

circumference, comprising all Europe, the western parts of Asia, all Africa as far as to Monomotapa, and a part of North America. The eclipse will last three hours. It will be the greatest of all those ever since the year 1764, and, indeed, of all those that will again happen here before the year 1847. Like the two eclipses here alluded to, it will be annular; that is, the disc of the moon will not wholly cover the disc of the sun, but in certain parts of the earth the sun will show the appearance of an annulus, or ring, round the body of which will depend on the situation of the spectator. In no part of England will this annular appearance be observed; it will be seen, however, in the Shetland Islands. On the Continent, in any part of that track of the country which extends nearly in a straight line from the north of Westphalia to the south of Italy, the inhabitants will have an opportunity of beholding this singular phenomenon.

**Tork, July 20.
Launch.**

On Saturday evening, a schooner of about 60 tons built for Mr. Oates and others, was launched in this port. She went off in very fine style until she reached the water, where, from some defect in her ways, her progress was checked, and from the lateness of the hour, she could not be freed from the impediment before the next morning, when she glided into the bay in safety. Those who are judges, say that it is a very fine vessel of the class.

It is now several years since any launch has been here, it therefore, although so small a vessel, attracted a good deal of curiosity.

Were rope manufactories established on this side of the Lake, together with the working of the rich iron mines that exist in the neighborhood, the construction of vessels might be carried on with much greater facility than at any former period, particularly when we consider the great reduction in the price of labor arising from the rapid increase of our population. That adapted to the culture of hemp; was fully proved by the exportation of many tons from this port previous to the late war. The cultivation of it would have no doubt still continued, had not the general peace in Europe caused the price of hemp sent to England from this Province to be very precarious. But in the event of another war either in Europe or this part of America, an established and extensive cultivation of that important article would be equally beneficial to the individual and to the government. This can only be effected by the domestic manufacture of the raw material which is much facilitated by recent improvements in the necessary implements. No person however ought to embark in such an undertaking without a sufficient capital.—U. C. Gaz.

EPIGRAM.

Wit's a feather Pope has said,
And ladies never doubt it,
So those who've leapt within their head,
Display the moll without it.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, August 4, 1820.

The most important intelligence received from Europe is the sudden arrival of the Queen at London. This event, while it will give confidence and strength to the opposition, will occasion the Ministry considerable perplexity. The King cannot avoid bringing forward the charges against Her Majesty, and the secret investigation by a Committee of the House of Lords may perhaps be considered as preparatory to an open trial. The acclamations which greeted her Majesty from the moment of her landing at Dover, shew that a great proportion of the people feel interested in her behalf. The delicate situation in which she is placed, and the promptitude and confidence with which she faces the accusations preferred against her, are circumstances well calculated to rouse the generosity and gallantry inherent in the British character. Without giving any opinion respecting her guilt or innocence, which in the present state of the matter, and with the imperfect information we now possess, would indeed be presumptuous, we shall content ourselves with expressing our regret at the continued differences between these illustrious personages. The unpleasant discussions that will arise during the investigation of Her Majesty's conduct, will not only increase the irritation of party spirit, but consume also much valuable time, which might be more profitably devoted to the consideration of other important national interests.

France, by the latest accounts, was again the theatre of faction and tumult. The intemperance of the debates in the Legislative Chambers was outdone by the violence of the mob in the Streets of Paris, which seemed eager to renew the horrible scenes of the revolution. Fortunately the present King's police officers were vigilant, and his troops more faithful than those of his unfortunate predecessor, and by their exertions the Parisians were finally reduced to order without being guilty of any great excesses.

By an address in another column, the attention of the farmers is called to the subject of petitioning Parliament to impose exclusive duties on the beer, cider, and barley of the United States. We coincide in opinion with the author, so far as to think that we are too much inclined to blame our Legislators for inattention to particular objects, while the fault lies principally with ourselves in neglecting to inform them of our wishes by petition. With regard to the imposition of an *exclusive* duty on foreign barley, we are not prepared to say how far such a measure would be politic, though it is probable that under existing circumstances a trading duty, sufficient to give our farmers a fair advantage in their own market would be beneficial. There can be no question, however, respecting the propriety of augmenting the duties on the other articles, particularly beer, the brewing of which should meet with all possible encouragement. We are indeed happy to observe that in proportion as the use of this wholesome

beverage becomes more general in the country, the pernicious habit of drinking whiskey in taverns and distilleries is declining—and on this merely moral ground therefore, independently of any financial considerations, our Legislature should endeavour to promote the brewing of beer at home by protecting duties.

Our present tariff of duties is faulty in many particulars, which we may perhaps take occasion to notice before the next sitting of Parliament.

On Saturday last the annual examination of the District School here took place at the school house. The Head Master at the request of the Trustees, examined his scholars in the various branches which they had been studying in the course of the preceding year. He commenced with the junior class in Latin, and caused each of the boys in turn to translate and parse such sentences as casually occurred on the opening of the book, and he proceeded in the same manner with all the other classes. The ease and correctness with which the boys translated some of the most difficult passages, and the knowledge which several of them displayed of the structure and idiom of the Latin and Greek Languages, afforded the most unequivocal proof of the abilities of the Master, and of the application and diligence on the part of the Scholars. They were also examined in Arithmetic and Geography and the Senior class in different branches of the pure Mathematics, both Geometrical and Analytical in which they displayed such thorough grounded accuracy as does credit to the talents and exertions of the second Master, to whose charge, we understand, this department of the School is consigned.

It will be recollected that the Bill for the establishment of District Schools was at first strenuously opposed in the House of Assembly, as being attended with an expense greater than the benefit likely to be received. But, the truth is, that Schools of this nature, that is, for the higher branches of Literature, are, like every thing else, only valuable, proportionally slow & difficult to bring to perfection. The very ground work of a Classical Education, even in the best established Grammar Schools in Great Britain, is the labour of years; whereas here it but too frequently happens that boys of the most promising talents are suddenly removed and put to business at the critical period when, having got through the drudgery of the Elementary Part, they were beginning to get an insight into the structure of the language.—Nay, such is the disregard here of the liberal Sciences, or at least such the paucity of pupils, that few of our District Schools can ever form (what appears indispensably necessary) a regular routine of classes, much less keep them to the completion of their studies.

With these facts before us we ought not to be surprised that the District Schools have not been so generally useful as might be wished; but without them what would be the actual state of Education in this Province? Perhaps there would not exist one respectable School. We now eight Grammar Schools, where young men are instructed in all those branches which are considered requisite to qualify them for entering with advantage upon the study of some liberal profession. We could point out some who have been thus educated that are already in highly respectable situations with credit to themselves and with usefulness to their country. The value of these District Schools is happily becoming more apparent, and we trust that as the country advances in prosperity our substantial farmers will more accurately appreciate the advantages of education, and thereby be induced to appropriate a little more of the produce of their farms to the instruction of their children, even though they should diminish the number of acres intended to be bequeathed to them at their death.

The following is a Schedule of the Classes, with their several studies, as pursued in this School.

| No. of Scholars, &c. | Latin. | Greek. | Mathematics. | Arithmetic. | Geography. |
|----------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st. Class. | Virgil, Horace, Sallust, Theocritus, Sophocles, and Euripides. | Selections of Pindar, Theocritus, Sophocles, and Euripides. | Euclid's Elements, Robertson's Conic Sections, Algebra, Fluxions, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, as taught by the University of Cambridge. | The whole as commonly taught. | The whole as commonly taught. |
| 2d. Class. | Ovid's Metamorphoses, Gospel of St. Mark. | Greek Grammar. | Euclid's Elements. | The whole do. | The whole do. |
| 3d. Class. | Nepos. | do. | do. | As far as Interest. | As far as relates to Topography. |
| 4th Class. | Latin Grammar. | do. | do. | do. | As far as rel. to Maps. |

The Lord Bishop of Quebec left this place this morning in a Bateau, for Lower Canada. After visiting Amherstburgh, he returned to York, where he delivered, on the 25th ult. an eloquent and impressive charge to the assembled Clergy of the Province.—Sixty seven young persons were confirmed here by him yesterday.

The Catholic Bishop of Quebec has reached New York, on his return from Europe.

The Election for the Counties of Kent and Essex in the Western District commenced on Monday the 10th ult. James Gordon Esquire was returned for Kent, without opposition.—William McCormick, Francis Baby, John McGregor, Charles Stuart, John Gentle, and William Elliott, Esquires, were the Candidates for Essex.—The contest was warmly maintained and the poll was not finally closed until 12 o'clock on the Saturday night following, when William McCormick, and Francis Baby Esquires, were declared duly elected.

List of Members returned to serve in the Eighth Parliament of Upper Canada.

| | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| Ottawa, | William Hamilton, Esq. |
| Glengary, | Alexander McDowell, Esq. |
| Sturmont, | John Cameron, Esq. |
| Dundas, | Philip Van Rensselaer Esq. |
| Grenville, | Archibald McLean, Esq. |
| Carlston, | Peter Sawyer, Esq. |
| | Johns James, Esq. |
| | Walter Gate, Esq. |
| | W. Morley, Esq. |

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Leeds, | Charles Jones, Esq. |
| Frontenac, | Wm. P. Sherwood, Esq. |
| Amgton, | Arthur McLean, Esq. |
| Lennox & Addington, | C. A. Hagerman, Esq. |
| Prince Edward, | D. Hagerman, Esq. |
| Castings, | Samuel Casey, Esq. |
| Northumberland, | James Wilson, Esq. |
| Durham, | Paul Peterson, Esq. |
| York & Simcoe, | Reuben White, Esq. |
| Town of York, | Henry Ruttan, Esq. |
| Wentworth, | Sam. M. Rogers, Esq. |
| Halton, | S. S. Wilnot, Esq. |
| 1st Riding Lincoln, | Peter Robinson, Esq. |
| 2d do. do. | W. W. Baldwin, Esq. |
| 3d do. do. | John B. Robinson, Esq. |
| 4th do. do. | George Hamilton, Esq. |
| Norfolk, | John Wilson, Esq. |
| | James Crooks, Esq. |
| | William Chisholm, Esq. |
| | John Clark, Esq. |
| | William Kerr, Esq. |
| | Robert Hamilton, Esq. |
| | Robert Randall, Esq. |
| | Robert Nichol, Esq. |
| | F. S. Walsh, Esq. |
| Oxford & Middlesex, | Mahlon Burwell, Esq. |
| Kent, | John Bostwick, Esq. |
| Essex, | James Gordon, Esq. |
| | William McCormick, Esq. |
| | Francis Baby, Esq. |

N. B. Those gentlemen whose names are marked thus * were Members in the last Parliament. It will be observed that only eight of the old Members are returned for the new Parliament, and that thirteen new Members have been added to the representation under the late Act.

The following correct and sensible observations are extracted from the third number of the new series of the North American Review—a respectable literary Journal, published Quarterly at Boston. We recommend it to the attentive perusal of those persons who, in one of our newspapers, have lately affected to undervalue our excellent Constitution, and who, apparently bewildered by the delusive doctrines of the reformers of the new English School, long for all the absurdities of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage.

It is not less the language of reason than of experience that property should have influence in the State, whenever such a state of things exists, as that Military is not supreme. If the tendency of the laws and institutions of society be such, as that property accumulates in few hands, a real aristocracy, in effect, exists in the land. This is not a merely artificial, but a natural aristocracy; a concentration of political power and influence in few hands, in consequence of large masses of property having accumulated in such hands. There is not a more dangerous experiment than to place property in the hands of one class, and political power in those of another. Indeed such a state of things could not long exist. We have seen something like it in the ancient Noblesse of France, in relation to whom the attempt seemed to be to make up, in positive power, or artificial distinction, what was wanting in the natural influence of property and character. The generality of these personages, with all their pretensions to rank, and all their bazoning of heraldry, were infinitely inferior in respectability, and in just influence in the state, to hundreds of the untitled but independent landholders of Great Britain. It will be disastrous, indeed, for this latter country, whenever a separation shall take place between the influence, the indirect, but the natural and salutary influence of property, and political influence, or political power. They would not, and as we have already observed, in the absence of direct military despotism, cannot be long separated. If one changes hands, so will the other. If the property cannot retain the political power, the political power will draw after it the property. If Orator Hunt and his fellow labourers should, by any means obtain more political influence in the counties, towns, and boroughs of England, than the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Stafford, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of great landed estates, these estates would inevitably change hands. At least so it seems to us; and therefore when Sir Francis Burdett, the Marquis of Tavistock, and other individuals of rank and fortune, propose to introduce into the government annual parliaments, and universal suffrage, we can hardly forbear inquiring whether they are ready to agree that property should be as equally divided as political power; and if not, how they expect to sever things, which to us appear to be intimately connected.

MARRIED.
On Sunday the 30th by the Rev. John Wilson, Mr. William Rennie, to Miss Mary Mellish, both of this place.

BIRTHS.—On the evening of the 31st July, the Lady of D. A. C. G. born of a son.
On the 20th inst. Mrs. Allen, wife of William Allan, Esquire, of a daughter.

To the Farmers of the Midland DISTRICT.

Gentlemen,
I invite you to bestir yourselves for your own good. If you wish that your honourable occupation should thrive, I must tell you it can only do so, through your own endeavours, and those exerted to the utmost. You are all aware that what you chiefly want, is a market for the produce of your lands, in its absence, to flave at cultivation is useless, and without cultivation, what is the use or value of your lands? without a market, you can have no money for your produce, without money no labour, and without labour, no cultivation.

It is truly lamentable to see the small portion of specie which is annually sent hither from the mother country, and which ought to be expended in clearing our forests, manuring our fields, and furnishing employment for the distressed emigrants, as regularly drained from us as it arrives, by the people of the United

States, who are permitted to supply our market with every necessary, and unnecessary article they think proper. We have nothing to give them in return but the said specie, and unfortunately they want it all, and by hook or by crook they actually get it all, leaving us always in the same state of poverty: it is therefore, of very little benefit to us, that money is sent to this place from England; it serves very few other purposes than to enrich the people on the other side of the Lakes, and if this kind of ruinous traffic be permitted to continue, no perceptible degree of improvement can take place in Upper Canada, whilst the farmers, and consequently the towns and villages of the United States bordering on the lakes will flourish. This you will say is an alarming view of the case but it is the only true one, and I should suppose that ninety nine hundredths of you are perfectly sensible of it, and consequently that it is high time for you to awake from your apathy and belirr yourselves with energy.

You know that we are ruled by a governor, a Legislative Council and a House of Commons. None of us can doubt of their universal desire to promote our true interests, nor can we doubt but the three branches include much wisdom, and experience, but gentlemen they do not know all things, and if they did, they could not at all times think of all things, and be assured that you cannot please the Legislature better than by occasionally informing and reminding them of the general wants of the country; they would form a more exalted opinion of you, and legislate for you with far more pride and confidence.—To represent a bustling, active, clever people implies a great honour, but to represent a parcel of drones, who care not how their Parliament acts, affords neither honour nor satisfaction to the representative.

Whatever has been the necessity, I have never seen or heard of a petition to the legislature of this Province, either from the Merchants, Farmers, Ship-owners, Brewers, Tanners or Mechanics, although they have doubtless all their grievances which only want pointing out to be immediately redressed; instead of presenting respectful petitions to the legislature, they vent their griefs in ineffectual groans and lamentations, which is as absurd as it is unavailing, and ought to be discontinued.

Gentlemen I now call upon you to recollect that last year I publicly advertised to give you five shillings a bushel for your barley, which I did give, and to many a one of you, whose barley was hardly worth buying at any rate. You are sensible I presume, but if you are not, I can assure you for a truth, that I could have laid in my flock on the other side of the lake for half the money; then why did I offer you such a price? solely with a view to encourage the growth of that valuable grain in our own country, knowing that the interest of the farmer and the brewer are inseparably connected. Some hundreds of you will also recollect that as a further encouragement I promised to distribute one hundred dollars among any three who had the best crops. In spite of all this, my brewery has been left to struggle against the United States brewers. The duty of four pence per gallon which existed on United States beer, while I was buying your barley, was as soon as I had bought it, taken off contrary to every true principle of sound policy, and although there were some members in the House of Commons, who had actually received five shillings per bushel for their barley, and were informed of the further encouragement I had offered for its future growth. This is a most striking instance that the Legislature cannot at all times, think of all things, and marks strongly the necessity of now and then jogging their memories by respectful petitions. To this, is what I now invite you, and I recommend to the farmers of every County in the District to have a meeting for the purpose of signing a petition to the Legislature, praying that they take into immediate consideration, the necessity of imposing excluding duties, on the Ale, Beer, Cider and Barley of the United States, seeing that they (the farmers) can expect no market for their Barley, and consequently it would be in vain to grow it.

In my own vicinity I will do myself the honour of waiting upon the farmers, and I hereby give notice to the farmers of the County of Frontenac, that I will meet them at the house of Mr. John Vincent at Waterloo, on Thursday the 10th day of August at two o'clock in the afternoon; and to the farmers of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, on Friday the 11th at the house of Mr. John Gordonier, at the same hour; and on Saturday the 12th at the house of Mrs. Ranney, at Adolphus Town at the same hour. And gentlemen, one and all, I tell you I trust it will be no trifling circumstance that will cause any one of you to absent himself from one or other of these meetings. Hoping to see them most numerously attended,

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Gentlemen,
Your faithful friend and most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS DALTON.
Kingston Brewery, July 31, 1820. 3172

FOR SALE,
BY the Subscriber, Barkley's first quality
London Porter
in casks of six dozen each.
HENRY A. TRINDER.
Kingston, August 4th, 1820. 3172

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received of the late importations a well selected assortment of
DRY GOODS
adapted to the season.
Likewise a quantity of Strong Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Wines, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. and a number of other articles tedious to mention in an advertisement, which they will [Ed] cheer for Cash.
WALTER McCUNIFFE, & Co.
Kingston, August 2d, 1820. 3117

Public Auction,
TO BE SOLD AT
ON TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST at 12 o'clock:—
Pew, No. 59, in the Gallery,
Pew, No. 44, and half of Pew, No. 34, in St. George's Church, for back rent due to the Church.
Kingston, 21st July, 1820. 3172

THE Subscriber begs leave to remind those who are in his debt, that the Harvest is approaching, and that consequently it is an object of peculiar interest with him to collect his outstanding monies. If they will give the matter a little consideration, they will find their interests are identified with his, for reason will point out to them, that the quicker they liquidate his demands, the quicker the money will return into their own pockets, with additional profit. Money hoarded in a chest is of no benefit to the World, it confers no good upon any one, not even on its proprietor; whereas if it be quickly circulated, it inspires life and vigor in its continued round, and increases the property of all who are lucky enough to finger it as it flies. The Subscriber trusts that he need say no more to induce his customers to flock in with their money, and should there be any among them who are through unavoidable misfortunes, unable to pay, they have only to step forward and convince him of it, and he will freely give them as much change as they claim, and more beer to help them on again in the World, trusting they will become fortunate in future.

With every kind wish to his customers, and the strong desire to promote by his humble endeavours their prosperity and happiness, (which he can only do by getting punctually paid), he has the honour to remain,
Their grateful and obedient Servant,
THOMAS DALTON.
Kingston Brewery, Aug. 3d. 1820. 3117

Notice.
NOTARIAL BUSINESS attended to with punctuality and dispatch, by the Subscriber.
P. F. HALL.
Notary Public.
Kingston, 1st August, 1820. 3117

Notice.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has received a very extensive and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

all of which he has imported direct from Birmingham, Sheffield and other manufacturing towns in England—which he offers for sale at much reduced prices for cash or short credit; amongst which are
English and Swedes Iron,
Hoop and Rod Iron, ass'd,
Nails, Steel, Tin Plate,
Window Glass, Spikes,
Sheet Iron, double and single.
Putty, Paint, Linseed Oil,
Plough-Share Moulds, Anvils,
Vices, Trace and Log Chains,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Grindstones, Frying-Pans,
Spades, and Shovels, Hollow-Ware, of all descriptions;
with a good assortment of shelf goods, in the Hardware line alone.
JOHN WATKINS.

Flour and Salt for Sale.
Kingston, July 17th 1820. 3117

Stray Horses.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the 26th instant, A LARGE BROWN HORSE, with a white spot on his forehead, and a BAY HORSE of a middle size, with a scar on one of his fore-legs, apparently from a burn.—The horses are both without shoes. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
JOHN C. CLARK.
Ernest Town, 31st July, 1820. 3117

THE Subscribers have received a consignment of American Cotton
GOODS,
consisting of Bleach'd and un-bleach'd Shirts and Sheetings, Bed Ticking and Stipes, which will be sold at very low prices.
THOS. S. WHITAKER, & Co.
Kingston, Aug. 4th, 1820. 3117