

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, 1st 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 maas 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, 7¹/₂ 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 practising 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 send in their accounts for adjustment and payment.

Kingston, 27th May, 1819. 26f

PERSONS having Books belonging to the Kingston Library are requested to send 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 Herchmer, 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,

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

CHAS. A. HAGERMAN.

Kingston, 26th February, 1820. 9

VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE

At Auction.

THE Ground upon which the Barracks, &c. are situated in the Town of Kingston, will be sold at Auction, at 12 o'clock on the 1st of April next, in Lots of one fifth of an acre, and under.

The Plan, shewing the several Lots, may be seen at the Royal Engineer's Office in Kingston, until the day of sale.

J. B. PAYNE.

N. B. The half of the purchase money will be required upon the delivery of the Deeds, and the remainder, with interest, in twelve months therefrom. 9

WANTS a situation as GARDENER, a man who has served in this country and Ireland, and understands Farming, if required. He is well recommended from the Gentlemen he has served, and has no objection to go to the country. Any Gentleman wanting such a person may apply to the Printer.

March 1.

TOMKINS is grateful for the very liberal encouragement given him by the inhabitants of Kingston, since the commencement of the Book-binding Business, carried on under the firm of T. Tomkins & Co. and begs to inform them, that he has removed to a house near the Market, where he himself intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

Kingston, March 9, 1820. 10w4

WHEREAS Lydia Warner, my wife, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN WARNER.

Loughborough, March 7, 1820. 10w3

For Sale,

A HOUSE, opposite Mr. D. Brown's Inn, together with a Lease of the ground on which it is situated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN EVANS.

Kingston, Feb. 28, 1820. 9f

FAMILIES may be supplied with WOOD, delivered in their yards at 10f per Cord. Orders directed to Mr. Samuel McCrea, and left at Moore's Coffee House, will be duly attended to.

Kingston, 4th Feb. 1820. 5

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF RED CEDAR PICKETS, from 7 to 8 feet in length.—Apply to Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Tailor.

WILLIAM YEREX.

Kingston, July 17, 1819. 30

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

LETTER 7.

To ROBERT WALSH, Esq.

SIR, To attempt an analysis of your book or refute half the absurdities with which it abounds, would require more space than can be allowed in a weekly Journal, and more patience than I can expect from my readers. Here, however, as in the former parts of the work, you delight in the most malicious vituperation against Great Britain, and the more innocent her conduct the louder is your railing.

You begin your third section with mentioning the difficulties which the Colonists had to surmount in conquering the wilderness and defending themselves from the Indians, which must be acknowledged have been very great. We see that the privations and hardships of the first emigrants in new settlements at present are extremely burthensome, and many of them cannot be provided against by any possible precaution, nor will any one acquainted with the labour of transforming a wilderness into fruitful fields hesitate in concurring with Lord Chatham's exclamation, "Viewing our fellow subjects in America in their original forlorn, and now flourishing state, they may be cited as illustrious instances to instruct the world what great exertions mankind will make if left to the free exercise of their own powers," because it may be with equal propriety applied after a few years to every new settlement. Nor is it disputed that the first emigrants to America had still greater hardships to encounter from the low state of navigation and commerce, and the difficulty of intercourse with the parent state.

But when the contentions between the proprietors of the different Colonies and the persons to whom they had either granted or sold portions of their lands—the rebellion in Virginia—enacting laws inconsistent with those of the parent state—and the quarrels of their Legislature with their Governors are raked together as great evils, and made the foundation of odious accusations against Great Britain, I perceive in still more unequivocal colours the wicked purpose for which you have compiled this heavy work.

In all the discussions between the proprietor and the people, justice was almost always on the side of the former.

They might have acted sometimes with more wisdom, but they were forced to yield their rights, one after another, frequently losing all their substance, and reaping nothing in return but contumely and ingratitude. The complaints of the mother country, and her oppressions, which are again repeated, have been already proved false by your own historians; and a minute examination of all the quarrels of Great Britain, and any one of the Colonies will in almost every case prove the latter the aggressor for departing from the constitutional charter and establishing laws inconsistent with the laws of the empire. That some among so many Governors may have been foolish or capacious may be granted, but their influence was comparatively small, and the difficulties they occasioned of a slight and temporary nature.

You complain that no assistance was given to the Colonies in their wars with the Indians, and next page you admit that they were unwilling to receive it. Surely it was no crime to withhold what was not wanted. It is likewise to be observed that England during the greater part of this period had no regular standing army. She defended herself chiefly by her Militia, and the Colonies were left to do the same.

The blame which you throw upon Great Britain for involving you in conditional wars with the French will be truly appreciated in my next letter, but the insinuation that the Colonies ought to have been allowed to make a separate peace and alliance with the French and Spanish Colonies is utterly inconsistent with sound policy, and must have been the same as if Great Britain had ceded her most valuable trans-atlantic possessions to her enemies. Moreover the idea of a component part of an empire acting contrary to the policy of the whole is absurd as well as impolitic. This would be a kingdom divided against itself, which cannot stand.

Your attempt to defend and even to justify the frequent massacres of the Indians might have been passed without notice had not the dreadful butcheries of Generals Jackson and Coffee so far exceeded all that had ever been committed in any of the Americas as to fill the whole world with horror. The plea of necessity cannot on this occasion be brought forward in palliation, as was done by the people of Connecticut and Massachusetts for their utter destruction of the Pequots. Let the recent conduct of your Government towards the natives be contrasted with your pretended care and attention towards them, which you trumpet on all occasions, and it will be impossible to restrain our indignation, and not to condemn in the most pointed manner your brazen hypocrisy. You seem to feel that you are on tender ground, and have introduced a most unlucky subject, and you therefore hasten to divert your readers by recriminating upon England.

In your preface it is admitted that recrimination is no defence, a maxim to which all fair reasoners will freely assent, but you mention the rule only to break it.

In selecting the example which you have chosen to contrast with your massacres of the Indians, you evince so great malignity against Great Britain—such a perversion of judgment—such a determination to argue against the clearest evidence, as no man but yourself ever exhibited, and when I consider it in all its bearings I am at a loss to determine whether it manifests greater wickedness or folly. The case, when separated from your false colouring and misplaced narrative is as follows.

On the conquest of Nova Scotia, and its final cession to Great Britain, in 1713, at the treaty of Utrecht, many French inhabitants were allowed to remain, on taking the oath of fidelity to the British Crown, with an exemption from carrying arms either against the French or Indians. This oath was several times repeated, but after a lapse of forty years it was judged necessary in a time of peril and alarm, and after many of these Acadians had joined these countrymen in a previous war, to refuse the continuance of this exemption. The French inhabitants would not submit to this, and absolutely refused to bear arms under any consideration, and requested, rather than make such an engagement, to be transported to Newfoundland, or some French Colony. The obstinacy with which this refusal was persisted in increased the suspicion that none of them were faithful to their oaths, and the experience already had that many were unfaithful, and the general belief that all secretly favoured their countrymen in their incursions into the Province, induced the British Commander to send them out of the Colony. Accordingly they were transported to the Southern Colonies, a few to each, so that, separated in this manner, their presence would produce no danger, nor would their manners and habits have any sensible effect upon the inhabitants. A severe measure of this kind could not be executed without great hardship to many; and that numbers of innocent suffered with the guilty may be admitted, but it was essential to the safety of Nova

Scotia, and consequently to the other Colonies.

Of this case you have made out a harrowing tale from Minot's History of Massachusetts, a work of questionable authority, and this very part contradicted by the documents produced to support it. After separating yours & Minot's glosses and amplifications, and lamentations, and execrations, &c. and examining the proofs, we find them reduced to two. 1st, a manuscript of General Winslow, who was appointed to execute this disagreeable measure. This record gives no opinion on the subject—speaks neither in favour nor against the sufferers, but merely expresses the General's reluctance at being put upon so unpleasant a duty, and this every feeling man, however necessary the measure had been, would not have hesitated to express. Even Minot admits that these inhabitants, if allowed to go where they pleased, would have proceeded to Canada, from whence it was obvious that this would have been to recruit it with soldiers, who would have returned in arms upon the British frontiers. But notwithstanding this admission of Minot, you distort the whole and contrive, by employing all the resources of a false rhetoric, to make the measure seem unnecessary and extremely cruel.

2nd. The second document is the petition of the sufferers, which corroborates the view of the case given above—admits all the facts—allows that there was room for suspicion, but asserts the innocence of the majority, while it expresses their determination not to bear arms.

In addition to these proofs of the danger of having this doubtful population in the midst of a colony, we find that great anxiety was expressed by the French King for the Acadians, and that he offered to send ships to transport them to France, looking upon them as among his most faithful subjects.

No man will question your boldness and temerity, whatever they may think of your judgment, when it is considered that you depreciate Smollet—the writers of the Universal History—and Enticke, in order to exalt Minot, whom they flatly contradict—and this same Minot is as determined an enemy of Great Britain as yourself, though not so adroit in composing slander against her.

The remainder of this Section is taken up with questions, which arise about taxation previous to the rebellion, which we shall again meet, for your work abounds in repetitions. In the mean time we may safely affirm, that notwithstanding your Parliamentary Orators, we shall find that Great Britain has nothing to regret at the separation of children so ungrateful but the great expence of blood and treasure which attended that separation.

Parliament of Upper-Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 29th February.

The address to the Governor on the navigation law was read the third time, and passed, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency, to know when it would be received.

Mr. Van Koughnet brought in a bill to repeal the law, granting poundage to the Receiver General.

He stated that when the office was first established, the poundage was insufficient, and that on application to the Lords of the Treasury, the Receiver General was allowed £500 per annum without poundage—the per centage amounted to from £1200 to £2000 per annum, and the object of the Bill was, to allow that office the salary, and apply the fees to the use of the Province—read first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Van Koughnet brought in a bill to provide for the payment of a fixed salary to the Receiver General of this province, in lieu of poundage—read the first time, & ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

Mr. Nichol observed that the motion he was about to make, was one of the first importance, and in such a light he trusted it would be considered by a majority of the House—It followed up a plan he had set on foot to find out how fums were raised and appropriated—They were called on to make up a large deficiency, and he did not see how it could be accomplished but by retrenchment—The supineness of the House allowed officers well rewarded by salaries, to put large fums into their pockets by fees—The Receiver General's salary was £500, and his fees amounted to £2000, which was as large an income as the Lieutenant Governor's heretofore—He hoped that no person would submit to a subordinate officer receiving more than the Governor—He would therefore move that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency might be pleased to lay before the House, a statement of all officers employed in the Provincial Government, with their salaries and fees annexed, the date of their appointment, and the duty performed, the authority under which they were established, with the periods when their salaries were increased, and the funds from which the same were paid—He and a few other members proposed a similar address long since, and if they had been supported, the Revenue would not have been in its present

state—they were in want of funds to pay the demands against them—there was no security in the Revenue—nor could there be any while their filiter Province could do as she pleased—They were Bankrupts last year, and fraudulent Bankrupts this year—it would be found, if the accounts were produced, that appointments had been made, which ought not to have been made—It was his wish to enquire into the state of the accounts, and the causes which had brought on their poverty.

Mr. Frazer was induced to oppose the motion, because the session would be short, and it could be of no use to require papers which could not be examined into during the session.

Mr. Jones supported the motion with an amendment which he had to annex—Sums were called for which could not be had in the present state of the Revenue—and he thought it just that large salaries should be retrenched—Money was far of greater value than it had been three years ago—and a person receiving £500 at the present time, was as well paid as he that received £1000 two or three years ago—He therefore moved, that, since they were called upon to pay the debts due by the Province, and since the Revenue was insufficient for their discharge, an address be presented to His Excellency, similar to the former.

Mr. Durand felt it his duty to support the motion, and inveighed against the allowance of £400 a year to the Speaker of the Upper House—Carried unanimously—and a Committee appointed to draft an address.

Post-Office.

Mr. Nichol stated that his object in having Mr. Allan called to the Bar of the House to be examined, was not to censure that Gentleman, whose conduct was exemplary, and who had filled the situation of Post Master at York for several years to the satisfaction of the Public—it was to shew the bad regulations of the Department.

The answers made by Mr. Allan to questions put by Mr. Nichol, proved that letters were charged more in proportion for short distances than for long—on the conclusion of the Examination, the House resolved to go into a Committee upon it to-morrow.

Mr. Cotter obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the inspection of flour, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

Mr. Frazer obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better division of the counties of Lenox and Addington—which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

Mr. Frazer said the Bill had passed the House last session, but owing to the want of due notice, it had been lost in the Upper House—there was a Gore between Ernest Town and Frederickburgh, not claimed by either township, the Inhabitants of which could not be compelled to perform militia or road duty—this evil would be remedied by the present Bill.

Mr. Robinson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the trade between this Province, and the United States of America, by inland navigation—which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

The Representation Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Nichol said the Bill was objected to by an honourable Gentleman (Mr. Durand) on account of a member being included for the University—which he (Mr. D.) considered like a rotten borough, He (Mr. N.) was happy that such an institution was about to be established in the Country, and would not deny it a representation—The rapid increase of the Country, and the wealth of the yeomanry required an institution, where their children might be educated and fitted for the liberal professions—The University would prosper with the increasing prosperity of the Country, and though he admitted that there would in the first instance be few electors, it could not long continue so—It was an Establishment opposed to a rotten borough, and should be fostered in this country, he (Mr. N.) was like the majority in this country, imperfectly versed in letters & legislation—the member from the University would be useful in explaining to them the intentions of Government—and stating the grounds on which measures were recommended—which would be preferable to the long form of going with addresses to the Governor for information, He did not approve of the sentiments of those Gentlemen, who feared that the first seminary in the country would be the seat of corruption—he hoped that it would like the University of Dublin, send men to that House possessed of patriotism and virtue—but should it even send such a corrupt member, as Gentleman appeared to anticipate, he (Mr. N.) would defy him to sway the opinions of that House by any thing but the force of reason.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved to expunge from the Bill, the clause allowing the University to return a member to Parliament.

Mr. Howard said he could not give a silent vote on this Bill—the whole of which was objectionable. They had heard in the House the cry of Bankruptcy and Poverty in the Country, and yet they