

Saturday, July 24, 1831.

By the arrival of the ship Colossus, Capt. Coffin, from Londonderry, at New York, we are furnished with intelligence to the 24th May from that city.

POLAND.

The despatches of Dwernicki, giving an account of his operations from the 15th of April, until his surrender upon neutral ground.

The Poles were required by the Austrian authorities to give up their arms, which, with their military stores, were delivered up to the Russians.

HOLLAND.

BRUSSELS, 12th May.—Lord Ponsonby left here this morning for London. We can state positively that this diplomatist exhibited a letter before his departure, announcing that the Prince of Saxe Coburg was inclined to accept the throne.

On Monday the 10th inst. the French King, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, left St. Cloud, for the purpose of making a tour through his dominions.

Banquet of the Polish Committee on the 10th of March, 1831.—The central committee of Paris, on behalf of the Poles, met at the saloon of the Vendanges de Bourgoigne, under the presidency of General Lafayette.

General Lafayette, dressed in the uniform of the first grenadier of the National Guard of Poland, had at his side, Koziarzewicz, and the Senator Louis Plater, representatives of Poland at Paris.

General Lafayette, dressed in the uniform of the Polish National Guard, Messieurs Adam Gurowski, one of the combatants of the month of February, near Warsaw.

Thoughts on Emigration and on the Canadas as an opening for it. By C. Sheriff. This little Pamphlet endeavours to show that the interests and future prospects of the greater portion of Emigrants, would be best consulted were Government to adopt a more extended scheme of improvements in the Canadas, by internal communications, Canals, Roads, Fortifications, &c.

proaching its termination, by connecting the river Ottawa with Lake Huron—the improvement and laying out roads, &c. are the assured means by which its ultimate prosperity would be most speedily hastened.

Both these positions we think perfectly tenable, and it is seldom two such important considerations, unconnected, should so perfectly unite to one beneficial end.

"The word of Government, (says Mr. S.) insuring employment and subsistence in Canada to every comer, would certainly have a great effect in exciting the effort of emigration among laborers, and hope would naturally brighten the more distant prospect."

The long talked-of Match between Timoleon, Filho, and Lady Heron, at Montreal, took place last Tuesday. After a hard contest, Timoleon, who took and kept the lead, was victor.

We are informed by one of the Building Committee, that the Steam-boat WILLIAM the Fourth, building at Gananoque, under the superintendance of Mr. Jesse Wood of New York, is progressing rapidly.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, was held at Stamford on Saturday the 21st May, to consider of the utility of constructing a Rail Road, to connect the waters of Lake Erie at Chippewa, with those of Lake Ontario on the Niagara River, in that District.

We observe, in result, by the Upper Canada Gazette, that an application will be made next session, for an act of incorporation to authorise the said Rail Road. The expense it is believed will not exceed £50,000.

A Meeting has been called for the 23d instant, in the Township of Markham, for the purpose of considering and uniting in a dutiful and loyal address to His Majesty King William the Fourth, expressing their sincere and unalterable attachment to his person and family, and their confidence in the skill and integrity of the present Government.

COURTS OF ASSIZE, U. C. 1831.—The Court of King's Bench has made the following arrangements for holding the several courts of Assize and Nisi Prius for the present year, viz: CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

JOHNSTOWN District—Brockville, Wednesday, 3d August. EASTERN, Cornwall, Monday, 15th August. BATHURST, Perth, Wednesday, 21th August. MIDLAND, Kingston, Monday, 24th September. MR. JUSTICE SHERWOOD.

WESTERN, Sandwich, Monday, 1st August. LONDON, London, Wednesday, 10th August. GORE, Hamilton, Monday, 22d August. MR. JUSTICE MACALRAY. NIAGARA, Niagara, Wednesday, 24th Sept. NEWCASTLE, Hamilton, Monday, 3d October. HOME, York, Monday, 17th October.

COLONIAL TRADE ACT.

[We find the same uncertainty which our correspondent expresses, has prevailed at Montreal on the interpretation of the New Act. The explanation afforded by the Montreal Gazette will be found under the head of Lower Canada. We perceive by the New Brunswick Journals that it has not altogether met the views of some portion of that Province.]

It is to be trusted that a more permanent scheme of commercial legislation will soon remove all likelihood of the recurrence of any sudden changes, such as our correspondent now deprecates.]

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle. SIR,—I am credibly informed that the Collectors of the Customs at Montreal and Quebec, have received their instructions on the New Trade Act, admitting from the United States, duty free, Flour, Wheat, &c. &c. The same law has unlocked and made free, 10,000 Bls. of Flour, now in the Bonding Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal; and there is 10,000 Bls. more on the way to the Lower Canada market from Rochester and other parts of the State of New York.

For the Chronicle.

SIR—I must not be necessary to encouraging your correspondent "One of the People," in his clamorous and heightened composure. My laconic and I think not too latitudinarian advice, only affords him satisfaction, because it indulges him with an opportunity of exhibiting his blind zeal: "No marvel that he bites so sharp at reasons 'He is so empty of them.'"

"One of the People" is a most unsuitable advocate for the Church he contends for. That Church, by the pious and learned labours of its members, has been acknowledged throughout Europe, as the firmest defence of Religion and its practical blessings. The author of the "Spirit of Laus" has paid a high tribute to its intellectual efforts; and if, as Lord Bacon said, a selection from the works emanating from it, would be "the greatest addition to Divinity since the days of the Apostles," what might be said, if more could be said, after the days of Watson and Paley?

"One of the People" has entirely lost sight of all traditional and historical knowledge. He confounds divine with human works, and supposes perfection in schemes of Government and established forms of religion; to which inexcusable irreverence, in imitation of his forbearance, I decline giving a name. Nothing will satisfy his romantic zeal but systems and institutions, perfect and immutable from their origin—requiring no improvement, and admitting no addition or development. How odd it is, that so haughty and learned a person must be corrected by a humble non-conformist. That constitution and character which he claims for human institutions, belongs only to the works and designs of providence. In these, indeed, all is perfect from their primordial. All the beauty of the rose, and the majesty of the oak are contained in their respective seeds, "rudimenta pariter omnium parit & producit."

Our present enlightened Monarch has said, "I consider the Established Church one of the main defences of the civil and religious liberties of my people."

The latter is the object—the former the means.

Happily for Britain, and through Britain, for the whole world, the principle of her Government is improvement and development. This principle constitutes the nature of man; and it is the science of Government to aid and direct it. One of the most distinguished and indefatigable supporters of the interests of society, in our times, has said, that "Religion and Government, although unchangeable in their foundations and objects, must, as all other things relating to man, modify themselves to the progress of time—refine and perfect themselves, and even precede the advancement of knowledge. A country in which these or either of them are stationary, and inferior to the information and intelligence of the age, cannot but be exposed to difficulties."

This is no new fangled doctrine, borrowed from anarchists and impostors. God be thanked, it is no exotic in the soil of England or the hearts of her sons. I shall not affect a legal or constitutional learning to which I have no pretensions. The "transcendent power" of Parliament, as our authorised reformer and improver, is known to every man who reads the history of his country. It is the doctrine of the greatest lawyer of England, Sir E. Coke; and his opinion is upheld by their Acts down to very recent times. Lord Mansfield says, in a speech known to every school boy: "Much has been said by some noble Lords on the wisdom of our ancestors. I shall say nothing on that subject—it might perhaps appear invidious. I shall only say that those who flatter themselves with the weight of that profession, should remember, that as circumstances alter, things themselves should alter."

That the Church of England, is not interwoven with the frame and existence of the constitution, every man of sense knows. As a popular illustration of this, I may quote the language of Lord Chesterfield on the Pension Bill. "Shall we show less concern for the preservation of our constitution, than for the preservation of our Church? The Reverend Bench should be cautious of making use of this argument; for if they will not allow us an oath for the preservation of the former, it may induce many people to think that they ought not to be allowed an oath for the preservation of the latter," alluding to the test and corporation oaths.

To develop his mind from the durum integumentum of prejudice, I recommend one of the people to get acquainted with the language of the times. His vocabulary is superannuated. The present time speaks the language appropriate to its principles: Tant pis pour qui n'en a pas le Dictionnaire. ONE OF THE MANY.

For the Chronicle.

SIR,—By what strange purlindness it is, that the principle practice of Reform is looked upon by certain individuals as a modern scheme of anarchy—a branch of impiety and atheism—the inventions of French Revolutionary ruffians—or as a part of those popular and temporary discontents which have been magnified and caricatured under the name of Radicalism? Rational and just Reform is as old as Rational Society; and although its efforts have not been always crowned with success, I think it might be shown that such failures were owing to a want of sincerity and good faith in some of those connected with them. The following specimen of Reform took place about Two Thousand five hundred years ago. I quote the words of a learned and correct Historian.

"In this extreme danger, all the wise Athenians cast their eyes upon Solon, who was obnoxious to neither party; because he had never sided either with the injustice of the rich or the rebellion of the poor; and they solicited him very much to take the matter in hand, and to endeavour to put an end to these differences and disorders. He was at last chosen Archon, and was constituted supreme arbiter and legislator with the unanimous consent of all parties—the rich liking him because he was rich, and the poor because he was honest."

"Not venturing to meddle with certain difficulties and evils which he looked upon as incurable, he undertook to bring about no other alterations or changes than such

as he thought he could persuade the citizens to comply with, by the method of argument and reason, or bring them into by the weight of his authority: "wisely mixing" as he himself said "authority & power with reason and justice."

"He repealed all the Laws that had been made by Draco except those against murder. The reason of his doing this was the excessive rigor of those laws. "Before his time the citizens of the greatest probity and justice were made Judges. Solon was the first that thought it proper that none should be honored with that dignity except such as had passed through the office of Archon. He restored and augmented the Senate of the Areopagus, and created a second council of Four hundred; judging that the state being supported and strengthened by these two powerful bodies as by two good anchors, would not be so liable to commotions and disorders as it had been."

"In order to encourage arts and trades the Senate of the Areopagus was charged with the care of enquiring into the ways and means that every man made use of to get his livelihood, and of punishing all those who led an idle life. A son was not obliged to support his parents in old age or necessity, if the latter had not taken care to have his son brought up to some trade or occupation."

Solon engaged the people by public oath to observe his laws at least for the term of one hundred years. "So far the Historian. Amidst all the political Revolutions of Greece, the laws of Solon still continued in force, and six hundred years after his death we find them eulogized by Cicero, and stated to be then the laws of Athens."

If there is such a thing as a Radical, and he should see this short extract, he will no doubt be struck dumb to find such honest, sharp legislation Two thousand five hundred years ago. I recommend it also to the high-flown-high-church-anti-Liberals in order to show them that Reform and common sense are not a modern discovery or a cloak for revolution. SENEX.

For the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR.—The following incident, extracted from Travelling Memorandums in the United States, jotted down some years ago, may perhaps afford an interest to your readers. It did, in the circumstances, greatly affect me; and I think might do so in relation, however unembellished by the art of the narrator.

Accident brought me into an acquaintance with a family of great respectability, under events, which they by a more than required thankfulness, were pleased to make flattering, and certainly to me most agreeable. A short but intimate familiarity removed those national and doubtful feelings so strangely fostered by many—the most interesting of the group to me, was an old lady of very advanced age, who, born in England, had in girlhood, removed with her Father to the then Colonies of Britain, a few years before the Revolution. As I was the only Native of Britain she had seen for many years, at least in social intimacy, some conversations into which we were naturally led, appeared to have awakened the last tremulous but indestructible feelings which I found she yet retained for her own and her Father's Land.

The morning of my parting from this agreeable residence, these ideas had, I perceived, acquired that almost painful mastery over her whole mind, which we sometimes observe in ago with mingled sentiments of sorrow and delight. She seemed to have wrought herself up to an anxious desire of once more uttering in the language of this world, those first and fondly preserved affections for her country, which in minds of the first order can never be destroyed. She for the first time took occasion to mention, and at length recapitulated with brevity and skill, the events which preceded and accompanied the war of separation—the peculiar circumstances which had marked out the necessary destiny of her family and the contending agitations with which they had been spectators of subsequent occurrences. This she did with an energy and decision of feeling which can only be created by great events, acting on a pure and elevated mind. Her concluding thoughts, or, I should rather say the thoughts which of themselves denied her farther expression, I can never forget. "Before domestic trials and duties, she said, had repressed my earlier and stronger affections—my interest in England rather increased than diminished. Her prosperity—her energies—her glory—retained a magic spell over my heart. Every trifle that affected the country of my ancestors came like sunshine and cloud over my mind—I treasured up every recollection of her mighty destiny. When I met, as occasionally happened, Natives of England, if at all fitted to add reality to these long indulged and secret enjoyments, I cannot describe my feelings. I required of all that recalled my early days—of that illustrious but deeply tried Monarch—whose accession I well remembered, and the joy and promise with which his reign commenced. At such moments I felt like Joseph in the land of Egypt—as if I would long to exclaim "let all depart from us—I am an Englishwoman—doth our Father yet live?"

I still picture her in my mind. She had been only that form which belongs perhaps only to England: a dignity, varying between calmness and repressed passion and enthusiasm, and mingled with adolescent sweetness. Although her countenance was marked with all the traces of time, my fancy, without effort, again lighted up the fire that once illuminated her calm and steady eye and restored to her faded cheeks the Rose of England. She was indeed an Englishwoman.

Led by accident and sentiment I have since visited the place where she reposes. It is hallowed by one great and overruling idea—comprehensive in my mind, of almost every virtue, and exclusory of all but such attempred failings, as can be allied only with goodness. Her memory often recurs to me amidst discords and contentions; and the thought of our Bard has, in my imagination, united itself with her image: O England! What might'st thou do—that honor would thee do Were all thy children kind and natu'

COLONIAL.

From the Albion of the 25th June.

(3.) We redeem our pledge by copying a large portion of the article from the Quar. Review on the all-important question of West India Slavery. Since our attention has been especially directed to this subject, we have examined a great variety of documents, but have found nothing to diminish our apprehensions. Every account from those islands indicates the deplorably depressed state of affairs, and the uncertain and unsettled condition of things generally.

We have received a file of the Nassau Royal Gazette to the 4th inst. which contains the speech of His Excellency, Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart. on opening the present session of the Legislature of the Bahamas. It appears that the session was called to demand that the two houses reconsider an act passed at a former session, and to which the royal assent had been withheld, as it did not recognize the right of coloured persons to sit on the grand and petit juries. The language of His Excellency certainly appears harsh, but we shall endeavour to insert the Speech next week, that it may speak for itself.

EMIGRANTS.

The documents which we insert below show that His Majesty's Government at home have not been unmindful of the wants of these poor wanderers. The provision made as set forth in these documents for the emigrants who arrive at Quebec, will be equally dispensed to emigrants who may reach the Canadas via the United States.

Emigration to Canada.

[In consequence of a letter addressed by His Majesty's Consul in this city, to the Governor of Upper Canada as to what encouragement the Consul should hold out to British Emigrants going to the Provinces by way of this city, the Consul was favored with the following answer.]

Government House, York, Upper Canada, 26th May, 1831.

SIR—I have the honour, by the direction of the Lt. Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. and to acquaint you, that several Townships in Upper Canada are open for location, and that superintendents are stationed on them for the purpose of giving information to Emigrants who may be inclined to settle in them on the terms fixed by the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

I am also desired to transmit to you the inclosed papers, from which you will perceive the only preparatory steps, the Lieutenant Governor has been authorized to take with a view of affording assistance to emigrants on their first arrival in this country.

I have the honour to be &c. JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. H. B. M. Consul, New York.

Mr. Buchanan, the Agent at Quebec, is requested to notify the British Emigrants arriving at Quebec, who have been encouraged by His Majesty's Government to settle in Canada, that part of the Townships of Seymour and several other Townships in the Newcastle, and in Home and Western Districts, are so far prepared for their reception, that they will find a Superintendent situated in these Townships for the purpose of locating each head of a family on the terms fixed by the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

The land will be paid for by instalments. Agents are stationed at Montreal and Prescott, who have been instructed to furnish the Emigrants with every information they may require, to enable them to proceed on their route to the Townships prepared for location.

Emigrants from Seymour and the other Townships in the Newcastle District will disembark at Cobourg. Those for the Home and Western Districts will proceed to York.

The Agents are provided with Maps of the Districts in which Emigrants are recommended to settle.

Superintendants will be instructed to erect a house at the entrance of the Township for the accommodation of Emigrants on their first arrival.

The Depot of Provisions will be placed near this house. A line of road will be first opened thro' the Township. Provisions will be sold to emigrants at prime cost.

If a mill-site should be found, the four first houses should be placed near it.

COMMERCIAL.

An official copy of the new Colonial Trade Act, (recently published in this paper,) was yesterday received at the Custom House, by the Halifax May packet, and as this Statute takes effect from the 15th April, the immediate effect was its permitting the flour and wheat now in the bonded stores here to be released, and the abolishing of all distinction between American and Colonial wheat and flour, as far as this country and the West Indies are interested.

We are concerned, however, to learn that the Merchants of this city give various interpretations to other sections of the Act, and this we the more regret, that it may tend to excite in distant parts of the Provinces expectations which cannot and ought not to be entertained. To obviate this difference of opinion, we have taken the trouble of enquiring at the Custom House what interpretation they put upon the law, as it is by their opinion, right or wrong, that persons interested must be governed.—The former law, besides imposing a duty on the importation into the British American possessions of wheat, flour &c. from abroad, also, provided several forms, which on entry required to be attended to, and imposed several limitations which affected the character of the productions. These were, a declaration on the shipment of the property, from the owner, proprietor, or shipper, that the same was the produce of a British possession, and a certificate from the Collector, of the quantity shipped. By the Act just passed, no more is repealed than those clauses of the former Act which relate to the imposition of a duty, but leaves in full force all the provisions above alluded to. The ef-

fect of the law, therefore, is to admit American wheat and flour to enter this Province duty free, but on exportation to England, liable to all the restrictions which hitherto have been imposed by former Acts relating to the Colonial Trade, on such articles.—At the same time, it is understood, that American wheat, manufactured in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, may be shipped as Colonial flour, on the principle that the manufacture alters the character of the produce. This arrangement will preserve to Canada the Colonial privileges which it at present enjoys over the produce of the States, and also give employment to the mills of the country.—Mon. Gazette.

We are not a little surprised to find that some individuals have given as strange an interpretation to our remarks of Thursday on the new Colonial Trade Act, as we had accused some of the commercial body of this city entertaining in regard to the effects of that law, and would seem to imagine that we thought the Custom House disposed to act in an arbitrary manner in giving to their opinion, "whether right or wrong," the force of law. We certainly harboured no such opinion, and we think we but speak the sense of our mercantile friends when we assert, that in our Custom House more facilities are granted in commercial intercourse, and more attention paid to the interests of the trade, than in most other parts. In the interpretation given by the Custom House to the new Colonial Trade Act we entirely coincide, and sincerely hope that great advantages may ultimately be derived from its enactments,—at the same time that interpretation may not prove to be of the same nature as that given by the Department in ENGLAND, and it was in that sense that we used the expression "right or wrong," to what had been stated of the determination of the Custom House here.—ib.

From the Rochester (U. S.) Republican.

NEW COLONIAL TRADE ACT.—We call the attention of our readers to the act, below, of the Imperial parliament, passed just before the prorogation by King William. It affects materially, the trade of the United States with the British provinces; repealing the laws of the colonial governments, and places the trade of the two countries upon a reciprocal footing. What amount of produce or lumber this new measure will divert from the New York market, remains to be seen.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You will confer a special favour upon many of your subscribers, if you will insert a table, exhibiting minutely the articles, which may now be introduced into Canada free from duty; and those subject to duty and the per centage required, &c. There have been so many alterations of late, in the English and Provincial Laws, that it is difficult now, since the last edict to know the true state of the business.

We perceive that meetings of the farmers of the Home District has been called, to consider the propriety of addressing the two houses of the Provincial Legislature on the state of public affairs in this Province.—U. C. Herald.

We have seen a new edition of the book of Common Prayer, which contains a short service to be used on the 26th day of June in each year, in commemoration of the accession of our gracious King William the Fourth to the British Throne.—ib.

A schooner of about 80 tons burden, called The John Watkins, and owned by Capt. Thew, was launched at Hatters' Bay yesterday. She will sail immediately, having been completely rigged while on the stocks.

YORK, U. C.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Edward M'ahan, Esq. to act as Civil Secretary, to whom all communications for His Excellency's consideration are to be addressed until further notice.

The village of Maitland, in the Township of Augusta, about four miles below Brockville, has, by a Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, been appointed a port of Entry, by the name of Port Maitland.

SCOTS Kirk.—At 9 in the morning, the Rev. W. Kentoul delivered his first discourse in York, to a part of the 79th Regt. from Luke X. and 10, 11, 12; and at 3 in the afternoon he preached from Acts X. and 29, on the duty of a Christian Minister. At 11, A. M. Mr. McGill of Niagara took his text from Matthew V. and 14. These gentlemen speak in a clear tone of voice, and the building proves well adapted for the conveyance of sound. They read every word of their discourses, which in some degree mars the effect, especially when the bearer looks at the minister. But on the whole we felt pleased and gratified with the exercises of the day.—Colo. Adv.

QUEBEC.—The weather during the whole of this season has been extremely variable, and has generally been wet. On Monday afternoon the thermometer was at 90, and last night and this morning the temperature was as cold as it generally is about the beginning of September. The crops in this District are, however, prosperous. The hay crop, which is now nearly secure from accidents promises to be a very abundant one.—Nielsen's Gaz.

After our paper went to press on Saturday, we learnt that His Excellency Lord Aylmer had, upon the representation of Commissary General Routh, ordered relief to be afforded to those emigrants who having commuted their pensions, came out in the Hebe, and who could in any way make out their claims upon Government. These men have, we understand, a claim to 100 acres of land, in common with other discharged soldiers becoming actually settlers.—Mercury.

UNITED STATES.

(4.) FAYETTEVILLE.—The Nat. Intelligencer says—"It is supposed that, by the destruction of the town of Fayetteville, three thousand souls were suddenly rendered homeless and destitute of the present means of subsistence. Provisions, furniture, clothing, and every thing shared the common destruction; and this is a country thinly settled, and comparatively poor. A passenger from the South saw twelve hundred of the sufferers—one body, encamped in the neighbouring woods. These distressing facts must appeal irresistibly to every heart not made of flint, and prompt even the poorest to contribute his mite."