

Connecticut Constitution.

Connecticut and Rhode-Island are the two only States in the American Union, that did not change their Constitutions of government, upon their revolt from Great Britain. The Connecticut Colonial form of government was derived from the Royal Charter of King Charles the Second, but, by tacit consent, received several modifications, both in principle and practice, adapted to their habits and circumstances. Like the British Constitution, it was composed, in a great measure, of immemorial or long continued usages, and was not fully defined by any formal written system. The Democratic party in that State have for years been struggling for a new Constitution. The Federalists, on the contrary, have opposed any innovation, and relied much upon what they have denominated their "steady habits." At length the Democrats, having obtained a majority in both branches of the Legislature, have, this year, called a Convention, who have lately formed and published a New Constitution, and submitted it to the People, for their adoption or rejection. It varies from their old system, in a number of points, among which are the following. Their Assembly, which was before elected twice every year, are to be elected only once a year. Instead of two stated semi-annual sessions, there is to be annually one stated session of the Legislature. Their Governor, instead of being the mere presiding officer of the Legislative Council, (now styled the Senate) is to be separated from the Legislature; and every bill, passed by the two houses, is to be presented to him for his signature, if he approves it; if not, it is to be returned by him with his objections in writing, to the House in which it originated, to be reconsidered, and the question taken upon it, in each house, by yeas and nays, entered upon their journals; but if, upon such reconsiderations, it is passed by a majority of both houses, it becomes a law, notwithstanding his objections. In this respect, the new Constitution of Connecticut differs from those of some of the other States, and those of the United States, which require two thirds of each house to pass an act, in opposition to the objections of the Governor or President. The tenure of office in the judiciary department is essentially changed. Before, the Judges held their offices by annual appointments; they are now to hold them during good behaviour, removable by impeachment, or upon the address of both houses. Their continuance in office is limited to the age of seventy years. The qualifications of electors are defined; and the elective franchise is made almost universal, subject, however, to forfeiture, upon conviction of certain enumerated crimes. Their declaration of rights secures the right of petitioning, the freedom of the press, the right to give the truth in evidence upon prosecutions for Libel, the right of full defence in person and by counsel, trial by jury, religious freedom and equality of all denominations, &c. No oath of allegiance is required; but an oath of office and an oath to support the constitution, while residing under its jurisdiction. Their Colleges and free schools are confirmed, and legal corporations protected. Provision is made for amending this constitution, in the following manner; the House of Assembly may propose an amendment, which is not to be acted upon until after a new election. If it then receives the sanction of a majority of both houses, it is to be submitted to the People for their adoption or rejection. Upon the whole, the Government retains a number of its original peculiarities; but is rendered more conformable to the other State governments, as well as the national government.

This is one among many exemplifications of a principle of gradual assimilation, operating throughout the United States, not only in their constitutions, but also in their acts of legislation, their judicial decisions, their systems of education, their habits, manners and general character.

MR. PRINTER,

Since my former communication on the subject of the new road laid out and established in Kingston, in continuation of Store Street, straight through to Abbot's and Beach's Lane, I have been gratified with seeing an advertisement published in your paper giving notice of an intended application for a similar improvement in the front road from Coyle's corner in Frederickburgh to the Court House in Adolphusburgh, a distance, I believe,

of about four miles, near half of which, it is thought, may be saved by the proposed alterations. In passing that way, I have often been struck with the crookedness and unevenness of the road, as a new traveller, and thought the public ought to be accommodated by an amendment of it.

The importance of straightening some of the most crooked parts of our great roads begins to be generally felt and acknowledged.

With regard to the Kingston road, I have lately heard it whispered, that a petition has been silently circulated, for some time past, for the purpose of being presented to the ensuing Court of Sessions, through the medium of the County Surveyor of Highways, to undo what has been done by order of the Court of King's Bench, and to discontinue the road lately established from Store Street through to Abbot's. I cannot credit the suggestion. For, though it is commonly remarked, that local and selfish considerations operate more powerfully, in cases of roads, than almost any other cases, to prejudice the minds of interested persons, to exaggerate their inconveniences, and magnify the expences of the proposed amendments; yet, in this instance, it seems incredible that any person should be so tenacious of his own real or imaginary interest, in opposition to the public good, as to make the attempt, that is suggested; especially when the very Justices and Jurors of the Court, to which the application must be made, and whose duty it would be to decide upon it, if they only exercise their eyes, in observing the uneven and monstrously crooked old road, compared with the direct and even route for the new one; must see the propriety, utility and necessity of opening the latter. I, therefore, trust the rumour of an attempt to discontinue the new road, after being so lately established, in compliance with the solemn order of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, will turn out to be a false alarm.

NUMA.

Ernest Town, Oct. 3d, 1818.

KINGSTON.

MR. MILES,

The great respect due to the performance of Divine Service is so little regarded in St Geo's Church, that a relation of many offensive practices therein, would scarcely be credited by any other than an eye witness.

While the Parson is seriously engaged in the solemnity of the duty of his Commission, the attention of the Congregation is repeatedly attracted from religious ideas to a continual uproar, caused by allowing brats of boys to play about the Church, as though it was a Playhouse.

They are seen to play up and down—laugh at the Parson—run in and out thumping the door, and move from one seat to another without being in the least corrected.

Would it not prove both useful and proper to recommend some person to take notice of all disturbances during prayer, and reprimand those who may behave amiss.

NINUS,

Governor Cass, of the Michigan Territory, Governor Jennings, of the State of Indiana, and General McArthur, of the State of Ohio, as Commissioners of the United States, are about holding a Treaty with the Indian nations residing in that Section of the United States.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Congress of European Sovereigns, expected to be holden at Aix La Chapelle, was, at the date of our last intelligence, the subject of much speculation. Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and Sweden, which are considered the Great Powers of Europe, were to be represented in the Congress. The minor powers were not invited. It was hinted that Spain and Portugal would have agents to attend

the meeting of the Congress, although not admitted to sit as members.

MR. MILES,

In your paper of the 8th inst. I observed a communication signed Frank, in which the writer remarks—*When any sentiment has taken strong possession of the minds of the people—an attempt to stifle the expression of it, by prosecutions for libels, seditious words, or in any other form of charge, is commonly as ineffectual, as it is improper.* The propriety or impropriety of a prosecution grounded on the charge of unlawful actions or words against a late or government cannot be truly measured by any rule but that of the laws of the country.

Every government has laws, purposely enacted for its security, and a timidity to enforce them, when thought necessary, would have a tendency towards an overthrow of the rulers, and order, by which a country is governed. Every member of a community, is subject to the controllable power of the country, and persons, who have violated the laws, if brought up by those powers, must abide the consequences. When the charges are well founded, and the prosecuted person has a fair trial, after which, the case is submitted to twelve men, all of whom are supposed, both by the court and prisoner, to be impartially disinterested; and whose determination, that the prisoner is not guilty, is final. Notwithstanding, by the law, on which the action is brought, his guilt is fairly proved, in evidence, produced before the court. Where such a liberal practice of law, is the final close to proceedings, I cannot confute prosecution into persecution, which Frank says it becomes in such cases. There is an almost general aptitude in mankind, to be led by influence, or prejudice. While either prevails, our conclusions are favorable to the mask of delusion. Ethics, drawn under such powers, are apt to be false, and resentment, under such a cover, often begets mortification, in an original mover, by producing an overbearing retaliation. If Frank would consider the points, on which he reits his complaints, with an even mind, I am apt to think, he would draw a different conclusion.

OBSERVER.

Kingston, Sept. 11th, 1818.

A list is published of the members returned for the next Parliament from the cities, counties and boroughs in England; by which it appears that there are 120 new members. It is said, we know not upon what data of calculation, that the Opposition have gained about 20 by the change of members, but that there is still a strong ministerial majority.

The Scotch and Irish lists had not been published. Mr. Brougham, the leader of the Opposition, although he lost the election in Westmoreland, was returned for another place. In London and Westminster, the opposition candidates prevailed; Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Francis Bouverie returned, for the former, and Mathew Wood, Thomas Willson, Robert Waithman and J. T. Thorp, for the latter city. In Liverpool Mr. Canning and General Gascoyne are reelected.

MR. MILES;

By inserting the following Problem, and requesting a solution from some of your subscribers, you will much oblige
AN OLD CUSTOMER.

I am constrained to plant a grove, To satisfy the maid I love: This apple grove I must compose Of nineteen trees; and nine straight rows, Five trees in each row, I must place, Or never expect to see her face, Ye Sons of art, grant me your aid, To satisfy this anxious maid.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 29th, by the Rev. Robert McDowell, MR. DAVID CANNON of Kingston, to Miss SUSANNAH CHATTERSON, of Ernest Town.

To ELIJAH BEACH, Surveyor of Roads for the County of Frontenac.

SIR,

We hereby give you notice, that at the Court of Sessions, to be holden at Kingston in and for the Midland District, on the second Tuesday of October instant, the subscribers, and others, will, for reasons which shall then and there be stated, oppose the acceptance of your Report for discontinuing the road lately laid out from the extremity of Store Street, to Samuel Abbot's, in the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, Oct. 5th, 1818.

D. McDonell,
Francis Carlisle,
Benjamin Olcott,
A. Macdonnell,
John McArthur,
Fred. Busch,
P. Wetsel,
Daniel Lyon,
Robert Tolbert,
John Dowling,
G. Douglas,
James McGee,
William Powell,
Robert Walker.

Taken,

FROM the Hall of Moore's Coffee House, this morning, a large blue SURTOUT, with black velvet Cape, superfine cloth. There was a receipt in one of the pockets, given by Luther & Co. for forwarding one box, one trunk, and a bundle of Saws, from Lachine to Kingston. Whoever will return said Surcoat to Mr. Moore, at the Coffee House, Kingston, or at Mr. Whitman's, Inn Keeper, Queenston, shall be reasonably rewarded, by the subscriber.

JOSEPH PETTEY.

Kingston Oct. 5 1818. 19w3p

It might have been taken by mistake by some person who went out in the Steam Boat Charlotte, this morning. Passengers on board are requested to examine their baggage, for the purpose of giving satisfaction to the owner; and if found, the Surcoat is desired to be left as above. J. P.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have received lately from Montreal an elegant assortment of

Dry Goods,

Ready made Cloaths, Ladies and Gentlemen's Fur Caps, of the latest Fashion, Beaver and Jennet Gloves and Mittens, Jennet Skins, Jennets, Wolf, and Raccoon Cariole Robes, and Indian Magazines.

The whole will be sold cheap, for cash, or approved credit.

MONJEAU & ST. GERMA.

Kingston, 6th October, 1818. 19

N. B. All those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.

Midland District, THE Court of to wit: General Quar-

ter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on Tuesday the 13th day of October, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon: Therefore all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and all other Peace Officers, as well as those that have any business to transact at said Court, are hereby required to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 5th October, 1818. 19

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the Proprietor of the IRON WORKS, established at Three Rivers, in the Province of Lower Canada; informs the public, that he has lately received a

Very extensive assortment of
WARES,

Manufactured at that place.—Among other articles are,

Double & Single STOVES

Of various sizes and patterns,
CAST ASH PANS,
SUGAR KETTLES,
POTASH COOLERS,
POTS, DOG IRONS, and
DUTCH OVENS,

Which will be disposed of, for Cash, at nearly the Montreal prices.

The superior fineness of metal, and durability of the Three Rivers Stoves, render them worthy the attention of purchasers, as they are not liable to crack, like those imported from Scotland.

JOHN MACAULAY.

Kingston, 1st October, 1818. 19

ERNEST TOWN

ACADEMY.

THE Rev. Alex. Fletcher & Mr. McIntosh have commenced teaching the following branches of Education in the Ernest Town Academy, viz: the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Geography with the use of the GLOBES, Mathematics, Recitation, Composition, History with the Latin and Greek languages.

The former attended a complete course of Classical Studies at the Colleges of Glasgow and Edinburgh; the latter received a liberal Education at King's College, Aberdeen; and, from their experience in, and adoption of, the most successful and approved modes of tuition, they hope to merit the approbation of their employers.

Boarders can be accommodated in respectable private families on the most reasonable terms.

Ernest Town, Oct. 6th, 1818. 19f

DISSOLUTION OF Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Jonas Abbot & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all Persons having Claims against said concern will present them to Jonas Abbot for payment, and those indebted to the said concern of Jonas Abbot & Co. are requested to make payment to Jonas Abbot, who is duly Authorized to settle all business of the concern.

JONAS ABBOT,

THOS. S. WHITAKER.

Montreal, Sept. 29th, 1818. 19w3

Notice.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Servant black woman, by the name of BET, with a male child, two years old and upwards.—Whoever will return the said Wench and boy, to the subscriber, or give information, so that she and he may be brought back, shall receive six pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are strictly forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, under the penalty of the law.

R. LEAVENS.

Bellville, 29th Sept. 1818. 19

INFORMATION.

IF EDWARD SHAW, son of John Shaw, who fled from Dublin in the brig Ann, of Swanzy, bound for Quebec, in the month of June, 1817, is now living, and in this country, he is informed that his mother resides in Brockville, District of Johnstown, Upper Canada, and who is very anxious to hear from him. As the brig was wrecked at the Island of St. Michaels, he may have gone to Halifax.—Printers in Lower Canada, and in Halifax, are requested to give the above an insertion.

Kingston, October, 1818.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Madeline, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Robert Thomson, Jun.

Kingston, Oct. 1st, 1818. 19w2