

**KINGSTON,**

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1818.**

Nothing later has been received from York, than what has already been published.

At a meeting, held at the Lancasterian School House, for the purpose of establishing Union Sunday Schools in Kingston:

The Rev. R. G. Curteis in the Chair, It was Resolved,—

1st. That a Society be formed, to be denominated THE UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

2d.—That subscriptions, not exceeding one dollar per Ann. be entered into; half to be paid in advance.

3d.—That every person subscribing one dollar per Ann. be a member of this Society.

4th.—That the funds of the Society be appropriated generally for the purchase of such Books, Catechisms, and necessaries, as may be required by the respective Schools, in proportion to the number of children therein educated. Requisitions to be made by the Sub-Committees, accompanied with a return of the number of children.

5th.—That the business of this society be conducted by a general Committee, consisting of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer;—Members, all Ministers of Religion, resident in Kingston, being such ex-officio; together with fifteen laymen; of whom six shall be of the Church of England, three of the Roman Catholic Church, three of the Presbyterian, and three from the Wesleyan Methodists.—Seven members shall form a Quorum.

6th.—That Sub-Committees be formed, for the purpose of organizing separate Schools for each religious denomination, and for transacting any other business connected with the School of which they are the Committee. The Members of the Sub-Committees to be those who shall be named for the general Committee, according to their respective denominations.

7th. That the General Committee meet Quarterly, for the transacting of such business as may be brought before them. The first meeting to be on the 2d of November. The succeeding meetings to be held on the first Monday in January, in April, in July, and in October.

8th. That at the same times the Children of the respective Schools be also assembled in the Lancasterian School House, (or some other convenient place) to be inspected and examined by the Members of the Committee, (or by any other persons.) And that an address, inculcating proper behaviour to parents and teachers, and general good conduct, be pronounced by such Minister as the General Committee may appoint.

9th. That an annual Sermon be preached in the month of January, in the Church of each respective religious denomination, for the benefit of the General Subscription—notice of the day to be given once in the Kingston Newspaper.

10th. That these Resolutions be printed once in the Gazette.

The following Gentlemen were then appointed Members of the Committee.

- THOMAS MARKLAND, Esq. President.  
 Lt. Col. WARDLOW,  
 G. MARKLAND,  
 J. GEDDES,  
 B. WHITNEY, Esquires.  
 C. HAGERMAN,  
 W. MITCHELL,  
 D. McDONELL,  
 W. McUNIFF, Esquires.  
 M. COYLE,  
 S. BARTLET,  
 A. PRINGLE, Esquires.  
 A. MARSHALL,  
 N. WOOD,  
 C. TALKIEN, Esquires.  
 J. GARDNER,  
 Treasurer, N. WOOD, Esq.  
 Secretary, S. SHAW, Esq.

**SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

Names.	Amount.
Thomas Markland,	5s.
George Old Stuart,	5
Permanit,	5
John M. Dalfour,	5
James Geddes,	5
Anthony Marshall,	5
R. G. Curteis,	5
C. H. Lee,	5
S. Bartlet,	5
John D'Putron,	5
James Booth,	5
C. A. Hagerman,	5
John Wilson,	5
Lieut. Bayfield, R. N.	5
R. G. Curteis,	5

Subscriptions will be received by the Members of the Committee, and by the Treasurer. Signed, SAMUEL SHAW, Secretary.

N. B. The Schools will open on SUNDAY next at the Lancasterian School House and at the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Parents are requested to send their children to the former punctually at 9 o'clock.

**Notice to Settlers.**

THE Inhabitants of Smith's Creek have, for some time past, regretted the serious inconveniences suffered by the settlers daily arriving here, on their way to the new Townships on Rice Lake, from the want of houses for their temporary accommodation. Anxious to remove this evil, and promote, as far as possible, the comfort of the settlers, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hope and Hamilton was convened on the 10th inst. at Mr. James Parker's Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting, by public subscription, Buildings for their temporary accommodation. Resolutions were passed, and a committee of seven gentlemen, viz. Messrs. James Parker, Esq. being called on to the chair, several resolutions were passed, and a meeting of the public was held on the 12th inst. at the same place, for the purpose of erecting, by public subscription, a number of houses, to be situated on the banks of the Rice Lake. The meeting was very numerous, and a large sum of money was collected. The committee, Messrs. James Parker, Esq. Treasurer, and Dr. John Hutchinson,

Secretary. The following Gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to carry into effect the laudable views of the meeting, viz. D. M. G. Rogers, Esq. Messrs. Robert J. Kerr, Alexander McDowell, Jeremiah Britten, Marcus F. Whitehead, Adam Scott, and Francis Page.—A subscription was then opened, which was met with very liberal support. Every exertion will be made to have the said building ready for occupation early in November. For possession of the apartments, application must be made to one of the members of the committee.

The Editors of the *Lower Canada Papers* are particularly requested to give the above one or more insertions.

**Connexion Constitution.**—The New Constitution of Connecticut, reported by the Convention, has been adopted by the People.

**The Congress of the United States** are to meet at Washington, on Monday, the 16th of November.

**Counsellor Phillips** has been again attacked by the Edinburgh Reviewers, in a critical Review of one of his Speeches delivered in the trial of a cable in Ireland; and has published, in his defence, a second eloquent and severe retort, in the form of a letter to the Editor of the Review.

**Trumbull's Declaration of Independence.** The celebrated American Painter, TRUMBULL, has finished a piece of painting for the United States, representing Congress, in the act of Declaring Independence, July 4th 1776.—The figures are thought to be striking likenesses of the principal actors in that Scene; and the whole performance is declared to be in the very first style of historical painting. The subject is national, and the painting is at the national expence. It is now exhibited in New York, and is to be removed to Washington, as soon as an apartment shall be prepared for it in the public buildings. Mr. Trumbull, we believe, was a pupil of Mr. West, who for many years, has been at the head of the Royal British Academy in London.

The reported rumors of a Cession of Florida to the United States are ascribed, in an American paper, to certain Speculators, who, having obtained a grant of Florida land from the Spanish Crown, and wishing to sell it to American citizens, are endeavouring to raise its value, by reports that is soon to be a part of the United States.

It is asserted that King Ferdinand of Spain has applied to the Congress of European Powers to mediate between him and the Revolted Spanish Provinces. Another report is that Charles 4th is about reclaiming the Crown of Spain, and that the Congress will be appealed to in his behalf.

Donald McIntosh Esq. British Consul for the State of New Hampshire and the District of Maine, lately arrived at Boston, from London.

**New York Flour.**—The New-York Chamber of Commerce appear to be taking measures to improve the quality of Flour manufactured in that State, and exported to market from that port. Is not their example worthy of imitation in Canada? The character, which the produce of any country obtains in foreign markets, is of great commercial and agricultural importance.

A letter from St. Thomas's, Sept. 13, mentions a report that Feyer, of the Island of Hayti, had totally defeated the army under Christophe, between St. Marks and Port au Prince; and that Christophe left 4000 men on the field of battle.

The *St. Lewis Enquirer*, a Paper published in the Missouri Territory, west of the river Mississippi, has the following paragraph. "The Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, for a long time enemies and rivals, to each other, are now reported to be united under the direction of the Earl of Selkirk." In Canada where the hostilities of these two companies are witnessed, such a report appears strange.

**Crops.**—By the News-papers from various quarters, it appears, that Crops in general, the last season, have been abundant in England, Ireland, France, and other parts of Europe, and in the United States, except the Corn and Cotton Crops in Carolina and Georgia, which have fallen short, especially that of Corn in Georgia. The season has been favourable, and the Crops good,

throughout this Province and Lower Canada.

The Fur trade of the Missouri, and the adjacent Indian regions, begins to be an object of great speculation in the western part of the United States; while the Fur-traders of Canada are unhappily engaged in ruinous contentions and broils.

**Manchester Cotton Spinners.**

The Cotton Spinners of Manchester have appealed to the public, by an Address in vindication of their conduct, in insisting upon higher wages. They conclude with the following paragraph.

"We solemnly declare as men, as fathers, as loyal subjects, and well wishers to a constitution, the spirit and letter of which will not countenance any thing like slavery and oppression, that we cannot obtain with the greatest possible industry, the common comforts and necessaries of life, at the present low prices; to labor hard is not an easy task, but to labor hard and want is impossible. Let our masters consult their own hearts, and as the seat of justice and humanity, they will not long hesitate to grant our just request."

**FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.**

As the materials and objects of labor, in this Province, are manifold, compared with the hands to perform the labor, this cannot be a manufacturing country; that is, large manufactories cannot be established and supported. Agriculture is the first interest of Upper Canada. Its second, is commerce; but Domestic Manufactures might be, and ought to be, more encouraged among us. It is a fact, which no man in his senses can doubt, that, at present, the consumption of this Province exceeds its exports in value. Of course, the circulating medium, whether money or bank bills, must and will be drained off; and the inevitable consequence, is and will be, such a scarcity of cash, as stagnates business, leaves most people embarrassed with debt, and many bankrupted and ruined. This is an evil which every body laments; but too many neglect the only practicable remedy, retrenchment of family and personal expences, and more industry, particularly that branch of industry, which is comprised in Domestic Manufactures. Much labour, that is either lost, or illy applied, in almost all our families, in the course of a year, might be usefully employed in manufacturing various articles of clothing, for which debts are now incurred at the merchant's, and costs eventually paid to attorney's and collecting officers. Improvements in this branch of industry and economy would do more towards relieving the present scarcity of money, than a new Bank, which, however useful to those who are diligent, and can calculate and economize, will ruin those whose policy it is to put off, instead of preparing for pay-day. FRANKLIN.

**FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.**

The Roman Armies, in time of peace, were employed in works of utility, particularly in the construction of bridges and highways. Not only in Italy, but throughout Europe, those Roman ways remained for ages, and some of them are to be seen at the present day. This part of the Military history of Rome has been considered honorable to that warlike nation. It has not been without some instances of imitation in modern times. Sir James H. Craig, while Governor General and Commander of His Majesty's forces in Canada, if we have not been misinformed, directed a road to be made by the Soldiers under his command, in Lower Canada. The troops of the United States were last season engaged in constructing a public road near Plattsburgh; and, it is lately announced, that they are to open and make a road from Sacket's Harbor to Ogdensburgh. The labor of making a road is similar to that of constructing fortifications, and by no means unites soldier for military fatigue. In a season of peace, if no military buildings or works require their exertions, why may they not, without injury to their health or discipline, be more frequently employed in improving the King's public roads, within a reasonable distance around their respective stations? To this project there may be objections, in the view of military experience, which are unknown to me; and I am

very far from intending to be opinionative on a subject, the details of which I do not profess to understand; but, as the troops are maintained for the public good, at the national expence, as the wealth and prosperity of a nation depend very much upon a due application of the active labor of the individuals composing the nation; as the improvement of public roads is an object of national importance; as it is to be hoped that the existing peace will be durable, and the services of the soldiers not, for a long time, required for actual war; I cannot forbear wishing, that they, whose right it is to direct, in these matters, may find it consistent with the public service to apply some portion of the labour of the troops towards the improvement of the King's Highways, for the benefit of His Majesty's Government, and the accommodation of his subjects.

**PROJECTOR.**

The Inhabitants of other Townships, it is said, are about meeting to follow the example of this place and Ernest Town in petitioning; and, indeed, every honest man and loyal subject of the Province should hasten to describe the idea of sedition, since impressions of its existence have been wrongfully made on the mind of the Governor. Petitioning can do no harm and may do much good.

**From the St. Louis Enquirer, of Sept. 4, Expedition to the yellow Stone.**

On Sunday the 30th inst. a battalion of the rifle regiment, 300 strong, embarked at Belle-Fontaine to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The expedition is commanded by Lieut. Col. Talbot Chambers. The captains Martin, Magee and Wiley; the lieutenants Stade, Clark, Kavanaugh, Fields and Francis Smith, go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter above the mouth of the Kaufes; and continuing its voyage in the spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer.

The Yellow Stone enters the Missouri in latitude 48 degrees north; and in longitude 27 degrees west from Washington city. The intended post will be at its mouth. The United States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec. The officers agree with them the best and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate, that the post may have within itself some resource against the failures of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the earl of Selkirk's establishment on lake Assinboin, three degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact all the grains, plants and vegetables which flourish at Quebec or Montreal may be expected to be raised there, as the climate in that interior region of the North American continent is known to be near ten degrees milder than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

Our fellow citizen, Manuel Liza, so well known for his enterprise, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quiet their apprehensions by shewing the benevolent and humane intentions of the American government; and will silence the British emissaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an era in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of that fatal British influence which has for so many years arrested the Indian nations against our western frontiers. It carries the arms and power of the United States to the ground which has heretofore been exclusively occupied by the British North West and Hudson's Bay companies, and which has been the true feat of the British power over the Indian mind. Now the American arms and the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The North West and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Mississippi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the Rocky Mountains in search of their furs, a commerce yielding a million per annum will defend the Missouri and