

PETITION OF THE LONDON SHIP OWNERS.

To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned ship-owners of London. Sheweth, that the attention of your petitioners has been attracted to a petition which has been lately presented to your honourable House by certain merchants of this city, praying for a revision of the commercial system established by the existing restrictive and revenue laws.

That the said petitioners deprecating the prayer of the said petition to be "against every restrictive regulation of trade not essential to the revenue, and against all duties merely protective from foreign competition," your petitioners cannot contemplate with a tranquility the possible admission of a principle which recognises the advantage of the revenue alone as the guide in framing our commercial code, overlooking the claims to protection which your petitioners humbly conceive those numerous classes of the community to possess whose capitals have been embarked in trades, which, being considered of importance to the security and greatness of the country, have been protected and have flourished under the existing system, and must still depend for their prosperity upon its continuance.

That, understanding one of the chief objects which the said petitioners seek to obtain, is a relaxation of the navigation laws, your petitioners would earnestly implore your honourable House to pause ere it sanction an alteration in our maritime code, and to weigh well the consequences of a departure from that policy under which our commercial marine has attained to unequalled prosperity, and our navy to unrivalled power.

That your petitioners deem it to be a matter of the highest importance to the community at large, and any pledge of alteration be given, they may be permitted to prove at the bar of your honourable House the allegations contained in this their humble petition, which they entertain a perfect confidence they can do to the entire conviction of your honourable House. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. London, May, 16, 1820.

That although the primary motive of the legislature, in the encouraging the importation of timber from the British colonies, might not be the interests of navigation, yet it has proved to be admirably calculated for that object, as will appear by the following statement of the progressive increase of the tonnage employed in that trade, viz.—The number of ships cleared out from Great Britain to the British North American colonies was—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Ships, Tons, Men. Data rows from 1814 to 1819.

That this new channel of employment opened most opportunely for the relief of British shipping, at a period of unprecedented oppression—the effect of transition from war to peace having been more severely felt by your petitioners than by any other class of commercial capitalists, from the circumstance, in a great degree, of 900 sail of the largest kind of Merchant vessels, employed in the service of Government during the war, having been thrown at once upon the market, upon the cessation of the transport service.

That in the year 1819 the whole number of British ships that cleared out of the ports of Great Britain, including their repeated voyages, amounted to 19,371, of the burden of 2,234,857, register tons, and navigated by 137,703 men. Of this number, 4,525 ships, of the burden of 410,537 register tons, and navigated by 17,034 men, cleared out for the ports of British North America (almost wholly for the purpose of bringing home timber), being one 7th part of the entire carrying trade of the country.

That the whole of this trade is peculiarly and pre-eminently British, the prime cost of the timber being paid for in British manufactures, and the freight being paid to British ships; so that the entire sum expended for the article in Great Britain goes through British channels, and contributes more or less to the benefit of native interests, and the maintenance of the national revenue.

That, if such alteration be made as would throw our ports more widely open to the timber of the Baltic and Norway, this intercourse, so important to the country generally, and of such vital interest to the shipping-owners, would be annihilated, or reduced altogether to insignificance.

That from the length and difficulty of the voyage, the larger part of the value of timber imported thither from North America, consists of freight. That the mere circumstances of the proximity of the northern ports of Europe, by enabling ships to repeat their voyages frequently in the course of the year, would alone reduce the number of British vessels employed in the carrying trade of timber to one third of their present amount.

That this would be the effect without taking into consideration the influence of foreign competition; but experience has already shown the difficulty of success in contending with the ships of the North of Europe in bringing the timber of those countries; partly from the low rate of their out-fit and mode of navigation; partly from the natural predilection of the foreigners interested in this trade for employing their own vessels.

That, combining both the above-mentioned considerations, namely, the shortness of the voyage, and the competition of foreigners, your petitioners do not fear contradiction in stating their belief, that, for every foreign ship which should be thus employed, three British ships of equal size would be left unemployed, and your petitioners have good ground for believing that ship-owners of the North of Europe (at present in a state of much difficulty) are not the parties looking with the least anxiety to the decision which the British Government may form upon this important question.

That, your petitioners would submit to your honourable House, whether, for the sacrifice of interests so momentous, any advantage, they will not say equivalent, but approaching to equivalent, be held out.

It is contended that the foreign timber thus admitted would enlarge the demand for British manufactures; the fact, on the contrary, however, is, that the growers and importers of Norwegian and Baltic timber take but a small proportion of its price in articles of British production; every cargo imported would come in diminution of the quantities taken from our own colonies, & would divert capital and the powers of capital from the inhabitants of a rising country, all whose wants and habits are formed upon the use of articles exclusively British, to alien whose consumption of such produce is comparatively partial and unwholesome.

That your petitioners would further submit to your honourable House, whether the freight of the timber, imported could be more beneficially bestowed for this country than at present? Of its present large amount, \$1,400,000, almost the whole is consumed in an out-fit, of which every article has employed British artizans, and paid heavy duties to the British Exchequer; the larger portion of the residue pays the wages of British seamen; for but a very small part goes to form the rate of interest upon the depreciated capital of the shipowner.

That your petitioners also beg to state, that this trade has peculiar advantages as a nursery for hardy seamen, from the nature both of the climate and the voyage; the ships employed in it taking an unusual number of apprentices, who, in a few years, become sailors of the most valuable description. That, in conclusion, your petitioners earnestly implore your honourable House to reflect what would be the consequence of throwing out of employment almost the whole of the seamen now employed in the North American timber trade; for your petitioners declare, that they have not where to look for a substitute if this branch of the carrying trade be taken from them, labouring as they are, under serious difficulties in meeting the rival ships, of surrounding states.

That your petitioners, therefore, entreat your honourable House, that before any step be taken in a matter so deeply interesting to them (and as they believe, so important to the community at large), or any pledge of alteration be given, they may be permitted to prove at the bar of your honourable House the allegations contained in this their humble petition, which they entertain a perfect confidence they can do to the entire conviction of your honourable House. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. London, May, 16, 1820.

Judicial Wit. In the case of Baldwin v. Trinity College, Dublin, in the Court of Common Pleas, in that city, on Tuesday, Lord Norbury, in giving judgment, observed, that it was quite insufficient for the demandant, in a writ of right, to say "he claimed by descent." That, continued his Lordship, with his accustomed humour, would be a shrewd answer for a sweep who had got into your house by coming down the chimney. "Pray, Sir, how did you get into my house?" "I got in by descent." Facilis descensus averni, and this would be an easy and a sweeping way of getting in.

Lord Norbury recently visited the new Post-Office, Dublin, and complimented some of the inmates upon the style of their apartments. He was told that the situation would be comfortable enough were it not for the noise of a "certain description of females," who made the most hideous uproar all night! To which his Lordship replied, "This is not at all to be wondered at, nor prevented, as they are only waiting for the males."

Discovery of the Masonic Sign.

At an inn, in a town in the West of England, several people were sitting round the fire in a large kitchen, through which there was a passage to other apartments of the house, and among the company there was a travelling woman and a tailor. In this Inn, there was a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons held, and it being lodge night, several of the members passed through the kitchen in their way to the lodge apartments; this introduced observations on the principles of masonry, and the occult signs by which masons could be known to each other. The woman said there was not so much mystery as people imagined, for that she could show any body the mason's sign: "What," said the tailor, "that of the Free and Accepted?" "Yes," she replied; "and I will hold you a half-crown bowl of punch, to be confirmed by any of the members whom you please to nominate." "Why," said he, "a woman was never admitted, and how is it possible you could procure it?" "No matter for that," added she, "I will readily forfeit the wager if I do not establish the fact." The company urged the unfortunate tailor to accept the challenge, which he at last agreed to, and the bet was deposited. The woman got up and took hold of the tailor by the collar, saying, "Come, follow me," which he did, trembling alive, fearing he was to undergo some part of the discipline in the making a mason, of which he had heard a most dreadful report. She led him into the street, and pointing to the sign of the Lion and Lamb, asked him whose sign it was? He answered, "It is Mr. Loder's." (The name of the inn keeper.) "Is he a Free Mason?" "Yes." "Then" said the woman, "I have shown you the sign of a Free and Accepted Mason." The laugh was so much against poor Snip, for having been taken in, that it was with some difficulty he could be prevailed on to partake of the punch.

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will have ready for sale early in the month of July, any quantity of Brick, of a very good quality. SMITH BARTLET. Kingston, June, 16, 1820.

ON SALE.

LANDED from the Alexander from London, 20 pipes of superior Spanish red Port Wine, of the very first quality; 100 casks of Day and Martin's real Japan Blacking; 100 casks of Nails, 6d. to 28d.—Fry Pans, Sad Irons, patent Scyths, Carpeting, bottled Port Wine, East India Suga, and several other articles—all of which will be BENJN. HART. Montreal, 21st June, 1820. New Store, Recollet Street, near near the Recollet Church.

WHEREAS my wife Permelia, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just or lawful provocation, therefore I forbid any person or persons against harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. GEORGE THOMSON. Kingston, 27th February, 1819.

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Kingston, on the 5th July, 1820.

- Mr. Abbot, Samuel Ansley, Alexander Anderson, James Angus, John Alley, John Armstrong, Robert Aiken, 2. Thomas Boves, William Bossell, Mr. Baruard, John Bell, John Bates, William Benson, Joseph Baker, James Brady, John Burlinson, Andrew Blair, Matthew Bailey, John Blake, Luke Barrett, Patrick Black, Joseph Bissell, 2 Daniel Baker, 2 Henry Brauder, John Buckley, John Butler, George Beckwith, Mary Bosely, Samuel Breathous, Patrick Black, 2 Mr. Bowden, Margaret Bell, David Burridge, Daniel Buckley, William Brown, Adam Brown, Philip Brown, Stephen D. Boone, Francis X. Bernstad, J. B. Beilager, Russel Barret, Nancy D. Burris, Francis Bussell, Joseph Clement, Samuel Cronk, William Clough, James Collins, James Connors, Edward Couette, John Corry, Polly Corbin, Azeal Cook, P. Conklin, Sezzannah Cone, Mrs. Geo. Crawford, 6 Catherine Conolly, A. Cocks, John Clerken, William Cronan, Lewis Cramer, Lucy Cole, Alex. Carskaden, Margaret Courter, Robert Cairns, Abraham Conkling, Margaret Clark, John Calvery, Charles Dawson, John Divise, Mr. Drisdell, W. W. Davis, Thomas Dunly, Robert Douglas, Patrick Doyle, Thomas Draper, George Deak, Belmont Duperroux, John Evans, Richard Eberbeck, Edward Edlar, 2 James Foster, William Ford 2 Daniel Forde, John Fraser, Thomas Freeman, 2 John Forbes, Edward Fruch, Charles Fortu, Pat. Fluim, George Fieldhouse, M. Fisher, Peter Grant, 2 B. Gleason, Wm. Gibbs, S. Grainger, Wm. Grainger, John Grant, 2 Jabez Gorham, George Hohnan, Samuel Hill, 2 Mary Horroan, Charles Harrison, E. Hentley, Sarah Hegertry, Martha Howe, Fanny Dale, Elizabeth Houghman, Hiram H. Harbach, John Hariss, James Hussey, William Hare, Catharine Hamilton, Jethro Jackson, Benjamin James, John Johnston, Ira Jones, Mr. Jones, John A. E. Jones, William Johnson, Thaddeus Keetonan, Archibald Kennedy, James Kehoe, 2 Jonathan King, Thomas Layburn, Heman Laxton, Charles Laverdure, John Leaky, Samuel Lockwood, David Lowe, Gabriel Lefebvre, Francois Lionas, Alex. Livingston, JOHN MACAULAY, P. M.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform Medical Practitioners and Apothecaries, that he has imported from Great Britain a general assortment of DRUGS,

which he is selling wholesale at very reasonable prices.

He has also received a few sets of Apothecaries Scales and Weights; Pillers and Mortars; Graduated Measures; Lancets in Cases; House and Distillers Thermometers; Barometers and Thermometers attached; A few dozen Bottles of real Cheltenham Salts, Soda Powders, and Essence of Spruce.

A. MARSHALL, Member of the College of Surgeons, London. N. B. British Patent Medicines, and Perfumeries of every description imported this season. Kingston, July 4th 1820.

For Sale or to Let, A TWO story framed House, and a large and commodious Stone Store, situated 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.

FOR SALE.

A FARM in the front Concession of the Township of Augusta, three and a half miles below Brockville, containing 150 acres, about 75 of which is under improvement. There is a large two story house on the premises, built of square timber and boarded outside, a frame barn, &c. This farm is well worthy the attention of any person desirous of a pleasant Country residence, and will be sold on liberal terms, and possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to A. & W. MORRIS & Co. Brockville, 19th May, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing certain Notes of hand given by the subscriber to James Henefy, bearing date the 29th January, 1820.—one for twenty-five pounds, payable the 1st January 1821—one for £12 10s, payable 1st January 1822—one for £12 10s payable 1st January 1823—one for £12 10s payable 1st January 1824—and one for £12 10s payable 1st January 1825—the four last bearing interest—as the said Notes were given for a lot of land sold by the said James Henefy to the subscriber, and for which he can give no legal title. JOSEPH SHEARMAN. Bellville, 26th May, 1820.

ANCHORS & Cables.

WILLIAM BUDDEN, WILL receive by the earliest spring vessels, and keep constantly on hand at Quebec, an assortment of Patent proved Chain Cables of all sizes, ANCHORS do. Well worthy the attention of those engaged in the Lake and River navigation. Quebec, 1st April, 1819.

A REWARD OF

Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds WILL be paid by the subscriber, to any person who shall discover and give such information as will convict the person or persons who, on or about the 29th or 30th of June last, stole from George Ridout, Esq. at Walker's Hotel; a Parcel, containing Montreal Bank Bills of five dollars each, to the amount of two thousand pounds.

By direction of the Directors of the Montreal Bank. THOMAS MARKLAND, Agent. Kingston, 19th Nov. 1819.

Stolen or Strayed,

FROM Mr. Alexander McDonell's, near Kingston, on the night of the 26th May last, a stout brown Horse, four years old, about fifteen hands high, rather low in condition, cut tail, and has a white speck in the off eye. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Mr. Alexander McDonell's aforeaid, or give information where he may be found, shall (if stolen) receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, (on conviction of the offender or offenders) and if strayed, shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble. ALEXANDER McDONELL. Kingston, June 1st, 1820.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, about four weeks ago, from a room in Mr. Worden's Inn, a Trunk three feet long, and two feet wide, covered with a fawn skin. Whoever will deliver the said Trunk at the Chronicle Office, or give information to the Editors, sufficient to discover and convict the thief, shall receive the above reward. GABRIEL ROLLETTE. Kingston, 7th June, 1820.

date that very important question. It will necessarily embrace the doctrines so temperately urged in the city petition, presented by Mr. Baring, and ascertain how far our present system of prohibitory and protecting duties operates injuriously upon our foreign trade, as well as the degree of relaxation in that system which may safely be adopted.

JOHN MARTIN, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Public Entertainment near Fort Henry, under the sign of the

RICHMOND HOTEL; Where he hopes, by a strict attention to those who may favour him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. He will always have on hand all kinds of Liquors of the best quality. Kingston, 14th January, 1820. N. B. Good Stabling for Horses.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for many years the Junior Clerk in the Office of the Honourable Executive Council of this Province, and who has for some time past occasionally acted as a Land Agent, having resigned the situation he held in the above mentioned Office, and not being engaged in any other employment, will now transact Land business generally. ANDREW MERCER. York, 11th May, 1820.

Valuable Lands for sale in the Township of Hamilton.

LOTS No. 6 and 12 in the 3d Concession, containing 400 acres. Ditto ditto 11 and 15 in the 4th Concession, containing 450 acres. Ditto ditto 10, in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres. The above Lands are all lying in the Township of Hamilton, Newcastle District, and will be sold on the most liberal terms. For further information, enquire of Elias Jones, Esq. Hamilton, or the subscriber in Kingston. Thomas S. Whitaker. Kingston, May 28, 1819.

FOR SALE,

A T a very low price for Cash—the south or front half of Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Loughborough.—For particulars, apply at this Office. Dec. 7, 1819.

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.

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.

WATCHES and CLOCKS Repaired in the best manner, by S. O. TAZEWELL,

[North side of the Market Place, Kingston.] WHO most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, and hopes, by paying strict attention to business, to give the utmost satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their employ. Having had many years experience in London, is perfectly acquainted with the patent Lever, Horizontal and Duplex Scapements, Repeaters, &c. &c. Kingston, May 13th, 1820.

For Sale,

A SMALL collection of books just received from New-York, amongst which are Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, O'Meara's Memoirs of Napoleon—the Spectator,—also Greek Lexicons and grammars, Lempriere's classical Dictionary, and a variety of other School Books. Also an excellent Surveyor's Compass of the most approved kind. JOHN MACAULAY. Kingston, May 12th, 1820.

Doctor Boyd,

HAS removed to the house formerly occupied by the late Doctor Keating. May 16, 1820.

Notice.

FOR Sale, several Acre and two Acre lots on the Main Street, being an extension of Store-Street, application for price and conditions of payment to be made to the Subscriber, who will give information to persons desiring to purchase. JOSEPH MURDOCK. Kingston, March 8, 1820.

TERMS OF THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Twenty shillings per annum; if sent by Mail twenty four shillings. Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July, or the 1st of January.

PRICE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIX lines and under 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion: 10 lines and under, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion: above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by WEDNESDAY NOON at the latest. No Advertisements received after TEN o'Clock on the day of publication.

AGENTS.

- Henry Cowan, Esq. Quebec. Edward Hill, Esq. Three Rivers. James Williams, Esq. Montreal. Messrs. J. & J. Dunlop, Lancaster. Paul Glasford, Esq. Matilda. Alpheus Jones, Esq. Prescott. Henry Jones, Esq. Brockville. N. B. Thomas, Esq. Perth. H. Whitmarsh, Esq. Richmond. J. K. Hartwell, Esq. Bastard. E. Webster, Esq. Gananoque. J. Rankin, Esq. Bath. Allan McPherson, Esq. Napanee. Thomas Parker, Esq. Bellville. Joseph A. Keeler, Esq. Cranthick. James G. Bethune, Esq. Hamilton. John D. Smith, Esq. Port Hope. William Allan, Esq. York. Daniel Ross, Esq. Victoria. John Crooks, Esq. Niagara. T. McCurn, Esq. Queenston. John Wilson, Esq. Amherstburgh.

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