

Let the Radicals look at the composition of this famous Legislature. Let those in England who entertain themselves penning diatribes against the House of Commons admire the result of Universal suffrage on this side the Atlantic. How would they be pleased to see a majority of Lawyers in the British Parliament? In the Senate of the United States, which consists of forty two, there are twenty three Lawyers; and in the House of Representatives, consisting of one hundred and eighty six there are one hundred Lawyers. It may easily be shown that such a power as this in the hands of any single profession must in time produce the most pernicious effects; and when this profession is the law, restless and ambitious—giving sharpness and subtlety of intellect rather than great and extended views, evils will be seen felt.

It may indeed be added that the United States are governed by Lawyers—they are the majority in the State as well as in the General Legislature. They engross nearly all the high offices of State at home or abroad. The Presidents have been all Lawyers except Washington. The State Governors are commonly of that profession, and all the Ambassadors.

By the way, I hope your correspondent Scratator has not fallen asleep. I see that Walsh, with genuine American vanity, boasts of his success in his Appeal, though furiously attacked from Canada, &c. but it is easier to boast than answer.

I wish Scratator would take in the National Gazette, and reply sometimes to the malignant slanders with which it teems against Great Britain.

It is melancholy I admit to behold such a man prostituting his talents for a daily subsistence; but his literary character vends his poison, and it is our duty to counteract it as much as we can. Were the other Editors to attend to this as much as you do, they would deserve well of the Canadas; but their papers, especially from the Lower Province, contain almost nothing but advertisements. They furnish nothing original themselves, nor are they disposed to copy from you. The articles on the improvement of the Saint Lawrence—the Letters to Walsh—and many other valuable communications which have appeared in your paper they have passed over in silence, while filling the little portion of their journals which they spare from advertisements with trash from the United States. I hope such conduct, if persevered in, will soon be punished with the loss of all their subscribers in Upper Canada.

In the States when a good article appears in any paper, however remote, it goes the rounds; for the Editors have a little more regard for their readers than those of Quebec and Montreal.

CRITO.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, August 25, 1820.

We have no later news from England respecting the Queen than was received last week; but we lay before our readers a few additional particulars. The accounts from Turkey assume an air of interest, and threaten a storm in that quarter. A rebellious spirit is said to have been shown by several Pachas in different parts of the Ottoman Empire, which it will require all the energy of the Sublime Porte to reduce to order. The most formidable of these Governors, both in character and means, is the celebrated Ali Pacha of Albania, who, conscious of the fate to which rich and turbulent Pachas are invariably doomed by the Sultan, has declared himself independent, and taken the most effectual steps to render his bold schemes successful. This Pacha, who is as able and fortunate, as he is cruel and rapacious, possesses a country well adapted for defence, and abounding with strong positions. Parga, the town lately ceded by England, is a post of great importance, and with Prevesa, protects those points of coast most assailable by the Turkish marine. The Albanians, and independent mountaineers, who compose his army, are a fierce, courageous and hardy race, and should they remain steadfast in his cause, he may bid defiance to all the efforts of his enemies to subdue him. His tyranny and perfidy are however so notorious as to expose him to the chance of treachery and disaffection; and should the least reverse of fortune overtake him in the deep game he is now playing, his head, like those of many of his predecessors, may adorn the gate of the Seraglio, and his riches go to swell the treasures of the Grand Seigneur.

Some good remarks have appeared in a late Montreal Herald on the subject of emigration, and it is indeed matter of just surprise that no measures have been adopted by the wealthy land holders of Lower Canada to retain within the limits of that Province a greater number of the Emigrants from the British Isles. At present we believe scarcely a man, who arrives at Quebec remains in the Province. All who are desirous of settling on lands, and who are possessed of the means, push on either to this Province or to the United States. It is true the climate of Lower Canada is more severe, and the prejudice against feudal tenures strong, but the objections are counterbalanced by the proximity of the soil to the excellent markets of Quebec and Montreal. Many of the Seigneuries contain large tracts of land as fertile as almost any in this Province or the neighbouring States; and if the proprietors were as enterprising as the land holders in the United States, these lands now lying waste would speedily be covered with an industrious population. These Gentlemen, while thus contentedly serving their own interests, would add to the wealth and security of Canada, and save to Great Britain many valuable subjects, who now pass over annually to the States, in ignorance of the superior advantages held out in this country, and become incorporated with the citizens of a foreign power.

The attempts made by several individuals in this town to stop the circulation of the spurious copper coin lately introduced in such quantities into the country, though zealous and well intended, will, we conceive, fail wholly in accomplishing the object. Indeed the opposite course, already experienced from those persons whose immediate interest prompts them to uphold the base coin, has proved the inefficiency of the remedy at the

same time that it exposes the extent of the evil.

We know not whether the same inconvenience is felt in other parts of the Province, but it is probably the case—and as it is on the increase, some means should be devised to check the issue of such quantities of spurious Halfpence by Speculators, who in vending them by the pound or cask, realize a profit of cent per cent. The importation of this sort of money was commenced at the close of the war, when there was a general scarcity of small change, and the facility with which the coppers were vended, added to an eagerness for greater profits, has induced these speculators to import further quantities of the same illegal halfpence, though still lighter and less intrinsically valuable. The evil has now reached such a height that some measures must be adopted to check it, or the community will sustain a very heavy loss. Those indeed who will be the greatest sufferers are the poor and the ignorant. The grand question is, how is the evil to be remedied, and the circulation of worthless coppers effectually checked? Not, we would answer, by any combination of persons agreeing to take one description of coppers, and refusing another, for all are deficient in value, as well as illegal. Halfpence, it is true, of some sort or other, are indispensable for change; and in the mean while, the most objectionable kinds might be forced out of circulation by the unanimous resolution of the public to take only the better kinds. But the true remedy can only be applied by the Legislature—all others are merely palliatives, and inefficient in their operation. The necessity of a good copper currency is acknowledged on all hands, and proved by the attention paid, in a measure adequate to its importance by all governments. This province, from its peculiar situation, has hitherto been left without any good copper currency, and in consequence all copper coins, the refuse of other countries, have passed current amongst us, and we have been besides the prey of speculators, who have coined Halfpence for us of as little value as Wood's Halfpence, so famous in Irish History.—We therefore conceive that the only way to put a stop to abuses so injurious to the internal trade of the country, is for the Legislature to cause a certain quantity of Halfpence to be coined in England for the use of the Province, of the proper Provincial Currency, and this coinage would thus answer all the purposes of change, &c. as it would not be current in any other country would always remain with us. It may be said that a copper coinage for the use of Canada is unnecessary, because a quantity of English Halfpence might be imported; but this could only be done by the Government, and it is not certain how long they would, when thus imported, remain in the country. No Merchant would import them, unless they could be obtained from the British Mint at a rate much below the standard value; for besides the expenses of transport, he would lose the difference between Sterling and Halifax Currency. Nothing effectual can therefore, we think, be done towards obtaining a good copper currency but through the medium of the Legislature. It is true any person offering a bad half penny could, on complaint being lodged before a Magistrate, be condemned to pay a fine; but if this law was rigidly enforced, who would escape conviction, or how could legal half pence be obtained for the purposes of change?

We are certainly much indebted to the Editor of the Halifax Free Press for the way in which he has condescended to notice us in his paper of the 18th June last. Self respect alone prevents us from replying to that Gentleman in his own proper style and before we proceed to make any comment on his observations we shall quote the entire paragraph which contains our remark. It runs thus:—

"In Saturday's paper we observe an extract from the Kingston Chronicle, which states that the Agricultural Society which has been recently established in this Province, has had to contend not only against the prejudices arising from ignorance and attachments to old habits, but against the machinations of a party evidently hostile to the whole of the agricultural interest of the country, of a party who have spared no pains to bring Mr. Young and the excellent institution of which he is a member into disrepute. Now we will undertake to say, that this is as false and barefaced a libel as was ever uttered by an editor of a newspaper, or reiterated by one residing and fostered in a community thus calumniated and introduced."

We are accused of having uttered a "false and barefaced libel" in saying that the Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia has had to contend against the prejudices arising from ignorance and attachments to old habits, yet our accuser, in the very next sentence, admits that "in some few instances perhaps the force of habit and deep rooted prejudice may have been for a time opposed to modern improvements." Is not this virtually granting the truth of that part of our remark? But he adds that "the Provincial Agricultural Society has met with every support that could possibly have been contemplated." And in proof of this he tells us, "when it was discovered that Mr. Young, the Secretary of that Society, had been incorrectly informed upon the subject on which he wrote, and that he was recommending a description of live stock which would be highly injurious to the Province, public spirited and discerning individuals stepped forward and fearlessly ventured to avert the fatal error." "Three good consequences" continues the Editor, "have resulted from the discussion;—the Canadian breed of Horses has been acknowledged to be of an inferior quality, the South Down Sheep, recommended by the Secretary, has yielded to the Leicestershire breed, and the Ayrshire cows are now so well known as to prevent their introduction from doing much permanent injury." Thus we are to suppose that the kind of "support" which the society "has met with" from the Editor and his "discerning" friends, consists in detecting the ignorance of its Secretary and in labouring "to avert the fatal error" into which he was leading it by his improper recommendation of a certain "description of live stock," namely, "The Canadian breed of Horses," "the South Down Sheep" and "the Ayrshire Cows."

"The Canadian breed of Horses," which was only last season imported from Quebec to Halifax, by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, the Noble Patron and Founder of the Society, is already condemned without a trial, and denounced by the Editor as being "of an inferior quality," while it is universally maintained throughout the Canadas, and admitted by all who have visited these Provinces that the Canadian horses are inferior to none in general usefulness, and surpassed by none in their endurance of hardship and fatigue.

"The South Down Sheep, recommended by the Secretary," we are told, "has yielded to the Leicestershire breed." Now, though we would not presume to decide which is best adapted to the climate and pastures of Nova Scotia, we know that the wool of the South Down and Cheviot Sheep, if not so long, is of a finer texture than the wool of the Leicestershire and Mug breeds, and that the station of the former is of a more delicate fibre, and water proof than that of the latter, which, from the grossness of its fibre and the coarseness of its fibres, is neither agreeable to the

taste nor easily digested; but as this mutton is sold by the butchers at a lower price (a proof of its inferior quality) it is in demand among the owners of Collieries, and the men employed about these works, and hence has obtained the appellation of "coalheaver's mutton."

From the well known character of "the Ayrshire Cows" we are under no apprehension that the Province of Nova Scotia will suffer any "injury" by "their introduction." "Residing as far from Halifax" as we do, it is not our intention to enter more particularly into the merits of the question respecting the introduction of live stock, yet we cannot but perceive in the language of the Editor of the FREE PRESS a marked opposition to that very description of stock which has been recommended by the Secretary, and approved of by the Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia. When we spoke of the existence of a party evidently hostile to the whole of the Agricultural interest of the country, of a party who have spared no pains to bring Mr. Young and the excellent institution of which he is a member into disrepute, we did not even name the Editor of the FREE PRESS as one of that party, but

Qui caput ille fecit. It is not a matter of consequence to us "by what wires the puppet is moved," nor is it always necessary in stating facts that we should ascertain "the motives of those" whose conduct we may sometimes have occasion to "censure or praise;" but where we see attempts made, under any pretext, to oppose or to ridicule useful experiments in any practical branch of art or science, we are strongly induced to suspect the motives of those persons by whom such attempts are made.

On Tuesday last, as some workmen were occupied in renewing the old clapping of a house belonging to Mrs. O'Neale, in this town, they accidentally discovered between the roof and the collar beams a small box containing from 7 to 800 dollars of counterfeit American Bank Notes in various stages of preparation, some being signed and ready for immediate circulation, and others just as they left the plate. There was besides a quantity of blank paper of the kind employed in the manufacture of the Notes. The forgeries were principally committed on the Manliattan and Columbia Banks, and the completed notes bear date in 1803 and 1809. It is conjectured that this counterfeit money was deposited where it has so long remained concealed in the year 1810 or 1811, by two persons named Rimmington and Ocum. Both these men were concerned in uttering forged notes in this place—the former, a notorious character, effected his escape, the latter was apprehended, convicted and punished.

At his residence in Sophiatburgh, on the 18th Inst. after a long and painful illness which he bore with a Christian fortitude and resignation, John Howell, Esq. in the 67th year of his age, one of the first Settlers of this District. He was a tender parent, an affectionate friend, and a kind neighbour—He was remarkable for his ready Loyalty, and warm attachment to his King and Government, which sentiments he retained to the last.

POSTS RIPT.

We have been politely favoured with a Nova Scotia Reporter, of the 15th instant, containing London rates to the East and Liverpool to the West Indies, &c. We have a room for the following extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4.

Report of the Select Committee on the Papers of the late Lord Selkirk, laid on the table of the House of Commons, July 4. The Clerk read the report, which was as follows:—

The Lords' Committee, appointed a Secret Committee to examine the papers laid before the House of Lords on Tuesday, the 6th of June last, in two sealed Bags by His Majesty's command, and to report thereon, as they shall see fit; and to whom have since been referred several additional papers, in two sealed bags relative to the subject matter of His Majesty's most gracious message of the 6th June last.—Ordered to report.

That the Committee have examined with all the attention due to so important a subject the documents which have been laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurrent testimony of a great number of persons in various situations of life, and residing in different parts of Europe, which deeply affected the honour of the Queen, though the highest, and an admission of communication with a foreigner, originally in her service in a mental capacity; and attributing to her Majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her Majesty's rank and station, and of the most libellous character.

These charges appear to the Committee so deeply to affect not only the honour of the Queen, but also the dignity of the Crown and the moral feelings and honour of the Country, that in their opinion it is indispensable that they should become the subject of a solemn inquiry, which it appears to the Committee may be best effected in the course of a Legislative proceeding, the necessity of which they cannot but most deeply deplore.

The Prince of Saxe Coburg has adopted the infant daughter of the Duke of Kent, & declined any grant in his favour from Parliament. What accounts from Liverpool state, that Lord Liverpool still embraces a divorce between the King and Queen, and other pains and penalties against her Majesty.

Addresses continue to be presented to the Queen, from different parts of the Country, to which her Majesty replies verbally, and talks much of the malignity and bitterness of her persecutors. A meeting was to be held in Westminster, for the purpose of voting an address of congratulation to the Queen. Popular meetings, at that place are generally troublesome; and we may expect to hear of more broken windows and broken heads.

PROSPECTUS OF THE YORK ESTATE DIRECTORY, AND LAND PRICE CURRENT OFFICE.

The object and use of this Office will be found in aid of lands which have been and hereafter may be, granted by the British Government to individuals of every class, for facilitating both the Settlement Duties and all future Sales.

By a general collection of located land; as likewise of improved farms to be sold or exchanged, a Registration of Estate will constitute a Guide to those in want of employment, and to Capitalists desirous of settling in this healthy climate;

whilst the principle of internal arrangements of office (acting upon an attractive focus) connected with a corresponding agency in Europe, will promote the introduction of ample means, in support of the landed interest of Upper Canada.

The most important branch of this institution, must therefore necessarily arise out of the collection of local reports and their operative effect upon Foreign Capital, through which the rise and progress of the state of Agriculture in this Province will hereafter be made known by the public journals as a *Desideratum*; for the attainment of so desirable an object, it is proposed to receive statistical accounts from resident holders of estate (with a further view to the protection of labor,) of whatever improvements have been made since original surveys and grants of land in each township; whether of public roads, bridges, canals, markets, or improved farms, together with the increase of population and of cattle, &c. whereby the relative value of land may be justly computed to form a Price Current for public use.

But as the transmission of such local reports from every township to York (where the seat of Government is held) will be attended with a certain expense of postage to this office, and with other contingent charges necessary to the arrangement of them, for the press; no reports will be received unless the conveyance is free from expense, and two dollars are remitted with the same, for every words contained in the said reports.

It may therefore be important to point out some prescribed form with the most simple mode of collecting and forwarding such statistical reports from every township, this is easily accomplished by local information, obtained at any parish or other general meeting held by the inhabitants; when it can also be ascertained, what each individual's share of the expense of subscribing to the report will be, according to the length agreed upon to be transmitted; which in few instances can exceed 1/3 or 2/3 Currency.*

Reports of large tracts of land (from private individuals) will be received, and faithfully published upon the same terms. Land Proprietors who wish to engage (by contract) with axemen for the clearing of timber, by communicating their proposals for the payment of labor (whether in land or money) and one dollar, free of postage, for the Registry of the same, will be duly recorded in the books of this Office, for the inspection of laborers.

Axe-men who take land in lieu of money, can register their names and places of abode at half a dollar. Those who take half land and half cash, one dollar; and others who take only cash, one dollar and a half.

Printed circular letters of information for every class will be forwarded to all, chargeable with postage, as occasion may require.

All original reports will be regularly filed and published yearly in a quarto volume.

Public sales of estates will be held at York, monthly.

This Office will open (near the Crown Office in York,) on the 1st day of August next.

E. ANGELL, Director.

York, July 12, 1820.

Schola Medicinæ.

Established in Montreal, November 1st, 1819,

BY WILLIAM WILCOCKS SLEIGH, M. R. C. S. L. &c. &c.

The second course in the above establishment will commence the first Monday in September.

The Lectures during the first month will be FREE to the public.—The private course will commence the first of October, and continue till the month of May.

The course will constitute Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery and the Practice of Medicine.

Lectures (during the Public Course) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at six o'clock in the evening.

P. S. Dr. S. will take a few Medical Gentlemen to reside with himself.—As every arrangement shall be made to render the Course of considerable advantage, those Gentlemen who purpose studying in the establishment are requested to give early information.

Anatomical Theatre, }
18, St. Paul Street }

June 22, 1820. 26W10

YORK Land Price-Current Office, KING STREET.

WANTED, Axemen to contract for clearing Lands in the Township of Lincoln, Niagara Districts, and the Townships of York, Chinguacoway, and Simcoe, in the Home District.

Land will be given in exchange for labour, at a price to be agreed upon.

ALSO,

the use of 35 acres of newly cleared land, situated within one mile and a half from the Town of York, will be given for a year, to any person who may be desirous of enclosing and cropping the same upon equitable terms with the Proprietor.

Capitalists wishing to purchase improved Farms, or Wild Lands in Upper Canada, may be furnished (monthly) with a periodical Price-Current List of Estates, on sale in various Townships, on payment of FOUR DOLLARS per annum—one quarter in advance.

Commissions for buying, letting, leasing, and registering Estates, faithfully executed.

TERMS For the Registration of Land.

	s.	d.
For 100 Acres and under	1	3
From 100 and not exceeding 200	2	0
— 200 to 250	2	6
— 250 to 300	3	0
— 300 to 500	4	0
— 500 and upwards	5	0

All letters addressed to MR. ANGELL, Director of this office, must be post paid.

On the 1st day of September next, will be published a MONTHLY Land Price-Current List of Estates on Sale in Upper Canada, to be circulated hereafter in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and Wales.

341f.

In Pound.

A BAY HORSE, with a white Star on his fore head, right eye blemished, white right hind foot.—The owner is requested to come and pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be sold at Public Auction, at the Kingston Market-Place, on the 2d day of September next.

HENRY BAKER, P. K.

Kingston, 17th August, 1820. 35W2

Public Notice.

WHEREAS, large quantities of base Copper coin have been lately introduced into the town of Kingston, by several individuals, who have endeavoured to force the same on the public, and still continue so to do. We the undersigned, feeling desirous to put a stop to this imposition, have come to a resolution to receive no other copper coin than the same already described in hand bills, agreeable to a meeting held at Robert Walker's Hotel, on the 14th instant, viz. those denominated, the old British coppers, American Cents, and Half penny tokens, according to the description in said hand bills; and as it appears that some persons who may be interested in having this unjust traffic continued, have agreed to keep all such good copper coin out of circulation, as may come into their possession, with a view to enforce and continue the circulation of the bad;—We therefore to defeat such an unfair transaction have thought proper to petition the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper-Canada, to issue Bank Notes, of the following description; three pence, six pence, nine pence and one shilling to the amount of two hundred pounds, for the purpose of small change, until such time as good copper coin can be obtained for that purpose.

Therefore, we the undersigned think it our duty, to give this public notice, to Farmers and all others, to be on their guard against imposition.

We are aware that farmers get a very low price for their produce which they bring to market, and therefore trust they will not suffer themselves to be further imposed upon, by those who have been in the habit of purchasing base copper coin, at six pence per pound weight, by the cake, and forcing it on them at seven times its value.

Samuel Aykroyd, Jerry Whitehead, M. Petrie, John Gilway, Benjamin Olcott, Samuel Merrill, Robert Tolbert, Walter McQuiffie, Abraham Trux, Patrick Quinn, H. L. St. Germain, Henry Cassaday, Samuel Swan, John Mair, A. Richmond, W. Tackebury, Peter Flat, Michael Coyle, Robert Richardson, Arch. McDonnell, Edw. Urquhart, Wm. B. Lamb, N. Palmer, Charles Aykroyd, Fair & Russell, Jacob Nailor, Henry Baker, John Johnston, Joseph Murdoch, John Watkins, Wm. B. Smith, Robert Stanton, Nicholas Morin, Christopher F. Collins, Stephen Wood, A. I. Ferns, Wm. Evans, Thomas Turpin, Robert Boyd, J. C. Morrill, L. Norton, Robert Walker, Thomas Smith, John Butterworth, Kingston, August 23d, 1820. 34W6

Post Office, Kingston, 25th Aug. 1820.

It being in contemplation with the Deputy Post Master General to establish a new line of Post Offices from Bath through the County of Prince Edward to Cramahe, I hereby give notice that I will continue to receive proposals for the conveyance of a mail once a week by that route, until the 1st October next.

JOHN MACAULAY, P. M.

Extra from the Minutes of the Montreal Emigrant Society.

"The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Stanton, Secretary to the Kingston Compassionate Society, addressed to Mr. Gilchrist, wishing some explanation respecting the charge of 1s 3d. which had been exacted from such of the Emigrants as applied for information, and desiring to know if such a charge was authorized by the Society. The Society in answer stated, that Mr. Gilchrist is authorized to exact the said fee from those who apply for information only, and who are in abilities to pay for it, and from no others.

The Society have to express their unqualified approbation of Mr. Gilchrist's conduct since he has been their agent, and take this opportunity of recommending to the writer who published some insinuations against them in the Kingston Chronicle, a few weeks ago, to be in future more guarded before he issues any illiberal remarks on a public body, or an individual, and to remember it is necessary to enquire into and weigh facts before he publishes falsehoods."—Montreal Herald.

A Norwich paper states that on the 17th of May, the venerable Bishop of that diocese confirmed 1500 persons.