VOL. III. NO. 16.

YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 120.

Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC

ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. Office in King Street east of Yonge Street.

Terms.

W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

The price of the Christian Goardian is twelve shillings and size peace, a year if paid in advance; or fifteen shillings, if paid in sig and of the year; exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within

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post paid. *.* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of su persunuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and thegeneral spread of the Goepel.

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST E. CHURCH IN CANADA. From 1st. Sept. 1829 to 1st. Sept. 1831.

It is with feelings of gratitude to God for the abundant blessings with which he has favoured the Methodist Missionary Society, during the two past years, that the Board present to the public their Sixth Report.

There is no subject that more engrosses the minds of Christians in Great Britain and Amerimany thousands dwelling in Asia, Africa, and the "Islands of the Seas." In this great and glorious enterprise, Missionary Societies of different names in the United States, are taking an active part, and although the operations of our Society, when compared to the labours of these powerful Asso-

christianized, are now located in villages and set- to be regretted, that the Society had not been brethren left the Island in March last, having been To such individuals the Society is under special demanded at my soul-murdering hands! 'Filled tlements, which have been principally prepared made acquainted with His Excellency's inten- provided with windows, nails, &c. for their new obligations, whilst its best thanks are presented to with confusion, & bathed in tears, I fled for refuge for them by the Colonial Government, in all of tions, as it would have saved them much labour which places School Houses are erected, and and several hundred dollars expense. The union of ing business. After a journey of 330 miles (part to their several ability, have helped on with this jonized, and—but you can better conceive, than I Literary and Religious instruction, are regularly two bodies of the Indians, at this place, will how of the way through a wilderness) they arrived at good work. The continuance of their aid is most can describe my feelings; suffice to their several ability, have helped on with this jonized, and—but you can better conceive, than I Literary and Religious instruction, are regularly two bodies of the Indians, at this place, will how of the way through a wilderness) they arrived to their several ability, have helped on with this jonized, and—but you can better conceive, than I imparted through the instrumentality of Missionaries and Teachers imployed and supported by this number of Missionaries and Teachers will answer. April." Particular knowledge of the present state firm persuasion that it will not be in vain in the of blood bought pardon was obtained, &c. &c. Society .- But as a particular knowledge of these interesting Missions is desired by our Patrons and has been creeted, by the prudence and industry tract of a letter of Mr. Benham's, published in Friends, we proceed to give a more detailed account of them.

GRAPE ISLAND MISSION.

Continues (as usual) in a state of prosperity, the School is well attended and numbers between 40 and 50 Scholars, the most of whom are making very considerable proficiency in acquiring useful knowledge.-The following is an extract of a letter from the Teacher; dated Grape Island, August 20: "The number of Scholars in this School means, especially through the instrumentality of as they raised little or nothing last year—their is 42, twenty six Boys and sixteen Girls, the dif. Preachers and exhorters raised up amongst them, main dependance is fish. Our Indian Society ed at any former period since their first establishferent branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, the Gospel with all its attending blessings has been members are about 40, ten of whom have been ment. Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; together with Geography, Astronomy, and Natural at present 110 members in Society who are divi- well attended and are sometimes powerful, the tended the labours of the Missionaries and Teachcipally taught on the infant plan." Of the Society, dren in the school, some of whom are very pious, the committee have to state, that although there is and promise great usefulness. The number of others are expected this season; other scattering owned and blessed by Him. a little decrease (owing to deaths and removals) souls who are receiving instruction at this station families and some from the other side of the Lake in number, yet there is no abatement in the fervency of the piety of those who remain, but with houses, (including the Parsonage, Hospital, school : "You would be pleased with our situation, our very few exceptions they still continue "steadfast; and Meeting Houses, together with a large build- house stands on the table land, above the exten- operations is now being carried on, with very liunmovable;" and show by their lives they are ing 40 by 24 feet, and two stories high, for a sive flats on the river, about one mile from the "honest in a sacred cause." There have been workshop &c.) is neatly laid out, and pleasantly Lake, the situation very much resembles that of several triumphant deaths, at this station during situated, on the Banks of the River. The In-River Credit, only we are on the West bank of altogether inadequate to support the Missions and the two past years; among whom we would beg dians in their manner and habits are greatly im- the river. A beautiful spring opens near our Schools already established, and furnish the leave to mention, those of Johnson and John proved so much so that the cleanliness and order house. The river moves briskly, but I think is means of imparting the instructions of religion Pauls. Of the former, the Rev. W. Case, in a of their houses &c. is not interior to Whites, unavigable for boats. On the whole, our com- and the blessings of civilized life to those numerical states of the company of the co letter to Dr. Bangs, dated "Grape Island, July der similar circumstances. During the past year mencement is favourable; we are encouraged rous bodies of Indians who inhabit the forests of 16 1831," (and published in the Christian Ad. a sawmill was erected, the expense of which was with prospects of usefulness to this poor people." the West and North, who are hungering and vocate of August 20th,) says, "The night be defrayed out of the funds belonging to the Indians. fore his death I administered the Lord's Supper This will be of great advantage to the Indians as above) on the South side of Lake Huron, and is and on whose benighted minds the light of chris. the third inst. was watching at the house of mournto Johnson, it was a season of much melting of there is abundance of Pine timber in the neigh- 70 miles from any white settlement. There are tian truth has never shone. hearts, and strength of faith, and all present were bourhood, and every facility for transporting the between, 25 and 30 children belonging to the greatly blessed; Johnson was very happy, raising lumber, to York and other markets. his emaciated arms abroad, he many times brought his hands together, exclaining 'God opens the door of Heaven; I see the light of his glory; my eight months ago, and is still going on though con- bet. soul is very happy; I am going to heaven where siderably abated, the fruit of this revival is the Jesus is!' May our last end be like this Christian conversion of more than 60 souls, the principal Indian's, trumphing in the God of our salvation." part of whom joined society. There are at this tive brethren, has twice visited this region, and it need our aid, they ask it—they must perish with. He, together with his children, continued in praybeen consumptive for some years, but was not con- 220 of these are actual communicants, and there died, from that time he appeared to be sensible is a large Chapel and 2 school houses, and the no desire to live, but to depart and be with Christ, part of the money for the defraying the expenses and when the fatal hour arrived, so great were his of which has been raised by the benevolent exerloys, and so strong his comforts that he appeared tions of Miss Barnes. altogether insensible to his sufferings which at

as Missionary among his brethren, particularly in bers 25 children, 15 boys and 10 girls; 4 of the ing Sunday's stay there he established a temporacompany with John Sunday to Penetanguishine scholars can write, and read in the English ry school where he taught about 20 children, and and Mackinaw during the summer of 1830, when Reader; 9 more are reading in the Testament." a number of adults the Alphabet, to spell &c. he was very useful. The number of members in There are 560 in this station who are receiving society at this station is 108. Two hundred altogether are receiving Christian instruction.

RICE LAKE.

A part of the Indians belonging to this Mision, are situated on lands lying on the Mud Lake, removed, 2 have apostatized and 2 have died." where there is a school, taught by a teacher employed by the New England Company, it is composed of scholars principally from Rice Lake and the Rice Lake Station, the Missionary writes as Roman Catholics. follows: "This Mission is situated on the North shore of the Rice Lake, the tract of land occupied by the Indians, contains about 950 acres, the soil unxiety to acquire knowledge, they read fluently has been erected for Schools and Meetings. n the Bible and English Reader, have made some progress in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geo. graphy, and Natural History, and evince a state of improvement and promise usefulness in their crected here, and fitted for the Pestallozzian sysschool have removed with their parents to Mud blished among the Indian of Sah-Geeng river, on Lake, and now attend the school there. the South side of Lake Huron; it is now three

. MAH-JE-DUSK.

ceives from its most devoted friends. Nothing can consisting of 33 children, has been taught in a his breihren traversed the South shore of the Lake religious instruction.

LAKE SIMCOE,

cintions are very limited indeed, yet we cannot but rejoice in the great honour the Lord has conciety with success, in the conversion of several hundreds of the Aborigines of our Country, and in favouring with religious instruction and Christian for the Simcoe in the Simcoe in the Simcoe in and several times travelled through the winder of the Simcoe in and several times travelled through the winder of the Simcoe in and several times travelled through the winder of the Simcoe in and several times travelled through the winder of the Simcoe in and several times travelled through the winder of the Simcoe in the Simcoe in and several times travelled through the winder of the Simcoe in the white settlements, a hundred miles, the Lake, where a Village is laid out, and build. Mission, a distance of 150 miles, to hear the Gospel. They visited the River Credit ings are erecting by the Governor; one of which Mission, a distance of 150 miles, to hear the word is a spacious building for Schools and Meetings. To this Station, Chief Snake's Tribe has remove out last, where for instruction, they obtained a product of the Simcoe in the White settlements, a hundred miles, to hear the Gospel. They visited the River Credit ings are erecting by the Governor; one of which Mission, a distance of 150 miles, to hear the Simcoe in the tian ordinances, hundreds living in new and de- the Society had erected a house for Schools and and School teacher. This Mission Mr. John stitute settlements situated far in the interior of Meetings, and another for the Mission family, and Benham has undertaken, accompanied by a Na-At the Cove during the past year a Mission House of the work at this place, will be had from an ex- Lord. school.

RIVER CREDIT.

is 220. The village which consists of about 30 are expected to settle here."

GRAND RIVER.

MUNCY TOWN.

rally the Missionary states "during the past sea-son several have experienced Religion, 4 have

CONARD, AMHERSTBURGH.

This is a settlement of Wyandott Indians, situa ted on the Detroit river, about three miles above Schugog Lake, the school of the latter of these Amherstburgh, there are about forty belonging to places is now discontinued, in consequence of the Methodist congregation eighteen of whom the Indians having removed to other stations; a are members of society, they are under the paspart of them with their children, to the Narrows, toral care of the preacher on the Amherstburgh at Lake Simcoe, and the rest to Mud Lake. Of Circuit; those not under our care are principally

MOHAWKS, BAY QUINTY.

Considerable changes have been affected in this body, through the preaching of the Word. is of a light sandy nature. There are at the Rice In the two years past the Society has been increa Lake and Mud Lake stations, about 200 adults sed one half, so that it now numbers 73 members. and 100 children, between 70 and 80 of the latter 150 is the number receiving Christian instruction, are in the schools, whilst a number of the former there are 40 children belonging to the school can read the Scriptures; the children evince an and during the past year a house 22 by 80 feet

SATEGEENG.

This Mission was commenced during the past year, with respect to which, Mr. Case states in a etter published in the 88th No. of the Christian Nation." An excellent school-house has been Guardian, and dated Belleville, June 28th, 1831: The friends of Indian improvement will learn tem. Several of the most promising boys at this with pleasure that a school has lately been estayears since Thomas McGee and John Thomas, The Indians at this station have been in an un- native speakers, visited this Tribe, they penetraca, and there is no benevolent institution which settled state; their residence not having been (cd the wilderness one hundred miles, found them calls forth more united efforts for its support, than permanently fixed. The Lieutenant Governor in retired families, poor and wretched, subsisting the cause of Christian Missions, and we think it has now assigned them lands at Coldwater River, principally on Fish. At first they looked on our would be difficult to find in either country, an on the communication road between the Narrows native Missionaries with suspicion and treated enlightened Christian, who would assert, that this of Lake Simcoe, and Penetanguishine, to which them with indifference. At length the Chief because is undescrying of the support which it re. place they will shortly be removed. The school came willing for a school. When Mr. Jones and be more pleasing to a benevolent mind than a temporary but erected for that purpose, by Mr. in the summer of 1829, they found them immersed view of the vast sum of good which is effected Currie the Missionary, who was assisted by a Na. in ignorance and superstition, yet they solicited a through the instrumentality of the Methodist and tive youth from the Credit, acting as Interpreter, school for the instruction of their children. In other Missionary Societies of England, in sending &c. On account of the unsettled state of the In-this visit of Mr. Jones, some were awakened to a the blessings of Christianity and civilization to dians the scholars have not made that proficiency sense of their sinful state, and their need of a which they otherwise would, though several of Saviour. From this time the work of Religion prothem are able to read in the New Testament, gressed, until about 40 adults have professed to There are 82 members in Society, and 147 under experience a change of heart. During the reli- Peter Jones, native missionary, is appointed to la- family devotions, Oh, Sir, eternity will be too gious awakening of this people, they were so hungry for the "word of life," that most of the tribe the province. The principal establishment of the Simcoe In- have several times travelled through the wilderhouse, and various tools for joiner work and farmof the missionary with very little expense to the the same Guardian. Mr. B. says, "We arrived mutually, agrecable, we commenced clearing a suggested themselves:

garden, with their assistance we have got an 1. That the practicability of reforming and cifulness stands at the head of all the stations under got our House up 18 by 24; we commenced school the society's superintendance, as this Tribe was on the 16th of May. The Indians have cleared the most indubitable evidence. the first that embraced Christianity, and by their and planted 15 acres-their living has been poor, sent to hundreds of their Brethren. There are added since our arrival here. Our meetings are 3. That a remarkable Divine influence has at Philosophy. The last of these branches are prin- ded into seven classes, and there are fifty chil- whole number that belong to this tribe is found to ers; which proves their work to be of God, and

are spelling in three and four syllables, the rest

MACKINAW, SAUT ST. MARY.

out into the arms of his Redcemer, there to par- for schools and meetings. In this house the one and two hundred more gave him pledges that gives the increase, and then shall it accomplish the sovereign mercy just as I ticipate an everlasting repose." Brother Paul was school is now taught, with respect to which the they would embrace the Christian Religion, should thing whereunto it is sent.

an exhorter and had been employed several times teacher writes as follows: "The school num there be a missionary sent among them. Dur religious instruction, 55 of whom are regular heard "come over and help us." How powerful members of the Church. Of the Mission gene. ly should this cry affect us, and what strong claims has the Society upon the liberality of the Christian public. Your Committee are assured did the Society possess the means, they would not fail to find the men, through the instrumentality of whom, the "glad tidings of great joy" would be sent to these perishing thousands, "now sitting in the valley and shadow of death."

TRANSLATIONS AND PRINTING.

In addition to the Hymn Book, in Mohawk; the Gospels of Luke and Mark, and a small Spelling Book, heretofore published; the Gospel of Matthew has just been completed and will soon be published. The Mohawk will be printed on opposite pages with the English, when this is done, the five Nations, will have the four Gospels in the Mohawk language, which they all understand.

In the Chippaway (O.chip-way) beside the Hymn Book in that tongue, already published, the Gospels of Matthew and John, have been translated by the Messrs. Jones, at the expense of the prayer did not occupy to much time in the morn-York Bible Society, the former will soon be printed by that Society, the latter is taken to England tions of relinquishing this part of my duty; but at by Mr. P. Jones, to be printed by the British and length worldly intrest prevailed so far as to in-Gospels will in a few months be put into the hands ces, and not long after, it was deemed advisable, of the Chippeway Christians, 150 of whose children now read both in Indian and in English.

The Society will proceed, to have the remaining portions of the New Testament translated and published in the Chippeway, and they will proceed the more cheerfully in this good work, encouraged by the liberality of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who have forwarded one hundred pounds, requesting the whole New Testament may be translated and printed at their expence.

SUMMARY AND GENERAL REMARKS. There are under the superintendance of the Soiety at the present time, nine Missionary Stations, besides places and tribes which have been occasionally visited, and in some of which places conversions have taken place, and societies have been formed. There are employed at these stations to about 2000 adult Indians. These missionaries are assisted by a number of native exhortes who occasion may require. Besides these, the Rev. bour among his brethren generally throughout

There are eleven schools & as many teachers, in which about 400 children are taught, 150 of whom can read in the Testament. The Society has it passed resolutions to that effect.

By referring to the Treasurers Report it will may your house be the birth place of their souls." be seen, that several benevolent individuals have

2. That the Missions and Schools generally are in a state of encouraging prosperity, not exceed-

4. That a large moral territory has been won. great changes and improvements have been affected, and an extensive system of benevolent mited but judiciously applied means.

5. That the present funds of the Society are

of his approaching dissolution, and seemed to have society is about erecting a Parsonage house, a of Indians who speak the Chippeway tongue, scat. store since they began to contribute to this treat should do to be saved. On their entering the tered throughout the north and extending even to sury. He will continue to bless the cheerful giblouse, he met them at the door, and taking the foot of the Rocky Mountains in the west, ver here—the promises of the gospel assure him each by the hand, said "O my dear wife pray for" many of whom, no doubt could be Christianized, of a rich reward hereafter-and the blood washed me-Brother C--- pray for me." They inwere Missionaries and Teachers sent among them. souls of converted heathen will rise up in the day structed him to believe with all his he times apparently were very great, but he could . At this station during the past year the Govern. Through the instrumentality of John Sunday and of eternity and call him blessed. But let it never Christ, who tasted death for every sweetly say, 'Jesus makes my dying bed, as soft or has laid out a village, and is now erecting dwel- his companions, fifty of these poor wandering In- be forgotten that every gift should be accompa- died that we might live as downy pillows are,' until he breathed his soul lings for the Indians, as also a commodious house dians have professed faith in Christ, and between nied with humble and faithful prayer to Him who a heart unto righteousness.

FAMILY PRAYER.

Rev. Sir,-Judging the following interesting narrative may be useful to many of your readers I hand it for insertion in your valuable paper, and I am dear Sir, your's affectionately, WM. LAWSON .

York. Feb. 20th, 1832.

A pious tradesman conversing with a minister on family worship, related the following highly instructive circumstance respecting himself.

"When I first began business for myself, I was determined through grace, to be particularly conscientious with respect to Family Prayer. Accordingly; I persevered for many years in the delightful practice of domestic worship. Morning and evening every individual of my family was ordered allways to be present; nor would I allow my apprentices to be absent on any account. In a few years the advantages of these engagements appeared manifestly conspicuous: the blessings of the upper and the nether springs followed me, health and happiness attended myfamily, and prosperity my business. At length such was my rapid increase in trade, and the necessity of devoting every possible moment to my customers, that I began to think whether family ing. Pious scruples arose respecting my inten-Foreign Bible Society. It is expected that both duce me to excuse the attendance of my apprentifor the more eager prosecution of our business, to make prayer with my wife, when we arose in the morning, suffice for the day.

Notwithstanding the repeated checks of conscience that followed this base omission, the calls of a flourishing concern, and the prospects of an increasing family appeared so imperious and commanding, that I found an easy excuse for this fatal evil, especially as I did not omit prayer altoge. ther. My conscience was now almost seared with a hot iron; when it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a singular Providence.

One day I received a letter from a young man

who had formerly been my apprentice, previous to my omitting family prayer. Not doubting but I continued domestic worship, his letter was chiefly on that subject; it was couched in the most nine missionaris, who impart religious instruction affectionate and respectful terms; but judge my surprise and confusion, when I read these words -"O, my dear master, never, never, shall I be are employed on special missions or otherwise, as able sufficiently to thank you for the precious privilege with which you indulged me in your short to praise my God for what I learned there. It was here that I first beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner; it was here that I first knew the way of salvation; and here that I first experienced the preciousness of Christ in me in contemplation to establish other missions and the hope of glory.' Oh, Sir! permit me to say, schools the ensuing season, and the Board has never, never, neglect those precious engagements you have yot a family, and more apprentices:

- I could read no further; every line flashed consubscribed ten dollars a year for ten years to the viction in my face—I trembled—I shuddered—I e Province.

Where twenty acres of land had been brought untive youth from Grape Island, who acts as Intunds of the Society; and several others have prewhere twenty acres of land had been brought untive youth from Grape Island, who acts as Intunds of the Society; and several others have prewas alarmed at the blood of my children and apder cultivation,) is now abandoned. It is much terpreter and assistant in the school. These
sented the Society with very liberal donations.—
prentices, that I apprehended were soon to be all the friends of Indian Missions, who, according in secret-I spread the letter before God .- I agever, render the Mission less expensive as a less Sah-Geeng, their destined place, on the 19th respectfully and earnestly solicited, under the light broke in upon my disconsolate soul, a sense immediately flew to my family, presented them On reviewing the operations of the Society, the before the Lord, and from that day to the present Treasurer's report of its financial concerns, and I have been, and am determined through grace, society. There are 180 members in society at here the 19th of April, After consultation with the field of missionary labour yet unoccupied, or that whenever business becomes to large to perthis station and 50 children are taught in the Indians, and all things being understood and very partially cultivated, the following facts have mit family prayer, I will give up the superfluous part of my business, and retain my devotion. Better to lose a few shillings, than become the deliber-This Mission, in point of importance and use- acre cleared for the House and Garden, having vilizing the Indian tribes is no longer a matter of ate murderer of my family, and the instrument of doubtful speculation, but a fact established by ruin to my own soul."-Primitive Methodist Magazine July 1824

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian WAINFLEET, Feb. 9th, 1832.

DEAR SIR.—By a careful perusal of your widely circulated paper, for near one and a half years, I am convinced of its extensive usefulness and devotedness to Religion, morality and general intelligence. I send you a sketch of a remarkable conversion which took place on the Canborough Circuit, which I hope may be found worthy of a place in your miscellany.

Mr. F-who is a farmer and the father of a large family, has long been remarked for wickedness and open rebellion against God; profane language composing the tenor of his conversation until convicted by brother G's. preaching. He remained under some serious impressions for six weeks. His wife becoming a member of the church, the thoughts of eternal things still bore with increasing weight upon his mind, till at length the time arrived that God for Christ's sake was to This Mission is situated (as has been mentioned thirsting for the bread and water of eternal life, effect the great work. His wife on the evening of ing, about two miles from home; the father being Shall any Mission or School be permitted to fail, in bed with a sick child, arose at one o'clock in school; one of whom reads in the Testament, ten or the operations of the Society be retarded? or the morning to get the child a drink, and was imany portion of the original proprietors of our soil mediately seized with a strange feeling, and tho't A very powerful revival commenced here about in words of one syllable and learning the alpha- be left to perish for lack of knowledge whilst we he was about to be removed to a world of spirits, have the means to impart it to them? The parting and be irretrevibly lost forever. He called up command of our Saviour, "go teach all nations," his children and related his condition to them, and John Sunday accompanied by some of his na- forbids it; christian sympathy forbids it. They sent for his wife and Brother C-- to come. With respect to John Pauls, Mr. Hurlbert, teacher station 500 souls who are receiving instruction seems from his journal, and from communication. The long-tried and numerous friends of In- er until the break of day, crying in language of of the school writes as follows: "John Pauls had from the society's Missionaries and Teachers, tions from that quarter, that the Lord, is there dians Missions can afford them aid without rob. deep penitence, that God would have mercy upon opening a great and effectual door to preach his bing themselves or their children. The Owner of him a miserable sinner. At length his wife and fined to his bed until about two months before he are about 60 children in the three schools. There word. The field is very extensive and is already the earth and its treasures has abundantly blest Brother C---- came. They heard him at some "white to harvest." There are many thousands very many of them in their basket and in their distance from the house, cry mightily what ho

from all sin, &c. After a few words of exhorta tion, they joined in prayer and in a few minutes he exclaimed, that he believed the Lord would bless him, and immediately said, the Lord has blessed me, and arose and gave Glory to God, ascribing praises to his adorable name. The Tuesday following he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remains a bright witness for Jesus, and is able to testify that God hath power on earth `Ĺ. M. to forgive sing.

Temperance.

For the Christian Guardian.

UNION STREET TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. This Society held its first Annual Meeting on Tuesday the 18th day of October, pursuant to notice, at which time and place a very excellent and appropriate sermon was preached on the subject by the Rev. Mr. Harmon. This Society was formed with 18 members it now consists of sixty-three in good standing. The death of this Society has often been predicted, but, like the Israelites of old, the more it has been afflicted

the more it has multiplied. N. Goodell, Secretary.

AMELIASBURGH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. We have to apologise for the non-appearance of the Report of this Society, dated Dec. 4th, 1831, received the early part of the winter, through J. Roblin, Esqr. M. P. It was accidentally mislaid, and escaped our notice until a day or two ago. As the Report princi-pally refers to local matters then transpiring, its insertion is unnecessary at this late period. The Society numbered 67 members-it had met with powerful oppo sition—in some cases from professors of religion! But its prospects were encouraging. .

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. SIR :

By request of the Grimsby Gore Temperance Society, I send you the following as its first Annual

This Society was formed Jan. 20th, 1831, upon the principle of total abstinence except "by the advice of a regular bred Physician," and like most others of the name met with its share of opposition from a few who still wished to retain the privilege of "taking a little." However we find that opposition ceases in propertion as the subject is investigated. There are now 35 members in Society at its first Anniversary (Jan. 20), and although the conditions of membership have been thought too rigid, there has been no complaint brough before the Society thus far at least, and all seem full established in the opinion of Solomon—"Strong drink" only "to him who is ready to perish." After closing the business of the Society for the past year, the follow ing persons were chosen agreeably to the constitution to serve as officers for the present year:

Mr. ROBT. MERRITT, President. JESSE BALDWIN, Vice-President, " Thos. H. BRIDGEMAN, Secretary. With a Committee of eight persons.

It was then resolved that this society be considered an Auxiliary to the U. C. Temperance Society at York and a Report of the same forwarded to the Christian Guardian for publication.

Your obedient servant. ARNON C. SEVER.

Grimsby, 23rd Fcb. 1832.

For the Christian Guardian.

LONDON UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The second Monthly Meeting for the present year of the London Union Temperance Society took place the evening of the 14th instant, in the Union School House. After an appropriate address from the President, and the reading of the Constitution by the Scoretary, and some remarks from other persons present seven were added to the Society. Eight had joined since the January Monthly meeting—one was expelled—one withdrawn—leaving a total of 147 members.

In the course of the meeting, one person arose and bore testimony that joining the Temperance Society had been the means of leading him to serious reflection which had, by the Divine blessing, terminated in his seeking and obtaining peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. ...

ROBERT KEYS, Secretary. London, Feb. 18th, 1832.

SCARBORO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting was held in the Lumereux settlement, township of Scarboro', on the 31st of January 1832, at which a Temperance Society was formed, consisting of 59 members. The Rev. Mr Jenkins addressed the meeting, on the occasion. The following persons were appointed officers for the ensumg year.

Mr. Asa Patrick, President. Mr. John Kennedy, Vice President. Mr. DUNCAN WIER, Secretary.

Committee.-Messrs. Michael Yeomans. William Earl, Leonard Salisbury, Thomas Smock, Henry Kennedy, Henry Earl, junr., John Lumereux, schr., John

The first public meeting of this Society was held on the evening of the 22nd instant, when several addresses ence is visibly felt and seen in the neighborhood already and its prospects are encouraging.

Dungan Wien, Secretary.

For the Christian Guardian.

At a meeting of the Trafalgar Temperance Society convened, pursuant to previous notice, on the 27th De- the Temperance Reform. cember, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. James Evans.

Resolved-That this Society be called Auxiliary to the York U. C. Temperance Society. The following persons were chosen to act the ensuing year:

SAMUEL BOWMAN, President. WILLIAM J. SEARS, Vice-President. WILLIAM E. CLATTON, Secretary.

perance is bound down to his own place.

For the Christian Guardian.

Murray, Newcastle District, Feb. 21, 1832. DEAR SIR :- Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held in the School house in the second concession of the Township of Murray, on the 12th of December, 1831. When Mr. Charles H. Davis was called to the chair, and Mr. Stephen Young was requested to act as

It was Resolved, by a majority of the meeting, That they do now form themselves into a Temperance Society to be called "The first Murray Temperance So-The following persons were appointed officers of the Society.

Mr. HARVEY BRUNDAGE, President.

ENOCH HARRINGTON, Vice President.

STEPHEN YOUNG, STEPHEN CAMPBELL, Secretaries.

Committee .- Messrs: Gibb Squiers, Isaiah Hasard, Waldron, Samnel Young.

- connstitution. The Society now num-

in this Township. Please on in your useful paper. ERE Youne, Steretarn.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 29, 1832.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE METHODIST Missionary Society has just been printed at this office. It will be ready for delivery in a few days,-Wishing to circulate this Report as widely as possible, we have inserted the body of it on the first page of this | felt by the Bible Society. I was with him a few days be day's paper. We shall likewise insert the Treasurer's Report as soon as we can conveniently make room for

This important document will be read with deep interest by the friends of Indian Msisions. It presents an encouraging account of the operations of the Society and the state of its Missions.

The general remarks at the conclusion of the Report supercedes the necessity of our adding any thing more on the subject of it in this place.

By a letter recently received from the Thames, we learn that the gospel is being introduced among a large body of Indians on Bear River, who had up to this time rejected it. About a dozen had renounced the use of ardent spirits, and several had experienced that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to him that believeth." This work has commenced and it is progressing through the instrumentality of a native labourer from Muncy Mission.

God does not despise the day of small things, either as it regards the insignificancy of the instruments employed, or the smallness of the seed sown. Under the culture of His grace and providence, it soon becomes a large and fruitful tree, affording immortal food to many a perishing traveller, and a refreshing shade to many a weary pilgrim.

From these small beginnings does the wilderness become a fruitful field, and the dry land springs of wa-

In 1824 a Peter Jones is converted at a despised, callumniated Methodist Camp meeting. From this first fruit, a large & abundant harvest has already been gathered, and other more extended fields are already white for harvest.

Is it a cumningly devised fable, which has produced these results? Is it a corrupted ministry whose labours have thus been accompanied with the power and demonstration of the Spirit? Is it the unaided counsel of man, which has, in a short period, made "new creatures" of several tribes of the most vicious and degraded of the human race?

The same Gospel that has saved these hundreds, has been and will be life eternal to thousands and millions more. And the obligations of every christian to do all in his power to "preach the Gospel to every creature," will never cease or be relaxed "until all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest." These obligations impose a tax upon all that we have and are -upon our affections, graces, wealth, influence and ta-

lents. The payment of this tax is indispensable. The nonpayment of it it will involve the defaulter in perpetual imprisonment. The willing and prompt paymet of it, so far from exhausting our resources or proving burdensome tous, will, on the contrary, increase our store, promote our liberty and happiness, which will open to us the store house of the richest ceeding and eternal weight of glory" " in that which is to come."

Moreover the work of righteousness, and christianizing the world, becomes increasingly delightful as the relieve the reader from weariness, and fasten his atten-Christian advances in it, until he, in his views, disposi- tion until he has finished it, as formidable as its length tions, inclinations and pursuits, becomes so "change from glory to glory" into the image of Christ, that it is his greatest joy and chief happiness "not to live to himself but to him who died for him and rose again." And PETITIONING IN BEHALF ! OF PUBLIC OB. the "song of rejoicing and salvation, heard in the tabernacle" of converted Indians, has, we doubt not, already rewarded many of their benefactors for their labours of love, and excited an enlarged desire in their hearts to continue and multiply them; and more especially when it is considered that this reward of satisfaction, at witnessing the first fruits of their labour, is but the carnest of that reward which shall be administered. when the Judge of all the earth shall say to them, " Iuasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

TEMPERANCE.—By referring to the articles under the head of Temperance, it will be perceived, that public attention is waking up to this subject to a degree not known before, and which argues well for the hoped for banishment of intemperance from our land. We have were delivered to a large collection of people. The also received several other reports of Temperance So-Society now contains 68 members. Its salutary influ- cieties during the week, which we are obliged to defer. We beg to inform the friends of temperance throughout the province that the Committee of the York U.C. Temperance Society are making arrangements which will meet the wishes of several of our correspondents, and contribute, we trust, greatly to the promotion of

> Bellville, Feb. 18th, 1832. DEAR BROTHER :- The following is from a letter of

Geo. Ryerson, Esq. dated London, Dec. 14th, 1831. "God is very gracious to us, our health is good, very good; Brother Jones has been interrupted in his work of translating by the death of Mr. Greenfield, of the Committee.—George Mulholland, David Freeland, Richard Freeland, Wm. Jackson, James Kenney.

The Society is rapidly increasing, although we have great opposition to so good a cause. May the Lord prosper his good begun work, till the demon intempower to convert. An eminent divine remarked to me a few days since, that he believed it to be a ministry of condemnation, and that great judgments would oon follow."

The following is from the Rev. Peter Jones of the same date, "Hitherto my time has been principally occupied in attending meetings for the Wesleyan Mis sionary Society, in consideration of their grant of three hundred pounds to our Canada Mission. I am happy to say that my feeble services have been well received every where, which has been a matter of peculiar encourage. ment to me, in my endeavours to promote the cause of Missions. The warm reception I have met with among the christians of England has been very gratifying to me, while in a strange land. I have not been able to collect much for our Mission since I wrote you, nor is it likely that much can be obtained for any benevolent object while the country remains in its present state of agitation. The religious Tract Society has granted five pounds in books and Tracts and ten pounds Committee.-Messrs: Gibb Squiers, Isaiah Hasard, towards printing any translations I may make from Peter Clapp, John Waldron, James Rankin, Philip their books or tracts. I have made a similar application to the Sunday School Union Society, who have ligious rights and reform, in the mother country, to renteen persons became members by subscribing made a grant of books, but I have not learned to what persevere in our petitions and efforts, until we obtain tution. The Society now num: amount. G. Ryerson, Esq. has succeeded in getting a the objects prayed for. To such united and persever-We believe that the cause of grant of one hundred pounds, from the "New-England ing exercise of our constitutional right of petitioning Company" to aid our Mohawk brethren in their efforts we are encouraged, not more by the example of our to creet a Saw Mill at the Salt Springs on the Grand fellow subjects in the parent country, than by the River. It is a donation to Moses Walker for that purpose. I expect to obtain several Boxes of different and

ticles for the Schools and Missions, which the Ladies in different towns, and cities have made. A thousand copies of the Gospel of St. John in the Chip-pe-way anguage have been printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and will be forwarded to Canada in the spring. Most of my time during the winter will be employed in translating the Epistles of Peter and John, which the British and Foreign Bible Society will print immediately. I regret to inform you that our active friend in the translating, Mr. Wm. Greenfield, died of a brain fever about 6 weeks since. His loss is severely fore his death, He manifested much anxiety that I should go on with the work. He was a very amiable and useful man. We think to leave this country about the 1st of May next for home, sweet home in Canada, By the Christian Guardian, I learn the death of Mrs Case! How mysterious the ways of Providence. I feel that the Indians have lost a mother in Israel. She counted not her life dear to herself, but left all she held dear to encounter the toils of a Missionary's life, and in the work of instructing the Indian females and children she ended her life! My love to all the Indian brethren, whom I pray for

every day. KAH-KE-WA-QUON-A-BY.

SELF DEFENCE.

When we commenced our Editorial labours, we sta ted that our business was with things not men. But certain men, at différent times, have taken so much pains to attract our notice, that we could hardly avoid making them a short bow in return.

On our first entrance into the field, though we sought to live in peace with all men, a portion of the U.C. Press assumed a hostile attitude. It assailed not our positions or principles; had it done so, in the style of fair discussion, it would have been respected, and our public opponents might have been respected and treated as our private friends. But instead of endeavouring to oppose truth to error, and argument to sophistry, it sought to overthrew our positions and destroy the influence of our principles by trying to murder our reputation and that of the body with which we are connected, It is plain, therefore, that in proportion to the influence of that part of the press which is resolved to feast its savage appetite upon nothing else in this wide and veried world, than the ruined character of the Methodists, Methodist Preachers and the Editor of the Guardian, will be their loss, in their influence, reputation and

means of doing good. Out of justice therefore, to ourselves and regard to the cause which we have espoused, we are sometimes reduced to the painful necessity of holding up the newspaper assassin in his real character, in order that the world may be able to judge of the degree of confidence to be placed in his statements and his patriotism, and to form correct notions of the true character and object of the policy which he is employed to promote. It is under the influence of these considerations, that we have felt it our disagreeable duty to write a few notices in this days paper, headed, "Spirit of High Church Tory-If the gentlemen noticed, should feel them solves wounded, or suffer loss, they must blame themselves for it, and can soon recover from the mjury sustained by keeping the ninth and tenth commandments.

MB. BIDWELL'S SPEECH on the second reading of Intestate Estate Bill is concluded in this day's paper, The former part of this eloquent speech, published last week, contains a great deal of valuable information on law, and the trust of prerogative (which is an arbitrary the law of descent and the making of wills: the remain. power in some things left in the prince's hand to do the law of descent and the making of wills; the remainder of it, published to day, embraces an extensive field good, not harm to the people) employed contrary to the and entitle us, through the blood of the Lamb, to a key of legal, historical and political observation. It is in fact an essay on government itself; and it abounds in to such ends, and favoured, or laid by, proportionably sentiments as just and as applicable to the present times as they promote or oppose them; if they see setreasures " of the life that now is," and "a far more ex- sentiments as just and as applicable to the present times as they are ingenious and acute. There is an interest infused into almost every paragraph by the master spirit and philanthropic heart of the orator, which will cla med against) which is readiest to introduce it may appear.

> From the Canadian Watchman. Extract from the Quarterly Register.

"Within thirty years past, the philanthropists and christians of England have accomplished several important objects by petitioning Parliament. Among these are the abolition of the slave trade; the introduc corporation and tests acts: the Catholic emancination | Eng. Edition. bill: and the abolition of the practice of burning widows in India. The same men are now calling the attention of Parliament to the subject of the final and total abolition of slavery throughout the British domin-

"Petitioning, therefore, or a frank and carnest exposition of our views and feelings, should be regarded by christians as a most sacred duty, and a most invaluable privilege. Whenever we see a great public interest neglected, an important right invaded, or an ordinance of heaven, which is cognizable by human statute infracted or desecrated, by our rulers or any class of men, it is our business respectfully, firmly, unitedly to tell them so. We neglect a momentous trust when we slight or undervalue the elective franchise. Alike biameworthy are we also, if we do not lift our voice in solemn remonstrance, and earnest petition, whenever the providence of God calls us to it. A half civilized people, when their rights are invaded, will assert them in blood and in fire. A conscientious christian community will vindicate their rights by clear argument and

strenuous appeal. "In the whole history of the human race, there is hardly a more sublime spectacle than was exhibited in Britain, when hundreds of thousands, year after year for the space of thirty years, addressed Parliament in behalf of African rights. No event on record so raisperseverance, which triumphed in the House of Commons, triumphed also among the manufactories of Manchester, and in the mines of Cornwall. That eventthe abolition of the slave trade-exerted a very great collateral and indirect influence. The power to do good, which England now possesses, and which she so gloriously illustrates, was called into vigorous being nore by that event than by any thing else.

The above remarks, extracted from the Quarterly Register, might be further corroborated by the more recent petitions and re-petitions presented to the Bra tish Parliament from all parts of Great Britain, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. They are also equally applicable to this Province, at the present inteesting crisis. We have important interests and rights depending upon the discretion of His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament and upon our Provincial Legislature; rights and interests affecting ourselves and our posterity. And it is our duty, as christians and good subjects, to petition for the measures of reform and improvement, which we desire, and, like Wilberforce, Clarkson, and other friends of liberty and civil and re-CANADIENSIS.

meeting, it will be recollected, was convened by the coundoubt, from the well known prudence, constitutional xiety has been felt throughout the province to learn the the Constitution." result of the Lennox & Addington county meeting.-The resolutions adopted by it will be found in another column, as also the petition drafted by the Committee can be adopted in other counties by altering two words. 'On account of the Lt. Governor's attack upon the Methodists and the friends of religious liberty generally, and his throwing the whole influence of his administration into the scale against them, we are placed in circumstances which render it proper and necessary that we should avow our sentiments and express our hope for the success of those constitutional measures which are requisite for self-defence and protection.

The Lt. Governor has given great offence to a large portion of the resident inhabitants of the country, by the intimation that emigration from Great Britain was necessary to infuse British feelings among its popula-tion; as also by the remark in his reply to the Methodist Conference, that American emigrants had sought an "asylum" in this country—the form of expression im-plying that they had fied here for want of protection elsewhere, or had escaped from states prison, or from under the lash of a Virginia slave-holder.

In that part of the petition which relates to the Lt Governor, the friends of civil and religious liberty (the Methodists especially) have a peculiarly deep interest, His Excellency's attack, in reply to the address of the January 2, Methodist Conference, was not upon the Methodists as Methodists, (though the principal odium of it must of of course full upon them;) but upon them as unfriend ly to a Church establishment in Canada. All there-fore who agree with the Methodists on this point, fall equally under his displeasure, and must expect a like place on his black list in the whole policy of his administration. If Canada is ever to be freed from the the Colonial Government should think with the people, for the night of the 24th, and continued in the same and have a disposition to carry the Royal instructions direction on the 25th December. Precaution was tainto effect.

· Rulers should always be treated with reverence and spoken of with respect. But neither scripture nor reason denies to the subject the exercise of the rights secured to him by the constitution under which he lives, or shuts his mouth to the illegal acts of rulers. St Paul charged the Roman Magistrates with their unlaw-ful proceedings, and did not hesitate to appeal from an inferior to a higher tribunal, before which the Governor of a Province and the objects of his unjust acts; are like subjects and stand upon a level:

-We close our remarks with the following extract from the celebrated Locke, whose sentiments are equally revered with his name, by philosophers, divines and

"When the governors have brought it to this pass, to be generally suspected of their people; the most dangerous state which they can possibly put themselves in; wherein they are the less to be pitied, because it is so easy to be avoided: it being as impossible for a governor, if he really means the good of his people, and the preservation of them, and their laws together, not to make them see and feel it, as it is for the father of a family, not to let his children see he loves, and takes care of them.

"But if all the world shall observe pretences of one kind, and actions of another; arts used to clude the end for which it was given; if the people shall find the ministers and subordinate magistrates chosen suitable veral experiments made of arbitrary power, and that religion underhand favoured, (though publicly proand the operators in it supported, as much as may be; and when that cannot be done, yet approved still, and liked the better: If a long train of actions shew the councils all tending that way; how can a man any more hinder himself from being persuaded in his own mind, which way things are going; or from casting about how to save himself, than he could from believing the captain of the ship he was in, was carrying him, and the rest of his company to Algiers, when he found him time, which he steadily returned to again, as soon as the wind, weather, and other circumstances would let tion of christianity into British India; the repeal of the bim !"-Locke on Government, pp. 208-270. Latest

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet Ships Tally Ho and Nimred, from Liverpool, English papers have been received at New York to the 9th of January inclusive,

REFORM BILL.

The most important news by these arrivals is the final dicision of the British Cabinet to create a sufficient number of new peers to carry the Reform Bill through the House of Lords. The Liverpool Albion of the 9th of January says-

"The early triumph of the cause of reform is now certain. The King, of his own free will as much as by the advice of his ministers, has determined to create The sincerity of Russia is strongly suspected by some; a sufficient number of peers to ensure the success of the reform bill. The step is bold, but it is strictly constitutional. It is the least of two evils between which the Government had to choose. The anti-reform peers are understood to be as hostile to the new as they were to the old bill, and are as determined to reject it. Un-der these circumstances, the King and his ministers have been compelled, reluctantly so, we have no doubt, to save the peers themselves from destruction and the country from revolution and anarchy, by making an addition to the peerage itself. The anti-reformers, have brought the evil, if evil it be, on themselves, by their own obstinacy and selfishness."

. The London Morning Post, the principal organ of the tory anti-reformers, admits the final arrangement of the plan for the creation of new peers, in the following caustic remarks:

"All doubts respecting the result of Lord Grey's in terview with the King at Brighton on Tuesday, appear to be at an end. The good nature of the Monarch has yielded to the subtle importunities of the Minister; and it is finally determined that the Peerage of the empire is to be degraded by an unexampled increase of its number, for the purpose of enabling Lord Grey and Durham to carry their revolutionary project into effect."

The same paper annimadverts thus upon the consistency of Earl Grey's conduct in resorting to this extreme

"How the Premier will be able to reconcile his conduct, in this instance, with the unequivocally expressed sentiments against its legality on a recent occasion, remains to be seen. But nothing can prevent him from standing before Parliament and the country a self-prolessed violater of the Constitution, after his open and candid admission in the House of Lords, that an increase in the Peerage with a view to carry a disputed question between the two Houses of Parliament would be in the highest degree unconst n onal." It will be perceived that the Reform measure, canc-

tioned by the King and demanded by the nation, is call-"a self-professed violater of the Constitution." Similar epithets are applied to friends of Reform in Canada from similar sources. But the King and his Govern- welfare and improvement of the Province, which might

LENOX & ADDINGTON COUNTY MEETING .- This ment, backed by the nation, take the lead in it-its final success is certain. The Morning Post might have ty representatives, Messis. Bidwell and Perry; and no involved himself in a House of Commons prosecution, had he happened to have called the noble Premier a principles, and patriotism of these gentlemen, much an "sycophant," instead of a "self-professed violator of

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND. The following article from the Liverpool Aibion of

January 9, gives an interesting account of the progress which was appointed for that purpose. The petition of the Cholera in England, from the 2nd to the 5th January, inclusive. We perceive, with pain, that the fearful malady has reached Edinburgh.

NEWCASTLE. New Cases. Recov. Died. Remain. January 2, 15 100 12 6 45 116 19 10 5 120

The Tyne Mercury observes-"We can no longer ay that the cholers morbus is confined to the streets the lower part of Newcastle. It has reached the Manor chase, Lowbridge, Newgate-street, Percey-st., Prudhoe-st., and some others It has extended also to the West-gate. It has followed the course of the river, and has not only attacked the village of St. Anthony's, St. Peter's, Dent's Hole, Wallsend, Howden, and Walker, but has appeared up the water at Leamington, Ryton, &c. At Seghill it still continues, though not so virelent as it was.

GATESHEAD .- The following official table shows its progress to the 5th of January:

New cases. Recov. Remain. 18. 15 * 89 3 11 16 11 99 16. . 19

Two facts connected with this sudden and destrucive attack upon the inhabitants of Gateshead deserve particular notice. On the night preceding, and on the night of Christmas day, an unusual number of people there drank largely of ardent spirits; many of them upas of religious despotism, and if this is the object of were seen recling in the streets. The wind, which the present liberal government of England, the head of had been previously from the south, veered to the north ken to prevent the intoxication of the people on New-Year's eve and night, by closing the public houses. The good effect of this was remarkable; in the report of Sunday, the 1st of January, there was only one death. The class of persons attacked in Gateshead, and elsewhere, are the dissipated, the fithy, the illfed, the broken in constitution, and those who have been exposed to a poliuted atmosphere.

SUNDERLAND .- There has not been a death for sereral days, and the disease appears to be almost extinct, NORTH SHIELDS .- There has been a trilling increase of cases at this place. In all there have been 12 deaths

and 8 recoveries. Haddingron, N. B .- The disorder still rages at this: place. The following were the returns on Thursday. and Friday :

New cases. Recov. Died. January 5, 2 11 Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 23. Total deaths, 10. We regret to learn, that the disease is spreading in the vicinity of Haddington. Two cases have occurred at Beanston Mill, three at Athelstane .. ford, and one at Whittinghame. At the former place. one of the cases proved fatal, and one recovered. At

the other places, the four cases remained under treat.

ment on Friday.

EDINDUNGS .- We regret to have to state, that this awful scourge of the human race has actually visited the metropelis of Scotland, The Edinburgh papers scarcely allude to the fact, but the existence of the disorder there is confirmed by private letters received in Liverpool, and especially by a letter addressed to-the Lord Provest by Mr. Sanders, and which is published in the Caledonian Mercury of Saturday. The first case occurred on Thursday, in the house No. 4, West Adam street; the sufferer's name is Leech, and the medical men pronounced the case to be one of a decisive character, an unequivocal example of the spasmedic cholera.

GRAND TOTALS .- Cases from the commencement of the disease, 1,499. Deaths from ditto, 509.

THE BRISTOL RIOTERS.—The special commission for the trial of the prisoners implicated in the Bristol riot, was opened in Bristol on the 2nd ult. Some tralways steering that course, though cross winds, leaks mult was anticipated, but no attempt at violence ocin his ship, and want of men and provisions did often curred. The Lord Chief Justice charged the Grand force him to turn his course another way for some Jury at great length. Six persons were put to the bar on the 3d, charged with having assembled rintously on the 30th October last, and having broken open the gaol and the house of the governor. The trial lasted all day. The Jury were charged by the Chief Justice on the next morning, and, after having been out for three hours and a half-returned with a verdict of guilty against five of the prisoners. Clarke, the ringleader, a muscular looking man, fainted in Court several times during the trial. Two lads were then tried for assault, &c. and for firing the house of the Bishop. They were convicted. A Captain Lewis who shot a boy with a pistol, during the riot, was discharged from his cornizances, the Grand Jury having ignored the till against him. On the 5th, five persons, two of whom had been convicted on the first trial, were tried for demolishing the Bridewell, and were all found guilty. On the 6th. six others were convicted of arson.

> The Treaty of settlement between Holland and Bel. gium has not yet been ratified by the northern powers. others attribute the long silence of the Autocrat to a feeling of delicacy towards Holland.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers give an account of a violent and tumultuous proceeding in the French Chamber of Deputies. The minister of Public Instruction, in defending a larger vote of money than had been proposed by the commission, said, in reply to a deputy,- "If you banish luxury from the palace of the King, it will soon be banished from the houses of his subjects," The de-puties of the extremities of the Chamber, cried aloud Louis Philip has no subjects." "Those who make their Kings, are no longer subjects, but citizens." The scene of disorder that ensued was disgraceful, and the sittings closed in disorder, reproaches, threatenings, and confusion.

Postscript.

English News have been received to the 11th of Januaary. The number of new peers to be created to carry the Reform Bill is stated to be 45 or 50.

Ireland is in a distracted state. Orange Lodges in many places are meeting to support the Established Church. The Established Clergy of Ireland were to have a gene. ral meeting at Dublin on the 13th of January to address the King "on the deplorable and persecuted state of the Church in Ireland"!!! Catholies, Reformers, &c. are busy at seeking redress of their grievances. The news from the continent of Europe is unimportant.

UPPER CANADA.

LENOX & ADDINGTON COUNTY MEETING. At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the coun-

hes of Lennox and Addington, in the Midland District, of the Province of Upper Canada, held at Fralick's Inn. in Fredericksburgh, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February, 1832, pursuant to public notice given by Messrs. Perry and Bidwell, the representatives of the ed a "revolutionary project" by its enemies, and Earl said counties in the Provincial Assembly, to consider Grey, the head of the King's Government, is called the recommendation of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in his late speech, on the subject of organiz. ing Societies for the information and assistance of Emigrants; and any other matters connected with the

being called to the chair, and John Neilson appointed secretary, the following resolutions were moved, seconded and after full consideration, adopted :

Resolved, That although we do not feel the pretended necessity of British emigrants to infuse British feelings into this Province, no portion of His Majesty's subjects being more truly loyal than the present innabitants of the Province; although we are not convinced of the expediency or justice of encouraging a removal of the pauper population of the Mother Country to this ed in this District the favorable results of recent emigration, mentioned by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in his late speech—we are nevertheless ready to welcome among us any emigrants of fair character and good principles, and of sober and industrious habits, and to afford them all the information and assistance in our power; but we do not see any present occasion for organizing a formal society for that pur-

Resolved, That the Representatives of these Counties in the Provincial Assembly, are entitled to the ap- believe that its political chracter has been improved by the improvement and prosperity of the Province.

Resolved. That we highly approve of the addresses passed by the House of Assembly, at their late session respecting the Clergy Reserves, an Established Church in this Province, the Charter of King's College, the School Lands, and the Chaplain of the House; also the principle of the Supply Bill containing some relimiting the charges for printing Government advertise-ments, and the Bill appointing Commissioners to treat the Assembly, but opposed and defeated, for the pre-Bill, and his Jory Bill; and addresses relative to settle-ment duty required of U. E. Loyalists and their being With these impressions, we cannot forlear humbly to restricted from obtaining locations in certain townships pray your Mejosty to recal him, and to appoint in his except on condition of actual settlement.

Resolved. That we disapprove of the proceedings of the House of Ascembly, interfering with the Preedom of the Press, and the elective franchise, approprithing money for the purchase of statutes for themselves. and other extravagant grants, and their proceedings on various political enbjects, and are of opinion that the house does not at present (ruly represent the sense of the Province, and ought therefore lo he dissolved, that the people may be more truly represented in their ap-

progriate branch of the Log slature.
Resolved, That we are constrained by a sense of truth to declare that the Legislative Council, by a sys tematic rejection of bills and measures, generally, and

Resolved. That the hopes which we formed upon the errical of our present Lieutenant Governor have not been realized, but we regret that His Excellency appears to listen to the same coursels, and nursue the same system of policy, which rendered his predeces sor's administration unsatisfactory to His Majesty's s bjects, the inhabitants of this Province.

Repolved. That in this unlappy state of things it is our duty, as British subjects, to transmit to His Majesty a respectful address, stating our complaints and hundly praying for redress.

Resound, That Henry Lasher, Benjamin Fairfield;

William J. Fairfield, Joseph Neilson, and George 17 Batler be a committee to draft an address to His

Resolved, That Heavy Lasher, Benjamin Fairfield Jr. Bowen Ayleworth, D. C. Smith, Benjamin Clark, E. Switzer, Barnshas Beach, Jacob Rombough, Esq. William Rawlov, John Eilligen, Calsin Perry, James it our duty, therefore, to declare to your Majesty; that Soward, John VanDrck, D. Lewis Thorp. William the great body of your Majesty's subjects in this Province Sills, Henry Sharp. William Pringle, Sciomon Barnger, and George, H. Deller, be a committee to attend to the signing of the address, and the transmission of the support of the Clergy of any established to the signing of the Address, and the transmission of the support of the Clergy of any established deem expedient, to correspond with any agent or a- pe ject, and to take such messures as they may judge necassary or proper to promote the object of the address : of which committee seven members shall be a quorum-

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Perry and Bidwell for depositing in the Clerk's offices | sold, and the income arising from the sales be devoted to number of persons has been variously estimated from 600 to 2,000;" of the five Townships in these Counties, for Township education, or some object, in which all your Majosty's and Mr. Thomson himself admits that the number of persons at that use, five of the copies of the statutes apportioned to subjects have an equal interest. them by the House of Assembly, as their share of the 200 copies purchased of Mesers. Thomson and McFar-pleased to comply with the address of the House of Aslane for 2400, and paid for out of the contingent fund sembly for the removal of the Chaplain, whose services

The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the chairman for his services in the chair.

During the meeting George M Kenzie, Esq.* of Kingston, moved verbally that the meeting approve of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor. When the show of hands took place on this motion there was a dispute raised against it.

DAVIS HAWLEY, Chairman. JOSEPH NEILSON. Secretary.

**Note by the Editor — Mr. G. McKenzie has affirmed that his resolution was carried; but his statement is of but little weight against the restimony of men of long established character, such as the Chairman and Secretary, appointed by the merding. This Mr. G. McKenzie is one of the leading signuts of the tamous Kingston Petition, presented to the House of Assembly in 1821, praying that homorable hody to pratific the formation of Missionary and other bonevolent Societies, the assembling of Methodist Preachers in Conference, and their preaching in the Province. A notion of approbation from such a source and opened for settlement. If, in pursuand afford him the "greatest sutisfaction."

(The following is the petition drafted by the Committee, pursuant to the instructions of the meeting.) TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We your Majesty's faithful subjects, inhabitants of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, in your Province of Upper Canada, offer to your Majesty the assurance of our value, and govern-unaltered attachment to your Royal person, and govern-eign.

We are indeed of opinion, from a variety of conside-

riotism of your Majesty's Ministers. ty's paternal sway, it is with feelings of deep regret that by which means, we are persuaded, they would be mana-

we have now to represent to your Majesty that the con-stitution gudrantied to us by the Parliament of Great Bri-ner, than they are at present, or otherwise ever can be. tain, as the reward of attachment to the British Crown, is to mote their own views and interest at our expense. One upon products of the said United States imported into this

be proposed for consideration,—Davis Hawley, Esqr. joustomed to treat the wishes of their fellow subjects with contempt, and are enabled to acquire and exert a degree of influence by the possession and use as well as by the gift of offices, which were intended to be employed only for the velfare of your Majesty's subjects.

An experience of forty years also has afforded umple proof that an intermediate branch of the Legislature between the Lieutenant Governor and the people, appointed y the Crown, on the recommendation of persons in office es, situations and connexions, have an interest different Province for support, and although we have not perceiv- from and in some respect adverse to that of the people, but dependent on and controllable by the Executive government. Thus constituted, the Legislative Council, as a body, has shown an indifference to the wishes of the country, and long ceased to command their confidence and res-

pect. It has obstinately rejected measures which have been generally and earnestly desired, which were adapted to the wants and condition of the country, and on one occasion at least, according to the testimony of two of its members before a committee of the House of Assembly, its proceedings have been controlled by the coercive influence of the Executive. Nor have we any reason to probation and the thanks of their constituents, for the recent increase of its members. We are commelled their faithful, able, and eloquent support of the civil and therefore, to express to your Majesty our opinion, that religious rights and true interests of the people, and the desired amendments of our laws and improvement of their united exertions to amend the laws, and promote the condition of the people of this Province cannot be expected, while that body remains constituted as it is at pre

We feel the most sincere regret in being obliged to state to your Majesty, that the hopes which we, in common with our fellow subjects generally throughout the Province, formed on the arrival of our present Lieutenant Governor, have not been realized; that he has pursued the same system of policy, and been manifestly and unhaptrenchments, and granting the supplies by items; the pily under the influence of the same advisers, as his pre-Bill allowing persons on trial for life to be defended by decessor, whose administration was thereby rendered un-Counsel; the Eill allowing the truth to be proved in satisfactory to your Majesty's subjects in this Province trials for Libel; the Grantham Academy Bill; the Bill generally; that, instead of an importial protector of all with Lower Canada, all which said Bills were passed advocate of a sectarian party, few in number compared by the Assembly and rejected by the Legislative Council; and also several Bills and Addresses brought into pretension; that he has treated with unprovoked and unation of christians; and, by his whole public conduct. sent, by the majority of the House; particularly Mr. has proved that, notwithstanding his military experience Buell's School Bill, Mr. Perry's Township Officers and qualifications, he is not well fitted to administer satis dace some person who is better acquainted with civil government and the principles of our constitution, and whose administration may be more conformable to your Majesty's own liberal principles; and more satisfactory to our faithful subjects, the inhabitants of this Province.

It is less a matter of surprise than of regret, that the House of Assembly, elected under the influence of such system and state of things, should have forfeited public confidence. Vie would not indiscriminately censure all their proceedings. On the contrary, we heartily approve of some of their measures, such as their address to your Majesty respecting the Ciergy Reserves, the Charter of King's College, and the school lands, their dispensing with the services of a Chaplain, and their address to His Excellency for his dismissal, and their various declaramost carnestly desired for the public benefit, have lost tions against a state religion, as well as the radoption of the confidence and respect of the great body of the some measures of retrenchment, and their persevering adberence to such measures. But in general we do not hesitate to declare, that they have not spoken the sense of the Province, while they have wasted time in idle and angry discussions, have interfered with the liberty of the Frees, and the elective franchise, and have lost the confidence of the public. We believe, therefore, that we exress the general wish of the people, when we pray your dejecty to give instructions, that our present Parliament may se dissolved, and a new Parliament summoned which may more truly represent the general sense of the

people of this Provinco.
We avail surselves of this opportunity of repeating sentiments, which have been more than once expressed by the inhabitants of this Province, in their addresses to the throne, respecting the Clergy Reserves, and an esta-blished church in this Province. We have seen a Message on the subject from the Licutenant Governor to the Proincial Parliament, near the close of the late session, predicated on a despatch from your Majesty's government; but it was not acted on, and we are not sure that we right. ly understand the full meaning and intent of it. We deem Its, Henry Sharp. William Pringle, Solomon Barnir, and George II. Deltor; be a committee to attend
the eigning of the address, and the transmission of
the eigning of the address, and the transmission of
through His Excellency; the Lieutenent Governor,
any other channel of communication which they may
any other channel of communication which they may
any other channel of communication which they may
are a unconquerable aversion to the establishment of
through His Excellency; the Lieutenent Governor,
any other channel of communication which they may
agree, that such establishment and provision are incompatible with justice towards all other denominations, are
on that occasion."

From the Upper Canada Herald, Feb. 8th, 1832.

"The tumbushing effrontery of the Christian Guardian and the Cothree an unconquerable aversion to the establishment of
three public denominations. The former asserts that from 600 to 2,000 persons
through His Excellency; the Lieutenent Governor,
any other channel of communication which they may
agree, that such establishment and provision are incompatible with justice towards all other denominations, are
on that occasion." it through His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, church; and that it is the common opinion, in which we deem expedient, to correspond with any agent or a patient of the liberties of the country and the rights of the committees of other Counties on the subgents, or the committees of other Counties on the subof the people, and injutious to the cause of religion. We think it would be unjust and impolitic to appropriate the however, the first or second time, that we have causelessly received Clergy Reserves to the benefit of one or two favored churches, and we consider it impracticable to divide them The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. amongst all. We, therefore, desire that they may be ment attributed to it by Mr. Thomson. The Guardian said, "the Perry and Bidwell for depositing in the Clerk's offices sold, and the income arising from the sale, be devoted to another of persons has been variously estimated from 600 to 2000."

As His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was not had been dispensed with, and whose office had therefore become a sincoure, and has referred it to your Majesly, we humbly pray your Majesty to give orders for his dismissul. We have reason to believe that large sums of money are annually levied from your Majesty's subjects in this Province, by fines and forfeitures, sales and leases of lands, sales of Crown timber, postage, and similar means: which sums are raised, managed, and expended without as to which side carried it, and a division was called any control on the part of the Representatives of the peo-

for, when almost every person went to the side of the ple, and even without their knowledge of the amount, or negative. On every other question, after a show of of the mode in which they are raised and appropriated. hands in favor, of it, a show of hands was called for This system is liable to great waste and extravagance, against it, and in no case were there a dozen hands and is manifestly dangerous to the liberties of the people. We cannot but entertain the hope, therefore, that your Majosty will be graciously pleased to direct that these revenues shall be placed at the disposal of the Legislature of this Province, to be applied, like other public funds, to he support of the government, and the improvement of

ance of any system of policy of the government for en-couraging the cultivation and improvement of the country, hose grants were made merely for the sake of settling the Province, we should not object to these regulations: but, as they were designed to be generous and honorable distinctions of those who adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and whose attachment to the British Crown cost them serious sacrifices, we cannot but complain of reguations, which deprive the Royal bounty of its principal value, and defeat the gracious intentions of our Sover-

rations, that the land granting department and the Post While we acknowledge with gratitude the many substan of the Province ought to be put under the control tial blessings enjoyed by the Province under your Majes of the Provincial Legislature, and regulated by Statute,

tain, as the reward of attachment to the British Crown, is to this day denied in practice, there being no real practical course between this Province and the United States of check upon the natural disposition of men in power to proremains the same. Those laws which we most earnestly desire are relused; and our reasonable expectations from the labors of our Representatives, in co-operation with the other branches of the Legislature, terminate in discrept the practice, the theorem is a construction of the Legislature, the Legislature, terminate in discrept an amount of the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing the Little of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing interest, is the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing interest, and the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing interest, as the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing interest, as the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing interest, as the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing interest, as the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as analyzing interest, as the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept as an analyzing interest, as the court of the Legislature, terminate in discrept in the Caucino of the Legislature parameters and condition. Now the Editor of the Caucino, eage "You, Sir, I understand size a eigenia and examination of the Legislature in the Caucino of the Legislature in the Caucino of the Legislature in the Caucino, eage "You, Sir, I understand size a eignine through the Caucino, eage "You, Sir, I understand size a eignine through the condition of the Caucino of the Caucino, eage "You, Sir, I understand size as the court of the Caucino of the Caucino, eage "You, Sir, I understand size a eignine through the condition of the Caucino, eage "You, Sir, I understand size a eignine through the condition of the Caucino of the Caucino as a section of the Caucino and earlied to the caucinos as a condition." Now the Editor of the Caucino as a section o

ance, which we hope the Imperial Parliament, upon your Majesty's gracious recommendation, will redress.

Upon the subject of Emigration, we beg leave to as mr. your Majesty, that, although we do not feel any need of British emigrants to infuse British feelings into this Province, no portion of your Majesty's subjects being more truly loyal than the present inhabitants of the Province; and although we are not convinced of the expediency or justice of removing the pauper population of here or in England, has not produced the intended and the Mother Country to this Province for maintenance and expected benefits. Many of its members, from their office support; we are nevertheless ready to welcome among us any emigrants of good character and principles, and of soher and industrious habits, and to afford them all the information; hospitality, and assistance in our power.

May it please your Majesty to take these various mat ters into your most favorable consideration, and to be assured of the devoted attachment to your Royal Person and Government of your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, who make known their complaints and wishes, with be spirit of free subjects of a patriotic and magnanimous King, and with a full confidence of your Majesty's gracious disposition to redress all their grievances.

Dated at Lenox and Addington, in the Province of U. C., the 16th day of Feb., 1832.

SPIRIT OF UIGH CHURCH TORVISM.

Mr. McNab's paper, the Western Mercury, of the 19th of January speaking of the late public meeting held in York, says, " about the same period he (the Editor of the Guardian) published a warlike ho-mily twhich proved to an azimuth that his followers were justifiable in raising the arm of flesh as often as the spirit of writh moved them The Editor in another article, published in the same paper, in reference to the same circumstance, states again-" the religious editor of the Guardian published a sort of military sermon about the same period, infimating to his flock the propriety of raising the arm of fiesh in defence of their civil rights."

These are heavy charges and implicate us with the crime of capital clony. Now what reason had the proprietors and editor of the Merwry for preferring this criminal charge against us? If the reader vishes to ascertain and judge of it for himself, we beg him to turn to he 114th number of the Guardian in which he will find an article eaded—" How far does it consist with Christian submission to endeavoar to remedy the Evils of a Government?"

in the article alluded to, not one word is said about forcible resist-

auce against any government. All that was intimated was, that a subject is at liberty, under several qualifying restrictions, and with parti-cular circumspection, to remonstrate against abuses and evils which might be countenanced by the government. The article itself, together with the heading of it, was extracted (as we stated at the time) from the Theological Lastitutes of the Rev. R. Watson, an eminent Minister of the Wesleyan Connexion in England. We said not one word on the subect; but morely made one remark on the evils of purty spirit, and observed that air Watson's observations could not apply to the British Government. Yet we are represented by Mr. McNab's Mercury, an acknowledged and avowed organ of high Church toryism, as exhothe people of this province to arms against the government! A desperate cause indeed that is obliged to resort to such means to keep it tom sinking. Is it a cause of truth ? of reggon? of incide ? of her y? of patriotism?

Reader! we appeal to thy understanding and conscionce; hast the ver read any thing in the Goardian that excited in thy mind the slightest feeling of rebellion against the Government 7 Art thou not is warmly attached to the King and his government now as when thou

did first commence reading the Guardian 1 We will lay before our readers another specimen of the sort of weaons wiehled by the Church and State party against the Methodists. tt is taken from the Courier—the official organ of that party,—to give currency to which the principal Officers of the Executive Covernment of this Province, Dr. Struchan and several other Episcopal Clergymen, permitted their names to be bong up in a store in this town, as its supporters and patrons. In this paper of the 29th of January, a write signing himself "a British Canadian," whose communication contain nternal evidence that he is a favoured confident at the Government House, holds the following language respecting the Methodist Clergy:

Who but a starving set of vagrants would submit to the degradation of running about the country in the double capacity of Methodist priest and electioneering canvasser, in order to try and return some w remnants of Old Praise God Barebones," &c. - The Rev. Gun dian and the rest of his canting political fanance & enthusiasts." &c. &c.—" The gifted devotionals enjoying rather too much of the holy pirit, which, no doubt, had been communicated to them, and their reads being over chated with the high dignity to which they supposed hemselves to be exalted, as well as the over ardent spirits," &c. &c. But now, thank God, the ignoble hypocrites no longer creep like Snakes in the grass." &c. &c.

We now ask the candid reader, if such language is not too had to countenanced in a British Colony, much less to issue from under he wings of a British Colonial Administration? What sort of a sysem must it be that creates such language and feelings as are expressed in the above extracts? Does it deserve the proceeds of one seventh the Province, and the absolute controll of the other six-sevenths? Do its authors and supporters deserve the respect and confidence of the people 1

From the Upper Canada Herald, Feb. 8th, 1832.

this sort of courtesy from the Editor of the U. C. Herald. In reply to the Herald, we beg to say; that the Guardian never made the state accting had been stated at 3,090. Where then lethe " unblushing effrontery" of the Editor of the Guardian, who did not even offer an opi-nion per se as to the numercial strength of the meeting?—But a member of the House of Assembly, who had an opportunity to "know" as much about the meeting as Mr. Thomson, stated in a letter to a friend in Prescott, an extract of which was published in the Grenville Cazette, that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons were present at the meeting. Is not that gentleman, who has not forsaken his political friends or apostatized in politics, entitled to as much credit as Mr.

But if the "unblubing effrontery of the Christian Guardian shone forth conspicuously. In giving an exaggerated account of that precting, why did the Editor not publish its proceedings—the resolutions adopted and the petitions agreed upon, and give an imposing account of the enthusiasm of the yeomanry, and the reception of the several speakers. &c. ? How happened we, in only seven lines to rearrely mention the occurrence of such a meeting, as we would the hurning of a house vithout offering any opinion on its proceedings?-Such " unblushing effrontery" in wanton aggression we think, speaks pretty well for the uxuriant growth of Mr. Thomson's two year old tory patriotism.

Prom the Upper Canada Herald, Dec. 21, 1831. "In a late number of the Guardian there is an article which we consider nearly as great a libel on the House of Assembly as the one ublished by the Advocate." This statement of the U. C. Herald reers to an article which appeared in the Guardian of the 7th of De ember, headed "Freedom of the Press," and published the second day of the discussion on the Privilege question, and several days before any decision was had upon it by the House of Assembly. We stated at the time, that we should not advocate the politics of either party, but confine our remarks to the general principles of the question, which involved a matter of common and vital interest. Now our sentiments on a question, (not on men) at a time when it was open for discussion, and several days before the House of Assembly pa ed any opinion upon it, is called by the Editor of the U. C. Herald, "a libel upon the House of Assembly !!!" Mr. T. should get a patent for his new-horn tory notions of libel in the neighbouring press, and then he can indulge his spices, according to law, in two ways, instead of one: first, by calumniating; secondly, by muzzling, his contempora-

The Western Mercury and York Courier bave recently published an crticle representing the Editor of the Guardian as one of the Commit nittee to forward to England the petitions now circulating in the Proince for the dissolution of the House of Assembly, the recal of the Lt. Governor, &c. The Editor of the Guardian bogs to say, for the information of the public, that he is not a member of any such Connittlee, nor did he ever meet with it; that he neither wrote, nor saw one of the resolutions or petitions adopted at the late Home District necting or any other meeting of the kind in the Province, until he saw them in print, as the published proceedings of such meeting. We have a right to our individual sentiments on these matters; and to express hem if we thought it expedient; nor do we wish the above disavowat to be understood as expressing any opinion on the petitions or pro

What a sweet spirit of peace, good-will and liberal intelligence must Mr. McNab's paper diffuse throughout the Gore District and those western pals of the Province where it circulates; and how well it illustrates the spirit of the interest which supports it. Mr. McNab has also received recently great encouragement for his liberality and independence, disinterestrates and natriotism, by being appointed

To show how far the Methodists wish to invade the rights of th To show how far the Methodisis with to invade the rights of the Catholice or any class of their fellow subjects, we may refer to the late Memorial of their Conference to the King, in which their Ministers relinquished for their own support all claims upon the Clerry Reserves, and from which we extract the following sentence: "When these Reserve lands, which have heretofore been so serious an obstruction to the Improvement of the country, are appropriated to general purposes, the Catholic and all other classes of Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects will be atike benefitted by them."

PUBLIC MEETING.

The St. Thomas Journal of the 23d instant conains an official account of a meeting which was held, pursuant to public notice, in the South of Yarmouth .-Although the weather was very tempestuous, about 200 persons are stated to have been present. Resolutions persons are stated to have been present. Resolutions respectfully invited to attend. Those who are desirous were passed, condemning in the strongest terms the of joining the Society will have an opportunity at the conduct of their representatives, (Messrs. Burwell and conclusion of the meeting. Denations will at the same time be thankfully received.

York, 28th Feb. 1832. of Assembly on the Privilege question-espousing the cause of the people of York county-passing a vote of thanks to the minority of the Assembly-condemning thanks to the minority of the Assembly—condemning JACKSON begs leave gratefully to active policy of government in patronising one or two do knowledge the liberal support he has met with, minant Churches to the exclusion of all others, and applicable his commencement in the above line, from the Lagrangian commencement in the lagrangian commencement in the above line, from the Lagrangian commencement in the above line, from the Lagrangian commencement in the above line, from the Lagrangian commencement in the lagrangian commencemen pointing a standing committee to call public meetings, correspond with committees of other townships .-The resolutions were similar in principle, but much of their patronage.

R. J. has now on hand a small assortment of good Jews. the public meeting in Malahide, (a neighbouring township of the same county of Middlesex,) and published in a late number of the Guardian. Mr. Elias Moore, was Chairman, and Mr. B. Lawton was Secretary of the Meeting.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO THE KING.

The following address to the King was passed by the Provincial House of Assembly just at the close of its late session. The object of it appears to have been to counter. act the influence of the petitions that were sent home to ually low.

England during the last summer and fall, and to destroy Kingston Feb. 25, 1832. he effect which any petitions from the people of this Province, on public routters, might hereafter have upon the Imperial Government. Those who voted for the address are of course anti-reformers, and they could, therefore, speak as confidently of the satisfaction of the people with their own policy and that of the present administion, as can the tories of England aver the satisfaction of the British nation, (with the exception of such as are influenced by a "few misguided individuals,") with the present anti-reform system of representation. The sequel, liewover, will show whether the majority of the present House of Assembly represented the sentiments of the great body of their constituents, in adopting this address. The address appears to imply a caution to the King's Government against listening to any complaints from the people of this Province, except those which may be made by the House of Assembly; a measure, which as far as the influence of the vote of the Assembly will go, virtu. ally annihilates a right of the people, nearly as valuable as the freedom of the press and the elective franchise,hat of petitioning their Sovereign on matters of public and individual interest to them. On the value of this right unimpaired some sensible remarks will be found in another place, copied from the Canadian Watchman, headed. Petitioning in behalf of public objects." The expressions of attachment to the King, which have found their way into this address of the Assembly, will be heartifu responded to by every friend to the popular interest and good government of Canada and Great Britain. Similar expressions of loyal attachment to Ilis Majesty's person and government occupied a conspicuous place in the potitions condemned by the House of Assembly.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
We your Majosty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parlia-

A contemplation of the distractions, commotions, and miseries which daily occur in many of the nations of Europe cannot fail to call forth the most lively gratitude of the People of this Province for the peace and security in which they live, for the Constitution which they enjoy, for the impartial administration of whole some laws and for the great and growing prosperity of this happy portion of Your Majesty's dominions.

We take this occasion to present to your Majesty he feelings and attachment which we entertain to Your Royal Person and Government and we do not esitate to declare to Your Majesty our firm belief that the inhabitants of the Colony fully participate in these sentiments, notwithstanding the attempts of misguided individuals to alienate their affections from the principles of the British Constitution, and to persuade Your Majesty that they are oppressed and discon tented with the administration of the Provincial Gov ernment.

Far as we are removed from Your Royal Person and surrounded as Your Majesty is with the cares and difficulties of a mighty Empire, yet experience has taught us that the welfare of Upper Canada is neither ne. glected nor forgotten.

Your Majesty's paternal anxiety to advance the prosperity of this Province and to promote the happiess of its inhabitants awakens the warmest sentiment of affection in a people who fully appreciate the advantages derived from the fostering care of the Mother

During the present Session Your Maiesty's faithful Commons have passed several Addresses to Your Maesty, in the fullest confidence that whatever the people of Upper Canada through their Representatives consti tutionally and reasonably request will receive Your Maesty's Most Gracious consideration.

Commons House of Assembly, ? 27th day of January, 1832. Yeas and Nays on the foregoing Address.

YEAS-Messrs. Attorney General, Berczy, Boulton, Brown, Chisholm, Crooks, Elliott, Ingersol, Jarvis ones, D. McDonald, McMartin, McNab, Magon, Moris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, Thomson, Vankoughnett, Werden, J. Willson, and Wm. Wilson, 26 .- Navs-Messrs. Bidwell, Buel, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, A. Mc-Donald, Norton, Roblin and Shaver, 11. Majority, 15.

Letters received at the Quardian Office, during the week ending February 29.

R. Jones, S. Belton, D. Ostrum, A. Hurlburt, Jos. Ry rson, A. C. Sever, H. Biggar, R. Keye, G. Miller, E. Perry, E. Evans.

Advertisements.

Nearly two columns of advertisements are left out for want of from. They will be duly inserted again next week.

CONVEYANCING, & CONTROL VAUX respectfully informs his house.

public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds,
with correctness and espatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Office, Yonge street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas

York, 29th Feb'y, 1832.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be held PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be need on Monday evening 6th March in the Masonic Hall Chair to be taken by Dr. Rolph at 7 o'clock processly. As the object of this Society is to furnish mation all those favourable to such an undertaking are

JEWELRY, PLATED GOODS, PERFUMERY,

Sec. Sec.

dies and Gentlemen of Kingston and the public generally. and likewise to assure each, that it will be his constant

elry, Plated Goods, Perfumery, &c., at usually Low PRIces: and is in expectation of an excellent assortment of the hest Sheffield Plated Goods, and London Jewelry, Low's Perfumery, &c. of the most approved kinds, by the first Spring arrivals: likewise, a good assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, furnished with the best materials; also, Ladies' Work Boxes, Dinner Lamps, Ground Glass Shades, Chimneys, Tea Trays, Double and single Percussion Flint Guns, Patent Lever and Common Shot Belts and Pouches, Pigons and Wilks' powder, patent Shot, and a good assortment of the best fishing tackle .- All the above, and various other articles, will be had from the magnifacturers and sold unus.

NRESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by

🐫 E. LESSLIE, & SONS. York, 23th Feby, 1832.

STORM'S CELEBRATED MACCOBOY SNUFF, for sale by J. W. DRENT, & Co. " King Street.

SHAKERS GARDEN SEEDS. ECEIVED direct from New Lebanon, warwholesale or retail of

E. LESSLIE & SONS. Agents for the Society.

York, 28th Feb. 1832.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

NIIE tract of Land situated between Puslinch and Re. verley, recently surveyed by Mr. David Gibson will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Court House, in the town of York, on Saturday the 24th day of March next, at Il o'clock, A. M. on the following conditions.

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.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, February 20th, 1832.

OILS & COLOURS, for sale by

J. W. BRENT & Co.

.119-tf King-Street. CLERGY RESERVES.

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

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the the Commons of Upper Canada in Floring in the Commons of Upper Canada in the Commons of Upper C prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other.

PETER ROBINSON,

Gommissioner of Crown Lands. 117.1f. J. W. BRENT & Co.

Druggists and Apothecaries, NO 3

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, KING STREET YORK. Patent Medicines, &c. &c. which they offer for

sale, wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms. DYE STUFFS. Logwood, Cam, Brazil, and Nicarauga Wood, Madder

Fustic; Press, Papers, and Tesater Hooks. J. W. BRENT, & Co. 179-tf King-Street. cember last in the back part of the Township of Percy, a Bay Colt, two years old last Spring. The owner

s requested to prove property, pay charges and take it WILLIAM WILSON.

King Street.

Percy, Feb. 18th, 1832. HAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co.

> CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

he friends and customers of the ate WM. Mone Apothecary &c., and the Public in gene. ral are respectfully informed that the business will be car-

ried on under the name of HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Me. fical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late Wm. More since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any

commands with which they may be favoured.
Their medicines are exclusively of English importation thro' the well known House of J. Bockett & Co. Mon-The Apothecary and compounding department will be

conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of who may require Prescriptions or family recepts carefully prepared. W. P. HAMILTON.

CHARLES HUNT. 119 tf. York, 14th Feb'y, 1832.

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Provincial Parliament.

SUBSTANCE OF MR. BIDWELL'S SPEECH ON THE SECOND READING OF HIS INTES-TATE ESTATE BILL. (Concluded.)

You will observe, Sir, that in these remarks, I have as. sumed the injustice of the present law; for I have confined my attention to the argument, that however unjust the law of primogeniture might be in its operation, its injustice was obviated by the power of making a will, which, it is said, (though, as I have shewn, in some measure er roneously said,) every man possesses, and that there was therefore, no necessity for this bill. -I hope I have refuted this objection and have proved its necessity by various considerations. Having removed this preliminary objection, I shall revert to the proposition which I stated some time and, that laws, on such subjects as this bill relates to. ought to be such as the people desire, unless they are unjust in principle or manifestly inconsistent with the safety of the government. Now, I do not recollect that any one has ever contended that this bill is unjust in its principle or would operate unfairly and grievously between man and man. But I confess, Sir, that I am not contented with this negative merit of the bill. It has still higher claims upon your favor and your cordial support. It will be an honest and equitable law substituted in place of an unjust law. , The injustice of the present law is so manifest, as to render proof of it unnecessary. It is unjust to the children who are disinherited, and it is unjust to society. It is inhuman in its operation; it is unnatural. The voice of nature in the heart of every parent condemns the aristocratic distinctions of the law of primogeniture, and commands him to provide equally and impartially for all who owe their existence to him. He acts unjustly to society also, if he leaves them destitute and throws the burthen of supporting his offspring on the community. He is manifestly bound to support them while he lives. Is not the obligation equally plain and forcible to provide for their support after his death, as far as it may be in his power, by an equal division of his property among Common sense, indeed, must teach any one that if there is to be any inequality in the division of his es-tate, it should be in favour of the weakest and youngest, who are least able to provide for themselves, and who require, besides, more to be done for them, in educating them and setting them up in life; so that the greatest share ought rather to be given to the females, or the youngest child than, according to our present absurd as well as unjust law, to the eldest son, who, in many cases, is comfortably provided for before his father's death. In this country, the operation of the law of primogenime peculiarly unjust, because in many cases all the children contribute by their labour and exertions to the improvement and value of the landed property, which, nevertheless, entirely descends to the cidest son alone. They are therefore deprived not only of a fair share of their father's property, but also of their own earnings. The injustice of the law seems tacitly and virtually recognized in the statute for the distribution of personal property, and in the law regulating the succesion to real estate, where the boirs are all females. In both these cases the property is equally divided amongst the children. In these cases there are no artificial reasons, derived from the policy of the feudal system, to control the distribution and descent of the property. Justice, common sense, and natural affection only have been con-The result shows how little they are regarded in the law of primogeniture. To prove the injustice of that law, and to evince the justice and wisdom of the principle of this bill, and how much it is adapted to the circum. stances and feelings of this country, I can refer to very high authority, which is nothing less than the practice of the government of this Province. I believe, indeed, the practice, to which I refer, has the higher authority of the sanction of His Majesty's government in England. I allude to the regulation adopted by His Majesty, George the Third, as a gracious mark of his royal favour to those whom he delighted to honour, for their devoted attachment to his Person and government, by which each of the sons and daughters of a U. E. Loyalist are entitled to a lants of the country. In these new countries, people are free grant of two hundred acres of land. If the law of tries, in this Pre. It is peculiarly easy to leave this Province, and tries. It is peculiarly easy to leave this Province, and vince, this Royal bounty ought to be confined to the eldest forcible declaration of the opinion of the government on the subject. I feel guilty, indeed, of a waste of time in can be decided summarily by an appeal to the heart of labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the heart of labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a long wan, as no according to the labour, on their land. 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No! Mr. bill to produce such an effect is, therefore, a recommen

jections to this bill, have been founded on the assumption that its tendency would be hostile to our institutions .-These are serious objections certainly, if they are all well founded; and they are peculiarly formidable because they onlist the prejudices and strongest feeling of our hearts the committee, while I attempt to show you that this measure is not inconsistent with the safety of the government, or the stability of its institutions, but will be considered that the estate of ducive to the welfare of the country. The effect of the government, or the stability of its institutions, but will be considered that the estate of the country. The effect of the government, or the stability of its institutions, but will be considered to the country. The effect of the government, or the welfare of the country. The effect of the government, or the stability of the saccountry and preventing the accumulation of estates.

The effect of the government of the law has not option and the decision of the law has not option and account the country. Why is it that we cannot have the law here? They enough the saccountry and preventing the saccount that the estate of the country. The effect of the law has not option are entitled to respect.

Why is it that we cannot have the law has not option of the government, or the stability of its institutions, but will be considered to the collate. The people were the induced to the law has not option are entitled to respect.

Why is it that we cannot have the law has not option of the government, or the stability of its institutions, but will be considered to the collate. The people were the saccount to the collate of the law has not option of the government, or the stability of the saccount that the estate of the country which has not option of the law has not option of the saccount to the collate. The people were the collate of the law has not option of the law has law of primogeniture is to create a landed aristocracy, or, hands of a few persons, and to leave the great body of the people, without any permanent interest in the country. This bill will have a directly contrary tendency. It will promote an equal division of landed estates among the cople of the Province. The question therefore, is, which of these effects is most favorable to the welfare of the country and the durability and strength of its institutions. The answer, it seems to me, is obvious; and may be found indeed, in our statute book. That an accumulation of landed estates in the hands of a few persons is a great e. vil, and is inconsistent with the policy of our government. is the fundamental principle of our wild-land assessment law, which was passed, chiefly, for the express pur-pose of compelling the great land holders to part with their lands, and which was such a favorite measure with the late administration and so important, in their octimation, that the members of another branch of the Legisla. ture, as has been proved by some of their number before a committee of this House, were compelled, during the reign of terror, by a most unconstitutional coercion, to vote for it, against their own inclinations. Now, this bill will produce gradually and safely the same result which that number of moderate fortunes engaged in the extension of the noble and opvient and ancient families, which constilaw, in a violent manner, was expected to effect. There-trade." fore, if the policy of that law was good, if its tendency was constitutional, no reasonable objections, on that score, can be urged against the bill. It is rather singular I think that those objections should have been insisted upon most strenuously by the warmest friends and supporters of the assessment law. The opponents of the bill refer to England, and ask us, with exultation, to look at the unrivalled pitch of glory and wealth, and power and refinement, to which she has arrived. But I confess, Sir, that I do not see how the law of primogeniture has ever contributed to those wonderful results. They may be It might then degenerate into a sycophantic office for retraced much more satisfactorily, in my opinion, to other gistering the decrees of the Executive; in which case nocauses; such as the morality and integrity of her people, their spirit and enterprise, the freedom of her laws and institutions, and the extent and activity of her commerce. These causes, at the same time, have counteracted the tendency, and more or less prevented or mitigated the evils, of the law of primogeniture, which, I believe, would otherwise have become intolerable. . In the vast estab lishment which Great Britain has maintained, at an ennormous and prodigal expense, the younger branches of the great aristocratic families, whom the law of primogeniagainst such an extension of it. Our constitutional act English lawyer, which I recollect to have quoted fast the would otherwise have left in beggary, have found does not give us the power so to enlarge it, nor would year. It is an extract from the preface to the second edistinations where they could live in the splendor and this bill produce such an effect. But that it dught to be tuen of his work on real property. He says he has "left luxury to which they have been accustomed. So that extended by multiplying the number of freeholders, and out the comparison between primogeniture and equal particle the people of England in fact, have been heavily taxed to increasing them in proportion to the whole population, tibility, because, since the former publication, he has pesupport this odious and annatural principle of primogeniure. The present condition of England, however, so far as we can judge from the accounts which we receive, affords an argument in favor of any thing rather than the law of primogeriture. Its tendency to produce an unequal division of property, is dreadfully exhibited. Its ef. fects are, an aristocracy with the incomes of Kings, and peasantry reduced to pauperism, and the great mass of the population without any deep and permanent interest

he maintenance of peace or the permanence of our institutions. Many of them, perhaps, have an interest in fomenting disorders and convulsions, in which they will lose not remove, and an interest, therefore, in remaining here. mogeniture, and the adoption of the law of equal partibility of landed estates. Under the operation of the last menioned law, the great body of the people have become freeholders. It was their interest, therefore, to check and prevent civil war and all disorders which would put their roperty in jeopardy, as well as to resist the cowardly, faithless, and murderous tyrant who would have reduced them to a dependence upon his arbitrary will. The world is Nevertheless as a authority in favour of this bill, I of physical force. In such a state of things, the common beheld their heroic defence of their rights and liberties must also notice the policy of the government of this safety seems to require a stern and unrelenting disputism with admiration; but they beheld them with still greater admiration conducting to the borders of the kingdom in of encouraging them to resort to this country and obtain live in happier and more enlightened times, when i reason safety, the perfidious, mortified, abject despot, who had such grants. At the same time we know large grants are and truth and public opinion are exerting a far greater deluged the streets of his capital with the blood of his uniformily and very properly refused. Nothing can be power than mere brutal force can ever possess. Our insubjects, and there dismissing him with cool contempt, more opposed to the project of building up a landed arisstitutions and laws should be adapted to this different consubjects, and there dismissing him with cool contempt. It was a nation of freeholders, who exhibited this unparalleled and glorious example. The law of equal division of intestate real estate, contributed in my opinion, to this extraordinary result. In order to show more clearly how little dependence can be placed on men who are no freeholders, whatever their wealth may be, I will read in extract from the writings of Adam Smith.

"The capital that is acquired to any country by commerce and manufactures, is all a very precarious and un-certain possession, till some part of it has been secured and realised, in the permanent improvement of its lands, A merchant, it has been said very properly, is not the cilet the approximation, which is always produced in societizen of any particular country. It is in a great measure ty by other causes, towards an unequal division of it.

The present law is, in other respects, unfavourable to and a very trifling disgust will make him remove his capi-tal, and with it all the industry which it supports, from one country to another. No part of it can be said to be long to any particular country, till it has been spread, as it were, over the face of that country, either in buildings or the lasting improvement of lands. No vestige now remains of the great wealth, said to have been possessed by he greater part of the Hanse towns, except in the ob scure histories of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries It is even uncertain where some of them were situated, or o what towns in Europe the Latin names given to some of them belong. But, though the misfortunes of Italy at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenti centuries, greatly diminished the commerce and manu. factures of the cities of Lombardy and Tuscany, those countries still continue to be among the most, populous and best cultivated in Europe. The civil wars of Flanders and the Spanish Government, which succeeded them, chased away the great commerce of Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges. But Flanders still continues to be ichest, best cultivated and most populous provinces in Europe. The ordinary revolutions of war and Govern ment easily dry up the sources of the wealth which arises from commerce only. That which arises from the more solid improvements of agriculture is much more durable, and cannot be destroyed, but by those violent convulsions occasioned by the depredations of hostile and harbarous nations for a century together; such as happened for a century before and after the fall of the Roman Empire, in the western provinces of Europe."

there are many templations to do it. But persons who This regulation, therefore, is really a practical and own land are less likely to remove, even for a season, than others. Besides, such persons are induced by their accessities, or convenience, or pride, or humour, to ex. a numerous retinue of proud and lazy and liveried menials, pend a part of the money, gained by their industry and and to see 10 or 20 miles square of fine land enclosed with later to cracy, which a few persons have been found to advotabour, on their land. This is so much added to the fixed a lofty wall, as his Lordship's park, and filled with man cate, and to which the law of primegeniture inevitably

> count and because he was the advocate or rather apolo. future. One of these is the practice of the Government influence of those national feelings, which, it may be said, gist of the law of Primogeniture, I shall read the passon allowed the children of the children of the U. E. Loy-altach the inhabitants of French origin to their own laws. I sage; although I do not admit the truth of his opinion, alists. This has defeated very generally the evils of the I quoted last year the opinions of other Lower Canada that the right of disposing of the property by will prevents law. But this cause will soon cease, especially if the go Lawyers of established character, in favor of the law of the evils of the laws of primogeniture. He says that "the vernment continues to impose settlement duties and other that Province on this subject. These opinions were given ancient law of the Athenians directed that the estate of barthens equal to the value of the land. There is another before a committee of the British Houseof Commons, and lands by testament, and device away estates from the collite divide the patrimony with their brothers and sisters. gression, first produced popular tumults and dissensions; to discuss that question; and I should need more informa-and these at length ended in tyranny, and the utter ext ton than I possess, before I would decide it. The adoptinction of liberty: which was quickly followed by a to-tal subversion of their state and nation. On the other siderations from its adoption here. I shall notice some of igence of his family affairs, or the justice due to his cre. try the property is chiefly real estate, it is, therefore, unditors may require. And this power if prudently manage der the operation of that law.
>
> ed, has with us a peculiar propriety; by preventing the England is groaning under a redundant and burthenvery evil which resulted from Solon's institution, the too some population. The law of primageniture is thought great accumulation of property; which is the natural by political economists to be a check on its increase. In sure. It is opposed with great warmth by men of influence of our doctrine of succession by primogeni. this country, where we need labour, it is good policy to ence and talent. Some of them are exceedingly haughty ture, to which the Athenians were strangers. Of this adopt the law of equal partibility; for a division of proper and tenacious of their own opinions, and not accustomed accumulation the ill effects were severely felt even in the ty will promote marriages and a consequent increase of or disposed to concede one jot or tittle to the sentiments feudal times: but it should always be strongly discouraged population. in a commercial country, whose welfare depends on the

> There is another consideration of a political nature in favour of this bill, which I believe has never been mention ed. The elective franchise, except in towns, is confine to freeholders. If the landed property of the country should be accumulated in the hands of a few, the election of members of this house would be less popular, and the great body of the people would have no voice in the laws land speculations? by which they would be governed. This house would In England there are many situations under govern-cease to be the democratic branch of the Legislature, and ment, where the younger sons are provided for. I hope would be converted into a more committee of aristocrats, we shall never resemble the parent country in that resgistering the decrees of the Executive; in which case nothing could save it from contempt, but a selemn declaration. It is tion of its own immaculate purity, which, of course, would will have a tendency to produce, is prejudicial to the about the an infalliable method of maintaining its own dignity; gricultural improvement of the country. It can easily be At all events, it is in my opinion desirable that the number; determined, whether this objection is well founded, by a of freeholders and electors should be increased. The reference to other countries. Is the land better cultivated elective franchise ought not, upon any account, to be ed in this Province, than in the United States, or in our confined to a few persons. Whether it should be extend, sister colonies? We know very well that we have no ed to those who are not freeholders, it is not necessary for cause for self-gratulation on this head. I will read on us to consider. There might be well founded objections this subject the opinion of Mr. Humphreys, an eminent increasing them in proportion to the whole population, tibility, because, since the former publication, he has pesseems to me madeniable. In this respect, the bill would resed the civil code of the Netherlands, and has traversed have a gradual, but salutary and favourable, political the country, in almost every direction. The one established effect.

not unworthy the consideration of the committee. We case." I protest, Sir, that I am unable to comprehend have a large Provincial debt, and there is a fine prospect, how the country would be better cultivated, if the eldest I think, of its gradually and, I am afraid, rapidly increasion inherited all his father's landed property, than if it ing. For this debt the land really is pledged. We may descended to all the children equally. By the way, the certainly, directly or indirectly, tax industry and labour King of the Netherlands and his nobility do not seem to in the maintenance of order and peace, and full of discon. and personal property, in order to liquidate it; but they find in the law of equal partibility those democratic tentent. If you have a landed aristocracy, you must have may be removed, and if the burthen should be heavy, it is doncies, which some of our sagacious and enlightened a population that really have no deep or permanent interlikely they will be removed to other countries. But the
estin the peace of the country or the stability of existing
landowners cannot remove their property. By increasing
institutions. It is of little consequence than, whether
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statemen discern, although the former are enabled to
plandowners cannot remove their property. By increasing
institutions. It is of little consequence than, whether
they remain or remove. Whatever wealth they possess
may the debt; and what is still more important, you
likely they will be removed to other countries.
The truth is, Mr. Chairman, the law of primogeniture
fields moveable. They can transport it to other countries, increase the number of those who have a direct and speis a relic of a barbarous age and of a system of military

against this measure, as utterly subversive of our consti- sent. tution. From such a charge I hope it has been vindica. In those barbatous times the only power that existed ted by authority, as well as reason.

the bill is trifling compared with this practice.

accumulation of

onscience and natural affection.

tion of the patrimony which he inherits, assumes the have modified the law in England in other respects, in support of the family. The other children will feel, how order to accomodate it to the spirit of the age. When a ever, that they are dependant. They will look upon him man dies, owning lands, during the life of another who with envy, and will be jealous and distrustful of his kind-survives him, his estate even in England is divided like ness; and, on the other hand, will perhaps be regarded goods and chattles. Now, this is in fact an abolition, in leave his children in such a condition.

have laws that correspond with the circumstances and ed property, and this modification is the effect of an exfeelings of the people, and that give general satisfaction press purpose. By a still more modern innovation, which and contentment. I am anxious, Sir, to procure for this the British Parliament has urged upon the law of real Province such a code of laws, that we may be proud of property, the land of deceased widows are subjected to them, and may be able, with truth and sincerity, to boast process from courts of equity for the payment of the debts. before the world, that we have the best laws, the most All these modifications have a tendency to reduce lands to wise and just, and adapted to make us happy, of any coun- an inglorious equality with goods and chattles, and to try on the globe. But it is notorious, that the law of eman ipate them from the unnatural rules of the foudel primogeniture is generally odious in the Province. No system.

one can wonder that it is so. Its principles are radically unjust. And it is opposed to the natural affections of the American Provinces, where the law of primogeniture prehuman heart, which constantly rise in rebellion against it. vails And there is no disposition to adopt it in any of You cannot legislate a man into a block. No laws you the other colonies, when they are enabled by experience can pass will make him hate his children, though they to judge of the practical effects of another system; but on may have the misfortune to be bedemocratically born after the contrary, there is a strong repugnance to its introtheir aristocratic elder brother. Even the hon, and learned duction. There is a part of Lower Canada, where it has in favor of this measure. He accounts for it, to be sure, court of appeals have determined, and it gives great dison the ground of their ignorance of its operation and ulti- satisfaction. I will read to you the remarks of Mr. Peck, mate effect. Now I believe that the more thoroughly they understand it, and the more they see and reflect upon is speaking of the English mode of conveyance, and their our present law, the more strongly they will be in favour laws of succession and primogeniture. He says, "The eyes of the honorable Attorney General, to behold a Pro-vincial Lord going forth in a splendid equipage, and with Few of them understand it, and almost all desire to have any Bay, if he had the audacity to kill a partridge or a vide equally for their children. In this country, we have Chairman, it is not necessary to argue the question of the dation in its favour.

The evils of an accumulation of landed property & of the law of Primogeniture, they would not admire it, any nonge to prevented the more than they do at present. The truth is, there are gauge which Mr. Peck is reported to have used in the more than they do at present. The truth is, there are gauge which Mr. Peck is reported to have used in the more than they do at present. The truth is, there are gauge which Mr. Peck is reported to have used in the more than they do at present. The truth is, there are gauge which Mr. Peck is reported to have used in the more than they do at present. It is a self-evident proposition, and formidable and vehement ob-like the more than they do at present. The truth is, there are gauge which Mr. Peck is reported to have used in the more than they do at present. It is a self-evident proposition, and formidable and vehement ob-like the more than they do at present. The truth is, there are gauge which Mr. Peck is reported to have used in the account of the law of Primogentium, they would not admire it, any ronage to previous for younger sone."

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The evils of an accumulation of landed property & of the law of Primogentium, they would not admire it, any ronage to primogentium, they would

sions and long cherished habits. Those families are asso ciated with the most glorious events and achievements in their history, and their very names are regarded with reverence. But what kind of veneration is likely even to be felt for our Provincial aristocracy, which is associated the public opinion, which I know prevails in its favour, with no more soul-stirring ideas than those of shrewed and which will finally force this measure not only through with no more soul-stirring ideas than those of shrews

It is said that the division of property, which this bill The operation of this bill in another point of view is tivated like a garden, with a pecsantry thoroughly at its

if they please. They have very little therefore, staked on cial interest in preventing the accumulation of a debt .- despotism, that was as hostile to the improvement as to And, Sir, when I look at the history of our finances, and the liberties of man. It was imposed on England by the see how inconsiderately and imprudently our present debt strong arm of a military conqueror, and the men of Kent, has been contracted; and when I consider how many in. to this day, glory in their exemption from this badge of nothing, and have a chance to gain something. But, if ducements, the members of this House have, to grant mo. servitude and subjection, although, for want of such a the landed property of the country is protty equally divi- ney, when they can leave to their successor the edious provision as this bill contains, it is said that, in some vided amongst its inhabitants, you increase the number of task of providing ways and means to raise it; and how extreme cases, the law of Gavilkind, which prevails in those who have properly in the country, which they can likely it is, that our debt will be greatly augmented, I conthat country, has in the long lapse of several centuries, not remove, and an interest, therefore, in remaining here, fees I am in favour of every reasonable method of multi-produced a minute and inconvenient sub-division of pronot remove; and an interest, therefore, in remaining here, and in preserving peace and order, and in resisting foreign attacks of internal commetions, which may endanger the institutions of the country. I recollect that when this institutions of the country. I recollect that when this institutions of the French people, during their revolution, in illustration of this sentiment. The history of a nation to the sentence of grants to the children of the sentence of the protection of society from anarchy; therefore, in remaining here, fess I am in favour of every reasonable method of multi-produced a minute and inconvenient sub-division of pro-bas openied a Store in the above place. He has a large perty. The law of primogenture is evidently a part of and well set is Flanch of Cloths, Flushing, Blanting in the feudal system. In the rude and violent times, when the set, Elanch set is Flushed, such an iron despotism might have been excessery for the protection of society from anarchy; of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; and of this sentiment. The history of a nation of the sentiment. The history of a nation of the sentiment. The history of a nation of another branch of the Legislature. Some years ciples of a free constitution. Under the feudal system description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready ago, Sir, the Legislature Council passed a bill exactly significant the feudal system of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; but it is inconsistent with the spirit of this age. Its fundamental maxims were directly opposed to the true printed the feudal system of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; but it is inconsistent with the spirit of this age. Its fundamental maxims were directly opposed to the true printed the feudal system. In the rude and violent times, when the feudal system. In the rude and violent times, when the feudal system. In the rude and violent times, when the feudal system. In the rude and violent times, when the feudal system. In the rude and nimity during the last. I have no doubt that various causes It originated in that House, and came from a gentleman the estate descended to the eldest son, who would be most contributed to produce such a wonderful improvement in of the highest consideration in it. It was unfortunately likely to be able to render in return the military services, their conduct; but not the least, I am persuaded, was the lost in this House, by the casting vote of the Speaker.— which were the consideration for it, to the load. But the abolition, during the reign of Napoleon, of the law of pri- No one has ever suspected that honourable house of too true principle of a free government is the very reverse of great a leaning towards popular institutions, or of not be. this maxim. It is this, that every thing is derived from ing sufficiently zealous in support of aristocratic princil the people, and held for their benefit; For their benefit ples and institutions. I think the attempts, therefore, the King himself is clothed with majesty and power, which unfair which have been made, to raise a hue and cry he derives from thom by their common though tacit con-

> was the power of the battle axe and the sword, the power Province of giving small grants of land to emigrants and like the feudel system. But, sir, it is our good fortune to tocracy in this Province. In this respect the tendency of dition of things. They should be reasonable and just; and such they must and will be, although the conseq The influence of the bill in promoting the welfare of may be the destruction occasionally of an antiquated printhe country may be inferred from its effect in favour of ciple, which is not suited to our wants and feelings, al morality. I confess that it is my wish to see property though it may be venerable in the eyes of some persons pretty equally divided in this Province, from a sincere on account of its antiquity. We find accordingly a gradconviction, that such a condition is most favourable of ual departure in the Legislature of the parent country, any to virtue and happiness. I would not, indeed, forbid from these ancient maxims and laws. An heir is not property, but I would adopt such bound by the lawfof England to pay the debts of his ances. laws as have a gradual tendency, without interfering with tors, unless they were secured by judgment or by instru-the free acquirement or disposal of property, to counter, ments under the ancestor's seal, expressly binding the heir. ments under the ancestor's seal, expressly binding the heir. This is in the very spirit of the fudal system, and I cannot say that it is more unnatural or unreasonable or unjust, than the law of primogeniture. But the British parvirtue and morality. It presents a temptation to requery. liament did not think it so very important to build up a The eldest son of an intestate father cannot retain the landed aristocracy in the colonies, as to continue here this property which the law gives him, without violating good immunity of lands from the payment of debts. They accordingly subjected them in the plantations, very justly There are cases, perhaps, where the heir, in considera- by an express enectment to a liability for all dobts. They

> by him as a burthen. I think no perent would wish to such cases of the law of primogeniture, and an adoption of the very principle of this bill; for at common law, such It is an object of great importance, in my opinion, to an estate would descend to the heir at law, like other land-

> Atty. Gen. admits the general sentiment of the people to be lately been introduced by the British Parliament, as their a lawyer and a member of the House of Assembly. He

up equality and preventing the accumulation of estates, by the influence of public opinion. Many elder sors, who and they are upon trial attached to it. The people very But when Solon made a slight alteration, by permitting inherit their father's property, are induced, either by afgenerally desire it here. And if it were a law in existence are the fear of rubble opinion. in other words, to throw the land of the Province into the them (though only on failure of issue) to dispose of their fection and conscience, or by the fear of public opinion, no man living would be so foolish and so presumptuous, as to propose its ropeal. It is not unconstitutional: it is lateral heir, this soon produced an excess of wealth in ought to be repealed in England. I am not called upon tution. If it were, the British Parliament would not have not inconsistent with the principles of the British constileft us at liberty to adopt it, but would have fixed the law of primagenitare as one of the principles of our constitution. But they did nothing of the kind, when they passtal subversion of their state and nation. On the other signatures from its adoption nete. I shall notice some of the act of constituting the principle of equal particles, (which are the natural consequence of free agency, when coupled with human infirmity.) to debar the owner of lands from distributing them after his death as the exed the act of constituting the Provincial Parliamen own Legislature had not inadvertently as I suppo roduced it by a general adoption of the laws of Eng-

> I am not sanguine of the immediate succes of this meaor feelings of others. They will, of course, resist it, with In England there is a deep and settled veneration for all their might. Under these circumstances, its success must depend on public opinion. Upon this account I am not sorry that the hon, and learned crown lawyers oppose it with all their eloquence and ingenuity, though, on other accounts, I wish these powerful auxiliaries were en. listed in its favour. They have provoked discussion which will be useful. I am persuaded it will confirm & strengthen this house, but also through the other branch of the Legis. lature. For, Sir, it is not possible for a few men, however great they may be in their own estimation, long to resist the reasonable, & well ascertained wishes of the Community .. pect, even if the law of primogeniture should continue in Even the Grand Signior has to yield to public opinion. It force. ing, certainly on my part, little that is original or novel. and much that has been often repeated, will remove pre judices, and produce conviction in honest minds, and thus have an important influence upon public opinion, that I

> > VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Lot street, West of the Swan Inn, A Two story BRICK HOUSE, 40 feet front by 28 deep; with two Cellar Kitchens, a Gate way, and Well of water. The above described house will be finished, in the best style, y the first of May, for any gentleman who may purhase it. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the

York, Jan. 11, 1832.

JOHN MILLS. ... 113tf

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS. ANTED immediately, two Journeyment Saddlers or Harness Makers-those acquainted with both ranches will have the preference; and none need upply, except those of steady habits.

C. W. PAGE. Who has also on hand a few gross of notes and accounts, to exchange for ready money upon reasonable terms, if applyed for immediately.

York, U. C. Jan. 28th, 1832. Wholesale and Retail Store:

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

ING BAKTUN (takes the most sy of informing his friends and the public, that he large has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, 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 e will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such s may call to purchase. 15 No second price.

Nov. 10th, 1831. 10416

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WHE 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 assertment in this Market, and having been pur-chased at very reduced prices, will be sold extremely low: Rose and Whitney Glankets; Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Camblets, Plaids; Brown and Bleached Cottons, Muslins, Checks; Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 15; Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO Tezs, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Tobacco, Spuff.

ele and Upper Leather, Shoes and Boots, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Crockery and Glass ware; Buffalo Robes, Mackerel, Codfish, Medicines, &c. &c.

The Fall supplies, together with the former stock, forms

general and very extensive assortment of Dry Goods Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. Tho Cloths in particular are worthy of attention. R. PRENTISS.

Hamilton, Nov. 1831. N.B. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the Vinter. 106.ef

Winter. NOTICE.

HE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of GOODS of he first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of every lescription.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TIME. ALSO,-A very large assortment of English, Swedes, nd Three Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small able Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin-Castings, Bake ans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Tea Ketiles, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low or Cash.

The public are requested to call and examine.

PETER PATERSON, York, Market Square, Nov. 23rd, 1831.

> SELLING OFF, AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

(King-Sireet, opposite the Episcopal Church.) RICHARDSON begs to inform the inhabimenced selling off the whole of his present stock of

DRY GOODS,

At and below prime cost .- He has just received an extensive assortment of WINTER GOODS, consisting of Superfine West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Pelliese and Canadian Cloths, Merinoes, of this bill. It might, indeed, be a delightful sight to the English law in these respects is repugnant to the feelings, Blankets, Fiannels, Stripes, Checks, Ginghams, Molo.

skins, Fustians, &c. &c. Those persons wishing to avail themselves of the pre-sent opportunity will find it their interest to make an

N. B. The attention of Country Store keepers and Pedlars are particularly requested. York, Jan. 3d, 1832.

MAMES M. STRANGE is now oppoint an extensive assortment of opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c.

and an assertment of children's Reaver Hats & Bonnets, ill seil at unusuallt York, King Street, 7th Deer, 1831.

Dry Goods, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

TILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouagement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs thom, that he has now on hand an extensive assertment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship: Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazcens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Carpotings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkorchiefs, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Legliorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnels; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King Street, nearly oppo-

York, Deer, 19th, 1831,

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the Gentry of York, and Upper Canada, that from the liberal oncouragement he has experienced, it has induced him to commence business in the above line in one of his new Houses, situated on the South side of King-Street, a few doors East of Yonge-Street. He hopes, by strict attention, and a well assorted Shop of the most fashionable Saddlery Goods imported by himself) from Great Britain direct, to merit a share

public patronage., le has just received an extensive assortment of Eng. sh Leather, Suddle trees, Bits and Bradoons, Snaffle bri dles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Car-riage and Gig narness mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c. N. B. Every description of cart and waggon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is prosumd, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this lepartment of the business.

Yerk, Dec. 20th, 1831.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. Newgate-Street, North West from the Court House, nearly opposite Upper George-Street.)

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com-mencement 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 hard Managany 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

OHN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity for past favors, 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 shorest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR CAPS.

N. B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs. York, Nov. 4th, 1831.