

in moving in the last Session of Parliament... against the total repeal of the Act of the 4th of the late King, commonly called the Sedition Act. This Act was passed at a time when Ireland was in a state of open rebellion, at a time too when many malcontents who had fled from that Country, to evade Justice, were disseminating their baneful principles in this as well as in other parts of His Majesty's dominions. This Act, no doubt, was the result of the best deliberations of the Legislature at the time it was passed, and was always considered one of the safeguards of the Constitution. This Act does not affect, it cannot affect any of you whom I have the honour to address, it can only affect such as have not resided six months in the Province, and who have not taken the Oath of Allegiance, and are with a seditious intent endeavouring to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province from their allegiance. This Act has been upwards of sixteen years in force, and there has not been one solitary instance of any one having suffered unjustly under the operation of it, and therefore cannot be fraught with all that terror and horror despoiling persons may attach to it. The Act, however, as it now stands, in my opinion, is exceptionable in the detail, in as much as it vests a power in one individual that ought to go to a Jury of the country, for I think that no one, though ever so bare, should be banished or otherwise punished at the mandate of any one, though ever so wise or exalted, without a fair impartial trial by a jury of the country. An amendment to this effect was my purpose to introduce when this act was in discussion before the House of Assembly at its last Session, and which I always considered would be a laudable amendment to that Law. Gentlemen, I have been long known to the most of you, in time of war as well as in time of peace, I am a farmer, and as such I have shared in your toils and struggles from the earliest settlement of the Province, to the present day. I have always resided amongst you, I am acquainted with your general wants, I am no stranger to your common embarrassments, and hope that the confidence that I feel for the prosperity and welfare of my country, will always prompt me to support with integrity, the rights, privileges, liberty, and interest of my fellow farmers and the country in general.

To the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle. July, 1820.

MR. EDITOR, The extraordinary decision of the returning officer for the county of Durham, has induced me to lay the following few remarks before the public; and I have to request that you will give them a place in your chronicle.

The writ of election for the county of Durham, was opened by Thomas Ward, Esq. the returning officer, on the 3d inst. at Port Hope. George Strange Boulton, Esq. was proposed as a candidate, and addressed the freeholders in an able and appropriate speech, after which a poll was demanded by Mr. Samuel Street Wilmot, the opposing candidate; at the close of the poll on the first day, Mr. Boulton had a majority of six, and on the second day a majority of ninety according to the public declaration of the returning officer: on this day Mr. Boulton was desirous to close the poll, but Mr. Wilmot declined, and the poll was in consequence kept open until Saturday afternoon, when it was closed by mutual consent, Mr. Boulton having a majority of about the same number as on the second day. (There were but few votes polled on either side during the last four days.) Mr. Wilmot demanded a return, and a return was accordingly made off on both sides.—The majority on the part of Mr. Boulton, containing about the same. The returning officer then declared (contrary to the usage and practice in England), Mr. Wilmot "duly elected." He stated that his reason for acting in this manner was, that having doubts in his mind as to the proper line of conduct, he had taken advice of counsel, (I believe Mr. Baldwin), who had informed him that many of Mr. Boulton's votes were illegal. If this opinion were good, could the returning officer object to those votes after having admitted them on the poll book? certainly not; this was decided by the committee in the British House of Commons, on the election for the Borough for New Shoreham, 17th December, 1770, vide 1 Heywood on elections p. 338. The election for Durham is therefore void. The objection raised by the returning officer on this occasion, is, that the votes have no needs for their land, by which they claim a right to vote. By a decision of the British House of Commons on the Gloucester election (1 Heywood, p. 66) any person in possession of an estate by virtue of an agreement for the purchase thereof, and receiving the rents and profits, has an equitable freehold, and a right to vote. Mr. Boulton contended that every person holding a Ticket of Location for a lot of land, and having done his settlement duty on the same, (after which he can claim his deed), and also paying taxes for such land—that he is possessed of such a freehold as qualifies him to be a voter; hitherto the word freehold has been used in this Province, in a oft confined sense, an estate in fee simple has been thought requisite to enable a person to vote. This will be found not necessary, from various decisions in the British House of Commons. However the returning officer was not aware of these circumstances, and being a novice in his office, decided against all the precedents in his favour.

I have no truth that the public will per-

don me for the trouble I have given them, and that Mr. Wilmot will not fancy himself quietly seated in the House of Assembly—no Mr. Editor, Mr. Boulton's spirited yet gentlemanly disposition will be alive to seek redress for this singular decision, before a higher tribunal than the returning officer.—The High Court of Parliament. During the election every thing was conducted with the utmost liberality on Mr. B's part & the greatest cordiality seemed to exist between the candidates, I am, &c.

A VOTER.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, JULY 28, 1820.

London dates to the 1st June have reached us, by Quebec; but they bring no very important political intelligence. From the short extract given in another column it will be seen that the British ports are now open for the Agricultural produce of these Colonies. The attention of the Imperial Parliament is occupied by the enquiry into the means of improving the foreign trade of the country. Great preparations are making for the King's coronation, and extravagant prices are paid to secure a view of the procession to and from Westminster Abbey. Ten, fifteen, and twenty guineas have been offered for seats in the adjacent houses.

Sandt, the murderer of Keitzebue, was executed at Mannheim on the 20th May, in the presence of a great concourse of people. He met his fate with firmness. The account of the execution of Hull and Hutton, at Baltimore, is given in another part of this paper. It is stated in the New York Newspapers, that uncommon exertions were made to procure the pardon of Hull, and that not less than a thousand ladies signed a petition for that purpose. But these well meant though reprehensible endeavors to procure the pardon of one who had committed a most deliberate and inhuman murder proved, as they ought, unavailing. Nothing but the death of the offender could atone for the injury done to society by such an atrocious violation of its laws.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The poll for Stormont closed, at Cornwall, on Tuesday the 18th instant, when Archibald MacLean, and Philip Van Koughnett, Esquires, were declared duly elected.

We noticed in our last number that the foundation stone of a Presbyterian Church was laid in this town on Thursday the 20th instant. Thomas Markland, Esq. Senior Magistrate, supported by George I. Markland and William Mitchell, Esqs. and accompanied by several Members of the Committee concerned in the erection of the building, and a number of the gentlemen in town, proceeded from Walker's Hotel to the site of the Church, where Mr. Markland was met by the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 6, Mr. George Oliver, who, with the Lodge, had preceded the Magistrates, and made due preparations for the performance of the ceremonies usual on such occasions. Every thing being prepared, about one o'clock, P. M. a bottle was deposited in the stone excavated for the purpose, containing several gold and silver coins of the late reign, some newspapers, and a scroll bearing the names of the Committee, and over the bottle was placed a Copernic plate, on which was the following inscription:—

"ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH." "The Foundation Stone of this Church was laid on the 20th day of July, 1820, in the first year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, by Thomas Markland, Esq. Senior Magistrate of Kingston.—Mr. Archibald Fraser, Architect."

Mr. Markland having performed his part of the duty, addressed the audience in a concise but appropriate speech. The Worshipful Master of the Lodge then poured upon the stone the Corn, Wine, and Oil; and after all the ceremonies were finished, the procession, preceded by the Band of the 70th Regt. which had been politely permitted by the Commanding Officer to attend, returned to Walker's Hotel and partook of some refreshment. The workmen are now rapidly advancing with the building; which when completed according to the plan will certainly be an ornament to the town. The Society, we understand, have petitioned the Presbytery of Edinburgh for a Clergyman, who shall not be appointed and sent out either this season or next.

The communication from a correspondent under the signature of Benevolus, was read by us, with some surprise, and as it may be useful, we have complied with his request by giving it a place in our columns. The certificate said to be given by Mr. Gilchrist, is most confounding does not appear likely to be of any service to the emigrant, in any manner, and whether serviceable or not, we conceive it should be conferred gratuitously, as emigrants have seldom more money than their urgent necessities require. Though we are unacquainted with Mr. Gilchrist, we would feel truly gratified to see a satisfactory explanation of his conduct from the accusation preferred against him.—We feel fully assured that the very respectable members of the Society, to which he was Secretary, never intended that such a charge as that complained of, should be exacted, and were not even aware that the abuse existed.

The influx of emigrants into Canada this season, as stated in the Quebec papers, while it is, unfortunately, a strong evidence of the prevalent distresses among the population of the Mother Country, shews at the same time that the public mind is becoming better informed respecting the advantages of settlement held out by these Colonies—and that neither the refusal of Ministerial aid, nor the urgent remonstrances of the Colonial Government, alluded to in the Parliamentary debates, will have any material effect in checking the tide of emigration, which now sets so forcibly upon our shores. Respecting the truth of the assertion that our Government has remonstrated against so large an emigration to this country, we have only the assertions in Parliament on which to ground our belief. But whether this be true or false, the certain it is that too great a proportion of the emigrants are in indigent circumstances, that when they reach their lots, they are incapable of performing the task of settlement—and that they become, for a time, a burden rather than a benefit to the country. The sufferings of many of these wretched people are also very great, and though the charity of the old inhabitants be liberally extended to these wanderers from their native homes, so numerous are the cases of distress, that what cannot be done by all times reasonably administered to all. The passage from Montreal to this place in open boats, exposed to a powerful wind, and to many perils, is not to be compared to the ease and safety of the route by the

and fatal maladies, among those who cannot procure a comfortable shelter; and we had only last week a distressing case of two unfortunate women, who contracted inflammatory fevers by exposure in an open boat, and whose death was hastened, if not occasioned, by the humanity of the Master. The emigration is besides so great, that the number of persons inquiring for work exceeds the immediate demand for their labour, & thus adds to the difficulties of their situation. It is therefore much to be desired that European agents of greater capital would join the throng of Emigrants, Men of that description, while carrying on improvements on their land on an extensive scale, would not only realize a greater profit from their capital than can now be obtained in any part of Europe, where interest on money varies from one to four per cent, but would also render a service to the country, by furnishing employment for the poorer classes of people, who cannot immediately undertake to clear their own lands. That such will be the event there is now perhaps a fair prospect. Canada is gradually becoming better known in Great Britain, through the medium of the press, which is ushering before the world numerous publications on its value to the Mother Country, and its peculiar fitness for receiving her redundant population. Of these works we have as yet been favoured with a perusal of only two, viz—Strachan's visit to Upper Canada, and the Emigrant's Guide, by C. Stuart, Esq. a Gentleman now resident in the Western District.—The "Visit" is a compendious account of the soil, climate, constitution, and actual state of the Province, and contains instructions to emigrants of the proper mode of obtaining and improving their lands. It tells the Emigrant, (and so does the Guide) that he must weigh well the hardships of settlement before he quits his native soil, that he must not expect, when he comes here, to sit down in listless idleness, under the impression that the earth will produce for him her fruits spontaneously, but on the contrary that it is only by patient and persevering industry he can succeed. It is added, with justice, that provided he is industrious he may be certain of rendering himself independent.—There is not as far as we can perceive, any of that false colouring and exaggeration into which travellers are so apt to run.—The advantages held out by this Province are, in our estimation, fairly and impartially represented, and we do not think that any person who may be induced by an attentive perusal of the volume in question, to transfer himself, his family, and fortunes, to the fertile plains of Upper Canada, will have any cause to complain of being disappointed or misled.—The fastidious reader who delights in fine description and smooth flowing periods may perhaps take offence at an occasional inattention to style—but for such persons the work is evidently not designed; and these casual blemishes, if such they may be called, will be forgotten by the majority of readers in the consideration of its genuine merits of truth, simplicity and conciseness. A valuable fund of information is condensed within a small compass and placed within the reach of the poorest settler, to whom, if carefully attended to, it cannot fail of proving a great treasure.—The chief error of emigrants, and which is perhaps occasioned by their want of the information contained in this book, is that when they reach Canada, instead of proceeding to their land, and applying themselves immediately to the grand work of improvement, they loiter about in idleness and indolence, awaiting the slender resources which might, with judicious management, have been of material service to them on their lands. The prices of labour and provisions have been sensibly diminished since last summer (the period when they are quoted) by the change in the times; but though this may be remarked by the emigrant, it could not have been foreseen that it would take place to such an extent in so short a space of time. The low price of provisions, however, is in favour of the emigrant, while the labour, particularly of mechanics is still proportionably high.

"THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE," possesses some good claims to the attention of the people of Britain and gives a pretty fair statement of the relative advantages of settling in the different sections of the Province. The author is evidently an amiable and well intentioned man, and when he confines himself to the great object of his work, his observations are tolerably just and correct, and must be useful to the emigrants. We do not however, admire the plan of Mr. Stuart's book; the manner in which he has blended statistical remarks, with political speculations, and moral and religious reflexions, is rather calculated to perplex than instruct the reader. Our limits will not permit us to enter into a detailed notice of the work. We shall content ourselves with observing that the disquisition on the Crown and Clergy reserves, and on what the author terms "the Deeded Lands," to say the least of it, leads to no practical result. We are surprised that a man of Mr. Stuart's moral, and political principles, would have thought of interfering with the rights of private property, of the prerogative of the Crown, much less could we have imagined that he would have brought such ideas before the public as a grievance, and least of all, should we have expected that a man of his profession would have held up to the government of his country, as a reason for relinquishing its property, the risk of losing it by foreign conquest.

The work is professedly designed as a manual for the emigrant, and if the author had adhered more closely to the description of the country and to the advantages which it holds out to the industrious settler, he would have displayed more judgment as a writer; his book would have been better received, more generally read, and more serviceable to his countrymen. His advice respecting the best method of establishment, might, with propriety have been followed with a section on the state of religion in Canada.

Mr. S. appears to be a pious man, and deeply impressed with religion, and we respect him for it, but we cannot see the propriety of his introducing this subject into every page of his book. We are free to confess that Canada does not rank very high in the scale of religious improvement, but it is not by the misstatements of the Revd. Mr. Eallon, of Montreal, at the London Tavern, nor by the distorted picture of immorality and vice, which is given by Mr. S. of our towns and villages, that the Canadians or any other people are to be made wiser and better.—We quote the following passage relative to our own good town, for the edification of our citizens, who may perhaps be at a loss to

conjecture how a stranger could form a just estimate of their moral conduct, or religious sentiments, in the course of one or two nights residence at a public inn. "There are few towns or villages in Upper Canada, and those few are small. Kingston, the most considerable of them, being less extensive than the generality of the common county towns in Great Britain and Ireland. Agriculturists, such as are almost universally the people of Upper Canada, scatter themselves over their farms, not crowd together, as do the votaries of commerce. "Still towns and commerce are essential parts of the prosperity of states; and as the settlements in Canada are extended, and at the same time that they produce more abundant articles for export, shall demand the enlarged introduction of foreign conveniences, towns and commerce must flourish. "Kingston, situated in the township of Frontenac, at the head of the River St. Lawrence, where it issues from Lake Ontario, already feels this influence. Within the last five years, it has increased amazingly, and promises to go on, rapidly improving. Placed in the great course of the water communication; possessed of a harbour and dock-yard, with a commanding point, which is fortified, and forms the strongest post at present in the province; while at the same time, it is the key of some subordinate, but extremely important lines of internal intercourse, it may be regarded as a dawning emporium, when wealth and grandeur shall hereafter stalk with a gait as proud and as lordly, as they now stalk in places, then perhaps shorn of their meteor magnificence. "The blaze of an ignited particle which rushes across the nightly sky, is momentary, that of the comet, replete with all the portents of excited imagination, lasts a moment longer, but is also quickly lost in the viewless immensity of space. The splendor of states, survives centuries perhaps; but what is the duration of centuries, when measured with eternity, in comparison to the most momentary blaze of the meteor (extinguished nearly at the same instant that its radiance commences), when measured with the longest interval which human understanding can grasp? It is less than the birth-dying light of that meteor. Alas! that human glory should flame itself on to fall a foundation! a thousand times, alas! that for such a foundation, it should reject the Rock of Ages, on which all the harmonies of eternal love, and all the dignity and sweetness of infinite majesty and truth, invite it to repose for ever. "Oh Canada, where I expect to pass the remaining moment of my mortal conflict; oh that some voice of mine, might be blest to rescue thee from the dream of folly and of guilt, along which (in common with others) thy ruined nature would precipitate thy footsteps; and to bring the back to Him, in whom alone, thou canst have strength and peace! Oh Kingston, looking forward to thy future edifices, oh that I could foretell "holiness to the Lord," written on their porticoes, and animating the lives of their inhabitants, instead of the stride of lust, and pride, and ambition; and the frowl of intolerance, and falsehood, and malice; and of hearing amidst them the bacchanalian cries of luxury, & levity, and reveling, all shrouding their loathsomeness and their guilt, beneath the mask of external refinements, and proclaiming aloud from house to house, "peace where there is no peace," as when the evening was calm on Carraccas, and the hearts of her sons were joyous; and the earthquake was heaving to overwhelm the whole in one vast and sudden grave.—Behold the "hand of the Lord is not shortened that it cannot save," neither is "His ear heavy that it will not hear." But if He hear us and save us not, it is because our sins have separated us from Him; it is because we have chosen other Gods. Yet He, who is a consuming fire to inflexible rebellion (and what created heart shall be strong, when His terrors are let loose upon it, easy as it is to scoff, while he restrains them), ever waiteth to be gracious, and desireth not the death of a sinner!

"Oh Canada, that thou, separate from the herd of nations, that go on through time spurning eternity; and forgetting the God in whom alone they live, and move, and have their being; oh that thou wouldst now turn early, and call upon Him who calls upon them in love! for He hath said, that those who seek him early shall find Him! Oh that instead of following the wide and beaten path of perdition, thou wert blest to follow from thy youth upwards His mandates, and to walk before Him humbly, in holiness, His peculiar people, zealous of good works. Then, in that propitiation which is offered for the sins of the world, thou should a new glory, unknown to the nations, invest thee: and a strength, and a dignity, and a sweetness, and a peace be thine through grace, which the world, with all her pomp, and all her revelries, and all her boasts, can neither give nor take away! "Next in importance to Kingston is York, the capital of the province, situated in a small bay, on the northern side of the Lake Ontario. &c."

On Sunday last a Charity Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Wilson, in St. George's Church, when the sum of twenty pounds, seven shillings and seven pence half penny was collected in aid of the funds for the relief of distressed Emigrants.

Arrived here yesterday, Jonathan Walton, Esq. of Schenectady, Mrs. Walton, and two daughters. It is worthy of observation that this Gentleman is the first person who has made a tour through Upper Canada in his own carriage. Mr. Walton's carriage is of a very light construction and we understand has not sustained the slightest injury. This speaks much in favour of

the improved state of our roads, which but a few years since were barely passable with heavy wagons.

MARRIED, At Bath, by the Rev. John Stoughton no Sunday the 16th inst. Mr. Silas Johnston to Miss Magdalen Fosberg, both of Ernest Town. At Ameliasburgh, on the 19th July, by the Rev. R. McDowell, Mr. Freeman S. Clinch to Miss Eliza C. Cory. On Tuesday evening, 11th inst. by G. Catlin, Esq. on board the steam-boat Congress, while on her passage from St. Johns to Whitehall, on the American side, James Porteous, Esq. to Miss Caroline Northedge, both of the city of Montreal. On the 28th April, at Mouswald Mains, Annandale, (Scotland) Mr. James Hogg, commonly called the Erick Shephard, author of Winter Evening Tales &c. to Miss Margaret Phillips, third daughter of Mr. Peter Phillips, farmer.

Mr. Daniel McVicar, late of Quebec, is to preach in the Lancasterian School House, on Sunday the 30th. Worship to commence at 11 o'clock forenoon, and at 4 in the afternoon. Communicated.

POSTSCRIPT. NEW YORK, July 22. The quick sailing ship Martha, Capt. Sketchley, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ult. arrived at this port last evening. The editors of the Gazette have received their files of papers, Lloyd's lists, &c. to the 16th. The London papers announce the return of the Queen of England; and Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons on the 5th of June, rose and stated that he had a message from the Queen, stating, that "she thinks it necessary to inform the house of commons, that she has been induced to return to England in consequence of the measures pursued against her honor and her peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home—that she had no purpose in view but the defence of her character and the rights devolved upon her by the death of her revered father. She desires an open investigation of her conduct, and relies upon the integrity of the house." Lord Castlereagh moved that the papers in the Queen's case be referred to a select committee to report to the house. But in consequence of a communication made to Lord Liverpool, the subject was postponed to Monday.

A message from the King, in the subject of certain papers relating to the Queen, observes, "the King felt an anxious desire to prevent all discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen leaves no alternative." The populace who attended the Queen on her arrival in London, broke the windows of many houses at the west end of the town. Amongst others, those of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh, Mr. Cotts and Mr. Maberly, M. P. The guards were stationed at Carlton House for two days and nights. The Queen, on her arrival in London, alighted at the house of Mr. Alderman Wood, where she still resides. Lord Holland has declared his intention to bring forward a motion to repeal the Royal Marriage Act.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH. THE Committee respectfully request that the Subscribers will pay into the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Alexr. Pringle, their respective subscriptions.—The Committee would likewise call upon those individuals who have not yet subscribed to give their support to the undertaking, they deem it superfluous to enlarge on the advantages which are likely to arise from an establishment such as the one contemplated, because they must be evident to every one. To those, however, who are Presbyterians, and particularly to those educated in the forms and doctrines of the Church of Scotland, the Committee beg respectfully to solicit their support, not only by subscribing what they can themselves afford, but by the influence which they may possess with their friends of other persuasions. Subscription papers are left with the Treasurer, Mr. Pringle, and with the Secretary, Dr. Marshall, also at Point Frederick, with Mr. Robert Graham, ham, Merchaut.

A. MARSHALL, Secretary. 27th July, 1820 30

Notice. THE real and personal Estate of the late John McIntosh of Thurlow, having been legally assigned over to me by the parties interested; I do hereby request, that all those indebted to the said Estate, either by Bond, Note of Hand or Book Accounts, will make payments on or before the 1st October next. Cattle or Produce, will be taken in payment. PETER GRANT. Bellville, July 19th, 1820. 30

Circuits of 1820. Home District Assizes, York, 16th October, (The Honorable Wm. D. Powell Chief Justice. The Honorable Wm. D. Powell Chief Justice & Solicitor Genl.) Eastern Circuit, Cornwall, 14th Aug. (Mr. Justice Campbell & Attorney Genl. Mr. Justice Campbell, and Solicitor Genl.) Niagara, 14th Aug. (Mr. Justice Campbell, and Solicitor Genl.) Newcastle 18 Sept. (Solicitor Genl.) Gore, 28th August. (Mr. Justice Boulton, & the Attorney Genl.) London, 7th Sept. (Boulton, & the Attorney Genl.) Western, 18th Do. (Attorney Genl.)

A committee had been appointed by Parliament to examine into the average price of corn in the twelve maritime districts.