VOL. 12.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1831.

LITERARY.

Original.

For the Chronicle.

POINTS IN HISTORY.

THE REFORMATION .-- (Concluded.)

I ALSO stated, that the mixture of politice affairs with this religious principle, and particularly the circumstances of occlesiastical patronage, would be a source of evil consequences. This remark is too well substantiated by the facts of History; facts which cannot now be laid before you. The wars in France, in Germany, in the Low Countries, and even in our own island, al combine to establish the theory. The last observation to which I must allude is, that as these were the evils which would naturally attend the Reformation, so there would be benefits enough to counterbalance them. These benefits were such as might have been expected. The Bible was opened-the doctrines of the Roman Church, which were opposed to the Gospel, were everthrown-the chain of authority was broken-an appeal was transferred from Tradition to Scripture. These were the consequences which might have been expected, and these were obtained. But there were other consequences which Luther and the Reformers did not expect.-

L. The Reformers while they asserted the right racters of the Laity and the Clergy became more assimilated to each other, and this to she material improvement of both. This, then, is the slow and final Reformation which has taken place, no less real, because ift is not asserted in the religious articles of Christendom. The World of Science has also been thrown open. Men were now to be free, and at liberty to investigate the Laws of Nature: the same right of enquiry has been extended to Morals and Metaphysics, and even to the Evidences of Christianity. The multitude who are unable to take part in these enquiries, may rest up on the authority of the Learned. Their belief in authority is now reasonable, where truth is the only criterion of authority acknowledged. But forther, the Reformation has been productive of the most beneficial becomed by ith Bla frither and Reformation has been productive of the most beneficial effects. With the right of Religious Liberty the cause of Religious Liberty is inseparably connected. This was a cause most dear to the Reformers, when they were the oppressed and most congenial to them when they were in power. It is not, on the whole, too much to say, that we are indebted to the Reformation for that Light of Religion of Science and of Learning, as well as for the blessing of that Liberty which we now eajoy. The Reformation is, therefore, one of the most important, inindebted for our Religion, our political Constitution, our Learning, our Science,in beloved Timothy,sert, for every thing that distinguishes the most enlightened, from the darkest periods of Human Society. I must now say a few words with regard to the books which must he consulted.

Robertson's Charles V., Coxe's House of Austria, Roscoe's Leo. X., 59th Chap. of Gibbon, with Mosheim. We are to fix our attention upon the Causes which led to the Reformation ; the Events which attended its progress; and the Consequences which resulted from it. Villar's Prize Essay is a valuable work. For the character of Wickliffe you must consult Milner's Church History. Wickliffe was a mau of great wisdom. He had anticipated the knowledge of the subsequent age. The Reformers had nothing to improve upon what he taught; and what is most extraordinary, he was allowed to die as peaceably as if he had not been wiser than the rost of mankind. You must be on your guard against the insinuations of Hume. He does not do the Reformers justice. He treats their labours and their cause with indifference. He dwells chiefly upon these facts and events which were least creditable to them, in the same manner as Gibbon, in his 15th and 16th chapters, produces and dwells upon every cause but the right one, to account for the subject with which he was engaged. In their manner of reasoning and of judging the good and the wise of all ages, may be made to agree with the vulgar. Improper motives have been attributed to the Reformers; but it is not philosophical nor friendly to mankind to rob our nature of the virtues which it has displayed in action. Such reasoners were Rochefoucault and Mandeville, the licentious moralists, as they are termed. On the whole, a general air of carelessness pervades Hume's History on this subject. He treats the Reformers as mere fanatics, and their cause as a matter of indifference. Hume's religion is well known, but he should not have confounded the motives of the reformers in the general cause with any instances of disagreement amongst themselves, which they might afterwards display. Burnet's History of the Reformation you will, of on Thursday next. course, study. He is an impartial and liberal Churchman ; an ornament to his order, and a man who has deserved the name of Christian. Fox's Book of Martyrs is a ne-

it must be considered as a most entertaining and valuable addition to the general stock seems to me too determined a panegyrist during the year 1830 and the expense at- may be deemed meet-were read. of Luther; but it becomes me to speak with diffidence of a writer, so eminently distinguished for abilities and diligence,

NOTE TO THE READER.

This Essay completes the survey of Eng. lish History to the period of the Reformation. The writer has been at some paios to make them generally useful and gene. rally cutertaining. In this attempt, it has been incumbent upon him to consult many writers, and to peruse some of them with much diligence. This series was commenced with the view of serving a Friend, & perhaps of exciting, in the students of the York College, a real taste for the history of con true the tien of selling a truebel-& perhaps of exciting, in the students of the their "FATHER LAND." In his hope of tion of papers. improving his readers, he may have been disappointed; but one person, he is certain, has been improved by the effort-HIMSELF.

The second series will resume the History of England at the accession of Henry VIII. and continue it down to the Revolution of '88. Circumstances will prevent the writer, for a time, from completing his task; but his young friends, the Students, deed, the most important point in the His- | may be assured, the series will be complettory of Modern Europe. To this we were ed; and, in the meantime, the writer begs to conclude, in the words of St. Paul to his

> -" Meditate upon these things; "That thy profiting may appear to all."

Selected.

From the N. Y. Mirror.

TO HER WHO IS FAR O'ER THE SEA To her who is far o'er the sea,

> How fondly my memory turns, When the lonely reality yields To the spell of the magical night, And I wander once more thro'the fields Which I trodwhen my bosom was light.

Then I see her in beauty the same, And I feel all the truth of her sighs But ah! when I call on her name, No answering fondness replies,

I start from that shadowy sleep, And silence and solitude say,

" Well-well may the wanderer weep. When the loved of his soul is away!"

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the York Courier.

Monday, 10th January. Mr. Solicitor General moved a series of resolutious, and on motion of Mr. Attorney

General a Committee was appointed to founded on the resolution.

On motion of Mr. McNab, that the Clerk of this House do ou Friday next, lay upon the table a statement of the affairs of his office, shewing the various items of expense and whether any, and if so, what increase has taken place in the expense in the several sessions during the last two Parliaments, the number and names of the several Clerks by him employed, the dates of their appointment; the order in which they now take precedence, the time each has been employed during the Sessions', and who and for what time each of them has been employed during the recess; and the sum paid to each for their respective Mr. Perry. a Bill was brought in to allow in this case, also at their own expence. services during the session and recess.

Bill was brought up to abolish imprisonment for Debt in certain cases; and to amend the law relative to insolvent Debtors, read and ordered for a second reading

Mr. Perry moved for the printing of 100 and Deaths in the Province. copies of the said Bill.

Agreeably to order the clerk laid upon the table his report relative to the printing Mr. Macon, ordered that the bouse do pro- General had said, witnesses could recover Mr. Attorney General gave notice of an improving the navigation of the St. Law- tion of the injustice of compelling witnesses A address to His Excellency for information rence into their early consideration, and to to attend in any case, to give evidence at, respecting the number of suits commenced adopt such measures for removing the diffi- their own expense, that he had it in con- appointed to draft an address accordingly. of human learning. The Dean of Carlisle at the different Law Courts in the Province culties of its navigation, as in its wisdom templation to bring in a bill authorising the

> tending the same &c. &c. Mr. Sampson gave notice of a Bill to amend the wild Land Assessment Act and thers, to Messrs. Macon, and W. Creoks. to regulate the expenditure of sums arising under the said act.

Mr. Solicitor General gave notice of an that of Mr. Morris be inserted. address of Condolence to the King on the demise of his late Majesty.

Mr. Attorney General reported an address in answer to His Excellency's Speech which was read twice and committed, amended and ordered for a third reading districts of this Province.

On motion made and seconded, "That | cond reading to-morrow. the Speaker be directed to furnish the parties concerned in Controverted Elections solved, that this House will not punish any during the present Session with writs of witness for his non-attendance to the Speak-Summons under his hand and seal for the er's subpæna, unless it be made appear to attendance of witness and also the produc- this House that a reasonable sum has been during the present Session with writs of witness for his non-attendance to the Speak Summons under his hand and seal for the York College, a real taste for the history of attendance of witness and also the produc-

> Mr. Thomson moved in amendment, " That three Commissioners he appointed for the purpose of examining witnesses in the bon gentleman from Wentworth, upon the Country of Prince Edward relative to the last election for that country.

> On Motion of Mr. John Willson, seconded by Mr. McNab, "That a Committee attend gratuitously, as they were in courts Clerk be appointed to attend when the of justice in cases of criminal prosecutions. House is in Committee of the whole under | He contended that the proposed measure the direction of the Chairman and at other times to write in the office of the Clerk under his directions or attend upon Select Committees as circumstances may war-

The House divided.

Yeas-Messrs. Attorney General. Berczy, Brant, Chisholm, W. Crooks, Elliott, A Fraser, R. Fraser, Ingersol, D. McDonald, Mackenzie, McMartin, McNab, Macon, Mount, Raudal, Roblin, Sampson, Shaver, Solicitor General, Thomson, Worden, White, and John Willson-24.

Nays-Messrs. Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Burwell, Cook, Duncombe, Howard, Jarvis. Ketchum, Lewis, McCall, A. Mc-Donald, Perry, Robinson, Vankoughnett, and W. Willson-16.

Question carried, majority 8.

On motion of Mr. John Willson, seconded by Mr. McNab, " That John A. Cameron, Esq. of Hamilton, in the County of to compel them to come here without doing Wentworth, in the Gore District be the so. If witnesses' expences were provided Clerk of Committee to this House during for, the House might reasonably punish time for the arrival of a petition which was its pleasure, agrecable to the resolution just | them for disobeying its summons, which it

Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, moved in amendment, "That a select Com- fallen from the hon, and learned goutleman be a much more convenient and suitable compose said committee.

ion, "That the question be not now put." Which was lost.

Original question put and carried.

Agreeably to order, the address in answer to His Excellency's Speech was read the third time, passed, and agned-and a committee appointed to wait upon His | very great hardship and injustice. Excellency to learn when it would be His Excellency's pleasure to receive the House with the said address.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, seconded by draft an address in answer to the speech Mr. Robinson, a standing committee was ballotted for Roads and Bridges, and all matters relating thereto, to report to the House at as early a period as possible.

> The following members were chosen a select Committee. Messrs. Morris, D. McDonald, W. Crooks

Burwell, Thompson, Ketchum, Chisholm, Jessup, A. McDonald, Macon, and Van-

koughnett. Mr. Jarvis gave notice for reading the Journals of the last Session, relating to the petition of A. Wood and Thomas Stoyell, for vesting in Trustees the Market Square was a question which involved the rights

in the Town of York. persons tried for felony the benefit of full deseuce by Counsel, and to regulate in proposition of his hon. colleague went to for on account of fines or sorfeitures, or for On motion of the Attorney General, a some other respects the criminal practice deprive the house of that discretionary powin the courts of this Province. The Bill er which of right belonged to it; namely, also how the same has been appropriated;

> to-morrow. Mr. Berezy gave notice of a Bill to establish a registry of Baptisn, Marriages

Adjourned.

WEDNISDAY, 12th. On motion of Mr. Ellion seconded by

On motion of Mr. Att'y General for referring the petition of Jonas Jones and o-Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment.

that the name of Macon be struck out, and

Which was carried. The original question was put and car-

a hill to regulate the appointment to and holding the office of Sheriff in the several

The bill was read, and ordered for a sc-

On motion of Mr. McNabb, that it be reer's subpæna, unless it be made appear to this House that a reasonable sum has been tendered to said witness to defray his ex-

Mr. Bidwell objected to the motion of the ground that the matter upon which they were summoned to give evidence was of a public nature, and not of a private, and therefore witnesses ought to be required to would be injurious to the freedom of election, and was calculated to encourage Re: turning Officers to act partially, inasmuch as it would put it out of the power of an aggrieved party to seek a remedy against such partial conduct, if he were called up: on to pay the expenses of bringing up witnesses to prove the fact, for there were very few who could afford to incur so heavy an expense. For this reason, he thou the measure to be one of the most hostile to the rights and liberties of the people which was ever brought forward in that house, &

he should resist it accordingly. The Solicitor General said, that by a prq. vincial statute, witnesses might in such eq. ses he examined by a special commission at their own homes; if, therefore, candi. dates would nevertheless compel witnesses to come up to York to give evidence, they ought to pay the expenses of those witnes. ses; and it would be a monstrous injustice could not fairly do at present.

mittee be appointed to examine and report from Lennox and Addington, said, that it site for the district school than the Village Copy, to this House who in their opinion is a fit would be a far greater violation of the rights of Vittoria, and more desirable to the peoand proper person to fill the office of under and liberties of the people to compel the Clerk in this House, and that Messrs. Jar- attendance of witnesses at their own exvis, Bidwell, Willson, and Beardsley do pense, which was often a great cruelty to Mr. Bidwell moved the previous ques- great distance. He had himself known in C. Gazette, &c.

stances wherein poor persons had been dragged from their homes, without hats, shoes, or stockings, at the most inclement season of the year, to give evidence upon election committees, and that upon their own expense, which he contended was a

Mr. Bidwell reiterated his previously expressed opinions against the propriety of paying witnesses, who he said should be compelled to attend at their own expense, the house reserving to itself the right of exoperating witnesses from punishment for non-attendance, should it appear that they | 15. were unable to defray the expenses of the

journey. Mr. Mackenzie also objected to the payment of witnesses : the trial of contested elections was a public matter and not a private one, and therefore witnesses ought to be compelled to attend without being paid. In case of war, the poor farmers were obliged to turn out at their own expence to defend the country, and as this of the people to an equal extent, they On motion of Mr. Bidwell, seconded by should be required to attend as witnesses

Mr. John Willson, considered that the was read and ordered for a second reading that of compelling the attendance of witnesses, and of punishing such refractory persons as disobeyed its summons, unless those persons could shew that they were unable to incur the expense. He thought, therefore, by passing the resolution in question, the house would be giving up its own hauds. If, as the learned Solicitor

courts of justice in criminal cases. With by his Excellency the Lieutenant Goverregard to bribery and corruptions in the e- nor. lections of this Province, which a preceding Speaker had talked about, he would assert that no such corruptions existed; he did not believe that it would be possible for any human being to bribe the people of any Town or County in Upper Canada to vote for him, or to influence them in the exer-Mr. Sampson obtained leave to bring in cise of their elective franchise—he knew that that would be impossible-there was no country in the world in which the elections were so pure and so free from all curruption and bribery as they were in Upper Canada-they were much more pure than they were in the United States, where there were causes and other means of influencing

elections. . The house divided-Yeas, Messrs. Att'y General, Burwell, Jacvis, Lones, McMah they were in the United States, where there were causes and other means of influencing

The house divided-Yeas, Messrs. Att'y General, Burwell, Jarvis, Jones, McNab, Vankoughnet., 6.

Nays-Messrs. Beardsley, Berczey, Bidwell, Buell, Chisholm, Cook, W. Crooks, Duncomb, Eiliott, A. Fraser, Howard, Ingersol, Jossup, Ketchum, Lowis, McCall; A. McDonald; D. McDonald; Mackenzie; Macon; Mount; Perry; Randal; Robinson; Roblin; Sampson; Shaver; Thompson; White; J. Willson; 30.

Question lost, majority 24.

Mr Burwell moved, seconded by Mr. Mount, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law, establishing the District School at the Town of Vittoria, and to provide that the said school in future shall be opened and kept at the town of London in the London district.

In support of this motion Mr. B stated that Vittoria had long ceased to be the District Town-most of the other public establishments had been removed to the Town of London, and the same reasons which rendered it just and expedient to remove the Jail and court house, also required the removal of the public school .----The village of Vittoria is a small place, containing only 4 or 5 houses, while the Town of London contained between 60 and 70, with 470 inhabitants, and was situated in the neighbourhood of a dense population where the school could be much better supplied with pupils than it was at Vittoria.

Mr. McCall objected to the removal said that the school had flourished where it proposed against the removal.

Mr. McNabb, in reference to what had Burwell, conceiving the town of London to plo of the District generally.

The motion was objected to by Mr. Perry Gentlemen, and others, on account of the required le-

In amendment, Mr. McCall, seconded by Mr. White, moved that the bill be

brought up this day 3 months. The house was divided on the amend-

Yeas ... Messrs. Beardsley, W. Crooks,

A. Fraser, R. Fraser, Ketchum, McCall, Mackenzie, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Shaver, White, and W. Willson. 13.

Nays --- Messrs Berezy, Brant, Buell, Burwell, Cook, Duncombe; Elliott; Howard; Ingersol; A. McDonald; Macon; Mount: Solicitor General; Thompson; Vankoughnett;

Question lost; majority 2. The original question was then put and

Mr. Beardsley, seconded by Mr McCall.

moved two resolutions---

1st. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to direct the treasurer of the district of Niagara, to make out, with as little delay as practicable, a statement in detail of the amount of money paid him as treasurer of the said district, or paid into the treasury thereof on account of taxes collected from the inhabitants thereof, or or on any other account whatsoever; and and that his Excellency will be pleased to direct the said statement to be laid before this house.

Which was carried.

The 2d resolution was then put as follows-and also that his Excellency will be pleased to direct the Clerk of the Peace of the District of Niagara, to make such a statement with as little delay as . practica-Add on motion of Mr. Beardstey seconded by Mr. W. Willson, a committee was

Mr. Secretary Mudge brought down sepayment of witnesses who attended the veral messages and documents transmitted

The messages were read as follows.

J. Colborne, The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the house of assembly, a copy of a report received from the commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal under the provisions of an act passed

in the last session of the Legislature.

Government House, January, 13th 1831.

John Colborne,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly, a statement of the Receiver General shewing the debentures issued under the authority of various provincial statutes which are now outstanding, and those also which have been redeemed for transmits bly, a statement of the Receiver General shewing the debentures issued under the authority of various provincial statutes which are now outstanding, and those also which have been redeemed.

Government House, January, 13th, 1831.

John Colborne.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly copies of such returns of ratable property as have been received for the year

Government House, ? January 13th, 1831. John Colborne,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly, copies of the returns received from the Clerk of the Peace of the population of the several districts of the province for the year 1830. Government House, ?

January 13th, 1831.

John Colborne.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly ; the accompanying documents forwarded to him by the receiver General, respecting a negociation with certain Bankers with a view of obtaining the Loan authorized by an Act passed in the last Session. Government House,

January 13th, 1831.

His Excellency also transmits the petition and report on the subject of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Answer from two Mercantile Houses in Loudon in answer to circulars from the Receiver General requesting offers for the Mr Mount supported the motion of Col. loan to pay off the provincial debt in pursuance of the Act of last Session.

CIRCULAR.

Receiver Goueral's Office. York, U. C. March 31st, 1830.

individuals, who had sometimes to come a gal notice not having been given in the U. Act of the Legislature of this Province.

passed in the last Session authorizing me