

ing to do what was right, is equally natural; and, no doubt, all due pains were taken to make the Jury believe so: but, it seems they heard both sides of the question, and came to a different conclusion. Nevertheless, Mr. Forward, it appears, has been rather backward in paying the money he became answerable for, and according to the account from Ernest Town, the matter is still in litigation, which I dare say the Lawyers consider no grievance.

I only hope that the Commissioners we are to have from England are not, among other reforms, to supersede our trial by Jury, and decide in a summary way between "the lad" who acted for the principal clerk of Mr. Fairfield, and "the man" who acted for the Collector of Kingston.

The next head of complaint is, that although Sir R. H. Sheaffe, as an encouragement to the Flank Companies and Incorporated Militia, to volunteer, recommended them to H. R. Highness the Prince Regent for a grant of land, they have not yet received it.—On this interesting subject, interesting, because it has been so artfully laid hold of by designing men, as a popular ground of discontent, and clamor against the Government, I purpose, if you will give me a column or two, in some future paper, to speak my sentiments at large; for so much has been said upon it, that there is no matter which the signers of names, and makers of marks to addresses, and subscribers of dollars to conventions, have hit upon, which deserves so well to be plainly met, and deliberately argued.

I will not enter upon it now, but content myself with professing, my sincere conviction, that, of all the inhabitants of this Province, none, in reality, care less whether the Flank Companies and Incorporated Militia get their lands, than the one or two prime movers of these addresses; and, to my equal conviction, many among the foremost of those, who have talked so much about this matter, would have been better pleased, during the war, if no body had volunteered to defend the country at all.

I am glad to see that the addressers seem to be aware, that the Government of this country could do nothing more than recommend, to do which, I believe, none of us can say they have failed, or that our constitutional representatives have been less urgent, or less earnest, in strengthening this recommendation, than the worthy convention themselves could have been; and let us hope, for the credit of our Mother Country, and ourselves, that their intercession, of the two, would have the most weight.

That the measure has not yet been acceded to, may be accounted for by any person who will reflect upon the question, and the consequences it involves, without imputing to His Royal Highness any indifference to our loyal exertions, which I trust He has too high a sense of to imagine they were prompted by mercenary motives. Who were ever called upon to offer their utmost services to their king and country, if we were not? Were all the gallant actions that brighten the page of history, the deeds of heroes whose fame has survived Empires, paid for by acres of land? And what greater incitements to valor, what stronger appeal to a sense of duty, and a love of country, were ever presented to men? We were engaged in a war, which our mother country, then contending for the freedom of the world, which she has since achieved, almost humbled herself to avoid; and of which the real motive was, to snatch from her, in the most perilous hour of her generous struggle, these unoffending colonies. While we were yet at Peace, while Great Britain was vainly flattering herself, that by taking away the ostensible pretences of war, she was providing for a return to amicable arrangements, three thousand ruffians were on their march to invade our homes, preceded by a proclamation, inviting us to rebellion; they came, and plunder and misery marked their course, till the generous spirit of our countrymen, directed by the gallant general, who immortalized himself in our defence, vindicated the honor and freedom of our soil. The invasion was renewed: we were attacked at all points; and, by the blessing of Providence, we were carried through the struggle, with security and honor, but did we combat alone? Was not our independence purchased by the lives of thousands, whose ashes are mingled with the dust of our soil, who were perished in defending? and who were they? the generous youth of Britain: the for no other remuneration than what was punctually paid to us, for defending ourselves, volunteered from among the young men of their country, not merely to face invaders on the threshold of their homes, but to combat the enemies of their native land in every climate of the globe.

Perhaps we may be told by a few; that, in this struggle, our exertions were not interested; that we had nothing to apprehend for our property, that had the country been conquered, private rights could have been respected. Let those who think so, read the official correspondence of Mr. John Quincy Adams, with the British Government: let them see that coolness, on a plausible pretence, contemplated to recreate all the rights and made by the Spanish Colonies to their own subjects, within the territory since 1802: let them read these things, and lay them to heart. As to the Militia, I wish them

well, and sincerely hope they may get the lands they desire, but I will never believe they fought for this prospect of bounty, or that, whatever may be hoped for by others, they will, at any future period, be less ardent in the service of their country, though their former fidelity should meet no other reward than the approbation of their Sovereign, or, what is still greater, the consciousness of having done their duty.

Immediately following this head of complaint, that our Militia have not received a reward in land for their services, stands, with no very happy degree of consistency, another that good locations have been sometimes made to Officers of the Navy, who have not only served in our defence, but have devoted the better part of their lives to the service of their country, in different parts of the world. That too much encouragement cannot be extended to induce these valuable characters, as well as other "Gentlemen from Great Britain," to settle among us, every man who really wishes well to the country, will admit. That special locations have been confined to them, however, many "natives of the Province," that I could mention, could prove to be untrue. The settlement duty is now rigidly exacted from all, without distinction; and, with this proper qualification, I think we may be content to let His Majesty's Representative bestow His Majesty's Land, as he thinks proper.

Next in order, stands a grievance which His Excellency is "entreated to redress," though it is certain that the Act of Parliament, which wholly supersedes this pretence of complaint, must have been known to the signers of this address, long before it was dispatched from Ernest Town. But what then? without it there would have been but twelve grievances; with it there are thirteen: will any reasonable man, therefore, who is disposed to make proper allowances, be surprized at its insertion?

The last of this list of miseries, under which we are groaning, is the common law rule of descents, a grievance which the unhappy English have been suffering for more than a thousand years. What is meant precisely, by there being no hereditary aristocracy in this country, requiring to be supported by the perpetuation of the real estate, in one branch of the family, I do not clearly see. II, by hereditary aristocracy, I merely meant nobility, the reasoning of this grievance maker would equally apply to prove to us, that the law of hereditary descents ought in England to be confined to the Peerage; and the consequence would follow, that they are all wrong there, too, in this point. However, they are happily ignorant of it, and

"where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Therefore let them be suffered to remain unenlightened by us on the subject. We have in this country, Esquires, Gentlemen, and Yeomen, beings of the same order as in England, to whom the law of primogeniture applies, and, if it is found good for them, why not for us? Aristocracy is carefully introduced into this paragraph, as a kind of bugbear. It is a rough sounding word; but it conveys to my mind more favorable sentiments than "democracy;" and I think History justifies the impression. It is strange what contradictions this chapter of complaints involves. Surely, if it be true that the general wish is, to divide the freehold with the tables and chairs, there can be no ground for the gloomy apprehensions concerning hereditary Aristocrats; for we cannot suppose the successive proprietors of the same domain can be so imprudent, generation after generation, as to die intestate; and the moment a will is made, away goes the Aristocracy, and eight or ten lads and lasses will have the luxury of starving at intervals, upon a two hundred acre lot, that would have enabled the oldest son to have kept the family together.

We are told very plainly, that the English rule of descents is not applicable to the "circumstances, the education, habits and manners of" those "who are the subjects of it here;" namely, ourselves. I wish the good people would speak for themselves, and remember, that this Province contains more than 100,000 inhabitants, of whom they are about the eight hundredth part. Perhaps the public opinion is, that though there may be something in the education, habits, and manners of some persons among us, uncongential enough with those of England, to be sure, yet that there are also others, who think it their greatest pride, and make it their first boast, that their educations, habits, and manners, are congenial with those of the most glorious nation on earth; and who would look with a most jealous eye on any departure from a system of laws, wisely framed, on a model the most perfect the world has known. I confess I read this paragraph with indignation: it slanders the public feeling; we do not admit, that there is any thing in our habits, and manners, different from those of our English fellow subjects; we cannot admit it without degradation; or, if forced to confess it, we must feel, that a nearer resemblance should be the great object we should aspire to; that we should draw closer the chain which binds us, not sever the links.

The concluding six lines of the Address do much honor, I think, to the good people of Ernest Town: they show the prevailing conviction on the mind of the writer, that it was necessary to give

the pill, or they would not swallow it: but no act, I am very sure, could have procured many subscribers to that paper, in the Township of Ernest Town, if they had been aware that it contained matter directly false. Many persons, we find, who were tricked into signing it, have publicly declared the imposition.

We must all see, and know, that such productions as this address, and some others, even more absurd, are not to be imputed to the people themselves; but are the work of one or two restless and unhappy spirits, who are never contented; but when they are discontent. Do we want proof of this? it is supplied by the answer to this question. How happens it, that we have been going on for years, ignorant of our grievances; and that we are, all at once, brought to a sense of our wrongs? Were we blind and stupid before? and has a supernatural agency, at the same instant removed the film from our sight? No! a glass has been presented to our eyes, contrived to distort objects, that we may be brought to look with disgust on that which before we contemplated with satisfaction. Let us be assured that "it is an Enemy who hath done this." Let us not be inexcusable to blessings which almost any other people may look upon with envy.

The inhabitants of this happy country are in truth contented; and the efforts to produce mischief have been met as they deserved. Why should the unhappy beings who conjure up these grievances trouble the public with their spleen? If they are not suited here, let them return (if they can) to the country they came from; if not let them go elsewhere, the world is wide. And the writer of this paper we have examined might get rid of all his grievances at once, by crossing over to Sacket's Harbour on the ice, from whence he might run tobacco across to Kingston, under the very nose of the Collector; where he might employ Yankee Doctors, "in whose experience has taught him to confide," and when he has taken a good grist of their patent Medicines, and is cleverly worked out of the world by them, his real estate, confusion to primogeniture, will be divided, just like all the other little notions he may leave behind him.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR.

In other countries the press is as much employed in fuggelling improvements as in finding fault, and why should it continue in this Province the vehicle of grievances which exist only in the diseased imaginations of their fabricators? The country being new, there are many improvements to make, which appear to me essential in promoting its growing prosperity. The principal of these have not been overlooked by the Legislature, notwithstanding the attempts which have been made to vitiate that respectable body, and it would not be easy to point out any beneficial undertaking which has not, on some occasion, commanded a share of its attention.

The general education of the people, the making and the keeping in repair the public highways, and the improvement of the navigation of the Lakes and rivers, &c. &c. have in their turn become the objects of anxious consideration. If the Legislative provisions respecting these momentous objects have not produced all the good effects expected from them, or if the scanty means at their disposal have obliged them frequently to adopt temporary measures, where permanent provisions would have been more beneficial, are we to censure them for not doing what they had not the power of doing, and conjuring up in our imaginations ideal measures of perfection, are we to pour out the most acrimonious abuse upon our government because it was unable to equal in execution these airy phantoms?

It would certainly evince more candour to make ourselves completely acquainted with the difficulties to be surmounted, and the progress actually made, before we fit in judgment, and then I am disposed to think we should decide with candour, and be more anxious to praise our Legislature for what it has accomplished, than to cry out against it for not doing more.

We should also recollect, that the gentlemen composing our Government, whether Executive or Legislative, require information as well as other men, and those who are able to furnish it, whether from local situation, or from having turned their attention particularly to the subject, will do them, as well the public, a great service, by communicating it in a candid and dispassionate manner.

Among the matters that disturb our repose, one appears to proceed from the successful attempts now making to open a direct communication between Buffalo and Hudson river. For my part, I rejoice to see the energies of our enterprising and active neighbours, proceeding on the basis of peaceable arrangements. I can perceive no reason for lamenting the advantages which New-York promises herself from the completion of this stupendous undertaking. She deserves every benefit and every encouragement for attempting so grand a work, and I have no doubt the advantages will surpass her most sanguine expectations, while at the same time benefits will accrue from the Canal, to others, which its promoters do not seem to foresee.

This Canal removes one cause of contention between Great Britain and the United States, by opening for the produce of the Western parts of New-York,

Pennsylvania, Michigan, &c. a direct communication to the sea. But for this new communication the inhabitants of these Districts would have been continually urging their Government to procure from Great Britain, a free passage by the Saint Lawrence, a privilege which could not have been granted them without sacrificing the security and opulence of both Provinces; but any discussion on this ground will be soon done away, because the Canal presents an easy and cheap mode of conveyance to New-York, whenever that market is better than Montreal.

2d. As this contemplated Canal passes for a long way parallel to Lake Ontario, in many places not above 18 or 20 miles distant, the produce afloat from the Western countries will, should the Montreal or Quebec markets be more favourable than that of New-York, be removed into the Lake by the Genesee or Oswego rivers, and pass down the Saint Lawrence.

Should the imperfect state of the navigation of these two rivers prevent this for a time, improvements will be made, or a cut be opened from the Lake, to meet the Great Western Canal. Nor are we to suppose that the State of New-York, will endeavour to prevent this from being done. On the contrary, this communication between the Western Canal and Lake Ontario will be opened immediately, and the liberal policy which will evince on the part of New-York will be found more beneficial than attempting to grasp at the conveyance of the whole of the produce arriving from the countries west of Buffalo. But, be this as it may, the Western States will find it their interest to insist upon this communication, that their natural outlet to the sea may not be entirely shut up, and that they may not be exposed to the monopoly of a sister State.

Moreover, the same reason that will induce the inhabitants on the banks of Lakes Erie, Michigan, &c. to insist upon a communication between the Grand Canal and Lake Ontario, that they may preserve a choice of markets, will likewise induce the people living round Lake Ontario to demand the same, that they may have it in their option to carry their produce to New-York, and thus secure the same benefits as their western brethren. It will be impossible for the promoters of the great Canal, should they attempt it, to resist for any length of time, the influence of so large a portion of their fellow citizens within their own, as well as belonging to other States, in procuring a communication between Lake Ontario and the Grand Canal. The conclusion irresistibly follows, that this Canal will be as beneficial to Montreal as it will be to New-York, provided the transport be as cheap after leaving the canal, as by continuing in it.

I am well pleased to remark, that in our commercial treaty with the United States, Great Britain retains to herself the whole trade of her colonies, because this arrangement secures vast advantages to these Provinces, which will soon develope themselves, if we make the proper exertions. It is evident that our Islands in the West-Indies present an excellent market for our lumber and provisions, in which there would be little or no competition, were we able to undertake their full supply, and this may be done with perfect safety as soon as a very few improvements are made in the navigation of the Saint Lawrence. Not that I despair of beholding these markets secured in a few years, should these improvements be delayed, for notwithstanding the ruin and decay into which the Canadas are laid to be falling by the wise men among ourselves, our neighbours think differently. Mr. Granger, one of the most intelligent of them, in urging his fellow-citizens to assist in opening the Great Western Canal, thus addresses them; "I ask this meeting most seriously to consider, the rapid march of the Canadas to impotence; compare her commercial tables for the last eight years with all that preceded, and you will find her rising much faster than any section of this nation." It is, however, obvious that the true basis of commercial intercourse is reciprocal benefit, and therefore we cannot expect to supply our sister colonies with our produce, without exciting discontent, unless we can do it as cheap as any other nation. Let us see what can be done to render the St. Lawrence as easy, or rather a more expeditious conveyance than the Western Canal and Hudson river, and what cautes prevent us from supplying our fellow-subjects at as cheap a rate from Quebec and Montreal, as from New-York and Philadelphia.

From Montreal to Lake Ontario, the ascent of the River St. Lawrence has been estimated at 200 feet in a distance of two hundred miles, which gives twelve inches as the average fall per mile. Taking in the Lachine Rapids, it has been supposed that 73 miles of Canal are required between Kingston and the crotis below Montreal, but this appears to the writer of this article beyond the truth.

The Lachine Canal may be taken at 10 Miles.
A Canal from the Ottawas to the Entrance of Lake St. Francis, 14
A Canal from Cornwall to Montreal's Mill in Matilda, 30

Of this distance, twenty-four miles belong to Lower and thirty miles to Upper Canada. The expense, including the necessary locks, may be estimated liberally at 24,000 dollars per mile, or £ 336,000 for the whole. In addition to this sum, the deepening some parts of the river, and making pathways at two or three places,

might amount to £ 14,000, making the expense of a loop navigation from the sea to the Upper part of Lake Ontario, £ 350,000, or 1,400,000 dollars. But this places the improvements in the most formidable point of view. Instead of 73 miles of Canal, including that of Lachine, will be found necessary to turn the scale in our favour. It may be found prudent to delay for some years making any of these Canals, except that of Lachine, and to be in the mean time, satisfied with some easy improvements in the navigation of the river, but as they will be ultimately required when the country gets more populous, and the quantity of imports becomes much increased. A few remarks on each in order, may not be unreasonable. I begin with premising that all these Canals should be made by the public, and the whole expense defrayed by the Provincial Treasuries, reserving a small lockage just sufficient to keep the Canals in repair. The great object is to render the communication more easy and expeditious, and at a very reduced price. Now this is inconsistent with private monopoly. The holders of Canal stock would only be solicitous about raising their profits, for although such persons are clear sighted to their own interest, and might reduce their tolls in order to allure customers, yet the power is in their hands and may be abused.

There is no parity between the Canals of England and those we are treating of. We are contending with a mighty rival, who is straining every nerve to engross the whole of the carrying trade of the vast countries west of Lake Ontario. Her hopes of success rest principally upon the cheapness of conveyance along the Canal from Buffalo to Albany, which will not exceed three dollars per ton, according to present calculation, and from Albany to New-York 2 3/4 dollars, or 5 3/4 dollars per ton from Lake Erie to the Ocean, or little more than half a dollar for a barrel of flour. This appears very low, and is lower than the truth, as will afterwards appear, but it is to be remembered, that the State makes the Canal, and not a company. All the commodities therefore fall up and down free, and consequently the labour of the men attending the boat, their provisions, and wear and tear, &c. are the only expenses incurred by the owner of the produce or goods passing along the Canal.

Now, it appears evident, that if our Canals are made by individuals, competition in as far as cheapness is concerned is hopeless, for an addition of a few pence per barrel at each Canal will raise the price of transport beyond comparison. But, to enter more minutely into particulars, we will suppose the Canal to be cut from Buffalo to Albany, and with its windings, to make 320 miles. On such a Canal, one man, one boy and one horse, will convey 25 tons 20 miles a day, on which the following would be the expenses

One man	1 1/2	Dolls. per day
One boy	1	
Tending	1	
One horse	1 1/2	
Wear of the boat	1	
Tolls for repairing Canal	1	

7 dollars per day.
The boat proceeding at the rate of 20 miles per day, 320 miles, requires 16 days, which at 7 dolls. per day, 112 dollars.

Add for loading, unloading, and storage, at the mouth of the Canal 8

Add the price of transporting these 25 tons from the mouth of the Canal at Albany to New-York at 3 3/4 dolls. per ton 87

Total expenses of transporting 25 tons from Buffalo to New-York 207 dolls.

In this estimate it is supposed, that the boats will always have return freight sufficient to defray their expenses, though this may not always happen, especially when the produce increases much, as the articles are duty, compared to those imported. If we consider these 25 tons to consist of flour, they will be equal to 250 barrels, and 4 shillings 1 1/2 Halifax currency will be the expense of transporting each barrel from Buffalo to New-York. As this appears to be the price of carrying articles from Lake Erie to New-York, it is evident that we must carry them to Montreal for the same, or all competition ceases; but the present price for transporting a barrel of flour from Queenston, Niagara, and the Head of the Lake is five shillings and six pence, or 15 1/2 Halifax currency more than the same article will cost by the Great Canal. It is presumed that the respectable company which advertises to carry flour at this price cannot afford to do it lower in the present state of the navigation, but lower it must be carried in a short time, otherwise the transport of all that can possibly get into the Great Canal must stop.

This brings me to the more particular consideration of the different improvements in the navigation between Kingston and Montreal, that will be necessary to enable the merchants to transport produce at a much lower rate than they can do at present.

(To be continued.)

COMMUNICATION.

At the Court of General Gaol Delivery and Nisi Prius, held in the town of York for the Home District of Upper Canada, on the 22d of February last and following days, a Bill of Indictment was found