



NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has received a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

adapted to the season—Likewise a quantity of

GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap for Cash.

WALTER McCUNIFFE.

Kingston, 11th December, 1819. 49

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now, and will continue to have, at his Brewery, a supply of

Rich flavored Ale.

The present price is one shilling per gallon, for immediate payment. The admirers of extra strong bodied Ale are respectfully informed that as soon as possible he will provide a stock that will satisfy the most fastidious critic.

He thinks it will not be amiss to remind the Farmers (who are the mafs of the people) that if they wish their grain to command Cash, they must absolutely make malt Liquor their common beverage, and thus support the Canadian Brewers instead of the West Indian Distillers. It is of serious consequence, both to themselves and to the whole country, that they should immediately adopt so praiseworthy a resolution.

Orders sent to the Brewery, or left with Mr. John Russell, at Smith Bartlet, Esq's will meet with due attention.

THOMAS DALTON.

Kingston Brewery, Oct. 26, 1819.
N. B. Grains at all times for sale, 7½d per bushel. 44

ALEXANDER ASHER,

Merchant Taylor,

HAS received from Montreal a most choice and excellent assortment of the best West of England superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, with Trimmings, and every thing complete.

A. ASHER informs his friends and the public that he is now working up these Cloths, &c. at his old stand, where orders will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms for Cash, or short approved credit.

Kingston, Sept. 10, 1819. 37f

THREE FARMS FOR SALE; or if not sold to be rented for the ensuing year, viz. one at the Presque Isle Harbor, one at Waterloo, and the Picket Farm, (so called).—A contract also will be given for cutting 1000 Cords of Wood.

B. WHITNEY.

Kingston, 16th June, 1819. 25f

F. B. SPILSBURY,

SURGEON, R. N.

Late Surgeon of H. M. S. Prince Regent, on Lake Ontario,

Intends practicing in the various branches of his Profession, at his residence, next door to John McLean, Esq. Sheriff.

Kingston, Oct. 6th, 1819. 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Copartnership of Richard Robison and David Secord, are requested to make immediate payment to the surviving partner, David Secord, and those to whom the said Copartnership may be indebted, are requested to fend in their accounts for adjustment and payment.

Kingston, 27th May, 1819. 26f

PERSONS having Books belonging to the Kingston Library are requested to fend them to the subscriber, at his house, adjoining the Town of Kingston, and with as little delay as possible.

JOHN FERGUSON.

12th April, 1819. 16

THE subscribers being duly nominated Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Lawrence Hercher, Esquire, Merchant, request all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate to bring them forward without delay.

JOHN KIRBY.

GEO. H. MARKLAND.

Kingston, 9th Nov. 1819. 46

A good Bargain!

FOR Sale, the House and Premises, in the Town of Kingston, at present occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL ANSLEY, Jun.

Kingston, May 5th 1819. 19

For Sale or to Let,

A TWO story framed House, and a large and commodious stone Store, situate on the water's edge in the centre of the Village of Prescott, on exceedingly advantageous terms to the purchaser or lessee. Enquire at the Office of

CHR. A. HAGERMAN.

Kingston, 26th February, 1819. 9

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

MRS. NEWALL embraces this opportunity of acquainting her friends and the public, that she has removed her School from Cornwall to Brockville, and she assures her friends, that she shall constantly endeavor to merit the patronage of the public by an assiduous attention to the literary improvements of the young Ladies committed to her care, and by a scrupulous regard to their moral principles and health. The situation in Brockville in respect to health, possesses superior advantages; it has the benefit of a pure and unconfined air, which gives to the necessary exercise an innocent recreation of the pupils during the intervals of study.

Cards may be had of the terms by making enquiry at Mrs. Newall's.
Brockville, Feb. 19th, 1820. 8w6

Lands for Sale.

400 ACRES of excellent and welltimbered land on the Ottawa River, being Lots No. 1 and 6 in the front Concession of Gloucester, on the East side of the entrance of the River Rideau.

Apply to Messrs. BLACKWOOD & LAROCQUE, Montreal.
Montreal, Feb. 16th, 1820. 8w6

FOUND.

IN a small leather purse on the new road between Abbot's House and this Town, two Notes of Hand given by Henry D Hartin in favour of Nathaniel W. Dopkins or bearer, and dated at Western on the 14th inst. one Note is for 55 dollars payable on the first of May next—the other for 27 dollars payable one year from the date—These Notes are left at the Chronicle Office, where the owner may get them, on proving property, paying the expense of this Advertisement, and allowing the subscriber a reasonable compensation for his trouble.

SAMUEL CARTER.

Kingston, February 25th, 1820. 8

TO BE SOLD, and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary; the great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall, Esq. Perth Settlement, John Kirby, Esq. Kingston, or the subscriber, in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

November 18, 1819. 47f

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that William Taylor, Esq. as heir at law and administrator of the late Allan Taylor, hath assigned all the real and personal estate of the late Allan Taylor deceased, unto John Kirby, Alexander O. Petrie and Thomas Parker, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons having any claims against the late Allan Taylor, Taylor & Parker, or Thomas Parker, are requested to present the same for adjustment and payment, and those persons indebted to either the late Allan Taylor, Taylor and Parker, or Thomas Parker, are requested to make immediate payment to the above trustees; who are fully authorized to give discharges for the same.

John Kirby,

A. O. Petrie,

Thomas Parker.

Kingston, August 28, 1819. 36f

NOTICE.

AN assignment having been made to the subscriber of all the Lands, Goods, and debts, belonging to the late firm of James Ranken & Co. of Ernest Town, Merchants, as well as those belonging to James Ranken individually, for the benefit of creditors. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said firm, or against the said James Ranken, to present them forthwith, duly authenticated; and such as stand indebted are desired to pay their respective accounts to CHR. A. HAGERMAN, Esq. of Kingston, on or before the first day of December next.

JOHN KIRBY.

Kingston, 1st September, 1819. 36

Notice,

THE late partnership of Robert Graham & Co. having dissolved itself this day by the death of Roderick Mackay Esq. the business in future will be carried on by the Subscriber, to whom all persons, who are indebted to the above firm, will please pay their accounts without delay, and those who may have claims against that concern will please present them for adjustment.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Point Frederick, 21st Sept. 1818. 29

Notice.

THE Land Board, for the Midland District for the ensuing six months, will meet on Wednesday in each week, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving applications for lands, from the undermentioned description of persons, viz.

Emigrants, and others coming to the Province and bringing due Certificates of being British born subjects.

All able settlers that have resided in the District previous to the late war, and produce Certificates of having done their duty in its defence.

The terms of the grants are the performance of the felling duties within Eighteen Months from the date of the location, and the payment of the following fees; established by an order in Council of 14th December, 1819.

On Grants of 50 acres to Indigent Emigrants no fees.

On Grants of 100 acres, £12 Sterling.

On Grants of 200 do. 30

Payable in three equal instalments, viz.

The first on the receipt of the Location ticket; the second on Certificate filled of settlement; and the third on the receipt of the Fiat for the patent.

No petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character, or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

By order of the Board.
JAMES NICKALLS, Junr.
Clerk.

Kingston, Feb. 14th, 1820. 8

N. B. To prevent disappointments to persons applying for lands: it is necessary to state that the Board has no power to grant Lands to the Children of U. E. Loyalists; Militia men who served in the Flank companies during the war; Naval or Military claimants, all such must make application to York.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable FARM, situated near the Village of Brockville, being the rear half of Lot No. one, and the rear half of Lot number two, in the second concession of Elizabethtown, U. C. containing two hundred acres, formerly the property of Reuben Sherwood, Esquire, but now belonging to John Shuter, Esquire, of London. There is a very good dwelling house, with a barn and other out houses on the premises. Also, Lot number nineteen, in the ninth concession, and the west half of Lot number one, in the eighth concession of the same Township. Also, Lot number fifteen, in the first concession, and number fifteen in the second concession, of the Township of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown. These Farms will be disposed of on terms peculiarly easy and advantageous to purchasers.—Apply to

DANIEL JONES, Jun.

Brockville, 15th January, 1819. 4

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I, William Taylor, Esq. as heir at law and administrator to the estate of the late Allan Taylor, deceased, have this day assigned all the real and personal estate of the late Allan Taylor, and all the interest in the concern of Taylor & Parker, and Thomas Parker, unto John Kirby, Alexander O. Petrie and Thomas Parker, as trustees, for the benefit of the creditors.

William Taylor,

Administrator of the estate of the late Allan Taylor.

Kingston, August 28, 1819. 36f

Kingston Branch of the Montreal Bank.

ANY sum required may be obtained at the Office for good Bills, on Montreal, Quebec, Bills of Exchange on London, or for Specie.—Notes also will be discounted at thirty, sixty, and ninety days.

THOMAS MARKLAND,

Agent.

Kingston, 3d Nov. 1818. 23

Take Notice.

JAMES C. BURD respectfully informs those gentlemen who are in arrears for the use of his Horse, 'Royal George,' that the time of payment is past, and that he shall be under the disagreeable necessity of suing for the same if not immediately settled.

All persons having any just demands on James C. Burd, brewer, &c. on presenting them, will be immediately paid; and he hopes all persons indebted to him will call and balance, as he is anxious to bring his business to a final close, being in a bad state of health.

Kingston, February 14, 1820. 7w4

NOTICE.

Books of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston, will be opened at the Director's Room in the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 24th August next, and kept open each day from the hour of ten till three o'clock, until further notice.

Kingston, 27th July, 1819. 21

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

LETTER 6.

To ROBERT WALSH, Esq.

SIR, The greater part of your second section, which treats of the general character and merits of the Colonists, is so inconsistent with your object, and so complete a refutation of all your accusations, that it deserves, on this account, a particular notice. You shew most clearly, by ample quotations, that many of the best British writers, instead of treating your countrymen with contempt, speak of them in terms of approbation and respect.

If this favourable opinion has changed since the peace of 1763, we shall find the change completely justified by stern facts, and that the later writers who blame your countrymen are as great friends to truth as those whom you quote as praising them.

What is not a little extraordinary, you commence your panegyric on the Colonies with a quotation from the Quarterly Review, that work which you notice, on all other occasions, with such acrimony and indignation, and which you pronounce uniformly false and slanderous in its statements and remarks concerning the United States. An adroit disputant would take advantage of your attempts to invalidate the testimony of this respectable journal, by contending that it was as likely to exaggerate when it praised as when it censured. But, without pursuing this advantage, I content myself with asking why you did not pause on perceiving this seeming contradiction in so celebrated a work. You would have found, Sir, that when speaking of the original Colonists, or generally of the United States, the Reviewers observe the greatest impartiality; but when following a traveller in his statements and observations, they frequently catch his manner and join in his ridicule. Consequently the remarks which you dwell upon with so great wrath are incidental severities of expression applied to particular examples and do not convey a deliberate opinion on the general character of your people.

Your next authority in favour of your countrymen is Mr. Brougham, in his work on Colonial policy; but as it is neither my intention to controvert his favourable sentiments nor those which you quote from Mr. Burke, a far greater name, I pass on to the other matters introduced in this section.

You notice the transportation of Convicts as one of the causes of that contempt which you say (contrary to your own evidence) was poured upon the Colonists: but as this was confined chiefly to Virginia, and the number trifling, it could have no effect upon the general manners of the people. I am likewise willing to admit that it was unjust in the mother country to send those felons to a respectable Colony, and illiberal to make it the theme of declamation against the Virginians of the present day.

You now proceed to the qualities which made the Americans estimable; and the first is a love of liberty and independence, which Mr. Burke calls a fierce spirit of liberty, which is stronger in the American Colonists than in any other people of the Earth.

The possession of this quality so defined cannot be disputed, but the history of the different Colonies shews that it was too apt to degenerate into licentiousness, and all must confess that till the commencement of the rebellion they possessed more real freedom than they do at present.

You are afraid lest some portion of praise should be thought to belong to England for the institutions framed in the Colonies and the liberal Charters which they received, and you set yourself to prove that she deserves none. In this you are, as usual, extremely unfortunate, as well as in your attempt to exalt the private morals and love of freedom among the emigrants above those whom they left behind.

Who confirmed their institutions and gave them charters? The King. Under whose orders were they carried into effect? The King's. By whom were the Governors commanded to respect them? The King. The first emigrants were picked up as they could by great Proprietors, but generally in every Colony a few leading men of ability received grants from these proprietors, and bro't with them all the knowledge of the age; and the greater number being discontented with the Government at home, and chiefly republicans, endeavoured, as far as they were able, to give their institutions a democratic form. But your extraordinary assertion that the first emigrants would seem to have been universally in their respective eras much in advance of those whom they left at home as regards not only private morals, but the love and intelligence of freedom, carries with it ample refutation, as it is the same as asserting that a few discontented puritans engrossed all the intelligence and morality of England.

Your next topic of praise is the system of religious freedom coeval with the establishment of the Colonies. Where there was no power to punish—no objects

of ambition—continual anxiety for the means of living, and dread of being attacked by the Indians, there could be little time for religious disputes. Your reference to the codes of Europe, and to the situation of the United Provinces, and to Scotland, by way of comparison, and in order to exalt the Colonies, is exceedingly absurd. In the Protestant countries of Europe there was a dreadful conflict between the Catholic and Reformed Worship. The friends of the former were anxious to retain their power and wealth, and those of the latter to wrest them from them. To compare the Colonists to Nations with whom they had nothing in common, is to darken and confound—to bury truth and support error.

The judicious remarks made by Mr. Holmes on the excesses of bigotry committed by the Puritans in New England during the seventeenth Century are applicable to all the Nations of that period, but I was at some loss to perceive how the religious fury of the people of the Eastern States could become a subject of panegyric. On reading a little further I discovered your object. "The Colonists were bad, but the English and Scotch were worse." Now the same fallacy enters into this contrast as we have already noticed; all the passions of the human mind were roused in Great Britain during the reigns of the three last Stuarts. The different parties were inflamed against each other even to madness, but the causes had nothing in common with those which produced the religious persecutions in New England, and upon a proper statement it would be found that the Colonists were more cruel without having the same excitements.

Your next subject of praise, political intrepidity, I am willing to concede, because it consisted, according to your own shewing, of acts of rebellion which the distracted state of the Mother Country prevented her from punishing. This excellence, as you are pleased to consider it, is well delineated in the character of your countrymen given by Earl Talbot in the House of Lords in 1776. "The Americans have had all along a reluctance to order and good government since their first establishment in their country. They have been obstinate, undutiful and ungovernable from the very beginning—from their first infant settlements in that country. They began as early as the reign of Charles 1st. They disputed our right of fishing on their coasts in the times of the Commonwealth and protectorate."

The praise of temperance and economy which you bestow upon the first Colonists, and likewise of industry, and of attention to those religious opinions which they brought from England, cannot be denied to the original settlers in the Eastern States; nor is it necessary to controvert the panegyric which you pass upon Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey in this early period of their history for their regard to christianity, but when you proceed to contrast them in these particulars with their fellow subjects in Great Britain you fall into the same absurdities as have been already exposed in this letter.

The great attention paid to Education by the more early Colonists deserves unqualified approbation, more especially in the State of Connecticut; but here, as in the former parts of this section, you are not satisfied with praise unless it be at the expence of some other nation; and in selecting Scotland you provoke a discussion not very creditable to the accuracy of your researches. You notice that as early as 1637 and 39 the American Colonists lent their attention to the subject of Education, and that in 1642 a College established in Massachusetts began to confer degrees. It were easy to shew that the enactments had very little influence for many years, but it is not from a wish to depreciate what was actually done at this early period by the first settlers that I am induced to dwell upon this subject, but for the purpose of correcting the misstatement which you make in saying that a regular system of education was established in the New England Colonies long before it was established in Scotland. You quote Mr. Brougham's speech, on the education of the poor, in the House of Commons (May 1818) in which he states that the system of parochial schools was not rendered effectual in Scotland till 1696, and you add, "If the merit and felicity of Scotland on this score be so great, how is not New England exalted and blessed? where in the midst of dangers and labours the most arduous in which a community of men could be involved, the system so justly commended by the British Orator was earlier, and has been, I can venture to assert, more uniformly and completely carried into effect." A Parliamentary speech is seldom the best authority for establishing matters of fact; it is sufficient for the Speaker to seize upon the most prominent feature of his subject in order to produce a more vivid impression upon the minds of his hearers. Had you examined the annals of Scotland with as much care as you have Trumbull's History of Connecticut, you would have found that public Schools were co-