

injury to the prosperity of the Province, inasmuch as the former in a very few instances make a settlement, while the latter are deterred by the unfavorable location of theirs. Such instances of partiality cause much complaint, and we humbly pray your Excellency will allow every granted to locate any waste lands which are now open, or may be hereafter open for location.

12th.—By a Provincial Act passed in the 55th year of His Present Majesty, entitled "An Act to licence practitioners in physic and surgery throughout the Province," persons not licenced according to the provisions of that act, were prohibited from prescribing for sick persons or practicing Physic, Surgery or Midwifery, under the penalty of a hundred pounds for every offence. Many practitioners of good character, education, skill, and experience, although not licenced in the manner required by that act, were then in practice, throughout the Province, in each of those branches, with the general confidence and approbation of their patients. By the letter of the act, which went into operation from its date, all such persons incurred its penalty, before they would know of its passage, and have since had no opportunity of being examined and licenced, as the board of examiners provided for by the act have not been organized. This we consider a grievance to those practitioners, and to His Majesty's subjects at large, who have frequent occasion for medical assistance and wish to be at liberty to obtain it from those to whom they can conveniently apply, and in whom experience has taught them to confide.

13th.—The common law rule of descent, by which the oldest son of an intestate inherits all his land, to the exclusion of the other children, appears to us not necessary in this Province, there being no hereditary aristocracy among us, requiring to be supported by a perpetuation of the real estate in one branch of the family; nor is it adapted to the circumstances, education, habits and manners of those who are the subjects of it, but is ungenial with the general sentiments, there being probably, few if any parents, in the Province, having more children than an only son, who would be willing to have their estates descend as the law now calls the descent; and yet, from a natural propensity to defer the disagreeable business of making a will, and the difficulty of complying with the requisite legal formalities, in cases of sudden death, in the absence of counsel, and amidst the distress and agitation of dying scenes, many persons die, without devising their estate, as they would wish them to be divided. The principle of the statutes of distribution of personal estate, seems to be equally applicable, in this country, to real estates; and we may your excellency to consider the propriety of recommending an act, to extend and apply that equitable principle to the descent of intestate real estates.

These, may it please your Excellency, are subjects, on which we humbly pray for redress, and improvement. In compliance with your Excellency's invitation, signified in a letter from your Secretary, we specify them to your Excellency and respectfully submit them to the consideration and decision of the proper authorities for granting the relief prayed for, with a solemn assurance, that while, as free born British subjects, we assert and exercise the right of petitioning, we feel, and as loyal subjects, will practise the duty of submission to the laws and respect for the constitutional authorities.

Ernest Town, Nov. 28th, 1818.

Upper Canada Agricultural Society.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PETER RAINIER MAITLAND, K. C. B. PATRON.  
York, Jan. 20th, 1819.

At a Meeting of the Society, held this day at the Mansion House Hotel, pursuant to the Resolution adopted at the former meeting, for the election of officers to the institution, to serve until the next General Meeting at the opening of the ensuing session of the Legislature;  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell in the Chair:  
The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed:  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell, Pres't.  
The Hon. J. Baby, Vice  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Boulton, Pres'ts.  
The Hon. Chief Justice Powell,  
The Hon. Chief Justice Scott,  
The Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan,  
Lt. Col. Wells,  
P. Robinson, Esq.,  
G. Crooksbank, Esq.,  
L. P. Sherwood, Esq.,  
H. J. Bouine, Esq. Treasurer,  
R. C. Horne, Esq. Secretary.

After which it was Resolved,  
1st. That the thanks of this Society be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for the Honor he has conferred upon it by condescending to become its Patron.  
2. That at the next General Meeting, it be recommended to augment the number of Directors.  
(By Order) R. C. HORNE,  
Secy.

12th January, 1819.  
The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday, the 17th day of June next.

Dollars.  
For the best Bull. . . . . 30  
second do. . . . . 20  
third do. . . . . 10

best Cow. . . . . 15  
second do. . . . . 10  
third do. . . . . 5  
best Ram. . . . . 15  
second do. . . . . 10  
third do. . . . . 5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

It is resolved that a General Meeting of the subscribers be held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next.  
(By Order) R. C. HORNE,  
Secy.

Niagara, Januaro 28.  
Melancholy Accident.—On Friday last, Mrs Hurst, wife of Isaac Hurst, being in a room by herself, her clothes caught fire, and before they could be extinguished, she was so much injured that she died in about 24 hours after.

Died suddenly on the morning of the 24th inst. Mrs. Garret, wife of Dr. Garret, Surgeon, 70th Regiment.

KINGSTON CHRONICLE.  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1819.

In the first page of this day's paper, our readers have the Report of the joint Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Common Council, and the Manufacturers of Flour of the City of New-York respecting the depreciated reputation of wheat and flour which goes from that market.—It must be evident how much the subject of that Report merits the attention of the Farmer, the Miller and the Merchant in this Province; if it be true (as we have heard it asserted) that the flour, from this Province at least from the Midland District, brings one dollar less per barrel in the market than the New-York flour.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.  
No. 1.  
THE ORACLE.—FEBRUARY, 1819.

Yet should this verse, my leisure best resource,  
When through the world it steals its secret course,  
Revive but once a generous wish suppress,  
Ere it a sigh, or charm a care to rest;  
I some good deed a fleeting hour employ,  
Or flash one faded cheek with honest joy;  
Blest were my lines, though limited their sphere,  
To short their date as his who traced them here.  
ROGERS.

By the pit of Acheron  
Meet me in the morning, thither ye  
Must come to know your destinies.  
SHAKESPEARE.

MR. EDITOR,

At a period when human folly seems outweighing the wisdom which should support it, and reason is far outstripped by imprudence in our career through life; I have been struck with regret that there are no longer oracles to consult, which might direct us in the conduct fittest to be adopted. How much superiority did this advantage give to the ancients. Schemes were laid and prosecuted with a certainty of success, war was waged when they were told they should be invincible and peace preceded the destined rout. Reflecting on this subject, my imagination led me insensibly to devise a variety of plans by which this evil might be remedied. The weak, methought, would be strengthened, the foolish receive sagacity, the wavering be made resolute, and the wicked be deterred by a public source of wisdom, at which all applications should be received, and the few become serviceable to the many. Delighted with the idea, there shall still be oracles I cried. The ignorant, shall be instructed, the proud act humbly, and a system of things be established which will change disorder and error into regularity and correctness. I immediately summoned all the learned to be found, books of science and information were collected, and a combination of talents has been produced, adequate to all necessities competent to judge in most cases, and gifted with nearly as high powers as that of Delphic Apollo, who foretold to the Athenians their future destiny. As however there will be no aid from supernatural agency, affairs of public importance must be beyond my skill. The fate of Princes, the ordering of States, Peace and War, are events of which I am incompetent to judge; but in the common occurrences of life, no future hazard need be run, since their consequences can now be accurately foretold. Annexed to the high advantages to be derived by this oracular infallibility, must be certain conditions from which no one can be exempted. The good or evil which shall arise from any action cannot be imparted without knowing the tempers, qualities and wishes of the actors, and all prescience must be rendered useless by any deceit on this point. Ambiguity, the great fault of ancient oracles, must also be tolerated. Ladies intrusted in the minutiae of love affairs, impatient for conquest, and dying to know the colour of their lovers' eyes, may endure a short suspense to afford time for making such research as the importance of the decision shall require. While in extreme cases, such as the colour to be worn at a Ball, the victims to be sacrificed to a new ribbon, no diligence will be spared to render the solution as speedy as possible. To Beaux we must premise that occasions may occur in which perfect accuracy cannot be attainable. The effect of their next rencontre with a lady will depend so much upon their own intended exhibition, whether in full or dress,

in Cossacks or in Tights, with or without a horsehair in their hands, that under no circumstances but the fullest description could we prognosticate their fate.

Curiosity, that eager desire within us, must, without doubt, lead all to seek such a solution of their projects, and the insatiable thirst for knowledge of the future will be a sufficient attraction to this highly gifted seminary. Every thing in life is important. The deeply skilled politician does not more anxiously study the fate of nations than the prim Miss does the disposal of her curls, and the sum of worldly expectations is by each confined to the narrow circle which bounds his own views. The good to be sought and the evil to be avoided form the business of every person, and while vast numbers despair in a hopeless search, as many hesitate how to choose where choice is in their power. A guide is now offered to all. The consequences of each action may now be infallibly discovered, and with these avowed powers I beg leave to make your paper the medium through which the destinies may become known, and that all letters addressed to the Oracle may be forwarded to its

AUTHOR.  
FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

(In continuation.)  
Then we have had a pretty considerable list of grievances from Squire McGuin, who, from all to be seen, heard, and dreamt, with the help of a fertile imagination, managed to bring forth a fertile brood of twenty nine grievances (some of them to be sure very pious). The solemn addition of J. P. which is meant to carry with it respect for order, and the laws, appeared so ludicrous at the tail of such an information, that it is not surprising so notable a production was not suffered to pass without remark. The manner in which these grievances were treated in your paper, by an "old inhabitant," accorded perhaps well enough with the object; but I observe in the last and preceding numbers of the Upper Canada Gazette, a more set manifesto of grievances which has been conveyed to the Lt. Governor, in the shape of an address, and which His Excellency, in his reply to the great number of respectable inhabitants of the same Township (Ernest Town), who were desirous to assure him of their disapprobation of such vile stuff, informs them, "he had directed to be inserted in the Gazette, leaving it to the honest good sense of His Majesty's subjects in this Colony to consider, whether they are such as to justify the revolutionary measures which were hurrying, they not whither, many loyal, but misguided persons."

I do not consider this collection of thirteen grievances, as speaking by any means the sense of all, or of many, of those persons who have signed it. On the contrary, fifteen of those persons who actually subscribed it have had the politeness to tell us they were imposed upon. I know the ingenuity that has been set to work to manufacture them. "It is hard to hide the 'Gospel'," I can guess by whom. They are now before the public: they are serious charges, and should be seriously answered. Many people, I am sure, know more of the matter than I do, and could better examine into their weight. But when such men as Mr. Fothergill, who, compared to myself is a mere stranger in the country, and who has as little personal concern in defending the measures of Government as I have, prompted merely by that natural detestation which every generous and honest mind feels at the malignity and falshood that would practise on the unwary and unsuspecting, stepped forward in a manner that entitles him to the admiration of his countrymen, to assert the truth, I feel it a kind of duty to say what I do know, tho' it be not so much to the purpose as we might have from others.

Let us take the Gazette, and read this address, or whatever we may call it—item by item—grievance by grievance, remarking by the way, as we pass over the introduction, the blindness that affects not to see, that the Act, which was fortunately passed last session, to prevent a repetition of disgraceful scenes, does not restrain the right or exercise of petitioning in a constitutional, proper way—as our fellow subjects do in England.—It only prevents Conventions, and that goes a good way to prevent something worse, which I will not name just now, but which has followed from just such conventions. It prevents a collection of worse than idle people: of discontented and inconsiderate characters, sent by drunkards, aliens, and school boys, from meeting together in a general convention as representatives of the people; to blackguard our Parliament, vilify our Government, hatch sedition, and disgrace our Province: this it prevents and let all who love to riot in such freedom seek a country if they can find one, where such insolent attempts would not meet constraint.

The first grievance stated, respects the Land Board, and charges them with delay. To ascertain the truth of this, and the other complaints, I have taken the trouble of availing myself of opportunities of information, equally within the reach of the subscribers to this address, and which, therefore, it would have been but honest, if they had had recourse to, before they had incurred the risk of setting their names to untruths. The result of my investigation enables me to say, that, a very short time ago, there was not a memorial in the Queen's Office, unanswered, except a few, praying for Town Lots, before deciding on which a Report from the Magistrates was deemed necessary.

But in one particular instance, this grievance differs from the vagueness which distinguishes the rest, in pointing to a Member of the Executive Council as having obtained a favourable location in front of the Township of Murray, near the River Trent. It is intended to make the public believe, that this gentleman has made use of the supposed influence of his station, to procure for himself a valuable lot of land.—If true, he is unworthy of this station.—If false, the signers of these grievances are proved slanderers: they may clear themselves, in their own eyes, by shifting the reproach to the busy calumniators who imposed such falshoods upon them; but this excuse cannot relieve them from the disgrace in the eyes of their fellow subjects. I have made inquiry and behold the result—

On the 28th February, 1804, Governor Hunter granted to the Rev. John Strachan, then Minister of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, 1200 acres of the waste lands of the Crown, on paying the fees, upwards of £30. This land was located without consulting Mr. Strachan, by his friend, Mr. Justice Alcock; 400 acres in the Gore between Murray and Sidney, and 800 acres in Emsley, first then surveyed: these locations were considered at the time so very indifferent, that Mr. Justice Alcock apologized, on account of press of business. The public will remark, that these lands were granted fourteen years ago, and more than twelve years before the Rev. Gentleman was made an Executive Councillor, an honor conferred upon him by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, without any solicitation; he has neither sought nor obtained any Land since that time. So scrupulous is he on points of this nature, that, when appointed one of the Commissioners to investigate the claims of sufferers by the war, he declined bringing forward his own claim for a heavy loss sustained by him at Cornwall, to which place he had un-

fortunately removed his family, a little before General Wilkinson's army pillaged that village. The slander, therefore, insinuated in this grievance, recoils on its fabricators; but it would be unfair to suppose that all the signers were disposed to support a sinking cause by calumny and falshood.—Yet, as they have lent themselves to the propagation, they are bound, as honest men, to come forward and acknowledge that they have been deceived.

I cannot forbear taking this opportunity to remark, that it was fortunate for the Province, that a person of Dr. Strachan's character and influence, disapproved publicly of Mr. Gourlay's first address; the appearance of which, in the Government paper, excited from its odious manner, as well as matter, great astonishment. The Doctor's suspicions made people of reflection pause, and opened their eyes to the inflammatory sentiments contained in the second address. It is true, the Doctor's manliness has exposed him to all the virulence which malice and falshood could invent; but he has nothing to fear from such attacks; they pass by him like the idle wind.

Mr. Gourlay was indeed very unlucky in attacking the Doctor, for no man has more friends in the Province, or is deserving of more. He has devoted more than twenty years to the best interests of the country, as an exemplary Clergyman, and instructor of youth, many of whom are now among the leading characters of the Province; and it may be said most truly, that, if Mr. Gourlay, by all the malignant scurrility he has heaped upon him, could have lessened, in any degree, the influence which attaches to his excellent character, he would have done more harm to the Province than could be repaid by all the good which short sighted people anticipated from his "Statistical Township Reports."

To return to the Address.—If the proposed Commission had made their investigation, and were now to report upon this grievance; they must state—that, as to delay, it prevailed only to this necessary extent; that one man must wait, while another man's business was doing—that the story of the grant to the Executive Councillor was a direct falshood—that, as to the indefinite charge of favouritism, in the granting of lands, it amounts to this—that as some lots are better than others, and, if both descriptions are granted, some must get one, and some the other, those who get the best, are certainly favoured; and granting to them will be called favouritism, by grumblers, whose complaint, literally is, that others have not the same cause to grumble at them—that, as to the unreasonable charges, they are not arbitrary, but known and established; and consist of 5s. 6d. to the Clerk of the Council upon every petition, except the U. E. Loyalists and their children, and certain military claimants, besides the regular fees, according to the extent of the grant; which, being found inadequate to relieve the civil list from expense in granting lands, it has been found necessary to increase.

The next grievance stated is, the injudicious grants of public money—it is singular, that the only illustration of this complaint is, that £400 was, by the act of 1817, appropriated to the support of four clergymen, and £50 to one minister of the Gospel. If this be an abuse of public money, it was well if it were more general. I state it as incontrovertible truth, that in this Province we have not one clergyman where we ought to have five; that the few we have, could not remain without the assistance afforded them, by the bounty of a public society in England; that, when the clergy reserves, by the settlement of the country, do become productive, so far from being an appropriation beyond all precedent lavish; they will not equal the provision made for the established church in our mother country, that, at present, it is idle to talk of them as a support, tho' every shilling they produce remains sacred to that invaluable object; and that, if we did not encroach upon the generosity of our parent state, and on the bounty of a fund, produced by private donations, in a country where the right service of God is thought a primary object, we should be without any public worship at all; which, perhaps, the maker of this address would consider a very trifling grievance, compared to the burthen of £400, divided among all the inhabitants of the Province.

As to the Crown Reserves paying the civil expenditure, every shilling they do produce is devoted to that object, and yet they do not quite relieve us from the burthen: some fifty years hence they may do better. If at present, the Crown was to increase the rents, till they paid the civil list, who would take them? and how conspicuous a grievance would it stand forth if grievances were still in fashion!

The third grievance speaks of restraints put upon the admission of emigrants from the United States of America, by certain orders of His Excellency, Governor Gore, contrary, as it is said, to some British Statutes. I am but little of a Lawyer, and feel a sort of dread, which I wish was more general, in these times, of delivering my opinion on matters I know nothing about. But I have read, and tried to understand, the 13. Geo. 2d. and the other act spoken of, 30. Geo. 3. entitled, "An Act for encouraging new settlers in His Majesty's Colonies in America." I guess the framers of these grievances can tell us, that there are some new settlers in His Majesty's Colonies, whom it is just as desirable not to encourage. I will presume to give an opinion upon the proper construction of those acts, further than to say, it strikes me, as an unlearned reader, that the first of them was not meant, and does not, in strictness, apply, to persons from the United States, but to foreign protestants, coming into those States, while they were British Colonies; and that the last, to my apprehension, clearly confines the administering the oath of allegiance to the Governor of the Colony, where there is one. If he thinks he is authorized, to delegate his powers, still, his duty, to consider the expediency of doing so. Whether the restriction is just, or politic, or ought to continue, I will not pretend to say. It is fair matter of public discussion, in a decent and temperate way.

About the prerogative of the House, I am inclined to believe they were not prorogued, merely because they expressed their opinion upon this question. I am charitable enough to think the House conceived they were acting right, in the matters that led to their prorogation, and that, on the other hand, the Governor believed his duty required he should put an end to discussions which were growing rather ill-humored. Knowing no more of the politics of the day than we have all an opportunity of judging of, I am disposed to think we should have lost nothing if His Excellency had prorogued the House a little sooner.

The next grievance consists of a complaint, that the British Navigation Laws are now lately put in force, and instances the particular case of the seizure of Mr. Crooks' vessel. Here again I feel my inability to discuss this subject, knowing nothing more of it than I can learn, by a careful perusal of the acts in question; which are pointed out to me as authorizing, or rather requiring this seizure. And yet I hope I may without great vanity imagine myself as capable of understanding the matter as most of those who signed this address.

On general principles, I see no reason why the policy, which dictated the Navigation laws, does not apply to this Province, as well as to any other part of His Majesty's dominions. Experience has shown us, that Ships and Seamen are as important to our protection here, as they can be elsewhere. But be that as it may; upon reading the Statutes, I do not see by what possible construction of the acts, this Province can be exempted from their operation. Let us then remember, that collectors are sworn to do their duty; that, if others have been wilfully regardless, or ignorant of their business, their example would be no excuse to the Collector, who seized Mr.

Crooks' vessel, when his own understanding tells him he is bound to act. By the act, I see the Governor also takes a solemn oath, to maintain the strict execution of the Navigation acts, and therefore, if a Collector makes a seizure under them, the Governor, in my opinion, has no more power to restrain him, or interfere with the condemnation of the goods, than any man who has made his mark to this list of grievances. A hesitating must be made with some persons; if the operation of those laws is matter of doubt, it is high time it was determined: the greater the delay, the greater the hardship will be whenever the laws are enforced. If they do not apply here, the Courts will determine so, and the grievances will cease.  
(To be continued.)

THEATRE.

By particular Desire.  
ON MONDAY EVENING, February 15, 1819, will be presented Dr. Goldsmith's much admired Comedy of  
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

OR,  
The Mistakes of a Night.  
Between the Play and Farce,  
RECITATION—Soldier's Daughter;  
Mrs. Williams.  
COMIC SONG—Murder in Irish;  
Mr. Williams.  
To which will be added, O'Keefe's favorite comic Opera, in 2 acts, called  
THE RIVAL SOLDIERS.  
(For Characters see Bills.)

NOTICE.  
A MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of Kingston, will be held at the Court House on TUESDAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock for the purpose of addressing His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.  
Feb. 19th 1819.  
Kingston Assembly.

THE next will be on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.—Tickets to be drawn at half past seven o'clock PRECISELY.  
February 12.

Post-Office, Kingston.  
10th February, 1819.  
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifth day of March next, from any person desirous of contracting for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails twice a week between York and Kingston. B.N. The contract to commence on 5th April.

Short Hand.

PERSONS requiring instruction in the above Science, may be taught the whole in six lessons.—Inquire at the Printing Office.  
February, 1819.

FOR SALE,  
AN excellent toned PIANO, with additional keys, and two sets of spare strings, made by Broadwood, and remarkable for keeping in tune, only eight months from England.—For particulars, inquire at the Editors.  
724

Valuable Property for Sale.  
THE subscriber offers for sale all that well known and very valuable property in Water Street, being composed of three Dwelling Houses, a new Store two stories high, with a well finished Shop suitable for a Merchant, with good Cellar, and every necessary convenience. Brewery and Malt House, Stabling, a Garden, with fruit trees, &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer, will please apply to the proprietor, on the premises.  
James Robinson.  
February, 1819.

A Farm for Sale.  
THAT valuable Farm in Adolphus town, the property of the subscriber, formerly owned and occupied by the late Charles Stuart, Esq. with an elegant house, barn, orchard, and one hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation, fifty acres of which are meadow land, and cuts upwards of fifty tons of Hay annually. The property being so well known, a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. For particulars, apply to Mr. Patrick Smyth, Kingston, or the subscriber on the premises.  
Thomas Cook.  
February 1819.

To Let,

THE House lately occupied by Lieutenant Ericose (Royal Engineers) the property of James Richardson, Sen. situated near Mr. Hugh Earl's. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
ROBT. RICHARDSON.  
Kingston, 7th January, 1819.

TO LET,  
AND immediate possession given, that well known stand for a tavern, the property of Mr. John Size, situated in Store Street, Kingston.—For further particulars apply at the Office of Allan MacLean.  
Kingston, Jan. 12, 1819.

FOR SALE,  
A PEW, in St. Georges Church, Kingston.—Apply at this Office.  
Jan. 12, 1819.  
BLANKS,  
For the Courts of Request, and various other kinds, for sale at this Office.