

that he saw it at Quebec—it was never intended to tax the Indians.

Mr. Nichol said it was asked by the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Fraser) if he would tax the regions of the North West—His bill went to tax Clergy and Crown lands, and lands belonging to Schools. He was not fond of travelling from the North West to the North East, or dragging persons from one part of the Province to the other. The Indian lands, as the law then stood, were valuable—all doubt ought to be done away to avoid an Indian war, and if taxing bring it on, repeal the law. It was no interest of his individually, but it was a great interest to the public. For the reasons stated last year, he should recommend the adoption of the Bill, as it would be adding to the property. He was as anxious as any man to encourage learning, and hoped they would force the Clergy to benefit themselves by levying the rate and laying out the sums received for their benefit. He did not mean the present Bill to go so far as to tax Barracks in York, or the Government House, as some Gentlemen apprehended.

Mr. Burwell had no doubt of the intentions of the Honourable Gentleman being good; but if the present Bill were passed into a law, its operation would be unjust; there were 8,400,000 acres, one-seventh of which were Clergy and one-seventh Crown reserves; the tax upon which would amount to £20,000, and upon a second calculation £6,000.

The Speaker said, that according to the present Bill, the Indians must be jurors, as it was from the assessment roll that jurors were selected.

Upon the motion of Mr. Fraser, the Committee rose, and upon the question being put, "If the Report be now received?"

Mr. Nichol moved that "the Report be not received." He knew Bills to be smuggled through the House (order, order)—according to proceedings in the British Parliament, a Bill once lost cannot be introduced the same session.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,

In your last paper you gave us the value of the Imports and Exports at the port of Quebec for the past year 1819. The former you estimate at fourteen or fifteen hundred thousand pounds—the latter at seven hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds currency. The difference must be remitted in Bills of Exchange, and gives a very good average of the expenditure of Government in these Provinces. What the situation of the Canadas would be without this immense sum spent by the Army and Navy, which during the last year was not less than £700,000 sterling, your readers may easily perceive by looking at the deplorable condition of New York the great emporium of the United States.

But I write not to expatiate on the vast advantages which we reap from our connexion with our mother Country, and the little return which we have yet been able to make, nor on the gratitude which every well disposed person in this province feels for the land of his Forefathers; my object is to put you in possession of the Imports from Great Britain to the Colonies about seventy years ago, by which you will see that there is reason to be encouraged at the progressive increase of our trade.

Dr. Franklin states the value of the imports from Great Britain (exclusive of Scotland) into the Northern Colonies at two different periods, viz: from 1744 to 1748, and from 1754 to 1758 taken as it is supposed from the English Custom-House books as follows.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. Rows for 1744-1748 and 1754-1758. Total £3,486,268:1:2 and £7,414,637:4:3.

The great increase of imports during the last period of five years, was owing undoubtedly, in no small degree to the war then existing between England and France, and which occasioned greater shipments than usual to the Colonies in order to supply the troops during those years.

This war, which has been generally called the French war of 1755, was occasioned in a great measure by a contest for boundaries and limits in North America, between the English and French.

The trade to the Canadas you will perceive Mr. Editor, is greater now than the average of the last of these periods if taken at one and a half Million of Imports, and very near an average of only 1,400,000, and these were years of war, and consequently give more than the usual trade of the Colonies had there been peace. But the last year was not only a time of profound tranquillity, but of uncommon commercial pressure, and if notwithstanding, our Imports and Exports were so great, we have surely good reason to anticipate a rapid improvement.

It is true, the vast sums of money spent by Government in the Country give finery to enterprise, but these will not in all likelihood be diminished, and as our means increase we shall become able to avail ourselves of the great privileges which we enjoy in trading to all our sister Colonies as well as to Great Britain.

Yours &c.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Gent. Editors,

When I sent you the Grindstone, on the 1st of December last, for insertion, I was not without hopes of its being solved, but I knew it to be rather a difficult question, and therefore would afford exercise to those who were inclined to undertake the solution of it, and would at the same time be instructive to others—that is, if

the principles of solution, &c. were given with the answer. The first principles of solution were very good, but not sufficiently instructive to many. I have been gratified to see so much emulation excited by the Grindstone question; it has given rise to many other instructive questions, which have afforded exercise for some, and gratified others, and I trust has not been unacceptable to any of your readers.

The Port Hope Gentleman approved very much my endeavours to encourage the genius of the Canadian youth, but his solution of the question was incorrect; he should not, however, be discouraged at the first attempt.

The Cramahe Gentleman is accused of guessing several times, and guessing wrong, but let him not be discouraged at that accusation, for there is nothing like trying again.

There appears to be a difference between Tiro and J. S. M. D. respecting the female's fortunes which I should like to see cleared up, but as I am a poor scholar, I cannot pretend to judge of their merits or demerits, but recommend them to look over their lessons again, as I have to do.—This, Gentlemen, is my second and last appearance for this season.

POOR SCHOLAR.

Feb. 25th, 1820.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Editors,

I have no doubt but that men of sense and learning have already perceived the error which Tiro committed in guessing at the puerile question; but fearing lest he, by his lip wisdom, should deceive the populace, I shall endeavour, with simplicity, to show the extensiveness of his error.

He has guessed the difference between the round and square to be £53900:11 6, which being taken from the value of the square, leaves £197005:0:6 = 3910100,5 = circumference in inches. Hence 1970050,25 (= half circ.) + 6268-34,175 (= half diam.) = 1234894793167,29375 (= contents in inches) = 196870,0219 acres. Thus the shillings do not compass enough into 135 acres or more.

Now if Tiro had guessed the difference to have been £53765:9:8:2 he would have guessed much nearer, for the value of the round one being £67149:2:3:2 = 3942802,29 s. (= circ.) Hence 1971-101,145 (= half circ.) + 6272630,006 (= half diam.) = 123658896000,120087 (= contents in in.) = 197140,1147 acres; which at 20 shillings amount to £1971-40:2:3:2 which taken from the value of the square leaves £53765:9:8:2. Therefore Tiro has guessed too much by £135:1:9:2.

How astonishing! alas! I have little hope of Tiro, for "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him." *

Admitting I have guessed, and "guessed most abominably," what have I done more than Tiro? Is he not inexcusable? and wherein he has judged me he has not condemned himself, being guilty of the same thing? Again, supposing I have guessed wrong Tiro (if he has one grain of common sense) must perceive it to be a false assertion in saying I have guessed again. But if I have not given a correct answer then surely I know not what he means by his "flattering question." But he wishes me to exhibit my work, and unless I "satisfactorily answer" his question he shall "define a correspondence" with me, and this he is so welcome to do that (if I have not) I shall not comply with his request. What more shall I say? I will say to Tiro as Job said to his friends who accused him falsely, "Oh that you would altogether hold your peace: and it should be your wisdom." For surely I know nothing he could do which would be more for his credit than to omit guessing, reproving, and blackguarding, in so erroneous, officious, and boorish a manner as he has done heretofore.

In short I should advise Mr. Tiro not to trouble himself too much in despairing of other people's abilities until he obtain a thorough knowledge of the littleness of his own.

Yours, &c. &c.

I. M.

Feb. 28th, 1820.

* Prov. xxvi. 12. + Job xlii. 5.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Editors,

Among the many evils complained of in this Township, there is one, which of all others, most deserves public censure; that is, the rude behaviour of many of our youth of both sexes in the house of public worship, and at the time of Divine Service. Notwithstanding frequent admonitions from the pulpit, young men and young women crowd together, and many of the former cannot be prevailed upon to retire to their own side of the Church, but remain with their hats on their heads, draw the attention of the audience by a continued whisper, and display many acts of indecency during Divine service. This conduct is most practised in large congregations, and more particularly at our Quarterly Meetings, and I am sorry to have occasion to add, by those who consider themselves among the first class in the Township. What the motives of these young Gentlemen are, I am at a loss to conjecture—they would blush to be ranked among infidels, and yet their conduct bespeaks infidelity;—it may proceed from mistaken notions of gallantry, or perhaps from an inclination to furnish amusement for the vulgar. Decent behaviour in the house of worship is a duty we owe to God, to ourselves, and to society, and those who are unwilling to join with Christians in

prayer, should at least not hinder them in their devotions.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, A METHODIST.

Ernest Town, 2d Feb. 1820.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, MARCH 10, 1820.

The Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have kindly sent us a file of English Newspapers, received at this city by the last arrival; but we cannot make any extracts this week, because the proceedings in our House of Assembly have occupied the space usually allotted to foreign news.

His Excellency Sir PERRIGINE MAITLAND arrived here last evening, and proceeded this morning on his route to Quebec. The session of Parliament was brought to a close last Tuesday.

We are obliged to the politeness of a friend for the following information relative to the proceedings of Parliament up to the morning of the 6th instant, and also for the copy of a Bill for increasing the Representation of the Commons in the House of Assembly. By the provisions of this Bill, it will be seen that Kingston, from its present population, must now be entitled to a Representative for the town, independent of one for the county.

1st. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 55th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an Act to prevent certain meetings within this Province.—Passed both Houses.

2d. An Act to divide the Township of Ameliasburgh.—Passed the House of Assembly.

3d. An Act to provide for the Representation of the Commons of this Province, in the House of Assembly.

This has passed both Houses, and will unquestionably receive the Royal assent; and a more important law for the people of this Province was never passed. The increased Representation must add to the weight and respectability of the popular branch of the Legislature.

4th and 5th. Private Bills.—Passed the House of Assembly, and thrown out of the Legislative Council.

6th. An Act to repeal the laws now in force ascertaining the rates which the Receiver General of this Province shall be authorized to take and receive to and for his own use and benefit out of the monies at the disposition of the Parliament of this Province, passing through his hands.

Passed the House of Assembly.—The laws now proposed to be repealed, were passed while Mr. Russell was Receiver General, and gave him a Salary of £200 Sterling, and 5 or 2 1/2 per cent. on all monies passing through his hands. From the smallness of the Provincial Revenue at the time, his salary and pittance were considered insufficient, and on an application to His Majesty's Government at home, an arrangement was made by which the Receiver General agreed to take a salary of £600 in lieu of all pittance. The successor of Mr. Russell, not considering himself bound by that arrangement, claimed his salary and the pittance allowed by law. The present Bill proposes to do away with the pittance, and thereby save to the Province £7 or £800 per annum, and to grant to the Receiver General a salary of £600. But the Legislative Council considering it in opposition to the principles of His Majesty's Government, that the salary of one of their own officers should be paid by the Province, the Bill will therefore be lost this session.

7th. An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the 41st year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, to appoint Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes, within this Province.

Passed the House of Assembly.—This Act requires all Flour manufactured and packed in this Province, to be inspected and branded.

8th. An Act to amend the Forfeiture law, by which bona fide sales before the departure of the alien from the Province may be confirmed.—Passed the House of Assembly.

9th. An Act to continue the Common School law, reducing the annual appropriations for each District to £250.—Passed the House of Assembly.

10th. Private Act—London District.

11th. An Act to divide the Counties of Lenox and Addington.—Passed the House of Assembly.

It is supposed that the Pension law will be amended—and the law regulating the intercourse with the United States, so as to prohibit the importation of many articles, and to lay such a duty on others as will in fact amount to a prohibition. The proposed duty on Pork and Flour is two dollars per barrel, and on other things in proportion.

WHEREAS from the rapid increase of the population of this Province, the representation thereof, in the Commons House of Assembly is deemed too limited, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same; That so much of the several laws now in force as regulates the number of Representatives to serve in the Provincial Parliament, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the end of the present Parliament, each and every County now formed or organized, or which shall or may hereafter be formed or organized, the population of which shall amount to one thousand souls, shall be represented in the Provincial Parliament by one Member; and when the population of such County or Counties as aforesaid, shall amount to four thousand souls, the said County or Counties shall be represented by two Members; and that each and every Town, in which the Quarter Sessions for the District are or may by law be holden, and in which there shall be one thousand souls, shall be represented

ed by one member.

12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the population required to be contained in each and every Town or County for the purposes aforesaid, shall be ascertained by the Returns of the several Town Clerks, of the number of souls in the several Towns and Townships of this Province, rectified copies of which returns the Clerk of the Peace of the District in which such Town, Township or County shall or may be situated, is hereby required to transmit to the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province.

13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever an University shall be organized, and in operation, as a seminary of learning in this Province, and in conformity to the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, to declare by Proclamation the tract of land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a Town or Township by such name as to him shall seem meet, and that such Town or Township so constituted, shall be represented by one Member. Provided always nevertheless, That no person shall be permitted to vote at any such Election for a Member to represent the said University in Parliament, who, besides the qualification now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the said University.

14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to issue writs of Election for Members to serve in the Commons House of Assembly for such Counties and Towns as aforesaid, and for the said University, in like manner as is provided by the eighteenth clause of an Act passed in the thirty-first year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend to lessen the number of Members now returned from any County or Counties under the authority of any law heretofore in force in this Province; or to make necessary the issuing of any new writ of Election during the continuance of any Parliament, by reason of the increase of inhabitants in any Town or County, since the then last preceding General Election.

15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any County now formed, or hereafter to be formed, shall contain less than one thousand souls, the said County or Counties shall be attached to the next adjoining County of the District in which their shall be the smallest number of souls.

16. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the number of souls residing in any Town as aforesaid, shall be ascertained and ditinguished in the Return of the Town Clerk of the Township in which such Town shall be situated, from the number of souls of such Township.

17. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person qualified to vote in any Town as aforesaid, shall be allowed to vote in the County in which such Town is situated, upon the same freehold, which may qualify him to vote for a Member to represent the said Town.

18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the number of souls contained in any Town, which may hereafter elect a Member as aforesaid, shall not be considered as a part of the number of souls required to give the County in which such Town shall be situated, two Members.

We feel it our duty to express our most unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those persons who resort to places of public worship for the mere purpose of amusement. While we persuade ourselves that such instances of improper behaviour as are alluded to by a Methodist are not very general in Ernest Town, or in any other part of this Province, we would recommend to those sons of pleasure a more rational sort of entertainment for themselves than the one which they seem to have adopted. If they are in the pursuit of happiness, they may find the path to it delineated in the first Psalm, accompanied with some useful hints that may be of service to them in regulating their conduct and manners.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We perfectly coincide in opinion with A SUBSCRIBER, but we think his suggestion should be addressed to the individual, for whose consideration it is more immediately intended.

We would willingly oblige THE DOCTORS' FRIEND by inserting his communication, but in its present form it is inadmissible.

A Communication on the evil tendency of Slander is not without merit, but it abounds too much with personal allusions.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 2d inst. by the Rev. John Wilson, Mr. WILLIAM CHESNUTT to Miss SARAH GLASSUP.

DIED.

On Friday 8d inst. Mrs. Mary-Anne Win-cott, aged 55 Years. Same day Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. Robert Stanton, aged two days.

BLANKS.

For the Courts of Request, For sale at this Office.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 16th inst. at the Union Club Room, opposite the house of J. Cumming Esq. & rear of David Bond's Tavern, the whole of the articles belonging to the said Club—Consisting of Chairs, Tables, Super sets, Plates, Knives and Forks, Silver table and salt Spoons, Candlesticks, Lamps, Snuffers and Stands, with a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

JOHN STRANGE, A. & B. Kingston, March 10, 1820.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

IN the Midland District, County of Prince Edward, & Township of Ameliasburgh. Lot 23, in the front Concession, on Lake Ontario, lying to the eastward of Nicholson's Island.

Lots 22, and 24, in the second Concession of said Township; the whole containing six hundred acres.

For particulars inquire at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle, or of the Hon. JAMES BABY, York.

N. B. All persons are cautioned against cutting or destroying the timber on the above lands, as they will certainly subject themselves to a legal prosecution if detected.

Kingston, March 7, 1820. 10 tf

Notice.

FOR Sale, several Acre and two Acre lots on the Main Street, being an extension of Store-Street, application for price and conditions of payment to be made to the Subscriber, who will give information to persons desiring to purchase.

JOSEPH MURDOCK. Kingston, March 8, 1820. 10 tf

TOMKINS is grateful for the very liberal encouragement given him by the inhabitants of Kingston, since the commencement of the Book-binding Business, carried on under the firm of T. Tomkins & Co. and begs to inform them that he has removed to a house near the Market, where he himself intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

Kingston, March 9, 1820 10wa

WHEREAS Lydia Warner, my wife, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN WARNER.

Loughborough, March 7, 1820. 10w3

VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

At Auction.

THE Ground upon which the Barracks, &c. are situated in the Town of Kingston, will be sold at Auction, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of April next, in Lots of one fifth of an acre, and under.

The Plan, shewing the several Lots, may be seen at the Royal Engineer's Office in Kingston, until the day of sale.

J. B. PAYNE.

N. B. The half of the purchase money will be required upon the delivery of the Deeds, and the remainder, with interest, in twelve months therefrom. 9

WANTS a situation as GARDENER, a man who has served in this country and Ireland, and understands Farming, if required. He is well recommended from the Gentlemen he has served, and has no objection to go to the country. Any Gentleman wanting such a person may apply to the Printer.

March 1. 9

For Sale.

A HOUSE, opposite Mr. D. Brown's Inn, together with a Lease of the ground on which it is situated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN EVANS.

Kingston, Feb. 28, 1820. 9ff

FAMILIES may be supplied with WOOD, delivered in their yards at 10f per Cord. Orders directed to Mr. Samuel McCrea, and left at Moore's Coffee House, will be duly attended to.

Kingston, 4th Feb. 1820. 5

General Post Office,

Quebec, March 1, 1820.

The several Post Masters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors, as well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND, Depy. Post Master General.

N. B. Publishers of News papers in the Canadas are requested to give publicity to the above.

The late tremendous ruin in Savannah, is not fully ascertained to be the effect of design; but the previous fire was clearly traced to the torch of an incendiary, under such circumstances, as evinced a disposition to destroy, not only the property, but the lives of its inhabitants.