

KINGSTON



GAZETTE.

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

Agents for the Kingston Gazette.
From: Town, JAMES RANKIN, Esq.
York, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq.
Brookville, A. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Belleville, S. McNABB, Esq.
Montreal, N. MOWER, Printer.
Sophia-burg, Mr. SAMUEL SOLMES.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership now existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of *Thomson and Dettlor*, will, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 1st day of July next, therefore all persons having demands against said firm, will please present them—and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the Subscribers; who are authorized to receive the Same.

J. C. THOMSON.
G. H. DETTLOR.

Kingston, June 18, 1818. 4w3
N. B. The Forwarding and Commission business will still be continued by
H. C. THOMSON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF the person who went by the names of *David Price*, and *David Docton Price*, (but whose real name is *David Price Downes*) and was residing in 1814 at the Bay of Quinte, in Upper Canada, is now living, he will, on his return to England, hear of something much to his advantage. If he is dead, any person possessing such knowledge is requested to communicate it to Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, of New York, or to ROBERT MACKAY, Esquire, of Ernest Town, as it would relieve his relations from an unpleasant anxiety. He was six feet high, light brown hair, pale complexion, and very thin. 4tf

BOOT, SHOE and LEATHER STORE.



M. WILLIAMS & Co. at the SIGN of the GOLDEN LASS, Store Street, Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kingston, and its vicinity, that they still continue their

Boot and Shoe

Manufacture where they keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description.

I likewise, a supply of good Sole and Upper Leather, of all kinds.

Their present assortment is much more complete, than they have hitherto had.

Kingston, June 23 1818. 4tf

New Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Goods from the Store belonging to *Doctor Foregard*, to the house of Mr. *John Davy*, where he will have constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

and will continue to dispose of them on the most liberal terms for Cash or approved credit. He avails himself of this opportunity to tender his grateful thanks for the great support and encouragement that he has already met with, and assures them that every exertion on his part will be made to merit a continuance of their favors.

JOHN CLARK.

Ernest Town, 13th June, 1818. 3

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise, and the most liberal prices will be given for the same.

FARMS FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 33 acres, in the township of Ernest Town, 2d concession, having a good frame House, a large Barn and Shed, an excellent stand for a tavern and store, and one of the best situations in the country for a mechanic.

One of the best farms in the township of Kingston, containing 100 acres, well timbered, and about 30 acres under improvement.

SMITH BARTLET.

April 28, 1818. 48tf

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

AUCTION BUSINESS.

in the Market Place, opposite to Mr. Daniel Brown's, where every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their commands.

MICHAEL MORAN.

Auctions every day at eleven o'clock. June 22.

BOOKS.

THE subscriber requests those who have the following Books, belonging to him, might be returned immediately to Miss REED, viz. 1st and 2d vol. *Shakspere*, and 2d and 3d volume *Children of the Abbey*.

N. B. The 1st and 2d volume of *Sir Charles Grandison* may be had at the same rate the other five volumes fold at, by applying as above.

J. THORNER.

June 8.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, (2 doors North of John Cummings Esq.) CHERRY Boards and Plank. 18 inch Shingles, and Cord Wood.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Kingston, 30th May, 1818. 1

A Dwelling House and Bake-house to LET for any number of years that may be agreed upon. For particulars enquire of

WALTER M'CUINIFFE.

Kingston, June 2, 1818. 1tf

LEFT at the wharf of the subscriber, about the first of May last, a BATTLEAU, said to belong to Mr. M'Dougall, of Niagara. The owner is desired to pay charges and take it away without delay, or it will be sold to pay expenses.

JOSEPH DENNIS.

Kingston, (D. & S. Esq.) June 12, 1818. 3w3

Lost,

A MILCH COW, dark red, with white face, the horns have been lately bored, and her tail bound in the middle with a rag.—A liberal reward will be given to any one that will return said Cow.—Apply to the Printer.

June 15.

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber, is about to close his business here, he requests all that are Indebted by Note or otherwise, to Call and discharge the same without delay.

S. HAWLEY.

Kingston, June 15th 1818.

Oats, Peafe and Flour for sale by S. Hawley. 3

To Hire.

A Pair of Stout Canadian Horses and Waggon—Enquire at this Office.

Kingston, June 15, 1818. 3

Books & Tracts.

OF various descriptions, can be had at this Office; where access may also be had to a small Circulating Library, on reasonable terms.

June 10, 1818.

Valuable Lands.

FOR sale by the subscriber Lot No. 18 and 19, in the tenth Concession, and half Lot No. 18, in the 6th concession, of the Township of Percy. Apply to

JOHN BURNETT.

Kingston, May 9th, 1818. 50tf

BEER.

JUST received at the Store of S. Bartlet, a consignment of 24 barrels of Beer, of a superior quality, for sale for cash.

May 5, 1818. 49

WANTED. Groom and a Farmer.—We will please to apply who do not bring with them the most satisfactory credentials.—Enquire of the Printer.

June 4, 1818. 2

FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.

Mr. MILES,

You may recollect some seven or eight years since, an unsuccessful, and perhaps I may add, a premature attempt was made to establish a Bank at this place. But since that period, Kingston has probably trepled, if not quadrupled its population and wealth, and the adjacent country has increased nearly in the same proportion.—If we look to our Mother Country for precedent and example, and compare the number of her Banking establishments with her population, we shall find that Upper Canada, from the number of her inhabitants would be entitled to at least 4 Banks, and where is the country I will ask, whose national and individual wealth has been accumulated to the same extent? I will venture to assert that there is no other portion of the globe, of the same extent, containing one tenth part of the wealth. And will any one for a moment suppose that Great Britain would ever have attained to her present greatness and glory, that she would have supported her immense Navy and army; reigned mistress of the ocean, and master of the Continent of Europe; subsidized half the civilized nations of the world.—Stocked the whole world with her manufactures, and extended her Commerce to the uttermost parts of the globe, had her pecuniary resources been confined to a specie capital. No, she would this day have been a Colony to some of the European powers, probably of less consequence than some one of the West-India Islands, and changed masters as often. I believe I may venture to assert that the specie in England bears a proportion to the circulating medium not exceeding one to twenty. It has been by the assistance of a fictitious capital supported by a generous confidence reposed in the government, in Banking companies, in respectable Houses and individuals who have issued their Paper, that the Government have been enabled to build and support her innumerable fleets, to support her immense armies; to have extended her fostering aid to most of the nations of Europe, and to maintain her many charitable and useful institutions—and that the merchants have been enabled to extend their commerce, and that the agriculturalist has been enabled to convert the whole Island into one extended garden. Thus having taken a cursory view of the many advantages resulting to our Mother country from the establishment of Banks and the circulation of paper, representing the Precious metals.—We will next enquire what are the difficulties we labour under for the want of some similar institutions, and how far their adoption to a certain extent, might prove useful, and conducive to the general improvement and prosperity of this country. I believe I will not be set down as visionary, or extravagant in my assertions, if I should say that an inventory taken of all the real and personal Property in this Province would exceed all the circulating medium as 9 to 1—the consequence of which is that a man may possess a landed estate of £10,000, and not be able to command £1,000, in ready money. I will say for instance that my landed estate is worth that amount, 1000 of which I wish to convert to building me a House and a few thousands more to clearing, cultivating and rendering more productive a part of my wild lands, the former of which might contribute very much to my comfort and convenience, the latter very much to my profit. How am I to effect these objects so desirable. If I offer for sale my lands for ready Money, they will not command one fourth their value. If I propose to mortgage a part to obtain a loan for the purpose of improving the remainder, my offer in vain; nor is the lender to be found. Perhaps my health compels or my inclination prompts me to spend the effects of my industry and the remnant of my days in England (perhaps my native country.) How am I to effect this desirable object. I can find no purchaser for my estates, because neither the specie nor its representative is in the country. Thus under all those circumstances, is it not desirable that the circulating medium of the country should, by some means be augmented? Never was there a country where capital could be applied to greater advantage. Look at our extended forests, overshadowing one of the most fertile soils in the world; to clear and cultivate which, for the purpose of feeding cattle and sheep, would yield nearly cent per cent for money so applied.

The establishment of a Bank at Kingston, by collecting together the dormant capital from different parts of the Province, from the sister Province, and from the United States, I have no doubt would increase the circulating medium at this place and in its neighbourhood at least as 5 to one.—This would enable persons of real capital to apply it not only very much to their own private advantage, but to the general improvement of the country. Vacant mill-seats would then be supplied, manufactures, such as would conduce to private interest and public good would be erected, toll bridges would be built, and turnpike roads established: it would enable us to give employment to the numerous emigrants that are daily arriving amongst us; before whom the forest would give way, and in place of which cultivated and productive fields would smile on all hands. This may be considered by some as a partial view of the subject; but I am convinced, from the most candid, correct and impartial view of the subject, it will be found that Kingston and the adjacent country, by one Banking institution, under proper regulations and restrictions, would be much improved. It may be argued that individuals are sometimes ruined in consequence of a credit obtained at banks. This may be the case, but shall the fate of a few individuals, which may have been incurred too, by their own imprudence, be placed in competition with the prosperity of a whole colony? I will venture to assert that no country ever grew rapidly rich (let the natural advantages be what they would,) or even attained to more than a moderate degree of opulence where the enterprise of individuals was confined alone to a specie capital. It may be recollected with what facility we got forward in our pecuniary transactions during the late War, when we depended altogether on a paper capital, and without which I am convinced the war never could have been prosecuted. This paper money was liquidated by paper bills of Exchange on London, these bills of Exchange were paid by paper Bank of England notes, and although no specie has been found in the whole transaction to have been necessary, yet the Bills, when about to be redeemed, were in greater demand, and found to be worth 5 percent above their nominal value, in Gold and Silver.—Sir, yours, &c.

A Friend to the Public.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

From the Canadian Courier.

MR. MOWER,

The Subscriber who advocated the cause of the Earl of Selkirk in your paper of the 21st March, in his zeal on behalf of his patron, arraigns, in no very equivocal language, both the justice and the competency of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of the renewed securities taken from his Lordship and his adherents. It was shewn, says he, that the bail taken by Mr. Coltman at Red River, had been improperly taken, thus assuming that the confuted arguments of the counsel employed on the occasion, were conclusive to destroy the validity of the bail. The personal attack made upon Mr. Coltman in the course of this argument, by imputing to him that he had exceeded his authority, was ably and triumphantly repelled by the special commissioner himself, and the chief justice in delivering the sentiments of the Court, did ample justice to the paucity of authority with which Mr. Coltman had been armed from the immediate hand of the sovereign. Invested with paramount majesterial dignity as special commissioner, a member of His Majesty's Executive Council, a justice of the peace, as well for Lower and Upper Canada as for the Indian territories, and a Lieutenant Colonel in the Indian department (a military rank, however injudiciously sneered at in Court, which proved both necessary and useful) with power and authority for the purposes of proclamation.

his mission, Mr. Coltman was fully justified in holding any persons to bail, to appear wherever he might deem it necessary, upon charges made or even upon probable suspicion arising in his own mind, for offences committed within the scope of his commission. It does not appear why the parties were bound over to appear in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, instead of in Upper Canada; but that being the case Mr. Coltman, apparently in deference to that Court, left it for them judicially, to decide as to the renewal of those recognizances, which under the circumstances of the greater part of the other trials connected with these disputes being ordered to be held in Upper Canada, it was now conceived, ought to be made returnable in that province. Had, however, the Court decided that they could not interfere, there can be no doubt but the Commissioner could under his own special authority have issued his warrant against the parties; here in Montreal as well as at Red River, and have held them to bail to make their appearance wherever he deemed that the ends of justice required it. So much for the authority under which the original bail was taken, but it was a very impolite, not to say ungrateful, return for the lenity with which the Commissioner had treated his Lordship at Red River, to have his authority disputed, his judgement impugned, and his dignity jelled with. Paying an unusual degree of respect, to Lord Selkirk's rank, Mr. Coltman, though repeatedly applied to at Red River for warrants to apprehend the Earl, refused to concur in any legal step that might occasion inconvenience to his Lordship's person, or foretell to his feelings; and contented himself with taking bonds to an amount as would insure the attendance of the parties accused to answer for the conduct. When indeed it is considered that the Commissioner was acting under the instructions from His Majesty's Minister for the indictment of Lord Selkirk, on the part of the Crown, for his resistance of the civil power, and his contempt of lawful authority in putting the undersheriff under military duress at Fort William, and, in case of his failing to appear to this indictment, for its being followed up by a sentence of outlawry, he could not fail feeling that these inducements would be sufficiently strong to prevent his Lordship from absconding, without his being obliged to send him down in custody, however ill required he now is for that indulgence.

These renewed securities are therefore virtually taken under the special commission, having ministerial cognizance of crimes committed *whether within or without the Province of Lower or Upper Canada*. The Court of King's Bench could do no otherwise than recognize the authority; and promote the objects of the Royal Proclamation from which it emanated. This therefore cannot be wrested into a precedent, as your subscriber, in his great anxiety for the liberty of the subject, appears to fear, for binding over parties accused in this district in common cases to take their trials in Jamaica or in New Holland.

Your subscriber seems found of assuming for facts, what the solemn judgement of the Court contradicts; for he again says, "it was next shewn to be unnecessary and oppressive," thus without circumlocution, accusing the Court of futile and oppressive measures; and to support this accusation, a statement follows as studiously incorrect, and delusive as any that has yet appeared from the pen of the party. When Lord Selkirk and his adherents proceeded from the United States to Upper Canada, for the express purpose of stealing a march upon his adversaries, and surprising the magistracy there, he first applied to Chief Justice Powell, who refused to have any thing to do in the business, and indeed conceived himself incompetent to act in it. They away hied his Lordship to Sandwich, and won the race by appearing before a Bench of Magistrates some days earlier than the chief witnesses against him, who were utterly unprepared for this coup de theatre, could be in attendance. They were aided by his superior rank, his forensic eloquence, and his triumph upon the table, the magistrates entered their own deeds, and instead of committing him upon the warrants granted against him for felony, (something more than a simple misdemeanour, Sir, Sydney)