

In this day's paper our readers will find a letter containing some comments on our observations of the 15th ult. relative to the arrest of Mr. Gourlay.

None in the Province can be more anxious than our selves to get rid of this person: we cannot however agree with those who think it necessary to have recourse to violent measures, to procure his absence. There is no doubt that in point of Law the Honorable Members of the Legislative Council were justified in proceeding as they have done against him. But as there are laws, which owe their origin to the necessity of circumstances, so the same necessity of circumstances must recur, before they are called again into operation. Where, we ask, was the necessity in his case? Surely the loyal addresses presented by so many townships to His Excellency, must have convinced every thinking man that the danger, if there ever existed any, was entirely blown over.

We see no reasons to induce us to give up our already expressed opinions on this subject. We repeat that we do not quarrel with the legality, but with the expediency of the measures lately pursued. One of the His orians of the present reign, thus expresses himself on the affair of Mr. Wilkes's expulsion from the House of Commons. We quote the passage as it appears applicable to the present question.—"In expelling him from the House, their (the Ministers) conduct might be legal, but a Ministry in a free country can never support themselves by an appeal to the letter of the law,—they must also do what is expedient, and even gracious to the People."—"We shall very unwillingly be compelled to say any thing more on this ungrateful subject. It is not our wish that either the man or his mischievous schemes be kept any longer in the recollections of the people.

Our readers will see in this and the preceding number of our paper, proposals for publishing The Christian Recorder. The very title of this work recommends it to attention, and should interest every Christian throughout this Province in promoting its circulation. By referring to the Prospectus we perceive that the principal design of the Christian Recorder is to furnish us with religious instruction and intelligence. It is a fact worthy of observation that hitherto Upper Canada cannot claim the merit of ever having had a single periodical publication professionally devoted to religion and morals:—hence we have been left in a great measure ignorant of what has for years been passing in the religious world. The Christian Recorder bids fair to remedy the evil, by bringing within our reach that kind of information which can only be collected from other more expensive and voluminous publications.

We forbear to comment either upon the Grievances from Ernest Town, or the statements of the writer who undertakes to answer them until the whole shall be before the public.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC RECREATIONS.

No. 1.

The man who resides in a city, and has daily opportunities of mingling in society, enjoys a degree of importance which can be sufficiently valued and estimated by those only, who are doomed to endure the rigors of a secluded life. He is blessed with the means of daily communicating his opinion to his fellow-mortals, and though it is perhaps little regarded by them, he often feels contented with the mere privilege of uttering his sentiments, and flatters himself that he has a vote in the general concerns of the world. Even if his ideas are considered unworthy of notice, the curiosity and amusement which result from observing the varieties of opinion which circumstances of public interest generate in every large society, have the effect of smothering the impulses of disappointed ambition, and making him contented with the neutral state of a spectator, since he cannot attain the distinction of being a leading actor in the drama of life. But the man who is entirely secluded from the world, and all the fascinations of social intercourse, has no consolation of this kind to lull him into an idea of fancied importance, or conceal the insignificance of his isolated situation. The general current of events, the convulsions of nature, the downfall of empires, & the coruscations of genius, partly lose their interest in his eyes, because he has no opportunity of ascertaining the effects which they produce upon the morals of his fellow creatures, or of stating the impressions they excite in himself. The only resource, a man who is thus situated, has, is that of communicating his ideas to the public through the medium of the press, and occasionally endeavoring, by this means, to attain a degree of influence over the minds of his fellow mortals, equal to what he would possess, were he a member of the society which they collectively compose.

Now, I believe my readers will be inclined to suspect, that this preamble relates in a great degree to myself, and that I employ it merely to give them a broad hint of my intention of addressing them through the medium of a periodical publication. They are quite correct in this conjecture. I have been transplanted from the midst of a lively circle into the woods; and as I previously enjoyed continual opportunities of ascertaining what passed in the world, I at first felt like one who is suddenly struck deaf and dumb. However, the arrival of the Kingston Chronicle last week, relieved me from the first affliction, by giving me some idea of what my fellow creatures were doing, and in return for this service, I intend, through its medium, to talk to the public by proxy, though I am aware, that any conversation carried on in this

way must lose part of its influence and importance, because it will be unattended with any noise. However, notwithstanding this, I intend to thrust myself into the genteel societies of Kingston, and drink tea with them once a fortnight.

The spirit of enquiry, which has lately been so general throughout this country, induces me to suppose, that it may perhaps be directed towards me, and I therefore take the liberty of informing the public, that I reside in a place which the American nomenclature justifies one in calling a village, for it contains a church, a tavern, and a blacksmith's shop. These three things are indeed essential inanimate constituents of a village in Britain, but there are also three living creatures which form a much more necessary part of the composition: viz. a squire, parson, and apothecary;—characters famed for local knowledge and importance, from time immemorial. Did such personages exist where I now am, I might under their tuition, have become so versed and interested in village politics, as to render me indifferent about "domestic recreation," and satisfied with the little world around me; however the human mind generally adapts itself to circumstances, and as men of the greatest genius, have often, when in captivity, amused themselves with taming spiders, and mice, I may perhaps in time take delight in rearing pigs and planting cabbages, and also be able to confine my desires within the limits of a building lot.

I fear the title I have selected for my productions will appear somewhat suspicious to many, who may probably think they have quite enough of domestic recreation at home; but let them not suppose, that I mean, while in a fit of drowsiness, to yawn out stale morality, or exhort them to prudence, or gratify my spleen by presenting them with a sheet of scandal. My recreations will have nothing local in them, nor will they be confined in their range to the limits of a fireside. I may indeed occasionally, while in a reverie, take hints from the forms which a lively imagination can sometimes embody among the burning embers. If I see men and women's heads, I shall be inclined to talk of beauty and physiognomy. Should ships or battles meet my view, I may perhaps prophecy that another war will give the Canadians additional reason to boast of their loyalty, and when I discover flaming hearts in the fire, I shall become romantic to please "the ladies and pretty fellows."

If I occasionally venture upon subjects which are already familiar to every one, I shall likewise use my imagination, and endeavor, by altering their costume, or substituting the meteoric robes of fancy, to communicate to them new interest and importance—as the last radiance of the setting sun often bestows richness and animation upon the clouds which before, hung hovering, and obscured the face of heaven, I shall sometimes constitute a new fabric from old materials, and by novelty of arrangement, obtain from my readers, credit for originality of conception—as a slight impulse hurries into ruin the glorious pageantry of the KALEIDOSCOPE, but at the same time, creates from the disunited materials, a new and more brilliant form to attract, and enthral the eye of the observer.

My recreations will not be confined to Canada—I shall convey my readers into whatever part of the globe I think most interesting and agreeable—while domestic, I shall be a citizen of the world. Although I am secluded I shall appear to mingle in the gayest society. Although encircled with ignorance, science and knowledge will pour their treasures full in my view, and enable me to survey all that is beautiful in nature, and noble in humanity—while surrounded with impenetrable forests, I shall by the help of imagination, call into ideal existence, castles, cities, processions, and pleasure grounds, and by another stroke of her wand, make them vanish, and give place to the savage, the bear, and the wilderness.

Having now stated my pretensions to public favor and notice, my next duty is to establish them by fulfilling my promises. If I have rated my powers too highly, it may produce a happy effect, by rendering me doubly anxious to shew a capability of redeeming the pledges I now place in the hands of the public.

SIRS,

In your excellent editorial article of the 15th instant, in the general tenor of which I am happy to coincide with you, I cannot but think you have been guilty of an injustice to the Magistrates who ordered Mr. Gourlay to quit the Province, by calling that, which I am persuaded they held themselves bound by their oath to perform, an act of persecution. And when you express a hope that all proceedings against Mr. Gourlay will be suspended and that he will be again permitted to range at liberty. I would ask, by whom would you have the proceedings suspended? Surely not by the very Magistrates who thought it their duty to institute these proceedings! By whom would you have him set at liberty? Surely not by the very same Magistrates who commanded his imprisonment! No, this would involve an absurdity and cannot be what you mean. But the Government—why should not that interfere? I reply, the Governor is also bound by oath to administer the Laws. If you should retort, then why did he not order Mr. Gourlay to quit the Pro-

vince? I might probably answer, I do not know: perhaps he thought it was impolitic to do so—perhaps he intended to prosecute him for a libel or sedition? I know not: but whatever may have been his plans, this is evident to me, that to condemn the proceedings and opinions of many loyal Magistrates in favour of a man of Mr. Gourlay's character, might give just umbrage to all our loyal subjects: nor should we be much obliged by the turning loose among us a person, whose sole occupation since he has entered our Province has been to excite disorder, to promote civil dissention, and to pave the way for civil war.—Nay, sir, of what benefit could it be to us, that our Legislators should enact laws for the peace and security of the Province, if our Executive by opposing their being carried into action, should madly expose us all to anarchy and bloodshed?

I am, Sirs, your's, &c.

V.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

I AM sure I am not singular in expressing my satisfaction, at observing, by the addresses, published in a late number of your paper, and in the last numbers of the Upper Canada Gazette, that the good sense and good principle of our fellow subjects are rising up from that reproach which the Province had incurred, to a greater degree than I was willing for a long time, to believe, by the too credulous ear we had lent to turbulent and designing men. Not but there were some persons among us, who, having read of the mischiefs which restless spirits have at times excited, in every age, from Wat Tyler to Mr. Hunt, had no objection to the foolish, and much vidual countenance, to the foolish, and much worse than foolish, measures, which by a strange infatuation, many of the people of this country were running into, without inquiry, as the call of a mere adventurer; and who could not shut their eyes to the absurdity of the proposition, that we had been long leading on the very brink of ruin, and were just sinking into the depths of political wretchedness, galled by our fellow subjects, oppressed, enslaved, by the Government, disregarded, despised, and neglected by our Mother Country, betrayed by our Representatives, and in danger, from a combination of all those calamities, of falling an easy prey to our neighbours: that all this should be plain, eye, plain as the day, so clear, that it was "the very error of the moon" to doubt, and that our of about one hundred thousand souls, men, women and children, that were all thus hurrying to destruction for ever, set one should find it out; till a generous friend, caring more for us than we for ourselves, happily popped among us, found out, as if by instinct, that we were going all wrong, that corruption had pervaded every mother's son at Little York, that the whole "head was faint and the whole heart sick"—That this information did not go down with all moderately advanced, though so calmly, and that this information did not go down with all of us can hardly be wondered at—Some people, he doubted, whether those might, by chance, be one, or even two, honest men, entrusted by their Sovereign; as honest, at least, as some who reviled them; and if, so they reflected that charging them all with dishonesty, was itself a dishonesty, and that they felt a little scruple at dishonouring themselves, they felt a little scruple at joining in a disorderly cry against a character that had been open to public observation and had passed unscathed for years.

But unfortunately for this Province, which would otherwise have sooner stopped short in the career of folly, these persons took not the same persevering pains to undeceive, that other interested persons did to deceive; "the tares were sown while they slept"—a sense of decorum, which it is well should be always observed, prevented persons in official stations, who were vilely traduced, from rebutting the slander, and laying the falsehood open to the world: they could not enter into any vindication of themselves against newspaper calumny, but were constrained to repose on the good sense and honour, nay, the common honesty, of their fellow subjects. I rejoice, and every upright man will rejoice, it respects them, that that confidence is justified by the expression of the public sentiment which is now making its way, from all parts of the Province, to an insulted Government. I rejoice too, that, by such expression of feeling, the worthy of a generous and moral people, the doubts of our friends, and the deceitful hopes of any that were not our friends, will be most satisfactorily terminated.

As long as our clamorous would-be saviours confined themselves to general terms, and talked only of "one great vortex of corruption," of general decay, ruin and oppression; it was natural enough to fear that some men, very weak, & a little wicked, might be found to believe, that there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark"; (and for there is no accounting for what weak or wicked men may do) that they should be ready to join in any measures that they should be prompted to, for the laudable purpose of setting all right. All therefore that was to be desired, was, that they should cease to dwell altogether upon misery and oppression in the abstract, and should descend a little to particulars: that they should tell us what horrible evil the combination of so many malignant spirits, who had so unaccountably met together in Little York, had inflicted upon us; that they should show us how we were to be ruined, and then might we judge, how we could hope to be saved. Whether the Lieut. Governor, from transatlantic opportunities of observing the conduct of the Cobbetts and Hunts of the day, had found, that in these popular tumults, the readiest way of cure is, to probe to the bottom, and to speak to the ghosts which fancy has conjured up—or whether, being himself a greater stranger than the stranger who had engaged us all so busily in petitioning and resolving, his excellency imagined there might be some cause for all this bustle, and was anxious to know what was wrong, that he might lose no time in putting it right, and save us the expense of commissioners, conventions, handbills, &c. I know not—but I feel assured, we may congratulate ourselves that, in calling, as we see he has done, on these aggrieved gentlemen, to state their "mighty wrongs," he had adopted the best possible course to produce conviction, and to give us peace, confidence, and respectability once more.

Behold how miserably has ingenuity been tortured to invent grievances that should make but a decent appearance on paper. Parturient montes—but let us inspect the "ridiculus mus." One worthy man we see, on being requested to specify, in the name of his fellow subjects, the grievances of which they had to complain, tells us a story about "a Mr. Wm. Burnham, disputing a title to a Lot of Land, of which he had a licence of occupation: this he conceived a grievance, and was the cause of his signing the petition from Haldimand"—good reason truly, for abusing the Governor, Councils and Assembly; to say nothing of every man who came within the vortex of corruption, Little York.

(To be continued.)

At the monthly meeting of the Committee of the Kingston Compassionate Society, on Monday, 1st February, 1819, the Visitors reported that the sum of £7 19 11 had been expended in the relief of nine persons, and that information

and places had been obtained for four others.

The Treasurer reported also that he had received from Mr. Joseph Williams £13 7 6, being the proceeds of a play performed by him and his company, for the benefit of this Society.

Visitors for the present month,

B. WHITNEY, Esquires.

G. MARKLAND, Esquires.

N. B. The members of the Society are requested to pay their respective subscriptions for the present year to the Treasurer,—and all other persons who may be so disposed, are solicited to contribute towards promoting the objects of the Institution.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge our obligations to the authors of Domestic Recreations and the Oracle for their very entertaining communications. The 1st No. of Domestic Recreations appears in this day's paper. The Oracle will be inserted in our next, and will be continued alternately, with the former every week, so long as these sprightly and agreeable writers shall be pleased to favour us with their correspondence.

Veritas cannot appear. We would recommend to the author to "take" legal "advice" before he submits the case to the public.

THEATRE.

THE LOVERS OF THE DRAMA are respectfully informed, that on

SATURDAY EVENING,

Feb. 6th, 1819, will be presented, Tobin's much admired celebrated comedy, as altered to the Stage, by C. Kemble, Esq. called the

HONEY MOON,

OR

HOW TO RULE A WIFE.

Between the Play and Farce, Comic Song, poor little MO [a favorite Jew Song, as sung in London with unbounded applause.] by Mr. Huntly

To which will be added, (for the last time this season) the much admired Pantomime, in 2 Acts, called

LE SERGEANT VALLEREUX

OR

LES DEUX CENTINELS.

For Characters see Bills.

(CIRCULAR.)

Mr. Eri Lusher having disposed of his interest in the House of Lusher & Van Slyck at Prescott, and that of Lusher & Sexton at La Chine, to Mr. A. Jones of Prescott, Upper Canada, the Business will, after the first day of March ensuing, be carried on under the Firms of Jones & Van Slyck at Prescott, and of Levi Sexton & Co. at La Chine

We beg leave to refer you to the annexed Notice, wherein Mr. Lusher makes himself responsible with us, for any engagements entered into by said Firms. We feel satisfied, from our late experience in Business, the number of Boats now owned by us, and the commodious stores at this place and La Chine, that we shall have it in our power to give general satisfaction.

A. JONES, CORN. A. VAN SLYCK, L. SEXTON.

Prescott, January 18th, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his interest in the House of Lusher & Van Slyck, at Prescott, and that of Lusher & Sexton, at La Chine, to Mr. A. Jones, the business will in future be carried on under the Firms of Jones & Van Slyck at Prescott, and that of Levi Sexton & Co. at La Chine—He will notwithstanding, hold himself responsible with them, for any engagement they may make.

ERI LUSHER.

NOTICE.

JAMES MEAGHER returns his most sincere thanks to the people of Kingston and its environs, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business. He begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is about removing to his New House near the Market Place, opposite to Mr. Bayman's and will as usual carry on the

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Manufactory.

HORSE SHOEING and BLACKSMITH WORK will be executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms

N. B. To rent, lease or sell, for the term of ten years, and immediate possession given, that well known stand, the WEL-LINGTON INN, in Barrack Street.—This situation is one of the best in town, having many conveniences that render it particularly well adapted for a House of Public Entertainment and Store. Apply to the Proprietor

JAMES MEAGHER.

Kingston, Feb. 5, 1819.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he still keeps a

PUBLIC HOUSE,

in the Township of CRAMAHÉ, formerly called GOODWIN'S CORNER, where Gentlemen and Ladies may find good Entertainment. Also—Travellers shall not be disappointed of finding good quarters for themselves and their Horses.

THO'S D. SANFORD.

Cramahé, 24th Jan. 1819.

THE Managers of the Steam Boat Frigate, having established a line of Durham Boats from this place, propose forwarding from the different ports of the Lake to that of Montreal, on the following terms, viz.

From York, Niagara, Queenston, and the Head of the Lake, for each barrel of Flour delivered at the port of Montreal, five shillings and six pence.

From Kingston to the port of Montreal for each barrel of Flour four shillings and six pence.

From York, Niagara, Queenston, and the Head of the Lake, for each barrel of Potash delivered at the port of Montreal twelve shillings and six pence.

From Kingston to the port of Montreal, for each barrel of Potash ten shillings.

From York, Niagara, Queenston, and the Head of the Lake, for each barrel of Pork delivered at the port of Montreal eight shillings and three pence.

From Kingston to the port of Montreal for each barrel of Pork six shillings and nine pence.

Merchandise will be transported by the same means from La Chine to Kingston, at the rate of five shillings per ewt.

An elegant PASSAGE BOAT will also leave Kingston every tenth day for Montreal, which will be fitted up in the most commodious manner and prevent any delay to passengers leaving the upper part of the Lake in the Steam Boat Frontenac, it having been built for the purpose of leaving this place immediately after her arrival.

These arrangements will take effect at the opening of the navigation and be continued during the season.

GEO. H. MARKLAND, Secy. S. B. Com'y.

Kingston, Feb. 5, 1819.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Farm, together or separate, as also his Horses, Carts, Sleighs, Cows, Hogs, Oxen, Grain, Hay, Potatoes, and Implements of Husbandry, situated on the River St. Lawrence, overlooking the beautiful village of Ogdensburg, and within half a mile of Prescott, Upper Canada.

The Dwelling house, which has lately been erected, consists of two sitting Rooms, 4 Bed rooms, a Kitchen and Cellar, well finished.

The Farm contains 107 Acres of choice Land, well fenced, upwards of 60 of which is Pasture and Meadow, the remainder Village and Wood Land, with a young Orchard and good Barn, Stable and Root-house, and a small Tenement for Labourers.

To a Gentleman of speculation, the above Premises which extends 3 Acres in front of the River, must prove of great advantage, as it is one of the best situations in the neighbourhood for the erection of a Wharf, Brewery or Distillery, &c.

Part of the purchase money, may remain on Mortgage, if agreeable to the Purchaser. Application to be made to Henry Forest Esq. Montreal, John Macaulay Kingston, or the owner

PETER O'BRIEN.

Prescott, 26th Oct. 1818.

WHEREAS GILBERT HARRIS, by advertisement published in the Kingston Chronicle Jan. 15, 1819, has cautioned all persons against purchasing Lot No. 22 in the 7th Con. of Fredericksburgh, or Lot No. 27 in the 1st Con. of Richmond, as he claims to have a title to the same; in answer to said caution, all persons concerned are hereby notified, that previous to that advertisement, the said Harris, by his deed of bargain and sale, duly executed, with warranty, had conveyed the said lots to David Hefs, who had conveyed the same to David Hefs, jun. and John Hefs, who had bargained for the sale thereof. This chain of title has been submitted to Counsel, who are of opinion, that is good and sufficient in law, and that altho' the said Harris's grant from the Crown was not completed until after his deed of conveyance to said David Hefs, he the said Harris is stopped from denying his right to make such conveyance, and that it is as effectual to secure the title to said Hefs and his assigns, against any claim of said Harris, his heirs or assigns, as if it were dated after the date of his patent from the Crown. The said Harris, therefore, and all persons claiming under him, are warned not to trespass on said lands under penalty of the law.

Feb. 5, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Board for MILITIA PENSIONS, will meet on the last Monday in February, and continue so to do, the same day in each Month, until the business of this District, as regards the same is finished.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Kingston, Feb. 1st, 1819.

WANTED.

TWO Careful, sober Men, who understand the Saw Mill business, to attend a Mill with two Saws.—Also, a Man to cut Saw Logs.—Apply to Richard Bullock, Esq. Springfield Park, Township of Murray. Feb. 5.

To Let,

THE House lately occupied by Lieutenant Briscoe (Royal Engineers) the property of James Richardson, Esq. situated near Mr. Hugh Earl's. For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBT. RICHARDSON.

Kingston, 7th January, 1819.