VERY POOR COPY

THE LONDON SUN.

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THE LONDON SUN.
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ADVERTISING AT THE USUAL RATES.

AGENTS FOR THE SUN.

London—Wm Robinson, Esq.
Port Talbot—Col. Burwell, M. P.
Oxford West—C. I. Ingersoll, M. P.
Oxford East—G. W. Whitehead, Esq.
Cornwall—D. C. Dancomb, M. P.
Prescott—Geo. Mount, Esq. M. P.
Port Stanley—C. B. Ostrick.
Port Burwell—Jas. Burwell, Esq.
Malahide—Gilbert Weaver, Esq.
Dereham & Oakburgh—I. M. Farland, Esq.
Talbot Road—Jas. Crooks, Esq.
Eastern & Niagara—J. Lee, Esq.
Howard—Mr. J. Parsons.

List of Letters remaining in the London Post Office Dec. 17th 1831.

[illegible]

G. J. GOODHUE, Postmaster.

N. B. Such of the above Letters, as are not called for in six weeks from date will then be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Quebec.

G. J. G. P. M.

THE Subscriber is just receiving at his Store in Fort Erie an extensive assortment of British Manufactures, Liquors, Wines, and Groceries, which he is selling at unusually low prices for Cash, Produce, or approved notes. This Stock having been selected on the best terms at the first markets the subscriber feels warranted in recommending it to the attention of the public particularly Retail Merchants, Tavern Keepers, and Merchant Tailors as the largest and most varied Stock are offered for sale in this quarter—and such as will good articles at low prices would do well to come and examine the Stock.

300 Gallons of Flavored old Jamaica Spirits,
200 Different kinds of wine, &c.
100 Brandy, Gin, Shrub and peppermint Ke
Hollands, Twanky and Cargo Teas,
Muscovado Sugars,
120 Slop Ware west of England clothes, (various colours,)
250 Cabinet plate Printed Chintz & Calicoes,
120 Jaconettes and Bandanas,
60 doz. Silk, Angola, Merino and Valencia Shawls
Muslins, cambrics, laces, linens &c.

And a great variety of articles too numerous to be inserted.

GEORGE MACKENZIE.

Fort Erie, October 28 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened a well selected assortment of

Goods

which they will sell low for Cash, or most kinds of produce.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ARE MENTIONED BELOW

Superfine Blue Black cloth, Drab and Olive do. Satinetts, Green Baize, White, Red, Yellow and Salisbury Flannels, Sheeting, Shirting and Sheeting cotton, Cotton Cambricks, Bleached and Jaconet Muslins, Ginghams, Bombazets, Furnitures, Delaines, Kid and Silk Gloves, Men's do. ladies Worsted and Cotton Hose, Gauze, Satin and Lutestring Ribbons.

HARDWARE.

Best and second quality Hinges, Spring Knob door Knobs and Locks, Fine Fancy door locks, Pad, Chest, Tilt, Trunk and Barrel Locks, Bolts and Screws, H. L. Hinges, Brass Butts, Buttons Trimmings, Bed Screws and Cast, Mathematical Instruments, Casted Plane Bits, Tenon Chisels and Gouges, Turning do. Best Oil Stones, Cast Steel Hand Saws, Compass do. Back and Bow do. Italian Irons, Sad Irons.

Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, Carving do. Best Razors and Straps, Pen Knives, Sportsman do. Shears, Scissors, Patent Sheep Shears, Best Casted Gimlets, Spoke Shaves, &c.

Paints and Oils.

Boiled Oil, white Lead, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, Vermilion, Paris Vermilion, Brushes, Sash Tools, Close Brushes Silver Tooth do.

Groceries.

Young Hyson, Twanky and Hyson Skin Tea, Loaf and Muscovada Sugar, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pepper, Cinnamon, British Oil, Turpentine, Balsam of life, Opodeldoc, Anderson's Cerate, Daffy's, Camphor Gum, Paregoric, Elixir Castor Oil, Arrow root, Magnesia, Camomile Flowers, Bath Brick, &c. 10 Kegs Tobacco and a few jars Muckaboy Snuff.

DYE-STUFFS

A few Barrels Ground Logwood, Fustick, Red wood, Oak Barrel Copperas, Allum, Salt Petre, Refined Borax, &c.

The above will be sold low for ready pay.

E. S. LYMAN & Co.

London, Dec. 22, 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Joseph T. Barrett vs. Samuel Beckman, and I. J. Beckman, } In the Kings Bench.

BY virtue of an Execution in the above suit, I have taken Lot No. 7 in the 4th concession of Aldborough, belonging to Samuel Beckman, which I shall sell at public Auction, Saturday the thirty first day of December next, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Barford House in Bayard, London District.

A. A. SAPHORE, Sheriff L. D.
By A. WRIGHT, Deputy

Sheriff's Office, L. D.
23d September 1831.

LIVERY STABLE.

Smith Work and Farrier.

WILLIAM begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in its various branches and in addition to which he will in future keep a Livery Stable where can be had pleasure Waggons, Sleighs, Carts, on moderate terms by the day, month, or year.

N. B. If any damage is done to any vehicle while on hire the parte will be held responsible.

London August 18th 1831.

GOODS will sell for cash, Lot No. 200 [illegible] London, 20th August [illegible] 1831.

POETRY

From the Casket.

AN EPIC POEM.

My truant muse has shaken off her trance—
And wide awake, with renovated vigour,
I'll scale the cloud built Casket of romance,
And cut in print no small dab of a figure—
Amongst the poets of these classic times
Who crowd the Casket with immortal rhymes

I lately promised thee an epic song—
What is an epic—is the muse good.
Or jargon strain'd upon a nasty* song†
Concerning goose, ape, ass, and monkey hood—
A mess of rant, the vilest ever man saw,
Disgusting as the filing of a handsaw.

Not knowing what is epic song, I'll write
Whatever first may blunder in my mind
And cracking like a wildgoose in her flight,
Leave common sense one thousand years behind,
Still soaring upward, while I hum my tune,
Until I reach the mountains of the moon.

What next—by jove I'll tune my harp to love,
That witching passion—when a little boy,
I lov'd a top all earthly things above,
And brooded o'er it with a miser's joy;
When big in crown, most loudly I cried,
For fool-cap bubbles and a horse to ride.

But when arrived at man's estate, or near,
I'd to jabber with the tavern hose,
And track my coin for whiskey, spirits, beer,
And tempting beaf steaks, grill'd with onion sauce—
But now I date on music, dancing wine,
And every thing in the tobacco line,—

Such as cegars, snuff, cavendish, and plug,
I also love a social dish of tea,
Served out with scandal in a parlour snug,
where wood well seasoned blazes cheerily;
A game of chess, old dodge, shoemaker's box,
Backgammon, drafts, at times a rub or two.
But having treated copiously of love,
I'll now select the tempest to my theme;
The subject fits me neatly as my glove,
And I'll contrive it deftly, I deem,
For many a tempest on my ear has rung,
In shape of fist, and bawling fishwife's tongue

Like those we hear in barrooms every day,
When uncouth hawbucks o'er their whiskey
Or fools who jaunt for pleasure in a sleigh,
Tempt beat his, indecent drunken slang—
Some of them saucy, chalpate, moving curses
Far more ill manner'd than their own sleigh horses.

Oh dear! what storms these little folks wo'll raise,
And other worthless creatures if they could,
Who think quite highly of their own rude ways,
And dream they raise themselves by being rude—
But at the roughest storm of human life,
Is that which volleys from a shrewish wife.

Enough of this—the subject's quite worn out,
Full long enough I've rang my muse's clapper;
Some future day, I'll ryhme another bout,
In better style, or I'm no understrapper.

At writing verses—when I choose I can
Do it sublimely—far thee well till then.

PAUL PRY.

* An Idiot

† An instrument whose sounds are of the most jarring and disagreeable description.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

On motion of Mr Boulton the petition Charles Rubridge and 274 others of Monaghan, Smith, Emmismore, Otonabee, Dover, Asphodel, Dummer and Belmont, in the Newcastle District, praying to be set off as a separate County, with Peterborough for a County Town, was read the rule being suspended for that purpose, and the said petition was referred to Messrs. Boulton, Sampson and Brown.

The petition of Benjamin Woodhull, was referred to Messrs Mallott, Elliot and W. Wilson.

The petition of Moses Maynard, was referred to Messrs. Buell, Attorney General and Jones.

Mr Perry moves, 2nd by Mr. Buell, that the resolution of this House, directing the clerk of this house to obtain from Messrs. Thomson & McFarlane 200 copies of the edition of the Laws of the Provincial Parliament published by them, for the use of the house, be rescinded; & that the Report of the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Thompson and McFarlane, be referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

On which the house divided

Yeas—Messrs. Attorney General, Berczy, Buell, Durand, Fraser, Howard, Ingersoll, Ketchum, McCall, Mallott, McNab, Norton, Perry, Randal, Robinson, Sayer, Vankoughnett, Wilson, W. Wilson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Boulton, Brown, Chisholm, Clark, Crooks, Dunscomb, Fraser, Jones, Lewis, Macdonell, Mount, Sampson, Shaver, Sol. General—15.

The question was carried by a majority of 5.

The petition of G. W. Warren, was referred to Messrs. Dunscomb, Ingersoll and W. Wilson.

The petition of David Burns and others, were referred to Messrs. Dancomb, Ingersoll and McCall.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, ordered—"That an address be sent to the hon. the legislative council requesting that hon. body to give leave to Mr. W. Allan and also to Grant Powell Esquire to attend a committee of this house."

Agreeably to order the Journals of last Session relative to School Lands were read—and on motion of Mr. Clark the house went into committee of the whole on the same

Mr Clark in the chair.

The house resumed, (Black Rod then at the door) and went into committee. The committee rose and Mr Clark reported that the committee had agreed to several resolutions

The 1st resolution was the put and carried nem con.

Resolved, That His Majesty in the year 1797 was graciously pleased to communicate to the Government of this Province by a despatch from the Duke of Portland to Mr Prescott, a power to grant to add to the Crown, as a fund for the establishment and support of Free Grammar Schools in those Districts in which they are called for, and in the process of time to establish other seminaries of a more comprehensive nature.

The 2d Resolution was then put and carried as follows—nem. dissentiente.

(Present—Messrs Attorney General, Berczy, Bidwell, Mallott, Buell, Clark, Cook, Durand, Elliot, A. Fraser, Howard, Ingersoll, Jones, Lewis, McCall, A. McDonald, McNab, Macon, Morris, Mount, Norton, Perry, Randal, Robinson, Sampson, Shade, Shaver, Solicitor General, Thomson, Vankoughnett, W. Wilson)—As follows—

Resolved That upwards of 30 years have elapsed since His Majesty was graciously pleased to communicate to this province, which in the knowledge of this house, that any of the Free Grammar School, has been endowed from those lands or any other seminary established out of that reservation.

The third resolution was then put and carried as follows—nem. dissentiente.

Resolved—That the establishment by the Legislature of a public school in each District with a salary of one hundred pounds currency, paid out of the Provincial Treasury to the master, does not afford sufficient means to instruct the youth of the Province in the several branches of classical and scientific learning, & ought not therefore to be considered as a reason for withholding the support which His Majesty intended for the District Grammar Schools.

Members present, same as before.

The fourth Resolution was then read as follows

Resolved—That it is most important to the contentment and welfare of the people of this Province, that the school lands be applied to the purposes for which they were originally intended, and immediate steps taken to represent to His Majesty's government, that the several Districts in their extensive and rapidly increasing population are now in a state to require the establishment of Free Grammar Schools with a suitable endowment, which schools, if incorporated with the present District schools would afford the means of respectable support to a master and two assistants in each, and thereby enable the inhabitants generally to confer the blessings of a liberal education on their children and find employment for much of them, as may be found to have made the necessary proficiency in the acquirements of classical and scientific knowledge.

In amendment, Mr Perry moved all before the word "and" in the following line, to the end, which would enable the inhabitants generally to confer the blessings of liberal education on their children.

On which the house divided

Yeas.—Messrs. Berczy, Bidwell, Buell, Clark, A. Fraser, Howard, McCall, McDonell, McMillan, Norton, Perry, Randal, Robinson, Sayer, Warren, W. Wilson, 16.

Nays.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Chisholm, Dunscomb, Elliot, Ingersoll, Jones, Lewis, McNab, Macon, Morris, Mount, Sampson, Shade, Shaver, Solicitor General, Thomson, Vankoughnett, Warden, 19.

The question was lost by a majority of 3—and the original question was put and carried nem con—(Present same as before.)

The 5th Resolution was then put and carried nem con. as follows.

Resolved—That it would be much more satisfactory to the people of this Province if the money arising from the sale of wild lands immediately into the hands of the receiver general and the fund placed at the disposal of the legislature, instead of the present arrangement, as not only the control of the funds, but the general superintendence and organization of the whole system would thus be open to public inspection and approval.

Present—Messrs. Attorney General, Berczy, Bidwell, Boulton, Buell, Chisholm, Clark, Crooks, Duncomb, Eliot, A. Fraser, Howard, Ingersol, Jones, Lewis, McCall, A. McDonald, McMartin, McNab, Macon, Morris Mount, Norton, Perry, Randal, Robinson, Roblin, Samson, Shade, Shaver, Sol. General, Thomson, Warren, Werden, W. Wilson.

The 6th Resolution was then put and carried as follows.

Resolved—That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, setting forth the substance of the foregoing resolutions and imploring His Mrjesty's faithful subjects of Upper Canada, that the school lands may not be applied to any other object than that for which they were intended by His Majesty's late Royal Father.

The 7th Resolution was then put and carried as follows.

Resolved—That the Chairman be instructed to draft and report to the House an address to His Majesty founded on the foregoing Resolutions.

Agreeable to order Mr. Clark the Chairman of the Committee, reported the draft of an address which was read twice, concurred in, and ordered for a 2d reading to-morrow.

The Speaker reported that the master in Chancery had brought down 2 messages from the hon. Legislative Council.

The messages were read by the Speaker as follows.

Mr. Speaker.

The Hon. William Allan has leave to attend a select Committee of the Commons House of assembly as desired by that House in their message of this day if he thinks fit—and Grant Powell Esq has leave to attend the same select Committee.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber.
20th day of December 1831.

Mr. Speaker

The Legislative Council have passed the amendments made by the commons House of assembly in and to the Bill sent down from the House, entitled, "an act to remove doubts respecting the jurisdiction over offences committed upon the Lakes and Rivers in this Province.

J. B. ROBINSON.
Speaker.

Legislative Chamber,
20th day of Dec. 1831

ANOTHER LIBEL AND BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

House of Assembly Jan 6.

The Solicitor General rose and read a resolution declaring certain matter that appeared in the Colonial Advocate of yesterday (of which Mr. Mackenzie admitted himself to be the author) to be false, scandalous and malicious libels upon the House of Assembly, and a high breach of its privileges; a Committee of the House adjourned for one hour to enable Mr. Mackenzie to prepare his defence. On re-opening the House, the clerk at Mr. Mackenzie's request read the objectionable matter, which occupied 5 or 6 columns of the Newspaper.

Mr. Mackenzie then rose and said when he had to defend himself against a similar charge brought against him by another hon. member of this House, he had only to defend his own conduct as a public journalist, but now he was called upon to defend the people of the county of York, whom they were about to try, as he supposed, for a libel & sent from their bar. And never in Upper Canada was there such a decisive expression of public opinion as upon that occasion. He had been expelled from this House—they gave a long time for a trial of public opinion—allowed all the arguments to go to the country—the hon. Solicitor General made a very eloquent speech upon that occasion, in which he alluded to his [Mr. Mackenzie's] former course of life. The people read it—the press, too, gave its opinion—he as an individual journalist, gave his opinion—he did not retract one word which he had published—the people read it all and sent him back to this House almost unanimously. He thought in this free country he had a right to express his opinion of public men, and having fence at all:

[illegible] his language, it was argued. The House took means to inform the country—he printed his former libels word for word, and sent 2000 copies of the libels and extracts from them to the country at his own expense—they thus appealed to public opinion, and said that your House was slandered, but this is not your House. Mr. Speaker, nor their House, it is the people's House.—They [illegible] of the country, and the people [illegible] and [illegible] that this House had no right to expel a member, that one servant in private life had to return was a fellow servant. Nevertheless this House have done so, and although a very distant and inconvenient day was appointed for the election the 2nd of January, when the people had to attend their township meetings, still they assembled, and showed to this House a full, clear, calm and deliberate expression of public opinion. They condemned the proceedings of this Hon.—the Christian Guardian did so also, a paper with a circulation of 2000 counters.

[Here Mr. Burwell called him to order—the House had nothing to do, he said, with the circulation of the Christian Guardian; and a short discussion upon points of order ensued, when Mr. Mackenzie proceeded.]

He (Mr. Mackenzie) came to the House, not with a design to insult but to convince honourable members, and if he succeeded in this way he would have to give up his defence. (Hear hear.)

Had he not been convinced that he had acted improperly before, he would have been willing to have made a most humble apology to the House, but he was not convinced of any such thing, and he had a right to use harsh language to public men, when necessary, and having done so he had not transgressed in such a way as to be punished a libel, and sent back to his constituents. The House, however, sent him back, and he read the libel to the people at the hustings, and told them that every man thought what he had stated was a libel—he did not want his vote—he told that if they approved of his former conduct as a public journalists, he would retire into private life, and never again publish another paper. He thus submitted his conduct to public opinion, and the public approved of the course he had taken, and re-elected him. He therefore felt satisfied, whatever course this House might be disposed to take with regard to him, the nation would stand firm and bear him out. Look to the Whitby meeting where the people passed resolutions approving of his conduct, and disapproving of the conduct of the House of Assembly in expelling him. (Here he commenced reading the Whitby resolutions, when the Speaker called him to order.) Yes, although his opinion suffered from twenty five individuals in this House, it was a satisfaction to him that it was approved of by the people of the country. After the libel was read at the hustings, the most respectable freeholders crowded forward to give their votes to him, although there was another candidate, and was he not sent back to this house after having been expelled, and recorded on the face of their journals as a most atrocious libeller? Yes, the people were quite satisfied with his conduct, and as a proof of their approbation, when elected, they placed this gold medal about his neck which he wore when he re-entered the House, and it did cause some test if it would give offence to hon. members out yonder, he would now put on the medal while he held his seat, if only for one hour. (Hear hear and laughter.)

[Here Mr. Mackenzie took out of his pocket the medal, placed it about his neck, and proceeded to read an address from his constituents accompanying the medal, when the Speaker said he could not allow documents to be read which had no connection with his defence upon the present charge.]

The libel now charged against him had been read by him at the hustings, which was a county court, and surely when the House published 2000 copies of the former libel, the people of the county of York had a right to publish the proceedings of their county court. The law allowed the publication of what took place in a court of justice, and why should not the people in county courts have the same privilege? He read the alleged libel in the county court as part of address to the electors, therefore it was the same part of the proceedings. Now then could they bring him up now and punish him for a libel, to the reading of which the returning officer as judge of the county court, did not object? Had the returning officer objected to it he would have stopt reading it, and would not have published it; and when he did not, he could not see how the house could now make the publication of the document a libel. If they considered it just and fair to publish the proceedings of this house, they certainly could not say that there was any thing libellous—any thing malicious in publishing the proceedings of a county court. The proceedings of courts of justice are published, although one counsel argues one way, another another, and both cannot be right. Then our debates are published in the same way—the people decide. Will he then be singled out by the house as the only editor who cannot publish the proceedings of a court? It was true he might use language that did not please hon. members, but that was no reason why the people of the county of York should be deprived of their privileges. They approved of what he had published so far and came fifty and sixty miles to return him to this house. Was it right, then, that because his language did not please a few gentlemen in this house, that he should be again turned below the bar. If such be the case, will not the people say there is something wrong in it? Would the people not say that some favorite measure were about to be brought forward, the bank question and war losses for instance, to which they dreaded his opposition, and therefore turned him below the bar? Would they not say that this house wanted to get rid of an obnoxious member in these measures to have one vote less in the opposition? When this populous and wealthy county had not an equal representation, at least he hoped the house would be cautious how they lessened it, but turning out one of the present members. But hon. members say, shall we sit with a man who calls us sycophants? Let the house remember, however, that they were now trying the people of the county of York, not him, and that if they turned him out the people would feel it their duty to come to that bar to defend their rights. [Hear, hear.] He said if they turned him out he could also appear at that bar to watch their proceedings.

The Solicitor General called the hon. member to order—he was called on for his defence and the matter he was advancing was no de-