes and Boots, Iron, Steel, Nail, Glass, Crockery and Glass ware; Buffalo Robes, Mackerel, Codfish, Medicines, &c. &c.

The Fall supplies, together with the former stock, forms a general and very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. The Cloths in particular are worthy of attention.

R. PRENTISS. Hamilton, Nov. 1831. N.B. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the Winter. 106-1f

WINTER SUPPLIES.

FURS, HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber in tendering his acknowledgments to the public and his customers, for the patronage hitherto received, particularly invites them and Merchants in general, to call and examine his assortments of the above articles just received, consisting in part of

100 Gentlemen's South Sea Seal Skin Caps. 100 " " imitation " 1200 " " coarse and fine black hair Seal. 150 North and South Buffalo Robes. Also, a neat assortment of Gentlemen's

FUR GLOVES, and a general assortment of HATS and BONNETS of his own manufacturing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF HATTING & SHIPPING FURS, at his old stand opposite the Episcopal Church, King Street.

JOSEPH ROGERS. York, October 18th, 1831. 101-17

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commodious Shop on story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street, and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office. York, Sept. 24, 1831. 97-4f

HARDWARE.

A general and choice assortment of Staple Ironmongery and Fancy Hardware, kept constantly on hand, and for sale on advantageous terms by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT. York, Jan. 28, 1831. 63

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

(Newgate-Street, North West from the Court House, nearly opposite Upper George-Street.)

ALEXANDER 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 favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Looking 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. 103-4f

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

REMOVED.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his New BRICK Store, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jail, and solicits their attention to his much enlarged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the season, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASH. York, Dec. 10, 1830. 44f

JOHN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to King-street, near the corner of Yonge-street, where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS,

of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR CAPS. N. B. The highest price given for all kinds of Furs. York, Nov. 4th, 1831. 103-tr

WILLIAM BELL, grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing SOAP AND CANDLES,

on Yonge-Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Ketchum's Tannery), of as good quality as any in the Province, and on as moderate terms, and hopes by strict attention to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronage. CASH paid for Raw Tallow, Soap given in exchange for Grease. York, Sept. 8th, 1831. 95-6m

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscribers offer their services to the public for transacting all matters relative to making application for, Locating or Purchasing, Selling or exchanging Lands, in any part of this Province, at their Office in King Street, immediately opposite the Methodist Chapel. C. RANKIN, J. SMYTH, C. Rankin Deputy (Land) Surveyor. Office as above. York, 20th Nov. 1831. 107-4f

DR. LISTER, just arrived from England, having obtained License from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, offers his services to the public in his professional capacity.

Having walked the Hospitals in London for twelve months, and obtained his legal testimonials; and having practised twelve years in England, Dr. L. trusts he will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profession, on all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready and punctual attendance. Newmarket, September 3rd, 1831. 87-1f

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primer, Murray's First Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book Webster's do. do. New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing, Printing and Wrapping Paper.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing,