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* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of so crannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist B. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; audiho general spread of the Gospel.

(From the London Pulpit.)

THE REV. ADAM CLARKE, LL. D. F.S.A.

&c. &c.

" He's a learned man .- From his cradle He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one; Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and porsunding

This individual has been so long distinguished as a Christian, a Minister, a scholar and a divine, that we should leave ourselves without excuse' if we did not assign him a conspicuous place in our gallery of portraits.

It is of importance to know "to whom" pious

hands of his momer; and it we may form any se- most of inverpool, he received a violent blow on leisure and seclusion—but they mistook the man! at the present day. In the first place, they controlled the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from those the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion of the talents of the tutor from the head, as he was returning from a village character opinion opinion of the talents opinion opinion of the talents opinion opini of the pupil, we may safely suppose that her qua- pel, which "was known to have been inflicted by of the pupil, we may salely suppose that her qualifications for training him in "the nurture and a member of a certain community, which asserts, admonition of the Lord," were of a very superior that actions may sometimes be meritorious though susceptible spirit was early touched with piety, nal injury which this shock occasioned was ronhe was taught to know and fear God, and love by forbearance towards the assailant, even when the God and Father of all, and to worship Him in the law had placed him in his power. spirit and in truth, through the only Mediator.—
The religious principles thus early implanted, exformerly, as a preacher, in consequence of the panded and strengthened as he advanced in more commanding eloquence and dazzling talents years; he became a decided Christian in the ve- of some of his juniors, he is still highly respected, ture. rayed in the whole panoply of God before he was gard. His figure is tall, and his general appear. exposed to the dangers of public life, or brought ance dignified; though there is a degree of rustito contend with the snares and seductions of the city about his phraseology and action which is

to day, in his occupations as a farmer, had not, modulation. Though few men have studied their perhaps, discerned in his son Adam, any peculiar mother tongue more closely, and though he has predilections, in favour of a learned profession, all the weighly bullion of the English language Had this been the case, it is more than probable at his command, he rarely uses a poetical figure that he would not have cherished it, but that he or an elegant turn of expression. His discourses, would have judged it most prudent to turn the at. however, have the redeeming qualities of cleartention of his son towards trade and commerce, ness and penetration. He is logical and argu-From his father, however, Adam received his first mentative-more frequently addressing the judg-ly; it calls upon them especially to put off the classical instruction: but, though he was able to ment than the passions; or rather, he aims to work trammels of the world, for the place on which have imparted to him a sound and mature educa- his way to the heart, through the medium of the they stand is holy ground; their voice, their influexpected.

haps, he himself thought he should be able to re-subject, and astonishes and delights his hearers dishonor; a dark cloud hangs over Zion; she has ful subject which has been brought before them. concile himself. But whether he betrayed his as a philosopher, at the same time that he instructs to be purged from her dross; shall not I visit for -Rev. Wm. Orme. aversion to manual labour and manufactering sei- and benefits them as a divine. ence, or whether, which is more probable, he dis- But if Dr. Clarke be somewhat less popular separation was encured in a manner nonotrative and are truly wretched; and often to all the parties concerned, and Mr. Bennett an early age, he informs us, he took for his motto, done with reference to this life merely, is but for when alarmed by the prospect of death, are overlooked; and the parties concerned, and Mr. Bennett an early age, he informs us, he took for his motto, done with reference to this life merely, is but for when alarmed by the prospect of death, are overlooked. Through desire, a man, having separated himself, a limited time; it must have an end, while the in-whelmed with terror.—Thomas Scott.

pondent of Dr. Clarke's till the period of his seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom." By terests of the soul involve eternity with all its aw-

hat the treatment he met with from the master informed was unkind, harsh, and even violent. than the system and resources of that seminary contemplated. It was during that trying period, that he laid the foundation of that profound and philosophical acquaintance with the Hebrew language, to which he ultimately attained. Mr. Wesley soon after arrived at Kingswood, and the pains and fears of Mr. Clarke were dispersed. of Sacred Literature—his translation of Sturm's That acute observer perceived and estimated the Reflections on the Works of God—his edition of excellence of his persecuted protege, and in a Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites-of short time judged him worthy of undertaking the

abours of an evangelical itineracy. Mr. Clarke entered on his public work in 1782, und learned men are "related" or, "by whom when he was but just turned the age of eighteen. they were "begot." And there are numerous Several circumstances combined to render him a cases in which the acquirement of such know- preacher of the highest popularity among the Meledge is impossible. The individual possesses thodists, and of the greatest usefulness in extendledge is impossible. The individual possesses ling the influence and exalting the character of the secret, and for various reasons keeps it so. Methodism. His youth attracted multitudes of holy unction." But his principal work is his Commercely locked in his own bosom. We see him hearers; and then the sight of so young a man mentary on the Old and New Testament. Difstanding on a distinguished pedestal on the tem- addressing, with modest and humble courage, ple of fame, "with all his blushing honours thick congregations consisting of hundreds, and someupon him," and we admire the providence which times of thousands, of curious hearers, could not has conducted him thither; while the particulars his ability so for surrosced his work and his in startling theory, and a doubtful sentiment: but it has conducted him thither; while the particulars had to awaren inquiry and to excite interests. Starting theory, and a doubten sentiment. But it is ability so far surpassed his years—and his incontains a vast accumulation of most valuable criticisms and comments—opimins and illustrations—wise remarks and judicious reflections. It which he was enabled to climb the steep, are ei- strongly confirmed his piety-that admiration and which he was enabled to climb the steep, are or strongly commined inspired, and often took ther ascertained with difficulty, or hid in impene- applicable abounded in every part, and often took and ingenuity. Whatever is nowel is submitted the place of that aversion which the zeal of Me- with much modesty, and the greatest candour is We are not, however, lest in complete igno. thodism in those days so generally excited. Merance as to the early history of Adam Clarke.— thodism did not then "walk in golden slippers;" rance as to the early history of Adam Clarke.— and Mr. Clarke received his full share of that We learn from authentic sources that his father senseless and violent persecution to which its sioned them to settle in Ireland, where, at Magh. town of St. Hillier, in Jersey, and threatened Circumstances left his early tuition chiefly in the conduct. More recently too, in the neighbourorder. Under her fostering care his young and they should be stained with blood." The persoand as soon as he could well be taught any thing, dered the more striking, from its being followed

ry blossoming time of youth, and was happily ar. and listened to with deep attention and sincere redispleasing to a finical eye and ear. His voice prevailing tendency to worldly associations. The . His father being diligently engaged from day is strong, but not inclodious, and often wants due

covered his strong predilections in favour of learn. than a few of his talented juniors, he maintains character, even upon worldly principles; without covered his strong predictions in lavour of feaths, there are some persons, the persons are some persons, there are some persons are are some persons, there are some persons are are some persons are are some persons, there are some persons are are are are are also are are are are are also are are also are are are are are are are also are are also are are also are are also are are are are also are are also are are also are also are are also are are also ar en summes—a was soon percented and a separation to the learned generally of other denominations, thing like credit or influence in society; but in der a worldly course of life uneasy to them. They completely out of his element, and a separation to the learned generally of other denominations,

his exemplary assiduity, improvement of his early ful realities. When we reflect upon the real A pious, intelligent, zealous young man, will al- classical attainments, he became, before he was worth of the soul, and the immense price with ways be anxious to make himself useful to those forty years of age, one of the most distinguished which it was redeemed, we can only wonder that around him. So it was in the case before us:—at literati of his day and country. And for the stuthe early age of sixteen, if we are not misinform—dies necessary to his honourable result, he never weight in our estimation; whereas contrasted with ed, Mr. Clarke began to exhort small congrega. sacrificed any of the duties of the Christian minis. our future existence, they seem but as a feather tions of the village poor in his neighbourhood, to ter. He continued to teach "publicly, and also in the scale—so light, so insignificant. Under "repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord from house to house," even when he was prose- the present dispensation, which may be consider-Jesus Christ."

Cuting literary objects of the most important and About this time the venerable founder of Methodism, the late Rev. John Wesley, was active taking rest—avoiding all visits of ceremony, and in his inquiries after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—reto witness after pious and promising young journeys of mere pleasure and The price of the Christ General State of the Christ Genera peace, a year it paid in advance; or journes saturage, it paid in the full possession of her faculmonths; or seventees shiftings and six peace if not paid before the
end of the year; exclusive of pestage. Subscriptions paid within one
which he had engaged. Adam Clarke was pointtemperate beverage—not allowing unnecessary
wond what was ever manifested at any former peand became so great a proficient in what was
ments after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.
ed out to him, as a suitable person, by a receptor. ed out to him, as a suitable person, by a preacher intrusion on his time; these have been among riod of the Christian Church! Vital godliness taught at that school, that on her return to her The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be past without the first number by those who wish to be who had acquired a knowledge of his rising ta- the wise means by which he has at once per cannot be on the increase, where this evil pre- father's she set about establishing a Sabbath lents. Mr. Wesley had some time before found. formed so much important duty, acquired so vast dominates; it threatens to annihilate the spirit and School of her own, and she also undertook the died a school at Kingswood, near Bristol, for the a store of useful knowledge, and retained so usual principles of true discipleship to Him who declar. flicult task of communicating to her brothers and education of the sons of his preachers, especially a portion of sound and vigorous health." Nor ed, "My kingdom is not of this world." "If any sister the knowledge which she had acquired. those whose talents and zeal justified their entire have his pursuits been selfish: it deserves to be man love the world, the love of the Father is not This she did with so much zeal and earnestness, subscribers, and sad in the course of some time, by the blessing of that in the course of some time, by the blessing of that in the course of some time, by the blessing of that in the course of some time, by the blessing of that in the course of some time, by the blessing of the ministers of th a short correspondence, young Clarke was sent ly to the study of languages for the purpose of as. Christ, those who are appointed especially to feed Heaven, she made one of her brothers and her sisto this school. Whether the pupil was too intelligent, or inquiring, or proficient,—certain it was, well as illustrating the meaning of the Bible itself. things of God, unles they give themselves up the manner in which the adjected ability of the manner in which the manner in which the adjected ability of the manner in which the manner in which the adjected ability of the manner in which was such as would have immediately discouraged his translations, in whole or in part, for that nobie the edification of themselves and flocks, meditaa mind less ardent,—that treatment we have been society, and his extensive commentary on the ting thereon with fervent prayer for the Spirit's Some have supposed it to have arisen out of a decity his degree of LL. D. were granted avowedly fling here. If these duties (connected closely as termination on the part of the pupil to apply him. as tributes of respect to his pre-eminent acquireself to the acquisition of more extensive learning ments in almost every branch of literary science. they follow the course of this world, seeking ra-

The works of Dr. Clark are very numerous. His anoymous contributions to some of the best of our periodical publications have been neither few nor small. He has also published several tracts and single sermons. His Bibliographical Harmer's Observations, and of Butterworth's Concordance, all deservedly claim attention. More recently, he has published three volumes of "Discourses on Various Subjects, relative to the Being and Attributes of God, and his Works in Creation, Providence and Grace"; which are evidently ther in the public service of the sanctuary, or priwritten with very great care, and many of which mentary on the Old and New Testament. Difwith regard to its doctrines, its criticisms, and its contains a vast accumulation of most valuable they are, and whom they desire to serve. - London is, altogether, an uncommon display of industry

Eastcote, near Pinner, in the vicinity of the metropolis; and though his increasing infirmities and impaired sight prevent his taking his accushas, we understand, a most interesting little mu-

A casual observer only of the state of religious society in the present day, must be convinced of a world and the Church are now become so amalgamated, that the primitive simplicitly and piety which characterized the early converts to the Christian faith, is nearly obliterated; the corrupt leaven runs through the whole mass of Christian society, it has found a place in the sanctuary, and polluted even our holy things. This subject addresses itself to the ministers of Christ individual. these things, saith the Lord?

Decision is necessary for the formation of

With what success his labours have been crowned, wholly to the work, studying God's holy word for the manner in which the afflicted children were Scriptures, abundantly testify. His titles, especial- teaching? There is no room for frivolity or trithey are with this sacred office) are omitted, and ther the praise and honor which cometh from twenty-thousand Sunday school children graced men, than studying to improve themselves as ser- the celebration. Among the banners, one bore vants of the Most High, we cannot marvel that a the inscription, "The man who follows this banreckoning time should come, and that their under, was one of Mr. Raikes' scholars, in the first faithfulness should be visited with awful condem. Sunday schools ever established," nation. If this should meet the eye of either min. The man above referred to was a fine looking ister or private Christian, who has been led un old man, above seventy years of age. He was warily into worldly intercourse, beyond what is greeted by the populace, had the pleasure of shaconsistent with the spirit and profession of the king hands with many highly respectable individ-Gospel, may he pray especially for grace to pre- uals, and greatly enjoyed the proceedings of the serve him from this fatal error, that he may nei | day. ther wound his own conscience, nor put a stumbling block in the way of his weaker brethren THIED ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YORK METHODISK as it regards his usefulnes in the Church. Whevate intercourse, this will be wefully hindered when consistency of character is lost sight of .-Without being either morose or ascetic, (for this ferent opinions may be entertained of this, both pel,) a savor of divine things should be observable in the conduct, conversation, and deportment interpretations. Here and there may be found a of the servants and followers of Christ; it should be obviously manifest to those around them, whose Chris. Guard.

PREJUDICE REMOVED.

It is evident to every reflecting mind, that re-We learn from authentic sources that his tather was a member of an English family of respectability—that his mother was of an ancient family in lity—that his mother was of an ancient family in lity—that their reduced fortunes occalized, being on one occasion drummed out of the scotland—and that their reduced fortunes occalized them to settle in Ireland, where, at Magh.

The color of the senseless and violent persecution to which its only professed. In the Norman lity—that his mother was of an ancient family in scotland—and that their reduced fortunes occalized them to settle in Ireland, where, at Magh.

The color of the highest honours with the senseless and violent persecution to which its only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, may be in the religious body with which he is connected only professed, but even real Christians, in the religious body with which he is connected only professed.

That not clear the religious body with which he is connected t Milbrook, near Liverpool, and in the cultivation by Dr. Hawes in the opinion, that many genuine stances of the children, your committee do not hesied too much of a wish to indulge in the luxury of knowledge the case with very many in our land that it is all the work of man-that God's Spirit thing which is connected with the benefit of his objection obviated—these abuses done away, still fellow men, and the glory of God his Saviour. He they need to be convinced from scripture that seum, and an extensive and almost invaluable tudes at Jerusalem were favoured with, on the about half of whom are boys and the other half girls. library, which is especially rich in oriental litera. day of Pentecost, are to be looked and prayed for at the present time. They need to be shown by the collection and concentration of scripture UNION OF THE WORLD AND THE CHURCH. proofs that we have reason to expect the blessing; and that it is in harmony with the whole system of providential dealings and the whole economy an average of 15 verses a subbath, which is abof grace. May I not add, moreover, that the number of verses contained in each lesson cause of Christ and his holy religion, would be speaks very well for the diligence and atten immensely subserved, by more enlightened, sim. the scholars, as they are rather encouraged t ple and scriptural views of this important subject, even amongst the avowed friends of revivals?--New York Obs. . .

PUBLIC PREACHING. Simplicity, with earnestness, is the only style of speaking which becomes the minister of the Gospel. The one will enable the preacher to the society's socretary, who was then go convey the truth to the understanding, the other land was desired to produce the books at the nave imparied to mill a sound and made to make a great measure; understanding. And he can be feeling and impartly, from his circumstances and prospects in passioned when his subject seems particularly to counteract a principle so detrimental to the spirit sed himself he will impress others, and what he there than he expected, and than he knew was, partly, from his circumstances and prospects in passioned when his subject seems particularly to counteract a principle so definition to the spirit-life, and partly because he foresaw that his agricultural cares would too frequently engage his cultural cares would too frequently engage his acceptance of his hearers, in terms which have overseers. We cannot look at a professedly time and call off his attention, as well as divide time and call off his attention, as well as divide the committee approach to the first the committee approach to the committee a time and call on his attention, as wen as divine acceptance of his neglect every heart. In the field of Christian congregation, without deploring the present and attention of his pupil to too great a gone far to affect every heart. In the field of Christian congregation, without deploring the present and attention of his pupil to too great a gone far to affect every heart. In the field of Christian congregation, without deploring the present and attention of his pupil to too great a gone far to affect every heart. In the field of Christian congregation, without deploring the present and attention of his pupil to too great a gone far to affect every heart. degree for any carly proficiency in learning to be legitimate argument, when combatting the subtile valence of fushionable attire, nor can we enter Thousands will hang upon his lips when he objections of infidelity, or establishing the truth their dwellings, without perceiving a studied at. preaches, not to be dazzled or amused but to be which experience has fully taught us. Having designed his son for trade, Mr. Clarke of Christianity, or demonstrating the immaterialitention to decoration and show; their table, alas, convinced of their danger or led to a remedy. placed him under the care of Mr. Bennett, an ex-ty of the human soul, or vindicating the provi- too often becomes a snare and those who sit His popularity will arise chiefly from his impassion of the human soul, or vindicating the provitensive linen-manufacturer in the neighbourhood. dence of God to man, he exercises the talents of among the flesh pots of Egypt, become enervated sioned earnestness and solemnity. His hearers Mr. Bennett received him with pleasure, as an a great master, and wields with powerful energy and lukewarm, degenerating at last into mere for. will have no opportunity to be thinking of the intelligent, industrious, pious lad. Young Clarke the weapons of truth. He is "mighty in the mal professors. Such are the sad effects of lux. man or any thing about him, while he speaks. intelligent, industrious, pious lad. Young Clarke the weapons of truth. He is "mighty in the liad either no power or no disposition to throw lad either no power or no disposition to throw scriptures," and in the caposition of them to the any obstacles in the way of a connexion which any obstacles in the way of a connexion which his father evidently desired, and to which, per-his father evidently desired, and to which, per-his father evidently desired, and to which a should be able to re-subject and establishes and delights his heavers dishoner; a dark cloud hangs over Zion, she has

UNHAPPY CHRISTIANS.

In most congregations, there are some persons,

Sunday School Department.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote was related, at the late anniversary of the London Sabbath School Union, by Mr. Willson, one of the agents. He said the fact had occurred within his own knowledge.

In the delightful little vale of Ulfa, in the north taught to know and express their belief in a crucified Saviour. Could any one then doubt the ad. vantage of Sabbath Schools?

THE OLDEST SUNDAY SCHOLAR,

At the coronation of the King of Great Britain,

SABBATH SCHOOL

The Committee of the York Methodist Sabbath School Society, in presenting their third annual Re-port, feel it to be their duty to render sincere praises to God, for the blessings of his Providence and grace, is certainly contrary to the principles of the Gos. which have been variously conferred upon them during he past year.

Nothing has occurred during the past year to weak-en the conviction your committee has always had of the importance of this Society, but on the contrary every succeeding year more and more develops, the great utility of this Institution in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the rising generation of this town, especially of those that are more immediately connected with our own congregation.

The primary object of this Society is to impart reli-

and ingenuity. Whatever is noted is submitted it is evident to every renecting mind, that rewith much modesty, and the greatest candour is vivals are a great blessing or a great curse to the school connected with it, and to train them up in the expressed towards those who entertained different church of the Redeemer, and that therefore, if knowledge and fear of God. How far they have been they be indeed the work of the Holy Ghost, all successful in promoting this desirable object, will be Dr. Clarke has attained to the highest honours who call themselves Christians ought to be con- left for others to determine; however, your committee

sioned them to settle in Ireland, where, at integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where, at integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where at integral sioned the integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where at integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where at integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where at integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where at integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where at integral sioned them to settle in Ireland, where at integ donderry, Adam Clarke himself was born, in the renew that attempt, and not only escaped death, the house, he took great delight, and soon acquired the house, he took great delight, and soon acquired the house, he took great delight, and soon acquired the house, he took great delight, and soon acquired the house, he took great delight, and soon acquired the messelves against the revivals in New England, they have received in Sabbath School, have been attended with the most important proctical results, so the received application of his some were ready to imagine that this relaxation, was a prominent instrument. The same is to my much so, that a number of the scholars have sought and His parents were pious and well informed.— persecutors for the astonishing intrepidity of his though strongly urged by judicious friends, savour. was a prominent instrument. The same is to my found the "Pearl of great price"—have "chosen that better part," which we trust "shall not be taken from

Of the proficiency of the children in acquiring relibecause mere animal passion has appeared, and gious and useful knowledge you will learn by consult, perhaps been cherished by weak and undiscern. Ing the following account, permitting us first to obng Christians on such occasions, verily believe serve that there are twenty classes in the school, 10 of males and 10 of females, of which 16 are learning the found ready to assist at every opportunity in every has not been there. But further; supposing this scriptures and 4 spelling, viz. 8 of males and 8 of felatter. The number of scholars whose name are enrolled is 140, by whôm an average atttendance has been givsuch merciful visitations as the assembled multi- en of 120, 96 of whom are learning the scriptures.

An account has been kept of only 43 Sabbaths, owing to funerals, quarterly meetings &c. The whole number of scripture and hymn verses recited during this time, is 62,054, being 10,412 verses more was recited last year, avaraging nearly 1,444 ver sabbath; which gives to each child throughout the themselves to the lesson and get and und well, than to commit a great number of ver mory the twentieth part of which they could and the meaning of which they could have standing whatever.

The library in the school is very low in:

ve must say to cirumstances beyond o By exertions which were made last sprint money was raised for the purpose of enlar ney is now in the hands of the treasurer amount £21 8s 8d. as may be seen by his annexec. Tage and it is hoped that the committee appoint we replenishing the library, the value and important

The report of last year complained of an "apath spirit which prevailed," and which prevented committe from obtaining suitable Teachers who we willing to engage in this "labour of love and usefi Your committee are happy to say that th. solicitude they feel for the present and future welfare of those little immortals committed to their care.

To the teachers therefore, your committee desire to tender their warm respects and sincere thanks, for the efficient assistance they have afforded in conducting the affairs of the School during the past year, soliciting at the same time, their further co-operation in carrying completely out of his element, and a separation to the learned generally of other denominations, thing has crown to the things of God, it is of essential moment; on live in a state of perpetual warfare with their own tainly their work is a very arducus and responsible one, between him and his master took place. The in Biblical literature, and in a critical acquainthe things of God, it is of essential moment; on live in a state of perpetual warfare with their own tainly their work is a very arducus and responsible one, separation was effected in a manner honourable tance with the ancient and modern tongues. At this point no trifling is excusable; for whatever is separation was effected in a manner honourable tance with the ancient and modern tongues. At this point no trifling is excusable; for whatever is done with reference to this life merely, is but for when alarmed by the prospect of death, are over- and and although their work is a very arducus and responsible one, but still relying on God they will find sure and certain when alarmed by the prospect of death, are over- and and although their work is a very arducus and responsible one, but still relying on God they will find sure and certain when alarmed by the prospect of death, are overaid, and although they may go forth "weeping, bearing precious seed," they will doubtless "come again re-

oiding bringing their sheaves with them." Their labour will not, cannot, be in vain in the Lord; but both with respect to their own present and eternal happi ness, and the happiness and prosperity of their dear children, "in due time they shall reap if they faint not."

To the parents of the children and patrons of this School, your Committee would affectionately address themselves. The eternal welfare of the rising generation is the subject of Sabbath Schools, and is not this highly important and glorious object, in view of such course Angels rejoice, and the only God our Saviour, while on earth, took children in his arms and blessed them, saying, of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. In every way does a Christin education promote the welfare of those who receive it, it is the foundation of order in the State; of morality in the Church; and the only powerful weapon against infidelity. It saps the very foundation of Scepticism, and drives the Hydra monster from our land, nation, and world, and will lead in the most direct road to glory, immortality, and eternal take every care of their education, and for this purpose whom they abused into persecution, --joined with those afford it, and also your fervent prayers for the prosperity of this Society.
On the subject of Sunday Schools generally, before

they close their report, your Committee beg leave to remark in the forcible language of a late writer:-

"Sunday Schools for the instruction of children in one pious individual. From Mr. Robert Raikes, of England, who was the founder of the grand system of Sunday School instruction, the spirit has kindled a flame through the Island on which it originated, till hundreds and thousands of children crowd its hallowed altars. The wide waters of the Atlantic have not been able to stop its progress, the "Star in the East" has enlightened our Western Hemisphere. The sacred banner has been unfurled, and waves with triumph over a considerable part of our happy country; almost every village, town and city has Sabbath School institutions established in them, whose practical utility & incalculable importance to the rising generation, are almost universally known and attested." And your Committee would farther remark, that the Most High has evidently owned and blessed this method of disseminating a know ledge of our holy religion.

They might advert and spread before you many in

stances in which the hearts of children have been made glad by means of Sunday School instruction, and in which these little ones have been made ministers of righteousness in the conversion of their parents, but time will not permit; but doubtless the day is not far distant when through the instrumentality of Sunday Schools and other like institutions, will be ushered in that glorious prediction, when "the Wolf also shall lie down with the Lamb, the Leopard shall lie down with the Kid, and the Calf and the young Lion, and the Fat-ling together, and a little child shall lead them.

SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, Secretary to the York M. S. S. S.y. York, 5th January, 1832.

The York M. S. S. Society in account with John Tyner, Treasurer: 1831.

Jan. 25—To Cl April 13—To Er 1832.				
Jan. 5—To Ba	alance	21	8	81
·		£23	14	51
1831.	Cr		-	- 1
Jan 11-By Ba	lauce,	£ 5	3	91
By Sai	hecription		5	6 1
April 1-By	ditto.	17	15	2
	ditto. J.	S. Howard, 0	10	0
7		£26	14	51

Jan. 5-By Balance brought down,...£21 8 82

Officers and Managers of the York Methodist Sabbath School Society, for 1832. Rev. John Rverson, President. Rev. KING BARTON, Vice President. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, Secretary. EDWARD PERRY, Assistant Secretary. JOHN TYNER, Treasurer.

and Wm. P. Patrick.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 11th, 1832.

HAS EPISCOPACY AMONG THE METHODISTS IN AMERICA THE SANCTION OF MR. WESLEY!

REVIEW.—The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. Watson, 8vo. pp. 328.

(Continued from Number 116.)

per; but a short examination of it may be benethis place at the present time. It forms a proppic of remark in Mr. Watson's notice of Me-'America; to whose authority we shall here-

't it will be admitted by the disinterested and inful departure from primitive institutions; Scriptural Bishops, I have no doubt at all; nor do I wish 'mowledged upon all hands that episcopa- that the title should be relinquished, as it is grown into onsistent with the spirit of the New Testhe self-denying, holy, laborious and usethe Bishops of the Methodist Church in (To be Continued.) the Bishops of the Methodist Church in have abundantly vindicated them from the i of any unworthy motives in accepting an t the call of their brethren, which added greatly

nother circumstance of mitigation-supposing Melist episcopacy not to have had the approbation of . Wesley-is, that under its auspices God has ought a great and glorious work in America-such s has not its equal in extent on any other continent of he globe. On this point Mr. Watson remarks:

Several colleges have been from time to time establish ed; and recently a university, for the education of the routh of the American connexion, has been founded.— The work in the United States has been distinguished by frequent and extraordinary revivals of religion, in which a signal effect has been produced upon the moral condition of large districts of country, and great numbers of people have been rapidly brought under a concern for their salvation. In the contemplation of results so vast, and in so few years, we may devoutly exclaim, 'What hath God wrought!'"—pp. 205 206.

Another circumstance which entitles episcopacy to favorable consideration among its opposers in this Progovernment under which we live. The burthen of the o'clock, a short prayer meeting, and at 7, preaching.-United States is, that it is anti-republican, and should only be allowed under a monarchical government.—

Speaking of a party that sprung up in the United from their seats. A number rose in different parts of States, and which at one time amounted to upwards of the church, both in the body as well as in the galleryten thousand, but which has long since ceased to exist, about forty as was supposed. They were particularly the Editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review for April 1830, observes:---

"To give effect to their representations, they addressed themselves to the prevailing prejudices of the peo-ple. They adopted the title of Republican Metholife; and parents and patrons, if you would promote dists,'-professed to be sufferers in the cause of truth the glory of God and the best interests of your children, and liberty,-construed the remonstrances of those we solicit your assistance in any way in which you can who had been expelled in their wonted complaints of having been wronged and oppressed, and extended their softening liberality even to those who had in for- most breathless silence, as, indeed, were all the servimer years been ill used by them." p. 141.

Another writer, the Rev. N. Saethen, adverting to this party of separatists in the days of their warmest zeal, says-" The Republican Methodists have not had Morality and true religion are among the most efficient zeal, says—"The Republican Methodists have not had the greater part most deeply affected with a sense of means ever adopted for that purpose, emarging from much leisure to call sinners to repentance. For these their sins, alarm for their state, and desirous of escaabuses, and opening the eyes of the poor deluded people who are sinking under the billows of despotism."

None but a heartless and bastard loyalty, therefore, None but a heartless and bastard loyalty, therefore, rived, preaching again commenced. I omitted to men-can object to Methodist Episcopacy in Canada from that during the inquiring meeting, as it has been deney.

is a letter addressed by him to Mr. Asbury in 1788, of which the following is an extract, often quoted with extacy of triumph by the enemies of Methodism:

"How can you, how dare you, suffer yourself to be called Bishor? I shudder, I start at the very thought! Men may call me a knave or a fool; a raskal, a scoundrel, and I am content: But they shall never, by my con-sent, call me Bishop! For my sake, for God's sake, for Christ's sake, put a full end to this! Let the Presbyterians do what they please, but let the Methodists know their calling better."

"There were very few men (says Mr. Moore) that stood higher in Mr. Wesley's esteem, for disinterested attachment to the cause of God, and arduous labour therein, than Mr. Asbury, who lived and died honoured by all his brethren. Mr. Wesley, in writing to him, as above stated, acted according to his own rule;-Tell every man what you think wrong in him, and that plainly; else it will fester in your heart. Make all haste to cast the fire out of your bosom." -Life of by the President, the Hon. John Henry Dunn, who has Wesley, Vol. II. p. 202.

On the above extract of Mr. Wesley's letter, we beg to remark, that whatever it was for which Mr. Wesley blamed Mr. Asbury, it was for allowing that which was done among the Presbyterians. And what was that? Though Mr. Wesley was strongly attached to the epis- resolutions proposed and adopted. copal form of government, and sanctioned it in the organization of the Methodist Societies in America, Managing Committee.—Messrs, Joshua Van Allen, the term bishop, on account of the wealth, splendour about two years. The members of it meet together and discussion which will be given hereafter. The majority province might not. Whether that were so or not, it would not prevent him (Mr S.) from doing his duty. His

and power associated with it in the English Hierachy. doubt by the following remarks of the Rev. Henry Moore. This testimony is the more conclusive, as it respectable Ministers of the English Methodist con-nexion, one with whom Mr. Wesley had entrusted his lately disposed of, and amount to seventy dollars. manuscripts at his death, and who was selected for This sum is now at the disposal of the Indian females at the task of writing a voluminous life of Mr. Wesley, on the subject of church government. The following expected that they will apply it towards the establishment sometime Fellow of Lincoln College Oxford, and extract will also show in what light Mr. Moore views Founder of the Methodist Societies; By Richard the bishops of the Methodist Church in America. After quoting Mr. Wesley's letter to Mr. Asbury, from which the above extract is taken, Mr. Moore remarks :-Which the above extract is taken, Mr. Moore remarks:

Which the above extract is taken, Mr. Moore remarks:

"I have thought it my duty thus to show, how invalue of the period of Mr. Wesley's history when Methodism became established in America upon a permanent footing, and the Societies were completely organised under his direct sanction. But did "Spisco pacy form any part of this organization? We wer it did; though it has been stoutly denied. This we think we fully established in the first volume of occasion, a little forget what he had written, in his Address to the Societies in America, after their separation from the mother country ?-- 'They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church and we judge it best, that they should stand fest in the liberty wherewith God has so strangely made them free.'-But the association in his mind, between the assumed ti-tle, and the display connected with it in the later ages of ti will be admitted by the disinterested and the church, was too strong. He could not, at that moment, separate the plain laborious Bishops of the Ameri. Mr. Wesley, its establishment cannot ren- can Societies, where there is no legal establishment, from odists in America justly liable to any charge the dignified Prelates of the mighty Empire of Great Britain. That our brethren who are in that office, are true

PROTRACTED MEETINGS AMONG THE PRESBYTE. RIANS .- The Rev Mr. Smart, Presbyterian Minister at ves no more than the youngest preacher in the in Canada, on the subject of protracted meetings. The ing lately held in the Presbyterian Church at Brockville.

The meeting at Brockville, on the 14th Dec. was introduced on Wednesday eve, by a public prayer meeting, imploring the Divine presence, direction and bles-The prayers were accompanied by addresse, from the minister, explanatory of the nature and objects of the meeting.

On Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, a prayer meet ing was held, and another at 6 o'clock. At 11 o'clock public preaching-after an intermission of about an hour there was another prayer meeting—public preaching at 3 o'clock—after a recess, the services in the church were closed by a prayer meeting, and public other smaller places. The people every where have hour there was another prayer meeting-public preachchurch were closed by a prayer meeting, and public preaching at 7 o'clock.

Friday morning, 7 o'clock, prayer meeting-at 9

On Saturday morning, prayer meeting, 7 o'clockat 10 o'clock a meeting similar to the one in the afternoon of the previous day-and preaching at 12 o'clock. vince, is, its conformity to the genius and form of the In the afternoon, prayer meeting and preaching. At 6 amounted to more than those made the last year. So read in the Canadan papers. It is a decided and objections urged against Methodist Episcopacy in the At the close of the sermon a request was made, that if commended in the prayers of the minister, to the mer-The congregation at large were commended through Christ to the protection and blessing of a covenant God. The benediction was pronounced, and thus closed the services of Saturday.

On Sabbath, a larger number were assembled ar 7 o'clock, for prayer—at 90'clock, prayer meeting—and public preaching as usual at 11 o'clock. The subject was deep and searching, and was listened to with alces. After sermon a few remarks were made to the congregation and an invitation given to such as desired to converse on the affairs of their immortal souls, to attend at my house. At 2 o'clock, twenty two attended the greater part most deeply affected with a sense of seven years the most of their attention has been taken ping the wrath to come. They were conversed with, up in exposing the evils of episcopacy, correcting its counselled, and advised, individually; addressed collectively, and commended to God by prayer. This meeting might have lasted with interest I presume, for many hours; but the hour of public worship having arpolitical considerations; seeing that, its enemies being called, there was a public prayer meeting in the church, judges, it is anti-republican in its character and tender of the evening, prayer meeting, and at 7 o'clock preaching. After the sermon, another invitation was given to such as were anxious for the salvation of their souls The only authority against Methodist episcopacy and desired an interest in the prayers of God's people, which has ever been adduced from Mr. Wesley's pen, to manifest it by standing up in their seats. It was supposed that between forty and fifty arose. A pause having taken place, they were requested to come forward to the pews in from of the pulpit. Upwards of thirty came forward and occupied those seats. Having been addressed in a manner suitable to the occasion, they were requested to kneel, which they did, and were solemply commended to the Father of all mercies and grace. They were again addressed, and an opportunity being afforded to such as had submitted their hearts to God, solemnly resolving to be his by a holy life and conversation, six arose. The public services were closed by again commending the penitent as well as the whole of the congregation to the Head of the Church, by prayer, singing the judgment hymn, and the benc-

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE YORK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY .- The Anniversary of this Society was celebrated on Monday evening in a large upper room at the Ontario House. The chair was taken at six o'clock taken the deepest interest in the objects of the Soc ety tended to prorogue the House about the 17th instant. since its first formation, and to whose benevolent exer tions it is greatly indebted for its success. The assembly was large and very respectable, and the proceedings of the meeting, upon the whole, highly interesting, Not surely sanctioning a papal episcopacy or lord Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris, ly prelacy ;- but calling their ministers Bishops. Messrs. Jenkins, Rintoul, Barclay, Matthews, Fraser, That this is the case, may be seen by referring to their Boulton, Harris, Caldicott, and Stewart; as also by Confession of Faith, which we quoted on a former oc- Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Wenham and Mr. Ketchum. A vasion. And in a late number of the Canadian Watch. deep interest was waked up and manifested for the man, it is stated (we think) that four bishops were Bible cause. The issues of Bibles and Testaments present at the Presbytery which was held a few weeks from the Depository have been greater during the last 10, Halifax Currency. ago in Nelson, Gore District. It was therefore, for year, than during the two preceeding years. The suffering himself to be called a bishop that Mr. Wesley receipts of the Society the last year are about £95. so sharply rebuked his son in the gospel. There is not We are unable to state any farther particulars, as we one word in Mr. Wesley's letter about episcopacy. have not yet seen the report, nor received a copy of the

CREDIT INDIAN DORCAS SOCIETY .-- A Dorcas Society of as will appear hereafter, he was opposed to the use of Indian women has been established at the River Credit their representatives. It occasioned a rather amusing might disapprove of the proceedings; other parts of the work part of a day in each week, making moccasins gloves That we are correct in these remarks, is put beyond &c. to dispose of for benevolent purposes. Miss Barnes their boasting was brought to the test—not one of them but he should do what he thought was right. He had has taken a very active part in procuring the materials, was willing to retorn to his constituents—all the miand the operations of the Society, we believe, have been nority were willing to submit their conduct to the judgproceeds from the pen of one of the oldest and most that of Mrs. John Jones and the female teacher t the a majority of 25 to 18. The minority, however, rethe Credit, who, we understand, will meet shortly to de. with whom, as he states, he had frequently conversed cide upon the objects to which it shall be applied. It is and support of a new school among some of the destitute tribes of Indians. Such are some of the first fruits of the Gospel upon the Indian heart. They are fruits of which calumniated missionaries need not be ashamed--

> the late anniversary of the "Young Men's Bible Society of New York," at which the Rev. Wm. Case, from Joper Canada was present, it was resolved, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University, That, with the divine blessing, and the aid of our brothren and friends in this city and elsewhere, to cause to be translated and printed, an edition of the whole New Testament in the Mohawk language in the

> This same Society has lately printed 1000 copies of the gospel of St. Matthew in Mohawk and English, never before translated. It was translated at the Grand River under the direction of the Methodist Missionary Society in Canada.

CHIPPEWA TRANSLATIONS .- The York Auxiliary Bible Society has nearly completed the printing of the Gospel of St. Matthew in the Chippewa language. The Jab ours and privations without adding a farthing Brockville, has made a very able appeal, through the Rev. Peter Jones in a letter to his brother, dated Lonacies, -as a bishop in the Methodist Church columns of the Canadian Watchman, to his brothren don, Oct. 27, 1831, says -" The British and Foreign Bible Society have already completed the printing of following is Mr. Smart's account of a protracted meet. 1000 copies of the translation of St. John, and have expressed a wish that we might proceed in the work until the whole of the New Testament is completed, and that they would be happy to print the same at the Society's expense."

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. P. Jones to his brother Mr. John Jones, dated Manchester (England) Oct. 3rd 1831 .- "Since I left London I have visited the following cities and towns, namely, Bristol, Birreceived me with open arms and in the name of the wrought!"—pp. 205 206.

These facts, which must be grateful to every pious heart, ought to be sufficient to silence the tongue of the minds of serious persons, and was continued the large of the minds of serious persons. Lord. The meetings that I have attended have been

do not yet hang down in this good work of faith and

"The Ladies in some of the towns have been very busy in collecting and making articles of elething for the benefit of our Indian missions in Canada; and also provided several school rewards, &c. &c. Please to ell our Ladies at the River Credit, this pleasing inteligence of the industry of the English Ladies, several

"ABSURD ADVICE TO THE INDIANS."-We have earned what the alledged absurd advice given by Me thodist Missionaries to the Indians is, and also what the advice actually was. The whole matter will be examined into and laid before the public in the course of two menths or less. The developement of the affair will, we have good reason to believe, fully vindicate the character of the Methodist Missionaries and be highly honourable to them, whilst it will unfold a history not very gratifying to their enemies.

THE REPORT of the York Methodist Sunday School affords encouragement to the friends of Sunday Schools. It now contains 150 scholars, and is increasing. The Teachers have recently visited the poorer parts of the Town, and collected a considerable number of scholars. If faithful, they will have a reward-a rich, glorious and eternal reward.

The Anniversary of the Society was celebrated last Thursday evening in the Methodist Chapel., Among others who addressed the meeting, was Mr. Bidwell, others who addressed the meeting, was Mr. Bidwell, years past; and as addresses to the head of the Provin-who, with but a few moments preparation, advocated cial Government, for the time being, have been published the utility of Sunday Schools with a cogency of ar- in the Official Gazette, containing such reflections, with rument and deep feeling that could not have failed to impress the hearts of all present.

Young Men's Society .- The first report of this rising nd excellent society will be found on the last page. May ts success be proportionate to the excellency of its ob-

Books.-The early closing of the navigation has lisappointed us in getting our supply of books; we cannot therefore answer orders at a distance.

pers for the East were delayed one mail. We trust such a delay will not occur again. Proposation.—The Speaker informed the House

of Assembly the other day, that His Excellency in-

By unavoidable circumstances, our last week's pa-

POSTAGE.—We hope our Agents will not enclose is Silver or Coppers, but bills only. By the neglect of this precaution we are frequently subjected to additional expense. The postage on one letter from Colborne Newcastle District, received this morning, was above twelve shillings York! The exertions and success of our agents in extending the circulation of the paper-Of this next week. But economy is necessary. The bill of our last quartor's postage is £76 2

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE ASSEMBLY .-- Mr. Perry moved on Monday morning last, a resolution stating the proceedings in Mr. Mackenzie's case, the excitement of the Province on the subject, and praying His Excellency to dissolve the Parliament that the sense of the country might be taken on the conduct of had beasted that public opinion was going with themment of their constituents. The resolution was lost by presented a majority of the population of the Province.

Public Opinion.—In the letters which we have ecently received from various parts of the Province we have been informed of the general opinions which seem to be entertained by the people respecting the Lt. Governor's answer to the address of the Methodist Conference, and other public measures. These are items of intelligence which we wish our correspondents would furnish more at large. We will give ex- ther they would give the country an opportunity of undo-

MR. MACEENZIE AND THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.-In another place will be found the conclusion of the Proceedings against Mr. Mackez-zic. This outline was made out sometime stace; but as a pretty full ount of the first five days labour of 27 men against one little man had been given, we had intended to have dispensed with recording he operations of the sixth and great day of the fight, had not the purilistic sensibilities or disappointed expectations of some honorable gentleman recommenced hostilities and proceeded to greater lengths of Parliamentary vengeance, under pretences less excusable than the for-

We stated last week, that we thought Mr. Mackenzie's re-expulsion from the House of Assembly probable. It has taken place, and he has neen voted by a majority of 27 to 19 disqualified to hold a sent in the House during the present Parliament. A nearly successful attempt was made to prevent Mr. Mackenzie from taking his sent in the first instance after his re-election. It would have probably succeeded; had it not been for the high popular excitement and the solemn promises of several members. Mr. Mackenzie's conduct in the nouse after us re-election was admitted upon all hands to have been perfectly dependence of their conduct.

Mr. Beardsley strongly supported the amendment upon several members. Mr. Mackenzie's conduct in the house after his corous; but his presence, and activity, and research, and micros, and influence, gave manifest uneasiness to his opponents. We tunerstand that from the threatenings of the roling party, it was expectdefinition and the management and planty, it was expected that proceedings would be recommenced against him, on each sued that proceedings would be recommenced against him, on each sued the good sense of the people of York county would ceeding day ofter he had resumed his seat. No decisive measure, juy working the first him to that house. Mr. Mackenzie had retracted the 6thult, the Sol. Gent opened the campaign, which closed on Saturbound the first him to that house. Mr. Mackenzie had retracted the 6thult, the Sol. Gent opened the campaign, which closed on Saturbound the said; and forgiveness was the day evening about 8 o'clock. The particulars will be given hereafter,

kenzie expressed his opinion unchanged on the matters which had been the alleged cause of his expulsion, of which the electors had unanimously approved. The contest is now between the House of Assembly and the electors of York County, the elective franchise and the freedom of the press. A great deal of public interest is excited—the people

feel that their constitutional rights are invaded and trampled upon—they appear to be determined, as far as we know, to a man to support Mr Mackenzie and maintain their elective rights—two or three meetings have been already held, and the people are calling upon their fellow subjects of other Districts to aid in supporting a common

While the House of Assembly were proceeding against Mr. Mackenzie, the Legislative Council sent down resolutions declaring that what Mr. Mackenzie had published tion—and contended that to appoint a committee to exward the state of their privileges, and calling amine all publications that might be brought before them npon the house for reparation. It is rumoured that a would employ the whole session. prosecution against Mr. Mackenzie before the Assizes, Mr. Perry replied to the Att'y. or libel on the Lieut. Governor, is contemplated as soon as the Parliament shall have been prorogued.

hitterness and condemn that abusive hostility against whole of the afternoon. After this service war closed them much, &I have no doubt, by what I have seen and expulsion from the House of Assembly, copied from act consistently.

Methodist episcopacy which is not unfrequently mani- there was a prayer meeting at 6, and preaching at 7 heard, but it will have a tendency to stimulate them to the Canadian Watchman. The Watchman, in addia greater zeal for the conversion of our perishing coun-tion to a great varity original and well selected religious trymen in the woods. The collections that have been made for the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society at those Meetings where I have been present, have you may judge that the hands of our English Brethren powerful advocate of civil and religious liberty. We heartily wish that its subscription list far exceeded that of the Guardian.

> The Kingston Chronicle has our best thanks for his airness in publishing the articles on both sides between the Lt. Governor and the Methodists. If we cannot stand the test of fair and full discussion, let us be conby of God the Father, the mediative intercession of the of whom have signified a wish to go to America and demand and fall. We respect a fair, honest and open anson, and the gracious influence of the Holy Ghost.— teach the Indians to be good and how to make nice tagonist, and ask nothing but justice.

> > No later Foreign News.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OUTLINE OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE TRIAL AND expulsion of Mr. Machenzie.--

Manday, Decr. 12, 1831. Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr. M'Nab, moves that it be resolved, that William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., a memher of this house, having avowed himself the author of the articles published in a newspaper called the Colonial Advocate, mentioned in the resolution of the house on Saturday last, which articles are grossly false, scandalous, and defamatory, and having been heard in his place in defence of the same, has, by the whole tenor of such defence, flagrantly aggravated the charge brought against him, and is therefore guilty of a high breach of the pri-

vileges of this house.

In amendment, Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Lyons, moves, that after the word "Resolved," in the original, he whole be expunged and the following inserted:

"That as this house has allowed many other publica-tions to pass without punishment or censure, reflecting on the character and motives of its members, for many answers of His Excellency, the then Lieutenant Gover-nor, expressing his thanks for such addresses; and as this house has, by the resolution adopted on Saturday last, asserted its privileges, and shewn its determination, hereafter to take notice of such offensive publications, it is not expedient to take any further notice of the said libels published in the Colonial Advocate."

Mr Bidwell said, the original resolution implied that Mr Mackenzie's defence was punishable, which was conrary to all law and precedent. It implied a reflection pon the Speaker, who had allowed him to make such a lefence. It was unmanly and unjust, and was calculated o destroy all confidence in the equity of their proceedings, o permit a person to proceed with a defence which they would afterwards vote an aggravation of his crime. It was unparliamentary to bring a new charge against Mr Mackenzic, and condomn him for what he had had no opportunity to defend himself against. Mr Mackenzie vas entitled to full liberty of speech in his defence. With the same propriety might they pass a vote of censure upon him (Mr Bidwell) for the liberty of speech he had used he knew not but the honorable and learned gontleman from Hastings (Mr Samson) had a resolution in his pocket already prepared for that purpose. He trembled at the result of such proceedings.—Mr Bidwell assigned several reasons for the length of Mr Mackenzie's defence—con. tended that the vindication and votes of the hoose already given would go as far as the implications of them had gone, and would be as effectual a defence of their character as any farther proceedings could furnish.

Mr Samson replied. Mr Mackenzie had made no con-

essions in his defence, but had endeavored to maintain the truth of what he had published, and concluded his defence by expressing his belief that a majority of that house were sycophants." If that was not an aggravation of his erime, he (Mr S.) did not know what was. They had voted the articles likelious, and to adopt the amendment, would imply that they were afraid to punish the author of them, who had asserted that he would publish the same things again. He could not believe the honorable and earned member for Lenox and Addington was sincere, shen he expressed a fear that he might be punished for the liberty of speech he had used in debale. As to an excitement in the County of York, which it had been contended this proceeding would create, he respected the people of the County and Town of York as much as any other person; but they were not all the Country. They constituents might reject him for the part he had taken, received letters, annonymous and signed by the proper names of the persons who had wrote them; but nothing would intimidate him while he thought he was doing his duty and acting for the good of the country. The resolution adopted, only declared the articles libellous; the one now proposed declared them a breach of the privile. ges of the house.

Mr Ketchum supported the amendment and opposed

Mr Samson's resolution. Mr Perry's amondment was put and lost by a majority

of 26 to 14. The original motion was then put and carried,-Yeas,

26, Nays 14.
Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr Werden moved "That William Lyan Mackenzie Esquire be expelled this house."

Mr. Perry said, they had now come to the marrow of the thing; and it was now for the house to consider whetracts next week, as also some opinions of the Provin-ing all they had done or not. Mr. Perry moved the ful-lowing amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Lyons:

"That after the words 'moves,' in the original, the whole be expunged, and the following inserted, 'that this house having fully asserted its privileges, by resolving some particular remarks contained in the Colonial Advocate of the 24th November, and of the 1st of December. reflecting on the proceedings of this Assembly, and some of its members, to be a libel, and a high breach of the privileges of this house, it is expedient to appoint a Committee of Privilege, to enquire and report to this House, what other, if any, libels have been published against the proceedings of this house, or any of its members, since the commencement of this present Session, and that Messrs. Attorney General, Duncombe, Beardsley. Berezy, and Ketchum, do compose said committee.

Mr. Perry remarked, if the house was actuated by principles of justice, to do alike to all, they would adopt the amendment. If not-if they were actuated by gross. partiality, they would reject the amendment, and adopt the original resolution, and the country could and would,

principles of justice and sound poher.

Mr. Mount advocated the original resolution -- he trustcondition of repentance.

The principal ground of the re-expulsion was, his publish. Mr Berezy spoke at very considerable length with abing a part of his speech to the electors, in which Mr Mac. lity in favour of Mr. Mackenzio's expulsion; and was fol. lowed by McNab who was twice called to order in the course of his remarks; once for personality, and the secourse of his temains, once the procession before the condition for departing from the question before the house. Mr Bidwell replied at large to Messrs, Berczy and McNab, advocated the appointment of a committee, -said he was opposed to the house taking notice of any libellious publication, but contended that if they noticed one, they ought to notice all.

The Sol. General opposed the amendment-said it was a most insidious attack upon the liberty of the press-ar. gued inconsistency on the part of its movers-but was uly intended to delay and let a guilty person go unpunished.—The Att'y General followed on the same side-supported the proceeding by precedents, for which he referred to the Legislature of N. York, Congress, and the National Convention in France at the time of the Revolu-

Mr. Perry replied to the Att'y. & Sol. Gen'l -spoke of the apparent alarm manifested lest other publications should be brought under review-thought such sticklers. for libel and dignity would not mind how much time At the suggestion of a Subscriber, we have inserted the amendment to show hen members the length to on the last page a very able article on Mr Mackenzie's which their present course would carry them should they At the suggestion of a Subscriber, we have inserted might be employed in such business-eaid he had moved

argued in favour of expulsion.

Mr. Perry's amendment was put and negatived by a maiority of 24 to 14.

pulsion, nothing less than which he said would satisfy that House or the country, as Mr. Mackenzie had utterly refused to retract any thing he had published.

Dr Duncombe moved that Mr. Mackenzie be called to the bar of that House and be reprimanded; and supported

his amendment by a few remarks.

The smeadness was negatived. 31 to 7.

Mr Bidwell new speke to the original resolution, which be perceived was moved by Mr Sumson and seconded by Mr. WERDEN, (bowing to Mr. Werden.) They had now arrived to the cliff to which they had been six days progressing. It was a naked proposition before them, "That Wm. L. Mackenzie, Esq. he expelled this House," Was he to be expelled for what he had published in his paper--or libels in his defence--or hecause he was

a "pestilent little fellow?"

Referring to the case of Sir F. Burdett's being sent to
the Tower, Mr. Bidwell remarked, that the country would now regret it, as it led to bloodshed. Some might refer to Congress in the cooffict of party spirit, or to revolutionary France in times of high excitement, but he should be sorry to follow such precedents. He objected to the motion, first, because expulsion was a severe punishment upon the individual expelled. A seat in that house was an object of high ambition, and was frequently sought for at the price of great laber and expense. Expulsion in the present case, be (Mr. B., considered a punishment quite disproportionate to the offence. He had done all in his power to prevent the proceedings from coming to this crisis. In the next place, it was a still severer punishment upon the electors for the county of York—the most popu-lous county in the Province. That house was now about to deprive them of the services of one of their representatives, at a time too, when they felt a deep interest in the use of them, and most needed them. Here Mr. Bidwell paid a high compliment to Mr. Mackenzio's talents—vi-gilance, and usefulness in that House, and to the value and importance of his labors to the interests of his constituents and the psople of the Province. To take away from the people the votes and labours of one of their representatives was an act of injustice, and the more so to a county which was imperfectly and unequally represented by two representatives.—It had been intimated by the Attorney General that he (Mr. B.) wished to keep him the hon, member in that house to assist him in the Bank question. He (Mr. B.) acknowledged that he id: and he thought it was right be should, especially, as Mr. Macken. zie's research and information was well known to be very extensive and valuable on that subject. Were it at the end of the session it would be a matter of far less importance, than at the very threshold of the session, when great erod a very strong objection to his expulsion. The excitement of an election, under these poculiar circumstan-ces was another objection to Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion. They were in the midst of the electors, and might exert an influence and become parties in the contest. Will bon, members incur all the responsibility of popular excitement-of setting one neighbour against another, and of producing feelings not easily allayed, even in other parts of the Province?

Again, would it not be ridiculous and absurd to expel Mr Mackenzie under the expectation that he would be re-turned again, as had been admitted by several hon, mem. What would be thought of their proceedings and espelled Mr Mackenzie; but the people of his own country, many of whom were eye witnesses of your proceedings, have re-elected him?" And whose decision would have the most influence, ours, when we are judges in our own case, or that of the people of the County of York, when exercising the important right of their elective franchise for themselves and their posterity?—After ma-king some remarks on the wording of the resolution. Mr B. observed that the hon member from Lanark, Mr Morris, would not be cruel-he would deal kindly with the hon, member for the County of York-he would only espel him as a public libeller. This was like the kindness of the man who would not kill, or beat, or strike his dog, but he would give him a bad name—he would turn him out and cry "mad dog" after him. The Solicitor General said if there was any thing vio-

lent in this proceeding, it was the six days intemperate speeches, which had been almost as had as the libel itself had they not been protected by the liberty of speech within the walls of that house.

If the electors of York county should return Mr. Mac. he (the Sol. Gen.) would relie on their good sense that they would admonish him for the past and counsel him for the would udmonish may for the past and counset may for the future. He (the Sol. Gen.) had not lived long among them; that the Welland Canal Company will feel that they sold their credit? He would wish the monorance and their credit? He would wish the monorance and their property for less than it was worth they may be interested to adopt the law now in existence; and by that law sure, or any of the hon, gentlemen who voted for it, to the Niagara Company can take what water they require. House of Assembly," he (the Sol. Gen.) could tell the people of the county of York, that that house possessed greater power than they, and would not be "rode over rough shod" by them. Were the people of Upper Canada to be ruled by the people of the county of York? But he believed they would say to Mr. Mackenzie, should they send him back to that house, "we disapprove of your con-duct—but we will send you back, hoping that you will do better in time to come, and take the advice of the Sol. General who has given you wholesome admonition."

He (the Sol. Gen.) would now vote for Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion—but if he should be re-elected, he would be the first to receive him -he would not interfere with the elective franchise-he would leave to the people the free choice of their representative ; but if Mr. Mackenzie were to be guilty hereafter of what he had been guilty of in that house, he (the Sol. Gen.) would not only vote for his expulsion, but for his disqualification during the present

After same further remarks from the Solicitor General on patrictism, &c. and a few observations from Mr. Ketchum against the motion for Mr. Mackenzie's expul.

Yeas, -Messro. Attorney General, Berczy, Boulton Brown, Burwell, Elliott, A. Fraser, R. Fraser, Ingersoll, Jones, Lewis, M. Martin, M. Nah, Magon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Solicitor General, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Warren, and Werden, 24.

Nays,-Messra. Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, M'Call, Perry, Randal, Roblio, and Shaver. 15-Majori.

Thus ended six day's labor in the House of Assembly, at an expense to the Province of about three thousand dollars.

WELLAND CANAL. The Bill authorising a side cut from the Welland Canal to the River Niagura, was read a third time; and upon motion for its passing, Mr Bidwell said, he was opposed to it because it might be the means of adding to the debt of the Province, and the stock of the government could not be represented. It would be wrong to take stock to an indifinite amount and have no power to appoint Directors. If the Welland Canal Company could shew, that by taking the water from the Canal for this side cut would do them an injury, the new company would not be allowed to take it. But if it were no injury to the Canal, the taking of the water might prove a great injury to the machinery, and in that case the court might say that they could not take the water. Arbitrators were to be appointed, who were to decide whether the taking of the was or was not an injury; and if they should decide that it was not an injury, the Welland Canal might decide that it was; and where would those interested in the new cut find redress? Was there any clause in the Bill that would authorise the officers of the Niagara Canal Co. to go by main force and take the water; or would they have to go to a court of law? He inquired in what way the parties would be redressed in case of the refusal of an ample supply of water? whether they would go and take the water by force? whether the officers of the company, or the Sheriff, would be authorised to take the water for the use of the side cut; and whother the company, in case of refusal, would sue and levy damages? The Welland Canal was mortgaged to British Government, and how could they sell? If damages were recovered would they have a right to remove property? And how could damages be

It was provided that no injury should be done to the navigation or machinery which should be constructed, Suppose the side cut would injure the machinery constructed on the Welland, who were to appoint the Aroi. trators? Surely, not the company, for they had no innot be parties; yet they were to call in Arbitrators, and house.

they might be in favor of the Niagara company—and might not be in favor of those interested in the hydraulic privileges. If a dispute should arise about taking the warping for the supposed they were correctly terform those privileges, those interested, and not the company, onight to have the power of appointing an architecture. When the power of appointing an architecture of the power of appointing an architecture. When the power of appointing an architecture of the power of appointing an architecture. When the power of appointing an architecture of the power of appointing and the disapprobation of this mention, remarking of the session, as he understood they were going to have public meeting, and is the total public meeting, and is the constituent with estimate that one of the publishers printed the statutes of the Prosecular applications for money.

The Attorney General supported the motion, remarking of the session, as he understood they were going to have public meeting, and to the constituents win elected him—and that Ellian the Attorney General said the money was not now in the Receiver General's hands, and would not be before the power of appointing an architecture.

The Attorney General supported the motion, remarking of the session, as he understood they were going to have public meeting, was alike highly derogatory to the character of any public meeting, was alike highly derogatory to the character of any public meeting, was alike highly derogatory to the character of any public meeting, and to the constituents win elected him—and that Ellian the Attorney General said the money was not now in the Attorney General said the money was not now in the Attorney General said the money was not now in the Attorney General said the money was not now in the Attorney General said the money was not now in the Attorney General said the money was not now in the Attorney General said the money.

The Attorney General said the money was not now in the constituents with the Attorney General said the money was not now in Mr Samson denied that he was getting alarmed, and they might be in favor of the Niagara company-and Mr. Burwell opposed the appointment of a committee.

If a dispute should arise about taking the way vince formerly, and he supposed they were correctly.

The Receiver General's hands, and would not be before company, ought to have the power of appointing an ar.

Mr. Burwell opposed the appointment of a committee.

If a dispute should arise about taking the way vince formerly, and he supposed they were correctly.

The Attorney General's hands, and would not be before company, ought to have the power of appointing an ar.

Mr. Samson said they could not be worse done than the next October, and if they purposed giving any thing to be the roads it must be done before that time; besides if they which I have paid £25,000, would it not be right that, in members that might be returned hereafter.

case of dispute, he was so deeply interested should have
a choice in the Arbitrators appointed to settle the dispute? be given out without a vote of the house.—The resolution it to pay the present unpopular debt, debentures to the The Bill was manifestly defective and ought to be amend. carried without opposition. ed before it passed.

Mr Ellist moved that the words "machinery" ie struck out. He said if the amendment did not carry the stock was improper, and he regretted that he was not present knew the public credit was not at all strained. would not be taken up—he had no doubt but the Niagara when the resolution was proposed and adopted. The river would be the place of entry to Lake Erie and not principle was wrong; the report should have been refer-Port Dalliousie.

Mr Bidwell said, the privileges were purchased by a spirited individual at a large price, and they were now going to pass a bill whereby his interest might be prejudi-ced. If his interest should be injured he might call upon this Legislature for compensation; and in justice he ought

to be compensated. The Solicitor General said he supported the bill suppo-

any knowledge of this measure.

The Attorney General said, Mr. Yates and the Stockenabled the two companies to proceed in the way that the bill provided. A Mr. McDonell was the purchaser of the property and not Mr. Yates. 16 or 17,000 acres of land and the water privileges of the Welland Canal were them to show that the price demanded was not extravawould lay out villages, and towns and mill sites upon the although there were several that would give evidence if property, and realize £50,000 by the barguin; but that was no reason why they should infringe upon any right did they act in the same honest manner that they would that he was entitled to, but it was right that this house expect a steward of theirs would act for thom? No. It should extend rights to others. The law of 1823 enables was wrong to purchase 200 copies for the use the house. with the rights of the Welland Company, and he was sure that great object would be accoded to by honble, members. than at the very threshold of the session, when great questions were to come before the house, such as the the doing away, with conditions could not do any kind of They were in the habit of declaiming against the Lagrangian of Finance. Banking, &c. &c. This he consid. injury to Mr. McDonell, the purchaser of the property, gislative Council for the encrease of their contingencies. migury to Mr. McDonell, the purchaser of the property, because the water used for one mill would supply all the other mills when properly taken care of, as they would be all built on the same line of Canal. Unless the Welland Canal would have the whole control of the water, and throw it out on some of the side streams to run waste. and throw it out on some of the side streams to run waste. hastily taken, and convince the people that they had some That they would be able to do if they were not compelled regard for their wishes and interests. If a majority were to husband it. He thought the word machinery should determined to persevere in their former proceeding; if he struck out and leave it as it was in the set of 1829—the did not see why the law should be altered to benefit an constituents, resolved to vote money into their own pock. individual that was making a fortune by the canal. (Hear, ets and accommodate a friend, let them at least put some hear.) He would remark that £50,000 was voted last colour of honesty upon the face of the transaction. (Hear, session to complete the canal to Lake Erie, and that a hear, and a cry of order, order.) He would say let them great deal of that sum, instead of being applied to that pay, not what the publishers were pleased to demand, but conduct in distant parts of the Province, in case of such object, was laid out in making in those privileges. (Hear, what the books were actually worth. If they purchased a result? The people would then say to us, "you have lear.) He would say that that was not right. The mo- lat all, let them purchase not at the retail but at the hear.) He would say that thit was not right. The money was not expended according to the provisions of the wholesale price. One of the publishers was a member, act, but in violation of them—it was expended in impro-ving the hydraulic privileges. (Hear, hear.) They should not be called upon to protect persons that were already resources? He was told that 1900 copies could be had protected. The money of the country should not be voted for making mill sites; and he regretted that some of the ioney was expended that way; he did not like to see individuals making their fortunes at the public expense-applying the money voted by this honse, to the improve-ment of their own property. He would ask honourable members, which was of the greatest importance to the country--a navigation between the Lakes, or ten times he number of mills that were necessary? There were plenty of mill sites, and was it right to have the compleion of the navigation postponed in order to make super-

numary mill-sites to enhance the value of property?

The hydraulic advantages above the mountain were syond all calculation, there was water power sufficient for all the machinery in the province, and there was no necessity to waste the public money in adding to that power. It would be a most singular course of proceedpower. It would be a most singular course of proceeding to adopt an amendment to protect private property and do an injury to the navigation. If this bill fails, and that the Welland Canal Company will feel that they sold dound to their credit? He would wish the honorable and He would not do an injury to a man because he obtained kind. He (Mr B.) was one of the committee, and he a great bargain, but he would not give him additional power. He would be sorry if the bill operated signing on the committee. He would not say that they might not make the purchase of the books a matter of continuous forms.

should not be crippled to benefit a private individual. Mr Perry remarked, that what had fallen from the learned Attorney General was not calculated to raise the be an example and a precedent, and the time reight come character of the Welland Canal Company in the eyes of when a difficulty would occur between this house and the the world. He argued that the Bill would not infere with Legislative Council—and the course pursued by this house the interest of the purchaser because he had made a specu- would be a precedent for the upper house to do the same. lation that was profitable. Suppose he had made a loss It was a matter of doubt that the sum voted on a previin place of gain, then it would be interfering with his our day for these books, was contingency, and the right; and according to strict justice was it not now inter-fering with his right? The Attorney General said it did a committee of the whole. He believed there was no prenot after the law, and that the purchaser's rights would not cedent to be found that would justify the vote they be interfered with. What was the preamble of the bill? Did not the preamble of the bill say that the law of 1829 whole house where they would have time to discuss it could not be carried into effect without this amendment. freely and openly. With regard to contingencies, a com-Did not the purchaser know the existing law? He did; mittee is appointed who make a report, which report is sion, the House divided, and the year and nays were taken and if it be altered his interests must be affected. The referred to a committee of the whole and there discussed learned Attorney said the Bill was intended to enable persons to take stock so that the canal might be carried into operation, and that it did not alter the law. But it pected that they were governed in their decision by per. would alter the law and interfere in the rights of Mr. sonal feelings. It was for the personal convenience of would alter the law and interfere in the rights of Mr. McDonel. He also said that the Welland Canal might by the present act proceed in the way the bill pointed be put in the Library, and the money was thrown away, out. If they would, it would amount to swindling as near for the books could not be distributed. He heard that the as it could be. He said they might by a secret bargain price was far more than a renumeration for the publish-take all the surplus water from the Welland Canal. If the all the surplus water from the Welland Canal.

I they could let them do so, It was not the first swinding transaction in this business, and when the company could not obtain money from the public, the secreta would conce out when they depended solely upon the tolla—they would not obtain money from the public, the secreta would conce out when they depended solely upon the tolla—they would get into the marrow of swinding by and by. User they would not obtain money from the public, the secreta would conce are not to day, and more would come out when they depended solely upon the tolla—they would get into the marrow of swinding by and by. User.

Ferry, thought it would be an act of injustice to have made a very able and speak the canal could not be carried into effect without some underbanded work; he hoped the House would not look truck out; he hoped the House would not be struck out; he hoped the provision would not be struck they could let them do so, It was not the first swindling Year 29.—Nays 15.—Majority 5. transaction in this business, and when the company could (Mr. Perry's resolution was

Gen. that the barbor of the mouth of he Grand River, is and were in favour of an equal distribution. The originary superior to the one selected by the commissioners at very superior to the one selected by the commissioners at Gravelly Bay; that he, as a member of the heard, did every thing in his power to have the canal terminate at the Grand River, but he was overruled by the other commis. sioners. After some elaborate remarks by Messra, Sol. Gen Bidwell, Berezy, Morris, & Warren, the committee reported the bill as amended, which was ordered to be en. grossed and read a third time.

Messes. Thousan & M'FARLANE'S STATUTES. The Solicitor General moved that 200 copies of the Statutes of the Province, printed by Messrs. Thomson and terest in it—they, having sold the water privileges, could [McFarlane, be purchased by the Clerk for the use of the

tors, and not leave it to the company. Suppose Mr each member would be entitled to four copies, or whether unde any further grants of money he could see no differ. Yates should say, you shall not take away the water for they would be kept in the library for the use of all the ence whether it was horrowed for the roads or for any

when the resolution was proposed and adopted. The principle was wrong; the report should have been referred to the whole house, and a hill founded upon the resolution; they should not be allowed, by a hasty vote of the house, to put their hands into the pockets of the people and lavish away money for the benefit of private friends or their own accommodation. (Hear, hear.) The price of the statutes was £2 a copy; and by the vote of the house the publishers might, and no doubt would, charge £400 for the 200 copies, for the committee did not limit the clerk to any price; he might give £2 a copy for the paid by direct taxation it would be a little more haltable. sing it would guard private interests and vested rights—he the clerk to any price; he might give £2 a copy for the did not pay much attention to it, and from what had been whole, or he might give more if he pleased. Was it with the people to be taxed to pay money laid out on the stated by his honourable and learned friend, he thought right to give £2 a copy when they were taking 200 copies? It ought to be referred to a select committee. He would If they could vote £400 of the people's money in this way, like to know if Mr. Yates or any of the Stockholders had could they not vote £4000 to any favorite upon the same lows: principle? . Would that be proper or reasonable? What would the people think of such conduct? He insisted holders were acquainted with the measure-the act of 1829 that the proceeding was discreditable and unconstitutional, bought by him, for £25,000-it was a great bargain, he gant—they did not call a practical printer before them, the Ningara Company to do what the present bill if passed What did they want with them? If they wanted any, would authorise, it could not militate against the interest surely 50 copies would be sufficient at any rate. And of Mr. McDonell. The Welland Canal Company might they should not sit here to vote money into their own say that they had sold the land and the water privileges to pockets. (Hear, hear.) He would say, no matter what him at a very low price; but in allowing him the hydraulic other honorable members might think of it, that it was privileges on the Welland, he should not deprive the new unconstitutionally voting away the money of the people ral, Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Camblell, Clark, Cook, Company of the hydraulic privileges on the side cut. The bill did not go to alter the law of 1829—all the difference was that the purchasers of the hydralic privileges on the New Cut should not be at the mercy of the Welland Canal Company. The object of the bill was to relieve the leave them scattered round this house? It would be bet-Ni gara Company from conditions that were now imposed ter to buy Bibles and distribute them through the counupon them, and he was not aware that they interferred try; but he doubted much whether a resolution to effect

for £500, and they were going to give £400 for 200 co.

There was a clamorous cry of question, question, when the hon, gentleman sat down.

Mr Buell rose in support of the motion of his hon friend, and to enter his protest against the vote given on former day. He said they were going to take upon themselves to charge their constituents with a very extra ordinary sum-the price charged was a very high one, and the motion ought to be rescinded.

Another clamorous cry of question proceeded from various parts of the house, when

Mr Bidwell rose, and said, he hoped honorable mem. bers would if they could, advance some argument in sup-port of the justice and necessity of their former vote, and not endeavour to put an end to this discussion by clamour cause there was sufficient water, if properly taken care of, and they would be better to grant the money by act of Parliament. There was no necessity for obtaining the statutes of the Province, and it would be wrong to vote so large a sum as contingencies, it ought to be done by act of Parliament. Others would apply, and this would given, the subject should be referred to a committee of the whole house where they would have time to discuss it freely and openly. With regard to contingencies, a committee is appointed who make a report, which report is referred to a committee of the whole and there discussed. He was anxious to proceed this way because one of the members was the put lisher, and he would not have it suspected that they were governed in their decision by personal feelings. It was for the personal convenience of members that the money was voted; the books were to be put in the Library, and the money was thrown a way, for the books could not be distributed. He heard that the price was far more than a renumeration for the publishers. The house divided. For Mr Perry's resolution—Yeas 29—Nays 15—Majority 5.

Convened according to due notice by the Town Clerk at the Baptist Meeting ones, on Tuesday, the 27th of Dec., and adjourned to the 2nd of January, in consequence of only 30 freeholders and inhabitants were present, and the following resolutions were adopted with only two dissenting votes.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that every list and necessary privilege of Parliament is restricted by the British Constitution, solely and exclusively, to the promotion of the public good—and that every exercise of this privilege by the House of Assembly of this province to punish and expet its members for alleged political libel against themselves, involves a principle of great a beautiful and maintenance of the province to punish and expet its members for alleged political libel against themselves, involves a principle of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved—That the assumption of authority by the House of Assembly of this province to punish and expet its members for alleged political libel against themselves, involves a principle of great a beautiful and maintenance of the principle of civil and the resolution of the public political libel against themselves, involves a principle of civil and authority and the mode of th given, the subject should be referred to a committee of the

and were in favour of an equal distribution. The original rosolution carried, and the committee rose and report, ed the resolution. When the speaker took the chair Mr. Perry moved that the words "to be raised by debenture," in the rosolution be expunged.

Mr Perry said that it appeared by the report of the estimated expenses of the year, there would be a balance in the Receiver General's hands of about 19 or £20,040, and he could see no reason for borrowing money to improve the roads and bridges when they could as well apply this surplus, equal to the sum voted to that purpose; and he had no doubt if it were not appropriated to the roads it would be to some other purpose before the close.

ence whether it was borrowed for the roads or for any amount of £40,000 of which were now due; the' he (the On the 21st, Mr Perry moved for the rescinding of the Atty Gen.) contended the holders of these debentures resolution—he thought the course pursued by the house would be very unwilling to have them paid off; and he

. Mr. Perry replied this was the first time be had ever

YEAS-Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Cook, Howard, Lyons, McCall, Morris, Perry, Roblin, Shaver, Sol. General. -12. Navs-Attorney General, Berczy, Bouhon, Brown, Chisholm, Clark, Crooks, Duncombe, Elliott, Fraser R. D. Ingersoll, Jones. Ketchum, McDonald D. McMartin MacNab, Macon, Mount, Norton, Randal, Samson, Shade Thomson, Vankoughnett, Warren, Werden, Wilson. W.

The original resolution was then carried nem. con-

Tuesday, January 3rd, 1832. On the Speaker announcing to the House the Return f William Lyon Muckenzie, Esquire, a Member for the ounty of York-

Mr Vankoug'met, seconded by Mr McNah, moved redutions with a view to re-expel Mr Mackenzie.

In favor of dropping the proceedings, and against Mr Vankoughnet's resolutions, voted Messrs Attorney Gene. Duncombe, Howard, Ingersoll, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, McDonald A., McDonald D., Morris, Norton, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Samson, Shaver, Willson W., and War-

For proceeding with Mr Vankoughnet's resolutions for e expolling Mr Mackenzie, or rather of preventing him from taking his seat, and ordering a new election, (he having declared that step to be the object of his 1st re-solve,) voted Messrs Berezy, G. Boulton, Brown, Bur-

> (From the Upper Canada Rerald.) The Editor of the Advocate, I must not here forget to state, Has been before the House arraigned, For something of which they complained As libellous and most offensive, And on their dignity extensive; Would mark a foul and lesting blot, If 'twas not punished on the spot. Being a member he took care, To have his full and usual share Of chat, upon this weighty matter: But all his prattling could not shatter Their firm and fix'd determination, Not to receive an explanation. Twas vain he pleaded that the rant In which he term'd them "Sycophant," Was nothing more than had been used By others who had them abused: In that House he should stop no longer, And so it was, they being stronger,

From the Canadian Watchman's New Yours Address.

From the Canadian Watchman's New Yours Ad Our sage Assembly, in a phrenzy, Have had a southe with M Kenzie, Whom some of them have long revil'd. Among some other printed stories, MAC said that most of them were teries; And, on account of some transaction, He call'd this tory house "a faction," And, "sgcophants," a harder mane, For which he was, perhaps to blame; And blame, indeed, is charg'd on both; Butsoon they took a canens onth, In a most luckless, angry hour, To make him feel their party power, And then, as Herod did of yore, felt pledg'd to accomplish what they swore. So, after six days stout exertion, To wipe away his foul aspersion, Their wounded characters to head, And prove their spirit, truth, and zeal, They turn'd bim out; but all in vain; For he may be turn'd in saidh, And come with more ectae before them; And the end thus triumph o'er them; Though they may hope, by such oppression, To keep him out, the present session, Lest they should feel, as herefore, His dreaded lashings on the floor. Their views the Prenier understands, And plays his card into their hands, The new election to delay, Until a busy, distant day.

Meanwhile the offended people render Due honor to their boll defender, And load with execrations hearty The leaders of the tory party.

You'll rend it in the public papers, With many other party capers.

PUBLIC OPINION.—WHITHY MEETING

Convened according to due notice by the Town Clerk at the Baptis

NOTICE.-A Four days' Meeting will be held in Cobourg, commencing on the 13th of January instant. Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending January 11.

W. Smith, G. Ferguson (your former letter was re-ceived), D. McMullen, E. Brouse, D. Orr, M. Whiting, S. Belton, J. Elliott, (yes) H. Biggar, H. Dean, I. Masters, G. Poole, W. Johnson, J. Talmage, A. Bagsley, D. Loggie, J. Fox, (it has been paid), W. Hargrave, W. Griffis, T. Madden, J. Huston.

BIRTH.

In Exercisioner, on the 15th December, 1831, Mrs. Perry, wife of Captain David Perry, of two sons.

MARRIED,

In this town on 2nd instant, by the Rev. E. Rverson, Mr. John Mctcalle, to Miss Ellen Jackson, both of the Township of York.
On the 23th Nov. by the Kev. Wm. Webster, Mr. Adam M. Donald,
to Miss Ann Anderson, all of Edwardsburgh.
At Fort Ningsra, on the 2nd utt, by the Rev Thomas Creen, Johnon Ciench, Ess, son of the late Col. Clench. of Niagara, to Miss Eli
Sa Whistler, daughtor of Major Whistler of the U. S. army, commandant of Fort Niegsra.
In Terento on the 28th utt. by the Rev. Robert Corson, Mr. George
Cheancy of Tornotto to Miss Albigall Walker of Chinguacousy.
On the 19th Deer. utt., by the Rev. H. Biggar, Mr. John C. Morvill
to Mrs. Elenor Clark, both of London.
On the 81st Deer. utt., by the same, Mr. John Bryce to Miss Hannah
Hodgman, and Mr. Thomas Bryce to Miss Mary Ann Hodgman, all
of London.
At Pickering, on the 3rd last, by the Rev. G. Barelay, Mr. William
Farreir to Miss Cynthia Brand.
At Brock, on the 5th Inst., by the same, Mr. Peter Case to Miss
Sophia Bophric.
At Pickering, on the 8th Inst., by the same, Mr. Lewis Lesley to
Miss Saily Mayor.

Fratur.—In the marriage of Mr. P. R. Parsons of Hawkesbury, onthe 8th Oct. 1831, for Miss Elizabeth Courtland read Coutthart.

DIED,

In Bellville, on the 23rd ult., Sarah-Aan daughter of the Rev. John Beatty, aged 14 years.
In the 24 Concession of Sidney, on the 17th ult., Benjamin Hogle, aged 30 years.
In Efizabethtown on the 1st inst. John Elliot, eldest son of Jacob Elliot, Esq. This is the sixth within six years who have died of consumption in Mr. Elliott's tentity.
At Lewiston, N. Y. on Sunday the 18th ult., of Hydrocephalas, or Dropsy of the brain, Miss Phebe Louis: Parsons, in the 18th year of her age, eldes daughter of Mr. Lyman Parsons of St. Catherines.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower."
At her residence in Wanfiect, on the 1st inst., Elizabeth Farr, reliet of the late Richard Farr.
At Beverly on the Täh inst. Mr. John Robertson, aged 83 years.
Lately, in Fredericksburgh, Mr. William Van Koughnett, aged 74.

Notice to the people of the Home and neighbouring

Districts to Assemble in York, at noon, on Thursday 19th January, 1832. York, Monday 9th January 1832. At a Meeting of certain Inhabitants of the County

of York, to take into consideration the re-expulsion of W. L. Mackenzie, Esq. the member returned for the County of York.
Mr. John Mackintosh in the Chair.

Dr. T. D Morrison, Secretary; The two following resolutions were moved by Mr. Joseph Shepard, seconded by Mr. Charles Mackintosh and adopted. I. Resolved; that an address be presented to the people of the Home and neighbouring districts, desiring them to recet in this town, in the area opposite the Court House, on Thursday the nineteenth day of January instant, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of waiting upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and requesting him to dissolve this Parlia-ment forthwith; also, of taking such other steps, in the present state of the country, as may be considered

expedient. II. Resolved, that Messrs. Thompson, Tims, and Mackenzie, be a committee to draft said address, and to cause it to be widely circulated, and with speed.

Joun McIntosn, Chairman, T. D. MORRISON. Secretary.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

TAME ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION, which was postponed in consequence of the general prevalence of illness, commenced on Monday the 9th instant, and will continue during the week, between the hours of 10 and 4: when the attendance of all who feel an interest in the Institution is invited. The public Recitations and distribution of Prizes will take place on Saturday the 14th, at one o'clock. Yark, Jan. 11, 1832.

TO MASONS.

FALED TENDERS will be received at Mr. William Lawson's, King street, on Thursday, January 19th, containing Proposals for building a

British primitive methodist chapel. of the following dimensions, viz: 46 by 36, and 24 feet

The Contractors will be expected to furnish all Mate. rials, and the Proposals will be made for the Stone and Brick work separately.

For further particulars, apply as above.
N.D.-3000 feet of LUMBER wanted. 1 w York, Jan. 10, 1831.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, on W 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, ly the first of May, for any gentleman who may purchase it. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the nremises. JOHN MILLS.

York, Jan. 11, 1832.

NJEW and Splendid Assortment of FANOV and STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT BEATTY'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, King street, five doors East of Yonge street, YORK, U.C.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to his new Ware. house, and has completed his Fall Shipments from Great Britain direct. He is determined to adhere to his original plan of selling at unprecedented low prices; the public may, therefore, expect to find Goods at a fuir value at the above place. Just Received, a great variety of Surgaion Dublin made

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHS, of the most fashionable colors, which will be sold very cheap. Also, One Case Best Parent Water Glasses, sold Wholesale and Retail.

He solicits an early call from Country Merchants to examine his Stock, which will be found worthy of their attention.

JAMES BEATTY. 113tf York, January 11, 1832.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

N a respectable and populous neighborhood, A SCHOOL MASTER, of good qualifications and moral character. Apply to Joseph Gardiner, Centre Road, about five miles north of Dundas street, Toronto. January 10th, 1831,

TOTICE is hereby given, that all debts due to George Monro, or the Estate of the late John Mongo, remaining unpaid after the 15th January next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. The subscriber is fully authorized to transact all manner of business for Mr. Monro, and is to be found at the usual

ROBERT THOMSON.

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.—
MRS. M. PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late hus. band, Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general

Poetry.

From the Canadian Watchman "THY KINGDOM COME." God of grace, great Prince of glory, Bow the heavens and come down; Let Salvation's pleasing story Be the topic of renown.

Let the heralds of salvation, Fly to earth's remotest bound, Till every kindred, tongue, and nation Hear the gospel's joyful sound.

Oh! dispel the mists of error, Let the blind receive their eight; Clouds engendering mental error Gild with evangelic light.

Build thy Zion's desolations, Let hor breaches all be healed: . Make her great amongst the nations, Amply be thy grace revealed.

Let religious institutions. Spread through this and every land; Free from error's vile pollutions, Let instructions germs expand.

O, let love, and peace, and union, Bless Messiah's wide domain; Schism yield to sweet communion Under Prince Emmanuel's reign.

Let not local situations Sever friendship's mystic chain-Nor sectarian separations Rend the church of Christ in twain.

Purge thy church from things defiling, Keep her borders clean and fair: God of love, in mercy smiling, Make her thy peculiar care.

REPORT OF THE YORK YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY: 31st DECEMBER, 1831. CONSTITUTION.

JOHN.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called "THE YORK Young Men's Society," and shall be Auxiliary to the Canada Young Men's Society.

II. The design of the Society shall be to promote the

moral and intellectual improvement of young men resid-ing in the town and vicinity of York, and to engage its rnembers in doing good to all men as they have opportunity.

III. The members of the Society shall be such young

men under forty years of age, of decided piety, or moral character, as agree to associate for the purposes and upon the principles specified in this constitution. IV. The Society shall not interfere with political affairs.

V. The Managers of the Society shall be a President,

a Treasurer, one or more Secretaries, and a committee of at least six members—three members shall form a quo-VI. The managers shall divide the town and suburbs

into districts, and endeavour to form one or more associations of young men in cach.

VII. The managers shall make it their business to acquaint themselves with Boarding Houses in which no immorality is tolerated—and those in which family worship is maintained, to which they may be able to direct young men from the country or other towns. They shall also make such arrangements as may tend to secure the introduction of young men coming to the town from other places to a company of persons of their own age, who will promote their best interests.
VIII. A meeting of the Society shall be held annually

in the month of December, to appoint officers and received a report for the last year.

OFFICERS FOR 1832:

ROBT. TROMPSON, Treasurer. THOMAS F. CALDICOTT, | Secretaries. JAMES LESSLIE,

Committee of Management. Messrs. T. Armstrong, J. M. Murchison, M. McLellan, Robt. Catheart, David D. C. Porter, Timothy Parsons.

In coming forward with the first Report of the York Young Men's Society, in so short a time after its formation, (having only been established in the mouth of October last) it will not be expected that much can as yet have been accomplished by their labor; but their success hitherto, both as regards their own improvement and edification, as well as in other matters to which their attention has been directed, bus been such as affords strong encouragement to perseverence in their exertions; and they feel fully persuaded, that every member has found much benefit from his attendance at the meetings of the Society. The remarks made on the portions of Scripture read, and the Essays produced, have been of a very interesting character; and although there is free scope for every member to make remarks upon the subject of the Essays, as all criticism and controvorsial discussion are excluded by the Rules of the Society; the effect has been the calling into exercise a variety of talent which would ferent subjects that have been written upon, namely:—

Religious Essays—on the condescention of the Son of God in beginning our surety; the advantage of Revelation; the love of God in the gift of his Son; the Resurtion; the love of God in the gift of his Son; the Resurtion of the Body; the Wisdom of God; the influence of Christianity; and on Unbelief. Morel Essays—on precious hours are lost and where no real benefit is third and fourth instalments at the interval of a constant of the subjects that have been written upon, namely:—

Our number is as yet small, consisting at present of the be made at the upset price, the Land will be for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

The purchase money will be required to be at the time of sale, or by four instalments with the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the first instalment at the interval of a consisting at present of the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the present of the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the present of the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the present of the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the present of the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the present of the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the present of the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the will be sold to the will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the highest bidder, and the best will be sold to the will be sold to the best will b Time; Order; Hope; Anger; the choice of Companions; the claims of Society upon young men; and the advan-tage of Religious and Moral Society to young men.

The first subject to which the Society directed its at. tention was the appointment of a committee of three of its members to wait upon the different Ministers in Town, with the view of obtaming their consent to Freach alternately a Sermon for the benefit of young men, in their respective places of worship, on the evening of the last Sabbath of every month. The proposal was well received and kindly accessed to by all the different Ciercymen, and

has since been attended to. has since been attended to.

It having been suggested that the prisoners in York
Gaol might afford a field of usefulness to the Society, a
committee of two of its members was appointed on the
22d of November to visit the Gaol for the purpose of en-22d of November to visit the Gael for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of its immates, and ascertain whether the Society could be of any benefit to them. At the next meeting of the Society, the committee reported that they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, on enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, on enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael, and, or enthat they had accordingly visited the Gael for the purpose of them from the insolent manner.

What latitude has the King's Ministers escaped, upon the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from the Surveyor General.

The CE was Long Point Ray, in on the object of their visit, who expressed themselves very thankful for their kind intentions, and said they would be happy to receive instruction and comfort in any way that the Society might be prepared to give it. And on its being proposed to supply them with a few Tracts, they seemed much pleased, and promised carefully to peruse and preserve any that might be lent them. On of ordinary appellation? And why gentlemen, is this enquiry, it was found that they had only one copy of the permitted in that country? I'll tell you why; because Bible among them: they expressed a desire to have more; and also said they would be very glad to receive the visits of Ministers of different denominations, and to hear them preach, if they would attend at a time which would not personal slander do not apply to rulers or to ministers; interfere with the Archdeacon's appointment. The Gao, that to punish an attack upon a public minister, withler also expressed a willingness on his part to render all the accommodation in his power. The committee therefore recommended to the Society as follows:

1st. That some of its members be appointed to visit the Gaol each week, and enter into friendly and familiar conversation with the prisoners; and endeavor to direct their minds to the truths contained in the Scriptures. 2nd. That a few Tracts should be purchased out of the

funds of the Society, and lent to the prisoners to be exchanged weekly by the visiting members.

3rd. That application should be made to the Bible So. ciety for a few copies of the Scripture for the use of those

confined in York Gaol. 4th. That Ministers of different denominations be in.

vited to visit the Gael and deliver exhortations to the

prisoners. The Society agreed to the report, and requested the committee to continue in office, and endeavor to carry into effect the things they had recommended. A number of Tracts upon subjects calculated to draw the attention of the prisoners have accordingly been purchased, and part of them left in the Gaol, to be renewed weekly. Both the debtors and criminals received them with every expression of gratitude. On application being made at the last meeting of the committee of the like Section last meeting of the committee of the Bible Society,

vere there and kept in good condition.

On Sabbath, the 11th December, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Parsons, one of the Committee, delivered a discourse to the prisoners, the most of whom attended, in a very clean and orderly condition, and seemed very A discourse was also delivered on each of the following Sabbaths at the same hour, when the attendance finding the Gaol allowance ill adapted to their eickly conand to the subject.

whose duty it is to visit the different sections of the town for the purpose of ascertaining the number of children. who do not attend any Sunday School-and to direct the attention of parents to the advantages to be derived from sending their children to such places; making them acquainted with the different schools in town without recommending any one in particular, and trying to induce them to send their children to some one of them. They have already prevailed on several parents who had neg-lected the subject to send their children to school, and they drew down upon themselves the overwhelming inhave had the promise of upwards of 50 children to be dignation of the public. During the last session, they

Another committee of three members appointed to visit the families residing in the District East of the Don to see if it would be practicable to establish a Sunday School in that neighbourhood, report that they were exceedingly well received, and the people expressed a great desire that and their partizan presses are daily heaping upon him a school should be formed among them, and they had the even more opprobrious epithets. In carrying this party promise of 23 children to attend. The use of a School point they have wasted six days of the best period of

prospect of permanency and success. A very pleasing circumstance occurred in the course of the committee's visits, in the case of a family who had formerly sent their they have set themselves in party array. They have children to a Sabbath School, but at the instance of their raised him to the rank of a persecuted patriot. They They now seemed delighted with the projected formation of a school in their neighbourhood, and expressed a firm determination not to adopt the same course again; and also kindly allowed the school to be held in their house till the school house should be got ready. It is very pleaing to them to be able to add that more than the number of children originally promised, have already come for ward, and the gentleman before mentioned, made a pre-ment of a book to each of the children on Sabbath last,

The committee appointed to make inquiry respecting Boarding Houses in which no immorality is tolerated and family worship maintained, in order to direct young men from the country to such places—have not been able to find any house upon an extensive scale to answer the description; but having heard of a few houses kept by pieus people, where two or more young mon might be acommodated as boarders, have recommended that a list of such places be kept by the Secretary and Treasurer, for the information of such persons as may make application to the society—which recommendation has accordingly proceedings, and measures of public importance. In been adopted. The society will be happy to receive in doing all this, he has given offence to the party in powformation from any person who may know of such houses. er; but the people are indebted to him for his zeal, and They also have it in contemplation to recommend the subject of the establishment of a Boarding House upon the above plan to the consideration of the Temperance

Society, at or before its next meeting.
In thus presenting our Report to the public, our design is not to make any boast of what we have done or intend to do-for we feel conscious we have done but little, and are also satisfied we have not strength to accomplish much. But we trust this short sketch of the proceedings of our society, will show that our intentions are good. we are convinced that advantages are to be derived from thus associating together, we would call upon all Young Men who are desirous of improving their own morals and being of benefit to society, to come forward and unite with us. As a Society, we recognize no particular deno-mination, and our Constitution admits of no sectarian principles. No polemic or political discussions are allowed. Our motto is "Let all things be done in Love." And as we ask no sacrifice of principle neither do we of proproperty, our funds being raised by voluntary contributions, which are placed in a subscription box, the amount given is only known to the donor, and each member may give what and when he pleases, according to his ability proceeds of the box are taken ou monthly and handed to the Treasurer.

One great object of the Society shall have been accom plished if they should in any way be the means of provootherwise have lain dormant and concealed. Since the king others to good works; and they are happy to learn formation of the Society there have been produced and that others have been induced to follow their example in

From the Canadian Wetchman.

kenzie "the executive faction."

"Have the virtues, or the exalted station, or the general love of his people, preserved the sacred person even of the Royal Master of the prosecutor from the asperity and imtemperance of public censure, unfound-ed, as it ever must be, with any personal respect to His Majesty? Have the gigantic abilities of Mr. Pitt, have the more gigantic talents of his great antagonist, Mr. suggest, that is not publicly lavished upon him? Do you not find the words, "avdocate of despotism-robber of the public treasure-murderer of the King's subjects-debaucher of the public morality-degrader of the constitution-turnisher of the British Empire," by frequency of use, lose all meaning whatever, and dwindling into terms not of any peculiar reproach, but in that country, they are wise enough to see that the measures of the state are the proper subjects of the freedom of the press; that the principles relating to purchase an advantageous cite for one, can now have an out any regard to truth, but merely because of its ten-dency to breach of the peace, would be ridiculous midway of the noted Bay of Long Point, on Lake Erie, dency to breach of the peace, would be ridiculous in the extreme. What breach of the peace, gentlemen, I pray you, is it in such a case? Is it the ten dency of such publications to provoke Mr. Pitt or Mr. Dundas to break the head of the writer, if they should happen to meet him? No, gentlemen, in that country, this freedom is exercised, because the people feel it to be their right; and it is wisely suffered to pass by the state, from a consciousness that it settled with good and substantial Farmers. Fruits of would be in vain to oppose it; a consciousness confirmed by the event of every incautious experiment."

In Mr. Mackenzie's case, another "incantious experiment" has been tried. Mr. J. Wilson, as the organ of the majority of our present assembly, introduced a lars are therefore thought useless. prepared set of resolutions, one of which was, in substance, a declaration that to the assertion and maintent ville, or the subscriber, on the premises.

D. W. BARNUM. prepared set of resolutions, one of which was, in subods of English history, we are chiefly indebted for the free institutions which have been transmitted to us by

our ancestors. Mr. Bidwell, without denying the value of parliamentary privileges, moved, as an amendment, to be added Bookbinding of every description, and on the most reaa donation of six copies of the Scriptures for the use of to the resolution, that a free press, notwithstanding sonable terms the Gael was granted, on condition that the visitors from many different attempts to destroy it, has been one of York, Sth I

the Young Men's Society, should each week see that they the principal means of securing our liberties. I merely state the substance of the amendment, not having the very words. On this amendment, containing a plain but most important proposition, the votes were 16 for it, and 24 against it.

By thus voting against the proposed amendment, the majority have recorded their names against the freedom of the press; and have carried their hostility to a before, and they expressed many thanks at the close of the service. The Society are also happy to learn that some of the clergymen in Town are in the habit of regularly visiting the Gaol every week. The attention of the committee was directed to two sick men among the critical manuals, with whom they conversed for some time, and the false considered to be false considered to be false considered. minals, with whom they conversed for some time; and declared to be false, scandalous, malicious, and libellous. That, however, is still a matter of opinion, on dition, they sent them some refreshment, and mentioned their condition to some persons concerned in the esta. a judgment, not from Mr. Mackenzie's assertion or blishment of a Soup Kitchen, who have promised to at their denial, but from their legislative conduct. A tree is known by its fruit.

Schools as a subject of great importance and as coming prominently within the aphere of their operations, two committees, of three members each, have been appointed, whose duty it is to visit the different eaction. majority, after commencing the measure, felt pledged to carry it through, and have thereby put their partizans and their party presses in requisition to defend it, its true character will be seen, through the flimsy disguise,

as an attempt to overawe and control the press. Before Mr. McK. was a member of parliament, the ministerial party riotously broke and entered his dwelling house and office, and wreaked their vengeance upon sent to the different schools in town; and altogether the result of their researches has been such as incite them to having, at his own expense, printed and gratuitously perseverance. nals of the house. They have now, in a more concerted form of proceeding, condemned and expelled him, for certain opprobrious expressions, while they House has also been promised, and a Mr. Bartlet of that the session. And what have they gained? By actions, neighbourhood kindly offered to supply what Books might which speak more emphatically than words, they have shown the world that they feel and dread the influence A school has accordingly been established with every of an opponent whom they affect and profess to despise. They have identified him with the freedom of the press and the rights of the people, against which have exhibited him in the attitude of a victim of oppres-

sion. They have made him the John Wilkes of Upper Canada; have clothed him with an attractive robe of popularity, and armed him with the sympathy which a generous public always feel for a bold defender of popular ights, borne down by the arm of power. In the whole history of parties, we have seldom, if ever, seen a dominant political majority, betrayed by their party feelings into bent or a coor to each of the children on Sabbath last, a measure more inconsistent, more unjust in its princi-being Christmas day. The Society have also commenced lending Tracts in this neighbourhood.

The committee appointed to the children on Sabbath last, a measure more inconsistent, more unjust in its principle, or more abortive, and impolitic in its natural conabuse of power, in defiance of public opinion, will seal their political doom.

I would not justify all Mr. Mackenzie's acrimonious expressions. Some of them are, in my opinion, abusive; but with all his faults, I do think he has done much good, by pointing out errors, detecting and exposing abuses, examining documents, accounts, ascertaining facts, spreading information, and drawing the attention of the house and the public to principles and er; but the people are indebted to him for his zeal, and industry, and exertions, and sufferings in their cause and I hope they will support him by their elective suffrages, and reward him with an extended circulation of his patriotic paper-the Colon!al Advocate.

A FRIEND TO CANADIAN AS WELL AS BRITISH REFORM.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office.

YORK, 1st DECEMBER 1831. HE following summary of the Rules established by His Majesty's Government for regulating the dis posal of Lands, is published for the information of per sons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

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

The Land will be laid out in Lots of one hundred acres

ans prepared for publi inspection: which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor Gene. ral, or in that of his Deputies.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give public notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and such Newspa. pers as may be circulating in the Province, of the time formation of the Society there have been produced and that others have been induced by the Society there have been produced and that others have been made at its meetings for the sale of Land in each District, and seven on Moral subjects. The following are the different subjects that have been written upon, namely:

Our number is as yet small, consisting at present of fer be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved.

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

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

The opinion of the celebrated Mr. Curran on Libel To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail them prosecutions, extracted from his defence of Finerty, for selves of these opportunities of purchase. Lands will be the consideration of the party denominated by Mr. Mac-kenzie "the executive faction." assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships at an estimated value, and the first payment will be accepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in three in-stalments, interest to commence after three years from the purchase.

Free Grants are not made to any but U. E. Loyalists, or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes will

TEW VILLAGE, near Long Point Bay, in the Township of Charlotteville, U.C. by the name of BETHEL.

The subscriber has, after repeated solicitations, finally ensented to lay off a tier of Village Lots, on each side of the Spring Creek, which runs through his premises, and now offers them FOR SALE, upon reasonable and accommodating terms, to Mechanics, Merchants, and others, that may wish to purchase. A Flouring Mill is much wanted in the neighborhood: any one wishing to opportunity.

Spring Creek embraces as many hydraulic advantages and is undoubtedly the best harbor on either side of the Lake from Buffalo to Detroit-Vessels of every descrip. tion can lie safe at anchor in all weather.

The Village is beautifully situated on a rising ground, one mile north of the harbor. For beauty of prospect none can excel it: in a clear day, parts of three of the United States can be seen with the naked eye, viz: New. York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The country round is every description, common to the climate, are abundant; and for Fishing and Fowling, no place in America furnishes a botter privilege. It is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the premises; further particu-For terms enquire of MICA SPENCER, Esq., Charlotte.

Bethel, January 3d, 1832. 112.6mOOKBINDING.—E. LESSLIE & Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for York, 8th July,1831,

86.52

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the Gentry of York, and Upper Canada, that from the liberal encouragement 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

f public patronage.
In a few days he expects the arrival of an extensive assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, bits and bradoons, Snafle bridles, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness mountings of the latest patterns,

N. B. Every description of cart and waggon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business.

York, Dec. >0th, 1831.

110-tf

new Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flushings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and gene-ral supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready oncy.

13 Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

HEAP Wollen, Linen, Cotton, Silk AND FANCY GOODS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has received the whole of his FALL SUPPLY or GOODS, which he will dispose of at reduced prices.

I. A. SMITH. York, North side King.St. near Yonge.St.

Decr. 20th, 1831.

AMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets. thich he will sell at unusually low prices.

Wholesale and Retail Store;

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

York, King Street, 7th Deer, 1831.

ING BARTON takes the model of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large place of the has a large of the has kets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bombazeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicocs Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey 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 he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such may call to purchase.

By No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831.

Hamilton, Nov. 1831.

100

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

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

Hosiery, &c. &c.
ALSO-Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Tobacco, Snuff, Upper Leather, Sh Hes and Boo 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, receives, Crockery, and Hardware, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. The Clothe in particular are worthy of attention. R. PRENTISS.

N.B. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, and Corn, during the Vinter. 100 tf

NOTICE.

FINIE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of GOODS of the first quality, consisting of HARDWARE of every descrìpt≀on,

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND COOKING STOVES WITH TIMS. ALSO .- A very large assortment of English, Swedes nd Three Rivers' Bar Iron, of all sizes, Hoop Iron, Small Cable Chains, Anchors, Sheet Iron, Tin-Castings, Bake Pans, Pots, Sugar Kettles, Pot Ask Coolers, Tea Ket. les, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash. The public are requested to call and examine.

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

Winter supplies. FURS, HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, GLOVES,

&C. &C.

HE Subscriber in tendering his acknowledgments to the public and his customers,

for the patronage hitherto received, particularly invites them and Merchants in general, to call and examine his assortments of the above articles just received, consisting in part of 100 Gentlemen's South Sea Seal Skin Caps.

imitation "
coarse and fine black hair Seal. 150 North and South Buffalo Robes. Also, a neat assortment of Gentlemen's FUR GLOVES,

and a general assortment of HATS and BONNETS of his own manufacturing on hand and made to order at the

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

JOSEPH ROGERS. York, October 18th, 1831.

103.11.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. Newgate Street, North West from the Court House, nearly

opposite Upper George.Street.) LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal yb

patronage with which he has been favoured since his comnencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

York, Nov. 5th, 1831

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to King-Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, where he will dispose of the remainder of his Stock of DRY GOODS, imported during the last month; consisting principally of Woollen Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Towelings and Sheetings, Umbrellas, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. &c. Also, adapted for mourning, Black Bombazines, Merinos, and Bombazettes; Gros de Naples, Gloves, &c.: all at any or the state of the sta nnusually low prices. , A. T. M'CORD.

York, December 21st, 1831. 110tf

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

TILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to TILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encou-ragement he has met with since his commencement in ousiness, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made ip in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship: Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Carpetings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Musins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw. and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell an extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly oppoeite the Gaol. York, Decr. 19th, 1831.

CHEAP GOODS-WHOLESALE.

VILLIAM RUSSELL begs respectfully to nequaint Town and Country Merchants, that its consequence of a quantity of his Fall Supplies having been landed at York by Schooners frozen up in the Buy, he has rented, for a short time only, a shop nearly opposite Mr. Hugh Carfrac's, in King-street, west of Yonge street, where he is now ready to sell off the said Goods, by the Piece, at low prices, for Cash or approved Notes. That part of his Stock which will be exposed for sale

here consists of Broad Cioths, Sattinetts, Beaverteens, Flannels, Blan-kets, printed Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, tweeled Bags and Bagging, Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Plaid, ginghams, apron Checks, Muslins, Handkerchiefs here consists of

ALSO-18 crates and casks assorted earthen and glass ware, suitable for country merchants; 4 cases assorted Hardware, 8 cases superior Waterproof Hats, 1 case Shus Fhread, 6 barrels Copperas, and 60 pieces Logwood. York, Jan. 4th, 1832.

SELLING OFF,

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST,

(King-Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.) RICHARDSON begs to inform the inhabi-tants of York and its vicinity, that he has com-menced selling off the whole of his present stock of DRY GOODS,

At and below prime cost.—He has just received an exten-sive assortment of WINTER GOODS, consisting of Superfine West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Pellieso and Canadian Cloths, Merinocs, Blankets, Flannels, Stripes, Checks, Ginghams, Moleskins, Fushians, &c. &c.
Those persons wishing to avail themselves of the pre-sent apportunity 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.

112tf JOSHUA VAN ALLEN,

TAILOR, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish. ment to that central and commodious Shop one story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong. King Street, and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office. York, Sept. 24, 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. general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS,

of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shor-CAPS.

CAPS.

Hats and Bonnets closued and altered.

tice Riven for an king c York, Nov. 4th, 1831. TILLIAM BELL, grateful for

past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing SOAP AND CANDLES, on Youge Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Ketchum's Tan-

nery), of as good quality as any in the Province, and on

as moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronage. OF CASH paid for Raw Tallow, Scap given in exchange for Greuse. York, Sept. 8th, 1831.

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

Having walked the Hospitals in London for twelve months, and obtained his legal testimonials; and having practised twelve years in England, Dr. L. trusts he will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profession.

punctual attendance. Newmarket, September 3rd, 1831.

October, 1831.

CARDING MACHINES.

on all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready and

YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liboral terms of payment.

Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON, Union Ville, P. O. Johnstown District. 99-12m.

WENTY THOUSAND Feet of WALNUT LUMBER

from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBERT. York, Sept. 30th, 1831.

SHEPARL supply of SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesale functioners; and he respect. ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain

a supply of his superior Axes. York, November 20th, 1830. HARDWARE.

A general and choice assortment of Staple, Ironmongery and Fancy Hardware, kept Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and constantly on hand, and for sale on advantageous terms JOSEPH D. RIDOUT

York, Jan. 28 1831. ANDS FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES
of Land, in the Township of Ore, and 400 Acres
in Mara, County of Simcos; on a liberal credit.
ALSO,—TO LET, two Dwelling Houses, on Lot.

Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass Street, West of Mr. Burnham's residence. Apply to plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.

R. W. PRENTICE.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, Deer. 27th, 1231.