

cultural Societies of the Province—for the Administration of Justice—and for the preventing of the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases—which I deemed it necessary to recommend to your consideration, has been prevented; and the public deprived of the benefits which they would have derived from these Acts by your resolutions; which my duty constrains me to say, I do not admit to be in any respect well founded.

A Message being announced from the Honorable the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker said that the extraordinary situation in which the House was placed, compelled him to decide (and the House would set him right if he erred) that the Message announced ought not to be received; and the door of the House ought to remain closed accordingly.

Then it was **RESOLVED, nemine contradicente,** that it appertains solely to the House to judge the question of its competency or incompetency, without the intervention or concurrence of any other branch of the Legislature.

After which the House adjourned until to-morrow.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Monday, 24th April, 1820.**

This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Administrator of the Province came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the attendance of the Assembly, which being come up, His Excellency was pleased to address both Houses as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I am under the painful necessity of declaring to you, that it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy, our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, who is thus become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

And then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said; "Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I am commanded by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of this Province, to declare, that as it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by his decease, and by this His Excellency's public notice and Proclamation thereof, is dissolved—and this Provincial Parliament is hereby declared to be, and is dissolved from henceforth accordingly."

From the Montreal Herald of April 29. The proceeding of our House of Assembly (if such they can be called after declaring their incompetency) will be read with amazement; but we hope not followed as an example by after generations. Without entering minutely into their views or intentions, for these are perhaps impenetrable to mortal ken, even to themselves, we shall rest satisfied with a few remarks on the subject. It would be absurd to dwell on the inconsistency of a body acting and deliberating as such, after they had made a declaration of their incompetency to proceed to any business. It would perhaps be useless to enumerate all the blunders and injuries which arise from such a mode of procedure, let us therefore examine the grounds on which they say they act.

By the law of 1791 The Province of Lower Canada is granted a House of Assembly, consisting of 50 members. For which number writs must be issued. The time allowed by that law between the date of the writs for the Election of the said members, and their return shall not exceed fifty days. Subsequently this period was found too short for the return of a member from Gaspe, and in the 42d year of His late Majesty's reign, an act was passed, authorising the Governor or person administering the Government to extend the time for the return of the Gaspe writ to not more than one hundred days. This law therefore virtually implies that the Parliament shall act and sit if called upon, before the Gaspe member be returned. Had not this been the intention of the former of that law, instead of giving Gaspe 100 days to return their member in, they would at once have repealed that part of the act of 1791 which allows only 50 days to the rest of the province, and made the writs all returnable within the period of 100 days. For it is obvious if all must wait until the Gaspe member be returned before proceeding to business, and if that return be not within the hundred days, it is not necessary to return any writ within a shorter period. This would be absurd, and the law never provides for absurdities. An omission has occurred in the law prolonging the Gaspe writ, in as far as regards the number of members. But this is a fault attributable to the framers of that law, and hitherto produced no inconvenience. As it is provided in 1791 that the Parliament shall consist of 50 members, some part of that act ought to have been repealed, because before the return of the Gaspe member, there is only 49. This however is not of great consequence as it is not necessary the whole members be present unless in the case of a call of the House. We believe there is a rule of the House by which fifteen members present form a quorum, and are able to proceed to business. And although the specified number is 50, it is by no means necessary that the public business should be interrupted, when that number is not complete; if so the death of any of their members at any time would produce a suspension of their whole proceedings for the space of fifty days, or until another should be returned in his place, and the above rule providing for a quorum would also be absurd.

It may be further observed, that the act providing for prolonging the return of the Gaspe writ, does not compel the Governor to make that writ returnable at the expiry of one hundred days; it only authorises him to do it if he see proper. Hence the date of the present writ is issued for that province is not incorrect, being made returnable, within the time specified by the act of 1791. As to the difference between the date of the return of the writ and the time specified in the Proclamation, it is according to usage, is not contrary to law, there being no act regulating that point; and in our opinion can only be employed on the principle, "that none want reasons to confirm their will."

Lastly a slight glimpse of the proceedings of our late House of Assembly, will be sufficient to convince any reasonable man, of their incompetency. There was no necessity for a declaration to that effect; every man of common sense knew it before. That incompetency arose, not from any illegality or informality in the mode of assembling them as a body; but from the individual defect of many of them. As they are now dissolved and our good people have an opportunity of again making a choice, it is to be hoped they will pitch upon men who are competent as their representatives. Those whom they last returned having shown by their acts and their own declaration that they were not so.

Monday last being the anniversary of Saint George, and the day appointed to be observed as the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, now become our Sovereign George the Fourth. At mid-day, the troops fired on the Champ de Mars three volleys, and the corps of artillery from the higher ground, a royal salute.

Yesterday being the day appointed for proclaiming His Majesty King George IV. in this city, the ceremonial was performed with due solemnity and appropriate accompaniments.

About half past Eleven o'clock, the minute guns commenced firing on the Champ de Mars, in commemoration of His late Majesty.

At One, a number of the most respectable citizens, with all the dignitaries of the Bench and the Church, assembled at the Court House, to assist on the occasion. Soon after that hour, the Sheriff of the District, accompanied by some members of the Executive Council, the Judges & Clergymen in their proper habits, and the Gentlemen of the Bar, came forward on the platform, and read the Proclamation, followed by the cheers and acclamations of the immense concourse of spectators. The troops on the Champ de Mars then fired a royal salute in honor of the Accession of the new King; and the Band of the 37th Regt. which attended on the occasion, playing the national air, "God save the King."

The Sheriff then went to proclaim His Majesty in the different wards of the city, accompanied by a Procession in the following order:—

- 1st. 3 Trumpeters on Horse Back—2d. Band of the 37th Regiment, 3d. Lieut. Col. Burer and the Staff Officers, 4th. A detachment of the Grenadiers 37th Regt. 5th. Herald at Arms. 6th. Sheriff supported by Special Constables with their Staves of Office—7th. a detachment of the 37th Regt.—8th. A Lodge of Free masons in their appropriate insignia—9th. Gentlemen on Horse back—10th. Executive Counsellors. 11th. the Judges of the Court of K. B.—12th. Clergymen.—13th. the Magistrates. 14th. private gentlemen in their carriages and on horse back, and a long train of persons on foot, who manifested their zeal and loyalty by the most unequivocal approbation.

Monday last, in commemoration of St. George, the Tutelar Saint of England, and to celebrate the Birth Day of our Sovereign King George IV. a few Gentlemen sat down to an elegant dinner, composed of every sea-sonable delicacy, prepared by Mr. Martinant, in the Mansion House. The evening was spent with cordiality—among others we have procured the following Toasts as a specimen of what we drank.

1. KING GEORGE IV. God bless him—may his Reign be long, prosperous and happy, and may His Majesty live to see many returns of this day—3 times 4.
2. St. GEORGE, and Old England—may the Thistle, the Shamrock, and the Leek, with the Rose be ever entwined—3 times 4.
3. Queen Caroline of England.
4. The memory of our much beloved and lamented King George 3d. in silence.
5. H. R. H. Duke of York and the Army—3 times 4.
6. H. R. H. Duke of Clarence and the British Navy—3 times 4.
7. The memory of H. R. H. Duke of Kent. Silence.
8. Prince Leopold—may his virtues be appreciated as they deserve—3 times 4.
9. The memory of H. R. H. Princess Charlotte, in silence.
10. The Duke of Wellington; and may the memorable Battle of Waterloo be thoroughly appreciated.
11. His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, our new Governor.
12. The memory of our late lamented Governor General, His Grace the Duke of Richmond.
13. Sir P. Maitland and the Sister Province.
14. Colonel Burer, and the Garrison of Montreal.
15. Com. Barrie, and the Navy on the Lakes.
16. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Clergy of all persuasions.
17. The United States of America—may we always respect them as neighbours, and live in amity and peace.
18. The Judges, the trial by Jury, and the British Constitution.
19. St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. David and the mother of all Saints and her Son.
20. His Majesty's Ministers, and the Parliament of the United Kingdom; may they never submit in Peace or War to be reformed by a mob—and may the daring authors and abettors of the late outrage offered them, meet the punishment the atrocity deserves—3 times 3.
21. Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, the best relief for the distresses of the Poor.
22. Prosperity to Montreal.
23. Lady Sarah Maitland, and the fair daughters of Canada.
24. A safe arrival to the inward bound.
25. The Sons of Union—may they increase in number, unity and concord, and may they never forget the day they celebrate.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society was held at the Court House on the 27th April, at which the President, Vice Presidents and a majority of the members being present, the rules of the Society were read, and the following report made by the Secretary.

GENTLEMEN, In consequence of these resolutions which were made at Bath in February, 1819, a subscription was opened in this place, by which the sum of Two hundred and twenty dollars was raised. Pamphlets containing the regulations of the Society were also distributed through the country and the members of the Committee in each Township requested to obtain such sums as the inhabitants might feel willing to contribute in aid of the Society. It is with regret however, that your Committee are under the necessity of stating, that throughout the Midland District, returns were made from only four Townships. Notwithstanding this inauspicious commencement, it was hoped by your Committee that if a cattle show should take place, the benefits to be derived from such a Society ably supported, would be manifested to all classes of the community. Accordingly, Monday the 28th of October was publicly announced in the Gazette as the period when premiums for the amount of one hundred and forty-seven dollars would be distributed at Adolphustown. The list here prepared for the inspection of this meeting, together with the amount received by the Treasurer, will show that although the field of competition was not large, nor the sum to be expended very considerable, yet that it was all which could be afforded, and should have been sufficient to convince every unprejudiced person, that the public good was the sole aim of the establishment. On the day appointed, the meeting did take place, and according to the notice prizes were distributed, to the great satisfaction of the judges and apparently with success, much emulation having been excited, and prospects afforded of that general concurrence through which alone permanent good can result from this institution.

In conformity to the second rule of the Society, a general meeting was called on the 1st Monday in February, and it was expected that Members from the country would have attended for the purpose of suggesting any improvement in the plan of the Society which might render it more useful, or more generally acceptable to the people. In this just expectation your Committee was wholly disappointed, no one appeared either to approve of or amend, and the funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer were too small to furnish premiums for another exhibition. The second yearly show has not therefore taken place, and this meeting has been assembled not only for the appointment of new officers, but also to take into consideration some means of removing that indifference which has been shewn to the best interests of the country, by neglecting the offers held out through the Society and to adopt such other rules as may be beneficial to the welfare of the establishment, and render it more popular among the farmers of the District.

After which the following rules and regulations were adopted. 1st. That the affairs of the Society should be conducted by a President, five Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and a Committee of 50 members, ten in each County. 2nd. The officers of the Society shall be elected yearly in Kingston, the third day of the April Quarter Sessions. 3rd. That there shall be annually one general cattle show at such place in the District as the general meeting shall appoint. 4th. That any County raising the sum of £25 shall be entitled to a Cattle show, to be appointed by the general meeting at such place in the County as may be deemed fit. 5th. That the sum of five shillings shall constitute a member. 6th. That all persons bona fide residents within the District, may become Candidates for prizes whether they be members or not, but any person not a member on obtaining a prize shall have a deduction of one quarter from his premium for the benefit of the Society. 7th. The judges for making the awards shall be appointed by the majority of the members present on the day of exhibition. Three judges shall be required, and no person who is not a member of the Society shall be chosen as judge. 8th. That the Committee shall apportion the prizes and publish their amount in the different newspapers of the District, and for what to be given. 9th. The names of the successful candidates and the premiums they have received, and for what received, together with the other proceedings of each meeting shall be published in the newspapers of the District. 10th. That premiums shall always be in money or in farming utensils. 11th. That the funds of the Society shall be exclusively appropriated to objects connected with it. 12th. That the accounts of the Society shall be open for inspection at each general meeting, and shall be audited and closed at the meeting appointed for the election of officers. 13th. That the Committee whenever they deem it expedient shall publish the proceedings of the Society in the form of a pamphlet, but not oftener than once in the year. 14th. That the Committee of the County meetings shall be empowered to meet at such times and places as they deem fit, upon a requisition of not less than three of its members. 15th. The Committee shall likewise be empowered to frame such laws and regulations for their own guidance as may be required, provided that no infringement be thereby made on the fundamental articles of the institution. 16th. That these rules and regulations shall not be altered, but at the general meetings of the Society.

The following officers were unanimously chosen:—

- Alexander Fisher, Esquire, President.  
Thomas Deward, Esquires.  
Thomas Emery, Esquires.  
Benjamin Whitely, Esquire, Vice Presidents.  
Ebenezer Washburn, Esquire.  
J. W. Meyers.  
William Maclellan, Esq. Treasurer.  
Mr. H. C. Thompson, Secretary.  
FRONTENAC.  
Rev. Geo. O. Stuart.  
Thomas Markland, Esquire, Lt. Col. Macpherson, Geo. H. Markland, Esquire, Anthony McGinn, Esquire, Revd. Jno. Wilson, Thomas Shaw, Esquire, Mr. Smith Bartlett, Mr. Micajah Purdy, Thomas Sparham, Esquire. ADDINGTON.  
Matthew Clark, Esquire, David Lockwood, Esq., Davis Hawley, Esquire, Mr. Adam Bowen, Mr. Sheldon Hawley, Isaac Fraser, Esquire, Benjamin Fairfield, Esquire, Daniel Hagerman, Esquire, Jno. Carscallen, Esquire, Mr. Colin Mackenzie.  
LENOX.  
William Crawford, Esquire, Mr. Benjamin Clapp, Andrew Kimmery, Esquire, Revd. Mr. Macdowell, Willet Casey, Esquire, J. Church, Esq., Mr. Allan Macpherson, Mr. G. H. Detlor, A. Patten, Esq., Mr. Aaron Vandyke.  
PRINCE EDWARD.  
Henry Macdonnell, Esquire, Mr. Samuel Monroe, Mr. Jacob Cronk, James Cotter, Esq., Mr. M. Hancox, Archibald Macdonnell, Esquire, Mr. Williams, B. Dorland, Esq., James Young, Esquire, Mr. Simeon Washburn.  
HASTINGS.  
Mr. G. Harris, Mr. Jno. Caniffe, Mr. G. W. Meyers, Mr. Thomas Coleman, Wm. Bell, Esq., Mr. Thomas Jones, Mr. W. Ketcheson, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. R. Leavans, Mr. Abel Gilbert.  
GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Secretary.  
Kingston, 3d April, 1820.

**Kingston Chronicle** KINGSTON, MAY 5, 1820.

In our preceding columns will be found news from Spain of a most interesting nature. The disaffection which has for some time been publicly manifested by the troops in the vicinity of Cadiz, towards the despotic government of Ferdinand, has, it would seem, been gradually extending itself among the inhabitants throughout the different Provinces of the

Kingdom. A complete revolution has been effected in the Government. The restoration of the Cortes, conformably to the Constitution established in 1812, appears to have been the grand object in view. The Army and the Nation, as with one consent, demanded this of Ferdinand, and he has granted their demand. King John of England, in order to preserve his throne and Kingdom, signed the Magna Charta; So His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand, to preserve his Crown and dignity, has been compelled to grant to his people a Constitution and bill of rights. How the Spanish Nation will use the Freedom which they have now acquired remains to be seen; but if we may be allowed to judge from the moderation which has been observed by the friends of liberty in effecting this Revolution, we have certainly better reason to hope that it will be productive of much good, than to fear for the possible evils that may arise out of this new order of things.

As was to be expected, from the extraordinary proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, alluded to in our last paper, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland has thought proper to dissolve the Parliament, and to permit the Members to return to their Constituents with their resolutions of incompetency in their hands.

The official account of His late Majesty's death, and of the accession of His Majesty George the 4th to the Throne, having reached Quebec, and been communicated by His Excellency the Administrator and President of the Government, His present Majesty has been proclaimed in due form both at Quebec and Montreal—accompanied with every demonstration of loyalty and affection by the inhabitants of those places.

The proceedings of the Midland District Agricultural Society, at the general meeting held at the Court House on the 27th ult. are given in this day's paper. It will be seen that some of the old Regulations have been altered and several new ones introduced. The number of Officers and Members of the Committee have been increased in the different Counties, and every arrangement made to encourage the farmers to become members of the society. And it is to be hoped that among the great number of individuals of which the Committee is now composed, proper exertions will be made by some of them in their respective divisions, to bring the object of the Society into notice, and to render the institution generally useful.

EARLY CUCUMBERS AND RADISHES. On the 23d ultimo (St. George's Day) Radishes and Lettuce were pulled, and the 3d instant Cucumbers were cut, in the Garden of Mr. John Howley, near Kingston.

MARRIED. At Waterloo, by the Rev. Official Stuart, on the 23d ult. Joshua FLETCHER CARD, to Miss ELIZABETH BROWN.

On Sunday the 30th ult. in the township of Kingston, Mr. BARNLET COLE WRIGHT, to Miss NANCY ANDREWS.

At Amherstburgh, on Wednesday the 19th ult. by Beadle Holland, Esq. Mr. ANDREW DEACON to Miss AMANDA CORY.

DIED. At Ernest Town, on Saturday the 22d ult. Mr. IRA SMITH, a native of the United States.

**NATIONAL SCHOOL.** THE Annual Meeting of the Members of that Society will be held at the School House on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock.

**THE STEAM-BOAT**  
SOPHIA HAS re-commenced running as a Pack Boat, between Sacket's-Harbor and Kingston, as follows, viz.  
Leaves Sacket's Harbor for Kingston, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, of each week, at six o'clock in the forenoon; and departs from Kingston for Sacket's Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at six o'clock in the forenoon.

RATES.  
Passengers, Two Dollars each.  
Wagons, Two do. do.  
Horses, Two do. do.  
Cattle, Three do. do.  
Sheep, Twenty five cents each.  
Freight, emigrants, and families, conveyed on the most reasonable terms.  
Sacket's-Harbor, May 1, 1820. 18

TO LET. AND immediate possession given, the House and premises belonging to the subscriber.  
SAMUEL MERRILL.  
Kingston, 5th May, 1820. 18tf.

**Thomas Whitley,** BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has removed from the store formerly occupied by the two Croffes, whom he succeeded in business, to the premises of Mr. Fisk, opposite the Market, where he intends to keep an assortment of  
**BOOTS and SHOES**  
on hand. Customers supplied at the shortest notice, as he intends to be punctual to all orders.  
THOMAS WHITLEY.  
Kingston, May 1st, 1820. 18w5

**Dr. Richmond** HAS moved to Mr. Aykroyd's buildings. 18  
**For Sale,**  
A Superior constructed pleasure Wagon, a stout brown horse, excellent for saddle or harness, Enquire at this Office. 18

**BLANKS.**  
For the Courts of Request, and various other kinds, for sale at this Office.

**Anecdote relating to His late Majesty**

The following interesting narrative is from the memoirs of the late George, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, one of the Welsh Judges, and well known for his classical acquirements and general literary attainments. It is of himself he speaks; and his interview with the late King took place at Windsor in the summer of 1789. After waiting a short time he was thus introduced into the royal presence:—

"I went through a very handsome apartment into another, most beautifully fitted up, with a ceiling of the modern work, 'done,' as the King told me, 'in a week.' Into this room I was shut; and found in it, standing by the fire, without any form, the King, Queen, three Princesses, and his bed chamber-woman, who ever she was, for I have not made her out, but I liked her very much (because she seemed to like me). It is impossible for words to express the kind and companionable good humour of the whole party. I almost forgot that any one of them was my superior. The King looked 15 years younger, and much better in the face, though as red as ever. He said a number of excellent things, and in the most natural way. The Queen, with amazing address and cleverness, gave a turn to the conversation, and mixed in it just at the right places. You will not believe me when I tell you, that I passed half an hour, at least in the room.

"The Princesses looked, as they always do, the pink of good-humour. The Princess Royal had a very fine colour; the two others were pale. The King did a very odd thing by the Princess Royal; but I loved him for it, He said, 'Royal, I would ask me, as a man of taste, what I thought of the ceiling?' and then called upon the Princess Royal to explain the allegorical figures on the ceiling, which she did, blushing a little at first in the sweetest manner, with distinct voice and great propriety of emphasis. This one trait would at once demonstrate how very kind they were. The King began by asking me, 'how I could run away from London, and give up my fees?' I told him that I never minded fees, but left when they interfered with my sense of duty to him. The Queen then came up to me, and said, 'You have left me in the lurch, because, a little bird has told me that you are on your way to your Circuit. This produced the topic of my Circuit, and the King said, 'that he understood Mayley to be a good man in domestic life.'

"We went slap dash into politics, Queen and all. The King laughed heartily at the *Rats*, by that name, and said they were the boldest *Rats* he ever knew, for that all the calculation was against them. 'Even \*\*\*\*\* said, it was probable I should recover; not that I am recovered, according to some of them. And yet I have read the last report of the physicians, which is a tolerably good proof that I am well. By the way, your uncle\* is considerably better, and I flatter myself, that my getting well has done him good. I then said, 'that I had left him in some alarm, how he was to wear the Windsor uniform with a tie-wig over it, from the fear that he should be mistaken for an old General that had fought at the battle of Dettingen.' The Queen said, 'Oh! I plead guilty to that; and I see you enjoy it.' 'I,' said Hardinge, 'will enjoy it, for though he is very good-natured, he loves a little innocent mischief.' The King then told me the whole story of his conference with Pitt; commended the House of Commons, and said, 'his illness had in the end been a perfect bliss only to him, as proving to him how nobly the people would support him when he was confined.' This tempted me to say, that 'it was no political debate, but the contest between generous humanity and mean cruelty, and interested human nature.' The King seemed very much pleased with this idea, and worked upon it. I commended the conduct of the Bishops, and it made them laugh! Said the King, 'You mean to commend it as a wonder!' He talked over Lord North and the Duke of Portland. He talked of the Chancellor, of Loughborough; and even of Mr. Baron Hotham; and said, 'you are almost the only man who loves the land for its own sake. Then we talked of Mrs. Siddons, Jordan, &c. and the Queen said, 'Siddons was going to Germany, to make the English find out, by her absence, that she was good for something.' Then we flew to Handel; after which the King made me a most gracious bow, and said, 'I am going to my dinner.' I was near the door, made a low bow to the females, and departed." \* Earl Camden.

**Baize.**  
A French gentleman totally unacquainted with our language, being introduced into a circle of young ladies and gentlemen, after the usual compliments had passed, seated himself beside a beautiful young lady; and being deprived of the agreeable satisfaction of conversing with her, (his countenance, however, expressed the emotion of his heart) he seized her by the hand—she requested him to be easy—which he mistook for the French word *Baize* (kiss me)—and began kissing her to the great mirth of the company. The consequence was, that the ladies came to an unanimous determination never to say "be easy" to a French man.