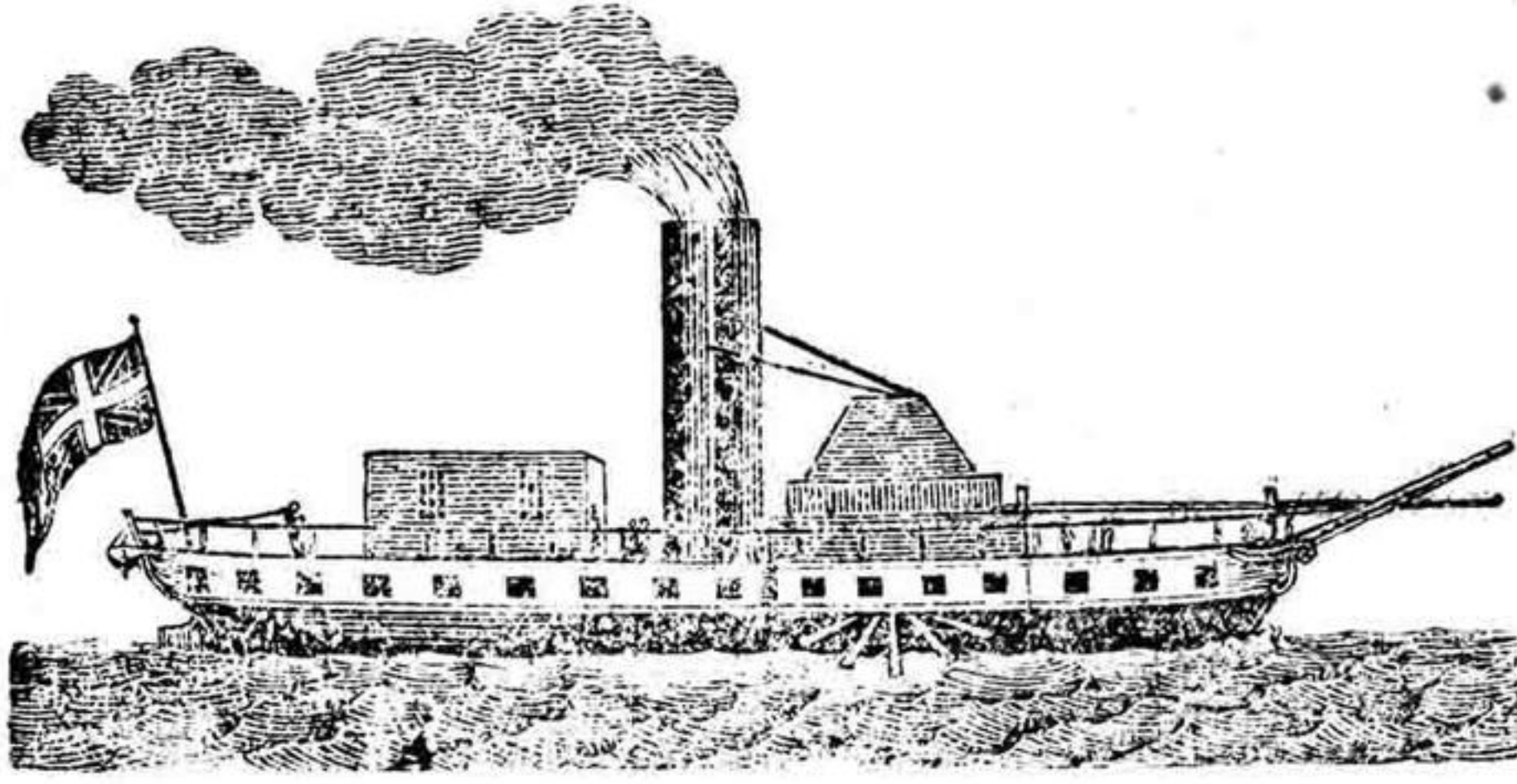


KINGSTON



GAZETTE.

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN MILES.—PRICE FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.



THE BAY AND RIVER STEAM BOAT,

To be launched upon the opening of the Navigation, will soon after commence running,

ON the BAY of QUINTE and the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, between PRESCOTT and the CARRYING PLACE, at the Head of the Bay; and will receive *Passengers and Freight*, on reasonable terms, at all convenient places within the limits of its Route,

On the Bay and the River.

The *Times* of its leaving and arriving at its several stations, the *Rates of Passage and Freight*, and other particulars will be advertised, as soon as the arrangements for the purpose shall be settled and ascertained.

SMITH BARTLET,
SOLOMON JOHNS,
PETER WETSEL, } *Committee.*

Kingston, March 24, 1818. } 44
45

Midland District. THE Court of General Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on Tuesday the 25th day of April, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon: Therefore, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and all other Peace Officers, as well as those that have any business to transact at said Court, are hereby required to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 13, 1818. 46

Commissariat Sale.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 27th April, at the Commissariat Store, the under-mentioned articles, viz.

Empty Rum Puncheons, and Empty Pork Casks.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Kingston, 10th April, 1818: 46

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Saturday the 9th May, next, for a supply of FLOUR for His Majesty's Magazines at this station, warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months from the date of delivery.

The tenders must state the rate per barrel of 196 lbs. and give the names of two sureties to be bound in the contract with the person making tender.

No tender will be received after the hour of twelve o'clock, on the above-mentioned day.

Aff's. Com'y. Gen'l's. Office,
Kingston, 13th April, 1818. 46

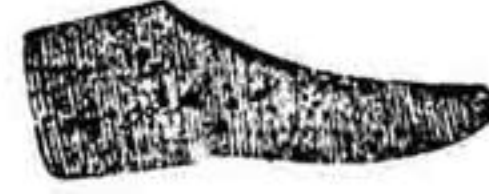
THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of

Cast Iron Ware,

consisting of
POTASH KETTLES,
Caldrons and Sugar Boilers, Franklin, Box and Oven Stoves, together with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, as Bake Pans, Pots, Teakettles, Dog Irons, &c. &c. all of which are of an excellent quality, and will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, at wholesale only.

SMITH BARTLET.
N. B. The Pot Ash Kettles will be warranted if required.
Kingston, 10th March. 41

Boot Shoe and Leather STORE.



M. WILLIAMS & Co. at the Sign of the *Golden Last*, Store street, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kingston, and its vicinity, that they still continue their

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

where they keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description.

Likewise, a supply of good Sole and Upper Leather, of all kinds.
Kingston, March 7, 1818. 41tf

NOTICE.

ALL accounts due to the Subscribers, and remaining unsettled after the 1st day of June next, will be put in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

THOMSON & DETLOR.
Kingston, April 6, 1818. 45w6

Notice.

THE partnership mentioned a few months since, between *Thorner, & Moran*, ceased on 3d April, 1818. As no papers have been signed to confirm the above, Mr. Moran has received according to his request, a remuneration, adequate to his Services, from the Subscriber.

N. B. All debts, Notes of hand (Previous to the above date,) will be honourably Settled by the Subscriber, who requests those who are indebted to the above firm to pay the same without delay to

I. THORNER.
Kingston, April 6, 1818. 45

For Sale,

ON reasonable terms, that well known Lot, and Buildings there on, in the Town of Kingston, fronting two Streets, formerly the property of Mr. George Markland. For particulars apply to

Joseph Brandamaur.
Kingston, April 6, 1818. 45-4

To be Let, OR SOLD,

AND Possession given on the 1st May next, That new and Commodious Two Story House, (with Stable Coach House, and Well of excellent Water,) at present occupied by Doctor Short, near the Block House gate, which leads immediately to the Race Course.—Apply to the Printer.
Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 44tf

THE Copartnership of *Metcalf and Williston* is this day dissolved. A. Metcalf is authorized to close the concern.

(Signed) APOLLAS METCALF.
CONSIDER WILLISTON.
Kingston, 18th March, 1818.

The Subscriber intends, continuing the SADDLING BUSINESS

till about the first of June, at which time he expects to Leave Kingston. He particularly desires all those indebted to him to make payment without further notice.—And is now ready to pay the demands, held against him.

44 A. METCALF.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between *James R. Armstrong* and *James Dougall*, (under the firm of *Armstrong and Dougall*) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons therefore who are indebted to the said firm either by Note of hand or Book account, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

JAMES R. ARMSTRONG.
JAMES DOUGALL.
Hallowell, 25th March, 1818. 44w4

FOR sale at this Office—Standard Rules for the Game of WHIST—by BOB SHUTT. 46

THE subscriber informs all those who are indebted to him, either by Note, Bond or otherwise, that unless the same is discharged on, or before the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Kingston, March 23, 1818. 43tf

To Let,

AND immediate possession given, Two convenient Houses, with Shops, in Store street, near Mr. Blake's Tavern, on the corner of the street leading from the Artillery Barracks to the French Church

For particulars apply to
JOHN W. FERGUSON,
Store Street, Kingston, Feb. 17, 1818. 38

A Second Hand CABLE,

For Sale by
MONJEAU & St. GERMAIN.
Kingston, April 10, 1818. 46tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to continue the Boating business this season; therefore, if any persons wishes to transport Plank, Boards, Brick, Lime, Sand, &c. &c. he offers them his services.—Apply at Mr. John Dawson's, Kingston.
WILLIAM YEREX.
April 13, 1818. 64.

From the Parliamentary Register of 1791.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Grenville rose, and said, he did not think himself called upon, on the present occasion, to go into the bill that was passed seventeen years ago, commonly called the Quebec Act; nor did he conceive that it was necessary to enter much at large into any argument to shew that it was proper to make some alterations in that act. He did not think himself then called on to pronounce on that act either one way or another. That bill, his Lordship said, passed under particular circumstances; but how far it was well or ill adapted to those circumstances, he had no information; and if he had, he conceived it was not at all necessary at that moment to enter into any such discussion. It was sufficient to say, that some alteration was certainly necessary, both from a consideration of the present circumstances of the times, and also from a consideration that that bill contained a plain indication that it was passed with a view to its particular application to the circumstances then existing, and the Parliament at that time foresaw that an alteration would be necessary in some future period, when it would be proper to adopt another plan.

That moment, he conceived, was now arrived. There was no necessity for withholding from the inhabitants of Canada a participation of those privileges which were enjoyed by the inhabitants of every other British colony. The province of Canada stood in a different situation from the other British possessions in America. It was not a colony planted, or originally conquered by this country, and to which the laws of Great Britain might be transported; but it was a province conquered from another nation, a colony already in possession of settled laws, already in possession of much agriculture, and of an extensive commerce. This was the state, with regard to the great majority of the Lower Province of Quebec; but there had been particular circumstances, since the conclusion of the last peace, which had created a population in Upper Canada of a different sort; a population which had not only been formerly acquainted with British privileges, but which had retired to that country for the express purpose of enjoying them in greater perfection than they could elsewhere.

After these preliminary observations his Lordship entered into a most able justification of all the principal clauses of the bill. He said, from the circumstance of the inhabitants of the province consisting of two classes, it was judged proper to divide the province into Upper and Lower Canada, such division having a distinct Legislature within itself. It had been stated that

the French inhabitants of Canada were so much attached to the prejudices of the Canadians, to their customs, laws, and manners, as to prefer them to the laws of England. He thought such an attachment deserved a better name than that of prejudice. He conceived it was an attachment founded in reason, or in something better than reason; in the best feelings of the human heart. His Lordship said, it was undoubtedly a mistake to suppose that any Government was free only as it approached to democratic principles. Absolute monarchy, absolute aristocracy, absolute democracy, had, in the history of mankind, been tried in the scale of experience, and had been found wanting. Our own constitution, which was compounded of these three, was the first in the world, and the envy of every surrounding nation. It was for that reason that they were now about to communicate the blessings of the English constitution to the subjects of Canada, because they were fully convinced that it was the best in the world. The Legislature of Canada consisted of three parts, representing that of this country. The Governor represented the King; the Legislative Council represented that body in this country, whom he then had the honor of addressing; and it had been objected, among other things, to that Council, that it would consist of two different classes of persons, some only to sit for life, and others by inheritance. He said, there was precisely the same objection to the august assembly he had then the honor of addressing; some of that House derive their titles by inheritance, while others only sit for life, and a third class only during one Parliament.

It had been stated, he said, as an objection to this bill, that the lower province might oppress the higher province, as all the trade of the higher province must come through the lower province; the lower province might exact what duties it pleased, and might harass and oppress the upper province to any extent, and that Great Britain could not possibly interfere consistently with her profession of giving a free constitution to Canada. He conceived that there was a difference between a free constitution, and a free and independent constitution. Great Britain had not only the power of enacting laws, which were obligatory on the inhabitants of this country, but she could alter and new model those laws according to the circumstances and exigencies of the times. If this were not so, it would be impossible for a nation to improve in any one part of its constitution; and if Great Britain had a superintending power over the laws and government of this country, he conceived that she had the same power over Canada; and that if the lower province were to oppress the upper province, by imposing exorbitant duties, it was competent to this country to hold the balance between the two provinces, and to remove the grievance.

Another objection has been taken to this bill, because all the commercial law of England had not been transferred in a lump to Canada. His Lordship said, he conceived that such a step would have been attended with many inconveniences. In the first place many parts of the commercial laws of this country did not at all apply to Canada; and even in the city of London, where trade and commerce were better understood than in any nation upon the face of the globe, it was conceived improper to admit common juries at Guildhall, to exercise the rights of juries on mercantile questions, which were always tried by special juries of merchants. If this were so, how much stronger did it apply to the inhabitants of Canada, who were infinitely less acquainted with the commercial law of this country, than any persons in the city of London? If this system, therefore, were to be introduced, it would be attended with the greatest uncertainty and confusion.

Another objection that had been stated to this bill was, that it had rendered the Judges independent. His Lordship said, this was certainly a circumstance of very great importance, and a most desirable object; but from the present uncertain state of the law in Canada, he thought the appointing Judges in the way in which they were appointed in Great Britain, would be attended with much more