

afflicting intelligence of the Island being at present suffering under the visitation of that dreadful scourge the Cholera Morbus, which had carried off upwards of 50 victims in one day in this little colony.

The London Courier, of the 10th ult. informs us of the escape of Captain Henry Davis, a young man of respectable connections, who a month before, was apprehended and confined on a charge of forging a draft of six thousand pounds upon the Banking House of Messrs. Drummonds. He was late a captain in the life guards, and moved in the highest circles; but was ruined by gambling, having anticipated a fortune of £20,000, left him by his father.

Sedition.

At the Pontefract Sessions, on Monday last, Joseph Mitchell was found guilty of uttering malicious and seditious expressions at a public meeting held at Halifax on the 4th of October last. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned six months in York Castle, and find sureties for two years, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

The King of Prussia was seized with so much alarm on receiving the first accounts of the new turn which affairs were taking in Spain, that he instantly prohibited every allusion to Spain in the Prussian journals. He had before interdicted the English journals in Prussia.

From the Montreal Herald.

IMPOSTOR DETECTED.
The following address to the public, originally appeared in the Bangor Register, (Maine) and the circumstantial documents which accompanied it, so obviously alluded to an individual who lately imposed upon the inhabitants of Montreal, under the name of G. Van Hoesen, that it is thought expedient to give the subject all the publicity which is due to religion and morality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers feel it to be a duty which they owe the institution with which they are connected, and the public at large, to state, for general information—that, early in October last, a young man, calling himself JOHN BOVEE DODS, but whose real name appears to be JOHN D. BOVEE, came to this place, and offered himself as a candidate for the charity of the Theological Institution established here. He said that he came from Amsterdam, N. Y. He had been but four weeks on the way, was a member of the Presbyterian church in that place, in regular standing, of which he produced an ample testimonial signed by HALSEY A. WOOD, as Moderator of the church, by whom he was also recommended as a suitable person to receive charitable assistance towards obtaining an education for the gospel ministry.

The appearance of uncommon piety, which he assumed, concurred to strengthen the recommendation which he produced. and he was accordingly, without hesitation, received as a probationer for the usual term of three months, under the patronage of the institution.

It gives us pain however, to be obliged to state, that, according to his own confession before the Trustees and Professors of this institution, the certificate which he produced was a forgery, and that it was not the only one which he had used for a similar purpose—that, instead of having come directly from Amsterdam, he had been a considerable time at the Academy in Andover, where he practiced the same imposition, as that of which he has since been guilty here, using there likewise a forged certificate—and that he had been dismissed from that institution, with disgrace.

What his true character is, may be learned from the subjoined letters and certificate. The first of these was written by J. Adams, Esq. Principal of Phillips' Academy, to one of the Trustees of this institution, who, in consequence of reports unfavorable to the character of Bovee, addressed a letter of inquiry to Mr. Adams, on the subject. The two following were written by the Rev. Mr. Wood, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Amsterdam, N. York, in answer to letters of inquiry from Mr. Adams. We will only add, that in his examination before the Trustees, his conduct was of a piece with what it appears to have been, for some time before—as he discovered such a destitution of moral principle and disregard to truth, as was painful to witness. It may be proper to mention, that, on being asked the character of Mr. Wood, previous to the disclosure of the letters being made to him, he said that he was a person of unquestionable veracity, and that he would consent, that any statement which he should make with respect to himself, should be considered as true. As the Bovee mentioned Bovee may exhibit a certificate of good character, which was given him by us, last autumn, we take this opportunity to state, that as that was given in virtue of the forged testimonial above named, and a short acquaintance with him, we wish no validity to be attached to it in future.

JOHN SMITH, Prof. of Theology.

BANCROFT FOWLER, Prof. Class. Lit.

The letters alluded to in the foregoing address, contain a brief account of Bovee's origin, and develop the most singular turpitudes of conduct. He was born of respectable parents in Amsterdam, N. York, and within the last two years, he married the daughter of a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of Albany. Soon after, however, he abandoned his wife for the seduction of innocence; and when offended justice was about to crush him, he fled for protection to the nectary head most polluted. From the Religious Seminary at Andover, his conduct soon procured him an expulsion, when his evil genius directed him to Bangor.

The description which is given of Bovee's person, corresponds with what is recollected of G. Van Hoesen; and their striking coincidences of conduct seem to indelibly identify them. Both were characterised by a remarkable propensity to deceive the public, by an ostentatious display of religion. Van Hoesen, on his arrival in this city, professed to some that he was employed in the capacity of a Missionary, to others that he was destined to supply a vacant pulpit at Quebec; and by an insinuating address, he found his way into our religious conferences, where his affected zeal procured him respect and confidence. It was soon ascertained, however, that he could accommodate his opinions to his mistaken policy; and as interest dictated, he was warmly Calvinistic, or equally hostile to that creed of religion. The same inconsistency was remarked on other subjects, and he often resorted to the most absurd falsehood with as little respect to prudence, as distinguished the conduct of Bovee. This flagrant disregard for truth was perfectly established before his departure from Montreal, and it

has subsequently appeared in a more striking degree. He professed connections with an University, where he was never known, and intimacies with distinguished gentlemen, who were wholly unacquainted with his name. In his company was a female, and their concurring account would make them man and wife, and that they were married in November at No. 3, Cornhill, Boston.—But enquiry furnishes another story; that No. 9 never witnessed their conjugal bliss; and if any reliance may be placed on the testimony of a servant who accompanied them, the name of the fair one is Sarah Clarke, who has an honorable husband in South America; and that Van Hoesen was known his short residence in Boston, was during as Mr. Forbes.

They arrived here at an inclement season of the year, without money, and with no other apparel than what they wore.—An effort, was therefore necessary to procure their subsistence and to provide for other extremities. With this view, he announced an Historical oration, and so great was the imposture, that many of the audience retired disgusted, as soon as the orator began his address. Failing in this attempt, he endeavoured to obtain a loan of money, and offered the respectability of his friends, as an undoubted security.—After a residence of four weeks he left Montreal, on the 10th of April, variously indebted to the amount of two hundred dollars; and by a cunning policy he was conveyed to Matilda in U. C. where he presented his clerical character to Mr. Sawyer, a Methodist Clergyman, as a claim on his hospitality and professional sympathy. Here he resided with favor a few days, when he passed into Hamilton, where he preached to the inhabitants of that village. The situation of his female companion will not allow him to journey far, or to journey long; and as he may linger for some time in that neighbourhood, it will be proper for the Editors in Upper Canada to notice this communication. It is very probable that he may desert the female who was under his protection, and fly to some remote corner of the United States.

The said G. Van Hoesen and J. D. Bovee, are about 5 feet 10 inches; have small black eyes, black hair and whiskers, walk a little stooping, profess much scholarship, are of genteel appearance and an imposing address, but disguised by a cloak of religion.

Since writing the above, a letter has been received from the Rev. Mr. Whelpley of Plattsburgh, stating that Van Hoesen had introduced himself to his family, on his journey to Montreal, and had borrowed of Mr. W. a considerable sum of money, with an assurance of its repayment in one or two weeks. Two months had elapsed, and Mr. W. heard nothing from him.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, JUNE 9, 1820.

The dates from Europe this week furnish us with very little additional intelligence.—The trials of the Cato Street conspirators were in the course of prosecution, as will be observed by the summary extracted from the New York Commercial Advertiser; and several of these men had been found guilty. The Anti Ministerial papers complain of the use of informers for the conviction of these unhappy culprits; but however ignominious the office of an informer generally may be, it is probable that without the intelligence given in the present instance by an individual bearing that odious name, the Metropolis of the Empire would have been deluged with blood.

Much uncertainty prevails respecting the intentions of the Queen, but notwithstanding what is stated in the letters said to be written by her, it is probable she will accept the terms offered her. As there is unhappily no prospect of a reconciliation with her royal consort, her presence in England could neither be pleasant to herself nor of any public utility.

The accounts from Calcutta mention the successful issue of an expedition against the pirates in the Persian Gulf, undertaken by our Government for the security of British commerce in that part of the world—and for the purpose of facilitating its future extension. The general depression of trade in Europe, and the failure of the markets formerly requiring immense supplies of British goods have impelled the British Government to seek out new markets for the products of the manufacturing industry of the nation. The Countries bordering on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia, as well as the Eastern shores of Africa, which were once the seats of a busy commerce, present a fine field for the display of English activity and enterprise. With a view of reaping all the benefits which may be derived from opening these channels of trade, the Government is securing to itself several commanding positions, surveying the country, and destroying the pirates who have long infested those seas.

Sir James Kempt, Governor of Nova Scotia, sailed from Cowes for Halifax in the Phœnix frigate on the 13th April. His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie was to leave Halifax for Quebec towards the close of May, in the new castle frigate.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was dissolved on the 20th April. The writs for a new election were returnable on the 10th July.

In the Lower Province the election writs were to be issued on the 6th June, and be returnable on the 25th July, excepting that for Gaspe, which is to be returnable on the 12th September.

In this Province a good deal of impatience is said to prevail at the protracted existence of our present Parliament. The cause of its not being already dissolved, we understand, is the delay in returning from some Counties the census required under the provisions of a late act. If we are rightly informed, the election generally will be warmly contested. Indeed we have heard of some rather violent expressions of the popular feeling in certain counties relative to the merits of particular individuals who have been put in nomination. These are proofs not only that a seat in our House of Assembly is now highly prized, but also that the subject is viewed in a more important light by the people than heretofore. This attention to the merits of the candidates, together with the increase in the representation, will, we trust, introduce into the House a very respectable body of talent and information.

AN EXTRAVAGANT COMPLIMENT.

The Governor of Cuba commences one of his late proclamations in the following manner—"May the Constitution, and the King who has sworn to it, live one thousand centuries."

It is stated in a New York paper that the Earl of Selkirk died in the South of France on the 6th April. This sad event will probably terminate the differences which have existed between the rival fur companies of the North West and Hudson's Bay. Indeed, instead of indulging their hostility to each other, it appears necessary that they should unite, if they wish to preserve the most valuable portion of the fur trade from the grasp of the Americans.

We feel assured that no apology will be required by our readers for the great space

allotted to the extract from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine on our late revered Sovereign, when they consider the nature of the subject, the force of the style, and the truth and dignity of the sterling sentiments which it embodies.

The United States line of battle Ship lately built at New York was launched on the 30th ult. This Ship has been named the Ohio, and is said to be 185 feet in length, and of 2500 tons burthen.

Underneath will be found the Resolutions of the Committee of the Midland District Agricultural Society for the County of Hastings. These Resolutions, with the address which precedes them, are highly creditable to the Secretary who introduced them as well as to the Members of the Committee by whom they were adopted; and they may be considered as really important, in as much as they come from practical farmers, and from a quarter of the District which till very lately seems to have looked with indifference if not with disapprobation upon every attempt at the establishment of an Agricultural Society. But though the County of Hastings has been somewhat slow in yielding its countenance and support to that valuable institution, because some of the original regulations were not at first so well adapted to the local situation of the different Counties as they might have been, that County has more than atoned for its former apparent negligence, by the frank and spirited manner with which its Committee is now proceeding to carry into effect the great objects of the Society.—Upon the whole we think the Resolutions of the Committee of the County of Hastings justly entitled to the attentive consideration of the Committees of the other Counties within this District, and we hope soon to see them following the laudable example which has been set before them.

Belleville, May 29, 1820.

Pursuant to notice, the Committee for the County of Hastings, of the Midland District Agricultural Society, met at the House of Mr. Roswell Leavens, attended by John W. Meyers, Esquire, one of the Vice Presidents of said Society, who, being called to the Chair, and Mr. Robert Smith, chosen Secretary, the business of the meeting commenced by the Secretary's reading the Rules and Regulations of said Society, as amended at the late general meeting at Kingston, in April last.—The following address was also presented, and read by the Secretary:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In proposing the present meeting, I was actuated by a desire, that this Committee should give to the other members of the Society, and the public in general, the earliest evidence of their anxious wishes to promote the laudable purposes of the institution to which they have the honor of belonging.

At the first establishment of the Midland District Agricultural Society, it could scarcely be supposed that every regulation necessary to make it generally acceptable to the inhabitants of the District, could be contemplated and provided for.—An experiment was first to be made, and varied in its application as circumstances might require—hence, the Rules of the Society which were formed at the establishment of it, were in some respects of such a nature, as not to be productive of the good effects intended.—The Town of Kingston, and Adolphustown, the only two places in the District, where fairs were proposed to be held, being remote from the residence of many of our best farmers, the trouble of attending these fairs was considered too great to be compensated by any probable premium, that might be received; therefore, much indifference, and even aversion, has been shewn by many towards giving any encouragement to the institution.—

The same reasons have in several instances prevented the former Committees for Townships, making any exertions in endeavoring to raise funds for its support—the first and material effort.—At the late General Meeting of the Society held at the Town of Kingston, in April last, those difficulties and objections were obviated by an amendment of the Rules of said Society, which are now placed upon the footing I have detailed to you by their perusal at this time, allowing to the population of each County, in the event of raising the sum of twenty-five pounds, the privilege of a public fair, within themselves, to be held at such place in the County, as may be determined upon at the general meeting of the Society. Our first object, therefore, should be to possess ourselves of the means requisite to make all the other advantages of the institution more easy of attainment.

The sum of twenty-five pounds, I trust, will not be found hard to procure in support of a cause so worthy our attention as the present, and so productive of benefit to the interest of the farmer by holding forth a reward, and in it, an honorable distinction to all those who may excel in agricultural productions. And, let it not be understood, that in our endeavors to raise a fund, we should confine ourselves to the proposed sum; No! rather let us endeavour to double the amount if possible, for the more abundant the means, the more ample will be the reward to the successful prize seeker, and the gift will return to the hands of the liberal donor with increased interest. Much benefit may reasonably be anticipated as likely to result to this District, from the establishment of an Agricultural Society, whether these anticipations will be realized or not, depends upon the active co-operation of the community in general, and upon ourselves as a part of the number whose particular duty it is to promote that benefit.—Although the District can at present boast of many very good farmers, and some of those composing the present meeting deservedly claim that character, still a wide field lies open for improvement, and the object of an Agricultural Society is to lead to it by exciting a spirit of enterprise and competition amongst them. They require to be taught to diversify their labours, and adapt them to the exigencies of the times, and the

present period teaches an instructive lesson. The farmers in this part of the Province have generally directed their attention to the culture of wheat, as their staple commodity; depending upon it as the article of principal resource, and the high prices which flour has obtained for many years past, particularly during the late war, has justified the practice—but, at the present time, when the markets are glutted with that article, and cash cannot be obtained for it at scarcely any price, and while a general cry of embarrassment is heard in the country, they are shewn the necessity of turning their attention to other productions more in demand, and for which cash may be obtained.—As the present season has opened, every prospect is presented of very abundant crops of wheat at the ensuing harvest, and unless some material change should take place in the political state of the world, the farmer has no reason to expect a better market for his flour next year, than he finds at present.—Every farmer, whose lands are adapted to the purposes of rearing stock, should pay particular attention to that branch of his profession.—In addition to the profits which the grazer realizes in the growth of Stock, and in the different productions of the Dairy—the article of Beef generally commands a high price in our markets, and is always in demand to an extent far exceeding any supply which this part of the Province has hitherto furnished. As a proof of this remark, I refer you to the circumstance of a drove of cattle to the number of one hundred, having been driven from the District of Niagara to Kingston, last fall, where they were, no doubt, well sold to the Government Contractors.—These facts, while they are in a measure reproachful to the farmers of this District, should operate as a powerful incentive to exertion, and ingenious application to their several duties, and not allow benefits to be wrested from them by strangers which they have in their power to secure by proper skill and industry.

After which the following Resolutions were submitted by the Secretary, and approved by the meeting:—

1. Resolved—That this meeting entertain a just sense of the material benefits likely to result to this District, from the establishment of an Agricultural Society.
2. Resolved—That they highly approve of the amendment of the Rules and Regulations of said Society, made at the last General Meeting in the Town of Kingston.
3. Resolved—That the Members of the Committee of said Society, (for this County) are determined to use their utmost exertions in promoting the beneficial designs of the Institution.
4. Resolved—That Subscription Lists be drawn up with as little delay as possible, and one copy delivered to the Chairman of this Meeting, also one copy to each Member of this Committee, for the purpose of procuring subscribers.
5. Resolved—That the Secretary of this Meeting be requested, and he is hereby authorized, to draw up said Subscription Lists, and to transmit them as soon as possible to each Member of this meeting.
6. Resolved—That this meeting adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of Subscriptions procured by each Member up to that time, and to report accordingly.
7. Resolved—That the proceedings of this Meeting be inserted in the Newspapers of this District.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to John W. Meyers, Esquire, for his able support in the Chair.

Per order of the Committee.
ROBERT SMITH,
Secretary.

Melancholy Accident.

On Saturday the 3d inst. Samuel Furnival, the only surviving child of Mr. D. Furnival, of Belleville, having, unnoticed by his parents, strayed to the bank of the river Moira, fell into the water and was drowned. Though the child was discovered and taken out of the river in a few minutes afterwards, all attempts to restore him to life proved unavailing.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, June 2. LONDON, April 30.
On Saturday the 29th, Little business was transacted. The House met at 3 o'clock, and adjourned at 4, for the purpose of presenting the address of the House to the King.

The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th of April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed on the prisoner. On Saturday, the 29th, the Common Serjeant made his report to the King in council, of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours deliberation, the following were ordered for execution on the Monday following, (May 1st.) viz. Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, and William Davidson. The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the King. The five above named are to be hung, and afterwards beheaded, and their bodies divided into four quarters. One of the papers before us, says—"The prisoners at present exhibit a sort of enthusiastic bravery, and express a pride in having an opportunity to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom. They all reject the kind attention of the Rev. Mr. Cotton; they say they want not his assistance, and profess themselves to be confirmed deists."

SENTENCE PASSED ON THE CONSPIRATORS.

His lordship having once more solemnly exhorted the prisoners to repentance, pronounced the sentence of the law in the following words:—"That you, and each of you, be taken from hence to the goal from whence you last came, and from thence that you be drawn upon a hurdle to a place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that afterwards your heads shall be severed from your bodies, and your bodies be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think fit.—And may God of his infinite goodness have mercy upon your souls!"
The crier said aloud, "Amen!" in which he was joined by many in the court, who were deeply affected by his Lordship's impressive address.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 27.
A few minutes before two the speaker took the Chair.

At two the House was summoned to the House of Peers, to hear the Speech from the Throne. The Speaker, and the other Members present, immediately proceeded to the other House, to hear the Speech delivered by his Majesty from the Throne.

The King's Speech.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,
I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
The Estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

"They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament.

"The first object to which your attention will be directed is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

"I leave entirely at your disposal, my interest in the Hereditary Revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burdens upon my People, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the Reductions incident to my accession to the Throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the Settlement adopted by Parliament in the Year 1816.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,
Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the Disaffected should have led, in some parts of the Country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my Subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the Laws.

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the Laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the Kingdom; and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued Support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the Public Safety and Tranquillity.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring Classes of the Community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty, effectually to protect the Loyal, the Peaceable, and the Industrious, against those Practices of Turbulence and Intimidation, by which the period of Relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the Distress has been incalculably aggravated.

"I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution, which subsists unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

MARRIED,

At Adolphustown, on Thursday, the 27th May, Mr. John Dorland, aged 70, to Mrs. Sarah Smith, aged 57 years.

DIED,

In London, on the 12th April, Arthur Young, Esq. aged upwards of 80 years.

JOHN KINCAID, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment near W. F. Peafe's Wharf, in the Village of Brockville, under the Sign of the

Brockville Hotel;
Where he hopes, by a strict attention to those who may favour him with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage. He will always have on hand all kinds of Liquor, as he has been lately
Brockville, June, 1820. 22w8

N. B. Good Stabling for Horses.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, about four weeks ago, from a room in Mr. Worden's Inn, a Trunk three feet long, and two feet wide, covered with a fawn skin. Whoever will deliver the said Trunk at the Chronicle Office, or give information to the Editors, sufficient to discover and convict the thief, shall receive the above reward.

GABRIEL ROLLETTE.
Kingston, 7th June, 1820. 23ff

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Midland District Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, Kingston, on Wednesday the 14th inst. for the purpose of fixing upon the time and place of holding a cattle show, deciding upon the premiums to be awarded, &c.

H. C. THOMSON, Secretary.
Kingston, June 5, 1820. 23

A Mr. Galignani lately attempted to fly across the river Tilbury in England, by the aid of artificial wings, formed of strong oiled silk, to which he applied a lever power. He succeeded well at first, but upon reaching the middle of the river he was met by a sudden gust of wind which precipitated the adventurous aeronaut into the water. A Russian frigate was lying at anchor within 30 yards of where he fell, the crew of which rescued him from drowning.